GRAP Update
13 May 2022

Disclaimer

The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the individual. Official positions of the ASB on accounting matters are determined only after extensive due process and deliberation.

Overview of today's session

- GRAP Reporting Framework 2021/22 and beyond.
- Applying substance over form – what does it mean?
- The effect of past decisions on materiality.
- Preliminary results from the review of GRAP 24.

Overview of today's session

- New FAQs.
- Overview of new Exposure Drafts.
- What's new internationally?

Reporting Framework for 31 March 2022 and beyond

Reporting Framework 2021/22

- Effective for period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.
- Added Directive 14 on *The Application of Standards of GRAP by Public Entities that Apply IFRS Standards*
  - Applicable to entities that apply IFRS Standards in accordance with Directive 12

Reporting Framework 2022/23

- Effective for period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.
- Added IGRAP 21 on *The Effect of Past Decisions on Materiality.* Although only effective 1 April 2023, earlier adoption is encouraged.

IFRS not to be applied

Topic	IPSAS	ASB process
Fair Value Measurement (IFRS 13)	ED 77 on *Measurement*	Wait for IPSASB to complete (likely 2024-26 work programme)
Regulatory Deferral Accounts (IFRS 14)	No equivalent	Following IASB project
Revenue from Contracts with Customers (IFRS 15)	ED 70 on *Revenue with Performance Obligations*	Wait for IPSASB to complete (likely after 2026)
Leases (IFRS 16)	IPSAS 43 on *Leases*	Wait for Phase II to be completed
Insurance (IFRS 17)	No equivalent	Assessing impact locally

IPSAS <u>not to be</u> applied

Topic	ASB process
Financial instruments [IPSAS 28-30 and 41]	Apply GRAP 104 on *Financial Instruments*
Public Sector Combinations [IPSAS 40]	Apply GRAP 105, 106 and 107 on transfers of functions and mergers
Social benefits [IPSAS 42]	Retain current accounting policies. ASB does not support “general approach” in IPSAS 42. Project initiated to develop Standard of GRAP on social benefits.
Amendments to IPSAS 19 for collective and individual services	Retain current accounting policies. ASB will assess accounting once IPSAS on transfer expenses complete.

Effective dates of new Standards approved

Effective dates of new Standards

Topic	Effective date	Adoption arrangements
Amendments to GRAP 1 on *Presentation of Financial Statements*	1 April 2023	Early adopt amendments
Improvements to Standards of GRAP (2021)	1 April 2023	Early adopt amendments (per Standard)
Guideline on Accounting for Landfill Sites	Effective date of Improvements, particularly improvement to GRAP 17 on *Property, Plant and Equipment*	
GRAP 104 on *Financial Instruments*	1 April 2025	Early adoption of <u>entire Standard</u> permitted
GRAP 25 on *Employee Benefits*	Proposed 1 April 2023 (Likely 1 April 2024)	Early adoption of <u>entire Standard</u> permitted

Newly published

Newly published

Topic	Applicable date
Review Report on Directive 12 on *The Selection of an Appropriate Reporting Framework by Public Entities*	Not applicable Affected public entities (and auditors) to review findings
Fact Sheet on Directive 12	Not applicable
Research Paper on *The Desktop Review of Cash Flow Statements Presented in the Financial Statements*	Not applicable Entities (and auditors) to review findings
Review Report on *Presentation of Budget Information in The Financial Statements*	Not applicable Entities (and auditors) to review findings
Fact Sheet on *Preparing AFS on a basis other than going concern*	Not applicable

Applying economic substance over legal form

What does applying substance over form mean?

- Applying substance over form is linked to the objective of financial reporting.
- Objective of financial reporting is to provide users of the financial statements to:
  - Hold entities accountable.
  - Make financial and other economic decisions.

What does applying substance over form mean?

- Users need information about economic or other phenomena.
- Information should be relevant, a faithful representation, timely, verifiable, comparable and understandable.
- Faithful representation means information should complete, neutral and free from error.

What does applying substance over form mean?

- Faithful representation means that the information in the financial statements appropriately reflects the "economic or other phenomena" underlying transactions.
- Financial statements are prepared using "Standards of GRAP" and not a legislative framework.

What does applying substance over form mean?

- As a result, entities account for transactions or other events using “economic substance” and not only “legal form”.

What are typical examples?

