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Translating and interpreting assistance

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# LIST OF FINANCIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
## FOR QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

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FRR 1A  Introduction and Prescribed Accounting Standards

1.1 Introduction

These Financial Reporting Requirements for Queensland Government Agencies (FRRs), including the Sunshine Department Model Financial Statements and Future Bay Regional Health Foundation Model Financial Statements, have been issued to assist agencies in the preparation of their annual financial statements and to ensure consistency in presentation across agencies. The FRRs are not intended to duplicate or replace the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) pronouncements, nor requirements of the Financial Accountability Act 2009 and the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009. Therefore, it is imperative that agencies comply with all relevant requirements in those documents when preparing their annual financial statements.

In instances where additional disclosures or modification of the model financial statements are imposed through an alternative authority, or would enhance transparency, accountability and user relevance, agency statements should be varied to the extent necessary but so as to still comply with the policies identified as mandatory throughout Parts 2-5 of the FRRs. If an agency believes that the requirements inhibit transparency and accountability or represent a departure from Australian Accounting Standards, the matter should be referred to Queensland Treasury’s Financial Management Help Desk at fmhelpdesk@treasury.qld.gov.au.

These FRRs consist of six distinct parts including this introductory part (Part 1).

**Part 2** – Basis of Preparation – containing mandatory policies and non-mandatory guidance on fundamental presentation matters regarding financial statements as a whole.

**Part 3** – Financial Performance – containing mandatory policies and non-mandatory guidance on matters pertaining to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.


**Part 5** – Other Disclosure Requirements – mandatory policies and non-mandatory guidance on topics beyond the scope of Parts 2-4.

**Part 6A** - Provides an example set of financial statements, the Sunshine Department Model Financial Statements, for those agencies that are consolidated into the whole-of-Government financial statements. These model statements comply with the FRRs and AASB pronouncements. To assist agencies in the preparation of their annual financial statements, a reference is located in the left hand margin of the Sunshine Department Model Financial Statements to the relevant FRRs, AASB standard or Australian Interpretation as the authority for the accounting or reporting treatment adopted in the model statements.

**Part 6B** - Provides an example set of financial statements, the Future Bay Regional Health Foundation Model Financial Statements, for statutory bodies that elect to adopt the AASB’s reduced disclosure requirements (Tier 2), in accordance with FRR 2A.5. These model statements comply with the FRRs and Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. Consistent with the Sunshine Department Model Financial Statements, a reference is located in the left hand margin of the Future Bay Regional Health Foundation Model Financial Statements to the relevant FRRs, AASB standard or Australian Interpretation, as the authority for the accounting or reporting treatment adopted in the model statements.
1.2 Application

These FRRs apply to all departments. To the extent relevant, statutory bodies within the Queensland public sector must have regard to the policies identified as mandatory throughout Parts 2-5 i.e. statutory bodies must comply with the contents of the FRRs when they apply to statutory body circumstances. The FRRs do not apply to entities subject to the reporting requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

For the purpose of the FRRs, all applicable reporting entities are referred to as ‘agencies’.

1.2.1 Legislative Basis of Requirements

The Financial Accountability Act 2009 (FA Act) and its subordinate legislation, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS), provide the legislative basis for the requirement for departments and statutory bodies to prepare general purpose financial statements and prescribe the requirements under which these statements are prepared.

1.2.2 The Financial Reporting Framework

The FRR disclosure requirements and model financial statements are based on AASB pronouncements including:

- Statements of accounting concepts (SACs);
- Australian Accounting Standards; and
- Interpretations.

The Sunshine Department Model Financial Statements (Tier 1) and Future Bay Regional Health Foundation Model Financial Statements (Tier 2) are example ‘general purpose financial statements’. General purpose financial statements are intended to meet the needs of external users who rely on the information contained in the statements to assess the agency’s financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The model statements are based on three key principles:

- Accountability - The accountable officer/chief executive officer/chairperson of each agency is responsible for the efficient and effective use of the agency’s resources. An agency may also undertake trustee duties or duties as an agent for other entities. The financial statements of the agency are intended to fairly and truthfully represent such activities for the financial year.

- Compliance - Financial statements must comply with relevant legislation, applicable AASBs and other prescribed requirements, and the minimum reporting requirements (included in Parts 2-5) to the extent these apply to departments and statutory bodies.

- Comparability - Financial statements must provide information that is comparable between the current and previous financial years and on a cross-agency basis.
The Framework

The Framework sets out the:

- objective of general purpose financial reporting; and
- qualitative characteristics of useful financial information.

The various Australian Accounting Standards expand on the conceptual framework set out in the Framework and SAC 1 and addresses key issues on accounting and reporting that agencies must comply with.

SAC 1 Definition of the Reporting Entity

SAC 1 describes a reporting entity as an entity for which it is reasonable to expect the existence of users dependent on general purpose financial statements for the information which will be useful to them for making and evaluating decisions about the allocation of scarce resources.

SAC 1 also states that if an entity qualifies as a reporting entity, it should prepare general purpose financial statements in accordance with the SACs and AASBs.

Australian Accounting Standards

The AASB implemented the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC) policy of adopting the standards of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) for application to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005. The AASB continues to issue sector-neutral standards, that is, like transactions and events should be accounted for and reported in the same manner by all entities, regardless of their for-profit (FP) or not-for-profit (NFP) status.

Some accounting standards contain Australian-specific paragraphs, indicated at the start of the paragraph as ‘Aus’. These ‘Aus’ paragraphs provide additional guidance for NFP entities whilst others contain alternative treatment to those in the corresponding IASB standard. If an entity adopts an ‘Aus’ accounting treatment, the entity will comply with the Australian Accounting Standards, in accordance with paragraph 7 of AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures, but depart from the corresponding IASB standard. As such, the entity will not be able to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS. A qualified statement of compliance with IFRS is not appropriate.

AASB Interpretations

The AASB has direct responsibility for developing and approving all Interpretations, including the formation of topic-specific advisory panels with the purpose of making recommendations for consideration by the AASB.

All Australian Interpretations have equal authoritative status and must be applied where relevant.
1.3  Australian Accounting Standards Board Pronouncements

This section clarifies which Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations are applicable to the current reporting period, and which new and amended standards and interpretations have future application dates. Where new or amended accounting standards or interpretations contain any provisions likely to require early consideration and preparation/planning by most agencies, early advice of such amendments is also set out.

Agencies must comply with the latest prescribed accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). ‘Prescribed accounting standards’ is defined in s.59(6) of the Financial Accountability Act 2009 to include the following documents published by the AASB: Australian Accounting Standards; Statement of Accounting Concepts; Interpretations; and the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. This section lists those accounting standards and interpretations that must be complied with by agencies.

Note that only limited detail has been provided regarding significant accounting changes. Each agency is expected to review all new/amended accounting standards and interpretations for the full ambit of changes and the consequences for their agency’s circumstances.

1.3.1  Treasury requirements re Australian Accounting Standards to apply to 2018-19 Reporting (based on standards issued as 28 February 2019)

Refer to the AASB website (http://www.aasb.gov.au/Pronouncements/Search-by-reporting-period.aspx) for clarification of the version of these standards applicable to this financial year.

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AASB 2016-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash Generating Specialised Assets for not-for-Profit Entities

AASB 2017-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Further Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle

AASB 2017-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections

* Not applicable/relevant to departments or statutory bodies

1.3.2 Treasury requirements re Australian Interpretations to apply to 2018-19 Reporting (based on interpretations issued as at 28 February 2019)

Refer to the AASB website (http://www.aasb.gov.au/Pronouncements/Search-by-reporting-period.aspx) for clarification of the version of these interpretations applicable to this financial year.

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Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease

Interpretation 5 Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds

Interpretation 6 Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment *

Interpretation 7 Applying the Restatement Approach under AASB 129 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies *

Interpretation 10 Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment *

Interpretation 12 Service Concession Arrangements

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* Not applicable/relevant to departments or statutory bodies

### 1.3.3 Treasury requirements re New and Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations to apply to Reporting Periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 (based on standards and interpretations issued as at 28 February 2019)

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1.4 Significant Impacts on 2019-20 and Later Reporting Periods

1.4.1 AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 Leases is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and replaces AASB 117 Leases, Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Interpretation 115 Operating Leases – Incentives and Interpretation 127 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

AASB 16 applies to all leases (see ‘Identifying a lease’ section below), except for those arrangements listed in paragraph 3. In addition, Treasury’s policy is that agencies shall not apply AASB 16 to leases of intangible assets.

1.4.1.1 Transitional arrangements

The date of initial application of AASB 16 is 1 July 2019 for agencies with a 30 June year end.

Treasury INTENDS TO MANDATE the practical expedient in paragraph C3 of AASB 16 that allows agencies to not have to re-assess whether existing contracts contain a lease. This means that contracts that were leases under AASB 117 and Interpretation 4 will be accounted for as leases under AASB 16 on transition, and contracts that were not leases under AASB 117 will continue to not be accounted for as leases. The new criteria in AASB 16 for identifying a lease will be applied for all new leases and lease modifications from the date of initial application.
Lessees

Treasurer INTENDS TO MANDATE the modified retrospective approach in paragraph C5(b). Under this transition approach, agencies will not need to restate comparative figures in their 2019-20 financial statements. For leases that were operating leases under AASB 117, agencies will measure their new lease liability at 1 July 2019 by discounting the remaining lease payments at the agency’s incremental borrowing rate.

AASB 16 allows lessees to choose, on a lease-by-lease basis, between measuring the right-of-use asset either as if the standard had always applied (paragraph C8(b)(i)) or at an amount equal to the lease liability (paragraph C8(b)(ii)). The difference between the two options are:

- C8(b)(i) will result in a lower initial asset value, meaning a reduction in net assets at the date of transition but lower depreciation expense in future years. This option is more complicated, especially for leases that have had variable rent increases.
- C8(b)(ii) will result in a higher initial asset value, meaning minimal impact on net assets at the date of transition but higher depreciation expense in future years.

Treasury recommends that agencies use option C8(b)(i) where the historical information is available, as this will reduce the operating result impact in future years. Option C8(b)(ii) can be used where the necessary information is not available, for example for leases originally entered into by another agency and transferred to the current lessee via a machinery of government change.

Transitional Treatment - lease incentive balances

Lease incentive liabilities - On transition, any existing lease incentives liabilities will be derecognised, against either opening retained earnings under option C8(b)(i), or the right-of-use asset under option C8(b)(ii).

Assets received from lease incentives - No transitional adjustment is required for an asset previously received from a lease incentive as the asset does not form part of the right-of-use asset. Where the asset is capitalised as property, plant and equipment (e.g. a fit-out) it will continue to be depreciated over its remaining useful life.

Transitional Treatment – assets and liabilities from ‘straight-lining’ of previous operating leases

Agencies who have assets and liabilities relating to the ‘straight-lining’ of previous operating leases shall derecognise these balances on transition, against either opening retained earnings under option C8(b)(i), or the right-of-use asset under option C8(b)(ii).

For ‘straight-lining’ balances that relate to arrangements under the Queensland Government Accommodation Office (QGAO) Framework or Government Employee Housing (GEH) Program, refer to section 1.4.1.5.

Treasury INTENDS TO PERMIT agencies to use any/all of the practical expedients available in paragraph C10 on a lease-by-lease basis.

Lessors

On transition, lessors need to reassess the classification of their subleases that were operating leases under AASB 117, by applying the new requirements in AASB 16 paragraph B58. If the lease is now a finance lease under AASB 16, the agency accounts for it as a new finance lease commencing at the date of initial application. There are no other transitional impacts for lessors.
1.4.1.2 Identifying a lease

The new definition of a lease under AASB 16 is “a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration”. A contract conveys the right to use an asset where there is an identified asset, and the customer/lessee has:

a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset, and
b) the right to direct the use of the asset (i.e. direct how and for what purpose the asset is used).

The concept of identified asset is substantially the same as a ‘specified asset’ in Interpretation 4. AASB 16 provides more guidance about when the supplier has substantive substitution rights and when a capacity portion of an asset is an identified asset.

The new criteria above that establish a right to control the use of the asset differ from those in Interpretation 4 paragraph 9. AASB 16’s control approach requires both a ‘benefits’ element and a ‘power’ element, consistent with other recent standards. This could, for example, result in arrangements that were leases under Interpretation 4 no longer being leases under AASB 16.

Agencies should gain an understanding of how to identify a lease under AASB 16, in particular paragraphs B9 to B30 and the flowchart in B31 are useful resources. Note that Treasury’s policy is that, on transition, agencies do not need to reassess all of their contracts to determine whether they are leases under AASB 16 or not (see paragraph C3). Agencies will only apply AASB 16’s new ‘identifying a lease’ concepts to leases commencing (or modified) on or after 1 July 2019.

For public-private partnerships (PPP) that are currently accounted for as leases, agencies must determine whether they are service concession arrangements under AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors, which comes into effect one year after AASB 16. This may result in a reclassification of the arrangement in the 2020-21 financial year. Refer to section 1.4.5 below for details about AASB 1059.

1.4.1.3 Impacts for lessees

Unlike AASB 117, AASB 16 introduces a single lease accounting model for lessees. There will no longer be a distinction between finance leases and operating leases for lessees. Lessees will be required to recognise on balance sheet a right-of-use asset (representing the right to use the underlying leased asset) and a lease liability (representing the obligation to make future lease payments) for all leases except for the two exemptions below.

Recognition exemptions

1. Short-term leases – A short-term lease has a lease term of 12 months or less and does not have a purchase option. Treasury’s intended policy is agencies must apply the exemption for short-term leases of all classes of underlying assets.

2. Leases of low value assets – This exemption can be applied on a lease-by-lease basis. Treasury INTENDS TO MANDATE set the “low value asset” threshold at AUD $10,000. This threshold is applied to the value of the asset when new, regardless of the age of the asset being leased. For example, new cars in Australia cost more than $10,000, so cars are not low value assets and leases of cars will need to be brought on balance sheet, unless it is a short-term lease. For leases of low value assets (assets that cost less than $10,000 when new), agencies may choose whether to account for them on balance sheet. Examples of low value assets include tablets, personal computers, small items of office furniture and phones.
When a recognition exemption is applied to a lease, the lease is accounted for similar to an operating lease under AASB 117, by recognising the lease payments as an expense typically on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

It is expected that the majority of (what are currently classified as) operating leases will be reported on the Statement of Financial Position under AASB 16 potentially resulting in a significant increase in assets and liabilities for agencies. The scale of the increase in assets and liabilities would be somewhat in proportion to the scale of the agency’s operating leases, subject to any exemptions that might apply.

Separating components of a contract

A lease contract can also include non-lease components such as maintenance services or supplies of consumables. The lessee is ordinarily required to separate out the lease and non-lease components and allocate the consideration to the components based on their relative stand-alone prices. The non-lease components are then accounted for under other applicable standards.

A practical expedient in paragraph 15 allows lessees to elect, by class of underlying asset, to not separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for them as a single lease component. This will result in a higher right-of-use asset and lease liability, but may require less effort. Treasury’s intended policy with regards to this practical expedient is:

- agencies shall apply the practical expedient (i.e. shall not separate out non-lease components) for leases of Plant and Equipment, and
- agencies shall not apply the practical expedient (i.e. shall separate out non-lease components) for leases of all other classes of assets as defined in NCAP 1.

Lease liability

The lease liability will be initially recognised at an amount equal to the present value of the lease payments during the lease term that are not yet paid. Operating lease payments will no longer be classified as operating expenses (e.g. rent expense). Instead, these payments will be apportioned between a reduction in the lease liability and a finance charge calculated at the applicable discount rate. The finance cost will be recognised as an expense.

When measuring the lease liability, agencies should note the following areas where additional care and judgement may be required.

(a) Determining the lease term

It is important to correctly assess the lease term as only those lease payments during the lease term are included in the liability measurement. Lease term is the non-cancellable period plus extension periods that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise and early termination periods that the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise. “Reasonably certain” should reflect a very high probability. The lease term concept in AASB 16 is similar to AASB 117. However, under AASB 16 the lease term can be revised throughout the lease, whereas in AASB 117 the lease term was set based on the lessee’s intentions at the inception of the lease. Also, ‘at market’ renewal options would be considered under AASB 16 and added to the lease term once its exercise becomes reasonably certain.

For example, an agency enters into a 5 year lease of a building with a 2 year extension option, and the agency can cancel the lease at any time without penalty by giving 12 months’ notice. In this case:

- The minimum non-cancellable period is 12 months.
• The agency must assess whether it is reasonably certain to **not terminate** the lease before the 5 year lease term is up. The agency determines that it is reasonably certain to lease the building for the full 5 years (i.e. not terminate early), so it adds an additional 4 years to the lease term.

• The agency then assesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the 2 year extension option. It determines that it is not reasonably certain to extend, so the lease term remains at 5 years.

Some leases may have an indefinite lease term and are continue an ongoing basis into perpetuity until a party terminates the arrangement. For such leases, Treasury suggests agencies consider the following when evaluating such arrangements:

• Agencies should firstly consider if, notwithstanding the absence of a specified term, there is an implied lease term (or other reliably estimable time period over which they are reasonably certain to lease the asset) that may be appropriate to use as the lease term.

• For assets with finite useful lives, such as buildings, the lease term cannot exceed the economic life of the asset itself.

• For leases of land which has an infinite life, the agency should assess whether it is reasonably certain to lease the land indefinitely, and consult with Treasury to confirm the proposed accounting treatment. In some situations, agencies may be able to use a perpetuity formula to calculate the lease liability and not amortise the right-of-use asset. Often these perpetual land leases are also peppercorn leases and will be immaterial for the lessee.

**(b) Fixed vs variable rent escalation clauses**

Rent escalation clauses that provide for a **fixed** percentage or dollar increase are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability. This is no different from AASB 117.

Rent escalation clauses that depend on a future index or rate (e.g. consumer price index or market rentals) are considered variable lease payments. In contrast with AASB 117 where such payments are called ‘contingent rent’ and are expensed as incurred, AASB 16 requires these **variable lease payments** that depend on an index or rate to be included in the measurement of the lease liability. However, unlike fixed rent increases, these increases are only included in the liability measurement when there is a change in cash flows. Agencies should not attempt to estimate/predict future variable increases, and instead should assume no change (0% increase) until the future change happens.

For example, if rent increases on 1 July each year following a market rent review, the liability is remeasured on 1 July when the change in rent payment takes effect. At 30 June of the previous year, the lease liability does not take into account this increase, or any hypothetical adjustment/estimate for future changes yet to be quantified. The market rent review increase on 1 July is also a non-adjusting event under AASB 110, and should be disclosed if it is material, for example where the rent increase is so excessive that will materially impact the calculation of the liability in future years.

**(c) Using the appropriate discount rate**

On transition, Treasury **INTENDS TO MANDATE** the ‘modified retrospective’ approach in paragraph C5(b). This means agencies must use their incremental borrowing rate to calculate the lease liability on transition for what were previously considered operating leases.

For new leases entered into after the transition date, the discount rate used to calculate the present value of the lease liability is the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, or if not, the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate. Calculating the interest rate implicit in the lease requires some information that may only be available to the lessor. On this basis, Treasury’s proposed guidance is that if the interest rate implicit in the
lease is specified in the lease agreement or otherwise provided by the lessor, agencies should use that rate, otherwise agencies can use their incremental borrowing rate.

Incremental borrowing rates could differ between leases of the same agency, for example between a 3-year lease and a 15-year lease. Treasury’s intended policy for incremental borrowing rates is that agencies shall use QTC’s Fixed Rate Loan rates that correspond with the lease commencement month and lease term. QTC’s Fixed Rate Loan borrowing rates can be accessed using the QTC Link website.

**Right-of-use asset**

The right-of-use asset will be initially recognised at cost, comprising of

- the initial amount of the associated lease liability,
- any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received,
- any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee, and
- an initial estimate of future make-good costs, e.g. dismantling, removal and restoration.

The right-of-use asset is then depreciated over the lease term, or the underlying asset’s useful life where circumstances suggest that the lessee will use the asset for its entire useful life (see paragraph 32). AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* will also apply to right-of-use assets.

Treasury considers measuring the right-of-use asset at fair value will not provide relevant or useful information to financial statement users given the benefit of the right-of-use asset is for providing ongoing service delivery. Further, the cost of determining a fair value would far outweigh the resulting benefit. Consequently, Treasury PROPOSES TO MANDATE the accounting policy that agencies shall not apply the revaluation model to right-of-use assets and shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost. (In some cases, the amortised cost of the right-of-use asset will approximate fair value.)

Where there are variable rent increases, the right-of-use asset is adjusted when the lease liability is remeasured. In practice, this may mean the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is increased each year when the rent increase takes place, and depreciation also needs to be adjusted accordingly.

**Peppercorn/concessionary leases**

In December 2018, the AASB amended AASB 16 *Leases* to provide temporary relief to not-for-profit entities from the requirement to fair value right-of-use assets obtained under peppercorn/concessionary leases until certain interpretative issues are addressed in the AASB’s Fair Value Measurement for Public Sector Entities project.

Amending standard AASB 2018-8, as issued on 24 December 2018, allows not-for-profit entities to elect to initially measure the right-of-use assets from concessionary leases at either cost or fair value, with the election available on a class-by-class basis. If the entity elects to use cost, then some additional disclosures are required (see AASB 16 para Aus59.1 and Aus59.2).

**Treasury INTENDS TO MANDATE** that not-for-profit agencies consolidated within whole-of-Government will measure all right-of-use assets from concessionary leases at cost on initial recognition until the AASB issues further pronouncements on this matter.
Agencies should note that instead of ‘peppercorn leases’, the standards use the term ‘leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the entity to further its objectives’. It also calls such leases ‘concessionary leases’ in the basis for conclusions. This definition would capture all leases that are typically considered peppercorn leases but is also somewhat broader than just peppercorn leases. For example, the lease payments do not have to be a ‘peppercorn’ (e.g. $1 per year), as long as they are “significantly below-market”. For example, lease payments that amount to between 10% or 20% of the market rental rate (i.e. an 80-90% discount) would be categorised as a concessionary lease. Lease payments that amount to anywhere between 30% and 70% of the market rental rate are, unless compelling evidence to the contrary exists, likely to meet the significantly below-market criteria. Ultimately, it is not possible to put a threshold or benchmark on what constitutes “significantly below-market” but is expected to be clear from the circumstances of the arrangement.

To meet the “principally to enable the entity to further its objectives” criterion, the lessor will generally be voluntarily giving the NFP lessee the discount as a donation to the specific entity. If the below-market terms and conditions are also available to other entities, a concessional lease classification would not likely be met.

It is expected in most, if not all, circumstances, to be clearly evident whether a lease has significantly below-market terms and conditions.

Financial Statement Presentation

AASB 16 paragraph 47 allows for different presentation options for right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

Treasury INTENDS TO MANDATE that agencies will present right-of-use assets separately from property plant and equipment and on the face of the statement of financial position, where material.

As lease liabilities will meet the definition of a financial liability, Treasury’s PREFERRED APPROACH will be to require separate presentation of lease liabilities from other interest-bearing liabilities on the face on the statement of financial position. (The alternative is lease liabilities are included within interest bearing liabilities on the face of the statement of financial position with itemisation of the lease liability amount in the notes). Agencies are requested to provide feedback if they have any objections or concern with Treasury’s preferred approach to financial statement presentation for leases.

1.4.1.4 Impacts for lessors

Lessor accounting under AASB 16 remains largely unchanged from AASB 117. For finance leases, the lessor will continue to recognise a receivable equal to the net investment in the lease. Lease receipts from operating leases will continue to be recognised as revenue either on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis where appropriate.

Sublease classification

AASB 16 brings a minor change relevant to agencies with subleases. When classifying a sublease as a finance lease or operating lease, reference is made to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than the underlying asset. This means, for example, the sub-lessee would assess whether the lease term of the sublease is for the major part of the economic life of the right-of-use asset (i.e. the lease term of the head lease). E.g. an agency leases a building with a 40-year useful life for 15 years and subleases it to another party for 12 years. When classifying the sub-lease, the agency would compare the 12 year sub-lease with the 15 years of the head-lease (not the underlying asset’s useful life). In this situation, the 12 year sublease would likely be classified as a finance lease. This can result in some subleases that were operating leases under AASB 117 becoming finance leases in AASB 16.

Additionally, if the head lease is a short-term lease, then the sublease must be classified as an operating lease.
Subleases of a portion of a building

Agencies may sublease out a portion of a leased building, such as for a café or a retail shop, and these leases may be for the entire lease term of the head lease, which will technically require them to be classified as finance leases.

Treasury’s proposed guidance for such leases is that, where the total portion of the building that is subleased out under finance leases is insignificant, those finance leases can continue to be accounted for as operating leases. Treasury considers 30% or more of the floor space as being significant. If a significant portion of the building is subleased out under finance leases, then the agency shall account for those subleases as finance leases, and will need to calculate the portion of the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease that will be derecognised.

1.4.1.5 Exemption from on-balance sheet lease accounting for certain internal-to-Government leases

The following arrangements facilitated by the Department of Housing and Public Works (DHPW) will be exempt from AASB 16. The basis for this exemption is that the substantive substitution criteria of the Standard are, or will be, satisfied under the terms and conditions of the respective arrangements from 1 July 2019.

The arrangements exempt from AASB 16 are:

- Fleet vehicles provided to agencies through QFleet;
- Residential accommodation properties under the Government Employee Housing (GEH) program; and
- Non-specialised commercial office accommodation under the Queensland Government Accommodation Office’s (QGAO) Office Accommodation Management Framework.

The rationale outlining why the substantive substitution criteria are met for these three arrangements will be provided in future communication with agencies and also form part of the 2019/20 FRR update. Agencies will therefore present their 2019/20 actuals, in addition to their 2019/20 Budget as previously advised, on the basis that AASB 16 does not apply to such transactions.

Costs incurred in relation to QFleet, GEH and qualifying QGAO accommodation arrangements will be expensed as operating expenditure, and will NOT be accounted for as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities with depreciation and interest expense under AASB 16.

Agencies holding a right-to-use highly specialised/customised property through QGAO should be aware their arrangements are unlikely to meet the AASB 16 exemption criteria. This is because the lessor is unlikely to have substantive substitution rights for these specialised assets.

Agencies should not assume that because certain transactions under specified DHPW arrangements are exempt from AASB 16, that other internal-to-Government transactions are automatically exempt too. If you have an internal-to-Government lease that does not fall under QGAO, GEH or QFleet arrangements above, agencies should approach such transactions in the same way you approach an external-to-Government lease.

1.4.1.6 Contracts review and data collection

Treasury has developed the QT Leases Contract Review and Data Collection Worksheet, included as an Appendix to FRR 1A. Agencies may use the worksheet when assessing a new arrangement for lease accounting purposes under AASB 16.
1.4.2 AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

Since December 2016, the AASB has issued AASB 1058, reissued AASB 1004 and issued a number of important amending standards relating to revenue recognition for not-for-profit (NFP) entities.

- **AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities** clarifies and simplifies the income recognition requirements of NFP entities for financial years commencing on or after **1 January 2019**. It also includes consequential amendments to other Australian Accounting Standards (refer Appendix D of AASB 1058).

- AASB 1004 has been reissued reflecting the majority of income recognition requirements that have been superseded or removed by the issue of AASB 1058. AASB 1004 will continue to exist after AASB 1058 becomes effective, but it will only contain requirements for equity contributions and distributions, restructures of administrative arrangements, and liabilities of departments assumed by other entities.

- **AASB 2016-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferral of AASB 15 for Not-for-profit Entities** extends the application date of AASB 15 to 1 January 2019 for not-for-profit entities only to coincide with the application of AASB 1058; and

- **AASB 2016-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities** amends:
  - AASB 9 by including statutory receivables within its scope and inserting an Appendix C that provides guidance on statutory receivables; and
  - AASB 15 by adding scope paragraphs and inserting Appendix F that provides guidance on whether transactions of not-for-profit entities are within the scope of AASB 15, including identifying enforceable agreements and sufficiently specific performance obligations.

- **AASB 2018-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Public Sector Licensors** amends AASB 15 by adding requirements specific to NFP public sector licensors and Appendix G containing guidance on accounting for licences revenue, in particular the timing of revenue recognition.

- **AASB 2018-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Right-of-Use Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities** further amends AASB 16 and also AASB 1058 to provide temporary relief to NFP entities from having to initially measure right-of-use assets from concessionary (i.e. ‘peppercorn’) leases at fair value. Entities that apply the temporary cost measurement option will not record any ‘day 1’ income from receiving a concessionary lease. See also Section 1.4.1.3.

Note: Not-for-profit agencies are strongly advised to undertake a careful review of AASB 1058 and the amending standards listed above, noting the interactive relationship between AASB 1058 and AASB 15.

1.4.2.1 Transitional arrangements

Treasury INTENDS TO MANDATE the partial retrospective approach in paragraph C3(b) of AASB 1058. Under this transition approach, agencies will not need to restate comparative figures in their 2019-20 financial statements. Instead agencies will recognise the cumulative effect of applying this standard as an adjustment to opening accumulated surplus at 1 July 2019. Additional disclosures in paragraph C7 are required when using this approach, Treasury will provide example disclosures in future model financial statements.
Treasury INTENDS TO PROHIBIT the election in paragraph C6 of applying the standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts at 1 July 2019. A completed contract is one where the agency has already recognised all of the income in accordance with AASB 1004 prior to 1 July 2019. This means agencies will be required to assess any capital grants recognised as revenue/income prior to 1 July 2019 for which construction of the asset is not yet completed and recognise a liability reflecting the ‘unspent’ amount on transition, as per paragraph 16. (This does not apply to agencies (e.g. departments) who are equity appropriated for their capital expenses. See also AASB 15’s transition section (1.4.4.2) for the implications for grants that fall within the scope of AASB 15.

Treasury INTENDS TO MANDATE the practical expedient in paragraph C8 allowing agencies to ignore remeasuring assets that were acquired for significantly less than fair value prior to 1 July 2019 (and originally measured at cost) at fair value on transition to AASB 1058.

1.4.2.2 When does AASB 1058 apply to a transaction?

AASB 1058 applies to transactions of not-for-profit entities where the consideration to acquire an asset (including cash) is significantly less than fair value principally to enable the entity to further its objectives. Examples include:

- Cash and other assets received from grants, bequests or donations
- Receipts of appropriations by government departments
- Receipts of taxes and fines
- Assets acquired for nominal or low amounts

AASB 1058 also applies to volunteer services – see section 1.4.3.5 below.

The standard does not specify what constitutes “significantly” less than fair value, so judgement is required in this area. By way of general guidance, and in the context of AASB 1058, where the consideration to acquire an asset represents:

- between 85-100% of the asset's fair value (i.e. a 0-15% discount), the significantly less than fair value criteria is unlikely to be met;
- between 70-85% of the asset's fair value (i.e. a 15-30% discount), the significantly less than fair value criteria may be met depending on evaluating the substance of the reasons for the discount; and
- less than 70% of the asset’s fair value (i.e. a discount exceeding 30% or more), Treasury would ordinarily presume the significantly less than fair value criteria will be met unless there is compelling evidence to the contrary.

When a government agency is transferred/contributed an asset for significantly below fair value, usually the purpose is to enable the entity to further its objectives. Examples where this may not be the case include where transferor is forced to transfer at below fair value (e.g. distress sales) or where the discount is part of the transferor’s business strategy and is available to other similar entities (e.g. trade discounts, government discounts). Taxes and fines are paid to enable the government to further its objectives, even if they are involuntary transfers.

Arm’s length or commercial transactions typically do not involve a party providing to an agency asset/s for significantly less than fair value principally to enable the agency to further its objectives. Such transactions include for example leases at market rent, borrowings on commercial terms, or where the consideration is provided solely for performance obligations that fall within AASB 15. AASB 1058 does not apply to these transactions.
AASB 1058 applies to the difference between the asset received and any credit amounts recognised under other standards, called ‘related amounts’. This difference is recognised as income immediately, except for capital grants which are discussed in section 1.4.3.4 below.

**Which standard applies – AASB 1058 or AASB 15?**

Agencies must consider both AASB 1058 and AASB 15 when accounting for grants and contributions from 1 July 2019 onwards.

AASB 1058 will apply to an entire grant, or a portion of the grant, that does not meet the enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations of AASB 15. In addition, if the output of the activities the agency is required to do under the grant agreement (e.g. a constructed physical asset, or the results of research) is retained by the agency for its own use, the transaction would also be accounted for under AASB 1058.

AASB 15 will apply where the grant agreement is enforceable and does contain sufficiently specific performance obligations that will result in the agency providing goods or services to other parties. Revenue under these grant agreements may qualify for deferral.

A grant may contain both enforceable performance obligations and a donation component to enable the entity to further its objectives. In this case, the grant must be allocated between the performance obligations (AASB 15) and the donation component (AASB 1058).

The flowchart below shows the decision process for deciding whether AASB 1058, AASB 15, or both apply to a grant transaction.
Applying AASB 1058 to a transaction

Transaction where the consideration to acquire an asset significantly less than fair value, principally to further the objectives of the entity?

Yes

Step 1: Recognise asset received as per relevant standards (DR) (AASB 9, 16, 116, 138)

- Cash/receivable
- Right of use asset
- Property/Plant/Equipment
- Other

No

Other applicable standards (eg AASB 9, 15, 16 etc) Out of scope of AASB 1058

Step 2: Recognise related amounts as below (CR)

- Contributions by owners? (AASB 1004)
- Financial Instruments? (AASB 9)
- Lease Liability? (AASB 16)
- Provisions? (AASB 137)
- To construct recognisable non-financial asset? (AASB 1058)
- Revenue/contract liability? (AASB 15)

Step 3: Recognise this difference as revenue or expense immediately

Step 1 less Step 2

Assets recognised under other standards are initially measured at fair value (or current replacement cost for inventories) as a result of amendments to those standards effected by AASB 1058 – refer to Appendix D of AASB 1058. Agencies then need to assess what related amounts need to be recognised under other standards, which will reduce the amount of revenue recognised under AASB 1058.
1.4.2.3 Changes to accounting for grants and contributions

AASB 1058, together with AASB 15, will bring significant changes to revenue recognition for grants and contributions.

Under AASB 1004 Contributions, revenue from non-reciprocal transfers (contributions) are recognised upfront, while reciprocal transfers are accounted for under other standards and may be deferred. A reciprocal transfer is one where the recipient of the funding directly gives approximately equal value to the grantor in exchange for the asset. This meant grants that were to be spent on providing benefits to third parties, such as the community, were classified as non-reciprocal transfers and therefore agencies recognised income upfront, even if the monies were to be spent over a number of years. This resulted in frequent mismatches between revenue and expenses.

Under AASB 1058, if a contract liability is recognised as a related amount, then income for that portion (which may be the entirety) of the grant is recognised in accordance with AASB 15 as the performance obligations are satisfied. AASB 15 applies to contracts with customers, and includes arrangements where the recipient entity provides benefits to third parties on behalf of the grantor/customer.

In summary, to defer recognition of grant income, agencies will no longer need to demonstrate they are directly giving approximately equal value back to the grantor. Agencies will instead need to demonstrate that the grant or funding agreement satisfy the ‘enforceable agreement’ and ‘sufficiently specific performance obligations’ criteria to be a contract with a customer under AASB 15. AASB 15’s revenue recognition rules will then apply to the grant and may result in deferral, refer to section 1.4.4 below.

The diagram below illustrates the changes in the conditions necessary for deferral of grant income.

Guidance on determining whether there is an enforceable agreement and sufficiently specific performance obligations are in the AASB 15 section below.
Grant expenses

AASB 1058 and AASB 15 do not apply to grant expenses. As a result, there will continue to be no specific AASB standard that addresses accounting for grant expenses.

At present, Treasury’s current policies in FRR 3E apply the reciprocal vs non-reciprocal test to distinguish between grants and procurement, which determines the timing of expense recognition. Although this approach essentially mirrors the revenue recognition requirements under AASB 1004, it also reflects the fact that a genuine procurement transaction involves the direct exchange of goods or services between the party providing the consideration and the party delivering the goods/services.

However, agencies should not assume that accounting for grant expenditure once AASB 1058 and AASB 15 become effective is simply a matter of ‘mirror accounting’ the principles of AASB 15. The deferral of qualifying grant revenue under AASB 15 applies a different concept to the reciprocal vs non-reciprocal principle of AASB 1004.

Under AASB 15, the economic benefits embodied within a grant may be provided to third parties on the grantor’s behalf and the revenue will still qualify for deferral. However, as the grantor itself does not control the economic benefits embodied in the right to receive goods or services, the definition of an asset will not be met. Consequently, from the grantor’s perspective, a prepayment asset for grants provided to other parties is not anticipated to arise in practice.

A prepayment asset will realistically only arise where the entity providing the consideration directly controls the benefits embodied in the asset. For this reason, prepayments will typically only represent genuine procurement transactions for the future delivery of goods or services not yet received by the entity (i.e. transactions that are ‘reciprocal’ in nature).

Treasury will be updating FRR 3E as part of the 2019/20 FRR update. However, Treasury’s proposed accounting policy (from the grantor’s perspective) will be that for all grants where the benefit is provided to third parties (similar to the existing ‘non-reciprocal’ transfer concept), the grantor shall recognise grant expense upfront when the grant is paid (or when the grantee becomes entitled to the grant, if earlier). In practice, we do not anticipate grant expenditure will qualify for capitalisation as a prepaid asset and expect no material change from the current accounting treatment for grant expenditure by grantors. Accordingly, the grantor may recognise expenses earlier than when the grantee recognises revenue.

1.4.2.4 Capital grants

Usually grants that do not result in ‘related amounts’ under other accounting standards are recognised upfront. However, AASB 1058 requires deferral of income for capital grants received by the entity that meets the following three criteria:

1. The grant agreement requires the agency to acquire or construct the asset to identified specifications. The resulting asset must be a non-financial asset that is recognisable by the agency (e.g. under AASB 116 or AASB 138).
2. The agency is not required to transfer the asset to the grantor or other parties.
3. There is an enforceable agreement – this may be evidenced by a requirement to return funds if they were not used to acquire/construct an asset to the set specifications.

For capital grants meeting the above criteria, agencies would initially recognise an unearned revenue liability under AASB 1058 and recognise income when/as the entity satisfies its obligations under the transfer (e.g. when it acquires the asset or as it constructs the asset). This treatment is similar to a grant that falls within the scope of...
AASB 15. The constructed asset is recognised under other applicable standards such as AASB 116. Note that the amendments in AASB 1058 Appendix D about initial measurement at fair value would not apply to the acquired/constructed asset.

1.4.2.5 Volunteer services

Similar to under AASB 1004, government departments must continue to recognise volunteer services received as income where the fair value of the services can be measured reliably and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. The debit side of the transaction would be to an expense or an asset, as appropriate.

AASB 1058 also allows any NFP entity to recognise income for volunteer services whose fair value can be measured reliably, irrespective of whether the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. However, Treasury’s policy is that agencies shall not recognise volunteer services that would not have been purchased if they had not been donated.

Therefore, agencies’ accounting for volunteer services will not change from current requirements as per AASB 1004 and the FRRs. AASB 1058 paragraph 27 encourages additional disclosures about volunteer services received, Treasury will consider the form of such disclosures in due course.

1.4.3 AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

1.4.3.1 Overview

Application date

The application date for AASB 15 is as follows.

- Not-for-Profit entities: 1 January 2019 (refer to AASB 2016-7)
- For-Profit entities: 1 January 2018 (refer to AASB 2015-8)

For-profit entities should already be accounting for revenue from contracts with customers under AASB 15.

Summary of the standard

AASB 15 sets out a comprehensive model for accounting for all revenue from contracts with customers, i.e. contracts involving the delivery of goods and/or services. AASB 15 will replace AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue and a number of related interpretations. A contract will be outside the scope of AASB 15 if it falls within the scope of other specific standards such as leases (AASB 16), insurance contracts (AASB 4/AASB 17) and financial instruments (AASB 9). AASB 15 introduces a five-step revenue recognition model:

1. identify the contract;
2. identify the performance obligations;
3. determine the transaction price;
4. allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
5. recognise revenue progressively as individual performance obligations are satisfied.
The model specifies that revenue should be recognised when an entity transfers control of goods/services to a customer, at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Depending on specific contractual terms, the new model may result in a change in the timing and/or amount of revenue to be recognised. For example, some revenue may be recognised at a point in time (e.g. when control is transferred to the customer) and other revenue may be recognised over the term of the contract (e.g. when the entity satisfies its performance obligations progressively over a period of time).

Potential impact

The potential impact of AASB 15 on individual agencies will depend on the types of goods/services they provide, and whether/how the various concepts of AASB 15 (e.g. ‘contract’, ‘performance obligations’, etc.) would apply to existing arrangements. In particular, agencies receiving grants that have conditions attached are likely to be impacted by AASB 15 in conjunction with AASB 1058 – refer to section 1.4.4.3 below.

Agencies are strongly advised to undertake a careful review of AASB 15 to assess whether/how it may apply to their own transactions/arrangements. Agencies may need to implement new information gathering and/or system processes to enable compliance with the more comprehensive accounting and disclosure requirements of AASB 15.

1.4.3.2 Transitional arrangements

Treasury INTENDS TO MANDATE the partial retrospective approach in paragraph C3(b) of AASB 15. Under this transition approach, agencies will not need to restate comparative figures in their 2019-20 financial statements. Instead agencies will recognise the cumulative effect of applying this standard as an adjustment to opening accumulated surplus at 1 July 2019. Additional disclosures in paragraph C8 are required when using this approach, Treasury will provide example disclosures in future model financial statements.

Treasury INTENDS TO PROHIBIT the election in paragraph C7 of applying the standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts at 1 July 2019. A completed contract includes one where the agency has already recognised all of the income in accordance with AASB 1004 prior to 1 July 2019. As a result, agencies will be required to assess any grants received prior to 1 July 2019 that fall within the scope of AASB 15 for any unsatisfied performance obligations and recognise a liability for those obligations on transition. This effectively allows agencies to ‘recycle’ revenue that was previously recognised under AASB 1004 and recognise them again when the agency satisfies the remaining performance obligations, and thus avoid being hit with potentially significant operating losses post-transition.

Treasury INTENDS TO MANDATE the practical expedient in paragraph C7A(b) of accounting for the aggregate effect of all contract modifications in accordance with paragraph C5(c) for all modifications that occur before the date of initial application (1 July 2019).

1.4.3.3 Deferral of grant income under AASB 15

Not-for-profit agencies will need to assess the implications for grants and contributions currently recognised as revenue immediately on acquiring control in accordance with AASB 1004. With AASB 15, the revenue may be deferred (initially recognised as a contract liability) to the extent that there is a contract to transfer goods or services to a customer, incorporating an enforceable agreement and sufficiently specific performance obligations. A single grant agreement may include both a contract with a customer under AASB 15 and a donation component, in which case the funds must be allocated to each component.

As discussed in section 1.4.3 above, this includes arrangements where agency provides goods/services to third party beneficiaries on behalf of the grantor. The agency will not be required to directly provide the goods/services
back to the grantor, which is a currently a necessary condition for deferral under AASB 1004’s reciprocal vs non-reciprocal framework. Nevertheless, the agency must still be transferring goods/services to another party, i.e. it cannot retain the output solely for its own use.

The diagram below illustrates the key public-sector considerations when applying AASB 15’s five-step model.

![Diagram](image)

The changes in accounting requirements mean agencies will need to analyse their funding agreements in a greater level of detail than previously required. Appendix F to AASB 15 and its accompanying illustrative examples provide guidance on when agreements would meet the prerequisites to be a ‘contract with a customer’ and fall within the scope of AASB 15. Agencies are strongly encouraged to read Appendix F and the Illustrative Examples in AASB 1058 in detail to understand the relevant terms and features to look for in funding agreements in order to make this important assessment. Agencies must also evaluate agreements holistically after considering the combination of all relevant factors.

Below are some factors and indicators agencies may consider when evaluating their existing agreements and setting up new grant agreements. These are largely obtained from AASB 15 Appendix F and AASB 1058 Illustrative Examples.

**Transfer of goods or services to a customer**

“Customer” is defined in AASB 15 as a party that has contracted with an entity to obtain goods or services that are an output of the entity’s ordinary activities in exchange for consideration. As noted above, the customer can direct the entity to provide the goods or services to third parties on the customer’s behalf.
• Grant arrangements where the agency retains the output of the activities (e.g. constructed asset, intellectual property from research) for its own use will be outside the scope of AASB 15 as it does not involve a transfer of goods or services to a customer. Agencies should apply AASB 1058 to these grants.

• In some cases, an agency may be party to a contract, but it has no obligation or control over the transfer of goods or services to the customer – rather, its obligations are limited to solely transfer (or ‘pass through’) cash between other relevant parties. Agencies should carefully examine such arrangements as the transaction (or components of a transaction) may not fall within the scope of AASB 15/AASB 1058 – instead, the agency may have a financial liability to be recognised under AASB 9 for monies to be passed on. Refer to section 1.4.3.8 for further discussion on the topic of pass-through grants/monies.

(N.B. For the avoidance of doubt, the previous dot point does not specifically relate to monies appropriated to Departments to provide grant funding to Statutory Bodies under that department’s responsibility. Treasury will provide separate advice on this topic in the 2019/20 financial year to confirm the treatment of such grants.

This dot point concerns how AASB 15/AASB 1058 might impact the transfer of other grants between Government agencies, and especially where the monies are passed through agencies using a ‘post-box’ arrangement.

Agencies who have identified material ‘pass-through’ transactions involving other Government agencies are requested to contact Treasury’s Accounting Policy team and your Treasury Analyst with your proposed accounting treatment once you have completed your assessment of the ‘pass-through’ transaction(s).

• Performance obligations do not include activities that an agency must undertake to fulfil a contract unless those activities transfer a good or service to a customer. For example, in a research grant, the research itself usually does not constitute a transfer of goods or services. Instead, the transfer of research findings or intellectual property to the customer are transfers of goods or services. (Paragraph F21) Also refer to section 1.4.3.7 for more guidance on research grants.

Enforceable agreement

Form of agreement

• Usually a signed document such as a contract, a memorandum of understanding or a letter of intent forms the basis of an enforceable agreement. An agreement may be enforceable even if it is not legally binding and does not impose any refund obligations, as long as both parties have indicated their intent to rely upon it (Appendix F Example 1)

• Contractual agreements include those entered into at the direction of the grantor. For example, an agency may not have any say in whether or not it receives a contribution, but upon receiving the funds (with conditions attached), it has entered into an agreement.

• Enforcement mechanisms may arise from administrative arrangements or statutory provisions, such as a Ministerial Directive.

• Statements of intent to spend money or use assets in particular ways are in the nature of public policy statements; these do not by themselves create enforceable agreements. Examples here include budgets and service delivery statements.

Who can enforce the agreement?
• Generally, an agreement can be enforced by the customer/grantor, a party authorised to act on their behalf, and the judiciary (being the ‘separate party’ referred to in paragraph F11).

• Third party beneficiaries who receive the goods and service generally cannot enforce the agreement as they are not parties to the agreement. Those third parties may have certain rights under enacted legislation, however those rights exist independently from the agreement between the grantor and the recipient agency.

History of enforcement action is not relevant

• Enforceability is assessed on the grantor’s capacity and rights to enforce. It is not relevant that the grantor has historically not enforced similar agreements (e.g. not asking for refunds).

Refundability in event of non-performance

• The requirement to refund grant monies if they had not been spent on specified performance obligations is often an indicator of an enforceable agreement.

• However, refund of monies that are not spent within a specified time period is not, by itself, an indicator of an enforceable agreement.

• Instead of requesting a refund, the grantor may decide to reduce future funding to the agency, e.g. in multi-year grant agreements.
  - It is an indicator of enforceability if the grantor can reduce future funding to which the agency is presently entitled, effectively the grantor is choosing to settle the refund in net.
  - However, withholding of future funding to which the agency is not presently entitled does not demonstrate enforceability.

Other indicators of an enforceable agreement (F12)

• The parties to the agreement needing to agree on any alternative use of funds as a sign of an enforceable agreement.

• The grantor/customer has the right to take a financial interest in assets purchased or constructed by the recipient using the grant funding.

• An administrative process is established to enforce the agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Queensland.

An agreement may be partially enforceable

• An agreement may be partially enforceable, for example, if only a portion of the grant is subject to refund if specified activities are not performed. In this case, the agency may recognise a contract liability under AASB 15 for the enforceable portion, and income under AASB 1058 for the non-enforceable portion.

Sufficiently specific performance obligations

Ability to measure progress towards satisfaction of performance obligations

• For performance obligations to be sufficiently specific, the agency must be able to determine when (or to what extent) the obligation is satisfied, in order to work out when and how to recognise revenue under AASB 15.
• To have sufficient specific performance obligations, the goods or services to be provided must be specified by or determinable in accordance with the agreement; they must not be at the discretion of the agency.

• Agencies must apply judgement, including taking into account any conditions specified in the contract, whether explicit or implicit, regarding the following aspects:
  - The nature or type of the goods/services
  - The cost or value of the goods/services
  - The quantity of the goods/services
  - The period over which the goods/services must be transferred

• The agreement may require an acquittal process for the recipient to demonstrate progress towards transferring the goods or services. Depending on the requirements of this process, it may provide evidence that the promise to transfer goods/services is sufficiently specific. (F26)

• Periodic progress reporting may also assist agencies with measuring its progress towards satisfying performance obligations. However, such reporting obligations are not considered separate performance obligations themselves. (Appendix F Example 2)

Example of performance obligations that are likely to be sufficiently specific:

• The quantity of goods/services to be provided is specified or can be determined, for example:
  - Provide free student accommodation for one student each year for 30 years (AASB 1058 Example 3C)
  - Provide a specified number of hours of counselling services each week for 12 months (AASB 1058 Example 6B)
  - Construction of two water wells for each $800 of donations received (AASB 1058 Example 7D)

• Agreement is to provide specified services over a specified period, for example:
  - Undertake research on a specific topic over 3 years and publish research data as it is obtained (Appendix F Example 4A). Note in this case the good or service transferred to the customer is the publication of research data, not the research itself.

