

*International Public Sector Accounting Standard*

---

# **Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements**



**International Federation  
of Accountants**

International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board  
International Federation of Accountants  
545 Fifth Avenue, 14th Floor  
New York, New York 10017 USA

This International Public Sector Accounting Standard was prepared by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB), an independent standard-setting body within the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The objective of the IPSASB is to serve the public interest by developing high quality accounting standards for use by public sector entities around the world in the preparation of general purpose financial statements. This will enhance the quality and transparency of public sector financial reporting and strengthen public confidence in public sector financial management.

This publication may be downloaded free-of-charge from the IFAC website: <http://www.ifac.org>. The approved text is published in the English language.

The mission of IFAC is to serve the public interest, strengthen the worldwide accountancy profession and contribute to the development of strong international economies by establishing and promoting adherence to high-quality professional standards, furthering the international convergence of such standards and speaking out on public interest issues where the profession's expertise is most relevant.

Copyright © December 2006 by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). All rights reserved. Permission is granted to make copies of this work provided that such copies are for use in academic classrooms or for personal use and are not sold or disseminated and provided that each copy bears the following credit line: "Copyright © December 2006 by the International Federation of Accountants. All rights reserved. Used with permission." Otherwise, written permission from IFAC is required to reproduce, store or transmit this document, except as permitted by law. Contact [Permissions@ifac.org](mailto:Permissions@ifac.org).

ISBN: 1-931949-65-4

## **Introduction**

### **Accounting Standards for the Public Sector**

The International Federation of Accountants' International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) develops accounting standards for public sector entities referred to as International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs). The IPSASB recognizes the significant benefits of achieving consistent and comparable financial information across jurisdictions and it believes that the IPSASs play a key role in enabling these benefits to be realized.

The IPSASB issues IPSASs dealing with financial reporting under the accrual basis of accounting and the cash basis of accounting. The accrual basis IPSASs are based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) where the requirements of those Standards are applicable to the public sector. They also deal with public sector specific financial reporting issues that are not dealt with in IFRSs.

The adoption of IPSASs by governments will improve both the quality and comparability of financial information reported by public sector entities around the world. The IPSASB recognizes the right of governments and national standard-setters to establish accounting standards and guidelines for financial reporting in their jurisdictions. The IPSASB encourages the adoption of IPSASs and the harmonization of national requirements with IPSASs. Financial statements should be described as complying with IPSASs only if they comply with all the requirements of each applicable IPSAS.

**INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING  
STANDARD IPSAS 24**

**PRESENTATION OF BUDGET INFORMATION IN  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**CONTENTS**

---

	Paragraphs
Introduction.....	IN1-IN9
Objective .....	1
Scope .....	2-6
Definitions .....	7-13
Approved Budgets .....	8-10
Original and Final Budget.....	11-12
Actual Amounts .....	13
Presentation of a Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts.....	14-38
Presentation and Disclosure.....	21-24
Level of Aggregation.....	25-28
Changes from Original to Final Budget.....	29-30
Comparable Basis .....	31-36
Multi-year Budgets .....	37-38
Note Disclosures of Budgetary Basis, Period and Scope.....	39-46
Reconciliation of Actual Amounts on a Comparable Basis and Actual Amounts in the Financial Statements .....	47-53
Effective Date .....	54-55
Implementation Guidance – Illustrative Examples	
Basis for Conclusions	

International Public Sector Accounting Standard 24, “Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements” (IPSAS 24) is set out in paragraphs 1-55. All the paragraphs have equal authority. IPSAS 24 should be read in the context of its objective, the Basis for Conclusions, and the “Preface to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards”. International Public Sector Accounting Standard IPSAS 3, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” provides a basis for selecting and applying accounting policies in the absence of explicit guidance.