Area	Substance over form
Assets	Control of economic benefits and service potential, not legal title/ownership.
Equity and liabilities	“Puttable instruments”. Preference shares.
Liabilities	Advances to other entities that are not repayable.
Classification of arrangements	Principal-agent arrangements. Control relationships.

What are we doing in practice?

- Preparers not applying substance over form…why not?
  - Knowledge of the concept.
  - Applying judgement is difficult.
  - Idea that legislation/contracts need to be the same as accounting outcome.
  - Court ruling.

Way forward?

- ASB staff will work to raise awareness of the concept and related issues over next quarter.
- Be mindful when preparing financial statements.

The effect of past decisions on materiality

Background

- Guideline on *The Application of Materiality to Financial Statements* issued in 2018.
- Respondents to draft raised commented on past practices in applying materiality.
- Historically required to keep record where "alternative accounting treatments" applied.
- View that needed to assess if effect could become material over time.

Background

- Board agreed to review GRAP 3 as a separate project + identify if guidance needed.
- Based on review, agreed to issue Interpretation.

Problem statement

Problem statement

- GRAP 3 on *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* used to develop accounting policies.
- Accounting policies in the Standards of GRAP should be applied, except when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

Problem statement

- This means that entities can apply “alternative accounting treatments” to the recognition and measurement of items.
- Some typical examples…

Problem statement

- Expensing of immaterial items that meet the definition of an asset. E.g. expensing low value assets that meet the definition of PPE.
- Expensing transaction costs that are immaterial to an asset. E.g. transactions costs incurred to originate financial instruments measured at amortised cost.

Problem statement

- Classifying assets differently even though they meet the definition of certain types of assets. E.g. immaterial heritage assets accounted for as PPE, servitudes recognised as part of PPE rather than intangible assets.

Problem statement

- Entities applied alternative accounting treatments in the past + were required to keep record of transactions/items.
- View that needed to assess if effect of applying these treatments became material over time.
- If yes, retrospective adjustments required.

Principles of IGRAP 21 The Effect of Past Decisions on Materiality

Scope of IGRAP 21

- Deals with the application of materiality for recognition and measurement.
- Materiality + application to presentation and disclosure dealt with in GRAP 1 on *Presentation of Financial Statements.*

Two key issues addressed in IGRAP 21

#1 Do past decisions about materiality affect future reporting periods?

#2 Is applying an “alternative accounting treatment” an error, or a departure from the Standards of GRAP?

Issue #1 – Do past decisions about materiality affect future reporting periods?

Do past decisions affect future reporting periods?

- Materiality is assessed during a reporting period and at reporting date.
- Decisions about, and assessments of, materiality are period specific.
- No effect on future periods unless an errors occurred.

Do past decisions affect future reporting periods?

To answer question raised…

- Retrospective changes only made when (a) change in accounting policy, or (b) an error was made.
- Changing from an accounting treatment to a GRAP accounting policy is not a change in policy.
- Alternative treatments not errors, unless certain circumstance exist.

Do past decisions affect future reporting periods?

To answer question raised…

- Retrospective changes limited to situations when an error is made by an entity in assessing materiality.

Accounting treatments and accounting policies

Entities can have:

- Alternative accounting treatments = immaterial items.
- Accounting policies based on Standards of GRAP = material items.

Accounting treatments and accounting policies

Accounting treatments and accounting policies applied:

- Based on materiality during the reporting period and at reporting date.
- Using all relevant facts and circumstances at date materiality assessed.
- Applied consistently to similar items, transactions and events.

Accounting treatments and accounting policies

Accounting treatments and accounting policies applied:

- Materiality determined quantitatively and qualitatively.
- Considering effect on individual items, as well as collectively.
- Assessment considers effect on both current as well as future reporting periods (based on available information.

Issue #1 - Examples

Example 1

Metropolitan Municipality A applies materiality to decide which items of computer equipment should be recognised as assets in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on *Property, Plant and Equipment* (GRAP 17). Computer equipment comprises (a) computer peripherals such as printers, screens, keyboards; and (b) high value computer equipment such as tablets, laptops, and servers. Computer equipment is mainly used for administrative purposes.

Example 1 (contd.)

The municipality considers the nature, and value of computer equipment both individually and collectively, in determining materiality. The municipality determines that the effect of not capitalising computer peripherals in accordance with GRAP 17, even if considered collectively, is likely to have an immaterial effect on the financial statements both now and in the future.

Example 1 (contd.)