Examples of contractual terms that are unlikely to be sufficiently specific:

• An obligation to 'spend money' alone does not constitute a performance obligation. AASB 15 is about the goods or services the agency is required to transfer to a customer in return for the funding received.

• Obligations would not be sufficiently specific if the agency would be unable to measure its progress towards satisfying the obligations. This is usually the case when the goods/services to be provided are unspecified, unquantifiable, or is at the discretion of the agency. For example:
  - Undertake education programs over 3 years to increase the literacy of students in a specific rural area (AASB 1058 Example 8A)
  - Provide free student accommodation for one student each year, for as long as the university operates (AASB 1058 Example 3B)
Undertake research on a specific topic and publish results when appropriate, as determined by the research entity (Appendix F Example 5A).

- A requirement that the entity must spend the funds to perform activities in accordance with its charter or stated objectives is unlikely to be sufficiently specific, even if the entity has a single purpose charter or a single objective. (AASB 1058 Example 6A, AASB 15 paragraph F25)

### 1.4.3.4 Contract modifications

AASB 15 has new requirements around contract modifications, with three different accounting treatments possible depending on the circumstances of the modification. This is summarised in the flowchart diagram below.

**Contract modifications under AASB 15**

![Flowchart Diagram]

Note that on transition, agencies are to apply the practical expedient in paragraph C7A(b) and would not retrospectively account for contract modifications that happened prior to transition. Nevertheless, agencies should familiarise with the new requirements for application to changes to revenue contracts, such as grant or funding agreements, after 1 July 2019.

### 1.4.3.5 New principal vs agent rules

Principal vs agent rules determine whether certain transactions are recognised in an entity’s financial statements.

The current distinction set out in AASB 118 is that an entity is acting as a principal when it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of services, and is acting as an agent when it does not have such exposure.
The distinction is changed in AASB 15 to whether the entity ‘controls’ a good or service before transferring that good or service to the customer. Control in the context of goods and services is discussed in paragraph 33. Indicators that an entity is acting as principal include (B37):

- The entity is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the good or service.
- The entity has inventory risk before transferring the good or service to the customer.
- The entity has discretion in establishing the price for the good or service.

The above indicators in AASB 15 are largely consistent with AASB 118 Illustrative Example 21, except that the entity being exposed to credit risk is no longer listed as an indicator. Agencies will need to reassess transactions where the agency was previously determined to be acting as principal solely because of credit risk in the context of revenue/expenses from the sale of goods or services - these transactions may need to be reclassified as agent transactions under AASB 15 (having regard to the circumstances of the arrangement). Agencies with transactions where it is acting as an agent are directed to paragraphs B34-B38 (including uncompiled amendments in AASB 2016-3) and reassess transactions where necessary.

### 1.4.3.6 Public sector licences

In September 2018, the AASB issued AASB 2018-4 on accounting for licence revenue by not-for-profit public sector licensors. This amending standard brings licences issued by NFP public sector entities into the scope of AASB 15 and provides guidance on their accounting treatment (in Appendix G). This includes statutory licences and non-intellectual property licences, for example driver’s licences, gaming licences, blue cards, fishing licences, etc.

Excluded are ‘licences’ that are within the scope of AASB 16 or AASB 1059, which will be accounted for under those standards.

**Licence vs tax**

The guidance in Appendix G distinguishes between licences and taxes (refer paragraphs G3-G7). An important difference is that licences are ‘discretionary’ while taxes are ‘compulsory’. This difference can be illustrated by the consequences of avoiding payment of the licence fee or tax, for example:

- Casino licence – If an entity operates a casino without a licence, they may be fined but they will not be compelled to retroactively obtain a licence and pay a licence fee. Also, the entity might not actually be qualified to obtain a casino licence in the first place.
- Gaming tax – If an entity earns gaming income and does not pay the tax, they will be compelled to pay the tax owed plus any interest or penalties.

Revenue from licences are accounted for under AASB 15, while taxes are accounted for under AASB 1058.

**Agencies’ performance obligations in licences**

Licence revenue is recognised by applying the same five-step model in AASB 15. Appendix G contains guidance on identifying performance obligations in relation to licence revenue.

- Most commonly, the sole performance obligation the agency will have is to issue the licence to the licensee. In this case revenue will be recognised when the licence is issued. Treasury expects that licence revenue will be recognised upfront coinciding with the issue of the licence in the majority of cases.
• An exclusivity promise is not a performance obligation, rather it is an attribute or feature of the licence. For example – a promise to not issue a similar licence to another party and to ensure no other parties engage in the activities that the licensee has an exclusive right to.

• Enforcement or policing activities that are undertaken to benefit the general public rather than the licensee are not performance obligations because they do not transfer goods or services to the licensee. For example – activities to ensure the licensee is not carrying out illegal activities or to ensure the licensee continues to meet eligibility requirements.

Short-term and low value licences

Similar to AASB 16, the amending standard allows exemptions for short-term licences and low value licences. A short-term licence has a term of 12 months or less, and examples of low value licences include driver licences, marriage licences and blue cards.

However, to ensure consistency in revenue recognition and ensure licence revenue is accounted for in a cost-effective manner by agencies, Treasury INTENDS TO MANDATE that agencies will recognise revenue from all licences, including short-term licences and low-value licences, in line with the principles of AASB 15. In effect, Treasury intends that the practical expedients will NOT BE APPLIED by Queensland Government Agencies.

Although this will require agencies to identify the performance obligations and recognise revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied, as noted above, licence revenue is expected to be recognised upon issuing the licence for most types of licences on the basis that:

• the sole performance obligation the agency will have is the issue the licence to the licensee; or
• all materially identifiable performance obligations will be completed prior to the issue of the licence.

Licence fees that are refundable if the licensee cancels their licence

Some licences fees received by agencies may be partially refundable (e.g. on a pro-rata basis) if the licensee decides to cancel their licence at any time. A refund obligation alone is not sufficient to defer the revenue to be recognised straight line over the licence period.

Agencies should instead apply AASB 15 paragraph 55 and estimate a portion of the licence fee that is expected to be refunded and recognise that portion as a refund liability. For example, if based on historical data, 5% of licence fees end up being refunded, the agency would recognise a $1000 licence fee as $950 revenue upfront and $50 refund liability. The refund liability is debited when refunds are paid. The refund liability must also be reassessed and updated at the end of each reporting period, with any adjustment taken to revenue.

In the rare event that an agency cannot reliably estimate the expected refunds, for example for a new type of licence, licence fee is to be recognised reflecting the applicable performance obligation(s) until sufficient historical data becomes available. Paragraph 55 must be applied as soon as a reliable estimate of refunds can be made.

Amounts charged for conduct of licenced activities

In addition to the licence fee, the licensee may also need to pay amounts to the State for as a result of conducting licenced activities. For example, a mining company would pay a licence fee for the permission to undertake mining activities and pay royalties for what they mine.

Treasury’s proposed accounting policy is that where the amount payable (in the form of a fee, tax, royalty etc) is separately prescribed in legislation or regulation that is not specific to the licencing arrangement with the licensee,
it is considered a tax and is accounted for separately from the licence fee. Taxes are typically recognised as revenue under AASB 1058 when the taxable event occurs.

Where the performance of licenced activities is entirely within the control of the licensee (including decisions about whether and how much activities to conduct), Treasury’s proposed guidance that agencies should only recognise revenue/receivable when the activities are conducted. This is because, prior to the activities occurring, the agency does not control a receivable asset as it is dependent on future performance of the licensee (the ‘past event’ has not yet occurred).

Licences with quotas

Licences with quotas include, for example, a fishing or macropod harvesting licence that entitles the licensee to harvest a certain quantity of fish or macropods over a licence period. Appendix G paragraph G21 states that for these licences, issuing of the licence and the promise to deliver ‘goods’ are a single performance obligation.

The agency may not be able to determine when the goods (e.g. fish) are actually delivered/taken, and thus the extent to which its performance obligation is satisfied. In this case, Treasury’s proposed guidance is that these licences be recognised straight line over the licence period.

1.4.3.7 Research activities

In August 2018, the AASB issued a staff FAQ that addressed the timing of revenue recognition from research grants. The decision process can be summarised by the flowchart on the following page. (The examples referred to are in Appendix F of AASB 15):
1.4.3.8 Pass-through grant arrangements

Often agencies are given grant funding to be passed on to end recipients who may be internal or external to Queensland Government. These ‘pass-through’ funding arrangements warrant careful assessment to ensure the accounting treatment matches the substance of the transaction.

Some key questions to consider include:

- Is the agency’s obligation under the head grant agreement to deliver on outcomes or simply to pass the funding to another entity?
- Are the obligations sufficiently specific and enforceable?
- Is the agency principally responsible for delivering the outcomes or is the agency acting as an agent and arranging for other parties to deliver the outcomes?
- Are the pass-through funds held in the agency’s controlled bank account or in a separate trust account?
Treasury’s proposed guidance for pass-through grant funding are summarised in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Treasury guidance on accounting treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The funding agreement does not contain obligations that are sufficiently specific and enforceable</td>
<td>Without sufficiently specific and enforceable obligations, there will likely not be any ‘related amounts’ as described in AASB 1058 and the agency would recognise revenue upfront / upon receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The agency’s obligation is solely to pass on the cash to another entity</td>
<td>Sometimes the agency’s role is merely acting as a post box to facilitate the head grantor passing a grant to the end recipient. In this scenario, the agency should recognise a financial liability under AASB 9 for the obligation to on-pay the funding to the end recipient, and not recognise any revenue or expense.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The agency’s obligation is to transfer goods or services (e.g. construct an asset, deliver on outcomes, etc.) | A grant that has sufficient specific and enforceable obligations to transfer goods or services will be within the scope of AASB 15. Agencies should then consider AASB 15’s principle vs agent distinction (in paragraphs B34-B38).  
  • If the agency is principally responsible for the achievement of outcomes under the agreement:  
    o recognise a contract liability upfront, and recognise revenue as the performance obligations are satisfied  
    o recognise expense or asset, as appropriate, when the funds are paid to the third parties  
  • If the agency is acting as an agent and is arranging for other parties to provide the goods or services:  
    o recognise a liability upfront, and recognise revenue only to the amount of any fee or commission when the agency satisfies its performance obligations (i.e. arranging the goods/services)  
    o payments to the third parties will directly reduce the liability and will not affect the income statement  
    o amount or revenue recognised will usually be the difference, if any, between the funding received and funding passed on |
| Where the grant funds are held in a separate trust account | In the above scenarios, if the funds are held in a separate trust account (and not in the agency’s operating bank account), the agency may not actually control the cash received.  
  In this case the agency would not recognise the cash, liability or revenue in its controlled accounts. Instead it would need to make disclosures about the trust balances in accordance with FRR 2E.1. |

**1.4.3.9 Disclosures**

AASB 15 contains many new disclosures and will significantly increase the volume of disclosures regarding revenue compared to existing standards. There will also be extended disclosures on significant judgements made by the entity in applying various aspects of the standard. Agencies are encouraged to familiarise themselves with the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 110 to 129 and consider whether changes to existing systems are needed to capture the necessary information.
1.4.4 AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors

AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors will be effective for reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The effective date of AASB 1059 has been deferred from 1 January 2019 to 1 January 2020 – refer to AASB 2018-5. This standard addresses accounting by public sector grantors in Service Concession Arrangements, also known as public-private partnerships (PPPs).

Agencies should review their existing PPP arrangements and any forthcoming/proposed PPPs to identify whether they will be impacted by AASB 1059, and assess the potential financial statement impacts.

1.4.4.1 Transitional arrangements

Under AASB 1059, agencies will be required to adjust their comparative figures in their 2020-21 financial statements and will require agencies to determine an opening balance for each service concession arrangement at the beginning of the comparative period (1 July 2019).

However, Treasury INTENDS TO MANDATE the ‘partial retrospective’ option in paragraph C3(b) of AASB 1059 allowing agencies to:

- Recognise service concession assets at their current replacement cost at 1 July 2019;
- Recognise any financial liability in accordance with AASB 1059 (being the current replacement cost adjusted for any consideration received/paid between the grantor and operator);
- Recognise any unearned revenue liability by adjusting the asset’s current replacement cost by the remaining period of the service concession arrangement divided by the remaining economic life of the asset – see Example 10 in AASB 1059; and
- Recognise the net difference between assets and liabilities in opening accumulated surplus.

1.4.4.2 Existing pronouncements

Before AASB 1059, there were no authoritative accounting guidance for grantors for service concession arrangements. Related pronouncements include:

- Interpretation 12 Service Concession Arrangements – This interpretation only addresses accounting by operators and does not address accounting by grantors.
- Interpretation 129 Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures – This interpretation addresses disclosure requirements for service concession arrangements, but does not provide guidance on accounting (recognition and measurement) for such arrangements.
- IPSAS 32 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor – Issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

Although AASB 1059 is broadly consistent with IPSAS 32, there are a few differences which are outlined in the standard under the section “Comparison with international pronouncements”.

Treasury’s position (in FRR 5D) is that agencies are not to apply IPSAS 32 or mirror accounting of Interpretation 12 without first undertaking a thorough review of the circumstances and substance of the arrangement. Agencies are required to make the disclosures required by Interpretation 129. In the absence of specific accounting
pronouncements, agencies with service concession arrangements have generally followed guidance in Appendix 1 of FRR 5D and as a result:

- have not recognised ‘Economic infrastructure arrangements’ on the balance sheet, and
- recognised ‘Social infrastructure arrangements’ as leases in accordance with AASB 117.

### 1.4.4.3 Scope of AASB 1059

AASB 1059 defines service concession arrangements and uses a control approach to assess which arrangements are within scope and are therefore recognised on the balance sheet.

#### Service concession arrangements

A service concession arrangement is defined as a contract between a grantor and an operator in which:

a) the operator has the right of access to the service concession asset (or assets) to provide public services on behalf of the grantor for a specified period of time;

b) the operator is responsible for at least some of the management of the public services provided through the asset and does not act merely as an agent on behalf of the grantor; and

c) the operator is compensated for its services over the period of the service concession arrangement.

For an arrangement to be a service concession arrangement under AASB 1059, **the operator must be providing public services on behalf of the grantor and be managing at least some of those public services under its own discretion, rather than at the direction of the grantor.** It is important to correctly apply this concept in certain build and maintain arrangements where the operator constructs public infrastructure and provides maintenance services for the duration of the arrangement.

Agencies need to assess what are the public services provided by the asset and the extent to which the operator’s services contribute to the public services provided by the asset.

**Asset provides public services**

Paragraphs B6 – B9 of AASB 1059 provide guidance on assessing the public services provided by an asset.

Some arrangements may have a single asset, however multiple services are provided by/through that asset. In such circumstances, a judgement will be required as to the nature and relative significance of each separate component and services provided to determine if the asset provides a public service.

For example, a courthouse building provides multiple services, such as courts, administrative offices and other associated services. The services provided by the administrative offices may be unrelated to the court services and therefore considered ancillary if they are **insignificant** to the arrangement as a whole, and in that case would **not** affect the assessment that the building provides public services. However, if the unrelated administrative services were **significant** to the arrangement as a whole, the courthouse building might be assessed as not providing public services.

Similarly, a hospital might provide multiple services such as normal surgical/medical health care services and other associated services (e.g. florists, newsagencies, cafeteria). The associated services are unrelated to the surgical/medical services and would most likely be insignificant ancillary services when compared to the arrangement as a whole. In this case, the associated services would not affect the assessment that the hospital provides public services.
Another common situation involves an arrangement provided by way of a primary asset combined with a single (or multiple) secondary asset(s).

If an arrangement provides public services **principally** through a primary asset, and a secondary asset is used or is **mainly used to complement the primary asset**, the secondary asset would be regarded as providing public services as well. Examples include student accommodation for a public university or a car park constructed by an operator as part of constructing a hospital service concession arrangement that largely provides public services. The car park may provide limited ancillary services without affecting the assessment that the car park is used to provide public services.

However, if the car park was **not constructed as part of the hospital service concession arrangement** (e.g. subsequent to the construction of the hospital or with a different party) and is largely of a commercial nature (e.g. car parking is available to the general public, including hospital patrons), the car park would be regarded as an asset that **does not provide** public services, and therefore outside the scope of AASB 1059.

Paragraphs 2 and 5 of AASB 1059 outline the criteria for when AASB 1059 is applicable to an arrangement. Treasury has recently been requested to provide further guidance on situations where “5 out of the 6 criteria” are met except for the provision of public services. Treasury will review this request and provide further clarification if required. However, this should not prevent agencies from completing their initial assessment of whether an arrangement constitutes a service concession arrangement under AASB 1059. Treasury directs agencies to continue applying the requirements of paragraphs 2 and 5 in conjunction with paragraphs B6 to B10.

**Operator manages at least some of the public services**

The hypothetical examples below illustrate the key principles specified in paragraph B10 of AASB 1059:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operator constructs school buildings and provides, under its own discretion, facilities management, cleaning and security services.</td>
<td>Public services provided by the school are primarily education services. The operator’s maintenance services do not represent a significant component of the public services provided by the school. Instead the maintenance services represent a service outsourcing arrangement to enable the grantor to provide public services (education) through the school.</td>
<td>Arrangement is unlikely to be a service concession arrangement under AASB 1059. However, the agency would instead account for this arrangement under other applicable accounting standards, such as AASB 116.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operator constructs hospital building and provides, under its own discretion, facilities management, cleaning and security services, along with hospital staff scheduling services.</td>
<td>Public services provided by the hospital are primarily health care services. The operator’s scheduling of hospital staff (who are employed by the government) is likely a sufficient indicator that the operator is managing at least some of the public services provided by the hospital.</td>
<td>Arrangement is likely a service concession arrangement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operator builds a toll road, collects tolls, and provides road maintenance services</td>
<td>A road provides public services (i.e. transport) largely by itself as long as it is properly maintained. Therefore, the operator’s maintenance services contribute significantly to the public services</td>
<td>Arrangement is likely a service concession arrangement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Control

The public sector grantor controls the service concession asset if and only if:

a) the grantor controls or regulates
   i. what services the operator must provide with the asset,
   ii. to whom it must provide them, and
   iii. at what price; and

b) the grantor controls - through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the term of the arrangement.

The grantor can also demonstrate control of the services to be provided with the asset, to whom and/or at what price where those aspects are regulated by a third party regulator. In this case, the services/recipient/price is considered to be set implicitly by the grantor. The contract between the grantor and the operator need not specifically refer to the regulator or regulation.

Agencies should note if the arrangement is not a service concession arrangement or the agency does not control the asset under AASB 1059, the agency must consider if other accounting standards apply to the arrangement (e.g. AASB 116, AASB 16 or AASB 9).

### 1.4.4.4 Accounting for service concession arrangements under AASB 1059

#### Service concession asset

Where the arrangement is a service concession arrangement and the grantor controls the service concession asset, the asset is recognised on balance sheet at current replacement cost. An existing asset of the agency that meets these conditions is to be reclassified as a service concession asset, and its carrying amount is adjusted to current replacement cost as a revaluation.

Subsequently, the asset is depreciated in accordance with AASB 116. If the asset’s class is required to be measured at fair value by NCAP 1 (most likely), the valuation must be based on current replacement cost.

#### Liability

Agencies will also recognise a liability at the same time as recognising the service concession asset. The liability is initially measured at the same amount as the asset, adjusted for any other consideration exchanged between the grantor and the operator.

The nature of the liability depends on how the operator is compensated. In a service concession arrangement, the grantor usually compensates the operator by any combination of:

- making payments to the operator,
- granting the operator the right to charge third party users for use of the asset (e.g. a toll road),
- granting the operator access to another revenue-generating asset for the operator’s use (e.g. a private wing of a hospital)
Where the agency is obliged to make future payments to the operator, it recognises a financial liability. The future payments must first be allocated to payments relating to the liability (capital component) and payments for services to be provided by the operator (operating component). Agencies must then calculate a discount rate that discounts the future ‘capital’ payments to the pre-determined liability amount. Subsequently the financial liability is measured in accordance with AASB 9.

Where the agency grants the operator a right to charge third party users or to access another revenue-generating asset, it recognises an unearned revenue liability. Revenue is recognised throughout the term of the arrangement according to the economic substance of the arrangement. In practice, a straight-line method is often appropriate.

If the agency both makes future payments and grants a right to the operator, it would need to calculate the financial liability portion first by discounting future payments using the contractually specified interest rate or otherwise a prevailing market rate. The remaining portion of the liability is recognised as unearned revenue.

Lifecycle payments

Lifecycle payments refer to payments agreed upfront for renewals and replacements that are undertaken by the operator in a PPP throughout the life of the arrangement. Where the PPP arrangement falls within the scope of AASB 1059, the examples in the standard illustrate how to account for lifecycle payments.

1. Financial liability model (AASB 1059 Example 6)
   - Future replacements are incorporated into the calculation of the liability at commencement of the arrangement. This results in a lower discount rate and less interest expense being incurred over the life of the arrangement.
   - When the replacement happens, the service concession asset and financial liability are both increased by the original estimate of the fair value (CRC) of the replacement.

2. Grant of Rights to Operator (GORTO) model (AASB 1059 Example 7)
   - Future replacements are not incorporated into initial revenue recognition calculations (this differs from IPSAS 32 Example 2).
   - Instead, as each replacement occurs, the service concession asset and unearned revenue liability are increased by the fair value (CRC) of the replacement. This liability is then recognised as revenue over the remaining term of the arrangement, even if the replacement component’s useful life is different. Essentially, each replacement is treated like a new SCA that lasts for the remaining term of the arrangement.
   - The amount of revenue recognised each year increases with each subsequent replacement, thus resulting in more revenue being recognised towards the end of the PPP.
FRR 2A  Basis of Financial Statement Preparation

INTRODUCTION

*Policy items*, indicated by **shaded bold print**, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009* (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

*Application Guidance*, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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2A.1 APPLICATION OF FINANCIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

REFERENCES

- Financial Accountability Act 2009 (FA Act) (s59, s62)
- FPMS (s42, s43)
- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities
- AASB 16 Leases

POLICY

- Each department must comply with the Minimum Reporting Requirements (included in Parts 2 to 5).
- Each statutory body must have regard to the requirements in the Minimum Reporting Requirements (included in Parts 2 to 5).
- In addition to the Minimum Reporting Requirements, all agencies must comply with all relevant requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations.
- Statutory bodies established under State legislation having a 31 December 2019 financial year end but not ‘controlled’ by the Queensland Government for financial reporting purposes, may choose their own transitional accounting policies and other accounting policy elections under AASB 15, AASB 1058 and AASB 16.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Section 62(1) of the FA Act requires each accountable officer and each statutory body (as the case may be) to prepare annual general purpose financial statements in accordance with the ‘prescribed requirements’. 
In the case of departments, the ‘prescribed requirements’ include:

- ‘prescribed accounting standards’ as defined in s.59(6) of the FA Act; and
- the minimum reporting requirements (i.e. the mandatory policies in Parts 2-5) included in the FRRs (s.42(1) FPMS).

In the case of statutory bodies, the ‘prescribed requirements’ include:

- ‘prescribed accounting standards’ as defined in s.59(6) of the FA Act; and
- ‘having regard to’ the Minimum Reporting Requirements (i.e. the mandatory policies in Parts 2-5) included in the FRRs (s.43(1) FPMS).

The ‘prescribed accounting standards’ include the following documents published by the AASB:

- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements
- Statements of Accounting Concepts (SACs);
- Australian Accounting Standards; and
- Interpretations.

Section 6 of the FPMS explains that “having regard to” means “considering the contents of the document and deciding whether the contents apply in the circumstances.”

On that basis, statutory bodies must comply with the contents of the FRRs to the extent the contents are relevant to their circumstances.

Where a particular agency is subject to financial statement requirements issued under an alternative authority, those requirements should be regarded as additional to the FRR requirements, unless there is a specific arrangement to the contrary.

Subject to that, the FRRs are intended to be used by agencies in conjunction with and not as a replacement for reference to Accounting Standards, Interpretations and the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. The FRRs cannot therefore be used in isolation by agencies in preparing their annual financial statements.
Part 1 Introduction and Prescribed Accounting Standards lists the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) Pronouncements (accounting standards and interpretations) that have been issued as at date indicated. Agencies should ensure that they monitor developments of the AASB for new and amended accounting standards and interpretations issued subsequent to that date that may need to be addressed in the financial statements of the current reporting period.

The “recognition” of financial information means that it is reported on, or incorporated in amounts reported on, the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows or Statement of Changes in Equity (whether or not further disclosure of the item is made in notes).

“Disclosure” of information in financial statements may be on the face of the statements, in the notes to the financial statements, or included on both the face and in the notes where further detailed disclosure is appropriate.

2A.2 DETERMINATION OF FOR-PROFIT OR NOT-FOR-PROFIT AGENCIES

REFERENCES

- Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 136 Impairment of Assets

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

The determination of whether an agency is for-profit or not-for-profit is significant as it has implications for the accounting treatments that apply to that agency and the policies it can adopt.

Definitions

A not-for-profit entity is defined as one whose principal objective is not the generation of a profit (AASB 136 Impairment of Assets, paragraph Aus6.2). A not-for-profit entity can be a single entity or a group of entities comprising the parent and each of the entities that it controls.
A for-profit entity is not defined in the Australian Accounting Standards but, by implication, is any entity that does not meet the definition of a not-for-profit entity i.e. an entity whose principal objective is to generate a profit.

For the purposes of this guidance, the term ‘principal objective’ can also mean ‘main objective’ or ‘sole objective’.

Assessment of an Agency’s Classification

When assessing an agency’s classification, management must:

- base the classification on a consideration of all available evidence;
- exercise professional judgement in identifying the principal objective of the agency;
- consider the overall substance of the purpose and function of the agency;
- document the process and the evidence that supports an agency’s classification as for profit or not-for-profit; and
- review the classification when there is a change in the operations or focus of the agency that may indicate that the agency has changed its objective regarding profitability.

Criteria for Distinguishing between Not-For-Profit and For-Profit Agencies

There is generally no single factor or criterion that can conclusively determine the status of an agency. However, an agency will be a for-profit agency if it meets both of the following criteria:

- the legislation (including subordinate legislation) and/or Constitution establishing the agency states that the agency’s principal objective is the generation of a profit/surplus; and
- any profit/surplus generated is available to be distributed to ‘State’ owners.

Although an agency may not meet the above criteria, there may be instances where other evidence or indicators exist that will combine to determine the classification of the agency as a ‘for-profit’.
The following may be indicators that an agency is for-profit. These indicators are not listed in any order of priority. These indicators should be considered together when assessing the classification of an agency. One indicator in isolation will not be sufficient to conclude that an agency is for-profit or not-for-profit. Professional judgement must be used in making the assessment and each factor must be considered in light of contrary and complementary evidence arising from a consideration of all relevant factors.

The indicators are as follows:

- the substance of the agency's enabling legislation/constitution is that the primary objective is the generation of profit;
- the intention of the owners is to realise a financial return on their investment through the distribution of profits made by the agency (as opposed to a surplus being only available for reinvestment in the agency);
- the agency's business model is designed and operates with the primary objective being the generation of profit;
- the strategic and operational plans of the agency have objectives that reflect the intention to make a profit;
- the governance framework under which the agency operates indicates it is for-profit;
- the agency relies substantially on own sourced revenue to cover its operating and financing costs;
- the agency is classified for Government Finance Statistics purposes as belonging to either the Public Financial or Public Non-Financial Sector; and
- payments of income tax equivalents and/or dividends.

The requirement to conduct an agency’s activities with the objective of having ‘a commercial focus’ or ‘be financially viable’ so that its operations are efficiently
conducted is not in itself sufficient to classify an agency as for-profit, particularly if there is no requirement or intention to generate a profit\(^1\).

A conclusion that an agency is for-profit or not-for-profit would include a number of these factors which provide strong evidence that the overall intention or objective of the agency is to make a profit or plan to be profitable in the future.

**Departments**

Queensland government departments are generally not instituted for the principal purpose of profit generation. For that reason, by default, government departments are considered to be not-for-profit agencies.

**Statutory Bodies**

Generally, statutory bodies are not principally established to generate a profit, and therefore by default are not-for-profit. It is incumbent on the statutory body to make the case to be classified as a for-profit agency.

While overarching legislation provides invaluable assistance in determining the status of agencies, the determination of whether an agency is not-for-profit or for-profit will require, at minimum, a review of the legislation under which the agency was formed. Reference should also be made to the agency’s strategic plan and other relevant corporate documents.

It is generally accepted that statutory bodies are constituted to provide a particular service for the community. These bodies generally operate on a break even basis, with any surpluses going back into the statutory body to provide further services.

**Companies Controlled by Departments and Statutory Bodies**

Companies are generally established to allow a particular function to operate independently. Reference would need to be made to the company’s Constitution, shareholder resolutions and/or other corporate documents in order to determine its principal objective and therefore its for-profit or not-for-profit status.

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\(^1\) References to “generation of profit” will also apply where, even though the long term aim is the generation of profit, the entity generates loss or breakeven positions in the medium term.
2A.3 NEW AGENCIES

REFERENCES

- FA Act (s62)
- FPMS (s44, s52)
- AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*
- Interpretation 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities*
- FRR 2F Machinery-of-Government Changes
- FRR 4F Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners

POLICY

- New agencies must include in their first financial statements the authority for the establishment of the agency (e.g. Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice No. x or legislative instrument).

- If a material error is identified in respect of assets or liabilities transferred from another Queensland Government agency, and that error arose from that transferor’s accounting treatment, the new agency must recognise the error by making an adjustment against the Contributed Equity account “Non-appropriated Equity”.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

All agencies must comply with applicable provisions regarding annual reports and financial statements for new agencies under the FA Act and FPMS.

For both new departments and new statutory bodies, s.44 of the FPMS provides that if the beginning of the first reporting period is within four months of the end of a financial year, an approval can be sought from the Treasurer for the first financial statements to be prepared for a period to the end of financial year following the year in which the agency was established. A request for the Treasurer’s approval will, in most cases, only be supported where a small number of immaterial transactions have occurred prior to the end of the first financial year.
New agencies must be aware that they may be subject (in their first set of financial statements) to certain new/amended standards that already-established agencies are not yet subject to – based on the effective date of those standards. This is due to the fact that many new/amended standards apply to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January, and so may apply to the first set of financial statements of new agencies.

2A.4 ABOLISHED AGENCIES

REFERENCES

- FA Act s62
- FPMS (Part 3, Division 2)
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- Interpretation 1038 Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities
- FRR 2F Machinery-of-Government Changes
- FRR 4F Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners

POLICY

- Abolished agencies must include in their final financial statements:
  - the authority for the abolition of the agency (e.g. Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice No. x or legislative instrument);
  - regarding comparative figures, clarification of the period covered by the final financial statements; and
  - whether or not the going concern basis has been used, and the reason(s) for that approach.
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

All agencies must comply with applicable provisions regarding annual reports and financial statements for abolished agencies under the FA Act and FPMS.

Abolished agencies are to follow the requirements of FRR 2D when preparing their final financial statements. The Sunshine Department Model Financial Statements and other FRRs may contain additional example disclosures to assist agencies in preparing their final financial statements.

An abolished agency’s final financial statements should show asset, liability and equity balances immediately before the transfer. Comprehensive note disclosure should be included outlining the circumstances of the transfer, and that the transfers of assets and liabilities subsequently took place.

After abolition, the agency will no longer produce general purpose financial statements (the transferee/receiving agency’s financial statements will reflect the transfer).

Where material errors relating to the value of assets and/or liabilities transferred from an abolished agency are identified after finalisation of that agency’s final financial statements, they are dealt with by the recipient of the transferred items. Treasury’s policy about this is outlined within this FRR under the heading “New Agencies” and within FRR 2F Machinery-of-Government Changes.

In the past, QAO canvassed abolished agencies to assess their capacity to provide the final financial statements for audit by a certain time. If an agency has not been contacted, they should contact their external audit manager to agree timeframes as soon as practicable.

For the purposes of their obligations regarding final financial statements and annual reports, the FPMS enables the Treasurer to designate an alternate person if the former Minister, accountable officer, chairperson and/or chief finance officer are not available to undertake those obligations. Generally, Treasury will seek, on behalf of the abolished agency, the Treasurer’s approval for designating the alternate person to undertake those obligations.
2A.5 DIFFERENTIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REFERENCES

- FA Act (s62)
- FPMS (Part 3)
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards

POLICY

- All departments and those statutory bodies consolidated into the woG financial statements are required to apply Tier 1 reporting requirements.

- Those statutory bodies not consolidated into the woG financial statements (i.e. not collated in Tridata – the woG financial management system) may apply Tier 2 reporting requirements. However, such statutory bodies are free to choose to continue to apply Tier 1 reporting requirements.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

AASB 1053 establishes two tiers of reporting requirements in Australia. Tier 1 comprises the full range of recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. Tier 2 comprises the same recognition and measurement requirements as in Tier 1, but with substantially less disclosure.

In respect of public sectors, Australian Government and State, Territory and Local Governments must comply with Tier 1 requirements. All other public sector agencies may adopt Tier 2 requirements for their general purpose financial statements. The standard leaves a regulator (e.g. Treasury) to determine whether Tier 1 or Tier 2 requirements should be adopted by these public sector agencies.

While universities meet the definition of a “statutory body” under s.9 of the FA Act and are not consolidated into Queensland’s woG financial statements, they should observe guidance/direction provided by the Australian Government in respect of applying AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards.
Agencies are directed to FRR 2D Form and Content of Financial Statements which outlines the financial statement inclusions under each tier of the differential reporting framework.

### 2A.6 REPORTING ABOUT COMMERCIALISED BUSINESS UNITS (CBUs) AND SHARED SERVICE PROVIDERS (SSPs)

#### REFERENCES
- AASB 1052 Disaggregated Disclosures

#### POLICY
- Commercialised Business Units (CBUs) and Shared Service Providers (SSPs) are NOT separate reporting entities for the purposes of accounting standards.
- Each CBU and SSP must be included in a separate column in the Statement of Comprehensive Income by Major Departmental Services, CBUs and SSPs and the Statement of Assets and Liabilities by Major Departmental Services, CBUs and SSPs.
- AASB 8 Operating Segments is not applicable to CBUs of an agency as they form part of the agency (whether or not the CBUs are for-profit).

#### APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Under relevant business arrangements, CBUs and SSPs form part of their parent department’s general purpose financial statements.

In accordance with AASB 1052, the complete set of financial statements of the parent department hosting a CBU and/or SSP will include, at minimum:

- a summary of the department’s objectives and disclosure of the identity, nature and purpose of each CBU and SSP;
- a separate column in the Statement of Comprehensive Income by Major
  Departmental Services, CBUs and SSPs for each individual CBU and SSP
  activity. This statement will include, at minimum, the same level of
  classifications used in the department’s Statement of Comprehensive Income
  (refer to FRR 3A Statement of Comprehensive Income); and

- a separate column in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities by Major
  Departmental Services, CBUs and SSPs for each individual CBU and SSP
  activity. This statement will include, at minimum, the same level of
  classifications used in the department’s Statement of Financial Position (refer
  to FRR 4A Statement of Financial Position).

Cash flow information is not required from CBUs and SSPs under this policy.
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.

Illustrative Examples demonstrate the application of the FRR policy items to hypothetical scenarios.
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2B.1 MATERIALITY

REFERENCES

- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB Practice Statement 2: Making Materiality Judgements
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- SAC 1 Definition of the Reporting Entity
- Auditing Standard ASA 320 Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit

POLICY

- The overarching concepts of the Framework, AASB Practice Statement 2: Making Materiality Judgements and the Application Guidance below must be taken into account in the preparation of agency annual financial statements.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Application of the AASB Practice Statement: Making Materiality Judgements

In December 2017, The AASB released Practice Statement 2: Making Materiality Judgements. This Practice Statement is applicable to all reporting entities, including not-for-profit entities within the public-sector, and provides reporting entities with non-mandatory guidance on making materiality judgements when preparing general purpose financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Agencies should note the Practice Statement is not an Australian Accounting Standard. Rather, the application requirements of the Practice Statement mean entities are required to consider its application when making materiality judgements that are required under applicable Accounting Standards.

In the absence of other authoritative publications, Treasury expects Queensland Government Agencies will follow the guidance contained in Practice Statement 2 when making materiality judgements, unless specific guidance is otherwise
contained within this or another Financial Reporting Requirement (FRR) issued by Queensland Treasury.

Circumstances where divergence from the materiality framework and/or guidance outlined in Practice Statement 2 would be considered rare. Where an agency considers a departure from the materiality framework is necessary and/or why the practice statement guidance is not relevant to their circumstances, they should consult with QT and QAO to discuss the issue, including an outline of the conceptual reasons supporting their position.

This FRR is aimed at assisting agencies apply the materiality framework established in Practice Statement 2.

Materiality in the Context of Financial Reporting

Unless there is an explicit statement that disallows it, materiality is an overarching principle that applies to the preparation of financial statements and the application of Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Interpretations and accounting/reporting policies (including the Financial Reporting Requirements and Non-Current Asset Policies).

AASB 108 states that “omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The size or nature of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.”

Paragraph 8 of the AASB Practice Statement 2 on Materiality identifies that materiality judgements are pervasive in the preparation of financial statements and are required when making decisions about recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure matters.

Paragraph QC11 of The Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (“The Framework” or “Framework”) states “Information is material if omitting it or misstating it could influence decisions that users make on the basis of financial information about a specific reporting entity. Materiality is therefore an entity-specific aspect of relevance based on the nature or magnitude, or both, of
the items to which the information relates in the context of an individual entity’s financial report.”

For this reason, it is not possible to specify a blanket or uniform quantitative threshold for materiality or predetermine what could be material in a particular situation. Materiality is an entity-specific assessment.

The preparation of general purpose financial statements involves decision-making about what information is included and how it is presented. Therefore, judgements about materiality are central to accounting for transactions and ensuring financial statement information provides users with information relevant to their needs for decision-making purposes about providing resources to the entity.

Qualitative Characteristics of Useful Financial Information

The Framework describes the fundamental qualitative characteristics of useful financial information in the context of financial statements as relevance and faithful representation. Relevant financial information is capable of making a difference in the decisions made by users if it has either predictive value, confirmatory value or both. To be useful, financial information must also faithfully represent the economic phenomena that it purports to represent. Although perfectly faithful representation is seldom, if ever, achievable, faithful representation seeks to maximise the completeness of information provided, its neutrality from bias and its freedom from error.

Information must be both relevant and faithfully represented if it is to be useful to financial statement users. Neither a faithful representation of an irrelevant phenomenon nor an unfaithful representation of a relevant phenomenon helps users make good decisions (Framework para QC17). For example, the exclusion of immaterial information would be expected to improve the understandability and readability of financial statements by helping users focus on the more important aspects of the financial report and key accounting transactions/balances/disclosures. By contrast, over-simplifying or excluding relevant details from an inherently complex transaction may result in the financial information necessary for the users to understand the transaction being incomplete and therefore potentially misleading.
Additional qualitative characteristics that enhance the usefulness of financial statement information that is relevant and faithfully represented include comparability, verifiability, timeliness and understandability. Enhancing qualitative characteristics should be maximised to the extent possible. However, enhancing qualitative characteristics, either individually or as a group, cannot make information useful if that information is irrelevant or not faithfully represented.

These characteristics are discussed in detail with the Conceptual Framework (refer paragraphs QC19 to QC32.)

**Identifying Primary Financial Statement Users**

To facilitate the most appropriate materiality judgements, agencies should assess who are the primary users of their financial statements and consider the impact that such information could reasonably be expected to have on those financial statement users.

Information is material to the primary users if its omission or misstatement has the potential, individually or collectively, to influence the economic decisions of users that are made on the basis of the financial statements; or affect the discharge of accountability by the agency's management or governing body.

Not-for-profit agencies should be aware of a broader range of primary users and the fact their resource allocation/decision making process may differ compared to a for-profit entity. Paragraph Aus13.1 of the Practice Statement and paragraph AusOB.2.1 of the Framework outline that among the users of financial information about a not-for-profit reporting entity are “existing and potential resource providers (such as investors, lenders and other creditors, donors and taxpayers), recipients of goods and services (such as beneficiaries, for example, members of the community) and parties performing a review or oversight function on behalf of other users (such as advisers and members of parliament).”

Further, paragraph Aus18.1 of the Practice Statement and paragraph AusOB.3.1 of the Framework identifies that primary users of not-for-profit agencies are generally not concerned with obtaining a financial return on an investment in the agency. Rather, they are concerned with the ability of the agency to achieve its objectives (either financial or non-financial). Whilst this may include the agency’s prospects for
future net cash inflows, users will be interested in the capability of the agency’s resources (e.g. the service potential of assets) to provide goods and services in the future to achieve its intended organisational and governmental objectives (i.e. service delivery).

**Making Materiality Judgements – Overview of the Materiality Process**

The AASB Practice Statement on Materiality contains a four-step illustrative process as part of the guidance that describes how an entity could assess whether information is material for the purposes of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure. Although this is considered guidance within the Practice Statement, and paragraph 30 notes this is one possible way to make materiality judgements, it does incorporate all of the factors an entity should consider when making materiality judgements and the requirements an entity must apply to comply with Accounting Standards.

In the absence of other materially process models that address all of these judgements and requirements, Queensland Government agencies are expected to apply the four-step process of AASB Practice Statement 2 and follow any specific guidance otherwise contained within this or another Financial Reporting Requirement (FRR) issued by Queensland Treasury.
Paragraph 34 – AASB Practice Statement 2: Making Materiality Judgements

The following paragraphs within Practice Statement 2 provide guidance on each of the steps as follows:

Step 1  Identify  Paragraphs 35 to 39
Step 2  Assess  Paragraphs 40 to 55
Step 3  Organise  Paragraphs 56 to 59
Step 4  Review  Paragraphs 60 to 65

Practice Statement 2 also provides guidance on the following specific topics:

Prior-period information  Paragraphs 66 to 71
Errors (including cumulative errors)  Paragraphs 72 to 80
Treasury Comments on Quantitative and Qualitative Considerations

Materiality is a matter of professional judgement on quantitative and/or qualitative grounds, and demands a complete understanding of the specific facts and broader context/circumstances. Quantitative grounds are applicable to transactions and balances (and adjustments thereto) that are expressed in dollar terms. Other (e.g. narrative) information disclosed in notes that accompany the financial statements is generally more appropriately assessed based on its nature. However, where an assessment based on either of those bases is inconclusive, it is usually necessary to make a judgement from both perspectives overall.

Quantitative aspects (Amount)

Paragraphs Aus45.1 to Aus45.3 of the Practice Statement identify that not-for-profit entities are primarily concerned with the achievement of objectives (i.e. service delivery) other than the generation of profit. For this reason, it may not be appropriate to assess overall materiality by reference to profitability and not-for-profit entities should therefore consider materiality in absolute and relative terms.

In absolute terms, consideration is given by not-for-profit entities to the financial report as a whole. Consequently, not-for-profit entities will typically assess overall materiality using a base other than profitability. Common examples of alternatives bases include total revenue, total expenses, total assets and net assets.

In relative terms, items are compared by not-for-profit entities to any directly related items (e.g. interest expense to relevant borrowings, depreciation/amortisation to related assets). Such a comparison may suggest that interest or depreciation expense is material if its amount is much lower (or higher) than expected, having regard to the relevant asset/liability balance and applicable interest/depreciation rates.

In determining whether a transaction/balance/adjustment is material on quantitative grounds, the following comparisons (whichever apply) provide a reasonable basis:
• for amounts that would be reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, compare to the more appropriate of the following amounts for the relevant reporting period:
  - the line item in which the amount would be included in on the face of the statement;
  - total income or total expenses (as applicable); or
  - operating result.

• for amounts that would be reported in the Statement of Financial Position/Balance Sheet, compare to the more appropriate of the following amounts for the relevant reporting period:
  - the line item in which the amount would be included in on the face of the statement; or
  - total assets, total liabilities or total equity (as applicable).

• for amounts that would be reported in the Statement of Cash Flows, compare to the more appropriate of the following amounts for the relevant reporting period:
  - the line item in which the amount would be included in on the face of the statement; or
  - total inflows or total outflows (as applicable) for the relevant cash flow category (i.e. operating/investing/financing); or
  - net cash provided by/used in the relevant cash flow category (i.e. operating/investing/financing).

• for amounts that would be reported only in the Statement of Changes in Equity, compare to the total of the line item in which the amount would be included in for the relevant reporting period. For amounts also reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, it will be necessary to refer to the relevant comparator within that statement.

Agencies should be alert to items/amounts/comparators for the current reporting period that are considered to be distorted by one or more transactions/events (e.g. due to their amounts being unusually high or low, or amounts being recognised in an irregular pattern across financial years). In such cases, it may be necessary to adjust the materiality calculation for the distortion to obtain a more reasonable and appropriate result.
Qualitative Aspects (Nature)

Qualitative factors are factors that, if present, make information more likely to influence the decisions of the primary users of the entity’s financial statements irrespective of their amount. In making materiality judgements, an agency considers qualitative factors that are both entity-specific and external to the agency.

The mere presence of a qualitative factor will not always make the information material, but will, in most instances, increase the primary users’ interest in that information. As a result, the presence of a qualitative factor lowers the thresholds for the quantitative assessment of the particular materiality judgement being made. The more significant the qualitative factors, the lower the quantitative threshold will be. In some circumstances, qualitative factors may be so significant that the quantitative threshold for a particular type of transaction is reduced to zero.

In other cases, the item may be information in a narrative/non-numerical form and does not impact on reported financial statement figures – in these situations materiality may be best assessed based on the nature of the transaction/balance/information.

Not-for-profit public sector agencies are primarily concerned with the achievement of organisational and governmental objectives (such as service delivery) rather than the generation of profit. Therefore, where the nature of a particular transaction, balance or narrative disclosure is important for the discharge of accountability or transparency, the nature of the item is likely to be material. Consideration of the “nature” usually relates to whether the information would be of public interest such as:

- transactions between an agency and other entities/people who have a fiduciary responsibility in relation to that agency;
- restrictions on powers and operations of an agency that significantly affect the risks and uncertainties associated with the item concerned;
- substantial changes in the functions of an agency, affecting its risks and opportunities;
- potential breaches of legislative or contractual obligations;
- significant post-balance date events; and
• special payments, or losses of assets.

The FRRs set out a number of individual items that must be disclosed in the financial statements on this basis – e.g. key management personnel compensation disclosure at the position level, losses and special payments. There may be other items unique to certain agencies that warrant disclosure due to their nature, so agencies should use their judgement as to the public interest in the separate disclosure of such items.

**Interaction of Quantitative and Qualitative Factors**

As illustrated in the AASB Practice Statement and process diagram, qualitative and quantitative factors are interactive and a quantitative assessment alone is not always sufficient to conclude that an item of information is not material. Therefore, when quantitative judgments of materiality indicate a transaction, balance, or adjustment is not material to the financial statement as a whole, an assessment of qualitative factors would also be made to ensure the appropriateness of that conclusion. For example:

• The omission of a transaction, balance or other misstatement may result in a deviation, such as the reversal of a trend, turning a surplus into a loss, or creating or eliminating the margin of solvency in a Statement of Financial Position. In these circumstances, the adjustment may be considered material to the financial statements.

• Where an agency’s financial position has deteriorated, but the agency has revalued upwards its Property, Plant and Equipment, information regarding the revaluation of those assets would likely be material. On that basis, all revaluation accounting and disclosure requirements in AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* would apply, even though the revaluation amount may not be material on quantitative grounds.

**Making materiality judgements - Agency determination of materiality**

For the purposes of financial statement preparation, agencies will need to determine and document (early in the financial year) a materiality strategy to be used by the agency. This determination of materiality should be negotiated with the agency’s external auditors and then endorsed by the Audit Committee (or equivalent
management body that oversees the financial statement process) and would be expected to include, at a minimum, the following assessments:

- The *overall materiality* to be set for the agency as a whole and each individual financial statement;

- The *overall materiality* to be applied to a department’s administered transactions/balances, noting the reporting requirements for these transactions under the FRRs. Consequently:
  
  - Where administered transactions are disclosed as separate statements, a separate overall materiality threshold would be determined for the controlled and administered financial statements;
  
  - Where administered transactions are disclosed as a note within the controlled financial statements, agency judgement will be required as to whether a specific materiality threshold is required for those administered disclosures.

- Where applicable, *specific materiality* considerations for the valuation of property, plant and equipment where such balances are disproportionally larger than revenues and expenses reported in the operating statement and the valuation adjustments will only impact the balance sheet of the agency. (N.B. where revaluation amounts are reported in profit or loss / operating result, it will be necessary to apply the benchmarks/thresholds determined for the Statement of Comprehensive Income and/or overall financial statement materiality against those transactions).

- *Specific materiality* for disclosures that are qualitatively material such as:
  
  - Compliance with laws/regulations (e.g. losses/special payments under the FPMS or other legislative impacts on the agency);
  
  - Related party transactions and Key Management Personnel remuneration;
  
  - Other sensitive transactions/balances or disclosures.