## **Introduction**

### **Reasons for Issuing the IPSAS**

- IN1. Most governments prepare and issue as public documents, or otherwise make publicly available, their financial budgets. The budget documents are widely distributed and promoted. The budget reflects the financial characteristics of the government's plans for the forthcoming period, is a key tool for financial management and control, and is the central component of the process that provides for government and parliamentary (or similar) oversight of the financial dimensions of operations.
- IN2. In addition, some individual entities may be required, or may elect, to make publicly available their approved budget(s). In such cases, the entity will also be held publicly accountable for its compliance with, and performance against, its approved budget(s).
- IN3. Prior to issue of this International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS), IPSAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" encouraged, but did not require, inclusion in the financial statements of a comparison with budgeted amounts where the financial statements and budget are on the same basis. However, the budget(s) for which the entity is held publicly accountable may not be prepared or presented on the same basis as the financial statements. IPSAS 1 did not require or encourage disclosure of a comparison with budget in these circumstances, nor did it provide guidance on the details to be disclosed or the manner of presentation if an entity elected to make such a comparison.
- IN4. This Standard identifies disclosures that are to be made by entities which are held publicly accountable for their compliance with, and performance against, their approved budget(s) whether or not the budget and the financial statements are prepared and presented on the same basis.

### **Main Features of the IPSAS**

#### **Applicability**

- IN5. The Standard applies to public sector entities that make their approved budget(s) publicly available, whether in accordance with legislative or other authoritative requirements imposed on the entity or on a voluntary basis to enhance the transparency of their financial reporting. It requires such entities to make certain disclosures about budget and actual amounts in their financial statements or other reports. It does not require that public sector entities make publicly available their approved budgets, nor does it specify requirements for the formulation or presentation of approved budgets that are made publicly available.

**Disclosure**

- IN6. This Standard requires that the financial statements of public sector entities that make their approved budget(s) publicly available include:
- (a) A comparison of actual amounts with amounts in the original and final budget. This comparison is to be made on the same basis of accounting as adopted for the budget, even if that basis is different from the basis adopted for the financial statements. This Standard uses the term “actual” or “actual amount” to describe the amounts that result from execution of the budget. In some jurisdictions, “budget out-turn”, “budget execution” or similar terms may be used with the same meaning as “actual”;
  - (b) An explanation of material differences between budget and actual amounts, unless such explanation is included in other public documents issued in conjunction with the financial statements; and
  - (c) A reconciliation of actual amounts on a budget basis, with actual amounts presented in the financial statements when the accounting and budget basis differ.
- IN7. This IPSAS allows comparison of budget and actual amounts to be made in the financial statements as additional budget columns in the primary financial statements only where the financial statements and the budget are prepared on a comparable basis.
- IN8. This IPSAS also requires disclosure of an explanation of the reasons for differences between the original and final budget, including whether those differences arise from reallocations within the budget or other factors such as policy shifts, natural disasters, or other unforeseen events. These disclosures may be made in notes to the financial statements or in a report issued before, in conjunction with, or at the same time as, the financial statements.
- IN9. The disclosure of comparative information in respect of the previous period is not required for the disclosures specified by this IPSAS.

# INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING STANDARD IPSAS 24

## PRESENTATION OF BUDGET INFORMATION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Objective

1. This Standard requires a comparison of budget amounts and the actual amounts arising from execution of the budget to be included in the financial statements of entities which are required to, or elect to, make publicly available their approved budget(s) and for which they are, therefore, held publicly accountable. The Standard also requires disclosure of an explanation of the reasons for material differences between the budget and actual amounts. Compliance with the requirements of this Standard will ensure that public sector entities discharge their accountability obligations and enhance the transparency of their financial statements by demonstrating compliance with the approved budget(s) for which they are held publicly accountable and, where the budget(s) and the financial statements are prepared on the same basis, their financial performance in achieving the budgeted results.

### Scope

2. **An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply this Standard.**
3. **This Standard applies to public sector entities, other than Government Business Enterprises, that are required or elect to make publicly available their approved budget(s).**
4. This Standard does not require approved budgets to be made publicly available, nor does it require that the financial statements disclose information about, or make comparisons with, approved budgets which are not made publicly available.
5. In some cases, approved budgets will be compiled to encompass all the activities controlled by a public sector entity. In other cases, separate approved budgets may be required to be made publicly available for certain activities, groups of activities or entities included in the financial statements of a government or other public sector entity. This may occur where, for example, a government's financial statements encompass government agencies or programs that have operational autonomy and prepare their own budgets, or where a budget is prepared only for the general government sector of the whole-of-government. This Standard applies to all entities which present financial statements when approved budgets for the entity, or components thereof, are made publicly available.
6. The "Preface to International Public Sector Accounting Standards" issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) explains that Government Business Enterprises (GBEs) apply International



Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) which are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). GBEs are defined in International Public Sector Accounting Standard IPSAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements."<sup>1</sup>

## Definitions

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

**Accounting basis** means the accrual or cash basis of accounting as defined in the accrual basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Cash Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standard.