Based on this assessment, the municipality develops:

- Criteria identifying what is considered a computer peripheral based on the nature of the item using qualitative materiality.
- A quantitative materiality threshold which indicates that computer peripherals with an individual cost of less than R5 000 are immaterial and should be expensed in the year of purchase.
- An policy indicating that items that are either not “computer peripherals” and items that have an individual cost of more than R5 000, should be capitalised as assets in terms of GRAP 17.

Example 1 (contd.)

Analysis

- In this scenario, the municipality acquires a range of similar items that are classified as “computer equipment”. This could result in individual items of computer equipment (the computer peripherals) with a value of less than R5 000 being expensed, and individual items of computer equipment with a value of more than R5 000 being capitalised.
- The alternative accounting treatment or accounting policy is applied consistently to all similar items in the same category of assets. The accounting will however depend on the materiality of each individual item.

Example 1 (contd.)

- The municipality would have both an accounting policy and an alternative accounting treatment and apply these based on materiality. This would be applicable to both the current and subsequent reporting periods.
- The municipality would need to determine the threshold at a low enough level to ensure that the effect of the cumulative expensing of individual items in the current and future reporting periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements – either in part or when taken as a whole.

Example 2

College A develops a materiality threshold for the acquisition of computer equipment. Computer equipment comprises (a) computer peripherals such as printers, screens, keyboards, and external cameras and microphones; and (b) other computer equipment such as desktop computers, laptops, servers, and 3D printers. The College mainly offers IT related qualifications and most computer equipment acquired is used by students in its computer labs.

Example 2 (contd.)

Given the volume and use of the computer equipment by students, computer equipment is an integral part of the College's infrastructure and service delivery. The College determines that while the value of individual items of computer equipment – including some computer peripherals - are immaterial, the collective (aggregate) value of all computer equipment is material. As a result, the College decides that all computer equipment should be recognised in accordance with GRAP 17 because of its collective materiality.

Issue #2 – Are alternative accounting treatments errors or departures?

Can accounting treatments be errors or departures?

- GRAP 3 allows entities to not apply the Standards to immaterial items.
- As a result, applying alternative treatments is not a departure and not an error.
- Errors arise when…

Errors can arise…

1. Immaterial items are omitted from the financial statements.
2. Inappropriate accounting treatment applied because of a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information that was available or could reasonably have been expected to be used.

Errors can arise…

3. Alternative accounting treatment is applied to achieve a particular presentation in the financial statements.
4. An incorrect assessment of materiality is made resulting in material transactions accounted for as immaterial transactions.

GRAP 3 applies to errors.

Issue #2 - Examples

Example 3

Using the same facts as in Example 1.

Background

Year 1

The total value of computer peripherals acquired during the year with an individual cost of less than R5 000 amounted to R100 000 and was recognised as an expense. The total value of computer peripherals and other computer equipment acquired with an individual value of more than R5 000 amounted to R4 million and was recognised as property, plant and equipment.

Example 3 (contd.)

<u>Year 2</u>

The municipality establishes a major, high-tech call centre to respond to service delivery, finance and other related queries from the public. This results in a significant investment in new computer equipment of all types (both computer peripherals and other computer equipment). The establishment of the call centre means that the municipality needs to reconsider its assessment of materiality for computer equipment.

Example 3 (contd.)

Year 2

Given the nature and volume of computer equipment acquired during the year, as well as expected purchases in subsequent reporting periods, the municipality revises its criteria and materiality threshold to indicate that only certain items of computer equipment with a value of R3 000 or less can be expensed. The result is that some items that either by their nature or value were considered "computer peripherals" and expensed in prior years, would now be recognised as assets in accordance with GRAP 17.

Example 3 (contd.)

Analysis

Based on the fact pattern, there is a change in the both the qualitative criteria as well as the quantitative materiality threshold from year 1 to year 2. Materiality is assessed during a reporting period and at the reporting date based on facts and circumstances on the date of assessment. The municipality's determination of materiality in year 1 was appropriate based on the information available and activities undertaken as that time. As a result, the municipality will not make any adjustments in year 2 for the computer equipment that was expensed in year 1 as a result of the change in materiality for the same items in year 2 if they were to be acquired under the revised materiality threshold.

First time application of IGRAP 21

Transitional provisions

- Assessments of materiality are period specific and require judgement.
- Difficult to assess whether materiality correctly assessed in the past.
- Transitional provisions = prospective + no need to assess past decisions.

Some practical issues to consider…

Practical issues to consider

- Alternative accounting treatments not based on “accounting policies” for specific transactions in Standards.
- Developed so that not inconsistent with the Conceptual Framework.