- *Other thresholds/benchmark judgements* (as appropriate). For example, agencies may identify individual assets within an asset class that need not be revalued because they are immaterial to the class of asset. Agencies should
document the basis for that decision and its interaction with the overall materiality and specific materiality judgements.

In addition to the materiality assessment, an effective materiality strategy should identify:

- the anticipated primary users of the agency’s financial statements;
- the expected information needs of those users, according to the agency’s activities and the relevance of transactions/balances to those anticipated users (SAC 1 and the Framework may provide some guidance in this respect);
- tolerable (quantitative) limits the entity will use to record unadjusted items in a register for facilitate an assessment of the cumulative impact of these individual immateriality judgements;
- approaches for dealing with comparators for the current reporting period that are considered to be distorted by one or more transactions/events (e.g. due to their amounts being unusually high or low, or amounts being recognised in an irregular pattern across financial years). In assessing materiality under those circumstances, agencies should consider the appropriateness of either excluding unusual transactions/balances from the relevant current year comparator, or calculating a new comparator figure based on an average over a number of past reporting periods; and
- the way the above factors will direct materiality judgements by the agency in respect of each statement (in light of the guidance in this FRR.)

Making materiality judgements - Agency monitoring of materiality

Materiality for the financial report as a whole (and, if applicable, the materiality level or levels for particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures) may need to be revised as a result of a change in circumstances that have affected the agency. For example, a machinery-of-government change, a restructure or a decision to dispose of a major part of the agency’s business or cease particular service delivery outcomes. Such changes will often cause actual financial results to
be substantially different from the anticipated period end financial results that were used initially to determine materiality for the financial report as a whole.

In addition, during the course of the year, as separate judgements are made to not process adjustments, etc. on the basis of this strategy (i.e. on the grounds of immateriality), agencies should keep a register of the nature of the instance, the reason for the decision, and the quantitative effect on the financial statements. The intention of this register is to monitor the “cumulative” effect of past individual materiality decisions on the financial statements. Where the cumulative effect of those decisions starts becoming material, agencies are expected to revisit those past decisions, and process adjustments to the extent that there will not be a material impact on the financial statements.

“Cumulative” materiality judgements

Materiality on quantitative grounds is primarily assessed for an individual transaction/balance/adjustment. However, agencies need to also assess the cumulative impact of multiple transactions/balances/adjustments that are individually assessed as being immaterial. Where individually immaterial transactions/balances/adjustments would have a material impact when aggregated, the agency needs to instead treat those transactions/balances/adjustments as being material.

For example, an immaterial error is made in accounting for a transaction. A similar immaterial error is subsequently repeated on other transactions for the remainder of the financial year, before it is identified and a procedure change implemented to prevent the error’s recurrence. The cumulative amount of the errors is assessed as being material and, without any adjustment, the financial statements will include a material misstatement. Ideally, each error should be corrected. However, to prevent material misstatement, the agency may only need to correct a sufficient number of those errors for the cumulative effect to be immaterial and to no longer impact the fair presentation of the financial statements.

Materiality of a controlled entity

In those less common situations where materiality of a controlled entity needs to be assessed to determine whether it requires inclusion in the consolidated figures,
comparisons should be made between the figures of the parent entity (or existing economic entity where consolidated financial statements are already prepared) and those of the controlled entity regarding total assets, total liabilities, total income and total expenses. Refer to Example 3 in the Appendix for an illustration of how this would apply.

In making this comparison, a controlled entity may be determined as being individually immaterial. However, where an agency has multiple individually immaterial controlled entities, an additional comparison (using the same comparators) is required to ensure those entities collectively are not material in aggregate.

Where individually immaterial controlled entities are material in aggregate, the agency must determine which of those entities should be consolidated. This requires the exercise of professional judgement using the materiality comparators in respect of the figures for each controlled entity. Unless another method provides a more reliable basis, the agency should consolidate the entities in order of their relative materiality until the (remaining) unconsolidated controlled entities are no longer material in aggregate.

Where a parent entity has unconsolidated entities (on the grounds of immateriality), the above assessment will need to be repeated towards the end of each financial year to ensure that the unconsolidated controlled entities continue to be immaterial in aggregate.
EXAMPLE 1  Asset Reclassification

Background
A library collection (with a carrying amount of $600,000) comprising many items of cultural and heritage significance in digital form is presently accounted for as a library reference collection within Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE). When finalising its financial statements at year end, the agency identifies that this library collection has been converted to digital format, and pursuant to NCAP 7 Accounting for Library Collections should be classified as an intangible digital library collection. Total assets are $100 million, which currently includes $60 million PPE and $7 million Intangible Assets.

Question
Is the digital library collection material enough to warrant reclassification for the agency’s financial statements?

Overall Materiality Threshold
The collection relates to the Statement of Financial Position, and two line items are affected i.e. PPE and Intangible Assets. The agency has agreed with audit on a quantitative overall materiality threshold of $1 million based on 1% of total assets ($100 million).

Materiality Judgement
The adjustment results in a 1% decrease in PP&E and an 8.6% increase in intangible assets. However, percentage movements alone at the line item level are not the sole consideration in making this materiality judgement.

In this scenario, as the reclassification adjustment ($600,000) is less than the overall materiality of $1 million, it is considered to be immaterial on quantitative grounds. (This example assumes no other adjustments).

A qualitative assessment would also be made - assuming there are no qualitative factors relative to the digital library collection and the line items PP&E and Intangible Assets are not considered more qualitatively material than other balance sheet items overall, the initial conclusion of immaterial would remain.
Alternative Judgement Scenarios

Scenario B – presence of qualitative factors requiring agency judgement

Assume the same fact pattern as example 1 except the agency expects the size and value of this library collection to grow considerably in the future as there is a concerted program in place to expand this digital collection. The collection is currently 60% of overall materiality, and it will become more material over time.

Accordingly, in these circumstances, the agency applies professional judgement and decides to reclassify the digital library collection into intangible assets in the current period.

Scenario C – specific materiality threshold for intangibles arising from qualitative factors

Assume the same fact pattern as example 1 except the agency is responsible for implementing the government’s initiative of digitising reference collections. One of the agency’s performance indicators is the conversion of its existing physical collections into electronic format and these indicators will be outlined in the agency’s annual report. In addition, the agency is being funded specifically to complete this project for which the work completed to date represents stage 1 of a 5 stage project.

Accordingly, in these circumstances, the digital library collection is considered more qualitatively material (i.e., material by its nature) and is therefore assigned a much lower quantitative materiality threshold of $5,000 equal to the recognition threshold for heritage and cultural library collections. On this basis, the reclassification adjustment is considered material and thus the digital library collection must be reclassified into intangible assets.
EXAMPLE 2  Cumulative Materiality

Background
A recently created agency revalued all their land and buildings as part of their financial reporting requirements. While finalising the amounts for their financial statements, it becomes apparent that while 3 of the buildings were revalued, the revaluations were not entered in their financial systems and as such have not been included in financial statements. The financial statements indicate that the buildings have been revalued to $397.8m. The details of the 3 buildings valuations not updated in the financial system are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Book Value</th>
<th>Fair Value</th>
<th>Decrement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building 1</td>
<td>10.9m</td>
<td>10.5m</td>
<td>0.4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 2</td>
<td>12.5m</td>
<td>12.2m</td>
<td>0.3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building 3</td>
<td>8.6m</td>
<td>8.1m</td>
<td>0.5m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The agency has no asset revaluation reserve balance within equity and overall materiality has been agreed between the agency and external audit at $1m, being 1% of revenue totalling $100m.

Question
Do the amounts need to be corrected on materiality grounds?

Materiality Judgement
Materiality in this situation is most appropriately assessed on quantitative grounds from a misstatement perspective.

PPE should be recorded as having a fair value of $396.6m, rather than the currently recorded $397.8. While the error of $1.2m out of $396.6m appears small (only 0.3%), consideration needs to be taken on the other amounts reported in the financial statements.

The reported amounts will impact on expenses as the revaluation decrement in this instance will be adjusted through expenditure in the operating statement. As the cumulative error of $1.2m in the reported expense is above the overall materiality for the financial statement as a whole, it will result in a material misstatement if left uncorrected – therefore, the cumulative adjustment would be made.
Alternative Judgement Scenario

Assume the same fact pattern as example 2 except the agency had an asset revaluation reserve balance of $70 million and had, in agreement with audit, a specific materiality threshold for uncorrected valuation adjustments within PPE that only impact the balance sheet (i.e. no impact on the operating result) of $7 million.

Accordingly, in these circumstances, the adjustment of $1.2 million would only impact the balance of PPE and the asset revaluation reserve. As the amount is below the specific materiality threshold set for uncorrected PPE valuation adjustments that impact the balance sheet only, the adjustment would be considered immaterial on quantitative grounds (assuming no other adjustments or qualitative factors rendered the adjustment material).
EXAMPLE 3  Materiality of Controlled Entity

Background
A department takes control of a non-government organisation (ABC Pty Ltd) that has been experiencing severe financial difficulties for the last couple of years. ABC provides much needed community services in a remote region, and there is alignment between ABC’s services and the department’s objectives. The department’s control is planned to be temporary, until a new operator can be found to replace ABC Pty Ltd and take over its activities, however due to the remote location and particular circumstances, a new operator is not expected to be secured in the short-term.

The department’s Overall Materiality of $1.8m has been determined at 2% of revenue. At the date the department takes control of ABC Pty Ltd, selected key financial data are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Data</th>
<th>ABC Pty Ltd ($)</th>
<th>Department ($) (excluding ABC Pty Ltd)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>150,000,000</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets</td>
<td>(300,000)</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>90,000,000</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Result</td>
<td>(3,000,000)</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question
Is ABC Pty Ltd material enough to warrant consolidation with the department, or could it simply be disclosed within the notes to the financial statements?

Materiality Judgement
Assessments of ‘control’ must be undertaken by the department each year in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. FRR 2G “Consolidated Financial Statements and Controlled Entities” also contain relevant requirements and guidance for departments and statutory bodies.

As consolidation would directly impact on the figures in all financial statements, materiality should primarily be assessed from a misstatement perspective on quantitative grounds with reference to the relevant financial statement comparators. Where materiality varies according
to the comparator, professional judgement is required in making the most appropriate conclusion.

From a quantitative perspective, the revenue, expense and the operating result exceed the assessed overall materiality threshold for the operating statement (which is the adopted financial statement on which overall materiality for the agency has been assessed). This is despite balances of total assets and total liabilities of the subsidiary being immaterial relative to the total assets and total liabilities of the department.

If the subsidiary were not consolidated, the amounts reported would be materially misstated. As such, the subsidiary is material and consolidated financial statements would be prepared for the economic entity.

**Alternative Judgement Scenario** – quantitatively immaterial but presence of qualitative factors requiring agency judgement.

Assume the same fact pattern as example 3 but say the income, expenses and operating result for the year were below the overall materiality threshold such that the initial assessment was the subsidiary was quantitatively immaterial. In such cases, an assessment of qualitative factors would also be considered.

In this example, qualitative considerations might include the fact a new operator is not expected to be secured in the short-term given the remote location, the circumstances surrounding the Government taking control (including the price paid relative to net assets and any relationship the department and its decision makers have with the previous owner or the parties receiving the company’s services) and the expected future trading results forecast material operating losses or debts the Government will be liable to meet. The more significant these qualitative factors, the more likely the subsidiary will be considered material for consolidation.
EXAMPLE 4  Materiality of an event after the reporting period

Background
Between balance date and the certification of an agency's financial statements, Government approval was obtained to sell an underperforming business unit of an agency. Marketing of the business unit to locate a buyer is yet to commence. The carrying amount of the net assets attributed to this business unit is $500,000, and the income earned in the last financial year was $150,000. The department's net assets have a carrying amount of $50 million and income for the last year was $12 million. The underperforming business unit delivers services to the community that have not been met by private sector providers, so there is substantial community interest in its ongoing viability.

Question
Is the materiality about the planned sale of the business sufficient for this to be “caught” by AASB 110 Events after the Reporting Period?

Materiality Judgement
As this event relates to a condition that did not exist at balance date, it would be a non-adjusting event under AASB 110 (no adjustments should be made to the reported figures in the financial statements).

The materiality of the business unit to the department can be gauged on quantitative grounds from a disclosure perspective.

- Quantitative materiality for the statement of financial position is 5% of net assets;
  \[ 5\% \times \$50,000,000 = \$2,500,000 \]
  $500,000 is therefore immaterial.

- Quantitative materiality for the statement of comprehensive income is 2% of total income;
  \[ 2\% \times \$12,000,000 = \$240,000 \]
  $150,000 is therefore immaterial.

However, the decision about whether to disclose the expected future sale of the business unit is most likely best made based on the nature of the information. The substantial community interest in the business unit would provide sufficient grounds to include a note disclosure about future sale plans (refer to paragraph 21 of AASB 110). Therefore, this event would be considered material due to its nature.
EXAMPLE 5  Materiality of a compliance breach

Background
Two middle management officers from a small agency flew interstate for an industry conference. In addition to reasonable travel incidentals (e.g., food and drink, etc.), those officers charged other expenses to their corporate cards to the value of $4,500 and $5,000 respectively. During subsequent investigations of corporate card expenses across the agency for fringe benefits tax purposes, it was discovered that those extra costs were deliberately mis-described on the supporting documentation and were actually purchases of personal gifts and charges for a day trip to local wineries after the conference ended – expressly against the agency’s corporate card usage policy. The officers concerned entered into an undertaking to pay back these personal costs. As at year end, the amounts had been invoiced to the officers, but yet to be recovered. Total receivables for the agency are $500,000.

Question
Are these outstanding debts from the officers’ material, such that they should be separately identified in the Receivables note breakdown in the financial statements?

Materiality Judgement
The outstanding debts may be immaterial from a purely quantitative disclosure perspective ($9,500/$500,000 = 1.9%). However, as these debts relate to the recovery of personal expenses, separate identification in the Receivables note may be appropriate for the purposes of public interest and transparency (i.e., based on the nature of the transactions).
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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2C.1 EARLY ADOPTION OF NEW OR AMENDING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS REQUIRES APPROVAL BY TREASURY

REFERENCES
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

POLICY
- Unless specifically permitted by the FRRs, should an agency propose to adopt a new or amended accounting standard or interpretation ahead of the commencement date specified in that standard/interpretation (where allowed by the standard/interpretation), it must initially obtain approval from Queensland Treasury. This is due to the potential effect on the Total State Sector and General Government Sector financial statements i.e. whole-of-Government (woG) financial reporting, pursuant to AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

2C.2 ACCOUNTING POLICY CHANGES REQUIRE CONSULTATION WITH TREASURY

REFERENCES
- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

POLICY
- Where a voluntary change in accounting policy is being considered and the impact will be material for the agency’s own financial statements, Treasury must be consulted before that change is made to assess possible impacts on woG financial reporting.
- Departments must also consider possible budgetary and funding implications as part of the consultation process.
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Accounting policies adopted by an agency must be applied consistently and in an understandable manner ensuring the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance, reliability and comparability. This will assist in ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions and other events is reported fairly and accurately.

AASB 108 requires accounting policies to be developed in relation to transactions, other events or conditions on the basis of Australian Accounting Standards and associated implementation guidance that are an integral part of those standards (if any) that apply to those transactions, other events or conditions. Should a circumstance arise where there is no Australian Accounting Standard that applies to the transaction, other event or condition, then management is required to use judgement consistent with the criteria detailed in paragraphs 10-12 of AASB 108.

AASB 108 envisages two circumstances in which a change in accounting policy might be made:

- when required by an Australian Accounting Standard; and

- when determining a voluntary change in accounting policy that results in more relevant and reliable information.

A flowchart illustrating how to deal with a change in accounting policy is provided in the Appendix to this FRR. Agencies should refer to paragraphs 7-27 of AASB 108 for the principles and requirements governing changes in accounting policies.

AASB 4 Insurance Contracts contains an exemption from the requirements of AASB 108 (in respect of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts, paragraphs 13, 14, 22 – 24).
Distinction between Changes in Accounting Policy, Estimates and Errors

A distinction needs to be made between a change in an accounting policy, a change in an accounting estimate and a correction of an error. All of these items are defined in paragraph 5 of AASB 108.

For non-current physical assets, a change in the threshold for the recognition of an asset would be a change in an accounting policy because there will be a change in the differentiation between assets and expenses.

For example, if a tier 2 statutory body set its asset recognition threshold at $2,000, then all assets purchased below that amount would be expensed. If the threshold was raised to $5,000, then a policy decision has been made to recognise assets and expenses at higher values.

By way of contrast, a change in the residual value or useful lives of non-current assets would be a change in an accounting estimate because management has made a change in its estimate of the residual value and/or the useful lives of such assets.

However, if a non-current physical asset had a useful life of five years and was being depreciated on a straight line basis but, for a period of time was being depreciated at a rate of 10%, then an error would have been made and would have to be corrected.

Should there be any difficulty in distinguishing between a change in an accounting policy and a change in an accounting estimate, the change is to be treated as a change in an accounting estimate.

Changes in accounting estimates are to be applied prospectively except where the change gives rise to changes in assets, liabilities or owner’s equity in which case the carrying amounts of the relevant accounts are to be adjusted. This is in contrast to changes in accounting policy which have retrospective application.
Errors detected which relate to the current period are to be corrected immediately. Paragraphs 43-48 of AASB 108 detail the accounting requirements where it is impracticable to correct a prior period error by retrospective restatement while paragraph 5 provides a definition of retrospective restatement.

Machinery-of-Government (moG) Changes

Where a program relocates from one agency to another under a machinery-of-Government transfer, any changes in accounting policy, changes in accounting estimates or correction of errors must be undertaken consistent with the terms of AASB 108.
APPENDIX 1  FLOWCHART – APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Initial Application of an Australian Accounting Standard

Does the Standard have transitional provisions?

Yes - apply the transitional provisions

No - apply the Standard retrospectively

Change Policy on Account of…

Voluntary Change

Is retrospective application practicable?

YES

NO

- Opening balance of each affected component of equity for earliest period presented to be adjusted.
- Policy to be applied to comparative information for prior periods as far back as is practicable. See paragraph 26 of AASB 108 for limitations on practicability.
- Other comparative amounts disclosed for each prior period presented to be adjusted.
- A Statement of Financial Position as at the beginning of the preceding period must be prepared under AASB 101 para 10(f).

Impracticability of determining the period-specific effects of change to all prior periods (i.e. comparative information)

- Apply new policy to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the beginning of earliest period for which retrospective application is practicable and make a corresponding adjustment to the opening balance of relevant equity component for that period. See paragraph 24 of AASB 108.

Impracticability of determining cumulative effects of changes on comparative information for one or more prior periods presented

- Comparative information is to be adjusted prospectively from earliest date practicable. See paragraph 25 of AASB 108.
INTRODUCTION

*Policy items*, indicated by **shaded bold print**, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009* (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

*Application Guidance*, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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2D.1   TREASURY REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL AGENCY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REFERENCES

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- Financial Accountability Act 2009 (FA Act) (Part 3, s62)
- Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS) (Part 3)

POLICY

- The name of the agency and the timeframe covered by the financial statements must appear on each page of the financial statements, including the notes.

- The line items displayed on the face of an agency's statements must reflect, as a minimum, all line items illustrated in the applicable model financial statements (i.e. Part 6A or Part 6B), to the extent that they apply to the agency. Where an agency considers a departure from the layout of the corresponding model statement is more appropriate:

  - each of the line items on the face of that corresponding model statement must be included (with or without additional sub-totals), if it is applicable to the agency's circumstances;

  - the agency's line items must retain the same description, and represent the same amount, as the corresponding line items in the relevant model statement;

  - each line item must be presented in such a way that its impact on the agency's operating result, net assets, net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (as applicable) is clear; and/or
the departure is required for compliance with an accounting standard requirement that is not illustrated in the corresponding model statements.

- Amounts shown in the financial statements must be rounded to the nearest $1,000 or, where that amount is less than $500, to zero. Although rounded amounts should correctly add to the associated total or sub-total presented, it is allowable for rounded amounts to not correctly add, provided the difference at the total or sub-total level is not greater than one or two (thousand).

- Where the Operating Result for the year is a deficit, this must be clearly shown by the use of brackets around the relevant amount.

- Notes to an agency’s financial statements need only address those transactions/balances, policies and/or information that are material to the agency’s circumstances.

- Where specific information is required in a note to the financial statements, the note must contain sufficient headings, cross-references and other detail to enable the subject matter to be understood fully.

- A department’s notes must also include an explanation of the distinction between controlled and administered items.

- Agencies are responsible for determining the most appropriate and meaningful location within their financial statements to disclose their significant accounting policies.

- The financial statements shown in the Annual Report of the agency must be in the same form and content as the financial statements certified by the Auditor-General or his delegate and must not be abridged, amended or otherwise varied.

- Queensland public sector entities are effectively out of scope of the application of AASB 8 Operating Segments.
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Agencies are referred to the Financial Accountability Handbook’s Information Sheet 5.2 Preparation of Financial Statements for strategies to facilitate the preparation and audit of financial statements in accordance with deadlines under the FA Act. Further to those strategies, agencies are strongly recommended to have:

- by the end of April each year, resolution of all material one off, complex or significant accounting issues identified by the end of March e.g. prior year audit issues, changes in accounting policies, new/amended accounting standards becoming effective for that reporting period etc. For each case, this should include documentation of the proposed treatment and rationale for that treatment, management review and endorsement of that documentation, and consultation with external audit/QAO to confirm the intended accounting treatment;

- prepared pro-forma annual financial statements for review and endorsement by management by the end of April each year that include, at least:
  - all comparative information;
  - updated accounting policy notes; and
  - the impact/expected impact of applying new/amended accounting standards; and
  - all associated working papers; and

- submitted to external audit/QAO a complete draft set of annual financial statements by mid-August each year.

Draft financial statements (either complete or extracts thereof) to be considered by the agency’s Audit Committee should be distributed to the members of that committee and external audit/QAO at least five working days before the scheduled meeting. This allows sufficient time for proper review and analysis of the draft statements in preparation for discussions at the meeting.

In preparing the financial statements, the document titled “Annual Report Requirements for Queensland Government agencies” issued by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet should also be considered.
Where an accounting standard specifically prescribes the presentation of an item on the face of the financial statements, the provisions of that standard must be applied where relevant e.g. AASB 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

**Detailed disclosures in the model financial statements will need to be tailored by agencies to reflect their individual circumstances and operational characteristics.** Where the model financial statements disclose a circumstance that is not applicable to an agency in the current and previous reporting periods, such disclosure need not be included in the financial statements of the agency. Also, while those model financial statements have been developed to be as inclusive as possible, not all situations that may be encountered by an individual agency have been addressed in the model financial statements e.g. tax effect accounting, equity accounting, foreign currency translation.

To enable the reader to easily locate disclosures within the notes to the financial statements, Treasury recommends inclusion of a clearly defined table of contents or index.

The notes contained in the model financial statements reflect the corresponding policies and application guidance. Agencies have discretion to vary such notes to meet their specific circumstances, provided the applicable content requirements are complied with. This is particularly the case with accounting policies and line item captions within notes. Where appropriate, agencies are encouraged to simplify disclosures having regard to materiality considerations and consider drafting the narrative using a more ‘plain language’ writing style.

The breakdown of statement line items contained in various notes needs to be tailored to individual agency circumstances. All material amounts need to be individually disclosed in these notes. It follows that where a line item in a statement comprises a number of individual, material items, these items should be separately disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
2D.2 AGENCIES CLASSIFIED AS ‘TIER 1’ AS PER FRR 2A.5 DIFFERENTIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

REFERENCES

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 1052 Disaggregated Disclosures
- AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards
- FA Act (s.62)
- FPMS (Part 3)
- Financial Accountability Handbook – Volume 5 Reporting Systems, IS 5.2

POLICY

- All departments must also include the following in their general purpose financial statements:
  - a Statement of Comprehensive Income by Major Departmental Services, Commercialised Business Units (CBUs) and Shared Service Providers (SSPs) ; and
  - a Statement of Assets and Liabilities by Major Departmental Services, CBUs and SSPs.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

For minimum reporting purposes, what the general purpose financial statements prepared by an agency must include depends on which AASB 1053 ‘tier’ they report under as specified in FRR 2A.5 Differential Reporting Framework.

To comply with AASB 101.138(b) and AASB 1052.15(b), a summary of agency objectives must be included as the initial note for Tier 1 entities if not otherwise disclosed in, or in conjunction with, the agency’s financial statements. Detailed disclosure in an agency’s annual report will satisfy this requirement, as long as the agency’s financial statements are included in that document, and not published separately.
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.

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2E.1 TRUST TRANSACTIONS AND AGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

REFERENCES

- AASB 118 Revenue
- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

POLICY

- The notes to the financial statements must show details of any material transactions and balances in relation to trust or agency arrangements, including revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities, together with applicable audit arrangements.

- Where the agency earns fees and/or incurs expenses in the course of rendering services as a trustee or manager of a trust, these must be recognised as controlled transactions.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Transactions/balances that do not meet the criteria of controlled transactions/balances must be properly assessed against the criteria for administered transactions/balances.

In those rare circumstances where a department is acting solely as an agent for another entity (i.e. where the transactions do not meet the criteria for administered or transfer payments, and a department acts as a collection agent for another entity), the transactions/balances do not form part of the agent department. Such transactions/balances should not be recognised as either controlled or administered.

Similarly, trust arrangements are neither controlled nor administered and, as with agent arrangements, the associated transactions and balances are disclosed only in the notes to the financial statements. A trust arrangement is an obligation, recognised at law, where an agency holds funds wholly or partly for the benefit of another party without deriving any benefit or being able to utilise the funds itself for the achievement of its own objectives.
An example may be where a hospital holds patient monies in a Patient Fiduciary Fund. These monies are received and held on behalf of patients with the hospital having no discretion over the monies. As such, they are not part of the hospital’s assets recognised in its financial statements, and would be disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements as Trust Monies.

Example 21 of AASB 118 Revenue clarifies the criteria for identifying whether an entity is acting as a principal or as an agent in respect of amounts it collects.

### 2E.2 DISTINCTION BETWEEN CONTROLLED AND ADMINISTERED TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (DEPARTMENTS ONLY)

The concept of controlled and administered transactions/balances applies to GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS ONLY. Statutory bodies should therefore disregard the policy and guidance relating to controlled and administered items and have regard to all remaining policy and guidance contained in this FRR.

**REFERENCES**

- AASB 1050 Administered Items

**POLICY**

- Departmental financial statements must clearly distinguish between those transactions and balances that are “controlled” by the department and those that are “administered” by it on behalf of the State.

- Where the distinction between controlled and administered is not clearly apparent:
  - revenues that do not meet the definition of a controlled receipt under s.7(2) of the FA Act are administered;
  - expenses, other than transfers to the Consolidated Fund, are controlled unless agreement has been obtained from Treasury to recognise them as administered; and
  - assets and liabilities are controlled unless Treasury approval has been obtained to recognise them as administered.
• Where “administered” transactions or balances are material in the context of the department’s overall financial performance or position, they must be reported as discrete financial statements. Otherwise, they may be disclosed as notes to the “controlled” financial statements (distinguished clearly from controlled items).

• Departments must disclose an accounting policy explaining the distinction between controlled and administered items.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

The financial operations of departments comprise:

• those controlled by the department and which directly relate to its operational objectives and arise at the discretion and direction of the department; and

• those that a department administers for woG purposes over which the department does not have control but which it is charged with administering efficiently and effectively.

All transactions and balances of a department, except those arising from trustee and/or agent functions, must be categorised as either controlled or administered.

In considering whether an item is controlled or administered, the following criteria in Table 1 may be useful. Further guidance is outlined below Table 1. Where responses are mixed i.e. both controlled and administered, the default positions apply as set out in the policy above.

Professional judgement is to be applied in the assessment process. In some situations, the classification of associated items (e.g. assets, revenue, administrative expenses, etc.) may be a useful guide to classifying the transaction/balance in question.
Table 1: Criteria for Distinguishing Controlled from Administered Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activities Overall</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do the activities directly relate to the department’s operational objectives?</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>Administered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the activities undertaken or performed without the department having any discretion as regards to decision-making?</td>
<td>Administered</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do the activities arise at the discretion and direction of the department?</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>Administered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do the activities arise on behalf of the Government as a whole?</td>
<td>Administered</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the department control the benefits arising from the transaction and can it utilise the funds to achieve its objectives?</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>Administered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is further authorisation required to use the proceeds collected by the department? (e.g. acting on behalf of government in collecting taxes, fines, user charges, etc.)</td>
<td>Administered</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the revenue increase the department’s assets or decrease the department’s liabilities?</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>Administered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the fee/charge fixed by the accountable officer of the department under s.17(1)(b) of the FPMS or fixed under other legislation?</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>Administered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the authorising legislation/document for collection or raising of the revenue require the revenue to be paid to the Consolidated Fund?</td>
<td>Administered</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the provision of goods/services directly to the payer in return for the payment?</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>Administered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the expense form part of the cost of operating the department in the pursuit of its objectives?</td>
<td>Controlled</td>
<td>Administered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Revenue

For a transaction to give rise to administered revenue, the department must not be able to utilise the funds to achieve its objectives. Administered revenues arise where the department levies and/or collects revenue on behalf of the woG e.g. most taxes, penalties and fines. In such circumstances the receipt of the revenue does not increase the department’s assets or decrease its liabilities. Also, the payer of the taxes, penalties and fines does not directly receive a good or service from the department in return for the payment. Under s.17(2) of the FA Act, all such administered receipts must be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

In contrast, for a revenue item to be controlled by a department, the agency must control the benefits arising from the transaction. A department can utilise controlled funds for its own purposes and in the achievement of its own objectives.
Generally, an indication that a payment received by a department is a controlled fee or charge is when a good or service is provided by the department directly to the payer in return for the payment.

Controlled revenues include departmental service appropriation revenue, a fee or charge fixed by the accountable officer of the department under s.17(1)(b) of the FPMS or fixed under other legislation and the other revenues described in s.7(2) of the Financial Accountability Act 2009 (FA Act).

**Taxes, Fines and Penalties**

Where a department responsible for levying and collecting taxes, fines and penalties does not control the future economic benefits embodied in these items, the transactions should be classified as administered. However, any expenses directly incurred in collecting the amounts should be regarded as controlled unless an administered item appropriation has been received/or is receivable in respect of those expenses.

**Expenses**

For a transaction to give rise to a controlled expense, the expense must form part of the cost of operating the agency in the pursuit of its objectives.

Controlled expenses include those assets consumed, or liabilities incurred, in the process of providing departmental services for the purpose of performing the functions of the department. Controlled expenses may include:

- wages, salaries and other employee entitlements;
- operating costs;
- depreciation; and
- grants and subsidies when the department has discretionary powers as to recipient, value and conditions attaching to the payment of the grant/subsidy.
Transfer payments can be either administered or controlled.

**Transfer Payments (AASB 1050, paragraphs 17 to 23)**

Transfer payments are treated as either administered or controlled revenues and expenses depending on whether the department controls the funds to be transferred. Amounts received and paid are classified as administered transfer payments where:

- legislation or other authority determines the recipient and value of the transfer; and
- the department has no discretion as to the payment to be made or the eligible recipients e.g. certain welfare payments.

The department should monitor and enforce any relevant eligibility criteria that have been set under policy guidelines or legislation, etc.

Where amounts are appropriated to a department for subsequent transfer and the department can exercise significant discretion in respect of the amount and timing of the payment, the identity of the beneficiaries and the payment conditions, the transfer payment is classified as controlled.

In some instances, it may not be clear whether a department controls the amount to be transferred to eligible beneficiaries. In such cases, professional judgement should be applied in consultation with Treasury.

**Assets**

Most departments do not hold administered assets. For an asset to be considered administered, the department must be unable to use the asset to achieve its own operational objectives. An example would be Crown land administered by a department for broad Government purposes (e.g. land under roads).

Where administered revenue is accrued as a receivable, a corresponding expense and liability should be accrued to recognise that the administered revenue is payable to the woG.

In contrast, for an item to give rise to a controlled asset, the department must be responsible for determining how the future economic benefits embodied in the asset...
Controlled and Administered Items, Trust Transactions and Agency Arrangements

are to be deployed in achieving its objectives and is able to deny or regulate access of others to the benefits of that asset.

Legal title or physical possession does not automatically result in control but departments should not classify assets as administered solely on the basis that they cannot dispose of them freely. Rather, when restrictions do exist in relation to controlled assets, the nature and basis of the restrictions must be disclosed as a note to the department’s financial statements.

Controlled assets may include receivables, inventories and like consumables, and non-current physical and intangible assets, but exclude those assets that are held on a woG basis.

Liabilities

Most departments do not have administered liabilities. For a liability to be administered, the liability must not relate to departmental activities but be incurred by the department on behalf of the Government as a whole.

In contrast, for an item to give rise to a controlled liability, the department must have incurred the liability as a result of its operations and in the achievement of its objectives. Departmental liabilities may include:

- payables and accruals e.g. employee benefits, dividends;
- provisions e.g. restoration and rehabilitation;
- interest-bearing liabilities e.g. loans;
- repayable advances used to finance the department’s operations or to purchase controlled assets; and
- finance lease liabilities in respect of departmental assets.
2E.3 ADMINISTERED TRANSACTIONS (DEPARTMENTS ONLY)

REFERENCES
  ➢ AASB 1050 Administered Items

POLICY

• Administered transactions must be accounted for using the principles and requirements that apply to controlled transactions of the same nature.

• The required line items for disclosure of administered income and expenses are as outlined in the Sunshine Department Model Financial Statements (FRR 6A) at Note F1-1 unless the line items are not applicable to the entity.

• A reconciliation of payments from Consolidated Fund to administered revenue must be shown in a note to the financial statements.

• Transfers of appropriations and appropriations for unforeseen expenditure must be supported by appropriate Treasurer/Governor in Council approval.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Administered Appropriations

Administered revenue also includes any administered item appropriations to undertake activities such as ‘transfer payments’ e.g. grant payments where the department has no discretion in the selection of eligible recipients and/or determining the amount of payment and/or any conditions attaching to the payment.
Administered appropriations must generally be classified as revenue in the period in which they are received. Exceptions occur where:

- a department is provided with funds to purchase an administered asset and funding is made by way of an administered equity injection; or
- funds were budgeted for and revenues were recognised but not received, that is, an administered revenue receivable balance existed.

**Administered Expenses**

Administered expenses mainly relate to transfer payments where the department is acting solely on behalf of the woG e.g. distribution of grant payments where the department has no discretion regarding the distribution of those payments. Administered expenses also can arise as a result of the depreciation and maintenance of administered assets.

### 2E.4 ADMINISTERED BALANCES (DEPARTMENTS ONLY)

**REFERENCES**

- AASB 1050 Administered Items

**POLICY**

- Administered balances must be accounted for using the principles and requirements that apply to controlled balances of the same nature.
- The required line items for disclosure of administered assets and liabilities are as outlined in the Sunshine Department Model Financial Statements (FRR 6A) at Note F1-4 unless the line items are not applicable to the entity.
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this FRR is to outline policies and guidance for accounting for machinery-of-Government (moG) changes. MoG changes may result in the abolition of departments, establishment of new departments and the re-allocation of functions between continuing departments. If considered appropriate, Queensland Treasury may, depending on circumstances, explore options in relation to a whole-of-Government (woG) extension to financial statement reporting timeframes to allow agencies sufficient time to prepare and have their financial statements audited.

MoG changes occur through Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notices (DANs) approved by the Governor in Council. These Notices detail the changes made and the effective dates of commencement of those arrangements, and are published in the Queensland Government Gazette.

Further guidance on accounting for contributions by/distributions to owners arising from moG changes is contained in FRR 4F Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners.

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances; and

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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2F.1 ABOLISHED DEPARTMENTS

REFERENCES

- Financial Accountability Act (FA Act) (s.62)
- Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS) (Part 3 – Division 2, s.53)
- FRR 2A Basis of Financial Statement Presentation
- FRR 4F Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

The effective date of a moG transfer is the date of commencement per the respective Departmental Arrangements Notice ("the Notice") whereby the financial systems must be closed-off from that date. Section 80(3)(b) of the FA Act provides that the redistribution is taken to be on the day after that commencement date.

Final financial statements are to be prepared from the start of the reporting period to the date that the department is to be abolished (refer to s.80(3)(a) FA Act) as per the Notice. On that basis, transactions that occur after the day a department is abolished until the end of the month are to be included in the receiving department’s accounts (most likely as part of the next month’s transactions, for practical reasons).

However, for administrative purposes, the transactions from the day after the abolition date to the end of that month are likely to continue to be processed in the abolished department’s financial system pending the establishment of a financial system in the new department. Therefore, when preparing final financial statements, transactions that relate to the period starting the day after the abolition date until the end of the month can be included, provided they are not material.

In consultation with the Queensland Audit Office (QAO), departments may wish to explore the case for the inclusion of these transactions in their final financial statements. If this approach is taken, obviously it is the asset and liability balances at the end of the month that are transferred to the receiving department, provided any changes in values during that timeframe are not material.
Otherwise, the transactions may be treated as ‘first day of the next month’
transactions in the receiving department’s general ledger (i.e. via journal entry),
subject to consultation with QAO.

Financial statements of abolished departments are to be prepared consistent with
the going concern basis of preparation. While the abolished department will cease
to exist, and so is not itself a going concern, its functions or services will generally
continue to operate as normal (at least in the foreseeable future) within a different
entity. Assets and liabilities associated with those functions/services will generally
transfer to a new or continuing department at the values recorded in the books of
the abolished department immediately before transfer.

Where the above applies, an example financial statement note disclosure that could
be used by agencies is set out below:

**Illustrative Note Disclosure:**

As a result of the machinery-of-Government change(s) outlined in note x, the
department is no longer considered a going concern. While it is not a going
concern, these final financial statements have been prepared consistent with the
going concern basis, as the transferred functions and services are expected to
continue to operate as normal into the foreseeable future within the Department of
UVW and the Department of XYZ. The values of assets and liabilities reported in
these financial statements represent their carrying amounts immediately prior to the
machinery-of-Government change taking effect. These represent the values of the
assets and liabilities transferred to and recognised by the recipient departments.
Further details of these transfers are included in Note y.
2F.2 NEW DEPARTMENTS

REFERENCES

- FA Act (s.62)
- FPMS (s.44/s.52)
- FRR 2A Basis of Financial Statement Presentation
- FRR 4F Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Financial systems, including the establishment of new bank accounts, must come into effect from the day after the commencement date for the moG transfer as per the associated Notice.

Financial statements for new departments are to be titled for the period beginning on the first day of the month following redistribution of functions, where that is the applicable date as per s.44 of the FPMS. In this situation, note disclosures should clearly explain where transactions from date of redistribution to the end of that previous month are reported.

If the transferring department is not abolished, financial statements are to be prepared from the first day of the next month (when the transfer is taken to have effect for reporting purposes). Transactions from the date of commencement (as per the Notice) to the first day of the next month are recorded in the financial statements of the transferring department, not the new department.

If the transferring department is abolished, financial statements for the new department are to be prepared from the day after the commencement date (when the transfer is legally taken to have effect). However, transactions from abolition date until the end of the month should not be included if they are included in an abolished department’s final financial statements on the grounds of immateriality (refer to the guidance in FRR 2F.1).
2F.3 CONTINUING DEPARTMENTS

REFERENCES

- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Interpretation 1038 Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities
- FRR 4F Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners

POLICY

- If a material prior period error is identified in respect of assets or liabilities transferred from another existing Queensland Government agency, and that error arose from that transferor’s accounting treatment, both agencies must agree on the nature and amount(s) of the retrospective adjustments to be recognised. Retrospective adjustments to equity are to be made against the Contributed Equity account “Non-appropriated Equity”.

- If a material prior period error is identified in respect of assets or liabilities transferred from an abolished Queensland Government agency whose final financial statements have been finalised, and that error arose from the abolished agency’s accounting treatment, the existing agency must consult Treasury’s Fiscal Reporting team regarding likely retrospective adjustments (due to the implications for whole-of-Government reporting).

- When an agency receives Property, Plant and Equipment assets that are required to be measured at fair value, and that agency already has an asset revaluation surplus (with a credit balance) for the respective class of assets, any net revaluation decrements must be charged directly to that revaluation surplus. However, any net revaluation decrements beyond the balance of the revaluation surplus must be charged directly as an expense in the agency’s Statement of Comprehensive Income.
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

The effective date of a moG transfer is the commencement date as per the Notice, however, where the transferring department is not abolished, s.80(2) of the FA Act allows for the transfer to be taken to have happened on the first day of the next month.

If the transferring department is abolished, the transfer must be taken to have happened from the day after the abolition date. However, for administrative purposes, the transactions from the day after the abolition date to the end of that month should be treated as 'next month' transactions in the receiving department’s general ledger unless they are included in the abolished department’s financial statements on the grounds of immateriality (refer to section 2F.1 for further guidance).

2F.4 FINANCIAL STATEMENT DISCLOSURES

POLICY

• In conjunction with the applicable requirements of FRR 2A.3 and FRR 2A.4, the notes to the financial statements must outline:

  ➢ the nature and extent of the significant change in functions and the authority for the transfer of functions e.g. Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice No. x;

  ➢ the effective date of the transfer for financial reporting purposes (e.g. under s.80 of the FA Act); and

  ➢ amounts of appropriation transferred via the Consolidated Fund to another department.

• Asset and liability transfers between agencies are to be disclosed as required by FRR 4F.6 Disclosure of Transfers Adjusted against Equity.
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Where a department undergoes a moG change, comparative amounts throughout the financial statements for the preceding reporting period need not be recast or adjusted to reflect the transfer of activities between departments as a result of such changes.

2F.5 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Bank Accounts

For agencies that have been abolished or undergone name changes, it is acceptable to rename the bank account to the new agency’s name, rather than create a new bank account entirely. The signatories of the original account should also be reviewed and updated for the new agency. For further advice, please contact Queensland Treasury’s Banking Unit at Govbank@treasury.qld.gov.au.

Key Management Personnel (KMP) Remuneration Disclosures

Departments should refer to some of the guidance in FRR 3C.3 Disclosure of Key Management Personnel regarding implications for identifying KMP after a moG change.

Post-moG transactions

Where one agency continues to process transactions on behalf of another agency following a redistribution of functions (until the latter agency achieves its separate financial system), all amounts (revenue, expenses, cash, receivables, payables) in relation to these transactions should be treated as ‘agent transactions’ i.e. the ‘processing’ agency is only to disclose associated amounts and balances for these transactions in the notes to its financial statements in accordance with FRR 2E Controlled and Administered Items, Trust Transactions and Agency Arrangements. The agency to which those transactions relate must directly recognise all associated transactions and balances in its financial statements.
**AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting**

Agencies must refer to FRR 5C Budgetary Reporting Disclosures when applying AASB 1055 in the context of machinery-of-Government changes or creation/abolition of a statutory body.

**Asset Values**

Assets are to be revalued as at balance date (transfer date) with revaluation adjustments against the Asset Revaluation Surplus (if permissible under AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment). It is expected that agencies carry out substantial valuation work in order to ensure the asset values at the date of transfer are representative of their fair value as far as possible. This includes identifying appropriate indices in order to establish materially correct fair values at balance date. Agencies should also consider all possible indicators when testing for impairment.

Departments that have started to undertake revaluations during the year but have not completed this process by the Notice commencement date may need to identify appropriate indices in order to establish materially correct fair values at balance date.

Reserve balances, including Asset Revaluation Surpluses, cannot be transferred between agencies (refer to FRR 4F Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners).

**Events occurring after the balance date**

Disclosure for events occurring after the balance date in relation to abolished agencies is no different to the disclosures required for post-balance date events when preparing financial statements at any other time. FRR 4D Liabilities discusses adjusting and non-adjusting events in the context of liabilities, and describes the disclosures required for each. Further guidance can be found in AASB 110 *Events after the Reporting Period.*
2F.6 ADDITIONAL REFERENCE MATERIAL

The following reference material is available to assist agencies managing moG changes:


QAO checklist for organisational change (https://www.qao.qld.gov.au/better_practice)
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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2G.1 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REFERENCES

- SAC 1 Definition of the Reporting Entity
- AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- FRR 2B Materiality

POLICY

- Agencies are **not** to rely on paragraphs 4 and Aus4.1 of AASB 10 to avoid preparing consolidated financial statements. Where an agency has control over another entity, it must, subject to materiality, prepare consolidated financial statements for the agency and all of its controlled entities.

- If an agency is preparing consolidated financial statements under AASB 10, separate columns **must** be shown for the parent entity and the economic entity (with prior year comparative figures) if there is a material value difference between the parent and economic entity figures. Where the difference between the parent and the economic entity is not material, the financial statements shall disclose parent entity financial statements only.

- Where financial statements are required to be shown for both the parent entity and economic entity, the columns for the parent entity are effectively ‘separate financial statements’ under AASB 127. In this situation, the cost method is to be used in the separate financial statements of the parent entity in accounting for investments in controlled entities.
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Control of entities

Control by one entity over another entity is defined in AASB 10 and requires all of the following:

- power over the other entity (refer to paragraphs 10-14, B9 – B54 and IG5 – IG17);
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the other entity (refer to paragraphs 15-16, B55 – B57 and IG18 – IG19); and
- the ability to use its power over the other entity to affect the quantity of returns it receives from that other entity (refer to paragraphs 17-18, B58 – B72 and IG20- IG24).

Agencies should refer to the extensive material in AASB 10 (cross-referenced above) that explains the meaning of each of these elements. In particular, Appendix E of AASB 10 (i.e. the ‘IG’ paragraphs) provides guidance in the application of the broad principles specifically for not-for-profit entities. Key points to remember in applying the principles and guidance in AASB 10:

- an agency can gain ‘control’ over another entity in a variety of ways;
- ‘control’ does not require a financial investment in the other entity;
- the focus needs to be on those activities of the other entity that significantly affect the returns that would be obtained (refer to paragraphs B11 – B13);
- whether or not any of the elements exists in a particular scenario is a matter of substance over form (e.g. the legal form/structure of an entity is not itself a determinant);
- in assessing the ‘power’ element, any rights that exist must be exercisable when decisions need to be made. Further, such rights need to be analysed as either ‘substantive’ rights (that might provide power to control) or ‘protective’ rights (that do not provide power to control, for the purposes of AASB 10).
Substantial guidance on these concepts is available in paragraphs B22 – B28 and IG13 – IG17;

- the existence of rights over relevant activities needs to be considered relative to the rights of other (potential controlling) entities over the same or different relevant activities;

- the ‘returns’ must be variable, and can be financial and/or non-financial, positive and/or negative, and direct and/or indirect;

- the circumstances must be analysed to determine whether decision-making rights exist only as an agent for another party (which does not result in control);

- financial dependence of one entity on another does not, in isolation, mean that the former entity is controlled by the other (e.g. private schools and private hospitals that are dependent on government funding are not considered to be ‘controlled’ by the respective government); and

- determination of the existence of ‘control’ may be subjective, demanding professional judgement according to the specific facts and circumstances of the situation.

In most cases, statutory bodies are not controlled by departments. However, there may be instances where a department needs to make an assessment of whether to include a statutory body in its consolidated financial statements.

**Identification of Reporting Entities**

The concept of a ‘reporting entity’ is explained in SAC 1. The preparation of annual external financial statements is required of each reporting entity.

Individual agencies (i.e. individual departments and statutory bodies) will generally be separate reporting entities, regardless of whether or not they report to the same Minister.
The reporting entity concept also recognises the existence of an ‘economic entity’ which is a group of entities comprising the parent entity and each of its controlled entities. The objective underlying the preparation of financial statements for an ‘economic entity’ is to provide relevant, reliable and timely financial information about related entities as a single reporting group. The financial statements of an economic entity are also referred to as ‘consolidated financial statements’.

Agencies may conduct activities through a variety of administrative and organisational structures, including companies, partnerships, trusts and other administrative structures. The decision as to whether or not such structures should be consolidated, and therefore make up the economic entity, is one of ‘control’ (rather than ownership) and materiality. Agencies should refer to FRR 2A, FRR 3A and FRR 4A regarding expectations for Commercialised Business Units and Shared Service Providers.

The individual entities that comprise an economic entity may also be separate reporting entities in their own right. In that situation, the separate reporting entities must prepare their own general purpose financial statements in addition to the consolidated statements.

AASB 10 sets out various requirements to be followed regarding the preparation of consolidated financial statements (refer to paragraphs B86 – B101). Particular attention should be given by agencies to the issues of common reporting dates (refer to paragraphs B92 - B93) and uniform accounting policies (refer to paragraph B87).

AASB 10 allows a parent entity to not present consolidated financial statements if the conditions in paragraphs 4 and Aus4.1 of the standard are met. However, discharge of an agency’s accountability obligations is considered to be significantly lessened if agencies use the woG consolidated financial statements as the basis to exempt them from consolidating their own subsidiaries. Therefore, agencies are not permitted to rely on those provisions in AASB 10. For an entity that meets the AASB 10 definition of “investment entity”, separate requirements applies – refer to paragraphs 31 – 33 of AASB 10.

In the context of consolidated financial statements, assessments about whether there is a material value difference between the parent and economic entity figures
should be based on the guidance in FRR 2B about assessing materiality of a controlled entity.

Example

A not-for-profit government department consolidates a for-profit company within its consolidated financial statements. For certain transactions/balances, different accounting treatments are able to be used by each entity, according to their for-profit/not-for-profit status (e.g. the recognition of grant revenue).