**Annual budget** means an approved budget for one year. It does not include published forward estimates or projections for periods beyond the budget period.

**Appropriation** is an authorization granted by a legislative body to allocate funds for purposes specified by the legislature or similar authority.

**Approved budget** means the expenditure authority derived from laws, appropriation bills, government ordinances and other decisions related to the anticipated revenue or receipts for the budgetary period.

**Budgetary basis** means the accrual, cash or other basis of accounting adopted in the budget that has been approved by the legislative body.

**Comparable basis** means the actual amounts presented on the same accounting basis, same classification basis, for the same entities and for the same period as the approved budget.

**Final budget** is the original budget adjusted for all reserves, carry over amounts, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other authorized legislative, or similar authority, changes applicable to the budget period.

**Multi-year budget** is an approved budget for more than one year. It does not include published forward estimates or projections for periods beyond the budget period.

**Original budget** is the initial approved budget for the budget period.

Terms defined in other International Public Sector Accounting Standards are used in this Standard with the same meaning as in those

---

<sup>1</sup> The IPSASB has recently improved and reissued a number of IPSASs. Reference to an IPSAS in this Standard refers to the improved IPSASs issued in December 2006.

**other Standards, and are reproduced in the Glossary of Defined Terms published separately.**

#### **Approved Budgets**

8. An approved budget as defined by this Standard reflects the anticipated revenues or receipts expected to arise in the annual or multi-year budget period based on current plans and the anticipated economic conditions during that budget period, and expenses or expenditures approved by a legislative body, being the legislature or other relevant authority. An approved budget is not a forward estimate or a projection based on assumptions about future events and possible management actions which are not necessarily expected to take place. Similarly, an approved budget differs from prospective financial information which may be in the form of a forecast, a projection or a combination of both — for example, a one year forecast plus a five year projection.
9. In some jurisdictions, budgets may be signed into law as part of the approval process. In other jurisdictions, approval may be provided without the budget becoming law. Whatever the approval process, the critical feature of approved budgets is that the authority to withdraw funds from the government treasury or similar body for agreed and identified purposes is provided by a higher legislative body or other appropriate authority. The approved budget establishes the expenditure authority for the specified items. The expenditure authority is generally considered the legal limit within which an entity must operate. In some jurisdictions, the approved budget for which the entity will be held accountable may be the original budget and in others it may be the final budget.
10. If a budget is not approved prior to the beginning of the budget period, the original budget is the budget that was first approved for application in the budget year.

#### **Original and Final Budget**

11. The original budget may include residual appropriated amounts automatically carried over from prior years by law. For example, governmental budgetary processes in some jurisdictions include a legal provision that requires the automatic rolling forward of appropriations to cover prior year commitments. Commitments encompass possible future liabilities based on a current contractual agreement. In some jurisdictions, they may be referred to as obligations or encumbrances and include outstanding purchase orders and contracts where goods or services have not yet been received.
12. Supplemental appropriations may be necessary where the original budget did not adequately envisage expenditure requirements arising from, for example, war or natural disasters. In addition, there may be a shortfall in budgeted revenues during the period, and internal transfers between budget heads or line items may be necessary to accommodate changes in funding priorities

during the fiscal period. Consequently, the funds allotted to an entity or activity may need to be cut back from the amount originally appropriated for the period in order to maintain fiscal discipline. The final budget includes all such authorized changes or amendments.

### **Actual Amounts**

13. This International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) uses the term “actual” or “actual amount” to describe the amounts that result from execution of the budget. In some jurisdictions, “budget out-turn”, “budget execution” or similar terms may be used with the same meaning as “actual” or “actual amount”.

### **Presentation of a Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts**

14. **Subject to the requirements of paragraph 21, an entity shall present a comparison of the budget amounts for which it is held publicly accountable and actual amounts either as a separate additional financial statement or as additional budget columns in the financial statements currently presented in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The comparison of budget and actual amounts shall present separately for each level of legislative oversight:**
  - (a) **The original and final budget amounts;**
  - (b) **The actual amounts on a comparable basis; and**
  - (c) **By way of note disclosure, an explanation of material differences between the budget for which the entity is held publicly accountable and actual amounts, unless such explanation is included in other public documents issued in conjunction with the financial statements and a cross reference to those documents is made in the notes.**
15. Presentation in the financial statements of the original and final budget amounts and actual amounts on a comparable basis with the budget which is made publicly available will complete the accountability cycle by enabling users of the financial statements to identify whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the approved budget. Differences between the actual amounts and the budget amounts, whether original or final budget (often referred to as the “variance” in accounting), may also be presented in the financial statements for completeness.
16. An explanation of the material differences between actual amounts and the budget amounts will assist users in understanding the reasons for material departures from the approved budget for which the entity is held publicly accountable.
17. An entity may be required, or may elect, to make publicly available its original budget, its final budget or both its original and final budget. In