Practical issues to consider

- Guideline identifies a process to assess and apply materiality.
- Document materiality considerations and discuss with management and oversight structures.
- Emphasise importance of clearly documenting considerations.
- Consider all available information + consider effect on future periods.

Preliminary results of the review of GRAP 24 on *Presentation of Budget Information on Financial Statements*

Background and approach to review

Background to review

- GRAP 24 requires:

  What: Comparison of budget & actual amounts in financial statements

  By whom: Entities that required, or elect, to make their approved budgets publicly available, and for which they are held publicly accountable

- Reviewed application of GRAP 24 to:
  - ➢ assess whether entities adhere to requirements and report quality information
  - ➢ identify application & other issues with implementation

Approach to review

Results of review and proposed actions

General observations

Positive results – most entities adhered to requirements of the Standard

Stakeholders thought it is understandable and well implemented

Specific observations

1) Applicability of GRAP 24
2) Format of presentation of comparison of budget and actual information
3) Presentation of comparison of budget and actual information
4) Changes from approved to final budget
5) Comparable basis
6) Reconciliation of actual amounts on comparable basis and actual amounts in financial statements
7) Note disclosures of budgetary basis, period and entities included in budget

1) Applicability of GRAP 24

Requirements	Findings and issues	Root causes	Way forward
Applies to entities that are required, or elect, to make their approved budgets publicly available. Publicly available = approved & made available to public at large by tabling in Parliament/ legislatures/ municipal councils, and held accountable for those budgets	• Uncertainty about meaning of “publicly available” for public entities • Uncertainty and disagreements about when Standard would apply	• No explicit requirement for public entities to make their budgets publicly available • Preparers do not properly document the basis for not applying the Standard	• Fact Sheet could clarify what “publicly available budgets” means for public entities. • Ask OAG to amend the GRAP 24 Accounting Guideline to include specific guidance with scenarios for consideration by public entities

2) Format of presentation of comparison

Requirements	Findings and issues	Root causes	Way forward
Presented as: a) separate additional financial statement; or b) additional budget columns in financial statements (only when budget and financial statements are prepared on same basis)	Municipalities presented: • both a Statement of Comparison and an Appropriation Statement in AFS; • a Statement of Comparison in AFS, with or without an Appropriation Statement as an annexure; or • only an Appropriation Statement in AFS	Not all entities are aware of the FAQ on *"What should be considered when presenting information in addition to what is required by GRAP 24 on a comparison of actual and budget information?"*	Board encourages entities to consider the FAQ which clarifies that entities may present, in a single statement or a note, information that is required by the Standards. Additional information could be presented as an annexure

2) Format of presentation of comparison (cont.)

Requirements	Findings and issues	Root causes	Way forward
Entities should present comparison of budget and actual information consistent with classes / classifications / headings of budget	Classes / classifications / headings used in Statement of Comparison were same as those used to prepare financial statements, rather than those set by relevant authority in approved budget	Entities do not understand the requirement for the information to be presented consistently with the budget	Guidance on method, format and extent of comparison to be included in Fact Sheet
	Users (e.g. audit committee and rating agencies) questioned purpose of the information	Users do not fully understand the purpose of the information	Addressed as part of National Treasury's project on development of education material for users

3) Presentation of comparison

Requirements	Findings and issues	Root causes	Way forward
Present comparison between: • last approved & final budget amounts • budget & actual amounts on comparable basis • explanations of material differences between budget and actual amounts (or cross reference)	• Some entities did not provide explanations of material differences while other entities did not apply materiality and explained all differences • The quality of explanations were poor	• Entities do not understand how to assess materiality in the context of GRAP 24 • Preparation of the budget comparison is not given adequate attention when preparing financial statements	• Guidance on how to assess materiality in context of requirements of GRAP 24, based on Materiality Guideline, to be included in Fact Sheet • Similar guidance to be considered by OAG for Accounting Guideline

4) Changes from approved to final budget

Requirements	Findings and issues	Root causes	Way forward
Explanation of changes between *approved* and *final* budget - to be presented in notes (or cross reference to another report)	Most entities with changes from approved to final budget did not explain reasons for the changes. It was unclear if reasons were explained elsewhere in annual or another report as no cross reference was provided	Entities are not aware of requirement or do not fully understand it	Guidance to clarify what are changes between approved and final budget, and to explain why these changes are material, to be included in Fact Sheet