The parent department and the controlled company will each prepare their own financial statements according to available accounting options. However, on consolidation of the company’s financial statements, the parent adjusts the company’s figures for material transactions where the accounting treatment differs to that of the not-for-profit parent.

Where an agency considers that a controlled entity is immaterial, and therefore does not warrant consolidation, it should refer to the guidance in FRR 2B Materiality for the appropriate basis for assessing materiality in that context.

2G.2 DISCLOSURES ABOUT CONTROLLED ENTITIES

REFERENCES

- AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
- Company Financial Reporting in the Queensland Public Sector
- FRR 2B Materiality

POLICY

- A brief description of the agency’s interest in each directly and indirectly controlled entity and the basis for such control must be disclosed.
- Summarised information must be disclosed for each directly controlled entity, including the:
Distinction between directly and indirectly controlled entities

- purpose and brief description of the controlled entity’s principal activities; and
- total assets, total liabilities, total revenue and operating result for the reporting and comparative periods.

- Disclosure must be made of whether or not the controlled entity’s transactions and balances have been consolidated with those of the agency and, if not, the reason why they are not consolidated.
- It must be disclosed that the Auditor-General is the auditor of the controlled entities.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

For the purposes of this policy, a “directly” controlled entity is an entity whose immediate parent is a department or statutory body that prepares financial statements in accordance with these Financial Reporting Requirements. In contrast, an “indirectly” controlled entity is an entity that is controlled by another entity that is, in turn, controlled by a department or statutory body.

AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities outlines the disclosure requirements regarding all interests in other entities including (but not limited to) controlled entities, joint arrangements and associates.

An agency may include either the financial statements of each controlled entity in its own annual report, or else include in its annual report a statement that the financial statements of such entities may be obtained from the agency or from its internet site.

Requirements regarding the financial statements of controlled entities themselves are outlined in the policy “Company Financial Reporting in the Queensland Public Sector”. This policy is available at: https://www.treasury.qld.gov.au/publications-resources/company-financial-reporting/index.php
2G.3 ASSESSMENT OF CONTROL - STATUTORY BODIES AND THEIR EMPLOYING OFFICES

REFERENCES

- Financial Accountability Act 2009 (FA Act) (s.59)
- Financial and Performance Management Standard (FPMS) (s.43)
- AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- AASB 12 Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Preparation of Financial Statements by an Employing Office

The employing office of a statutory body is, generally, a statutory body under the FA Act. As a statutory body, an employing office is required to prepare their own financial statements in compliance with s.43 of the FPMS unless an exemption is granted by the Treasurer under s.59 of the FA Act.

In Queensland, it is the general policy intent to establish employing offices such that the main functions are to enter into a work performance arrangement with the parent statutory body and to employ staff to perform work for the parent statutory body under a work performance arrangement. Such a work performance arrangement between legal entities (statutory bodies) constitutes a contractual arrangement that directs the relevant activities of the employing office.

To determine whether an employing office is to be consolidated by the parent statutory body it must, first, establish ‘control’ over the employing office. Under AASB 10, one entity controls another entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with that other entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over that other entity.

For the purposes of this FRR, in relation to financial reporting by statutory bodies and their employing offices, the employing office will generally be considered to be controlled by the statutory body i.e. the main statutory body is the parent entity of its associated employing office for the purpose of applicable Australian Accounting Standards. In this case, the main statutory body would prepare financial statements...
that consolidate the employing office i.e. reflecting both the economic entity (incorporating the employing office) and parent entity.

The concept of 'structured entities' is explained in AASB 12 in Appendix B (paragraphs B21 – B24) and Appendix E. The essence of a 'structured entity' is that the relevant activities are directed generally through contractual arrangements. Therefore, it could reasonably be argued that, in most cases, an employing office is a structured entity under AASB 12.

There may be instances where the employing office enters into work performance arrangements with another entity, apart from the main statutory body. In this situation, the employing office’s circumstances may not give the main statutory body control under AASB 10. In this scenario, the main statutory body would not consolidate its employing office.

It should be noted that the main statutory body and the employing office will be presented as one consolidated entity in Tridata, irrespective of the financial reporting arrangements discussed above.

Transfer of Employees’ Entitlements on Establishment of an Employing Office

The transfer of employees’ entitlements from the statutory body to the employing office will generally require the transfer of cash, either at the same time or a mutually agreed time. At the date of transfer of employees from the statutory body to the employing office, all employee benefit liabilities accrued up to the date of transfer should be accounted for as follows:

**Statutory Body**

Derecognise all employee benefit liabilities as at the date of transfer; and either:

- transfer cash to the employing office for the same amount as the transferred employee benefit liabilities; or

- recognise an amount payable to the employing office for the same amount as the transferred employee benefit liabilities.
Employing Office

Recognise employee benefit liabilities transferred from the statutory body; and either:

- recognise the cash received from the statutory body for the same amount as the recognised employee benefit liabilities; or

- if the statutory body recognised an amount payable to the employing office for the same amount as the transferred employee benefit liabilities, the employing office should recognise an equivalent amount receivable from the statutory body at the date of transfer.

Transfer of Assets and Liabilities to Employing Office

For the purpose of this FRR, the transfer of net assets is the transfer of assets and liabilities from the statutory body to the employing office, but excluding:

- employee benefit liabilities; and

- those transfers for which consideration is paid and received in exchange for the provision of assets and liabilities.

The value of net assets transferred from the statutory body to the employing office should not be negative. That is, the value of assets should equal or exceed the value of liabilities transferred from the statutory body to the employing office. The transfer of net assets should be accounted for in accordance with the guidance set out in FRR 4F Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners.

Measurement and Recognition

Both the statutory body and the employing office should apply the same measurement and recognition basis for the transfer of net assets. That is, the value of net assets transferred from the statutory body would be equal to the value of net assets recognised by the employing office.
Provision of Services by Employing Office to Statutory Body and Elimination of Transactions on Consolidation

In the situations where an employing office is determined to be controlled by a statutory body under AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, any transactions entered into during the financial year between the two entities, along with any outstanding balances at the financial year end, will require elimination in the consolidated financial statement.

The following sets out an example of the accounting treatment when the employing office charges fees for services provided to the statutory body under work performance arrangements between the employing office and the statutory body.

**Example:**

The employing office charges the statutory body for service fees:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Dr} & \quad \text{Service Fees Receivable (Asset)} & \times \\
\text{Cr} & \quad \text{Service Fees (Income)} & \times \\
\end{align*}
\]

Concurrently, the statutory body recognises a liability for service fees:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Dr} & \quad \text{Service Fees (Expense)} & \times \\
\text{Cr} & \quad \text{Service Fees Payable (Liability)} & \times \\
\end{align*}
\]

As a result, the employing office has an amount receivable (service fees receivable) and the statutory body has the equal amount payable (service fees liability).

In preparing the consolidated financial statements for the financial year, the effect of the revenue and expense would be reversed and, to the extent they are outstanding at year end, the receivable and payable recognised.

Amounts and frequency of payments will need to be negotiated by the statutory body and the employing office and at the end of each billing period, the year-to-date total service fees charged to the statutory body (excluding GST) would generally be expected to equal the total year-to-date net costs incurred by the employing office.
FRR 2H Interests in Associates and Joint Arrangements

INTRODUCTION

Investments where there is no control, no joint control and no significant influence over the other investee would generally fall into the scope of AASB 9.

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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2H.1 EQUITY METHOD OF ACCOUNTING

REFERENCES

- AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements
- AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
- AASB 11 Joint Arrangements

POLICY

- Agencies are not to rely on paragraphs 17 – Aus17.1 of AASB 128 to avoid using the equity method when accounting for material interests in associates and joint ventures, regardless of whether consolidated financial statements are prepared by the parent entity. As such, it is mandated that these exemptions not be applied.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Interests in Associates

Agencies should refer to the definition and explanations of ‘associate’ and ‘significant influence’ in paragraphs 3 and 5 – 9 of AASB 128. Professional judgement is required to determine whether, all circumstances considered, significant influence over another entity exists.

Interests in Joint Arrangements

Where two or more agencies have joint control (as defined by AASB 11) of an arrangement, it is a ‘joint arrangement’ that falls within the scope of AASB 11. There are two types of joint arrangements under AASB 11, according to the rights and obligations of the parties, being ‘joint operations’ and ‘joint ventures’. Agencies should refer to the definitions contained in AASB 11.

The applicable accounting treatment differs according to the type of joint arrangement. The equity method of accounting only applies to ‘joint ventures’. Separate measurement rules (refer to paragraphs 20-23 of AASB 11) apply for ‘joint
operations’. Agencies should refer to the guidance in AASB 11 in paragraphs 14 – 19 and B12 – B33 in classifying joint arrangements.

For the purposes of AASB 11, ‘control’ is determined as per AASB 10. Therefore, both AASB 10 and AASB 11 need to be referred to, in making a determination about whether a joint arrangement exists. Relevant paragraphs in AASB 11 regarding joint control are paragraphs 7 – 13 and B5 – B11.

All joint arrangements require a contractual arrangement that binds the parties and establishes joint control by two or more of those parties. The contractual arrangement may be evidenced in a number of ways (e.g. by a contract or minutes of discussions between the parties, or in the articles or other by-laws of the joint arrangement). Paragraphs B2 – B5 of AASB 11 provide further guidance on this subject.

**Equity Method of Accounting**

The equity method is based on the investor’s ownership interest in an associate or joint venture. Ownership interest is the percentage of equity held in an associate or joint venture, directly or indirectly, by the investor. Equity accounting involves the following:

- the investment in an associate/joint venture is initially recognised at cost;
- following initial recognition, the carrying amount of the investment is increased or decreased to recognise the agency’s share of the associate/joint venture’s operating result, with a corresponding amount recognised in the agency’s operating result;
- if an agency’s share of an associate/joint venture’s losses equals or exceeds its ownership interest, the agency must discontinue recognising its share of further losses. After the agency’s investment is reduced to zero, additional losses are to be recognised as a liability of the agency, but only to the extent that the agency has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate/joint venture. If the associate/joint venture subsequently reports profits, the agency resumes recognising its share
of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not previously recognised;

- distributions received from the associate/joint venture are to be offset against the carrying amount of the investment;

- adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the agency’s proportionate ownership interest in the associate/joint venture due to changes in the associate/joint venture’s equity that were not recognised in the associate/joint venture’s operating result (e.g. changes arising from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment). The agency’s share of those changes is to be recognised directly in equity;

- profits or losses resulting from transactions between an agency and an associate/joint venture are to be recognised in the agency’s financial statements only to the extent of the unrelated agency’s interests in the associate/joint venture. The agency’s share in the associate/joint venture’s profits or losses resulting from these transactions is to be eliminated;

- an agency’s investment in an associate/joint venture is to be assessed annually to determine if it is impaired as per AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. Refer to paragraphs 40 to 43 of AASB 128.

- If the recoverable amount of the agency’s investment is less than the carrying amount, then the agency is to recognise an impairment loss. The recoverable amount can be calculated using either:
  - a discounted cash flow model based on the cash flows the associate/joint venture is expected to generate from its operations, and the proceeds from disposing of the investment; or
  - a dividend discount model based on the distributions expected to be received from the associate/joint venture.

Example
If an agency has a $100 initial investment in an associate, and its share of the profits of the associate is $60 and it receives a dividend at year-end of $20, the following journal entries will apply.

**Investment in associate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr</th>
<th>Cr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment in associate</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(to record initial investment)*

**Investment in associate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr</th>
<th>Cr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment in associate</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit from associate - revenue</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(to record share of profits in associate)*

**Cash at bank**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr</th>
<th>Cr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in associate</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(to record dividend from associate & reduction in carrying amount of investment)*
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application guidance, indicated by normal text under the “Application Guidance” sub-heading, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.

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2I.1 MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

REFERENCES

- *Financial Accountability Act 2009 (FA Act)* (s.62)
- *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS)* (Part 3 – Division 1)
- *Financial Accountability Regulation 2009 (FAR)*
- *Financial Accountability Handbook Information Sheet 2.5*

POLICY

- A Management Certificate must be provided by the Accountable Officer and the Chief Finance Officer of the department, or in the case of a statutory body, the Chairperson and the person responsible for financial administration of the statutory body. In the absence of one of these officers, the management certificate is to be certified by the person formally appointed to perform that person’s duties.

- The Management Certificate must state, in addition to the requirements under s.62(1) of the FA Act, that the assertions in the certificate are based on an appropriate system of internal controls and risk management processes being effective, in all material respects, with respect to financial reporting throughout the reporting period.

- The Chief Finance Officer responsible for the financial administration of a department must indicate in the Management Certificate, by way of post-nominals, any relevant professional qualifications they hold. The FAR stipulates the appropriate qualifications required to hold the position of Chief Finance Officer. The Accountable Officer may, where appropriate, also include relevant professional qualifications by way of post-nominals.

- For the purposes of publication of the certified financial statements in either hard copy or electronic format, agencies have discretion to replace an image of the actual signatures on this certification with the words “Original signed”.

FPMS s42(2), s43(2)

Refer to the FA Handbook Information Sheet 2.5
The required format and contents for the Management Certificate is set out in the illustrative Sunshine Model Financial Statements in Part 6A.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

The certificate should only be given if both officers are satisfied that the financial statements disclosures are fair and reasonable.

To the extent that an agency is unable to make the assertions required by the FA Act and this policy for a reporting period, it must adapt the wording of the certificate accordingly.

Statutory bodies are also encouraged to indicate in the Management Certificate, by way of post-nominals, any relevant professional qualifications held by the person responsible for the financial administration of the statutory body as well as the Chairperson.

The original version of the certified financial statements must bear original signatures on the Management Certificate in accordance with s.62(1)(b) of the FA Act and s.42(2) or s.43(2) of the FPMS. However, the above policy about publication of those signatures allows individual agencies to manage their own risks of misuse of publicly available signatures.

Agencies registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) should also include in their management certificate any declaration or certification requirements of the ACNC Regulations.
INTRODUCTION

*Policy items*, indicated by **shaded bold print**, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009* (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

*Application guidance*, indicated by normal text under the Application Guidance sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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3A.2 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES, CBU's AND SSPs ................................................................. 4
3A.1 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

REFERENCES

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- FRR 2D Form and Content of Financial Statements

POLICY

- Subject to FRR 2D.1, the required line items for the Statement of Comprehensive Income are as outlined in the corresponding model financial statements unless the line items are not applicable to the entity.

- Any expense relating to a provision must not be presented net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

- The net cost of services presentation must not be used.

- The line item for “Other” revenue/expenses must not exceed 10% of the total value of revenues/expenses, whichever is relevant.

- The Paid Parental Leave Scheme is to be accounted for through the Statement of Financial Position with no transactions recognised via the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Included in the category of “User Charges and Fees” will be rental revenue and proceeds on sale of items of property, plant and equipment that are otherwise used for rental to others, that have been transferred to inventories (at their carrying amount) when the rental arrangement ceases and have become held for sale.
3A.2 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES, CBUs AND SSPs

REFERENCES

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 1052 Disaggregated Disclosures

POLICY

- A separate column for each major departmental service, Commercialised Business Unit (CBU) and Shared Service Provider (SSP) must be included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income by Major Departmental Services, CBUs and SSPs. This statement must be prepared and included in the financial statements of each department that has more than one departmental service.

- Major departmental services must accord with those included in that financial year’s Service Delivery Statements (SDS), including any approved variations. If the SDS does not disclose any major departmental services, a Statement of Comprehensive Income by Major Departmental Services, CBUs and SSPs must still be prepared as required by paragraph 15 of AASB 1052 if there is more than one major activity.

- The Statement of Comprehensive Income by Major Departmental Services, CBUs and SSPs must disclose the expenses and revenues recognised in the (controlled) Statement of Comprehensive Income that can be attributed reliably to each major departmental service, CBU and SSP.

- Inter-service/unit trading must be reflected on a gross basis (i.e. before elimination) in the respective departmental services columns and eliminated in the “Inter-service/unit Eliminations” column so as to reconcile with the figures reported in the (controlled) Statement of Comprehensive Income.
• Where there has been an approved change in departmental services from the comparative period, this should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements and restated comparative figures disclosed, unless impracticable, in the Statement of Comprehensive Income by Major Departmental Services, CBUs and SSPs.

• Where a department provides material amounts of non-activity related services to other entities on a “fee for service” arrangement, the “General – Not Attributed” column should be used to record the revenues and expenses from these activities.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Transactions between major departmental services, CBUs and SSPs should be distinguished from those transactions that are solely within a major departmental service, CBU or SSP.

For the presentation of the separate columns, transactions between the identified major departmental services, CBUs and SSPs are reported on a gross basis.

Internal transactions within a major departmental service, CBU or SSP column should be presented by agencies in a meaningful way (i.e. either gross or net) as is appropriate in the agency’s judgment. In managing this, agencies should consider, in consultation with QAO, the materiality of such transactions and the way they are monitored and reported internally to management.

Corporate revenue and expenses should be presented across major departmental services, CBUs and SSPs on a reliable basis reflecting internal reporting for such items (as applicable).
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application guidance, indicated by normal text under the “Application Guidance sub-headings”, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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3B.1 CONTRIBUTIONS REVENUE FOR NOT-FOR-PROFIT ENTITIES

REFERENCES

- AASB 1004 Contributions
- AASB 117 Leases
- FRR 3E Distinction between Grants and Procurement (Revenue and Expense)

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

AASB 1004 defines ‘contributions’ as “a non-reciprocal transfer in which an entity receives assets or services or has liabilities extinguished without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange to the other party or parties to the transfer.”

AASB 1004 distinguishes between reciprocal transfers of assets where approximately equal value is exchanged in the transfer between the transferor and transferee and non-reciprocal transfers where equal value is not exchanged.

FRR 3E Distinction between Grants and Procurement (Revenue and Expense) provides extensive guidance on distinguishing between reciprocal and non-reciprocal transfers and where revenue items are a ‘contribution’ (as per the above definition).

For-profit entities are excluded from the application of AASB 1004. FRR 3B.4 discusses grant revenue recognition requirements applicable to for-profit agencies.

‘Contributions’, received by departments can take three forms:

- involuntary transfers e.g. rates, taxes and fines;
- voluntary transfers e.g. grants and donations; and
- parliamentary appropriations other than those that give rise to a liability or that are in the nature of contribution by owners.

AASB 1004 requires ‘contributions’ be:

- recognised as income in the period received, subject to the recognition criteria being met; and
- shown on the Statement of Financial Position as a liability only in the event of an obligation arising to return all or part of the contribution to the transferor thereby giving rise to a liability.
Contributions are to be recognised as income when the agency obtains control of them. In the Queensland public sector, ‘control’ is generally established when the ‘contribution’ is received.

Restrictions and/or conditions (including the requirement to meet defined key performance indicators or milestones) imposed by the transferor on the use of the ‘contribution’ by the agency, do not, of themselves, trigger or result in the creation, for the agency, of a present obligation to sacrifice future economic benefits to the transferor.

This is the case, even though the agency has a fiduciary responsibility to use the ‘contribution’ effectively and efficiently in pursuing its objectives. In turn, this fiduciary responsibility also does not, of itself, create a present obligation to make sacrifices of future economic benefits to either the transferor or any third party. Accordingly, the mere receipt of a ‘contribution’ will not, in most instances, give rise to a liability.

Example
The inclusion of conditions such as one that requires the return of monies if a breach of condition occurs, or one that requires all unspent monies to be returned, is not sufficient to argue that an agency does not control the contribution at the time of receipt or that there is a present obligation to return the funds thereby giving rise to a liability.

When the recipient of a contribution fails to meet any specific conditions attached to the transfer, it is only once an obligation to return the monies has been determined and is being enforced by the transferor that a liability for the amount payable is recognised.

If a recipient is required to repay part or all of a contribution because they fail to meet specific conditions, a **liability** and an **expense** would need to be recognised for the amount repayable in accordance with paragraph 26 of AASB 1004. The liability will need to be recognised at the time when the recipient believes it is probable that an amount will need to be repaid, the amount can be reliably measured and there is appropriate evidence to support this assessment.
Improvements by the Lessor to Assets Leased by Agencies

Accounting for leased assets must be consistent with the requirements of AASB 117 Leases. Improvements by the lessor to an asset acquired by an agency under a finance lease may or may not result in an increase in the obligation to make future lease payments. If such an increase does occur, a credit entry would have to be made to the account which records the liability to make future lease payments.

If an increase in the obligation does not occur, the improvement would be accounted for as a contribution in the lessee’s books under AASB 1004, as the lessee has received a benefit (on improvement to the asset) but is not required to provide approximately equal value in exchange for the leasehold improvements.

3B.2 APPROPRIATION REVENUE FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

REFERENCES

- Financial Accountability Act 2009 (FA Act) (Part 3)
- AASB 1004 Contributions

POLICY

- The amount of appropriation revenue recognised by a department in a financial year is a matter for the determination of the agency, taking into account the cost of the departmental services which it has delivered during the year.

- Unless otherwise negotiated with Queensland Treasury, appropriation revenue should equal the cash appropriations received by the department during the year in accordance with its funding profile.

- In the rare instance of a department intending to recognise appropriation revenue receivable or a liability for unspent appropriation revenue at 30 June, any such amount must be negotiated with and agreed by Queensland Treasury.
If it is agreed with Treasury that a department may recognise a liability at year end, an expense must be recognised for that amount in the financial statements of the agency under AASB 1004 (paragraph 26) even though this amount is adjusted against appropriation revenue in Tridata.

A reconciliation of payments made from Consolidated Fund to appropriation revenue recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income must be provided as a note to the financial statements. The required line items for the reconciliation are as outlined in the corresponding model financial statements.

Transfers of appropriations and appropriations for unforeseen expenditures must be supported by appropriate Treasurer/Governor in Council approvals. Note disclosure is also required for the reasons for any material amounts of unforeseen expenditure.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Appropriation revenue, plus own sourced income, should closely equate to total expenses for the year, resulting in a net operating result for the year that is close to zero.

Payments by departments on behalf of the state (sometimes transfer payments) are funded from the Consolidated Fund by way of administered appropriations. Departments should refer to FRR 2E Controlled and Administered Items, Trust Transactions and Agency Arrangements when accounting for administered appropriation revenue.

Statutory bodies do not receive appropriations under the FA Act. Generally, any funding from Government to statutory bodies is by way of grants which are accounted for pursuant to AASB 1004 if the entity is classified as not-for-profit. AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance applies where the entity is classified as a for-profit entity and is dealt with separately in this FRR.
**Appropriated Equity Adjustments**

Under the FA Act, the owners’ interest in a department can be adjusted directly against equity through appropriated equity injections/withdrawals. Such appropriated equity adjustments are determined by the owners of Queensland’s wholly-owned public sector entities. The annual Appropriation Bills represent the formal designation required under Interpretation 1038. FRR 4F Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners deals with the accounting requirements for appropriated equity adjustments.

**End of Financial Year Receivables and Payables**

In relation to any unspent appropriation at year end, s.37(3) of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* allows departments to return these funds to the Consolidated Fund prior to 14 July of each year, and be recognised in the previous year’s appropriation revenue. However, current Treasury policy is to ensure funds are returned prior to 30 June each year so no back-dating is required.

After 30 June, as part of the year end accruals process and where it is agreed with Treasury, a department may recognise an asset (appropriation revenue receivable) or a liability (appropriation revenue unspent at year end and payable to the Consolidated Fund) at 30 June.

Where there is both a receivable and a payable from/to the Consolidated Fund regarding multiple factors, it is appropriate to offset those amounts as either a net receivable or net payable.

In the following year, there are two options to extinguish the liability:

1. Return the cash to the Consolidated Fund
2. Retain the cash

In instances where Treasury allows departments to keep the cash, either of the following will take place in that negotiation:
• there is a reduction in the cash appropriation paid in that year – this will have no impact on appropriation revenue for the year but will impact on the cash appropriation in the Statement of Cash Flows; or

• there is a replacement of an obligation to return cash to Consolidated Fund with another obligation e.g. to provide services. This will require the accrual to be reversed, resulting in a negative expense.

Example – Journals involved for each option
A department agrees with Treasury that $100 of its unspent appropriation for services at year end will be returned to the Consolidated Fund (CF) the following year. In practice, the department has two options to settle this obligation (i.e. liability) in the following year.

Journals in the Current Year

DR  Deferred Appropriation Payable to CF (Expense)  100
CR  Deferred Appropriation Payable to CF (Payable)       100

(Representing the unspent appropriation as negotiated with Treasury during the formal year end appropriation reconciliation process)

Journals in Next Year

Option 1 – Return cash to CF

DR  Deferred Appropriation Payable to CF (Payable)  100
CR  Cash                    100

(Representing the settlement of the obligation by returning the funds to CF)

Option 2 – Retain cash – replace obligation to pay cash with another obligation

DR  Deferred Appropriation Payable to CF (Payable)  100
CR  Deferred Appropriation Payable to CF (Expense)    100

(Representing the settlement of the obligation by replacement with another obligation. The accrual is reversed, resulting in a credit to the expense account.)
3B.3 CONTRIBUTION OF SERVICES BETWEEN AGENCIES

REFERENCES
- AASB 1004 Contributions
- FRR 3E Distinction between Grants and Procurement (Revenue and Expense)

POLICY
- Where an agency receives material corporate services or other support from another agency that can be reliably measured, the fair value of those services is to be recognised as revenue with a corresponding expense.

- Where the fair value of those services is not recognised, that recipient agency is to include narrative disclosure about the nature and extent of the arrangement, and the grounds for not recognising the revenue/expense.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Contributed Services
Some services donated to an agency e.g. volunteer work, while useful, may not be central to the delivery of the agency’s core services. Subject to materiality, contributed services should therefore be recognised only when their fair value can be measured reliably and the services would have been purchased had they not been donated.

Generally, the control of the future economic benefits embodied in contributed services takes place in conjunction with the actual consumption of such benefits. In these circumstances, the appropriate accounting treatment is to recognise revenue and an equal expense.

It is common in the public sector for services to be received/provided at less than their fair value e.g. corporate services partnerships where an agency provides
corporate services (such as information technology, human resources, finance, etc.) to one or more other agencies at no cost. In respect of corporate services received, it is expected that the recipient agencies would otherwise have had to acquire such services in other ways.

In such situations, the provider agency should have a process for reliably determining and advising of the cost (as a surrogate for fair value) of services provided to other agencies, especially where the amounts are likely to be material for any of the recipient agencies.

3B.4 GRANT REVENUE RECOGNITION BY ‘FOR-PROFIT’ ENTITIES

REFERENCES

- AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance
- Interpretation 110 Government Assistance – No Specific Relation to Operating Activities

POLICY

- Government grants must be shown on the Statement of Financial Position as deferred income which will be matched against future costs on a systematic basis. Grant revenue is to be recognised as income and is not to be offset against the related expense (an alternative treatment under AASB 120).

- AASB 120 provides for recognition of granted non-monetary assets at nominal values as an alternative to the fair value method. This alternative treatment of nominal value is not considered best practice and is NOT to be applied.

- Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, shall be presented in the statement of financial position by setting up the grant as deferred income, which is recognised as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. The treatment of deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the related asset is not considered best practice and is NOT to be applied.
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

For-profit entities recognise income from government grants as required by the recognition criteria of AASB 120.

Government grants to for-profit entities are generally accounted for on an accrual basis i.e. they are to be brought to account when they are receivable which may be at a different time from the receipt of cash.

The cash basis of accounting may be used if no basis exists for allocating grants to periods other than the one in which it was received. Such a circumstance would be unusual.

Under paragraph 10A of AASB 120, the benefit received by a for-profit entity from a government loan at a below-market rate of interest shall be treated as government grant and is measured as the difference between the fair value of the loan and the proceeds received.

AASB 120 specifies the treatment for when a government grant becomes repayable. AASB 120 also identifies government assistance that is excluded from the definition of government grants because such assistance cannot reasonably have a value placed on it e.g. government assistance in the form of free technical or marketing advice. Reference should be made to paragraphs 34-38 of AASB 120.

The standard also distinguishes between government assistance provided to an entity and assistance provided to the community generally e.g. infrastructure. Examples are provided in paragraph 38 of AASB 120.

Interpretation 110 clarifies that government assistance provided to an entity for operating in certain regions or industry sectors is a government grant and is to be accounted for in terms of AASB 120.
3B.5 USER CHARGES AND FEES

REFERENCES

- AASB 118 Revenue
- FPMS (s.17)

POLICY

- Fees and charges fixed by the accountable officer pursuant to s.17(1)(b) of the FPMS, or other legislation, for goods and services supplied by the department should be recognised as controlled revenue.

- If the amount levied by the department is not a fee or charge fixed by the accountable officer pursuant to s.17(1)(b) of the FPMS, or other legislation, for goods and services supplied by the department, it should be recognised as administered revenue and the amounts received remitted to the Consolidated Fund.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Taxes, Fines and Penalties

The timing of the recognition of income from these sources is dependent on their nature. Normally, income should be recognised when a notice of assessment is issued and a legal obligation for payment exists.
3B.6 GAINS RECOGNISABLE IN OTHER INCOME ON DERECOGNITION OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

REFERENCES

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment
- AASB 138 Intangible Assets
- AASB 140 Investment Property
- Non-Current Asset Policy (NCAP) 6 Disposal of Non-Current Assets

POLICY

- Net gains on derecognition of assets must be reported as income. Net losses on derecognition of assets must be reported as an expense.

- For the purposes of recognition in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the net gain/loss is to be determined separately for:
  - Property, plant and equipment;
  - Investment property; and
  - Intangibles.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

The definition of income encompasses both revenue and gains. Revenue arises in the course of the ordinary activities of the agency. Gains represent other items that meet the definition of income and may, or may not, arise in the course of the ordinary activities of an agency.

Gains are to be reported separately from revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Refer to NCAP 6 and AASB 138 for further information.
FRR 3C Employee Benefit Expenses and Key Management Personnel Remuneration

INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.

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3C.1 ACCOUNTING CATEGORISATION

REFERENCES
- AASB 119 Employee Benefits

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

For the purpose of AASB 119, consultants and other persons who are not subject to the direction of the agency are not deemed to be ‘employees’.

Employee benefits are either accumulating or non-accumulating, vesting or non-vesting. Vesting entitlements are those where employees are entitled to a cash payment for unused entitlements on leaving the entity, e.g. annual leave. Non-vesting entitlements do not entitle employees to a cash payment for unused entitlement on leaving the entity and are paid only on the occurrence of an event e.g. sick leave.

Payments made to recruitment firms for the procurement of services provided by temporary contractors are not employee benefits for the purposes of AASB 119. Where an agency contracts directly with recruitment firms to procure services (via provision of a temporary contractor), this is a procurement of supplies and services. In this situation, the temporary contractor is an employee of the recruitment firm and therefore payments made in this regard cannot be recognised as an employee cost by the agency.

Agencies should be aware of the different criteria within Accounting Standards for measuring short term and long term employee benefits under AASB 119 (discussed below) and classifying employee benefits between current or non-current for financial statement presentation under AASB 101 (discussed in FRR 4C.2).

Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are those benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees rendered the related service.
Short-term employee benefits include wages, salaries, levies paid to the ALCS (where applicable), paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits. For agencies not in the ALCS, annual leave is classified as a short-term employee benefit **only when** the entire annual leave liability for the agency meets the short-term employee benefit definition of AASB 119.

If any part of a class of employee benefits is expected to be settled beyond that timeframe, the entire class of benefit will need to be categorised as one of the following types of employee benefit.

**Post-Employment Benefits**

Post-employment benefits include pensions and lump sum payments on retirement, etc.

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits and short-term employee benefits) that are payable after the completion of employment.

**Other Long-Term Employee Benefits**

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits. Other long-term employee benefits include long-service leave, sabbatical leave, long-term disability benefits, etc.

For agencies not in the ALCS, annual leave is classified as an “other long-term employee benefit” when the entire annual leave liability for the agency does not meet the definition of a short-term employee benefit.

**Termination Benefits**

Termination benefits are employee benefits that arise either as a result of an agency’s decision to terminate employment before the normal retirement date or an employee’s decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.
3C.2 EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

REFERENCES

- AASB 119 Employee Benefits

POLICY

- Employee expenses disclosed in the notes must include wages and salaries, annual leave levy/expense and (if applicable) sick leave expense.

- Any salary recouped by an agency must be recorded as a reduction in employee expenses.

- Redundancy/termination benefits must be recognised as an expense and disclosed in the Employee Expenses note within “Other Employee Benefits”. However, separate disclosure of these benefits is required if their amount is material when compared to total Employee Expenses.

- The expense recognised for the levy payable to the Annual Leave Central Scheme, Long Service Leave Central Scheme, the employer contribution to the central superannuation scheme and the WorkCover premium expense must be separately disclosed in the notes.

- Disclosure is required of the number of full-time equivalent employees at reporting date (reflecting Minimum Obligatory Human Resource Information (MOHRI)) including full-time, part-time and casual employees, but not contractors. No adjustment is required for overtime.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Costs that are a consequence of employing employees but are not counted towards an employee’s total remuneration package are not employee benefits e.g. payroll tax (in the case of commercialised business units and statutory bodies) and workers’ compensation insurance.
To assist users in calculating the total employee related expenses, agencies should recognise these costs as ‘employee related expenses’ and disclose them separately from ‘employee benefits’.

Employer superannuation contributions, annual leave levies and long service leave levies are regarded as employee benefits in accordance with AASB 119.

Employee Transfers

The guidelines for the LSLCS and the ALCS explain the financial implications of transfers of employees. This topic is discussed in FRR 4C Employee Benefits Liabilities.

For non-member agencies of either scheme, the main accounting implications are that, to the extent that cash is not transferred, income or expenses are to be recognised in respect of leave entitlements transferred to another agency or acquired from another agency respectively.

Seconded Staff

Payments made for staff on secondment from other agencies or otherwise employed by an agency on a non-permanent basis e.g. temporary and casual employees, should be included in the total for wages and salaries in the note relating to employee expenses.

Payments received for staff on secondment should be offset against wages and salaries expenses to ensure the reported expenses reflect the actual wages and salaries incurred for staff working for the agency in that financial year.

Where an employee is on secondment and there is a recoupment of employee expenses borne by the employee’s usual agency, GST is not applicable to the transaction.

Redundancy and Termination Benefits

Redundancy/termination benefits disclosed for all employees (including for KMP) are to exclude payouts of unused leave entitlements.
Paid Parental Leave

The national Paid Parental Leave scheme came into effect on 1 January 2011. The scheme is funded by the Australian Government and provides Parental Leave Pay to mothers and other primary carers who have been in the paid workforce and who have a baby or adopt a child on or after 1 January 2011.

Parental Leave Pay is in addition to any other obligation the Queensland public sector may have to its employees. Parental Leave Pay is taxable and recipients will usually be paid in arrears. Queensland public sector agencies will be required to withhold Pay As You Go (PAYG) amounts and provide Parental Leave Pay to the employee in accordance with the usual pay cycle.

Information on the Paid Parental Leave scheme is available at:

Amounts received in relation to the Paid Parental Leave scheme are held by the agency in an agent capacity. As such, receipts of such funds are not considered to be revenue for the agency, nor are payments of these amounts considered to be expenses of the agency.

Transactions in relation to the Paid Parental Leave are to be recognised on the Statement of Financial Position. That is, a current liability (payable) is recognised immediately upon receiving Paid Parental Leave amounts (i.e. Dr Cash, Cr Payables). The payable is extinguished as payments are made to the Australian Tax Office for PAYG amounts and to the employee (i.e. Cr Cash, Dr Payables).

Cash flows relating to the scheme are to be recognised as part of ‘Cash flows from operating activities – Other’ on the Statement of Cash Flows.
3C.3 DISCLOSURE OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP)

REFERENCES

- AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- AASB 110 Events after the Reporting Period
- AASB 119 Employee Benefits
- AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures

POLICY

- Agencies must present comparative disclosures about their KMP (contrary to the prospective application provisions in paragraph Aus28.2 of AASB 124).

- Agencies identified as a “department” in a Departmental Arrangements Notice (DAN) must disclose their responsible Minister(s) (using their full portfolio title) as part of their KMP, solely for the identification of KMP under this policy.

- All other agencies required to comply with the FRRs must determine whether their responsible Minister (if relevant) meets the AASB 124 KMP definition in respect of their agency. Where that is the case, that Minister (using their full portfolio title) must be disclosed as part of that agency’s KMP, solely for the identification of KMP under this policy.

- The notes to the financial statements must disclose the position title and a concise description of responsibilities for each non-Ministerial KMP position.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Agencies must comply with the requirements of this policy in conjunction (and over and above) the disclosure requirements of AASB 124. It should be noted that Crown Law advice received in 2011 concluded that the application of the KMP and remuneration disclosure policies does not conflict with the Right to Information Act 2009 (Qld), the Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld) or any other piece of State or Australian Government legislation.
For the purposes of the KMP disclosure policies, an agency’s KMP are to be identified according to the definition and criteria articulated in AASB 124, according to the judgement of individual agencies. It would be anticipated that the positions identified as KMP for the purposes of AASB 124 compliance would normally align with the information on “executive management team” set out in the Annual Report in accordance with the Annual Report Requirements for Queensland Government Agencies.

The identification of KMP is not intended to be based on strict legal interpretations of responsibilities. As legal responsibilities may be delegated, the identification should be based on the day-to-day operational practices.

For the purposes of AASB 124, KMP should exclude senior executives who, in general, have no role in the planning, directing and controlling of the agency as a whole. Other senior executive positions that are responsible for their individual areas, and not involved in planning, directing and controlling the activities of the agency as a whole, should not be classified as KMP. Similarly, other staff who hold a titled position of Director but are not involved in planning, directing and controlling the activities of the agency as a whole, should not be classified as KMP.

In respect of temporary/relieving arrangements, the position should only be included in KMP disclosures if the staff member concerned was involved in planning, directing and controlling activities for the entire agency for a material part of the financial year. For example, meeting the KMP definition for a total of four weeks during the financial year should not be considered a material part of the year. Conversely, meeting the KMP definition for a six month period would be a material part of the year.

However, agencies have the discretion to provide additional disclosure for personnel occupying significant positions that fall outside the AASB 124 definition. The disclosure in relation to these personnel should be clearly distinguishable.

Within a set of consolidated financial statements (and where controlled entities are not consolidated due to materiality), the KMP of the parent are likely to effectively be KMP of the consolidated group. On that basis, KMP disclosures in consolidated financial statements should solely reflect KMP of the parent entity.
Where a controlled entity is itself a reporting entity, that controlled entity needs to prepare its own general purpose financial statements that comply with (at least) AASB 124 from its own perspective.

**Changes resulting from a MoG Change**

Professional judgement is required in determining who meets the KMP definition, *especially* in the context of a department’s structure before and after any moG changes.

Reported remuneration for the transferred position in the *transferor department’s* financial statements will only reflect remuneration from the beginning of that relevant financial year until the effective date of the moG.

For the *transferee department*, reported remuneration for the transferred position will reflect:

- for a *newly established* department, remuneration for the position from the new department’s commencement date to the end of the reporting period, as per s.80(2) of the FA Act; or
- for a *continuing department*, remuneration for the position from the effective date of the moG transfer to the end of the reporting period.

Departments should ensure this note also includes a cross-reference to associated note disclosures about the moG change.

Where remuneration costs for a key management position prior to the first reporting period are reflected in another department’s expenses, the department should disclose in a footnote which department is including such costs in its reported expenses, and the total dollar amount of such remuneration for each relevant key management position.

**KMP Shared between Agencies**

For some agencies, some or all KMP are shared with other agencies – guidance on dealing with disclosures in that situation is set out under FRR 3C.4 below. In some situations, a person may be a KMP of one agency while providing non-KMP services
to another agency. For the latter agency, costs incurred in respect of that position should **not appear in the KMP note** (any such costs would only be included in Employee Expenses).

**Ministers as KMP of agencies**

Where a Minister **meets** the KMP definition in respect of an agency (as per this FRR 3C.3), reference should be made to the relevant model financial statements for suggested disclosures about the Minister. Where an agency (other than a department) determines that its responsible Minister **does not meet** the KMP definition, no disclosure about the Minister is to be included in that agency’s KMP note.

The policies in this FRR 3C.3 regarding disclosure of Ministers as a member of an agency’s KMP are the result of:

- the substantial guidance for not-for-profit public sector entities included in the current version of AASB 124;
- the *Constitution of Queensland 2001* - which indicates that the administrative units of Government (i.e. departments) are administered by the respective Minister(s);
- the Cabinet Handbook - which states “*Ministers administer, and are responsible for, their departments of State*” and “*Ultimate responsibility for departmental management rests with Ministers who are legally and politically accountable to the Parliament for the administration of their department(s)*”;
- Administrative Arrangements Orders (AAOs) issued by the Governor in Council under the *Constitution of Queensland Act 2001* state that each Minister is to administer the matters (set out next to the respective Ministers’ titles) in the AAO (an AAO lists the statutory bodies and departments administered by each Minister); and
- the application of the KMP definition by other States/Territories and the Australian Government.

Assistant Ministers **do not** meet the KMP definition, due to their responsibilities as per the Cabinet Handbook.
Agencies other than departments (as per a DAN) are required to make their own determination about their Minister being part of their KMP, due to the varying legislative/operational arrangements that exist for such agencies. This also applies to agencies that might be regarded as a “department” for purposes other than Departmental Arrangements Notices. Agencies other than departments (as per a DAN) should make their determination about their Minister based on a review of the agency’s enabling legislation (where applicable) and current practice.

Cabinet has agreed to the position that shareholding Ministers are KMP of their respective Government Owned Corporations.

Examples of indicators that are relevant in this respect include:

- what operational matters (if any) must be approved by the Minister;
- what consultation must occur with the Minister, and about which activities;
- what directions the Minister can issue to the agency; and
- what type of reporting must go to the Minister about operational/financial matters etc.

In each case, the nature of the matters/activities/directions etc is important - akin to the distinction between the concepts of substantive rights and protective rights in Appendix B (Application Guidance) of AASB 10. When assessing enabling legislation for the rights of a Minister over an agency, consideration should be solely on whether those powers exist, not whether or how often those powers are exercised.

### 3C.4 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) REMUNERATION EXPENSES

**REFERENCES**

- AASB 110 _Events after the Reporting Period_
- AASB 119 _Employee Benefits_
- AASB 124 _Related Party Disclosures_
- FRR 2B _Materiality_
POLICY

- Agencies must present comparative disclosures about KMP remuneration expenses (contrary to the prospective application provisions in paragraph Aus28.2 of AASB 124).

- For each KMP, the following expenses must be disclosed as a minimum, by category:

  (i) Short term employee expenses, for the period during which the employee occupied the KMP role, including:

  - Wages, salaries, sick leave, allowances recognised as an expense, performance pay recognised as an expense for the year, and non-monetary benefits (including fringe benefits tax) including motor vehicle, housing, goods and/or services received from the KMP's employing agency etc (to the extent that any such non-monetary benefits are, in substance, remuneration of the individual);

  - Where the agency is a member of the Annual Leave Central Scheme (ALCS), levies expensed;

  - Where the agency is not a member of the ALCS and the agency's entire annual leave liability meets the definition of a short term employee benefit, the amount of annual leave entitlements earned and expensed for the period during which the employee occupied the KMP role.

  (ii) Long term employee expenses for the period the employee occupied the KMP role:

  - Long service leave entitlements earned (where the agency participates in a central leave scheme, this only relates to the levies) and recognised as an expense.
Where the agency is not a member of the ALCS and the agency’s entire annual leave liability does not meet the definition of a short term employee benefit, the amount of annual leave entitlements earned and expensed.

(iii) Post-employment expenses, for the period the employee occupied the KMP role:

- Employer superannuation contributions recognised as an expense for the year.

(iv) Termination expenses

Performance Payments

- In respect of performance payments, the following must be disclosed:

  - a description of the basis for payment for performance payment entitlements and the date the performance payment was paid, for each key management person; and

  - the performance payments recognised as an expense for the year in relation to KMP in aggregate.

- Where performance payment entitlements relating to the reporting period will be determined during the following financial year, affected agencies must disclose that fact, and include an explanation of progress with the performance assessment process as at the date the financial statements are certified by management. For those agencies where any KMP are conditionally entitled to performance payments at the end of the reporting period, the narrative disclosure in the KMP note must include:

  - the maximum potential performance payment that each relevant key management person may receive in dollar terms;
  - an overview of the performance assessment process; and
  - a brief explanation of the basis for performance payment entitlements.
• If none of an agency’s KMP has a remuneration package that includes potential performance payments, the agency’s KMP note needs to state this clearly.

• Prior year comparative information is required for all KMP remuneration disclosures.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Agencies must comply with the requirements of this policy regarding KMP remuneration expenses, over and above the disclosure requirements of AASB 124.

Amounts disclosed in the Employee Expenses note to the financial statements should equal the amount expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. For consistency, the figures disclosed in the KMP note should also reflect the cost of that KMP’s remuneration that is reflected in the agency’s net reported expenses (i.e. after any reimbursements/recoveries of amounts debited to employee expense general ledger accounts). The objective of AASB 124 focuses on the financial impact on the agency (in an accrual accounting sense) during the respective reporting periods that is attributable to key management positions.

Amounts reported for KMP of annual leave and long service leave included in the remuneration expenses note follow the same principle. Amounts included in reported remuneration figures are not intended to reflect the amount of annual/long service leave physically taken by the KMP during the year or paid out on cessation of employment.

Where an employee/board member commenced or ceased in a KMP role during the reporting period (including the comparative period), as reflected in the remuneration expenses disclosed, agencies should include in the remuneration table the date of commencement/cessation of that person as KMP. This also applies to temporary/relieving arrangements.

For those KMP employed as part of the Senior Executive Service under the Public Service Act 2008, the total annual motor vehicle benefit provided (including the fringe benefits tax paid) is assumed to be equal to the equivalent vehicle allowance.

This is on the basis that the Commission Chief Executive Directive: Executive Remuneration Package – Motor Vehicles and Allowances provides that where the grossed-up value is less than their allowance, the difference will be paid to the executive as part of their fortnightly salary but will not be recognised for the purposes of superannuation, etc. ([https://www.qld.gov.au/gov/system/files/documents/2013-13-executive-remuneration-package-motor-vehicles-and-allowances.pdf](https://www.qld.gov.au/gov/system/files/documents/2013-13-executive-remuneration-package-motor-vehicles-and-allowances.pdf))

Agencies should take into consideration information collected via related party declaration processes regarding goods and/or services received by the KMP themselves from their employing agency. To the extent that the KMP did not pay arm’s length consideration for those goods/services, and these are treated as non-exempted reportable fringe benefits, these may constitute non-monetary benefits that are more appropriately reflected in reported remuneration expenses (rather than being separately disclosed as a related party transaction).

In respect of temporary/relieving arrangements, the expenses to be disclosed in the KMP note should directly relate to the period of time during which an employee undertook all responsibilities described in the KMP definition. Refer to FRR 3C.3 for guidance about who should be identified and disclosed as a KMP, including in respect of temporary/relieving arrangements.

**KMP Shared between Agencies**

If the incumbent of a position provides services to more than one agency, professional judgement is required as to whether that position meets the KMP definition for each agency separately. For example:

- If agencies actually share the costs of a key management position (e.g. according to the relative estimated percentages of time the incumbent spends on each agency) – the figures in the KMP note should reflect the costs each
agency actually incurred, as reflected in its reported expenses. *Refer also to the “Important Point” below.

- If an agency is bearing 100% of the costs of a key management position that is shared with one or more other agencies – the figures in the KMP note should reflect that 100% of the remuneration cost. *Refer also to the “Important Point” below.

- If an agency bears no costs in relation to a key management position, it should disclose that position’s details in the KMP note, with the various columns referencing an explanatory footnote. *Refer also to the “Important Point” below.

*IMPORTANT POINT: In all situations where a key management position is shared, agencies must include a footnote to the Key Management Personnel note explaining the arrangements for sharing this position, including the name of the other agency and whether (and how) agencies are bearing the associated costs. Consistency in disclosures between those agencies sharing key management positions is strongly recommended.

Ministers as KMP

Where a Minister meets the KMP definition in respect of an agency (as per the applicable FRR 3C.3 policy), reference should be made to the relevant model financial statements for Treasury’s recommended disclosure about Ministerial remuneration. Agencies would not have any remuneration to report themselves, assuming they don’t bear Ministerial remuneration expenses.

Aggregate remuneration for all Ministers (as per paragraph 17 of AASB 124) will be reported in Treasury’s annual Report on State Finances – as all Ministers also meet the definition of KMP for the Whole-of-Government.
Performance Payments

The disclosure requirements regarding performance payments apply to all departments and statutory bodies that have KMP whose remuneration packages include potential performance payment entitlements. Performance payments are equivalent to bonus payments under AASB 119. Other bonus payment entitlements under AASB 119 may include (but are not limited to) short and long term incentive plans, at-risk payments and certain deferred/contingent bonus plans.

The performance payments requirements apply to entitlements to which any KMP, not just chief executives, may be entitled.

If performance payments are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the KMP rendered the related services, they are to be accounted for as a short-term employee benefit. Otherwise, they are to be accounted for as a long-term employee benefit under AASB 119.

AASB 110 deals with the treatment of adjusting and non-adjusting events (refer to that standard for further explanation of these concepts). A common scenario is where agency KMP may be conditionally entitled to performance payments as at the reporting date but the obligating event giving rise to the payment does not occur until the subsequent reporting period. In the context of AASB 110 requirements, this would be classified as a non-adjusting event and the performance payment expense will be recognised in the financial year following that to which the payment actually relates.

This also applies to the expenses disclosed in the associated KMP note (refer to the illustrative tables in the Sunshine Department Model Financial Statements note). Being a non-adjusting event, only narrative note disclosure is permissible regarding any performance payments (or potential payments) determined after the end of the reporting period.
FRR 3D  Expenses

INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application guidance, indicated by normal text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.

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3D.1 RECOGNITION AND DISCLOSURE OF EXPENSES

REFERENCES
- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures

POLICY

- The notes must include a breakdown of each material category of expense shown on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

- The notes to the financial statements must include the value and reason/basis for the waiver of material debts during the financial period.

- The notes to the financial statements must also disclose the amount quoted for the external audit fee for that particular financial year (as per the external auditor’s External Audit Plan).

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Pursuant to the Framework, an expense should be recognised in an agency’s Statement of Comprehensive Income when, and only when, the following criteria are satisfied:

- a decrease in future economic benefits related to a reduction in assets and/or an increase in liabilities has occurred; and

- the consumption or loss of future economic benefits has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

The second criterion for the recognition of an expense is that it possesses a cost or value that can be measured with reliability. In many cases, cost or value must be estimated. The use of reasonable estimates is an essential part of the preparation of financial statements and does not undermine their reliability. When, however, a
reasonable estimate cannot be made, the expense is not recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

An item that, at a particular point in time, fails to meet the recognition criteria, may qualify for recognition at a later date as a result of subsequent circumstances or events (e.g. litigation against an agency disclosed as a contingent liability where updated legal advice advises the litigation is now likely to succeed).

An item that possesses the essential characteristics of an expense but fails to meet the criteria for recognition may nonetheless warrant disclosure in the notes. This is appropriate when knowledge of the item is considered to be relevant to the evaluation of the financial performance of the entity by the users of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**Timing of Recognition**

Under the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognised when incurred, usually when goods are received or services are consumed. This may not be when the goods or services are actually paid for.

The point at which an expense is recognised is dependent on the nature of the transaction or other event that gives rise to the expense. Examples include:

- where future economic benefits acquired by an agency are consumed immediately or soon after acquisition e.g. supplies, the expense qualifies for recognition in the reporting period in which the acquisition of the future economic benefit occurs;

- where future economic benefits are expected to be consumed over several reporting periods e.g. most non-current physical assets, expenses (depreciation) should be allocated systematically to the reporting period during which the future economic benefits are expected to be consumed;

- in the case of a reciprocal transaction, recognition is on the basis of a direct association between costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income;
• where expenditure produces no future economic benefits e.g. fines paid, an expense is recognised immediately; and

• where a liability is incurred without the recognition of an asset (e.g. wages payable, a wages expense is recognised simultaneously with the recognition of the liability.

Examples of Expenses

Although not an exhaustive list, expenses of government entities typically include:
• wages, salaries and other employee entitlements/costs;
• rental charges; and
• the cost of assets consumed in the provision of goods and services e.g. supplies, depreciation.

The definition of expenses encompasses losses as well as expenses that arise from the ordinary activities of the entity. Losses would include losses on the sale of non-current assets, write downs of inventory and decrements in fair values of financial instruments classified as held at fair value through profit or loss. Losses, including losses defined under the FPMS, are dealt with separately in this FRR.

Agencies are directed to FRR 3C Employee Benefit Expenses and Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the Minimum Reporting Requirements applicable to wages, salaries and other employee entitlements/costs.

Initial Project Costs

Costs are often incurred in relation to a project before it is known conclusively whether they will result in an asset of an agency. Where asset recognition criteria are not met, any such costs must be expensed as incurred. (Refer to NCAP 1 Recognition of Assets for definition and recognition criteria).

Circumstances involving initial costs could include construction projects, service concession arrangements and expenditure incurred in the research phase of a development project under AASB 138.
Departments should also be aware of the Project Commencement Approval Policy (https://www.treasury.qld.gov.au/resource/project-commencement-approval-policy/) applicable to accountable officers and Ministers when approving the commencement of a high-value project.

Construction Costs - Work in Progress

Where an agency is constructing an asset for its own use, costs incurred during construction that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to a location and condition necessary for its intended use must be capitalised as work in progress. After the asset is installed and ready for use the asset is classified as part of the class to which it belongs. Examples of work in progress costs are contained in NCAP 1 Recognition of Assets.

However, not all funds that are provided for capital works purposes necessarily result in a capitalised asset. Those costs that cannot be directly attributed to the construction of the asset or to bringing the asset to a location and condition necessary for its intended use must be expensed. Examples of such costs are administration and other general overheads, training expenses, advertising and promotional expenses and costs of opening a new facility.

Aggregated expenditure on an asset must exceed prescribed asset recognition thresholds for the relevant asset class to qualify for capitalisation. Refer to NCAP 1 Recognition of Assets for definition and recognition criteria.

3D.2 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES EXPENSES

REFERENCES

- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- FRR 3E Distinction between Grants and Procurement (Revenue and Expense)

POLICY

- Where the terms of a grant or subsidy have been satisfied during the reporting period, but the full amount relevant to the period has not yet
been disbursed, an agency must recognise an expense and a liability (payable) in respect of the present obligation at reporting date.

- Where an agency has examined the relevant terms and conditions of the grant arrangements, but uncertainty exists as to whether or not a present obligation exists in terms of the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, or there is doubt as to the probability or measurement of any future payment, a contingent liability must be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements (where the amount is material).

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

This FRR only applies to expenses within the scope of FRR 3E Distinction between Grants and Procurement (Revenue and Expense), that are NOT a procurement transaction according to the criteria in FRR 3E.2 Classification of Arrangements between Grants and Procurement.

Return of grant revenue previously paid out by the agency is to be treated as “other revenue”. After the agency makes the initial grant payment, any subsequent return of grant funds from the grant recipient is considered a separate transaction.

3D.3 FINANCE/BORROWING COSTS

REFERENCES

- AASB 123 Borrowing Costs

POLICY

- All finance/borrowing costs of not-for-profit agencies must be expensed in the period in which they are incurred, as permitted by paragraph Aus1.0 of AASB 123.
3D.4 LOSSES AND INSURED LOSSES

REFERENCES

- *Financial Accountability Act 2009 (FA Act)* (s.21, s.72)
- *Financial and Performance Management Standard* (FPMS) (s.21, s.22)

POLICY

- A loss which is subject to an insurance recovery must be separately disclosed on a gross basis with a cross-reference to the note where any recovery revenue is recognised. The reimbursement receivable must be treated as a separate asset to any provision that is recognised.

- Receivables and income in respect of insurance recoveries must not be recognised unless it is virtually certain that the insurer will accept the claim.

- Insurance premiums paid to the Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF) must be separately disclosed as “Other expenses – Insurance premiums QGIF”.

- WorkCover premiums are not disclosed under this item, but under “Employee Expenses”.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Losses are defined by the Australian Accounting Standards Board in its *Glossary of Defined Terms* as a ‘decrease in economic benefits’. The term ‘losses’ includes bad debts written-off, thefts, accidental and wilful damage or property destruction and losses due to negligence.

For whole-of-government (woG) reporting purposes in Tridata, insurance recoveries from the QGIF are to be accounted for against the expense recognised in respect of the loss. Therefore, whilst for agency financial reporting purposes, QGIF insurance recoveries are recognised as revenue, for woG reporting in Tridata, these recoveries are credited against the relevant expense and as such, not recognised as revenue.
3D.5 LOSSES UNDER THE FINANCIAL AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT STANDARD 2009

REFERENCES

- FA Act (s.21, s.48, s.72)
- FPMS (s.21, s.22)

POLICY

- Losses recognised in accordance with s.21(2) and s.22(2) of the FPMS are expenses for financial reporting purposes.

- Disclosure is required of the total amount for each class of material loss under s.21(2) and s.22(2) of the FPMS. Such losses must be separately identified in the notes to the agency’s financial statements within the ‘Other Expenses’ note.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Section 22(2) of the FPMS requires a written record of material losses be kept, and describes the details about the losses that are to be recorded. Material loss, for property of a department or statutory body, is defined in the FPMS (Schedule Dictionary).

Section 72 of the FA Act gives the accountable officer authorisation to write off losses for controlled assets. Only the Treasurer has authority to write off losses associated with administered assets unless a specific delegation has been provided to an accountable officer, or an officer or employee of Queensland Treasury, by the Treasurer under s.48 of the FA Act.
3D.6 SPECIAL PAYMENTS

REFERENCES

- FA Act (s.72)
- FPMS (s.20)

POLICY

- Agencies must disclose within the ‘Other Expenses’ note the total amount for each class of special payments.

- In addition, that note must include a description of the nature of all special payments greater than $5,000. At their discretion, agencies may also disclose the nature of special payments of $5,000 or less.

- Agencies are to include in their significant accounting policies, a note that explains the recording and reporting arrangements for special payments.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Special payments are defined in the FA Act as including ‘ex gratia expenditure and other expenditure that is not under a contract’. A payment is ‘ex gratia’ when it is not legally due either under a contract or otherwise e.g. when a payment is made to a contractor on the grounds of hardship because of an excessive loss on a fixed price contract.

It is not always possible to distinguish between an ex gratia payment and one that may be a legal obligation. Therefore, the nature of the payment should be the determining factor. Out-of-court settlements arising from the normal course of operations of an agency should be treated as special payments. An ‘extra-contractual’ payment occurs when there is no clear legal obligation to make a payment under the contract terms, however, a court might hold that an obligation exists e.g. a contractor who incurs additional costs as a result of an agency’s inaction.
3D.7 REPORTABLE GIFTS

REFERENCES

- Public Service Commission Gifts and Benefits Directive
- Public Service Commission Gifts and Benefits Guideline

POLICY

- Reportable gifts made by a department must be disclosed under “Grants and Subsidies Expenses” and classified as a donation/gift in the notes to the financial statements.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Reportable gifts that involve the provision of something in a physical form are not special payments, as “payment” implies a direct transfer of cash to the person who receives the benefit.

For other guidance, refer to the Public Service Commission’s publications, Gifts and Benefits Directive and Gifts and Benefits Guideline available at:

FRR 3E  Distinction Between Grants and Procurement (Revenue And Expense)

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this FRR is to outline the principles and criteria to be applied to promote consistent classification of grants and procurement expenses and revenue by departments and statutory bodies for financial reporting purposes and for the Service Delivery Statements (SDS) that form part of the annual State Budget papers.

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.

Illustrative Case Studies, contained in Appendix 1, demonstrate the application of the FRR policy items to hypothetical scenarios.

A Classification Checklist, contained in Appendix 2 can be used by agencies to assist in identifying an arrangement’s purpose and characteristics.
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3E.1 SCOPE OF FRR 3E

REFERENCES

- Financial Accountability Act 2009 (FA Act) (s.72)
- Social Services Investment Framework

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

This FRR excludes special payments as defined in the FA Act and applies to both an agency making a payment or transfer of assets (transferor) and to the recipient of such a payment/transfer.

This FRR generally applies to transactions that are not dealt with by an existing accounting standard or other FRR.

This FRR is not to be used to determine the specific taxation (e.g. Goods and Services Tax) consequences of a transfer. Agencies remain responsible for tax compliance matters and for seeking external taxation expertise where necessary.

Table 1 below provides direction as to the appropriate accounting standard or guidance that addresses other specific types of arrangements.

Table 1: Out-of-scope arrangements

<table>
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<th>Guidance if Yes</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Presentation; and AASB 9 Financial Instruments as applicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the transaction relate to a contract for the construction of an asset</td>
<td>AASB 111 Construction Contracts;</td>
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<td>or acquisition of property, plant and equipment?</td>
<td>AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment; Non-Current Asset Policies; and</td>
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<td>Other relevant accounting standards and interpretations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrangement</td>
<td>Guidance if Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the transaction for the acquisition of an intangible asset?</td>
<td>AASB 138 <em>Intangible Assets</em>; Non-Current Asset Policies; Other relevant accounting standards and interpretations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the arrangement one whereby the agency conveys or receives the right</td>
<td>AASB 117 <em>Leases</em>; Other relevant accounting standards and interpretations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to use an asset for an agreed period of time in return for a payment?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the transaction for the purchase of assets held for sale in the</td>
<td>AASB 102 <em>Inventories</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ordinary course of business, for the process of production for such sale,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>process or in the rendering of services?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the transaction relate to land and/or buildings intended to earn</td>
<td>AASB 140 <em>Investment Property</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rentals or capital appreciation or both?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the transaction a contribution by owners or a distribution to owners</td>
<td>AASB 1004 <em>Contributions</em>; Interpretation 1038 <em>Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities</em>; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be accounted for directly against equity?</td>
<td>FRR 4F Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the transaction related to a social infrastructure arrangement or an</td>
<td>FRR 5D Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor and relevant material about public private partnerships issued by Queensland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the transaction relate to services rendered by employees?</td>
<td>AASB 1004 <em>Contributions</em>; AASB 119 <em>Employee Benefits</em>; Other relevant accounting standards and interpretations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Arrangement | Guidance if Yes
---|---
**Is the transaction in respect of taxation?** | AASB 112 *Income Taxes*; Other relevant accounting standards and interpretations and tax guidance.

**Is the payment a special payment (i.e. it is ex gratia or extra-contractual) as per Schedule 3 of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*?** | section 20 of the FPMS; Financial Accountability Handbook – Information Sheet 3.6 Expense Management Systems (excluding HR); FRR 3D Expenses

If the answer to all of the above questions is "no", then an agency must consider the principles and criteria in this FRR for guidance on a transfer's classification and accounting treatment (by both the transferor and recipient).

### 3E.2 CLASSIFICATION OF ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN GRANTS AND PROCUREMENT

**REFERENCES**

- AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*
- AASB 118 *Revenue*
- AASB 1004 *Contributions*
- *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*
- AASB *Glossary of Defined Terms*
- FRR 3A *Statement of Comprehensive Income*
- FRR 3D *Expenses*
- FRR 4F *Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners*

**POLICY**

- For an arrangement to be classified as a procurement transaction, the value of what one entity provides/receives to/from another entity must be of approximately equal value, in the form of cash, goods, non-monetary...
assets and/or services. Where this is not the substance of the arrangement, the transaction is classified as a grant.

- The classification of the arrangement as procurement or grant will determine the relevant accounting treatment for the expenditure/revenue under Accounting Standards.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Key Terms

The following table sets out key terms that are central to the application of this FRR. These terms have been developed based on a review of accounting pronouncements, accounting literature and industry practice.

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations do not explicitly deal with the classification and treatment of grants and procurement expenses from the perspective of the transferor. However, certain concepts used in this FRR (i.e. control and non-reciprocal transfer) are to be interpreted according to how those concepts are explained in prevailing accounting standards.
Table 2: Key terms that supplement accounting standard concepts relevant to classifying grants and procurement revenue/expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Term</th>
<th>Definition/Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency</strong></td>
<td>• A department or a statutory body as defined in the FA Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enforceability</strong></td>
<td>• An arrangement that creates enforceable rights and obligations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• “Legal or equivalent” can take the form of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- a right to enforce specific performance; and/or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- a directive given by a Minister or government agency; and/or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- a return obligation; and/or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- a capacity to impose a severe penalty for non-performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enforceability reflects the extent to which the transferor has rights, and the recipient has obligations, that will ensure the transferor obtains the direct benefits intended under the arrangement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Note that a transferor’s capacity or threat to withhold future funding from a recipient (under a future arrangement) if stipulated goods or services are not transferred would not, of itself, give rise to enforceability of the current arrangement. Also, a mere statement of intent (and/or related accountability mechanisms) to spend money/consume resources in particular ways is not sufficient to make an arrangement enforceable by legal or equivalent means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Term</td>
<td>Definition/Characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Grant    | • A transfer to a recipient that may be in return for compliance with certain terms and conditions and which does not directly give approximately equal value in return to the transferor (that is, there is a non-exchange transaction or subsidisation) and the recipient may have been selected on merit against a set of program-specific criteria. Grants can be in the nature of incentives, donations, contributions, debt forgiveness, rebates, subsidies and other similar funding agreements.  
• Government grants are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to an entity in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the entity. They exclude those forms of government assistance which cannot reasonably have a value placed upon them, and transactions with government that cannot be distinguished from the normal trading transactions of an entity.  
• Government grants are sometimes called by other names such as subventions or premiums.  
• Refer to the Financial Accountability Handbook Volume 6 for information on grant management, including administration of grant programs. |
<p>| Objectives | • May be stated in legislation or publicly issued documents, or any relevant framework (policy, legal requirements, constitution) for the entity concerned. |
| Procurement | • The entire process by which all types of resources (human, material, facilities and services) are obtained. This can include the functions of planning, design, standards determination, specification writing, selection of suppliers, financing, contract administration, disposals and other related functions. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Term</th>
<th>Definition/Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recipient</td>
<td>• The party receiving the transfer, including a government entity, non-government service provider, a not-for-profit entity, a for-profit organisation, an individual providing goods or services or an individual receiving the resources directly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Reciprocal transfer | • The transferor and recipient directly receive and sacrifice approximately equal value.  
• The transferor must have a right to receive the benefits directly.  
• It is not sufficient that the transferor receives benefits indirectly as a result of the transfer.  
• A reciprocal transfer also occurs where, for example, assets are provided to an entity on the condition that the entity renders particular services to the provider of the asset, and if the services are not rendered, those assets are required to be returned directly to the provider of the asset. |
| Specific         | • A contract may be sufficiently specific if it stipulates the nature or type of goods or services to be transferred/provided as well as one or more of:  
(i) the cost or value of the goods or services;  
(ii) the volume of the goods or services; and  
(iii) the period over which the goods or services must be performed/provided. |

Based on these terms, common features of grants and procurement revenue/expenses are identified. These common features are used to determine the nature of the transaction. Indicators that can be considered to determine whether a transaction is a grant or procurement are discussed in more detail below.
Classification Criteria

Paramount to the classification of a transaction (either for recurrent/operational, or capital purposes) as either a grant or procurement is understanding the purpose and the characteristics of the transaction with the other party.

Refer to the Classification Checklist in Appendix 2 for specific considerations that can be used to assist in identifying an arrangement’s purpose and characteristics. In determining whether a transaction is a grant or procurement, it is necessary that the classification is in accordance with the substance and economic reality and not merely the legal form. An agency may enter into an agreement that takes the legal form of a grant, but in substance is a procurement of goods and/or services; and vice versa. The substance of a transaction should prevail over the strict legal wording in associated documentation.

Other considerations

When assessing the overall substance of a transaction, it sometimes may be easier to consider the classification that applies to the counterparty and assess the merits of applying a classification that mirrors the counterparty perspective. However, the agency must undertake a thorough review of the individual circumstances of the transaction and demonstrate that the accounting treatment reflects the substance of the arrangement. Where both parties are within the Queensland public sector, there should be consistency in the classification of a given transaction by both parties.

Within the financial statements, the use of additional line items or headings for items that have a different nature or are sufficiently material may be warranted either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes to the financial statements. Judgements about the most appropriate disclosure should include an assessment of the materiality of an item.

For whole of Government (woG) reporting, transactions between Queensland public sector agencies are eliminated. In that respect, in the rare situation where one agency (the “initiator”) makes a transfer to another agency (an “intermediary”) that is in turn to be transferred to an entity external to the Queensland public sector, it is likely that the woG impact (post-elimination) may not reflect the appropriate classification at the woG level. This may result from the intermediary’s classification
of the transfer to the external entity differing from the initiator’s classification of its transfer.

If this situation arises, the intermediary agency must ensure that the classification used in Tridata for its transfer (for both actual and budget figures) reflects the woG perspective i.e. use the same classification as the initiator. This will result in a classification difference between the intermediary’s general purpose financial statements and what is reported in Tridata (for both actual and budget figures). However, for the Service Delivery Statement (for both actual and budget figures), the classification should be the same as for the agency’s general purpose financial statements. (Queensland Treasury’s Fiscal Reporting team can advise on how to adjust the Tridata classification for the SDS.)

For example, Agency A pays Agency B to pay external entity C to undertake activities that provide direct benefits of equivalent value to Agency A. From a State perspective, this is a procurement of services from an external entity – refer to Table 2. Consistent with Agency A’s classification, Agency B would classify its revenue as “user charges”. However, the payment from Agency B to external entity C would be classified as a grant expense, on the basis that Agency B does not receive a direct benefit of equivalent value. After elimination of the inter-agency transaction, the remaining transaction at the woG level is a grant expense. To ensure the woG classification is as “procurement”, for Tridata purposes only, Agency B is to classify the payment to external entity C as a procurement expense.

**Assessment of the substance of the transaction**

The indicators listed in Table 3 below are provided to assist an agency in determining the overall substance of the arrangement. These indicators would normally individually or in combination provide guidance for the most appropriate classification. The list of indicators is not exhaustive and the classification is ultimately based on an **overall assessment of the substance** of the arrangement. Professional judgement is required to be applied when evaluating the indicators as these may not be conclusive.

Where an arrangement contains multiple elements, an agency will need to identify the respective elements and classify/account for them separately according to their nature. The agency may need to exercise judgement in determining the underlying
elements, the amount attributable to each element and the most appropriate timing of recognition of associated revenue/expenses.

Example – Different elements of a transaction
An agency enters into an agreement with another entity to outsource its information technology responsibilities. As part of the agreement, the other entity is required to provide specific services over a set period of time (over several reporting periods). That other entity is also required to acquire specific assets for the sole use of the agency and to provide maintenance and upgrade services for the agency’s existing assets. The agency agrees to pay a pre-determined fee for all such services. The agency will need to consider whether the agreement results in the purchase of multiple goods and/or services, and whether each needs to be accounted for separately.

Table 3 sets out the indicators that would result in a particular transfer being classified as a procurement transfer versus a grant.

Table 3: Procurement Indicators versus Grant Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators of Procurement</th>
<th>Indicators of Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) APPROXIMATELY EQUAL VALUE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can approximately equal value between the amount/value of the transfer and benefits received by the transferor be well demonstrated?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer to the following indicators of approximately equal value:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the transferor receive equal benefit in the exchange?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the transferor provide a commercial level of consideration?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does the transferor utilise the goods or services obtained for its normal day-to-day activities (administrative or service delivery) or redirect the goods or services for use by a third party?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Has the transferor specifically directed the recipient to deliver specific goods and/or services to a specified third party on its behalf i.e. are the goods or services controlled by the transferor?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator of Procurement</td>
<td>Indicator of Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the total amount of the transfer based only on a quantity of items/services delivered (subject to normal remittance terms)?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a requirement to return unspent funds to the transferor to the extent of non-performance by the recipient?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the tender process and services to be delivered contestable (i.e. demanding that the transferor assess the range of service delivery options and test the market to provide better value for money) as distinct from applicants simply competing for funding?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the arrangement specify prices, production quantities and/or other performance criteria, and have a pre-specified acquittal process?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the ultimate aim of the transfer to generate benefits that cannot be reliably quantified e.g. future reduction of greenhouse gases?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the ultimate aim of the transfer to generate benefits that can be reliably quantified e.g. specifically applied research where the resulting output (such as intellectual property) belongs to the transferor?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the recipient have more than one source of funding for the activities incidental to the arrangement? For example, from the recipient's perspective, if the resources received from the transferor are insufficient to fund the cost of the activities, can/will the recipient resort to another source of finance?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Where a return obligation exists there is a presumption that the transferor is seeking approximately equal value in exchange, on the basis that fulfilment of the conditions entitles the recipient to retain the payment, whilst non-performance requires return of the funds.

2 The answer could potentially be yes if this is applied research that can be demonstrated to result in a direct benefit for the transferor of approximately equal value to the transfer (refer Case Study 4 - Scenario 2).
### b) DIRECT BENEFIT TO THE TRANSFEROR

#### Direct benefit

Has the transferor procured goods or services for its own use or specifically directed the recipient to deliver specific goods and/or services to a specified third party on its behalf?

#### Indirect benefit

Does the transfer provide financial assistance to the recipient so that the recipient may achieve its goals and, as such, only indirectly promotes the transferor's policy objectives?

Refer to the following indicators of direct benefit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator of Procurement</th>
<th>Indicator of Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>b)</strong> DIRECT BENEFIT TO THE TRANSFEROR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct benefit</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indirect benefit</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer to the following indicators of direct benefit:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Is this an arrangement whereby the transferor procures goods or services from the recipient for a third party (individual or group) that the transferor has identified (either individually by name or by category of entity) and the recipient delivers on the transferor’s behalf?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Does the transferor control the use of resources by the recipient and apply specific parameters (and reporting obligations) as to how the resources are used?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Has the transferor explicitly undertaken responsibility to provide particular goods/services to the public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Does the transferor control the time and/or place of delivery of any goods or services to third parties?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Is there a pre-specified acquittal process and provisions for economic penalties to the extent of non-performance?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Is the transferor providing funding to the recipient to assist the recipient in meeting their own objectives (even though an indirect benefit may be obtained by the transferor through aligned objectives)?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Is the arrangement enforceable (refer to the definition in Table 2 Key Terms), and does the transferor have the means and intention to enforce it?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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3 Economic penalties against the recipient would be for an amount beyond the payment, for failure to meet the terms of the agreement.
Financial reporting consequences

The indicators in Table 3 above imply that transactions classified as a grant are non-reciprocal in nature, and procurement transactions are reciprocal in nature. On that basis, agencies should note that the timing of revenue/expense recognition should align with its nature.

Grants
The revenue/expense should be recognised when the obligation for a transfer (or entitlement to receipt) arises according to the remittance terms of the funding agreement. If the transfer does not occur at that time, a corresponding payable/receivable should be recognised in the meantime. If the transfer is made in advance of the remittance timeframe, and the recipient can control use of the resources at that time, the corresponding revenue (or expense, for the transferor) should be recognised at that time.

Procurement
The revenue/expense should be recognised according to the timeframe(s) when the entitlement to revenue has arisen or benefits are obtained. If the transfer is made in arrears of that timeframe, a corresponding receivable/payable should be recognised in the meantime. If the transfer is made in advance of the entitlement to revenue arising/benefits being obtained, unearned revenue/prepayment should be recognised in the meantime.

Financial statement presentation

Where an agency reclassifies revenue and/or expenses in line with the criteria in this FRR, this is also to be applied to the comparative period’s figures. Agencies should refer to paragraphs 40A – 42 of AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements for the associated requirements.

Types of transactions and their classification

A number of transactions that fall within the scope of this FRR are discussed in Table 4 below. Where this table indicates how a particular arrangement would be classified, it should be classified as such. **When considering the transactions**
listed below, the principles and criteria set out in this FRR and the overall substance of the arrangement prevail in determining the appropriate classification.

*Table 4: Transaction Types*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction type</th>
<th>Description of transaction</th>
<th>Classification - subject to assessment of the substance of transaction as per this FRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co-sourcing agreement</td>
<td>An arrangement where an agency enters into a specific agreement with another entity to combine agency staff with the other entity’s staff to deliver a service that the agency would otherwise be required to deliver.</td>
<td>Procurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation/Gift</td>
<td>The provision of cash, property or other assets to a specified “cause” or activity without creating an obligation on the recipient about the use of the resources.</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgiveness of a loan</td>
<td>An arrangement where an agency cancels all or part of an amount owing to it in order to assist the recipient financially.</td>
<td>Where this is in accordance with terms/conditions in an agreement that allows for this at the outset - Grant (subject to the over-riding requirements of AASB 9 regarding impairments). Otherwise – Other Expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outsourcing arrangement</td>
<td>An arrangement whereby an agency enters into a specific agreement with another party to contract out the delivery of specific services that the agency would otherwise be required to deliver.</td>
<td>Procurement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Transaction type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of transaction</th>
<th>Classification - subject to assessment of the substance of transaction as per this FRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peppercorn lease</strong></td>
<td>- An agreement whereby an agency gives another party the right to use property (land and/or buildings) for a nominal rent (i.e. a “peppercorn” rent e.g. $1 per annum) over a period of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- It is common that the requirements of AASB 117 are applied such that the nominal rentals are used in recognising the lease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Depending on the specific facts and circumstances, it may also be appropriate to account for the difference between the fair value of the rental and the nominal rental as a grant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scholarship</strong></td>
<td>- Payment made to support an individual's education, awarded on the basis of academic or other achievements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Grant. However, where there are conditions attached that require an individual to provide service as an employee after completing their studies, consideration may be required as to whether the substance of the arrangement is an employee benefit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subsidy</strong></td>
<td>- A form of financial assistance to reduce all or part of the costs of a recipient in meeting its own objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## APPENDIX 1 ILLUSTRATIVE CASE STUDIES

The case studies on the following pages illustrate the application of the indicators and can be used by agencies as a broad guide to applying the concepts in this FRR for classifying arrangements. These case studies are not intended to deal with the full range of accounting consequences that may arise under the particular scenario.

Agencies must exercise caution in applying the conclusions in individual case studies to arrangements that do not exactly mirror the scenario described. Requests for advice about specific circumstances may be forwarded to the Financial Management help desk (at fmhelpdesk@treasury.qld.gov.au).
Case Study 1: Arrangement for another entity to provide services

**Background**
Department XYZ’s operational plan states that one of its core functions is to provide transport services to patients in rural and remote communities.

Department XYZ entered into an arrangement with Agency TRS (the only entity with a presence in all remote areas across the State) to provide transport services to patients in remote communities. The arrangement specifies the service to be provided, the period over which the service should be provided as well as the payment terms (i.e. the agreement states that no payment will be made if there is no flight and the agreement specifies an agreed rate per flight hour). Furthermore, the agreement sets out non-performance and penalty considerations to the extent that the service is not provided.

Step 1 - Gain an understanding of the arrangement:

- **What are the goods and services?** Agency TRS is being paid for provision of flights (transport) to patients i.e. specific services are being purchased by Department XYZ for patients (i.e. there is an identified party).

- **Obligations in the agreement:** The agreement is sufficiently specific and sets out the nature of the service to be provided, the payment terms, the period of service as well as conditions regarding non-performance.

- **Overall intent/purpose:** To purchase transport services for patients in rural areas, a service Department XYZ undertakes (as evidenced by its operational plan) to provide.

Step 2 - Application of classification principles:

**Approximately equal value?**

- Activities are quantifiable in dollar terms as the agreement specifies the agreed rate per flight hour.

- Amount paid is based on number of flights delivered by the recipient (quantity).

**Direct benefit for the agency?**

- Department XYZ directs the use of the funds as funding is only provided for services delivered in line with the arrangement.
Case Study 2: Funding provided with broad key performance indicators and requirements

**Background**
Agency XYZ provides funding to a non-government organisation (NGO) located in a rural area. The lump sum funding is to assist the NGO with ongoing operational costs. The agreement does not provide specific detail on how the funds are to be applied but some broad key performance indicators and requirements are specified in the contract.

**Step 1 - Gain an understanding of the arrangement:**
- **What are the goods and services?** No specified goods or services are delivered by the NGO in return for the lump sum.
- **Obligations in the agreement:** The agreement does not include any specifications regarding the use of the funding, the period of service nor any conditions regarding non-performance.
- **Overall intent/purpose:** To provide a lump sum to the NGO to assist it with its own ongoing operational costs.

**Conclusion:**
Based on analysis of the factors provided, the arrangement would be classified as procurement as Department XYZ receives approximately equal value by directing the use of funds to meet its obligations.

For Agency TRS, it is providing equivalent value in services directly to Department XYZ in return for the revenue from that department. Therefore, in Agency TRS’s Statement of Comprehensive Income this would be classified as user charges revenue.
### Case Study 2: Funding provided with broad key performance indicators and requirements

**Step 2 - Application of classification principles:**

**Approximately equal value?**
- No goods or services of any identifiable “value” are received by Agency XYZ.
- The benefits cannot be reliably quantified.

**Direct benefit for the agency?**
- The contract does not specify specific goods/services to be delivered to either Agency XYZ or a third party nominated by Agency XYZ, but rather relates to a broad policy objective of Agency XYZ.
- Financial assistance can be spent at the NGO’s sole discretion but within the requirements of the broad performance indicators and requirements specified in the contract.

**Conclusion:**

*Based on analysis of the factors provided, the arrangement would be classified as a grant as Agency XYZ does not receive approximately equal value in return.*

*Financial assistance provided to the NGO is largely spent at the NGO’s sole discretion and Agency XYZ only receives an indirect benefit.*

### Case Study 3: Scholarships

**Background**

Agency ABC annually allocates scholarships to high school students who want to study a degree in the field that it governs. The amount of a scholarship is specifically determined to be enough to fund course fees and textbook costs for the duration of a student’s studies. The terms of the scholarship are that the student must apply the money towards their course fees and textbook costs. Agency ABC awards the scholarships to applicants based on merit. Agency ABC has no obligation to promote study in the field that it governs.
Case Study 3: Scholarships

Step 1 - Gain an understanding of the arrangement:

- **What are the goods and services?** Course fees and textbooks for students are funded.

- **Obligations in the agreement:** To reinforce the intended purpose of the scholarship, the agreement sets out the student’s obligations about usage of the money and the period over which it will be provided.

- **Overall intent/purpose:** To provide financial assistance to the students so that they may further their education.

Step 2 - Application of classification principles:

**Approximately equal value?**

- The ultimate outlays by the student are quantifiable in dollar terms as the costs for course fees and textbooks can be determined.

**Direct benefit for the agency?**

- The funding assists the students to meet their objectives.

- Agency ABC receives no goods or services for its sole use, nor does it receive a direct benefit.

Agency ABC’s objectives may be promoted through being associated with the financial assistance provided to the student, but this is only an indirect benefit.

**Conclusion:**

*Based on analysis of the factors provided, the arrangement would be classified by Agency ABC as a grant as it does not receive a direct benefit of approximately equal value in return.*
Case Study 4: Scenario 1 - Arrangement to provide research funding

**Background**

Agency ABC provides discretionary payments to Universities engaged in particular research activities. The payments are only made in accordance with policies and conditions including the costs that may be funded by Agency ABC’s payments (e.g. salaries of scientists/consultants), the manner in which any research findings are reported back to Agency ABC, responsibilities in research practice and matters in relation to research integrity.

**Step 1 - Gain an understanding of the arrangement:**

- **What are the goods and services?** Research is performed by the Universities.

- **Obligations in the agreement:** The agreement includes a number of specifications regarding the conduct of research, the manner in which research is conducted and reported and how the funding is to be used.

- **Overall intent/purpose:** To further facilitate research in certain areas.

**Step 2 - Application of classification principles:**

**Approximately equal value?**

- The ultimate aim of the funding provided is to generate benefits which cannot be reliably quantified.

- No unspent funds are required to be returned by the Universities.

**Direct benefit for the agency?**

- The contract does not specify goods/services to be delivered to Agency ABC.

- Financial assistance can be spent at the Universities’ sole discretion but within agreed terms and conditions. There is an indirect benefit for Agency ABC and a direct benefit for the Universities.
Case Study 4: Scenario 1 - Arrangement to provide research funding

**Conclusion:**

*Based on analysis of the factors provided, the arrangement would be classified as a grant, as Agency ABC does not receive approximately equal value in return. Financial assistance provided to the Universities is spent at their sole discretion and Agency ABC only receives an indirect benefit.*

*From the perspective of the Universities, on the basis that they cannot demonstrate the provision of equivalent value directly to Agency ABC in return for the amount of the funding, in their Statement of Comprehensive Income they would classify this revenue as grants.*

---

Case Study 4: Scenario 2 - Arrangement to provide research funding

**Background**

Agency ABC seeks competitive tenders from universities to conduct research on a number of particular industry-specific topics. University XYZ is the successful tenderer and Agency ABC provides it with an upfront lump-sum payment to conduct specific research.

The funding agreement between Agency ABC and University XYZ specifies the type of research to be conducted, over which period and directs in the manner in which the research should be conducted. Agency ABC requests that the rights to the intellectual property from the research are assigned to the agency and requests that certain KPIs and reporting requirements are met.

The funding agreement contains terms and conditions that enable it to be legally enforced, and Agency ABC has the means and intent to enforce its rights under the agreement. The research findings will be directly reflected in the design and delivery of new industry support services by Agency ABC.

**Step 1** - Gain an understanding of the arrangement:

- **What are the goods and services?** Industry-specific research is performed by University XYZ.

- **Obligations in the agreement:** The agreement includes specifications regarding the nature of the service to be provided and requires that the intellectual property from the research be assigned to Agency ABC.
Case Study 4: Scenario 2 - Arrangement to provide research funding

- **Overall intent/purpose:** To obtain specific research findings to progress the agency’s objectives.

Step 2 - Application of classification principles:

**Approximately equal value?**
- The resulting intellectual property rights will be totally controlled by Agency ABC.
- The price paid for the research has been determined through a competitive tender process, so it reflects a reasonable measurement of the cost necessary to obtain the research findings.

**Direct benefit for the agency?**
- The contract specifies the research to be conducted (i.e. applied research).
- The intellectual property arising from the research will be assigned to Agency ABC.
- The research findings will be directly used by Agency ABC in its operations.

**Conclusion:**
*Based on analysis of the factors provided, the arrangement would be classified as procurement, as Agency ABC receives approximately equal value in the form of the intellectual property and specified research that will directly be used in its operations. As this expenditure does not provide “front line” services to the community (the research itself will only be used by Agency ABC to inform its operations), for presentation in Agency ABC’s Statement of Comprehensive Income, this would in turn be classified as other supplies and services.*

*For University XYZ, under this scenario it is creating intellectual property directly for Agency ABC according to a reasonable cost to create it. Therefore, in the University’s Statement of Comprehensive Income this would be classified as user charges revenue.*

*NB. As this transaction is considered reciprocal, to the extent that Agency ABC has not received the rights to the intellectual property it will recognise a prepayment (asset); and to the extent that University XYZ has not provided the rights to the intellectual property, it will recognise unearned revenue (liability).*
Case Study 5: Legislative obligation

Background

The *Child Protection Act 1999* (the Act) proclaims that the State is responsible for protecting those children who do not have a parent who is able and willing to protect the child and to ensure a child’s developmental, educational, emotional, health, intellectual and physical needs are met.

In order to meet its obligations under the Act, Agency DEF provides funds to various providers e.g. funds are paid for schooling, residential placements and medical expenses.

Funding is provided based on invoices received for specific types of services delivered/goods purchased (i.e. no single overarching agreement is in place for the delivery of all support required).

---

**Step 1 - Gain an understanding of the arrangement:**

- **What are the goods and services?** Various services and goods are procured. The benefits will be based on the services provided that have commercial value.

- **Obligations in the agreement:** The invoice will be specific to goods/services provided, the payment terms will be specified and the goods/services to be delivered in order to obtain the funding (i.e. payment is made subsequent to delivery of the goods/services).

- **Overall intent/purpose:** To enable the carers of children to obtain the services required to protect children and provide for their basic needs.

**Step 2 - Application of classification principles:**

**Approximately equal value?**

- Goods or services delivered by the providers are quantifiable as payments made will be based on invoices for services/goods delivered.

- Amount paid is based on specific services delivered by the providers (i.e. quantity).
Case Study 5: Legislative obligation

Direct benefit for the agency?

- Agency DEF is specifically directing the providers to deliver goods/services to third parties on its behalf.

- The purchase orders will specify the goods/services to be delivered. If the providers did not provide the respective services, Agency DEF would be required to deliver the goods/services through other means.

- The terms and conditions of the arrangement are sufficiently specific and directive.

- Agency DEF directs the use of the funds as funding is only provided for services delivered in line with purchase orders (the services/goods delivered should be checked to ensure they are as per the purchase order).

Conclusion:

*Based on analysis of the factors provided, the arrangement would be classified by Agency DEF as procurement, as Agency DEF directs the use of the funds to meet its obligations.*

Case Study 6: Joint Funding Agreement

Background
The Australian Government and Queensland Governments (the latter via Agency CDE) have a joint funding agreement under which the Australian Government provides funding to assist the Queensland Government in undertaking the monitoring of water pressure levels in the Great Artesian Basin (this forms part of a broader process to implement a whole-of-Basin water bore monitoring network).

The Australian Government contributes to the Queensland Government 50% of the total cost. The Queensland Government (via Agency CDE) is responsible for assessing the impact of recently implemented sustainability measures, and determining future management approaches. The Queensland Government (via Agency CDE) must also annually report back to the Australian Government about its progress with improving the sustainability of the Basin.
Case Study 6: Joint Funding Agreement

Agency CDE entered into a funding agreement with an NGO to monitor water pressure levels in the Great Artesian Basin and associated activities.

This funding agreement addresses the following:

- An upfront payment of $1m (i.e. total funding from both the Australian Government and Queensland Government) from the agency to the NGO subject to certain conditions being met.

- Schedule of works to be completed as specified

- Certain activities to be performed to qualify for funding provided including:
  - providing lists of bores by type, monthly progress reports;
  - progress reports detailing works undertaken and expenditure incurred; and
  - bore elevation survey.

- Requirement for unspent funds to be returned to Agency CDE (in turn, Agency CDE passes back to the Australian Government 50% of any such returned funds). Money can only be used for purposes specified in the agreement, unless the Australian Government’s written permission is obtained.

- Requirement to maintain an assets register on behalf of Agency CDE. The contract runs for a period of three years, and contains terms and conditions that make it legally enforceable.

Part 1 - Agreement between Australian Government and Queensland Government (via Agency CDE)

Step 1 - Gain an understanding of the arrangement:

- What are the goods and services? Periodic reporting on progress with management of the Great Artesian Basin.

- Obligations in the agreement: The agreement only articulates an agreed outcome of medium-term improvement in the sustainability of the Basin.
Case Study 6: Joint Funding Agreement

- **Overall intent/purpose:** To financially assist the Queensland Government in its efforts towards management of the Basin.

**Step 2 - Application of classification principles:**

**Approximately equal value?**
- The only thing the Australian Government receives in return for its funding is annual progress reporting. It is very difficult to quantify the benefits of such reporting, but would be unlikely to approximate the value of the funding provided.

**Direct benefit for the transferor (Australian Government)?**
- The Australian Government only has policy oversight over the nation’s natural resources – it does not use the Basin.
- Those who directly benefit most from sustainability and condition of the Great Artesian Basin are landholders and primary producers in regions that can access the Basin, but they are not the transferors in this arrangement.

**Conclusion to Part 1:**

*Based on analysis of the factors provided, the arrangement would be classified as grant revenue to Agency CDE as it cannot demonstrate the provision of equivalent value directly to the Australian Government in return for the funding.*

**Part 2 - Agreement between Agency CDE and NGO**

**Step 1 - Gain an understanding of the arrangement:**

- **What are the goods and services?** Monitoring of water pressure, provision of information and record-keeping for assets.
- **Obligations in the agreement:** The agreement is specific and sets out the nature of the service to be provided, the period over which it will be provided as well as conditions regarding non-performance.
- **Overall intent/purpose:** To contract out the monitoring of the water levels and associated information-collection activities.
### Case Study 6: Joint Funding Agreement

**Step 2 - Application of classification principles:**

**Approximately equal value?**
- Service delivered by the NGO to Agency CDE has commercial value and can therefore be measured reliably.

- The services delivered will benefit the Queensland Government (based on the monitoring of the water bore network, and associated record-keeping activities).
  - If money is not spent by the NGO, it has to be returned to Agency CDE;
  - If the NGO does not perform the services, Agency CDE will be required to meet its obligations through another means as it is a requirement of its own funding agreement with the Australian Government.

- The net amount funded by the Queensland Government is 50% of the total cost but the Queensland Government will retain 100% of the outcomes i.e. the Agency CDE will receive more than equal value for its portion of the cost.

**Direct benefit for the agency?**
- The agreement between Agency CDE and the NGO specifies the services to be delivered.
- Agency CDE directs the service through the funding agreement.

**Conclusion to Part 2:**

*Based on analysis of the factors provided, the substance of the arrangement is procurement as Agency CDE directly receives specified services and more than equal value for its net share of the cost.*

**NB:** As this transaction is considered reciprocal, to the extent that the NGO has not delivered services to Agency CDE as per the agreement, Agency CDE will recognise a prepayment (asset).
### Case Study 7: Funding arrangement with multiple payment elements

**Background**
Agency STU entered into a service agreement with a company to deliver helicopter services to patients. The agreement entered into determines the following:

- The company will be funded on an activity basis (a rate per hour of service delivered) supplemented by an annual lump sum payment.

- The hourly rate paid is based on the commercial value of the service delivered by the company. The company provides Agency STU with a monthly invoice for services delivered (flight hours) to patients.

- The annual lump sum is paid at the beginning of each year as non-conditional and the amount does not need to be returned. The payment is used by the company at its discretion, according to prevailing needs around that time. Furthermore, the annual lump sum does not reduce Agency STU’s service cost, nor does it ensure a specified service.

- The contract runs for a period of three years, and contains terms and conditions that make it legally enforceable.

Agency STU does not have a legislative obligation to provide transport to patients, however, there is considered to be a public expectation that this service will be delivered (based on its past practice over the last 10 years).

### Step 1 - Gain an understanding of the arrangement:

- **What are the goods and services?** The company is providing flight services to patients on behalf of Agency STU.

- **Obligations in the agreement:**
  - **Hourly rate:** The agreement is specific and sets out the nature of the service to be provided by the company, the period over which it will be provided and determines that fees will be paid per hour of service delivery.

  - **Annual lump sum:** There is no obligation on the company to perform any service or meet any objectives of Agency STU in return for the annual lump sum.

- **Overall intent/purpose:** To provide transport to patients.
Case Study 7: Funding arrangement with multiple payment elements

Step 2 - Application of classification principles:

Approximately equal value?

Hourly rate:
- The agreement is specific and sets out the nature of the service to be provided by the company, the period over which it will be provided and determines that fees will be paid per hour of service delivery.
- The total amount of the payment is based on the service delivered (i.e. hours of flying time provided).
- The benefits of the service are quantifiable and commercial in nature.

Annual lump sum:
- There is no obligation on the company to perform any service or meet any objectives of Agency STU in return for the annual lump sum.
- The ultimate aim of this funding is to provide financial assistance to the company to ensure it carries on as a going-concern.
- The annual payment has not been structured to reduce the service cost. Approximately equal value is therefore not received by Agency STU from the annual payment component.

Direct benefit for the agency?

Hourly rate:
- The contract specifies the service to be delivered. The terms and conditions of the funding agreement are sufficiently specific and directive to ensure that the service is provided (i.e. Agency STU controls the services).

Annual lump sum:
- The payment is not paid for a specified service.
- The company has discretion as to how these funds can be spent.

Conclusion:

Based on analysis of the factors provided, the amount paid in the form of an hourly rate to the company would be classified as procurement as Agency STU meets its obligations by obtaining specified services.

The annual lump sum would be classified as a grant, as Agency STU does not receive a direct benefit of approximately equal value.
**Case Study 8: Recurrent funding arrangement**

**Background**

Under the *Housing Act 2003* (the Act), the Chief Executive of Agency DEF may grant assistance or funding to a service provider for the provision of housing services as defined under the Act.

Agency DEF entered into such an assistance agreement with a service provider. The assistance is for the service provider to deliver services under a Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) to help eligible people with housing needs and move them towards independent living. The agreement with the service provider contains terms and conditions that enable Agency DEF to enforce the service provider’s obligations (and Agency DEF intends to do so, if necessary). The key circumstances are:

- CAP is a Queensland and Australian Government funded program under the National Affordable Housing Agreement.

- CAP is administered by Agency DEF, and primary obligation for delivery of services rests with the agency.

- Description of services the service provider is funded to deliver:
  - All premises utilised by the provider in supplying services must be maintained to a high standard. Any maintenance undertaken by the provider must be carried out in a tradesperson-like and lawful manner and should be of good quality.
  - The funding provided under the assistance agreement must be utilised by the service provider for the delivery of housing services and only for allowable expenditure (as defined in the program specifications). Furthermore, the services can only be delivered in the geographic locations where Agency DEF specifies that services are required. Agency DEF specifies the eligibility criteria for provision of the specified housing support.
  - The funding provided by Agency DEF is based on estimates of costs that would be incurred using an efficient service delivery model and appropriate cash management.
**Case Study 8: Recurrent funding arrangement**

- Any money earned by the service provider e.g. through rent/board and bank account interest, must be dealt with as if funding was provided directly by Agency DEF.

- If a large portion of funding remains unspent at the end of a particular period (six months), then the agency can adjust future funding to take into account the unspent amount (i.e. reduce the next instalment of funding) or authorise the use by the service provider of the unspent amount for another purpose.

- No capital funding is provided. The service provider owns the property used to deliver the housing services.

- The provider must supply to Agency DEF information related to the provider’s operations upon reasonable requests from Agency DEF.

- Payment of the funding under the terms of the assistance agreement will be made in advance every six months, subject to the lodgement of all statements and reports by the provider as required under the agreement.

The provider may have an entitlement to receive funding from other agencies of the Queensland or Australian Governments. The provider may also have an ability to seek funding assistance from private sources.

**Step 1 - Gain an understanding of the arrangement:**

- **What are the goods and services?** The service provider is funded to deliver housing services to eligible individuals.

- **Obligations in the agreement:** The agreement is sufficiently specific and sets out the nature of the services to be provided, the payment terms, the period of service as well as requirements around excess funding.

- **Overall intent/purpose:** To provide housing services as defined by the CAP.

**Step 2 - Application of classification principles:**
Case Study 8: Recurrent funding arrangement

**Approximately equal value?**
- Activities are quantifiable in dollar terms as the funding is to be applied to allowable expenditure, and is based on estimates of reasonable costs to deliver such services.