5) Comparable basis

Requirements	Findings and issues	Root causes	Wy forward
GRAP 24 requires the comparison of budget and actual amounts to be presented on a comparable basis to budget, meaning the same: - basis of accounting - classification system - period - entities	Because of boilerplate disclosures, information on budgetary basis and classification system of budget was inconsistent with what was presented in the comparison	• Entities do not understand what a comparable basis means, and that basis differences include accounting basis & classification differences • Entities do not adjust boilerplate accounting policies and note disclosures	• Guidance to be included in Fact Sheet clarifying what is a comparable basis • The OAG to consider similar guidance for GRAP 24 Accounting Guideline

6) Recon of actual amounts

Requirements	Findings and issues	Root causes	Way forward
When financial statements and budget are not prepared on a comparable basis - present a reconciliation of financial statements to budget, on face of statement or in notes. Separately identify any basis, timing and entity differences for specified subtotals	• Budget on *accrual* basis: review could not confirm extent of classification differences, but none of entities provided a reconciliation • Budget on *cash/ modified cash* basis: Entities that presented reconciliation did not reconcile to specified subtotals	• Entities do not understand when to provide the reconciliation, and that basis differences include accounting basis & classification differences • Reconciliation is challenging when information is not readily available	GRAP 24 will be amended to be less prescriptive about format of the reconciliation: • guiding principles on line items that can reconcile to • same line items reconciled consistently from one period to next

7) Note disclosures

Requirements	Findings and issues	Root causes	Way forward
Disclose in notes a) budgetary basis and classification basis adopted in approved budget; b) period of approved budget; and c) entities included in approved budget	• Some entities only provided some or none of required information • Information duplicated between accounting policies and notes • Inaccurate disclosures due to inconsistent information between accounting policies, notes and budget information in comparison	• Boilerplate policies and note disclosures are not adjusted for entities' circumstances • Preparation of comparison is not given adequate attention	• Reinstating illustrative examples in Standard to assist with preparation of disclosures, and improve quality of financial statements

Next steps

Next steps

Develop a Fact Sheet

Amend Standard (next Improvements project)

Publish Review Report & other communication

New FAQs

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

FAQs

- Developed by Secretariat, available on ASB website: Access here
- Latest March 2022

FAQs

FAQ	Content
New FAQ on *What is the status and purpose of Directive 5?*	Directives are authoritative. Directive 5 includes authoritative Appendices that list the Standards and pronouncements that are the GRAP Reporting Framework for a reporting period. Entities must apply Directive 5 and the list of pronouncements in the applicable Appendix to prepare financial statements.
New FAQ on *What is the impact of recently issues IPSAS and IFRS Standards on the 2021/22 GRAP reporting framework?*	The Appendices to Directive 5 outline the pronouncements issued by the ASB, the IPSASB and IASB that should either be applied or considered by entities in preparing their financial statements for a particular reporting period. Pronouncements of other standard-setters can only be used to formulate accounting policies; they cannot be adopted. Any IPSAS or IFRS Standards not included in the relevant Appendix to Directive 5 may not be considered by entities in formulating accounting policies.

Overview of new Exposure Drafts

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

Exposure Drafts

- ED 197 – IPSASB Exposure Draft on *Conceptual Framework Update: Chapter 3, Qualitative Characteristics and Chapter 5, Elements in Financial Statements* – 17 May 2022

- ED 198 – Proposed amendments to GRAP 1 – 15 July 2022

ED 197 - IPSASB

Conceptual Framework Update: Chapter 3, Qualitative Characteristics and Chapter 5, Elements in Financial Statements

Objective of ED 197

- ED 197 – part of IPSASB's Limited Scope Update to revise IPSASB Conceptual Framework in specified areas

- Update of Chapter 3 *Qualitative Characteristics* and Chapter 5 *Elements of Financial Statements*

Amendments proposed

Chapter 3:

- Clarify the role of prudence
  - New guidance to explain the role of prudence
- Guidance on materiality
  - Acknowledging that obscuring material information is a factor that can have a negative impact on users

Amendments proposed

Chapter 5:

- Minor changes to definitions of an asset and liability
- New guidance on:
  - transfer or resources
  - unit of account
  - binding arrangements

ED 198

Proposed amendments to GRAP 1 on *Presentation of Financial Statements*

Why are amendments proposed to GRAP 1?