- Funding provided is pre-determined, but records/statements are required to be kept by the service provider and supplied to Agency DEF to demonstrate how the funding was spent. If any funding is unspent, future payments by Agency DEF can be reduced by the unspent amount (i.e. in essence a return of unspent funding).

**Direct benefit for the agency?**
- Agency DEF directs the use of the funds, as funding is only provided for services delivered in line with the assistance agreement.

- Agency DEF specifically directs the service provider to deliver specified services to identified individuals (eligible persons) on its behalf. The terms and conditions of the agreement are sufficiently specific and directive to ensure achievement of Agency DEF’s obligations under the CAP.

**Conclusion:**
*Based on analysis of the factors provided, the arrangement would be classified as procurement as Agency DEF receives approximately equal value by directing the use of the funds to meet its obligations. This results in a direct benefit to Agency DEF.*

*NB. As this transaction is considered reciprocal, to the extent that the service provider has not delivered services to Agency DEF as per the assistance agreement (and met any other obligations), Agency DEF will recognise a prepayment (asset).*

---

Case Study 9: Acquisition of services via an interposed entity

**Background**
Under an intergovernmental agreement, Agency JKL is responsible for the provision of services to eligible young people with a disability. In some cases, such young people reside in privately-run aged care facilities. Those aged care facilities receive their primary funding from the Australian Government.
Case Study 9: Acquisition of services via an interposed entity

To reimburse the Australian Government for its funding costs that relate to Agency JKL’s responsibilities, the agency pays the Australian Government an annual lump sum based on the estimated cost of service delivery and projections of the number of eligible young people in the relevant aged care facilities during the coming financial year. The Australian Government and Agency JKL agree on the methodology for estimating the amount of this payment, which is reviewed annually.

Step 1 - Gain an understanding of the payment:

- **What are the goods and services?** Residential care for eligible young people with a disability.

- **Obligations in the agreement:** The payment obligations are based on estimates of the costs incurred by private sector providers for an estimated number of eligible people.

- **Overall intent/purpose:** To fund costs that Agency JKL is responsible for.

Step 2 - Application of classification principles:

**Approximately equal value?**

- The amount of the lump sum payment is based on the estimated cost of housing a particular number of eligible people (that Agency JKL has an existing obligation to finance).

**Direct benefit for the agency?**

- The private sector providers deliver a service that satisfies obligations that Agency JKL would otherwise have.

**Conclusion:**

*Based on analysis of the factors provided, the arrangement would be classified as procurement as Agency JKL receives a direct benefit of approximately equal value, as its obligations are met by services delivered by the private sector providers.*

**NB.** As this transaction is considered reciprocal, to the extent that agreed services have not been provided, Agency JKL will recognise a prepayment (asset).
## APPENDIX 2 CLASSIFICATION CHECKLIST

<table>
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<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tr>
<td>Is there a legally enforceable contract? Refer also to the definition of</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>“enforceability” in this FRR. Consider whether:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• the enforceability may occur through legal and other equivalent means;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• the arrangement creates enforceable rights and obligations for the</td>
<td></td>
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<td>respective parties;</td>
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<td>• there is a right by the transferor to enforce specific performance by</td>
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<td>the recipient;</td>
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<td>• there is a directive given by a Minister or government agency for the</td>
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<tr>
<td>recipient to transfer specified goods or services; and</td>
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<td>• there is a return obligation or a capacity to impose a severe penalty</td>
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<td>on the recipient for non-performance.</td>
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<td>Does the payment arise from specified legislation or is it part of a</td>
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<tr>
<td>grant program?</td>
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<td>What objectives/obligations does the transferor have to fulfil? Is the</td>
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<tr>
<td>transfer specifically linked to the fulfilment of the transferor’s</td>
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<tr>
<td>objectives via delivery of specified goods/services?</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is the transfer for?</td>
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<td>• Are there goods/services that will be delivered for use by the</td>
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<td>transferor?</td>
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<td>• Does the transferor specifically direct the recipient to deliver</td>
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<td>specific goods or services to an identified third party?</td>
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<td>• Is the payment of a commercial amount and subject to normal terms and</td>
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<td>conditions?</td>
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<td>Who are the parties involved in the arrangement?</td>
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<td>Are there specific rights and obligations of the parties to the</td>
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<tr>
<td>arrangement?</td>
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<td>Who requested the transfer (i.e. was it requested by the recipient or</td>
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<tr>
<td>did the transferor request the goods or services)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Did the recipient have to meet certain criteria?</td>
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<td>What is the amount of the payment and how will it be paid (i.e. will the</td>
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<tr>
<td>payment be made in a lump sum, periodic payments, milestone payments or</td>
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<td>progress payments made according to work completed)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is the overall intent/substance of the agreement?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the transferor have an operational or financial obligation to</td>
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<tr>
<td>provide the services/goods specified in the agreement?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Can the value of the goods/services to be delivered be quantified</td>
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<td>(measured reliably)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Are there any additional relevant factors that should be considered?</td>
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INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application guidance, indicated by plain text under the Application Guidance sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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4A.1 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ................................................................. 3
4A.2 STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES, CBUs AND SSPs ................................................................. 4
4A.1 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

REFERENCES

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- FRR 2D Form and Content of Financial Statements

POLICY

- Subject to FRR 2D.1, the required line items for the Statement of Financial Position are as outlined in the corresponding model financial statements unless the line items are not applicable to the entity.

- Agencies are permitted to use the title “Balance Sheet” in place of “Statement of Financial Position”.

- Except where an accounting standard requires otherwise, assets and liabilities must be categorised either as current or non-current. All agencies are deemed to have an operating cycle of 12 months for the purposes of classifying current and non-current assets and liabilities.

- The amount of each material class of asset and liability comprising the line items in the Statement of Financial Position must be disclosed in the Notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

- The line item for ‘Other’ assets/liabilities must not exceed 10% of the value of total assets/liabilities.

- The Paid Parental Leave scheme is to be accounted for through the Statement of Financial Position with no transactions via the Statement of Comprehensive Income. (Refer to FRR 3C Employee Benefits Expense and Key Management Personnel Remuneration).
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Classification of Liabilities

Liabilities should be classified according to their nature e.g. payables, financial liabilities and provisions. This assists users to identify significant characteristics of the performance, financial position and financing activities of the agency. However, where line items such as interest-bearing liabilities provide more relevant information due to their size, nature or function, then they can be listed separately on the Statement of Financial Position. Liabilities should be classified as either current or non-current as required by AASB 101.

4A.2 STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES, CBUs AND SSPs

REFERENCES

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 1052 Disaggregated Disclosures

POLICY

- A separate column for each major departmental service, Commercialised Business Unit (CBU) and Shared Service Provider (SSP) must be included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities by Major Departmental Services, CBUs and SSPs. This statement must be prepared and included in the financial statements of each department that has more than one departmental service.

- Major departmental services must accord with those included in that financial year’s Service Delivery Statements (SDS), including any approved variations. If the SDS does not disclose any major departmental services, a Statement of Assets and Liabilities by Major Departmental Services, CBUs and SSPs must still be prepared as required by paragraph 16 of AASB 1052 if there is more than one major activity.
• The Statement of Assets and Liabilities by Major Departmental Services, CBU and SSPs must disclose the assets deployed and liabilities incurred in the (controlled) Statement of Financial Position that can be attributed reliably to each major departmental service, CBU or SSP.

• Assets and liabilities must be disclosed according to the categories presented on the face of the department’s Statement of Financial Position.

• Inter-service/unit balances must be reflected on a gross basis (i.e. before elimination) in the respective departmental services columns and eliminated in the “Inter-service/unit Eliminations” column so as to reconcile with the figures reported in the (controlled) Statement of Financial Position.

• Where there has been an approved change in activities from the comparative period, this should be disclosed in the Notes to and forming part of the financial statements and restated comparative figures disclosed, unless impracticable, in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities by Major Departmental Services, CBU and SSPs.

• Where a department provides material amounts of non-activity related departmental services to other entities on a ‘fee for service’ arrangement, the ‘General – Not Attributed’ column should be used to record the assets and liabilities from these departmental services.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

To ensure that the Statement of Assets and Liabilities by Major Departmental Services, CBU and SSP accurately represents the (Controlled) Statement of Financial Position, Departments are expected to take due care to reliably classify all assets and liabilities to each major departmental service.
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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4B.1 NON-CURRENT PHYSICAL ASSETS

REFERENCES

- AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
- AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement
- AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment
- AASB 1051 Land Under Roads
- Non-Current Asset Policies for the Queensland Public Sector (NCAPs)

POLICY

- NCAP 1, Appendix 1.1 Non-Current Asset Classes and Thresholds specifies the asset classes that must be carried at ‘fair value’ after initial recognition at cost, in accordance with AASB 13, to the extent that such assets are not classified as investment property or as held for sale.

- Plant and equipment and work in progress must be carried at cost.

- In respect of land under roads, the notes to the financial statements must disclose, in addition to the disclosures applicable to the entire land class:
  - the aggregate value of land under roads at reporting date;
  - the methodology to identify land under roads;
  - the valuation methodology applied to determine the fair value of land under roads; and
  - if no reliable value can be determined, the nature of the contingent asset.

- Subject to other specific legislative provisions for particular agencies:
  - for asset recognition and valuation:
    - agencies must comply with NCAP 1 Recognition of Assets and NCAP 3 Valuation of Assets, respectively.
for financial reporting purposes, all agencies are to adopt the asset classes, and not-for-profit agencies consolidated into the whole-of-Government financial statements are to adopt the recognition thresholds, for non-current physical assets set out in the NCAP 1, Appendix 1.1 Non-Current Asset Classes and Thresholds.

- for depreciation of non-current physical assets, agencies must comply with NCAP 5 Depreciation and Amortisation.

- for accounting for complex assets and their significant components, agencies must comply with NCAP 2 Complex Assets and Components.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Agencies are directed to Treasury’s website for the latest version of the NCAPs.

Asset valuation methods must be consistent within asset classes presented in note disclosures. Agencies should refer to the Sunshine Department Model Financial Statements for a suggested approach to the disclosure requirements of AASB 13.

Treasury does not require the disclosures “encouraged” in paragraph 79 of AASB 116 to be disclosed in agency financial statements.

Asset revaluation issues have, in past years, been the most common cause of agencies not meeting deadlines under the FA Act for the preparation and audit of annual financial statements. From 2017-18, Treasury therefore recommends agencies undertake early engagement with valuers in July/August to plan their revaluation process, to enable most of the revaluation effort to be accomplished by 31 May. By 31 May it is recommended that the valuations are obtained for all material classes of assets carried at fair value, and that all supporting workpapers are prepared and reviewed by management. This should enable adequate time for external audit review and negotiation of any contentious issues. Subject to success by agencies in this respect, an earlier recommended timeframe may be contemplated for financial years after 2017-18.
4B.2 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

REFERENCES

- AASB 140 Investment Property
- AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement
- NCAPs

POLICY

- In addition to relevant accounting standards agencies must comply with relevant requirements in NCAP 1 Recognition of Assets and NCAP 3 Valuation of Assets.

4B.3 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

REFERENCES

- AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
- AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 138 Intangible Assets
- Interpretation 132 Intangible Assets – Web Site Costs
- NCAPs

POLICY

- For financial reporting purposes, all agencies are to adopt the asset classes, and not-for-profit agencies consolidated into the whole-of-Government financial statements are to adopt the recognition thresholds, for Intangibles set out in NCAP 1, Appendix 1.1 Non-Current Asset Classes and Thresholds.

- Agencies must comply with relevant requirements in NCAP 1 Recognition of Assets and NCAP 3 Valuation of Assets for intangibles.
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Treasury does not require the disclosures “encouraged” in paragraph 128 of AASB 138 to be disclosed in agency financial statements.

4B.4 INVENTORIES

REFERENCES

➢ AASB 102 Inventories

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

A not-for-profit agency may hold inventories whose future economic benefits or service potential are not directly related to their ability to generate net cash inflows. For example, hospitals may hold stores of medicines or surgical supplies that are given to patients, or used in their treatment, either free of charge or for a fraction of their cost. These types of stores may qualify as inventories held for distribution.

Agencies should use professional judgement in determining which inventories should be classified as held for distribution. However, the inventories should be integral to the agency’s service delivery.

It is considered that the following generally would not constitute inventory held for distribution:

➢ annual reports;  
➢ pamphlets;  
➢ promotional material;  
➢ forms; and  
➢ guidelines.

Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost, adjusted, where applicable, for any loss of service potential in accordance with paragraph Aus9.2 of AASB 102.
4B.5 ASSETS ACQUIRED AT NO OR NOMINAL COST

REFERENCES
- AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*
- AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*
- NCAPs

POLICY
- Agencies must comply with relevant requirements in NCAP 1.3 Initial Recognition of Assets (“Initial Acquisition of Assets at No Cost or for Nominal Consideration”) and NCAP 3.7 Specific Valuation Issues.

4B.6 IMPAIRMENT

REFERENCES
- AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*
- NCAPs

POLICY
- Agencies must comply with relevant requirements in NCAP 4 Impairment of Assets.
- Work in Progress must be assessed for indicators of impairment annually.
4B.7 **RESTRICTED ASSETS**

**REFERENCES**

- AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*
- AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*
- AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*
- AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*
- NCAP 3.4 *Application of Fair Value Concepts (Highest and Best Use)*

**POLICY**

- Where restrictions have been imposed, whether by legislation or otherwise, on the manner in which an agency can utilise assets under its control, and such restrictions are material, the nature of the restrictions and the carrying amount of the affected assets must be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

**APPLICATION GUIDANCE**

For the purposes of the policy, any gifts/bequests of assets that have conditions attached as to how they are to be utilised are considered to be restricted assets and, as such, are to be included in the restricted assets disclosure. Assets that need to be considered for this disclosure include financial instruments (including cash) in addition to property, plant & equipment and intangible assets.

This disclosure should also consider assets with restrictions that have been identified in determining fair value for the purposes of AASB 13.
4B.8 GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES

REFERENCES

- Interpretation 1031 Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

POLICY

- At each reporting date:
  - the net receivable from/payable to the ATO must be classified according to the ‘net’ position; and
  - the gross amount of input tax credits receivable from the ATO and the gross GST payable to the ATO, must be separately disclosed in the notes.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Interpretation 1031 requires GST relating to receivables and payables be recognised, but is silent on the issue of GST relating to accrued revenues and expenses.

GST legislation states that a liability (i.e. GST payable) occurs when a tax invoice has been issued for a taxable supply or a payment received for a taxable supply, whichever occurs earlier. The same rule applies to the entitlement to claim an input tax credit (i.e. GST receivable) either when a tax invoice is received for a taxable supply or a payment is made for a taxable supply, whichever occurs first.

An ‘accrual’ becomes a ‘creditor’ when an invoice is received with an invoice date within the financial reporting period. As a general rule, accrued liabilities are to be recognised exclusive of GST while creditors are inclusive of GST.

Invoices received after financial year end must be recognised as liabilities inclusive of GST (if material) if the tax invoice is dated prior to year-end. These represent creditors at balance date due to the supply of goods or services prior to the end of the financial year.
If the invoice is dated after year end for services provided prior to the year end, there is no entitlement to an input tax credit at balance date and therefore, the liability is an accrual and must be recorded exclusive of GST.

Any GST-inclusive liabilities recognised after the submission of the BAS will result in the need for a reconciliation of figures between the financial statements and the BAS (the latter having been determined based on general ledger figures as at the dated submission of the BAS).

Payments received in advance of a tax invoice being issued by the agency trigger a GST liability and corresponding liability to remit GST according to the GST legislation. Such a prepayment received prior to the year-end must be reported inclusive of GST.

When no tax invoice has been issued or no payment has occurred, accruals for revenues and expenses (that result in receivables and payables) should be reported exclusive of GST, as they represent an estimate only of charges that have been neither invoiced nor paid.

For information on the policy regarding the disclosure of GST in the Statement of Cash Flows, refer to FRR 5A Statement of Cash Flows.
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances;

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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4C.1 RECOGNITION AND TYPES OF BENEFITS

REFERENCES

- AASB 119 Employee Benefits

POLICY

- An employee benefit liability for accumulated and unused Time Off In Lieu (TOIL) and Rostered Days Off (RDO) leave at reporting date must be recognised when:
  - the amount is material when measured on an agency basis; and
  - if it is probable that the outstanding TOIL leave will be used by employees before leaving the agency, or if TOIL is paid out on termination.

- AASB 119 does not specifically state that elected members are deemed to be employees. However, in the interests of public information, where employee benefits for elected members are material, they must be disclosed as a liability in the financial statements of the relevant agency.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Overall Criteria for Recognition as a Liability

For an employee benefit liability to be recognised, it must be probable that settlement will be required and that the liability can be measured reliably. All entitlements that vest in an employee satisfy the definitions of expenses and liabilities and should be measured and reported. Non-vesting employee benefits may satisfy the definition of expenses or liabilities but they may not meet the recognition criteria as it may not be possible to reliably measure the liability or expense.

Short-term employee benefits (liabilities expected to be wholly settled within 12 months) are to be measured at their nominal value (i.e. undiscounted).
Employee benefits that meet the definition for other long-term employee benefits are to be measured according to most of the requirements for defined benefit plans under AASB 119 except for the requirement for remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) recognised in other comprehensive income.

**Sick Leave**

A present obligation in respect of employees’ accumulated sick leave entitlements arises only when it is probable that the sick leave to be taken by employees in any future reporting period will be greater than the entitlements that will be accumulated in that future period.

Where experience indicates that, on average, sick leave taken each reporting period is less than or equal to the entitlement accruing in that period and this trend is expected to recur in future periods, it is unlikely that existing accumulated entitlements will be used by employees. Accordingly, no liability for unused sick leave entitlements should be recognised.

As an example, measured on an agency basis, the average period of sick leave taken per employee over the last three reporting periods is five days per year. The average entitlement to sick leave accruing per employee over the same period is 10 days per year. There is no reason to expect that the number of days taken in sick leave will exceed the 10 days per year accruing in future reporting periods and accordingly, no liability should be recognised.

**Annual Leave**

*Agencies that are members of the Annual Leave Central Scheme (ALCS)*

Agencies that participate in the ALCS do not recognise a liability for annual leave entitlements in their financial statements since the employer obligation is held by the State. Therefore, generally only the annual leave levy expenses are recognised as employee expenses.
As the agency itself makes the annual leave payments to employees, it will need to claim back these amounts from the ALCS as a reimbursement. Amounts claimed from the scheme but not actually recouped at reporting date are a receivable for the agency.

ALCS policy specifies the on-costs that are to be included in the ALCS levy calculations. On-cost rates are determined by shared service providers (e.g. Queensland Shared Services) in consultation with the agencies that they service and are reviewed on an annual basis.

The guidelines for the ALCS set out the arrangements for dealing with transfers of employees which depend on whether the transferee agency is a member of the scheme. These guidelines are available at: http://www.treasury.qld.gov.au/office/knowledge/docs/annual-leave-guidelines/index.shtml

Generally, the only accounting consequences for member agencies under the ALCS are where cash payments need to be made to the scheme for a higher remuneration rate applicable after commencement of the employee in the transferee agency.

**Agencies that are not members of the ALCS**

Employees' annual leave entitlements at reporting date are to be recognised as accrued employee benefit liabilities.

Where payments such as leave loading are payable under an award, they also should be included in the calculation of the related employee benefit liability, where they are not paid out annually.

All directly associated on-costs (e.g. employer superannuation contributions, payroll tax (where applicable) and workers’ compensation insurance) should be included where material. For financial reporting purposes agencies may split the employee benefit liability amount between relevant line items such as payroll tax (where applicable) and worker’s compensation.

Where the agency’s entire liability for annual leave is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, it is to be treated as per other long-term employee benefits. On that basis, the liability is to be accounted for,
and disclosed, consistent with defined benefit plans (refer to paragraphs 55 – 152 of AASB 119).

Where an agency is not a member of the ALCS, the main accounting consequences for employee transfers is that, to the extent that cash is not transferred, income or expenses are to be recognised in respect of leave entitlements transferred to another agency or acquired from another agency respectively.

**Long Service Leave**

*Agencies that are members of the Long Service Leave Central Scheme (LSLCS)*

Agencies that participate in the LSLCS do not recognise a liability for long service leave entitlements in their financial statements as the employer obligation is held by the State. Therefore, generally only the long service leave levy expenses are recognised as employee expenses.

As the agency itself makes the long service leave payments to employees, it will need to claim back these amounts from the LSLCS as a reimbursement. Amounts claimed from the scheme, but not actually recouped at reporting date, are a receivable for the agency.

The guidelines for the LSLCS set out the arrangements for dealing with transfers of employees, which depend on whether the transferee agency is a member of the scheme.

These guidelines are available at:


Generally, the only accounting consequences for member agencies under the LSLCS are where a transferred employee previously earned long service leave entitlements at an entity that is not party to the reciprocal leave recognition arrangements outlined in the Queensland Public Service Award and the agency chooses to recognise those long service leave entitlements on commencement. In this situation, a cash payment would be made to the LSLCS.
Agencies that are not members of the LSLCS

Generally, agencies which are not part of the LSLCS manage their own leave balances. The following entitlement categories of long service leave are common:

(a) An ‘unconditional’ legal entitlement to payment arises after a qualifying period of service (e.g. 10 years). Accumulation of long service leave entitlement continues after this point until the leave is taken.

(b) A ‘conditional’ entitlement exists in certain circumstances (e.g. death, retrenchment, or early retirement under some awards) and a legal entitlement to pro rata payment in lieu of long service leave arises (sometimes only after a qualifying period of service).

(c) Under a ‘pre-conditional’ entitlement, no legal entitlement to any payment or leave exists before the accumulation of the period of service necessary to qualify for the entitlement described in (a) or (b) above.

In the Queensland public sector there are generally only two categories of long service leave, being an unconditional entitlement and pre-conditional entitlement. However, in some special circumstances (as set out in Public Service Commission directives) a pro-rata payment may be made to a Queensland public sector employee.

Agencies that are not members of the LSLCS should generally treat their long service leave obligations as other long-term employee benefits. On that basis, they are to be accounted for, and disclosed, consistent with defined benefit plans (refer to paragraphs 55 – 152 of AASB 119).

Where an agency is not a member of the LSLCS, the main accounting consequences for employee transfers is that, to the extent that cash is not transferred, income or expenses are to be recognised in respect of leave entitlements transferred to another agency or acquired from another agency respectively.
Superannuation

Queensland Treasury’s distinction between the two types of superannuation plans is as follows:

- Defined contribution plans – the State’s obligation is limited to the amount that it agrees to contribute to the plan. As a result, superannuation entitlement risk (that benefits will be less than expected) and investment risk (that returns on assets invested will be insufficient to ultimately meet expected benefits) fall on the employee.

- Defined benefit plans – the State’s obligation is to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees, resulting in superannuation entitlement risk (that benefits will cost more than expected) and investment risk falling on the State. If superannuation entitlements are greater than expected or investment returns are worse than expected, the State will cover any shortfall.

Defined Contribution Plans

The accounting and recognition for defined contribution plans is straightforward as the State’s obligation for each period is limited to the amounts to be contributed for that period. No actuarial assumptions are required to measure the obligation or the expense, and no actuarial gain or loss arises.

As an employee renders service, agencies must recognise the contributions payable to the superannuation plan:

- as a liability (accrued expense) after deducting any contributions already paid. If the contributions already paid exceeds the contributions due, an agency shall recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and

- as an expense, unless an accounting standard requires or permits the inclusion of the contribution in the cost of an asset e.g. capitalised into the cost of a non-current asset under AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment.
AASB 119 contains the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements for defined contribution plans.

**Defined Benefit Plans (Agencies contributing to QSuper)**

For agencies that contribute to the central QSuper scheme, the employer liability is held by the State (consistent with the ALCS and LSLCS). Hence, no liability for superannuation benefits should be recognised in such agencies’ financial statements, except for contributions due and unpaid at balance date.

**Defined Benefit Plans (Agencies not contributing to QSuper)**

The accounting and recognition for defined benefit plans is more complex. The ultimate cost to the employer of a defined benefit plan may be influenced by many variables such as final salaries, employee turnover, mortality and the investment earnings on the plan assets. In order to measure the obligation and the related current service cost it is necessary to:

- determine the deficit or surplus - which involves using a particular actuarial technique to estimate the cost of the employee benefits earned by employees, discounting that benefit in order to determine the present value of the employer obligation and current service cost, and deducting the fair value of plan assets from the present value of the employer obligation;

- determine the amount of the net defined benefit liability (asset);

- determine various amounts to be recognised in the operating result; and

- determine the re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) to be recognised in other comprehensive income.

Paragraphs 55-152 of AASB 119 contain the detailed requirements regarding the accounting for, and disclosure of, defined benefit plans.

It will be necessary for agencies to engage an actuary to determine an agency’s superannuation liability.
Agencies should refer to AASB 119 for details about calculation and disclosure requirements. Interpretation 14 AASB 119 – *The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction* should also be referred to for guidance on:

- how to assess the limit in AASB 119 on the amount of a surplus that can be recognised as an asset by an employer sponsor to a defined benefit plan;
- how a defined benefit surplus/deficiency recognised by an employer sponsor may be impacted by a statutory or contractual minimum funding requirement;
- when refunds or reductions in future contributions should be regarded as available under AASB 119;
- how a minimum funding requirement might affect availability of reductions in future contributions; and
- when a minimum funding requirement might give rise to a liability.

**Other Post-Employment Benefits**

These benefits should not apply to most agencies. When they are payable, a liability must be recognised:

- progressively over the reporting periods up to the time when the benefits become vested after a specified qualifying period; and
- in the reporting period an employee is appointed to a specific position where the benefits vest at the time of appointment.

Examples of post-employment benefits include the provision of free or subsidised non-monetary benefits after the completion of employment, such as air or train travel, office accommodation, administrative support and the use of a motor vehicle.
The measurement of a post-employment benefit liability should take into account the probability that some employees will not attain the requisite years of service entitling them to part or all of the benefits.

**Termination Benefits**

There may be uncertainty regarding the agency’s plans regarding terminations or number of employees who will accept an offer of termination benefits. When this uncertainty exists, a liability should not be recognised. Instead, a contingent liability should be disclosed, unless the possibility of termination benefits resulting is remote, in which case, there should be no disclosure. Reference should be made to paragraphs 159-170 of AASB 119 for the requirements for the recognition and measurement of termination benefit liabilities.

### 4C.2 CURRENT / NON-CURRENT SPLIT

**REFERENCES**

- AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*

**APPLICATION GUIDANCE**

For presentation and disclosure purposes under AASB 101, agencies must distinguish current employee benefit liabilities from non-current employee benefit liabilities – this applies to all employee benefits, including performance payments and termination benefits.

The fact that a class of employee benefit liability (other than short-term employee benefits) may be split into current and non-current components under AASB 101 does not affect how the entire class of benefit is to be measured under AASB 119 (e.g. as an ‘other long-term employee benefit’). Agencies should therefore ensure employee benefit liabilities are correctly classified and measured under AASB 119 principles before determining the current / non-current split under AASB 101.
AASB 101 specifies that a liability is classified as current where:

- there is no unconditional right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period; or

- the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

Consequently:

- any class of employee benefit that meets the definition of "short-term employee benefits" in AASB 119 is a current liability under AASB 101; and

- any class of employee benefit under AASB 119 (other than short-term employee benefits) will be a current liability where either of the two AASB 101 conditions (refer above) are met. (For example, annual leave liability obligations outside the ALCS measured as "other long term benefits" as discussed in the guidance to FRR 4C.1.)
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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4D.1 DISTINCTION BETWEEN COMMITMENTS, LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

REFERENCES

- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- Interpretation 1 Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Criteria for a Liability to Exist

An essential characteristic of a liability is that the agency has a present obligation to an external party. The identity of the external party need not be known. The obligation could be to the public at large. An obligation is a duty or responsibility to act or perform in a certain way. Obligations may be legally enforceable as a consequence of a binding contract (for example, with amounts payable for goods and services received) or arise from a statutory requirement.

A liability must be associated with a past event/transaction that gives rise to a present obligation that will result in an outflow from the agency of resources embodying economic benefits. The transaction or event must have occurred.

In most cases, the outflow will be in the form of cash. Settlement of the obligation represented by the liability may also occur in other ways, for example:

- transfer of other assets;
- provision of services;
- replacement of that obligation with another obligation; and
- conversion of the obligation to equity.

The criteria for recognition will not be affected if the future outflow of economic benefits will be subject to estimation to any degree e.g. a class claim for compensation.
In determining end-of-period accruals, an appropriate materiality level should be set below which accruals need not be recognised.

Allowances for impaired debts, depreciation and impairment are not liabilities or provisions within the definition of a liability under AASB 137. These are treated as a reduction of the relevant asset class.

**Distinction between Commitments and Liabilities**

Commitments and liabilities arise at separate timing points. Therefore, a key issue is identifying the point at which a commitment becomes a liability. This is important as the recognition of a liability requires the concurrent recognition of an expense or an asset or the reduction of equity. A commitment is not accompanied by a present obligation e.g. merely ordering goods or services would give rise to a commitment but not a present obligation to make a payment. Similarly, a decision by the management of an agency to acquire assets in the future does not, of itself, give rise to a present obligation.

The term ‘commitments’ is not defined in any accounting standard. Generally, a commitment arises when an entity enters into an agreement with an external party that will result in a future obligation to make an outflow of resources.

Such agreement would usually be in the form of a purchase order or other contractual documentation. A contractual commitment would be accompanied by, but not limited to, actions taken to determine the amount of the eventual resource outflow or a reliable estimate (e.g. a quote), and confirmation/agreement of conditions to be satisfied to establish an obligation (e.g. delivery schedules).

These preconditions ensure that the information relating to commitments is relevant and capable of reliable measurement. Without such an agreement a commitment would generally not exist. For example, merely setting aside a portion of a budget for particular expenditure would not be sufficient to constitute a commitment.

For example, an agency may enter into a contract before the reporting date for expenditure over subsequent reporting periods e.g. a contract for construction of infrastructure, major plant and equipment, or a significant consultancy contract.
Work has not commenced and no payments have been made. In this situation, a commitment exists at the reporting date.

A commitment becomes a liability when the agreement becomes a present obligation. A present obligation would generally exist if it is probable that the other party would succeed in an action to secure payment or be awarded significant compensation in the event of non-payment i.e. there is little or no discretion to avoid an outlay of funds for work already undertaken, or goods delivered/services provided, by the other party. An irrevocable agreement to acquire goods/services/assets would normally give rise to a present obligation.

Examples of a commitment becoming a liability include when construction of an asset has already commenced, new equipment ordered is received, office supplies ordered are delivered, telecommunication services are invoiced, or external consultants have commenced undertaking their work.

Examples of transaction cycles that may assist in distinguishing between commitments and liabilities are as follows:

**Placing a contract out to tender**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage ------------&gt;</th>
<th>Decision to put the contract out to tender</th>
<th>Tender called</th>
<th>Contract accepted and signed</th>
<th>Contract work commenced</th>
<th>Contract work completed</th>
<th>Payment made</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>No recognition/ No disclosure</td>
<td>No recognition/ No disclosure</td>
<td>Commitment</td>
<td>Liability for work performed.</td>
<td>Liability for unperformed portion</td>
<td>Liability extinguished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Table showing decision points and corresponding classification and liability status]

A commitment becomes a liability when agreement becomes a present obligation.
Ordering office furniture or equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Need identified</th>
<th>Quotes obtained</th>
<th>Order placed</th>
<th>Order accepted</th>
<th>Goods delivered / accepted</th>
<th>Payment made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>No recognition/ No disclosure</td>
<td>No recognition/ No disclosure</td>
<td>Commitment</td>
<td>Commitment</td>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>Liability extinguished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Payment of Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Conditions set by Government</th>
<th>Application received</th>
<th>Applicant (now '&quot;grantee&quot;) advised of success of application</th>
<th>Criteria met by '&quot;grantee&quot; for payment of funds</th>
<th>Payment made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>No recognition/ No disclosure</td>
<td>No recognition/ No disclosure</td>
<td>Commitment</td>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>Liability extinguished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provisions are a Category of Liability

Provisions are a category of liabilities for which the amount or timing of the future outflow is uncertain e.g. provisions for rehabilitation. A provision is recognised as a liability when, and only when:

- the agency has a present obligation (legal, equitable or constructive) to a third party as a result of a past event;

- it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and

- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If there is any doubt as to whether a present obligation exists, a contingent liability rather than a provision should be recognised.

Liabilities can only be recognised in respect of past events. Therefore, provisions cannot be created in respect of costs that will need to be incurred to operate in the future. Paragraphs Aus26.1 and Aus26.2 of AASB 137 provide additional guidance on potential liabilities arising from existing Governments’ public policies, budget policies, election promises or statements of intent.

AASB 137 details other accounting requirements and restrictions for specific issues relating to provisions.
Distinction between Contingent Liability and Liability

Contingent liabilities are differentiated from provisions, and therefore liabilities, on the criteria of probability. With a contingent liability, a possibility rather than a probability will exist with respect to the future commitment to the outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements - they are not recognised as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

A contingent liability may progress to become a provision and require measurement as a liability, even where a degree of uncertainty remains over the amount or timing of the amount to be settled. For example, when a lawsuit is commenced against an agency, a contingent liability will likely exist. If, at balance date, the decision has gone against the agency, but the amount to be paid or the time by which the amount has to be paid is the subject of some uncertainty, the agency must still recognise a provision for the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the provision at the balance date.

4D.2 ADJUSTING LIABILITIES FOR EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

REFERENCES

➢ AASB 110 Events after the Reporting Period

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Where an adjusting event occurs that affects a liability that has been disclosed, for example, the amount or timing of a liability has altered or an uncertainty relating to a provision has been removed, then an adjustment to that item is required. Where a future obligation relating to a contingent liability has been confirmed i.e. a court case is settled after the reporting date and the contingency has previously been disclosed in a note, then a liability or provision will need to be recognised as follows:

- as a provision if some uncertainty still exists with respect to the amount or timing of the discharge of the obligation; or
- as a payable if no uncertainties exist.
Where a non-adjusting event occurs relating to liabilities, for example, the market value of a financial liability changes after the reporting date, no adjustments are made to the financial statements. However, if a non-adjusting event after the reporting date is material, the agency must disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect (or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made) for each material category of non-adjusting event.

4D.3 CHANGES IN LONG-TERM PROVISIONS OVER MULTIPLE REPORTING PERIODS AND DATES

REFERENCES

- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- Interpretation 1 Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Changes in Provisions

It is not uncommon for the amount estimated to settle a long term provision to vary between reporting periods, and reporting dates, until the specified time of settlement. In respect of the reviewing provisions at each reporting date, paragraph 60 of AASB 137 provides that where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as a borrowing expense.

For example, assume a present obligation is likely to be settled in 5 years’ time at an estimated amount of $100,000. The provision is recognised at its present value. The Australian Government bond rate for a 5 year period at that time is 5%, so this rate is used as the discount rate.

The discount factor of 5% for five years is 0.784. Therefore, the present value of $100,000 on initial recognition will be $100,000 x 0.784 i.e. $78,400.
One year later, expected settlement of the provision will only be four years later. The discount factor of 5% for four years is 0.823. The present value of $100,000 one year after initial recognition will be $100,000 x 0.823 i.e. $82,300.

In terms of paragraph 60 of AASB 137, the difference between the two present values i.e. $3,900 is recognised as a borrowing expense. Journal entries would be as follows:

*Initial recognition (reporting period one)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dr</th>
<th>Cr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>78,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(classified according to the nature of underlying transaction)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision</td>
<td>78,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Creation of provision: Present Value of $100,000 in 5 years @ 5%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*One year later (reporting period two)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dr</th>
<th>Cr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing Expense</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Borrowing expense: difference between Present Value of $100,000 @ 5% in 5 years' time vs 4 years' time)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is unlikely that the discount rate will remain constant over the life of the provision until the time of ultimate settlement. Paragraph 84 of AASB 137 requires a reconciliation to be provided for each class of provision, reconciling the closing carrying amount with the opening carrying amount. One of the elements of the reconciliation is the increase during the period in the discounted amount arising from the passage of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate.

In the example above, if the bond rate had increased to 6% at the end of the second reporting period, then the discount factor for 4 years @ 6% would be 0.792. The net present value of $100,000 would be $100,000 x 0.792 i.e. $79,200. Accordingly, the increase in provision and borrowing expense would be $800 (i.e. $79,200 minus the initially recognised $78,400) and this amount would be disclosed in the reconciliation as required by paragraph 84 of AASB 137.
Reimbursement of Expenditure to Settle a Provision

Paragraph 53 of AASB 137 provides that where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is to be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation.

Dismantling, Removing and Restoring Items of Property, Plant and Equipment

AASB 137 contains requirements on how to measure provisions for decommissioning and restoration of items.

Under AASB 116, where an obligation exists to dismantle and remove an asset or restore the site on which it is located, the cost of the item includes the initial estimate of these costs. An agency incurs this obligation, which may be a legal, contractual or social obligation, either when an item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes (other than to produce inventories.)

Where the cost of the asset includes the initial estimate of these restoration costs, Interpretation 1 addresses how the effect of the following events that change the measurement of existing decommissioning, restoration or similar liability should be accounted for:

- a change in the estimated outflow of resources embodying economic benefits (e.g. cash flow) required to settle the obligation;
- a change in the current market based discount rate as defined in paragraph 47 of AASB 137; and
- an increase that reflects the passage of time (also referred to as the unwinding of the discount).

Interpretation 1 applies irrespective of whether the related asset is measured using the cost model or the revaluation model.
Key Assumptions and Other Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

AASB 101 paragraph 125 provides that an agency is to disclose in the notes information about the assumptions concerning the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of liabilities within the next annual reporting period. In respect of those liabilities, the notes to the accounts are to include details of their nature and carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period.

Some liabilities e.g. retirement benefit schemes, can only be measured using a substantial degree of estimation e.g. return on fund assets and by making assumptions about future events e.g. movements in interest rates. Should these estimates and/or assumptions prove to be incorrect, then the carrying amount of the liability will be misstated and the liability will either be overstated or understated.

The risks associated with the misstatement increases significantly the more complex and subjective the assumptions and estimates are.

Materiality is a key issue in the application of this disclosure requirement, which has as its focus, liabilities with large carrying amounts and with a high risk of material misstatement should the underlying estimates and assumptions prove to be incorrect.

Agencies with substantial liabilities that have been measured on the basis of complex and/or subjective assumptions and estimates should apply a risk analysis to them. Where there is a high risk of those assumptions and estimates being subject to error or inaccuracy, the agency should assess the impact on the associated liability if the risk was to materialise and disclose the outcome.

Where it is impractical to disclose the extent of the possible effects of changes to the underlying assumptions and estimates made, the agency should disclose that fact and also state that outflows within the next reporting period may be different due to variations to the assumptions made and that this could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability in future reporting periods.
Liabilities that are measured at fair value at the reporting date are not included in the abovementioned risk group if they are measured at fair value based on recently observed market prices. Such fair values might change materially but these changes would not arise from assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty.

Disclosure of significant assumptions made in estimating the fair value of financial liabilities that are carried at fair value is covered by AASB 13.

**Uncertainties**

Agencies are required to disclose uncertainties with regard to each class of provision according to the criteria set out in paragraph 85 of AASB 137. For example, if the government acknowledged that it had an obligation to rectify land degradation and identified an amount that it was prepared to pay, a provision would be created.

The government may be satisfied that, in terms of Commonwealth Government policy, this was an issue of national importance and funding from that level of government was likely. Such anticipated funding would be taken into account in establishing the provision.
FRR 4E  Financial Instruments

INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.

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4E.1  FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT

REFERENCES

- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- AASB 9 Financial Instruments
- AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation
- Interpretation 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives
- Interpretation 16 Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation

POLICY

- At the 1 July 2018 transition date to AASB 9, Agencies shall not restate prior periods in their financial statements, even where possible to do so without the use of hindsight. All transitional adjustments shall be made against the relevant class of equity at the transition date.

- On transition to AASB 9, Agencies shall apply the hedge accounting requirements of AASB 9 and are not permitted to apply the hedge accounting rules of AASB 139 (as permitted by paragraph 7.2.21 of AASB 9).

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

A financial instrument is defined in AASB 132, and include items such as cash, trade receivables and payables, loans, bonds, equity investments, derivatives, and others. Some items like prepayments and unearned revenue are not financial instruments because they are settled by receipt/delivery of goods or services rather than with cash or another financial asset.

The initial recognition and measurement requirements of AASB 9 do apply to statutory receivables (but not statutory payables). Otherwise, agencies should take note of the types of financial instruments excluded from the scope of the three standards – AASB 7, AASB 9 and AASB 132. Exclusions include interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, employee benefits, insurance contracts, amongst others.
Guidance for statutory receivables

AASB 9 Appendix C contains guidance about statutory receivables, specifically on the timing of recognition. An agency recognises a statutory receivable (and corresponding revenue) when the statutory requirements establishes a right for the agency to receive cash or another financial asset. Such a right arises on the occurrence of a past event, for example:

- Land tax – passing of the land tax assessment date (midnight of 30 June)
- Fines and penalties – when the offence is committed
- Payroll tax – end of each payroll tax return period
- Transfer duty – date of dutiable transfer

In some circumstances, the amount cannot be measured or estimated reliably until all the relevant information has been produced and certified. In those cases, the receivable and revenue would only be recognised once the amount can be measured reliably. For departments, statutory receivables and revenue will need to be properly classified into controlled and administered items in accordance with FRR 2E.

Currently, AASB 9’s requirements on subsequent measurement (including impairment) do not apply to statutory receivables. This is an area that the AASB has noted for consideration in a future project. In the meantime, agencies are recommended to use the impairment principles of AASB 9 to calculate the loss allowance for statutory receivables. FRR 4E.2 discusses impairment in more detail.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of three measurement bases – amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification criteria are summarised in the diagram on the following page.
For debt instruments, such as trade receivables and loans receivables, that are not designated at FVTPL by the entity, there are two key tests to be applied to determine the correct measurement basis.

1. The **contractual cash flows test ("SPPI test")** assesses whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are **solely payments of principal and interest** (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. For the purposes of considering whether interest meets this test, the most significant elements of interest within a basic lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. Consideration may also include compensation for other basic lending risks (e.g. administrative costs).

   However, if the contractual cash flows include consideration for aspects other than the basic lending risks and costs (e.g. exposure to equity returns, commodity prices, etc.) this test is failed and the financial asset must be measured at FVTPL. If the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the agency then applies the second test (the business model test).
2. The **business model test** assesses the objective of the business model within which the financial asset is held to determine the classification of financial assets that meet the contractual cash flows test.

- If the business model objective is to hold financial assets in order to **collect contractual cash flows**, and the SPPI test is met, the financial asset is measured at amortised cost.

- If the business model objective is achieved by both **collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets**, and the SPPI test is met, the financial asset is measured at FVTOCI. Gains and losses recognised in OCI are reclassified ('recycled') to profit or loss upon derecognition.

- If another business model objective is used (i.e. a business model other than the two specified above) the financial asset is measured at FVTPL. An example of this is where the business model objective is the realisation of cash flows through the sale of financial assets.

Despite the new criteria, an agency may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss if this would eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise result from measuring related assets and liabilities, or gains and losses on them, on different bases. For more guidance, see AASB 9 paragraphs B4.1.27-B.4.1.32.

**Concessional interest and interest-free loans**

These loans are often provided with the intent of providing a benefit (the concessional component) to the borrower. When initially measuring the loan receivable at fair value, the agency should use an observable market interest rate for a loan of a similar amount, duration and security. For example:

- if the loan is secured by real estate, the agency can look at prevailing mortgage rates,
- if the loan is to an individual and is unsecured, the agency can look at unsecured personal loan rates.
As the market rate is higher than the concessional rate offered in the loan, the loan’s initial fair value will be less than the cash advanced. The difference is to be recognised as an expense in accordance with para 5.1.1A and B5.1.2A(a), and it will typically be classified as a grant expense. With the concessional component separated out as an expense, the remaining financial asset will likely meet the criteria for amortised cost.

**Contingently Repayable Loans**

Agencies need to consider the contractual conditions that determine or trigger the contingent payments. Where there is exposure to risks/variables other than those expected in a basic lending arrangement (time value of money and credit risk), the loan is unlikely to meet the SPPI test, and will therefore be measured at FVTPL.

For example, if a loan is repayable upon the borrower company achieving financial success with a product, then it is contingent on a variable other than time value of money or credit risk. The loan will therefore need to be measured at FVTPL.

**Unquoted equity instruments**

All investments in equity instruments that are within the scope of AASB 9 and contracts on those instruments will need to be recognised at fair value, as they will not satisfy the SPPI test. Unquoted equity instruments can no longer be measured at cost. Due to this change, agencies may find it useful to refer to an education paper issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation, titled *IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement - Unquoted equity instruments within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments* – [http://archive.ifrs.org/Use-around-the-world/Education/FVM/Documents/Education-guidance-FVM.pdf](http://archive.ifrs.org/Use-around-the-world/Education/FVM/Documents/Education-guidance-FVM.pdf)

Agencies are permitted to make the election in AASB 9 paragraph 5.7.5 to measure equity instruments that are not held for trading at FVOCI instead of FVTPL. Unlike debt instruments measured at FVOCI, the gains and losses recognised in OCI are not reclassified/recycled to profit or loss when the equity instrument is derecognised. Also, agencies should note that additional disclosures are required for equity instruments held at FVOCI.

**Embedded Derivatives**

In relation to embedded derivatives, where a rental lease agreement for a public housing tenant contains an option to purchase the dwelling at market value, the option is not an embedded
derivative. This is because the exercise of the option does not cause some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified. The lessor agency could still sell the dwelling at market value to another party and receive the same cash flows.

However, if the purchase price under the option is fixed in absolute dollar terms or fixed by reference to an index that does not closely match market value, the option is an embedded derivative since the exercise of the option may cause some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified.

4E.2 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – IMPAIRMENT

REFERENCES

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements

POLICY

- Agencies shall use the simplified approach in AASB 9 paragraph 5.5.15 (and therefore always measure lifetime expected credit losses) for all trade receivables and contract assets, including those that contain a significant financing component.

- Agencies shall not use the simplified approach in AASB 9 paragraph 5.5.15 for lease receivables.

- Departments and statutory bodies consolidated into the whole-of-Government financial statements shall not recognise a loss allowance under AASB 9 for receivables from another Queensland Government agency (including Government-owned Corporations) unless approval has been received from Queensland Treasury.
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

AASB 9 introduces a new ‘expected credit loss’ model for determining impairment losses for financial assets. This new impairment model will be based on reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. It differs significantly from the impairment model in AASB 139 which is an ‘incurred loss’ model that only recognises impairment losses when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of actual loss events occurring. Under the new model, a loss allowance will need to be recognised for all financial assets (although the amount may be negligible for high credit quality assets). Under AASB 9, impairment losses will be recognised earlier compared to AASB 139.

In addition to financial assets, there are certain assets that do not meet the definition of a financial instrument but to which AASB 9 impairment requirements apply (e.g. contract assets arising from AASB 15).

impairment of inter-agency receivables

Inter-agency loans and receivables between Departments, Statutory Bodies and Government Owned Corporations are expected to have an insignificant, and therefore immaterial, level of credit risk exposure due to the high credit rating of the State. This conclusion is based upon the historical default rates published by global credit rating agencies periodically (and monitored by Queensland Treasury) relating to the credit rated sovereign debt on issue globally.

Consequently, Queensland Treasury expects that departments and statutory bodies will not measure any loss allowance for receivables collectible from other Queensland Government agencies on the basis that any impairment would be negligible, and therefore immaterial. Agencies are to consult with Treasury before recognising an impairment loss on any inter-agency receivable.

Agencies are responsible for ensuring that internal-to-Government receivables/payables are properly recorded in BOTH AGENCIES financial records for the purpose of accurate elimination for whole-of-Government reporting. There may, from time to time, be disputes around the validity or legitimacy of inter-agency receivables. This might range from whether a debt is owed at all to the amount of the receivable/payable. In these situations, Queensland Treasury does not consider this requires an impairment loss to be recognised within a whole-of-Government context – rather the agencies shall resolve the dispute so the receivable / payable position between the two agencies agrees.
The resolution of the issue may result in the “lending” agency either de-recognising or writing down the carrying amount of the receivable. The adjustment may also involve the full or partial reversal of the original entry recorded. Alternatively, the “borrowing” agency may need to recognise an additional amount payable or settle the outstanding debt owing. The agencies involved should consult with their Treasury Analyst if required to resolve the matter.

**Expected credit losses**

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of the present value of the difference between the cash flows that are due to the agency and the cash flows the agency expects to receive. A payment that is expected to be received in full, but late, also results in an expected credit loss, because the present values will be different (subject to materiality considerations).

When measuring expected credit losses, agencies must also consider amounts expected to be recovered from any collateral, net of costs to obtain and sell the collateral, as this reduces the loss given default percentage. For example, the expected credit loss for a financial asset could be calculated as the amount outstanding (e.g. $100,000) x probability of default (e.g. 10%) x loss given default (e.g. 80%) = $8,000.

A key change from AASB 139 is the requirement to consider forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Agencies will need to apply significant judgement about how expected future changes in macroeconomic factors (e.g. economic growth, unemployment, household debt levels, etc.) will affect their measurement of expected credit losses. For this purpose, economic statistics published by the Queensland Government Statistician’s Office may provide a useful basis for making forward looking estimates/judgements.


Using the QGSO statistics, agencies can perform trend analysis and/or correlate the information against actual defaults experienced by agencies. Known events or conditions pertaining to a specific group of debtors or geographic area must also be taken into account.

The impairment allowance for financial assets is measured at either ‘12-month expected credit losses’ or ‘lifetime expected credit losses’. The flowchart below summarises the standard’s requirements and Treasury policies.
Estimating expected credit losses for trade receivables

Under AASB 9’s expected loss model, it will be insufficient to provide only for debtors that have evidence of impairment. Instead agencies must estimate expected credit losses for each receivable, including those that currently have no indicators of being uncollectible.

The most practical method to calculate expected credit losses for trade receivables will depend on the nature of the agency’s portfolio of debtors. Any agency with a small number of debtors may find it more efficient to assess each debtor individually – refer to Example 1 below. Alternatively, agencies with large portfolios can use a provision matrix as a practical expedient – refer to Examples 2 and 3 below.

It is also important to distinguish disputed invoices from impaired debts. If a customer is disputing the validity of an invoice, the agency should assess whether the invoice was correctly raised in the first place. If not, then the receivable may need to be reversed against the original revenue account, rather than through impairment. If the agency believes the invoice is correct, the receivable is included in the impairment calculations.
Example 1 – Assessing trade receivables individually

The table below shows, for illustrative purposes only, example expected credit loss calculations for 8 trade receivables. This approach can be used by smaller agencies with few debtors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debtor</th>
<th>Amount outstanding (A)</th>
<th>Probability of default (B)</th>
<th>Loss given default (C)</th>
<th>ECL (A x B x C)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>Collateral is expected to cover 80% of the debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>Debt is 30 days overdue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>95.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$4750</td>
<td>Debt is 90+ days overdue and debtor has ceased trading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>Debt is 90+ days overdue but collateral is expected to exceed the debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>Debtor’s liquidator advised the expected dividend receivable will be 25% of the debt (i.e.$500). But there’s also a 2% chance we won’t receive anything at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>$1,470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|        | $41,500                |                           | $6,373                 |          |

Total loss allowance is $6,373, resulting in a net receivables balance of $35,127.

Agencies with a large number of debtors do not need to assess each debtor individually. Instead, agencies can, as a practical expedient, use a provision matrix. A provision matrix assigns expected loss percentages to different aging bands of receivables to estimate the expected credit loss for the whole portfolio. The percentages are calculated based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted by current conditions and forward-looking data.

Agencies will also need to consider whether certain groups of debtors exhibit different loss patterns, and estimate loss rates separately for the different ‘customer’ groups. Groups of debtors for Queensland Government agencies would typically be based on geographic regions (illustrated below), different ‘products’ or differing customer types (e.g. different revenue streams for fines, goods or services with different characteristics and demonstrated loss patterns different from other revenue streams).

When determining historical credit loss rates, agencies should endeavour to use as much historical data as is available. Ideally, the period of historical data should cover a full economic cycle (e.g. at least 10 years). At a minimum, agencies would be expected to use at least five
years of historical data (and longer periods if information is reasonably available in a cost-effective manner.)

Example 2 – Identifying debtor groups with similar loss patterns

The agency expects that debtors within certain geographic regions may have different defaults rates compared to average, in particular:

- A major mining operating in Region A had shut down earlier this year, resulting in uncertainty and high unemployment in the region.
- Region B relies heavily on its tourism industry. In the past number of years, due to environmental damage caused by a multiple weather events and the strong Australian dollar, tourism has fallen significantly in the region.

Based on this assessment, the agency decides it should calculate expected credit losses separately for Region A and Region B. In determining the expected loss rates (see Example 3 below), the agency noted that:

- Region A’s historical loss rates are not significantly different from that of other regions. However, the rates are increased to reflect current and expected future conditions for the region.
- Region B’s historical loss rates have been higher than that of other regions and the outlook for the region remains the same, no significant recovery is expected in the short term.

The example percentages are for illustrative purposes only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>1-30 days</th>
<th>31-60 days</th>
<th>60-90 days</th>
<th>&gt;90 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region A debtors (higher losses)</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region B debtors (higher losses)</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other regions</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following hypothetical example illustrates a step-by-step approach to calculating expected credit losses for trade receivables using a provision matrix.

Example 3 – Developing a provision matrix

Step 1 – Identify debtor groups with similar loss patterns (see Example 2 above)

An agency has three different revenue streams (A, B and C). Each stream has a different customer base and is processed using a different revenue system. The agency determines that it is appropriate to separately estimate expected loss rates for each revenue stream, due to different customer characteristics and loss patterns.

Step 2 – Obtain historical data

For revenue stream A, the agency has 10 years of available historical data on all debts issued and the subsequent collection or non-collection of those debts. The agency’s policy is to write off debts after they are over 90 days overdue, all reasonable recovery efforts have failed, and proper authorisation is obtained for the write off. Details of the 10 years of available historical data is shown in the following table:
### All debts issued in the past 10 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debts collected by due date</td>
<td>91,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts collected between 1-30 days past due</td>
<td>6,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts collected between 31-60 days past due</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts collected between 61-90 days past due</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts collected after 90 days overdue</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debts that were eventually uncollected</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Step 3 – Calculate historical loss rates

Using this data, the agency calculates the historical loss rates for each aging band by dividing the uncollectable debts by the total of debts that had cumulatively fallen within each aging category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Historical loss rate</th>
<th>Forward-looking adjustment (5% increase)</th>
<th>Loss %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-30 days Debts that had become overdue</td>
<td>1.81%</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>1.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-60 days Debts that had become &gt;30 days overdue</td>
<td>7.14%</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-90 days Debts that had become &gt;60 days overdue</td>
<td>13.64%</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>14.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90+ days Debts that had become &gt;90 days overdue</td>
<td>30.00%</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
<td>31.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Step 4 – Apply forward-looking adjustments

The agency then considers forecasts of macroeconomic conditions such as unemployment rates and interest rates and their expected impacts on the default rates of revenue stream A customers. Using this forward-looking information, it expects slightly higher loss rates on its current debtor portfolio than the average for the past 10 years. The agency adjusts its historical loss rates upwards by 5% to take this into account.

#### Step 5 – Calculate the loss allowance

Finally, the agency applies the adjusted loss percentages to the gross carrying amount of its debtors within each aging band to calculate the total lifetime expected credit losses for its revenue stream A debtors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Debtor gross carrying amount</th>
<th>Loss %</th>
<th>Lifetime expected credit losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>1,234,000</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
<td>1,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-30 days Debts that had become overdue</td>
<td>97,000</td>
<td>1.90%</td>
<td>1,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-60 days Debts that had become &gt;30 days overdue</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
<td>2,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-90 days Debts that had become &gt;60 days overdue</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>14.32%</td>
<td>17,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90+ days Debts that had become &gt;90 days overdue</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>31.50%</td>
<td>2,520</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Loss allowance:** 25,811
The agency can use a similar method for its revenue streams B and C debtors. Also, in the following year, the agency will have 11 years of historical data for revenue stream A and accordingly will use 11 years of data to calculate new historical loss rates.

**Notes:**

If an agency does not have the type of data described in Step 2 above, it can instead use historical monthly debtor aging tables to calculate average roll over rates. For example, the agency can calculate the average percentage of current debts that become 1-30 days overdue in the next month, the average percentage of 1-30 days overdue debts that become 31-60 days overdue in the next month, and so on, and multiply the percentages to arrive at loss rates for each aging band.

The forward-looking adjustment applied in Step 4 above, can be an increase, nil, or a decrease. It can be a decrease if the agency expects better future economic conditions than the period represented by the agency’s historical data. This may be the case if the agency's historical data covers a period of economic downturn, and the economy has since recovered.
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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4F.1 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

REFERENCES

- AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*

POLICY

- The required line items for the Statement of Comprehensive Income are as outlined in the corresponding model financial statements unless the line items are not applicable to the entity.

- A reconciliation of payments made from Consolidated Fund that are recognised as equity adjustments must be provided as a note to the financial statements. The required line items for the reconciliation are as outlined in the corresponding model financial statements.

- Note disclosure is required for the reasons for any material amounts of unforeseen expenditure.

- For not-for-profit entities, the asset revaluation surplus must be dissected so as to show separately each class of asset revalued and the closing balance of the asset revaluation surplus by class.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Information on the purpose of the general reserve is required by AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. This disclosure should include details of whether it is associated with any cash asset balances within the Statement of Financial Position.
4F.2 RESERVES

REFERENCES

- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 9 Financial Instruments
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment
- AASB 121 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
- AASB 138 Intangible Assets

POLICY

- An agency must not create a reserve (other than a reserve required by accounting standards e.g. an asset revaluation surplus or a foreign currency translation reserve) without prior Queensland Treasury approval.

- A request for Treasury approval must clearly explain the purpose of the reserve and how it will be operated on an ongoing basis, including whether the intended reserve is associated with a future cash outlay.

- All such Treasury approved reserves must be reviewed annually for continued appropriateness for the agency’s present operations. Where a reserve is no longer appropriate, the balance must be transferred to Accumulated Surplus.

- After establishment, subsequent transfers to or from the general reserve will be made by way of an adjustment to Accumulated Surplus. Subsequent increases to a general reserve must be limited to an amount no greater than the positive operating result from continuing operations (net profit) for the financial year.
If a general reserve is no longer appropriate or relevant to operations, the accountable officer of the department or the board of a statutory body must approve the closure of the general reserve. The balance of the general reserve must then be transferred back to the Accumulated Surplus within the same financial year as this approval is given.

Agencies must disclose a reconciliation of each of the movements in the reserve.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Paragraph 65 of the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (the Framework) states that equity may be sub-classified into reserves that:

- represent appropriation of Accumulated Surplus; or
- represent capital maintenance adjustments.

Such classifications can be relevant to the users of financial statements when they indicate legal or other restrictions on the ability of the entity to distribute or otherwise apply its equity.

The creation of reserves is sometimes required by statute or other law in order to give an added measure of protection from the effect of losses. Transfers to these reserves are appropriations of Accumulated Surplus rather than expenses.

Reserves permitted under Australian Accounting Standards include:

- asset revaluation surplus (AASB 116, AASB 138);
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (AASB 9);
- foreign exchange translation reserve (AASB 121); and
- cash flow hedge reserve (AASB 9).

The above reserves are used to account for any unrealised gains or losses that would otherwise be recognised in the operating result.
The impact of these gains and losses being recorded in the reserves is that the gain or loss is deferred from being recognised in Accumulated Surplus until the point in time that the gain or loss is realised through the completion of a transaction. For example:

- an asset that has had a valuation gain previously recognised in the asset revaluation surplus is sold and the cumulative gain related to that asset is transferred to Accumulated Surplus;

- a transaction for which a cash flow hedge has been recognised is completed and the resultant gain or loss on the hedging instrument is transferred from the reserve to operating result.

**General Reserves – General Information**

Whilst the creation of general reserves for financial reporting purposes is not specifically prohibited under accounting standards, statute or other law, Queensland Treasury does not in principle support the use of general reserves, other than in exceptional circumstances.

In the past, some public sector entities have used general reserves to demonstrate an internal allocation of cash/funds set aside for future use (e.g. asset replacement plan or for future asset maintenance). Usually, the general reserve is matched with a cash asset balance.

It is Queensland Treasury’s position that in a constantly changing fiscal environment, the recognition of general reserves to demonstrate an internal allocation of funds does not provide useful information to users of the financial statements.

Therefore, agencies are encouraged to consider alternative disclosure or reporting options (i.e. budgets, business plans, additional financial statement notes and/or annual report disclosures) rather than utilising general reserves as a mechanism to inform users of their financial intentions. For example, if:

- the funds are part of a trust account, they are already quarantined and a disclosure note detailing the operation of the trust account would be more informative;
there is an intention to allocate funds to a specific project or purpose, additional disclosures related to cash, Accumulated Surplus, income and expense or assets and liabilities in either the financial statements or annual report may be appropriate; or

the funds are related to a specific function of an agency, then a disclosure on the operations of that function may be more beneficial to users.

Queensland Treasury Considerations for Approving Creation of a General Reserve

It is recognised that there may be rare circumstances in which it will be appropriate for an agency to recognise a general reserve.

Queensland Treasury specific approval for an agency to use a general reserve will be based on a particular understanding of how the reserve will be created and maintained. Therefore, consideration will be based on the agency providing the following information:

- the purpose of the general reserve and an argument outlining why a general reserve is the most appropriate mechanism to achieve its purpose;
- explanation of how the general reserve will be operated on an ongoing basis;
- demonstration that the general reserve will be reviewed annually for appropriateness to the agency’s operations;
- a note as to whether the general reserve is matched with cash/investments that have been set aside for the reserve’s purpose; and
- a note as to whether a future cash outlay is associated with the general reserve.
Where an agency has been given Queensland Treasury approval to create a general reserve, the agency will need to have the following documentation and processes in place to manage and report on the reserves:

- documentation to explain the purpose and nature of each general reserve;
- processes to demonstrate that the general reserves will be reviewed annually and adjusted for any expenditure/increases that have occurred during the financial year;
- board minutes, budgets, business plans or other documents verifying the ongoing maintenance of and future commitments relevant to the general reserves; and
- the notes to the financial statements to include:
  - a clear definition of the purpose and nature of each general reserve; and
  - comment disclosing that the general reserve(s) are backed by cash or cash equivalent investments that are set aside for the specific reserve purpose.

**Creation, Adjustments and Closure of a General Reserve**

AASB 101 requires reclassification adjustments to be recognised in ‘Other Comprehensive Income’. ‘Other Comprehensive Income’ is defined as ‘income and expense (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in the operating result as required or permitted by other Australian Accounting Standards’. However, in accordance with the Framework, except for a capital maintenance adjustment or a revaluation adjustment, a transfer to a general reserve is an appropriation of Accumulated Surplus rather than an expense.

Therefore, adjustments to and from a general reserve represent a ‘transaction with owners as owners’ and must be presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity under the heading ‘Transactions with Owners as Owners’.
4F.3 APPLICATION OF INTERPRETATION 1038 TO QUEENSLAND PUBLIC SECTOR ENTITIES

REFERENCES

- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 1004 Contributions
- Interpretation 1038 Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities

POLICY

- Interpretation 1038 and this policy DO NOT APPLY to transfers between Queensland Government-controlled entities and universities, local governments and statutory bodies established under State legislation but not 'controlled' by the Queensland Government for financial reporting purposes.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Interpretation 1038 applies to transfers of assets and/or liabilities between wholly-owned public sector entities. It establishes criteria for determining whether transfers satisfy the definition of 'contributions by owners' in AASB 1004 and effectively broadens the scope of entities to which the concepts of 'contributions by owners'/distributions to owners' apply.

Entities considered to be 'wholly owned' by the Queensland Government are those that are 'controlled' by the Queensland Government for financial reporting purposes. For the purposes of Interpretation 1038 and this FRR, statutory bodies 'controlled' by the Queensland Government are considered to be 'owned' by the Queensland Government.

Therefore, non-reciprocal transfers (that meet the criteria set out later in this FRR) between Queensland Government-controlled entities are to be accounted for as contributions by/distributions to owners by the transferor and recipient.
Whilst universities and local governments are established under State legislation, they are not considered to be ‘controlled’ by the Queensland Government. As such, any transactions between Queensland public sector entities and universities/local governments are considered to be, and are accounted for, as transactions with a party external to the Queensland public sector.

Some public sector entities are “wholly owned” and “controlled” by the Queensland Government, but are not consolidated into the Whole of Government financial statements solely on the grounds of immateriality. For the purposes of applying this FRR policy, such entities are considered in the same way as a party external to the Queensland public sector. As such, this policy does not apply to such entities.

Representatives of the State as ‘Owner’

For the purposes of Interpretation 1038 and this FRR, Queensland bodies or individuals capable of representing the State as the ‘owner’ of Queensland’s wholly-owned public sector entities are Cabinet, Cabinet Budget Review Committee (CBRC), Executive Council or portfolio Minister(s) for the agencies concerned (as representatives of the Government as a whole).

4F.4 CRITERIA FOR TRANSFERS TO BE ADJUSTED AGAINST EQUITY

REFERENCES

- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- AASB 1004 Contributions
- Interpretation 1038 Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities
- Financial Accountability Act 2009 (FA Act)
- FRR 2F Machinery-of-Government Changes
POLICY

- Transfers of assets and/or liabilities arising from a moG change are contributions by owners and distributions to owners, as the case may be, and are accounted for against equity. The associated Departmental Arrangements Notice is considered adequate to represent the formal approval/designation (as per Interpretation 1038) in respect of the associated transfers of assets/liabilities between departments.

- Any other non-reciprocal transfer of assets and/or liabilities (including a net liability position) to another wholly-owned Queensland Government agency is to be treated as a contribution by owners (and a distribution to owners, as appropriate) and accounted for directly against equity ONLY IF the following three criteria are met:
  - it is approved by the ‘owners’ i.e. Cabinet, CBRC, Executive Council or portfolio Minister(s) for the agencies concerned;
  - the approval/designation clearly states that the transfer is a capital distribution and/or capital contribution which is adjusted against the transferor’s and recipient’s equity (constituting the formal designation required under Interpretation 1038). This approval/designation must specify which component(s) of equity (i.e. Contributed Equity, Accumulated Surplus and/or available reserves) are to be adjusted by the agency making the distributions to owners. The approval/designation should specify that the agency receiving the contribution by owners must account for the transfer against Contributed Equity; and
  - the approval/designation is obtained at or before the time of the transfer.

- Where the State designates that a transfer is to be treated as a total redemption of an ownership interest in the transferor but the balance of the ownership interest is LESS THAN the total net assets transferred, any excess transferred may be designated by the State as a ‘contribution by owners’. However, if the approval/designation does not designate the
excess as a ‘contribution by owners’ the balance must be recognised as a gain on redemption of ownership interest in the recipient’s operating result.

- Where the State designates that a transfer is to be treated as a total redemption of an ownership interest in the transferor but the balance of the ownership interest is GREATER THAN the total net assets transferred, the difference is to be recognised as a loss on redemption of ownership interest in the recipient’s operating result.

- In all cases (including with moG changes), the transferor and recipient agencies must agree on the values of the assets/liabilities transferred or accept the value as determined by the owner (i.e. Cabinet, Cabinet Budget Review Committee, Executive Council or portfolio Minister(s)) in such a timeframe to ensure the agreed transfer values are reflected in that financial year’s annual financial statements.

**Land Under Roads**

- In relation to transfers of untitled land under roads, a once-off approval/designation must be obtained by those agencies that have acquired land designated for road purposes and are for the first time transferring such land to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines.

- For such transfers to be accounted for against equity, this approval/designation must state that:
  - it is enduring in nature;
  - all land designated for road purposes is to be transferred to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (or whatever other name the relevant department had at the time of the approval/designation) at least before the end of the reporting period;
the transfers are a capital adjustment, i.e. to be adjusted against the equity of the transferor and recipient (to the extent that the transferor's Contributed Equity is insufficient, its Accumulated Surplus is to be adjusted); and

• In such a timeframe to ensure the agreed transfer values are reflected in that financial year’s annual financial statements, the recipient/transferor agencies must agree the value of all land under roads transferred during that year or accept the value as determined by the owner (i.e. Cabinet, Cabinet Budget Review Committee, Executive Council or portfolio Minister(s)).

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Transfers of assets and/or liabilities are either reciprocal or non-reciprocal. A non-reciprocal transfer is where a recipient and transferor directly assume/transfer assets and/or liabilities without giving/receiving approximately equal value in exchange. Asset and/or liability transfers as a consequence of machinery-of-Government (moG) changes are examples of non-reciprocal transfers.

Whether a transfer of an asset(s) is voluntary (i.e. at the discretion of an agency) or involuntary (e.g. arising from a machinery-of-Government change), is irrelevant when determining the appropriate accounting treatment. As with all transactions, such transfers should be accounted for according to the substance of the transaction and the requirements of relevant accounting standards and this FRR.

Assets and/or liabilities transferred for no consideration, or for nominal consideration, should generally be transferred at the amounts at which they were recognised by the transferor immediately prior to the transfer. This means, in relation to Property, Plant and Equipment, the gross value, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any, (as per the records of the transferor at the date of transfer) may be recognised by the recipient, where practicable, as an indication of the age and life cycle of the assets.

Interpretation 1038 does not explicitly consider the treatment for non-reciprocal transfers of liabilities or net liabilities between public sector entities. It is Treasury’s view that non-reciprocal transfers of liabilities or net liabilities between Queensland
Government entities are distributions to owners, and are to be accounted for in accordance with the principles of AASB 1004 and Interpretation 1038, subject to meeting the criteria of this policy, on the basis of the following:

- there is no AASB pronouncement that specifically applies to this situation;

- pursuant to paragraph 10 of AASB 108, an accounting policy needs to be determined; and

- in determining an appropriate accounting policy, paragraph 11(a) of AASB 108 states that consideration should be given to the applicability of requirements in Australian Accounting Standards dealing with similar and related issues. In this respect, AASB 1004 and Interpretation 1038 contain relevant requirements. Therefore, the principles of those pronouncements form the basis for the policy and guidance in this FRR.

**Evidencing the Nature of Equity**

Applying the principles in paragraph 8 of Interpretation 1038, a transfer of assets, assets and liabilities, liabilities or net liabilities is a ‘contribution by owners’/’distribution to owners’ where its equity nature is evidenced by any of the following:

- the issue/cancellation, in relation to the transfer, of equity instruments which can be sold, transferred or redeemed;

- a formal agreement (or amendment thereto), in relation to the transfer, establishing/reducing the financial interest in the net assets of the recipient which can be sold, transferred or redeemed;

- formal designation of the transfer (or a class of such transfers) by the State or a representative of the State as forming part of (or constituting a redemption of) the recipient’s Contributed Equity, either before the transfer occurs or at the time of the transfer.
The formal approval/designation may occur in a variety of ways. Whatever means is used, it must specify that the transfer is to be adjusted against the recipient’s and transferor’s Contributed Equity and/or other components of equity. Refer to the Appendix to this FRR for examples of approvals/designations.

The ability to redistribute Government functions through a moG change evidences the State’s capacity to redeem and transfer its financial interest in the net assets of a department. MoG changes are identified by issue of a Departmental Arrangements Notice (DAN).

Under the FA Act the owners’ interest in a department can be adjusted directly against equity through appropriated equity injections/withdrawals. Such appropriated equity adjustments are determined by the owners of Queensland’s wholly-owned public sector entities. The annual Appropriation Acts represent the formal designation required under Interpretation 1038.

To the extent that an equity adjustment is to Contributed Equity, and is not an appropriated equity adjustment under the FA Act, it is known as a non-appropriated equity adjustment.

With any non-reciprocal transfer of assets and/or liabilities, where the State (or a representative thereof) has not issued an approval/designation that meets the criteria in this FRR to enable accounting against equity, the transfer is to be recognised as income or expense, as the case may be.

Specifying components of equity

The State, as owner, has the discretion to distinguish between the entity’s Contributed Equity and other components of equity e.g. Accumulated Surplus/Deficit (in accordance with the principles underlying paragraph 31 of Interpretation 1038) when making a distribution. For the purposes of an approval/designation regarding a ‘distribution to owners’, this means the State can specify the components of equity against which the distribution is to be allocated.

The entity making the transfer of assets and/or liabilities should record a decrease in its assets and/or its liabilities with a corresponding decrease/increase in Contributed Equity or other components of equity in accordance with the approval/designation.
Conversely, the receiving entity should recognise a matching increase in assets/liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to its equity.

Generally, contributions by and distributions to owners are adjusted against Contributed Equity. To the extent that a capital contribution or distribution would cause the transferor’s Contributed Equity to reduce below $0, the balance should be adjusted against that entity’s Accumulated Surplus. In turn, to the extent that this would cause the transferor’s Accumulated Surplus to reduce below $0, the balance should be recognised as an expense by the transferor and as corresponding revenue by the recipient.

Reserve balances, including Asset Revaluation Surpluses, cannot be transferred between agencies. Although such balances cannot be transferred, an approval/designation connected with a transfer can specify how a ‘distribution to owners’ is to be allocated between the various components of equity (including Accumulated Surplus/Deficit and available reserves), consistent with paragraph 31 of Interpretation 1038.

In the context of transfers of assets/net assets, a formal designation can classify part or all of a transfer as a ‘redemption of ownership interest’ (in the transferor) by the recipient, but only to the extent of the ownership interest recorded by the transferor immediately before the distribution is made (paragraph 43 of Interpretation 1038). This is acceptable because the recipient is receiving a return of its investment (in the form of net future economic benefits). The criteria for accounting for a transfer as a ‘redemption of ownership interest’ (all or in part) in the transferor are set out in paragraph 13 of Interpretation 1038.

Where a transfer of liabilities/net liabilities meets the criteria for treatment as a ‘distribution to owners’ for the recipient (and therefore the State can specify the components of equity to be debited in the recipient’s books), the transferor must only account for this as an increase in its Contributed Equity (as, under Interpretation 1038, a ‘contribution by owners’ can only be credited to Contributed Equity).
In the context of transfers of liabilities/net liabilities, the owner has the discretion to designate such transfers for the recipient as:

1. a distribution to owners (and a contribution from owners for the transferor)
2. an increase in ownership interest
3. assumption of a liability through profit or loss.

**Consistent Classification between Transferor and Recipient**

Applying paragraph 11 of Interpretation 1038, if a non-reciprocal transfer of assets/net assets meets this policy’s criteria for accounting as a contribution by owners by the recipient, then the transferor entity must classify the transfer as a distribution to owners (unless the transferor makes the transfer to an investee – in which case, the transfer is classified as acquisition of an ownership interest in the recipient).

Similarly, applying the concepts and principles in paragraph 11 of Interpretation 1038, if a non-reciprocal transfer of liabilities/net liabilities meets this policy’s criteria for accounting as a distribution to owners by the recipient, then the transferor entity must classify the transfer as a contribution by owners.

**Enduring designations**

AASB 1038 indicates that a designation may be for a class of transfers, such that the designation authorises multiple separate transfers (and associated equity adjustments), and potentially between different entities, over a period of time (in this policy, these are referred to as “enduring designations”). In circumstances where an enduring designation is considered appropriate, the requirements and guidance of this FRR 4F.4 apply as far as relevant. Implementing an enduring designation also demands that the “initiating” agency take ongoing responsibility for reviewing its applicability over time (refer below).

In addition to the requirements and guidance of this FRR 4F.4, enduring designations should:
adequately describe the nature and purpose (and, where possible, timing) of the transfers so it will be clear whether a specific future transfer is within or outside its scope;

identify the transferor and transferee entities or, where this is not possible, criteria to identify those entities (similarly, so it will be clear whether a specific future transfer is within or outside its scope). In the case of departments, the designation should be drafted so it allows application to a potential new departmental name after a machinery-of-Government change (if that is the initial intention); and

incorporate one or more event triggers for the designation to be reviewed, replaced or withdrawn from use. In particular, a significant change to the functions or identity of an entity specifically referred to in the designation would be an appropriate time to revisit the ongoing need for the designation and - where appropriate - to seek approval from the Government 'owners' to replace it with a new designation referring to the current entity name(s).

4F.5 TRANSFERS TO ENTITIES OUTSIDE THE QUEENSLAND PUBLIC SECTOR

POLICY

- Non-reciprocal transfers of non-cash assets and/or liabilities (including a net liability position) between a department and entities not considered to be controlled by the Queensland Government (refer to section 4F.3) must be recognised through the department’s Administered accounts, provided the transfers have been approved, at or before the time of the transfer, by Cabinet, CBRC, Executive Council or portfolio Minister(s) for the agencies concerned, UNLESS a department receives appropriation funding to compensate for any resulting loss. (In the latter situation, the transfer must be accounted for in the department’s Controlled Statement of Comprehensive Income.)
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

If a department meets the above policies to reflect a transfer in its Administered accounts, an initial adjustment should be made against the department’s Controlled Contributed Equity account (and/or Accumulated Surplus where the balance of Contributed Equity is insufficient), and then Administered expenses/revenue ultimately need to be recognised. For example:

Contributed Equity/Accumulated Surplus (controlled) Dr 130
Accumulated Depreciation (controlled) Dr 50
Accumulated Impairment Losses (controlled) Dr 20
Assets (controlled) Cr 200
(to de-recognise the asset from the controlled accounts)

Assets (administered) Dr 130
Contributed Equity (administered) Cr 130
(to initially recognise the asset in the administered accounts)

Grant Expense (administered) Dr 130
Assets (administered) Cr 130
(to recognise the transfer of the asset in the administered accounts)

Non-reciprocal transfers of assets and liabilities between a statutory body and entities external to the Queensland public sector can only be adjusted through the Statement of Comprehensive Income. This is because each entity belongs to a different economic entity (with different owners), so the transactions between the two entities will not be offset within the whole-of-Government consolidated financial statements. Unlike most departments, statutory bodies do not have administered activities and therefore they cannot adopt the above treatment.
4F.6 DISCLOSURE OF TRANSFERS ADJUSTED AGAINST EQUITY

REFERENCES

- FRR 2A Basis of Financial Statement Preparation
- FRR 2F Machinery-of-Government Changes.

POLICY

- Where an agency has accounted for asset and/or liability transfers directly against equity during the reporting period, it must disclose, for each asset and liability financial statement line item in its Controlled and Administered statements/notes (as applicable):
  - the net transfers in respect of each other agency; and
  - the total net transfers to/from other agencies.

- The above disclosures are not required in respect of comparative reporting periods.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

The disclosure requirements of this FRR 4F.6 are illustrated below. Agencies may use this as a guide for presenting their own disclosures where required but should tailor the wording/structure to reflect their own circumstances.

Illustrative Disclosure:

As a result of the Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No. x), dated [Notice commencement date] 20xx, functions relating to wildlife support services were transferred in from the Department of ABC, responsibility for the function relating to the research into the sustainable development and conservation of Queensland's ecology was transferred to the Department of UVW, and the function relating to the development and publication of training material and information packs in relation to the sustainable development and conservation of Queensland's ecology was transferred to the Department of XYZ. As a result of these changes, the following assets and liabilities will be / were [adapt as appropriate] transferred:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Item</th>
<th>Net transfers IN from</th>
<th>Net transfers OUT to</th>
<th>Net transfers OUT to</th>
<th>Net Transfers IN(OUT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agency ABC $'000</td>
<td>Agency UVW $'000</td>
<td>Agency XYZ $'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets held for sale</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment property</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest-bearing liabilities and derivatives</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued employee benefits</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets(Liabilities)</strong></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 1 EXAMPLE OF A NET LIABILITY TRANSFER

Example of Contributions by/Distributions to Owners

Background

The Government has made a policy decision to restructure the activities and functions of the group of companies comprising A Pty Ltd, B Pty Ltd and C Pty Ltd, resulting in a wind-up of B Pty Ltd. C Pty Ltd is to transfer one of its borrowings (carrying amount $250M) to A Pty Ltd.

All consequential transfers of assets and liabilities arise from a decision made by Government, without the discretion of any of the entities concerned.

To reflect the Government’s decisions on the accounting treatment of these transfers, the Government’s approvals/designations, finalised before the transfer date, specify the following formal designations:
APPENDIX 1  EXAMPLE OF A NET LIABILITY TRANSFER (Continued)

- The transfer of B Pty Ltd assets and liabilities (i.e. net liabilities) is to be accounted for by
A Pty Ltd as a distribution to owners (to be adjusted against A’s equity, rather than as an
acquisition of an ownership interest), and by B Pty Ltd as a contribution by owners.

- The transfer of one of C Pty Ltd’s borrowings is to be accounted for as a distribution to
owners (rather than an acquisition of an ownership interest) by A Pty Ltd and a
contribution by owners to C Pty Ltd. Both entities are to account for these as an
adjustment against Contributed Equity, to the extent that they have a sufficient balance.
To the extent that such adjustments would cause the transferor’s Contributed Equity to
reduce below $0, the balance should be adjusted against that entity’s Accumulated
Surplus. To the extent that this would cause that entity’s Accumulated Surplus to reduce
below $0, the balance should be recognised as an expense by the transferor and as
corresponding revenue by the recipient.

The following illustrative journal entries assume that each entity has a sufficient
credit balance for Contributed Equity.

Accounting Treatment

A Pty Ltd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Dr</th>
<th>Cr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>$1M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributed Equity</td>
<td>$20M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>$21M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Recognition of distribution to owners for the assumption of net liabilities from B Pty Ltd in
accordance with formal designation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Dr</th>
<th>Cr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impairment Loss on Investment</td>
<td>$1M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in B Pty Ltd</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Recognition of impairment loss expense re investment asset not realised/recovered following wind
up of B Pty Ltd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Dr</th>
<th>Cr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributed Equity</td>
<td>$250M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>$250M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Recognition of assumption of borrowings from C Pty Ltd against Contributed Equity, in accordance
with formal designation as a distribution to owners)
APPENDIX 1  EXAMPLE OF A NET LIABILITY TRANSFER (Continued)

B Pty Ltd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Dr</th>
<th>$21M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributed Equity</td>
<td>Cr</td>
<td>$20M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>Cr</td>
<td>$1M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Recognition of transfer of net liabilities to A Pty Ltd on wind up adjusted against Contributed Equity in accordance with formal designation as a contribution by owners)

Contributed Equity | Dr  | $21M |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated Surplus/Deficit</td>
<td>Cr</td>
<td>$21M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(To clear remaining equity balances following the transfer of net liabilities and the wind up of the company – assumes Contributed Equity balance of $1M prior to transfer)

C Pty Ltd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Dr</th>
<th>$250M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributed Equity</td>
<td>Cr</td>
<td>$250M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Recognition of the transfer of a borrowing to A Pty Ltd adjusted against Contributed Equity in accordance with formal designation as a contribution by owners)
Example 1. Transfer of an asset between departments

This designation is to effect the transfer of an asset from the transferor [insert name] to the recipient [insert name].

DESIGNATION OF TRANSFER

Department of [insert name of transferor department] transfers [asset] to the Department of [insert name of recipient department] as a result of a decision made by the owner or a representative of the owner in relation to [insert event].

Transfer date – [insert DD Month YYYY]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset transferred to Department of [insert name]</td>
<td>$xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset transferred from Department of [insert name]</td>
<td>$xxx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or

The value of the asset transferred at date of transfer is to be agreed by [insert date].

This designation is made pursuant to AASB Interpretation 1038 Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities and FRR 4F Equity, Contributions by Owners and Distributions to Owners.

This transfer is designated as contributions by owners for the recipient, which is to be adjusted against the Department of [insert name of transferor department] and the Department of [insert name of recipient department’s] Contributed Equity, to take effect on [DD Month YYYY]. To the extent that this would cause the Contributed Equity of [the transferor department] to reduce below $0, the balance is to be adjusted against [the transferor department’s] Accumulated Surplus. To the extent that this would cause [the transferor department’s] Accumulated Surplus to reduce below $0, the balance is to be recognised as an expense by [the transferor] and corresponding revenue by [the recipient].

Approved by:
[Minister’s / responsible body’s signature]
[Minister’s / responsible body’s name]
[Minister’s / responsible body’s position]
>Date}
Example 2. Transfer of Assets to a Parent from its Subsidiary

DESIGNATION OF TRANSFER
This Notice is to effect the transfer of assets from the transferor [insert name of entity] to the recipient) [insert name of entity].

The transfer of assets and other things done under this designation are to be accounted for:

- as a ‘distribution to owners’ ‘by the transferor;
- as a ‘redemption of ownership interest’ by the recipient; and
- in accordance with AASB Interpretation 1038 Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities.

The transfer of assets is to be considered as an adjustment of the recipient’s ownership interest in the transferor and an adjustment to the transferor’s Contributed Equity. To the extent that this would cause the Contributed Equity of [the transferor entity] to reduce below $0, the balance is to be adjusted against [the transferor’s] Accumulated Surplus. To the extent that this would cause [the transferor’s] Accumulated Surplus to reduce below $0, the balance is to be recognised as an expense by [the transferor] and as corresponding revenue by [the recipient].

Where the value of the assets transferred is greater than the value of the recipient’s investment in the transferor, the balance is to be considered a ‘contribution by owners’ and therefore an adjustment to the Contributed Equity of the recipient.

This date of this designation is [dd/mm/yyyy].

Approved by:

[Representative of the State as the ‘owner’]
or
[(If Ministers) Transferor Minister’s signature, name, and position]
or
[(If Ministers) Recipient Minister’s signature, name, and position]
FRR 5A Statement of Cash Flows

INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying mandatory policy items in practice.
5A.1 PRESENTATION OF CASH FLOWS

REFERENCES

- AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows
- AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures
- Interpretation 1031 Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

POLICY

- The required line items for the Statement of Cash Flows are as outlined in the corresponding model financial statements unless the line items are not applicable to the entity.

- An agency must report cash flows from operating activities using the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed.

- To maintain consistency with whole-of-Government reporting, agencies must classify:
  - dividends paid as cash flows from financing activities; and
  - interest paid, and interest and dividends received, as operating cash flows.

- Cash flows in relation to the Paid Parental Leave Scheme are to be recognised as part of ‘Cash flows from operating activities – Other’.

- A Statement of Cash Flows is not required for a department's ‘administered’ transactions if the ‘note only’ presentation is adopted.

- When presenting GST cash flows, use of either the ‘two line’ method (disclosure of GST paid to the ATO and GST input tax credits received) or the ‘four line’ method (disclosing in addition to those items in the two line method, GST paid to suppliers and GST received from customers) is permitted. The preferred option is the ‘four line’ disclosure.
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
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<td>TRANSACTIONS NOT CONNECTED WITH KMP</td>
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<td>5B.3</td>
<td>TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED WITH KMP</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX 1</td>
<td>RECOMMENDED DECLARATION FORM TO COLLECT RELATED PARTY INFORMATION FROM NON-MINISTERIAL KMP</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5B.1 GENERAL DISCLOSURE MATTERS

REFERENCES

- AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
- AASB 11 Joint Arrangements
- AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures
- AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

POLICY

- AASB 124 is only to be applied at the reporting entity level, not to lower levels of an agency (such as Commercialised Business Units (CBUs)).

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

In working through the various elements of the related party definition in AASB 124, agencies should acknowledge that paragraph 9(a)(i) and (ii) have no application in a Government context (as “control”, “joint control” and “significant influence” are to be interpreted according to AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 11 Joint Arrangements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, respectively).

Agencies need to exercise judgement about which related party transactions should be disclosed in financial statements based on all available information about transactions, in the context of AASB 124’s requirements and the stated objective in paragraph 1 of AASB 124. Such judgements generally need to be made on a case-by-case basis.

Qualitative materiality, according to the specific circumstances of a transaction, is more likely to be a key determinant of whether the transaction warrants financial statement disclosure. Indicators of potential materiality include:

- if a transaction did not follow applicable employment/procurement processes that apply to unrelated parties (with an implication that the agency may be receiving/paying significantly more or less than with an unrelated party);
• if the terms and conditions of the transaction differ from those that would apply to unrelated parties (with an implication that the agency may be receiving/paying significantly more or less than with an unrelated party);
• if knowledge of the related party’s involvement in the transaction could lead to a perception that the transaction may have/had a material financial impact on the agency; and
• in the case of employment of a KMP’s close family member within the agency - the position is a senior/influential role within the agency.

In assessing materiality of a related party transaction, the focus should be on the reporting entity, NOT necessarily any special advantage that the related party may have received compared to an unrelated person. If no identifiable impact can be determined for the reporting entity, then it would not likely warrant financial statement disclosure.

In disclosing material related party transactions, Treasury’s position is that paragraph 18 of AASB 124 does not require the identification of the people or entities that are party to the transaction.

Where an agency’s controlled entity is itself a reporting entity, that controlled entity needs to prepare its own general purpose financial statements and comply with AASB 124 from its own perspective.

In preparing consolidated financial statements, for transactions between any entity within the consolidated group and related parties external to that group, materiality should be assessed from the perspective of the consolidated group, rather than at the individual entity level. Where such transactions are with Government-related entities, the separate AASB 124 disclosure requirements for such transactions apply.
5B.2 TRANSACTIONS NOT CONNECTED WITH KMP

REFERENCES

➢ AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures

POLICY

• The disclosure requirements of AASB 124 apply to both controlled and administered transactions and balances.

• Tier 1 agencies are required to adopt the limited disclosure approach for transactions with Government-related entities outlined in paragraphs 25 - 27 of AASB 124.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Agencies need to implement their own approach to identifying related party transactions not connected with their KMP e.g. transactions with Government, controlled entities, associates, joint ventures, and other Queensland Government-controlled entities.

In terms of the categories of related parties listed in paragraph 19 of AASB 124, some of those parties (e.g. the whole-of-Government parent (where applicable) and controlled entities), also meet the criteria for Government-related entities (refer to the sub-section below). Hence, transactions with some of those categories of entities can be disclosed according to the separate requirements for Government-related entities (in paragraphs 25 – 27), instead of paragraph 18 of AASB 124.

Treasury doesn’t expect agencies to have material transactions to disclose regarding post-employment benefit plans (refer to paragraph 9(b)(v) of AASB 124).

Also, sub-paragraph 9(b)(viii) of AASB 124 (key management personnel services) only applies where another entity takes full responsibility for the KMP roles, duties and responsibilities for the agency. That may involve providing individuals to operate the agency concerned (e.g. an employing office for a statutory body) or providing
services to the agency that effectively constitute the planning, directing and controlling activities that would be undertaken by KMP.

In making disclosures about material administered transactions/balances, agencies should determine their approach consistent with the limited amount of information otherwise provided about administered transactions and balances. Where material administered transactions/balances are with other Queensland Government-controlled entities (refer to the sub-section below), the limited disclosure approach in paragraphs 25-27 of AASB 124 applies.

**Government-related entity transactions**

Government-related entities are any entities 'controlled' by the Queensland Government. For this purpose, the term 'control' is as per AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. All departments, Government-owned corporations and almost all statutory bodies are Government-related entities. One source of guidance about which entities are controlled by the Queensland Government is the list of Tridata entities in the WoGFIR manual, or the Controlled Entities note in the annual Report on State Finances of the Queensland Government (on Treasury's web site).

However, there are other smaller Government entities also controlled by the Queensland Government but not consolidated as they don't meet the monetary thresholds for Tridata reporting. As necessary, agencies are advised to do their own research to confirm the legal status of entities they have significant transactions with.

Agencies should note that there are a small number of Queensland Government entities not regarded as being controlled by the Queensland Government (e.g. universities, grammar schools, and water distributor-retailers such as Queensland Urban Utilities). Therefore, those entities do not have the same Government "parent" for the purposes of identifying and disclosing transactions with a Government-related entity.

Tier 1 agencies are responsible for assessing which Government-related entity transactions, if any, are individually significant or collectively significant to warrant disclosure under paragraphs 26-27 and BC22 of AASB 124 (Tier 2 entities being exempted from those disclosures under AASB 124). For that purpose, agencies should develop a position about what sort of Government-related transactions are 'significant' to them. This would ensure agency effort is focussed on identifying
those types of transactions (about which there should be general corporate knowledge), rather than identifying all Government-related entity transactions.

As these disclosures do not impact on reported figures, and the significance of Government-related entity transactions depends on the individual entity, it is not necessary for each party to these transactions to have “matching” narrative disclosures.

Where one agency acts as “agent” for another Queensland Government entity, and reflects underlying transfers to/from that entity only in note disclosures, such transfers do not impact on the financial performance or position of the agent, so should not be considered for AASB 124 purposes.

5B.3 TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED WITH KMP

REFERENCES

- AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures
- FRR 3C Employee Benefits Expenses and Key Management Personnel Remuneration
- Information Privacy Act 2009
- Information Privacy Principles
- Right to Information Act 2009

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Self-declaration by KMP is Treasury’s recommended approach to collect the necessary information about related party transactions with KMP, their close family members and any entities that those people control or jointly control.

Declarations of interests currently made by KMP pursuant to the Public Service Act 2008 are not suitable for the purposes of AASB 124 for the following reasons:

- the objective of AASB 124 is to facilitate transparency about the extent to which an agency’s operating result or financial position has been affected by transactions with related parties, rather than for conflict of interest purposes;
the existing declarations deal more with personal investments and other asset holdings, rather than identifying transactions with Queensland Government entities;

- the definition of “related party” for the purposes of AASB 124 is potentially significantly broader than what applies under the existing declarations; and

- legally, the information provided via the existing declarations is unable to be used for any other purpose (e.g. for disclosure in financial statements).

The people who meet the KMP definition for their agency (which the agency concerned determines) also comprise a much narrower sub-set of the people who provide declarations under the Public Service Act 2008.

Appendix 1 provides a recommended format for agencies to use to collect sufficient information from their non-Ministerial KMP regarding related party transactions (further guidance in using this format is outlined below). This format includes guidance for identifying who is “related” to a KMP, explains what transactions are not required to be declared by a KMP, and refers to the application of the Information Privacy Act 2009 (IP Act) and the Right to Information Act 2009 (RTI Act). Agencies will note that KMP are to identify all their own related parties (both people and entities) in the declaration form. This information is necessary to enable external auditors to conduct the necessary audit work according to Australian Auditing Standard ASA 550 Related Parties.

Treasury acknowledges that application of AASB 124’s “close family member” definition may be difficult for KMP from diverse cultural backgrounds (e.g. KMP from Indigenous communities). In these circumstances, IF the guidance in Appendix 1 to the recommended declaration form is clearly not acceptable to the KMP concerned, the KMP may identify their “close family members” in the way that is acceptable to them.

Employment of Close Family Members

Part B of the declaration form covers the employment of close family members of the KMP in a position equivalent to, or above, Senior Executive Service (SES) classification. Where an agency is not subject to the SES classifications issued by the Public Service Commission (PSC), the agency may refer to the SES remuneration rates issued by the PSC as a guide in determining the equivalent
employment positions that are significant due to their seniority/influential nature within that agency. These rates can be accessed at https://www.forgov.qld.gov.au/documents/directive/1017/senior-executive-service-employment-conditions.

Agencies need to implement their own strategies for co-ordinating collection of information from their non-Ministerial KMP, including:

- initial and ongoing education/advice for non-Ministerial KMP (particularly with turnover of KMP) about completion of declarations;
- skills and seniority of the officers who will be handling the personal information;
- secure arrangements for the storage of, and access to, completed declarations; and
- skills and seniority of the officers assessing whether or not financial statement disclosure is warranted, drafting any necessary disclosures, and dealing with external auditors about associated matters.

**Agency practices for collection of information from non-Ministerial KMP**

**Who and when?**

Agencies must only collect information from those agency-specific officers who meet the KMP definition for a material portion of the financial year (including where this was under a short-term staffing arrangement). There should be consistency with who will be reflected in the agency’s KMP remuneration note disclosure. Agencies should also heed the guidance about identifying KMP for their agency (including for short-term arrangements) in FRR 3C Employee Benefits Expenses and Key Management Personnel Remuneration (refer to both FRR 3C.3 and FRR 3C.4).

Agencies are responsible for determining how frequently they collect information from their non-Ministerial KMP, ensuring an appropriate balance between minimising administrative effort while optimising timely collection of information.
More frequent information collection assists in identifying potential changes in a KMP’s own related parties during the year. Agencies should also note:

- circumstances that should trigger information collection from KMP include abolition of an agency, significant organisational re-structuring within individual agencies, turnover of KMP, and short-term staffing arrangements that would meet the KMP definition (if those are for a material portion of the financial year – refer to FRR 3C.3);
- judgements about who meets the KMP definition at any time during the financial year (e.g. with short-term arrangements) may therefore be required much earlier than previously (N.B. KMP only need to declare information in respect of the period(s) of time they met the KMP definition); and
- collection of information should be incorporated into the exit processes for KMP who leave the agency, where a significant amount of time has elapsed since their last completed declaration. Individual agencies need to determine their own strategy to facilitate this.

Working with completed non-Ministerial KMP declarations

Agency staff needs to be aware that the content of completed declarations, including any notes written on them, may be subject to disclosure under the RTI Act. As the completed declarations contain personal information, agencies need to ensure that they are managed and used in accordance with the requirements of the IP Act, including the Information Privacy Principles. To ensure there is no question about compliance with Information Privacy Principle 11 Limits on Disclosure, agencies should ensure that External Audit Plans and/or Client Assistance Schedules with external auditors include a standard request by auditors for access to completed declarations for the audit of the financial statements pursuant to the Auditor-General Act 2009.

The recommended declaration form in Appendix 1 is designed to enable agencies to implement greater security measures over information declared by KMP regarding their close family members and their controlled entities. Therefore, the Word versions available directly from the FRR web page facilitates collection of that personal information in a separate document (Part A), enabling that information to be stored separately from transactional information (Part B) used to determine financial statement disclosures. Part A also contains an option to allow individual
KMP to avoid repeating such personal information, provided the details in the KMP’s own last fully completed Part A remain correct. Agencies will also note that explanatory information is now located in a separate Word document. Agencies are free to decide whether this division of material into separate documents is practical for them.

If agencies use Treasury’s recommended declaration forms, (given the wording of the KMP certifications) agencies should rely on the information supplied by their non-Ministerial KMP, acknowledging that the KMP completes their declaration to their best of their knowledge. This declaration process, and AASB 124 itself, are not intended to identify, or deal with, governance or probity issues. However, where a transaction between the agency and a KMP-related person/entity comes to light, and has not been declared by the KMP concerned, agencies cannot ignore that information in complying with AASB 124. Agencies are reminded that those officers certifying the agency’s annual financial statements are required to attest to the material compliance of those statements with prescribed requirements.