- Board undertook research project in 2021
  - → how and what preparers currently assess and disclose in f/s on going concern and financial sustainability
  - → what is disclosed when decision is taken to liquidate entity
  - → how prevalent the need is for guidance on the liquidation basis of accounting
- Information obtained through various discussions

Feedback – going concern disclosures

- Info on going concern included in accounting policy note and disclosure notes – but duplicated
- Generic policies and explanations of factors
- Stakeholders proposed:
  - guidance explaining impact of COVID 19

ASB actions – going concern disclosures

What the Board agreed:

- Fact sheet should:
  - include a pandemic as factor when assessing going concern
  - highlight that entities should not use generic accounting policies and cross reference information

Feedback – material uncertainties disclosures

- Limited disclosure on material uncertainties in f/s
- Proposal that f/s should disclosure management's:
  - reasoning and judgements when conclude on entity's ability to continue as going concern – unfavourable condit
  - actions taken to address uncertainties and mitigate risk
- Limited concerns on ability to continue as going concern
  - reliance on government funding
  - legislative processes for disestablishment of entity

ASB actions – material uncertainties disclosures

What the Board agreed:

- Amend GRAP 1 to require management to disclose:
  - significant judgements applied to form conclusions on entity's ability to continue as going concern
  - known material uncertainties
  - actions to address material uncertainties and mitigate risk

Proposed amendments to GRAP 1

- Board issued ED 198 in March 2022
- Comment closing on 15 July 2022
- Amendments to GRAP 1
  → explanatory guidance on assessing going concern in the public sector
  → additional disclosures on assessing going concern
- Consequential amendments to GRAP 14

Proposed amendments to GRAP 1

Guidance on assessing going concern in PS:

- Current guidance in GRAP 1
- Clarify that liquidation and/or cessation of entity, and a transfer of functions is governed by legislation or similar means.
- Going concern is:

→ appropriate in transfer of functions or merger - entity will continue to operate in a modified form

→ inappropriate if intention to liquidate, cease operations in its entirety, or when no realistic alternative but to do so

Proposed amendments to GRAP 1

Additional disclosures on assessing going concern:

- significant judgements and assumptions
- fact that there is one or more uncertainties casting significant doubt on entity's ability to continue as a going concern
- principal events/conditions that give rise to these uncertainties
- possible effects that events/conditions may have on current and future reporting periods
- management's plans to address events/conditions and actions that resulted in uncertainties and their actions to mitigate the effect of the events or conditions

Cross reference if published with financial statements

GRAP 1 Fact sheets

Fact Sheet 1 – Accessing going concern (CG)

- When should AFS be prepared on CG basis
- Time frame considered when assessing CG
- What events and conditions may management consider when assessing CG
- What disclosures should be presented

GRAP 1 Fact sheets

Fact Sheet 2 – Preparing AFS on a basis other than going concern (CG)

- When should AFS be prepared using a basis other than CG
- What should be considered when preparing AFS on basis other than CG
- Disclosures to be provided
- Whether to amend comparative information

What's new internationally?

Approved Pronouncements

Pronouncements approved Dec 2021 and March 2022:

Pronouncement approved	Effective date
IPSAS 43 on *Leases* (aligned with IFRS 16 on *Leases*)	1 January 2025
Improvements to IPSAS, 2021	1 January 2023 Except changes related to IBOR (applicable from 1 January 2022)
ED 81 on *Conceptual Framework Update: Chapter 3 Qualitative Characteristics and Chapter 5 Elements*	Concurrently issued as ED 197
ED 82 on *Retirement Benefit Plans*	1 August 2022
Consultation Paper on *Natural Resources*	17 October 2022
Consultation Paper on *Advancing Public Sector Sustainability Reporting*	9 September 2022

Other projects

Projects in progress include:

- Revenue and Transfer expenses
- Measurement Suite of Standards
- Leases phase 2

Other projects

Mid-period work programme consultation finalised

- 2022: Added projects on Presentation of Financial Statements, Differential Reporting, Reporting Sustainability Program Information (Limited-scope project), and Global Consultation on Advancing Public Sector Sustainability Reporting.
- 2023: Minor projects to review existing IPSAS (IPSAS 21 on *Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets,* IPSAS 31 on *Intangible Assets,* IPSAS 33 on *First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSASs*), and developing a Practice Statement on *Making Materiality Judgements*

Stay informed

Stay informed

- All information can be accessed on our website www.asb.co.za.
- Follow the ASB on LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter.
- Subscribe to our Newsletter via our website.
- Translations of the Standards.

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