Agencies need to undertake their own verification of any transaction details declared by KMP (both figures and other information) before determining whether or not a financial statement disclosure will be required. Such verification is best undertaken soon after receipt of the completed declarations.

Agencies should note that the recommended declaration format does not ask the KMP to provide information about matters that the agency is best placed to “source”, based on the information declared (e.g. more specific information about the transaction, associated receivables or payables, provisions for impairment, bad debt expenses etc).

Not all information collected from KMP will be required to be disclosed in financial statements, or in the same level of detail as revealed via declarations.

**Collection of information from Ministerial KMP**

As all Ministers meet the KMP definition of the Whole-of-Government, all Ministers, their close family members, and any entities controlled or jointly controlled by any of those people, are related to all Queensland Government-controlled entities (refer to the latter part of FRR 5B.2) for related party transaction purposes.
However, regardless of whether or not an agency’s responsible Minister (where applicable) is reported as part of its KMP, **agencies must not collect information from their Minister for related party disclosure purposes.** Instead, the Ministerial information collection process will be centrally managed by Queensland Treasury, the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, and the Integrity Commissioner. The information collected through that process will meet the needs of individual reporting entities that are controlled by the Queensland Government.

The central process will include:

- collection of information from Ministers and secure storage of that information;
- review of completed declarations to determine potential transactions to be disclosed;
- liaison with relevant Queensland Government entities to verify transactional information collected, and obtain further information required for financial statement disclosures. This liaison is planned to occur during June and July each year;
- drafting of proposed disclosures on behalf of the Queensland Government entity involved in the transaction;
- consultation with the Minister concerned re the proposed disclosure;
- negotiation of the proposed disclosure with QAO, and handling (in the first instance) of questions from external auditors regarding related party transactions connected with Ministers; and
- supply of the agreed financial statement disclosure to the entity involved in the transaction. This is planned to be supplied by early August each year.
APPENDIX 1  RECOMMENDED DECLARATION FORM TO COLLECT RELATED PARTY INFORMATION FROM NON-MINISTERIAL KMP

The following declaration format has been primarily designed to enable completion in Microsoft Word, and the key tables for completion by KMP incorporate drop-down lists and check boxes to assist with completion. Therefore, agency KMP should be encouraged to complete their declarations using Microsoft Word.

This declaration format is designed for completion by KMP in the following steps:

- Part A - Who are my close family members (irrespective of the existence of transactions)?
- Part A - Do I, or any of the people I've listed as close family members, control or jointly control any entities (irrespective of the existence of transactions)?
- Part B - Did I, or any of the people or entities I've already identified in the declaration, enter into a transaction with the reporting entity, according to any of the transaction types outlined in the declaration form?
- If the answer is “yes” to the above question, a limited amount of information about such transactions is requested of the KMP via Part B.

Before issuing blank declaration forms to KMP, agencies need to complete/review certain details i.e.:

- in each Word document - identification of the agency and its controlled entities, and the period of time to be considered by the KMP when completing the declaration (which will depend on your agency practice regarding frequency of collecting declarations); and
- in the privacy statements in Part A and Part B - details of specific entities, to comply with information privacy requirements. “Names of entities that may be provided with copies of completed Part A/Part B” refers to other entities (other than Queensland Treasury and external auditors), if any, that will be involved in reviewing completed declarations and/or drafting of related party disclosures in respect of non-Ministerial KMP. If there are no other such entities, the sentence can be revised to refer simply to Queensland Treasury (in case of Treasury ever being asked for advice about a specific scenario).
Due to paragraph 9(a)(iii) of the “related party” definition of AASB 124, in determining whether there is a transaction to declare, KMP need to consider transactions that they, their close family members and/or any entities controlled or jointly controlled by any of them, have entered into with:

- the Government reporting entity for which they are a member of KMP; and
- where that reporting entity also controls any other entities – any of those controlled entities.

Agencies therefore need to ensure this is clear to their KMP via the entities listed on the first pages of Part A and Part B.
Why you have received the accompanying declaration forms:

You have been identified by the Queensland Government entity named on first page of Part B as a member of its KMP.

“Key management personnel” (KMP) of an entity (e.g. the Queensland Government) are people with the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of that entity, directly or indirectly.

Any questions in relation to the application of the KMP concept to you, or the completion of Part A and/or Part B, should be directed to the entity that distributed these forms to you.

Why you need to complete the accompanying declaration forms:

The Financial Accountability Act 2009 requires that the published financial statements of departments and statutory bodies comply with Australian Accounting Standards.

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) has extended the scope of Australian Accounting Standard AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures (the standard) to include not-for-profit public sector entities. This is effective from 1 July 2016, and means that annual financial statements for the year ending 30 June 2017 must comply with the standard.

The standard’s objective is to ensure that information provided in an entity's financial statements highlights that the existence of, and transactions or amounts receivable/payable (including commitments) with, “related parties” may have affected the entity’s operating result and/or financial position.

For the purposes of the standard, related parties include KMP, their close family members, and entities any of those people control or jointly control. An illustration of how the related parties concept (for the purposes of this standard) applies is set out in Appendices 1 and 2.

Part A and Part B are designed to collect information from you to enable Queensland Government entities’ compliance with the standard. You will be requested to provide new declarations one or more times during each financial year in respect of periods of time you meet the KMP definition. This ensures relevant information for the full financial year is complete and collected in a timely manner. You will also be required to complete new declarations if you cease employment with your entity.
It is important that you carefully read and strictly follow the instructions and guidance contained in Parts A and B and in this guidance document, to optimise the relevance of the information provided.

**NB. Completion of Parts A and B is in addition to declarations of interests you may have or may make under the Public Service Act 2008.** Those declarations do not provide the information required for compliance with the standard. For example, the standard uses a much broader definition of “related parties” (refer to Appendices 1 and 2), and the information required by the standard is about transactions and amounts receivable from/payable to Queensland Government entities.

**What happens with the information you declare:**

Your completed Parts A and B will be stored in compliance with relevant Queensland Government policies and entity-specific policies. Part A information that you provide will only be accessed by officers from the Queensland Audit Office.

**Financial Statement Disclosures**

Transactions you declare in Part B may be disclosed in the entity’s published financial statements, in aggregate (as far as possible) as required by the standard. Not all information collected via Part B may require disclosure in those statements.

Information from financial systems that is directly associated with a related party transaction declared in Part B (e.g. amounts payable/receivable, debts written-off etc) may also be used when preparing disclosures to be included in published financial statements.

Judgement will be exercised by appropriately skilled officers and negotiated with the Queensland Audit Office, in determining which transactions and amounts receivable/payable warrant disclosure, based on the information provided.

**Information Privacy**

The *Information Privacy Act 2009* (IP Act) permits the collection and use of the personal information required by Parts A and B for the preparation of financial statements, including the disclosure of such personal information in those statements. The IP Act allows you to access declarations provided by you. Where you have declared information that identifies other people, those people may be able to access any information that concerns them under the IP Act.

**Right to Information**

The declaration is subject to the provisions of the *Right to Information Act 2009* (RTI Act), and may be disclosed by application under the RTI Act.

Where an application is received pursuant to the RTI Act, the usual decision-making processes under the RTI Act apply in determining whether or not to release the information requested.
Definitions for Identifying Related Parties (People and Entities)

**NB. The definition of “related parties” for this declaration is provided by Australian Accounting Standard AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures, and is much broader than the scope of people/entities that applies to declarations of interests made under the Public Service Act 2008.**

“Related parties” of an entity include:

- the entity’s own KMP (including the entity’s responsible Minister(s), if they meet the KMP definition);
- KMP of the entity’s parent (i.e. each Minister, as the Whole of Government (WoG) is the “parent” of Queensland Government controlled entities, and all Ministers are regarded as KMP of WoG);
- any close family members (refer below) of people in the above two groups; AND
- any entities controlled or jointly controlled (refer below) by a person from any of the above three groups.

According to the standard, “close family members” are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, you in their dealings with the [insert names of entities identified on the first page of Part B]. Close family members includes:

- your spouse or domestic partner – including married and de facto couples and civil union partnerships;
- your children or children of your spouse/domestic partner –. The term “children” applies to all children (including biological children, step-children, adopted children and children-in-law), regardless of their age and their degree of financial dependency on you or your spouse/domestic partner;
- dependants of you or your spouse/domestic partner – including family members who are financially supported by you or your spouse/domestic partner; and
- in exceptional circumstances, other close family members - refer to Appendix 2. These are other family members who would be expected to influence you, or be influenced by you, in relation to any of the entity/entities identified on the first page of Part A and Part B. Such people are likely to be family members that you are in regular contact with. This is a judgement to be made by you. In other words, if a stranger became aware of the circumstances of your relationship with that family member, is it reasonable that the stranger would conclude that your relationship with that person would bias your decision-making regarding any of the entity/entities identified on the first page of Part A and Part B? For example – influence may exist if a person is involved in a business activity or investment with another family member, or if a person has legal authority (e.g. by way of a power of attorney) to make decisions on behalf of another family member.

Appendix 2 depicts the “close family members” concept.
For the purposes of completing the tables in Parts A and B2, the following categories should be used to classify close family members or related entities:

- Myself
- My spouse/domestic partner
- My child (N.B. Minors do not need to be named provided the minor and their age is identified on the declaration form).
- My dependant
- Child of my spouse/domestic partner
- Dependant of my spouse/domestic partner
- Another close family member (where this applies, please instead enter the nature of the relationship)
- Entity controlled/jointly controlled by me
- Entity controlled/jointly controlled by my spouse/domestic partner
- Entity controlled/jointly controlled by my child
- Entity controlled/jointly controlled by my dependant
- Entity controlled/jointly controlled by child of my spouse/domestic partner
- Entity controlled/jointly controlled by dependant of my spouse/domestic partner
- Entity controlled/jointly controlled by another close family member (where this applies, please instead enter the nature of the relationship)

**Control or joint control of an entity**

In assessing whether a person controls or jointly controls an entity:

- “entity” refers to an entity of any legal form e.g. sole trader, partnership, company, trust etc;
- “control” should be regarded as existing where:
  - a person has 50% or more of the entity’s voting rights e.g. as a director, KMP, trustee, through voting rights etc; AND
  - ownership of 50% or more of the entity’s equity; and
- “joint control” exists where there is a contractually agreed sharing of control i.e. decisions about key business activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.
ILLUSTRATION OF WHO WOULD BE CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS OF A KMP
(refer to note below)

Note:
For the purposes of the “related parties” definition, any entities controlled or jointly controlled by any of these people would have the same definite/potential relationship to the KMP as applies to those people themselves.
Declaration of Related Party Information by non-Ministerial KMP

PART A - IDENTIFICATION OF YOUR RELATED PARTIES

for the period ...../...../..... to ...../...../.....

The information in this Part A will solely be used by the Queensland Audit Office to undertake its obligations under Australian Auditing Standard ASA 550 Related Parties. If this information is not obtained via this Part A, QAO may use other means to identify your related parties.

ONLY SIGN THE BELOW CERTIFICATE IF YOU HAVE PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED A FULLY COMPLETED PART A AND THE DETAILS IN YOUR LAST FULLY COMPLETED PART A REMAIN CORRECT. OTHERWISE PLEASE COMPLETE THE REST OF PART A.

Key Management Person’s certification

I, (print name below)

__________________________________________________________________________________

(insert position title below)

__________________________________________________________________________________

1. declare that I have carefully read and understood this Part A and Appendices 1 and 2 (refer to separate guidance document);

2. declare that my related parties, including close family members and any entities controlled or jointly controlled by myself or a close family member (as per Appendices 1 and 2), identified in my last fully completed Part A remain accurate and complete in respect of the abovementioned timeframe; and

3. give permission for the Queensland Audit Office to continue to access my last fully completed Part A, as outlined in the privacy statement that accompanied that declaration.

Signed:

__________________________________________________________________________________

Date: ______________/_______________/______________
PLEASE COMPLETE THE REST OF PART A IF EITHER:

- YOU HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED A FULLY COMPLETED PART A; OR
- THE DETAILS IN YOUR LAST FULLY COMPLETED PART A ARE NO LONGER COMPLETE AND ACCURATE

Please list below any entities you control or jointly control *(refer to Appendix 1 in separate guidance document)*:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship of close family member to you (please copy more blank rows including drop-down boxes, or attach separate sheet, if insufficient space)</th>
<th>Name(s)</th>
<th>Name(s) of any entities that this person controlled or jointly controlled at any time during the period this declaration covers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

“Close family members” who met that definition at any time during the period this declaration covers (refer to the categories of “close family members” in Appendix 1 in separate guidance document). Click on the text in the rows below and choose from the drop down list supplied, if completing this Part A using Microsoft Word. This information is required, regardless of whether or not that person/entity was a party to a transaction/arrangement with [insert name of agency and all controlled entities (where applicable) regardless of whether they are consolidated].

Select relationship to you
Select relationship to you
My child (include children-in-law, step-children etc)
Select relationship to you
Select relationship to you
Select relationship to you
Select relationship to you
Select relationship to you
Select relationship to you

Did you have any other family members who may influence, or be influenced by, you at any time during the period this declaration covers? If so, please also complete the details in each column below (refer to Appendices 1 and 2 in separate guidance document):
Key Management Person’s certification

I, (print name below)

__________________________________________________________________________________

(insert position title below)

__________________________________________________________________________________

1. declare that I have carefully read and understood this Part A and Appendices 1 and 2 (refer to separate guidance document);
2. declare that I have listed all my related parties (as per Appendices 1 and 2) that existed at any time during the period that this declaration covers, including close family members and any entities controlled or jointly controlled by myself or a close family member;
3. declare that, to my knowledge, the information provided in this Part A is accurate and complete;
4. declare that where I have provided information about a related party, I have advised that related party that I have declared information about them, the purposes for which that information will be used, and who may review that information (as per the below privacy statement); and
5. give permission for the disclosure of the information provided in this Part A to the Queensland Audit Office, as outlined in the below privacy statement.

Signed:

__________________________________________________________________________________

Date: _____________/___________/__________

Privacy Statement – The main purposes of the collection of information via this Part A are to assist in:

• the preparation of financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures; and
• the audit of those financial statements in accordance with Australian Auditing Standard ASA 550 Related Parties.

The collection of personal information on this Part A is authorised by the Financial Accountability Act 2009.

Information collected via this Part A will be disclosed to the [insert names of entities that may be provided with copies of completed Part A], officers of the Queensland Audit Office and/or other authorised auditors under the Auditor-General Act 2009 for the purposes of auditing the financial statements. The Queensland Auditor-General may disclose certain information collected via this form to the Crime and Corruption Commission, as permitted by the Auditor-General Act 2009. The personal information collected via this form will not be disclosed to third parties, other than those mentioned above, unless with consent or as authorised or required by law.
Declaration of Related Party Information by Non-Ministerial KMP

PART B - IDENTIFICATION OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

for the period ...../...../..... to ...../...../.....

in relation to [insert name of agency and all controlled entities (where applicable) regardless of whether they are consolidated]

PART B1 - DETERMINE EXISTENCE OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

NB. In completing Part B1:
- please ensure you also consider transactions/arrangements (including amounts payable/receivable) that commenced prior to and continued during the period of time covered by this declaration;
- whether or not cash was exchanged between the parties is irrelevant; and
- DO NOT include transactions/arrangements that apply to ordinary citizens (refer to guidance below).

“Ordinary citizen transactions”

These are transactions that form part of the usual course of business of the entity concerned, where the terms, conditions, rights, entitlements and obligations (e.g. payment charged) of the transaction are no different from those applying to any other member of the general public (or any other unrelated entity, as the case may be). For instance, if there is an exemption from payment, or a reduction in the payment, because of the related party relationship, the transaction is not an ordinary citizen transaction. Further, employment of a close family member should not be considered an ordinary citizen transaction.

Examples of ordinary citizen transactions may include:

- payment of registration fees for motor vehicles, professional registration etc;
- use of public hospital services;
- attendance at state schools;
- entry to Queensland Government events, facilities, national parks etc;
- usage of public transport;
- payment of fines, taxes and duties;
- occupation of public housing;
- payment for electricity; and
- deceased estate administration services.
1. During the period covered by this declaration, were any of your close family members (refer to Part A) employed (in a permanent, temporary, full-time or part-time capacity) with [insert names of entities entered on first page of Part B] in a position equivalent to, or above, Senior Executive Service classification? Yes | No

N.B. Where an agency is not subject to the SES classifications issued by the Public Service Commission (PSC), the agency may refer to the SES remuneration rates issued by the PSC in determining the equivalent employment positions that are significant due to their seniority/influential nature within that agency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During the period covered by this declaration, were you or any people or entities identified as your related party (refer to Part A) a counterparty to any of the following types of transactions/arrangements with [insert names of entities entered on first page of Part B]? Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Purchase/sale/transfer of goods (finished or unfinished), whether or not a price is charged, where the total value of goods under the individual contract/arrangement is $50,000 or more – regardless of the amount of payments made/received during the period of this declaration</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Purchase/sale/transfer of assets (monetary, physical, non-physical/intellectual property), whether or not a price is charged, where the total value of assets under the individual contract/arrangement is $50,000 or more – regardless of the amount of payments made/received during the period of this declaration</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Provision or receipt of services, whether or not a price is charged, where the total value of services under the individual contract/arrangement is $50,000 or more – regardless of the amount of payments made/received during the period of this declaration (e.g. contractors/consultants)</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Provision or receipt of ex gratia payments, gifts, grants/subsidies and/or other benefits (NB. “Ex gratia” means not legally due under a contract or otherwise)</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Lease of item(s) – either as lessor or lessee - whether or not a price is charged, where the total value over the term of the individual lease is $50,000 or more – regardless of the amount of payments made/received during the period of this declaration</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Provision or receipt of a licence(s) to undertake an activity or use an item, whether or not a price is charged, where the total value of the licence(s) is $50,000 or more – regardless of the amount of payments made/received during the period of this declaration</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Provision or receipt of financial assistance (e.g. loans, settlement of debts to third parties, waiver of debts, equity contributions etc – in cash and/or in kind)</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Provision or receipt of collateral, guarantees or indemnities</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Entitlements to receive interest or obligations to pay interest</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Commitment to do/provide/receive something in the future, whether or not that is subject to a future uncertain event or circumstances, where the total value under the individual future commitment is $50,000 or more</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PART B2 – PROVIDE DETAILS FOR RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS IDENTIFIED IN PART B1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of related party (include ABN if applicable)</th>
<th>Connection between you and related party</th>
<th>Queensland Government entity that is party to transaction</th>
<th>Details of transaction / arrangement (including the category in Part B1 this relates to)</th>
<th>Terms/conditions etc* #</th>
<th>Total GST inclusive amount of transactions during period of declaration (regardless of total value of entire contract/arrangement)#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| EXAMPLE ONLY to guide completion: XYZ Pty Ltd ABN: xx xxx xxx xxx | Entity controlled / jointly controlled by child of my spouse/domestic partner | Department of ABC | Provision of consultancy services for corporate review (category 4) | Tender submitted in response to public advertisement  
Cash consideration  
Amounts receivable/payable not secured | $9,900 |
* **For terms/conditions, please state:**

- whether or not the transaction / arrangement resulted from a public/open tender/advertisement process
- whether any consideration was provided/received and, if so, the nature of consideration (e.g. transfer of cash, transfer of physical asset etc)
- whether outstanding payables/receivables are secured by, or subject to, a guarantee

* **Where transaction is employment of a close family member in a position equivalent to, or above, Senior Executive Service classification, please state:**

- position title or description of role as “terms/conditions”
- position classification level and paypoint (as applicable). If more practicable, that information can be declared instead of total remuneration
Key Management Person’s certification

I, (print name below)

__________________________________________________________________________________

(insert position title below)

__________________________________________________________________________________

1. declare that I have carefully read and understood this Part B and the Appendices in the separate guidance document;

2. declare that, to my knowledge, the information provided in this Part B is accurate and complete;

3. declare that where I have provided information about a transaction of a related party, I have advised that related party that I have declared information in respect of that transaction, the purposes for which that information will be used, and who may review that information (as per the below privacy statement); and

4. give permission for the disclosure of the information provided in this declaration to the relevant entities, as outlined in the below privacy statement.

Signed: _______________________________________________________________________

Date: __________________/________________/_________________

Privacy Statement – The main purpose of the collection of information via this Part B is to assist in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures. The collection of personal information on this Part B is authorised by the Financial Accountability Act 2009.

Information collected via this Part B will be used, and may be disclosed, for the purposes of preparing disclosures to be included in published financial statements of [insert name of relevant reporting entity]. Those financial statements will be published in the entity's annual report, as required by law. Such disclosures, if significant at a Whole-of-Government level, may also be included in the Queensland Government’s published Report on State Finances.

Information collected via this Part B will be disclosed to [insert names of entities that may be provided with copies of completed Part B], and potentially officers of Queensland Treasury, as part of the process of preparing disclosures to be included in published financial statements. The information collected via this Part B will also be provided to officers from the Queensland Audit Office and/or other authorised auditors under the Auditor-General Act 2009 for the purposes of auditing the financial statements. The Queensland Auditor-General may disclose certain information collected via this Part B to the Crime and Corruption Commission, as permitted by the Auditor-General Act 2009. The personal information collected via this Part B will not be disclosed to third parties, other than those mentioned above, unless with consent or as authorised or required by law.
INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
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5C.1 APPLICATION OF BUDGETARY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

REFERENCES

➢ AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting

POLICY

• An agency is required to comply with AASB 1055 and this policy if:

➢ budgeted financial statements in respect of the agency were included in a Service Delivery Statement (SDS) as part of the annual State Budget papers for that financial year; or

➢ the agency was established by a reallocation of functions from another agency subsequent to the last SDS, and budgeted financial statements for the new agency will be included in future SDSs.

• If an agency has been established subsequent to the SDS for that financial year, but not by a reallocation of functions from another agency, it is out-of-scope of the application of AASB 1055 and this policy for that financial year only (as no budgeted statements would have been tabled in Parliament in respect of that agency).

• Where an agency controls other separate reporting entities (that are not included in the SDS budgeted figures for the agency), AASB 1055 and this policy only apply to the department or statutory body reporting entity for which budgeted financial statements are (or will be) included in an SDS (i.e. the variance analysis is to be displayed at one level only, according to the reporting entity used for general purpose financial statements where budgeted financial statements for the same reporting entity are included in the SDS).
APPLICATION GUIDANCE

AASB 1055 and this policy only apply where general purpose financial statements are prepared for a particular reporting period. Therefore, where a new agency has been allowed to defer the preparation of its first financial statements under s.44 of the FPMS, AASB 1055 and this policy only apply as from that agency’s first general purpose financial statements.

Where an agency has been abolished, AASB 1055 and this policy apply to the final financial statements of that agency.

Statutory bodies eligible to adopt Tier 2 (Reduced Disclosure) Requirements are those that do not have their financial information consolidated into whole-of-Government financial statements, and generally do not have budgeted financial statements included in the SDS. For that reason, they are effectively outside the scope of AASB 1055. However, in the rare circumstances that such a statutory body has presented its original budget to Parliament for the financial year (outside the State Budget process), it would need to comply with the requirements of AASB 1055 and this policy.

For some agencies, budgeted financial statements are included in the SDS for parts of the agency (e.g. commercialised business units) that are not reporting entities – refer to FRR 2A Basis of Financial Statement Preparation for the reporting requirements for Commercialised Business Units (CBUs) and Shared Service Providers (SSPs). As with all accounting standards, AASB 1055 only applies to reporting entities. Therefore, AASB 1055 and this policy do not apply to any part of an agency that is not itself a reporting entity.

In certain SDSs, budgeted financial statements are included for different levels of aggregation (i.e. aggregated on a different basis to reporting entities used for general purpose financial statements). In such cases, the budgeted financial statements to be used for the purposes of AASB 1055 and this policy are those that are aggregated on the same basis as the reporting entity used for the agency’s general purpose financial statements – these are generally identified in the SDS as “Reporting Entity” budgeted financial statements.
Where the SDS ‘Reporting Entity’ budgeted financial statements do not include all of the agency’s controlled entities included in audited general purpose financial statements, AASB 1055 and this policy only apply to those controlled entities included (i.e. consolidated) in the agency’s SDS ‘Reporting Entity’ budgeted financial statements.

Where an agency presents its administered items within the notes to its financial statements (consistent with the illustration in the Sunshine Department Illustrative Model Financial Statements), it is acceptable for the budget versus actual comparison for the administered items to also be presented in the same format.

5C.2 PRESENTATION OF ORIGINAL BUDGET INFORMATION

REFERENCES

- AASB 1055 *Budgetary Reporting*

POLICY

- Agencies required to comply with AASB 1055 and this policy must present the original budgeted figures from the SDS for that financial year for the same reporting entity (subject to the below exceptions re subsequent machinery-of-Government (moG) changes and new/abolished agencies).

- Subject to paragraph 6(e) of AASB 1055, the budgeted figures to be displayed for the agency, along with a comparison to actual results and explanations of major variances, are those in the SDS:
  - Controlled Income Statement;
  - Controlled Balance Sheet (in respect of equity, agencies must display the variance analysis at the level of total equity only); and
  - Controlled Cash Flow Statement.
• Subject to paragraph 7(a) of AASB 1055, the budgeted figures to be displayed for the agency, along with a comparison to actual results and explanations of major variances, are those in the SDS:
   Administered Income Statement; and
   Administered Balance Sheet (however, agencies are not to include a variance analysis for administered equity).

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Agencies may elect to present the original budgeted figures required by AASB 1055 and this policy either on the face of the main financial statements or within the notes.

5C.3 USE OF ALTERNATE BUDGETS TO ORIGINAL BUDGET

REFERENCES
   AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting

POLICY

• Where an agency has been established by a reallocation of functions from another agency subsequent to the SDS for that financial year, the figures in the SDS column headed “Adjusted Budget” in the following year’s SDS must be used.

• Where a department has been otherwise affected by a moG change since publication of the SDS for that financial year but continues to exist (with or without being renamed), the figures in the SDS column headed “Adjusted Budget” in the following year’s SDS must be used instead of the original SDS budget figures.

• Where an agency is abolished, original SDS budget figures must be used for the full financial year (i.e. unadjusted with no allocation) in the final financial statements of the abolished agency.
Subject to the above exceptions for subsequent moG changes and new/abolished agencies, for the variance analysis itself:

- agencies are NOT to use revised budget figures in place of original budget figures (paragraph 9 of AASB 1055 explains the meaning of “original budget”); and
- agencies are NOT to present revised budget figures in addition to original budget figures.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

For the purposes of this policy, a machinery-of-Government change means a reallocation of Government functions between departments that is in accordance with a specific Departmental Arrangements Notice.

Treasury acknowledges that AASB 1055 requires budgetary reporting to be based on comparisons to original budget figures. However, where a moG change has impacted on an agency original budgeted figures in that SDS generally no longer serve as a useful basis to compare to actual results (as acknowledged in paragraph BC16 of AASB 1055). Therefore, on the grounds of qualitative materiality, this policy requires replacement of original budget figures with “Adjusted Budget” figures in certain circumstances – refer to the above policies. In those circumstances, the basis of the budget figures disclosed should be explained by footnote to the “Adjusted Budget” columns.

Similarly, where a new agency is established during the financial year as a result of a reallocation of functions from another agency, and the new agency is included in the next SDS, its budgeted statements in that SDS will display figures in the “Adjusted Budget” column (in respect of the functions that have been reallocated during the year). Such “Adjusted Budget” figures effectively represent original budget figures for such agencies.

Any new agencies established during the financial year - but not from a reallocation of functions from another agency - and included in the next SDS will not display figures in the “Adjusted Budget” column in their budgeted financial statements.
those circumstances, for the first financial year only, such agencies are effectively out-of-scope of AASB 1055 and this policy.

For the application of this policy, figures in the SDS budgeted financial statements reported as “Adjusted Budget” are not to be impacted by non-moG adjustments. It is acknowledged that Adjusted Budget figures may be difficult to compute, particularly for the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows, where a moG change occurs part way through a financial year. In these circumstances, the Adjusted Budget figures should be calculated on a “best endeavours” basis.

For an abolished agency, this policy requires that the original SDS budgeted income statement, balance sheet and statement of cash flows is to be presented unadjusted in the final financial statements, covering the full financial year as set down in the SDS. This reflects the only pre-abolition published budget tabled in parliament. Abolished agencies are still required by FRR 5C.4 to provide an explanation of variances between their actual financial results and the budgeted financial statements – however the extent of these explanations will depend on the abolition circumstances. Abolished agencies should refer to the policy and guidance in FRR 5C.4

As required by this policy, where functions of an abolished agency are transferred to another agency, the recipient agency will include the budgetary impact of the transferred function within its “Adjusted Budget” in the following year’s SDS.

Most of the policies in this FRR 5C assume the usual timeframe of the SDS being published in June each year (i.e. prior to reporting date). If the timing of the annual State Budget changes in any year (e.g. if the SDS will not be published prior to the audited financial statements being certified by management), Treasury will assess the circumstances and develop an alternative approach to deal with those specific circumstances, if necessary.
The following table illustrates the type of note explanations that agencies may consider using in these situations (alongside the format illustrated in the Sunshine Department model financial statements.)

**Scenario 1 - New agency established by reallocation of functions from another agency:**

The department was created on [Notice commencement date] 20xx to assume certain responsibilities previously undertaken by the Department of ABC as outlined in [insert note number here]. These figures represent the budgeted figures for 20xx-xy, as published in the latest Service Delivery Statement tabled in Parliament.

**Scenario 2 – Continuing department impacted by moG change:**

On [Notice commencement date] 20xx, certain responsibilities were transferred to the department from the Department of ABC and the Department of UVW. Details of the transfer are outlined in [insert note number here]. As required by Queensland Treasury policy under such circumstances, the budget figures used in this comparison represent the Adjusted Budget figures for the financial year, as published in the latest Service Delivery Statement tabled in Parliament. The original budget figures in the previous Service Delivery Statement no longer serve as a useful basis to compare to the department’s actual results.

**Scenario 3 - Agency abolished:**

On [Notice commencement date], certain responsibilities were transferred to the Department of UVW following abolition of the [department/statutory body] as outlined in [insert note number here]. As required by Queensland Treasury policy under such circumstances, the budget figures used in these final financial statements reflect the unadjusted, original budget for the full financial year as published in the latest Service Delivery Statement tabled in Parliament. The explanation of major variances between year-to-date actuals and original budget covers the abolition of the [department/statutory body] and other materially identifiable variations not connected to the abolition. Refer to note xx for information about abolition of the [department/statutory body] and the assets and liabilities transferred to Department of UVW.
5C.4 EXPLANATION AND DISCLOSURE OF BUDGET VARIANCES

REFERENCES

- AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting

POLICY

- The comparison between budgeted financial statements and actual results is to be presented at the level of financial statement line items, setting out the following information:
  - original budgeted figures as published in the SDS (subject to the exceptions for moG changes and newly established agencies described above);
  - actual results; and
  - the dollar amount of any budget to actual variance.

- For the purpose of applying AASB 1055 and this policy, explanations of major variances are not required for any immaterial line items in the audited financial statements. Materiality for this purpose is to be assessed in accordance with FRR 2B Materiality.
  - Subject to the line item's materiality, explanations must be provided, at a minimum, for the following variances that are larger than 5% of the budgeted figure for:
    - employee expenses (Statement of Comprehensive Income);
    - supplies and services (Statement of Comprehensive Income);
    - payments for property, plant & equipment (Statement of Cash Flows); and
    - for all other material line items - variances larger than 10% of the budgeted figure.
• Explanations of major variances must include the following information:
  - the specific transaction(s) and/or balance(s) that the variance relates to (including quantification, where possible); and
  - the underlying cause of the variance.

• For an abolished agency’s final financial statements, explanations of major variances must include materially identifiable variances that are due to a reason other than the abolishment of the agency.

• Agencies are not to include corresponding information for the comparative year.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Variance analysis and explanations of major variances

Consistent with paragraphs 6 and 7 of AASB 1055, for the variance analysis the line items of the budgeted financial statements (from the SDS) need to be aligned with the classification of line items of the corresponding actual financial statements. Where there is a classification difference, agencies must reclassify the budgeted figures accordingly. Examples of line items for which this would be necessary include:

• losses on sale/revaluation/impairment of assets (for the Statement of Comprehensive Income); and
• the various GST cash flow line items (for the Statement of Cash Flows).

Where a major variance between a budgeted figure amount and the corresponding actual is attributable to more than one reason, agencies are to exercise judgement in identifying and disclosing those reasons (both positive and negative) that most substantively explain the overall major variance.

Although there is to be no substitution of original budget figures (subject to the exceptions for subsequent moG changes or newly established agencies), revised
budget figures may be appropriate to refer to as part of narrative explanations of major variances between the original budgeted figures and actual results.

**Abolished Agencies**

For agencies abolished part way through a financial year, allocating a portion of the original SDS budget to compare to the actual year-to-date results is not practical to provide meaningful explanations of individual variances at the line item level. Consequently, this policy requires abolished agencies to present a comparison of their actual year to date results with the original, unadjusted SDS presented to parliament.

The intent of the budget to actual variance explanations for an abolished agency is that the explanations disclosed convey meaningful information in the context of the abolition. While abolition will ordinarily be the substantive reason used by abolished agencies to explain variances between original budget and audited actuals, the explanation of variances would also include those that are obviously due to a reason(s) other than the abolition. The following circumstances are examples of such non-abolition variances:

- where actual year-to-date revenue and/or expenditure incurred for the part-year already exceeds the full year original budgeted item at abolition date.

- Where the proportion of actual expenditure for a line item relative to its original budget is significantly more or less than the proportion of actual to budgeted results for other line items. For example, an agency might be abolished halfway through a financial year. If 80% or more of the budget for supplies and services expenditure was already expended compared to other line items that were 40-50% expended against original budgeted amounts, it would be evident that the actual to budget variance for supplies and services was caused by factor(s) other than the abolishment of the agency.

- A significant revaluation of property, plant and equipment occurred post original budget
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this FRR is to provide guidance to agencies (as grantors) when assessing the financial reporting of and disclosure for service concession arrangements in the absence of a specific Australian Accounting Standard that deals with the subject.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has specified the accounting requirements for the operators only in IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements.

The International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) approved IPSAS 32 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor in September 2011 for application to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. Note that Australian public sector reporting entities are not required to comply with announcements made from the IPSASB.

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) issued AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors in July 2017, for application to reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 (new effective date as amended by AASB 2018-5). Until AASB 1059 comes into effect, agencies shall continue to apply the guidance in this FRR.

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.

Existing Queensland Arrangements for the provision of Public Infrastructure by Other Entities, contained in Appendix 1, provides summarised details on some existing service concession arrangements in Queensland and how they are generally accounted for.
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5D.1 ACCOUNTING FOR SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

REFERENCES

- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment
- AASB 117 Leases
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- AASB 138 Intangible Assets
- Interpretation 12 Service Concession Arrangements
- Interpretation 129 Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Departments and statutory bodies are required to apply applicable Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations relevant to the individual arrangements concerned. In the absence of an Australian Accounting Standard that specifically applies to a transaction, agencies must use their judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy. AASB 108 paragraph 10 provides further information on this issue.

In making their judgement, agencies are to refer to the following in descending order (paragraphs 11 and 12 of AASB 108):

i) the requirements in Australian Accounting Standards dealing with similar and related issues;

ii) the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (the Framework);

iii) the most recent pronouncements of other standard setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to Australia in developing accounting standards;

iv) other accounting literature; and

v) accepted industry practices (but only to the extent that iii), iv) and v) do not conflict with Australian Accounting Standards or the Framework.)
Queensland Treasury’s position in relation to Interpretation 12 is as follows:

- Interpretation 12 gives guidance on the **accounting by operators** for service concession arrangements. It does **not** address the accounting by grantors (i.e. governments).

- Mirror accounting for service concession arrangements where grantors mirror the accounting treatment adopted by operators, will not be supported by Queensland Treasury without the agency first undertaking a thorough review of the individual circumstances of the transaction and such accounting treatment is demonstrated to reflect the substance of the arrangement.

- Mirror accounting of Interpretation 12 for a service concession arrangement assumes the grantor both controls and directly benefits from the infrastructure asset and therefore requires it to recognise the infrastructure asset that forms part of the concession arrangement on its Statement of Financial Position.

  - An asset is recognised in the financial statements of an entity when it controls (among other criteria) the future economic benefits flowing from the asset.

- Mirror accounting often does not reflect the substance of a service concession arrangement from the grantor’s perspective. That is, the purpose of such arrangements is primarily to transfer the rights and obligations relating to the asset under the service concession arrangement to the operator.

Queensland Treasury’s position in relation to IPSAS 32 is as follows:

- IPSAS 32 gives guidance on the **accounting by grantors** for service concession arrangements. When accounting for service concession arrangements, the standard uses an approach that is consistent with that used for the operator’s accounting in Interpretation 12. That is, the grantor recognises a service concession arrangement asset it controls.

- Adoption of IPSAS 32 when accounting for service concession arrangements will not be supported by Queensland Treasury without the agency first
undertaking a thorough review of the individual circumstances of the transaction and such accounting treatment is demonstrated to reflect the substance of the arrangement.

In the absence of a specific, currently applicable accounting standard, agencies should account for the arrangement based on the substance of the transaction and the contract terms. For example:

- The agency may determine that it has obtained a right to use the asset in return for the series of payments, in which case the transaction is accounted for as a lease under AASB 117.
- The agency may determine that it owns the asset outright and is in substance acquiring the asset through a financing arrangement, the transaction would then be accounted for as PP&E under AASB 116 and a financial liability under AASB 9.
- The agency may determine that it does not control the asset and does not have a corresponding liability.

The Appendix to this FRR provides information on different types of service concession arrangements which may assist agencies in developing an accounting position for their transactions.

**AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors**

The AASB issued AASB 1059 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors* in July 2017. Initially applicable to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, the effective date of the standard has been deferred to commence on 1 January 2020 (following amendments to AASB 1059 by AASB 2018-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Deferral of AASB 1059*). Queensland Treasury does not permit AASB 1059 to be early adopted by Queensland Government Agencies, therefore, AASB 1059 will apply to service concession arrangements from the 2020-21 financial year onwards. For 2018-19 and 2019-20 financial years, agencies should continue to apply the requirements and guidance of this FRR to all service concession arrangements currently in existence.

Refer to FRR 1A for details and transitional considerations of the new standard.
Accounting for Costs Incurred by Departments Prior to Signing of Binding Contracts

In the development stages of any service concession arrangement, costs will be incurred by departments prior to knowing conclusively:

- if the project will proceed;
- the ultimate project and/or service delivery method;
- if an asset will be created; and if so,
- if the public sector purchaser will control the benefits embodied in the asset.

Guidance material for Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) is available on the Treasury web site for Project assessment framework at:


Note that the method of delivering the project and/or service and whether a project will result in an asset of an agency is unlikely to be known prior to the signing of binding contracts.

Initial Project Costs

All initial project costs incurred prior to contract/agreement signing should generally be expensed unless Government has made a commitment (e.g. via a Cabinet decision) to construct an infrastructure asset, no matter the ultimate project and/or method of service delivery. In this instance, the preliminary project costs may be capitalised if they qualify as an element of the total cost of an asset.

Once the project and/or service delivery method is endorsed by Government and the infrastructure asset is to be relinquished under a service concession arrangement, any initial project costs previously capitalised may need to be written off.

Examples of initial project costs may include (but not be limited to) project team employee costs, accommodation costs for the project team, external commercial advisory and legal costs, technical or design costs, and development of publications for consultation or bidding processes.
Construction Costs

There may be times when the Government commences the construction of an infrastructure asset prior to the final project and/or service delivery method being agreed to by Government. That is, Government has made a commitment (e.g. via a Cabinet decision) to construct an infrastructure asset no matter the ultimate project and/or method of service delivery.

In such circumstances, the agency incurring costs in relation to the construction of such an infrastructure asset (or related assets) is to assume that the public sector will be delivering the project (i.e. Government will construct and operate – ‘traditional’ delivery) until such time as Government makes a decision on the ultimate delivery option.

During this initial construction period, some items may also be purchased for the project or to support the ultimate service delivery which, by their nature, qualify as an asset and should be capitalised.

Costs in relation to infrastructure assets under construction should be recognised as Work in Progress (WIP) assets.

Examples of project capital costs may include (but not be limited to) cost of acquiring land, plant and equipment, and costs incurred in the construction of infrastructure assets, including site preparation.
5D.2 DISCLOSURES FOR SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

REFERENCES

➢ Interpretation 129 Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures

POLICY

• The following minimum information for service concession arrangements must be included within the disclosures required by Interpretation 129:

  (a) The duration and key features;

  (b) The names of the other entities involved;

  (c) A description and value of the assets relinquished or acquired and the liabilities incurred, distinguishing between those recognised and not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position e.g. land/property donated to another entity; rights to use land/property; guarantees and indemnities provided; obligations to pay availability and/or service charges; rights to receive facilities and/or services; and rights to operate in a restricted market or to levy user charges;

  (d) The nature and amount of any revenues and expenses recognised upon entering the arrangement;

  (e) The nature, amount and timing of commitments for the transfer of non-current assets and lump sum payments to be made in the future;

  (f) In addition to any disclosures required under an applicable accounting standard, the total fixed and variable cash flows, where determinable, under the entire arrangement presented separately on a contractual basis (i.e. undiscounted), and classified into
the following time bands according to the time expected to elapse from the reporting date to their expected date of payment:

- within twelve months;
- twelve months or longer and not longer than five years;
- longer than five years and not longer than ten years;
- longer than ten years; and

(g) The major assumptions used in determining variable cash flows for item (f).

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

In the absence of a specific accounting standard for service concession arrangements, Interpretation 129 Service Concession Arrangements outlines the disclosure requirements for both grantors and operators entering such arrangements.

On completion, many PPPs (or components of a PPP) that are recognised on balance sheet are accounted for by the grantor as either a finance lease under AASB 117 or as PP&E under AASB 116. In those circumstances, the relevant disclosure requirements in AASB 117 or AASB 116 apply.

However, there may be other payments under an arrangement that is not subject to capitalisation (e.g. operating cost elements) or for leased assets that are not yet complete and available for use (i.e. no lease asset or lease liability has been recognised at the reporting date). Therefore, the disclosure of cash flows required by this FRR is intended to provide holistic information on the total cash flows arising under the whole arrangement. This may result in overlap with figures disclosed in respect of certain elements of the arrangement in accordance with a specific accounting standard.
APPENDIX 1  EXISTING QUEENSLAND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE BY OTHER ENTITIES

The State (as grantor) has entered into a number of service concession arrangements with private sector entities (the operators) to give the public access to major economic and social assets/facilities in Queensland.

These service concession arrangements can, generally, be classified into two broad categories¹:

**Economic infrastructure arrangements**

Economic infrastructure arrangements involve the delivery and operation of economic infrastructure whereby the third-party users (i.e. end users) pay for use of the infrastructure asset directly to the operator (often within a regulated payment framework) over the life of the contract. This is sometimes referred to as a ‘demand-risk (i.e. patronage) transfer payment model’.

The characteristics of these arrangements include:

- The operator is generally compensated for the upgrade, construction or acquisition of infrastructure assets by the grantor granting the operator the right to earn revenue from third-party users of the asset.

- The grantor may also be required to pay an upfront payment in order to make the project more commercially attractive to a potential operator (e.g. a ‘gap or subsidy’ payment) or to compensate the operator for contract works undertaken on State owned assets (e.g. returned works). Other than an upfront payment, the grantor will generally have no additional rights (other than the right to the residual interest in the infrastructure asset) or other obligations in relation to the infrastructure asset.

- In the event of a default by the operator or extended force majeure (i.e. where neither party is at fault), these types of service concession arrangements have generally been structured in such a way that if the asset was handed back to

¹ National Public Private Partnership Policy and Guidelines, Infrastructure Australia (an Australian Government entity)
the State early, the State would have no obligation to compensate the operator.

Examples of service concession arrangements that involve economic infrastructure assets include water treatment and supply facilities, motorways, car parks, tunnels, bridges, airports and telecommunication networks.

In Queensland, economic infrastructure arrangement assets have generally not been recognised in the financial statements of the grantor/department. This approach has been adopted on the basis the grantor department cannot demonstrate control over the infrastructure asset, nor does it receive any future economic benefits from the asset over the concession period.

- That is, the grantor department does not fully control the infrastructure asset, the services the operator must provide, nor does it control the ‘price’ third parties pay for the use of the infrastructure asset, albeit the State may impose some contractual restrictions on the price that the operator may charge end users.

- In relation to the State’s intangible right to the residual interest in the infrastructure asset at the end of the concession period, such rights have not been recognised by the grantor department at the start of the concession period because the recognition criteria under AASB 138 have not been and are generally unlikely to be met.

  i) The probability test that future economic benefits attributable to the economic infrastructure asset will eventually flow to the grantor department after a long-term concession period (e.g. 30 to 40 years) would be difficult to satisfy at the start of the concession period. For instance, consideration would need to be given to the likely:

  - existence and physical condition of the asset for years out (i.e. damage, destruction or obsolescence, etc.);
  - change in government policy position over the long-term concession period; and
  - change in operator circumstances over the long-term concession period.
ii) Unless specifically identified under the economic concession arrangement, neither the cost nor the fair value of the right to the residual interest in the infrastructure asset would be reliably measurable at the start of the concession period. Without a specified, upfront value for the residual interest being agreed in the contract, uncertainties surrounding the condition, existence and relevant discount rates over the long-term concession period render reliable measurement difficult to achieve.

- Additionally, there is currently no authoritative Australian Accounting Standard or Interpretation that specifically considers accounting for economic infrastructure service concession arrangements by grantors.

AASB 1059 will be applicable to some economic infrastructure arrangements, resulting in them being recognised on balance sheet from 2020-21 onwards. Refer to FRR 1A for details about the upcoming standard AASB 1059.

**Social infrastructure arrangements**

Social infrastructure arrangements involve the delivery and operation of social infrastructure whereby the grantor pays for the third-party (i.e. community) use of the infrastructure asset through regular service payments to the operator over the life of the contract. Generally, the grantor pays an ongoing service payment to the operator regardless of the level of patronage of the social infrastructure asset as long as the asset is ‘available for use’. This is sometimes referred to an ‘availability payment model’.

The characteristics of these arrangements include:

- The grantor pays regular service payments to the operator and such payments generally include:
  
i) a capital component – compensation for the upgrade, construction or acquisition of infrastructure assets; and
ii) an operating component – compensating the operator to operate and maintain the infrastructure asset.

- In the event of a default by the operator or extended force majeure (i.e. where neither party is at fault), these types of service concession arrangements have generally been structured in such a way that if the asset was handed back to the State early, the State would have an obligation to compensate the operator.

Examples of service concession arrangements that involve social infrastructure include hospitals, TAFEs, schools, public transport and correctional facilities.

In Queensland, social infrastructure arrangements have generally been accounted for as either leases in accordance with AASB 117 or as acquisitions of infrastructure assets in accordance with AASB 116.

- Where the asset is owned by the operator throughout the concession period and the grantor has a right to use the assets for that period, the arrangement is considered a lease. Generally, the grantor accepts substantially all of the risks and rewards in relation to the infrastructure assets, and is paying for it over the concession period. Therefore, the grantor recognises a leased asset and a finance lease liability at the commencement of the lease.

- Where the grantor owns the infrastructure assets throughout the concession period, there is in substance a financed purchase arrangement. The grantor recognises the infrastructure asset (PP&E) and a financial liability. In this case, the asset and liability are recognised progressively during construction.

- Whether treated as a lease or an acquisition, the grantor effectively recognises the capital value of the underlying infrastructure asset and also recognises a corresponding liability for the future capital payments. The assets are then depreciated over their useful lives. The liabilities are amortised over the concession period in line with the payment by the grantor (to the operator) of the capital element of the service payments.
It is important to note, however, that there will be instances where a service concession arrangement will have characteristics from both of the above types of arrangements. For example, there will be situations where there will be sharing of demand/patronage risk between the operator and the grantor.

Examples of arrangements that are not service concession arrangements include an entity outsourcing the operation of its internal services (e.g. employee cafeteria, building maintenance, and accounting or information technology functions).
FRR 5E  Commitments

INTRODUCTION

Policy items, indicated by shaded bold print, form the Minimum Reporting Requirements (MRRs) referred to in sections 42(1) and 43(1) of the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009 (FPMS). These are mandatory for departments. Statutory bodies must also have regard to these requirements and apply them where they are considered relevant in the circumstances.

Application Guidance, indicated by plain text under the “Application Guidance” sub-headings, provides support on interpreting and applying the mandatory policy items and other matters.
5E.1 DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMITMENTS

REFERENCES

- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
- AASB 116 Property Plant and Equipment
- AASB 117 Leases
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- AASB 138 Intangible Assets
- AASB 140 Investment Properties

POLICY

- Commitments required to be disclosed by applicable accounting standards must be shown in total for each class of commitment in the following time bands according to the time that is expected to elapse from the reporting date to their expected date of settlement:
  - Within twelve months
  - twelve months or longer and not longer than five years; and
  - longer than five years

- The value of commitments disclosed must be inclusive of any GST that will not be recouped by the agency.

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

Commitments

Q-Fleet lease agreements generally in the form of Memoranda of Understanding with Government agencies are, in the majority of instances, uniform agreements which are cancellable. As such, cancellable Q-Fleet leases are not to be included as part of non-cancellable operating lease commitments.