circumstances where both original and final budget are required to be made publicly available, the legislation, regulation or other authority will often provide guidance on whether explanation of material differences between the actual and the original budget amounts or actual and the final budget amounts is required in accordance with paragraph 14(c). In the absence of any such guidance, material differences may be determined by reference to, for example, differences between actual and original budget to focus on performance against original budget, or differences between actual and final budget to focus on compliance with the final budget.

18. In many cases, the final budget and the actual amount will be the same. This is because budget execution is monitored over the reporting period and the original budget progressively revised to reflect changing conditions, changing circumstances and experiences during the reporting period. Paragraph 29 of this Standard requires the disclosure of an explanation of the reasons for changes between the original and final budget. Those disclosures, together with the disclosures required by paragraph 14 above, will ensure that entities which make publicly available their approved budget(s) are held publicly accountable for their performance against, and compliance with, the relevant approved budget.
19. Management discussion and analysis, operations review or other public reports which provide commentary on the performance and achievements of the entity during the reporting period, including explanations of any material differences from budget amounts, are often issued in conjunction with the financial statements. In accordance with paragraph 14(c) of this Standard, explanation of material differences between actual and budget amounts will be included in notes to the financial statements unless included in other public reports or documents issued in conjunction with the financial statements, and the notes to the financial statements identify the reports or documents in which the explanation can be found.
20. Where approved budgets are only made publicly available for some of the entities or activities included in the financial statements, the requirements of paragraph 14 will apply to only the entities or activities reflected in the approved budget. This means that where, for example, a budget is prepared only for the general government sector of a whole-of-government reporting entity, the disclosures required by paragraph 14 will be made only in respect of the general government sector of the government.

#### **Presentation and Disclosure**

21. **An entity shall present a comparison of budget and actual amounts as additional budget columns in the primary financial statements only where the financial statements and the budget are prepared on a comparable basis.**

22. Comparisons of budget and actual amounts may be presented in a separate financial statement (“statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts” or a similarly titled statement) included in the complete set of financial statements as specified in IPSAS 1. Alternatively, where the financial statements and the budget are prepared on a comparable basis – that is, on the same basis of accounting for the same entity and reporting period, and adopt the same classification structure – additional columns may be added to the existing primary financial statements presented in accordance with IPSASs. These additional columns will identify original and final budget amounts and, if the entity so chooses, differences between the budget and actual amounts.
23. When the budget and financial statements are not prepared on a comparable basis, a separate Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts is presented. In these cases, to ensure that readers do not misinterpret financial information which is prepared on different bases, the financial statements could usefully clarify that the budget and the accounting bases differ and the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts is prepared on the budget basis.
24. In those jurisdictions where budgets are prepared on the accrual basis and encompass the full set of financial statements, additional budget columns can be added to all the primary financial statements required by IPSASs. In some jurisdictions, budgets prepared on the accrual basis may be presented in the form of only certain of the primary financial statements that comprise the full set of financial statements as specified by IPSASs – for example, the budget may be presented as a statement of financial performance or a cash flow statement, with additional information provided in supporting schedules. In these cases, the additional budget columns can be included in the primary financial statements that are also adopted for presentation of the budget.

#### **Level of Aggregation**

25. Budget documents may provide great detail about particular activities, programs or entities. These details are often aggregated into broad classes under common “budget heads”, “budget classifications” or “budget headings” for presentation to, and approval by, the legislature or other authoritative body. The disclosure of budget and actual information consistent with those broad classes and budget heads or headings will ensure that comparisons are made at the level of legislative or other authoritative body oversight identified in the budget documents.
26. IPSAS 3, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” requires financial statements to provide information that meets a number of qualitative characteristics, including that the information is:
  - (a) Relevant to the decision-making needs of users; and
  - (b) Reliable in that the financial statements:

## PRESENTATION OF BUDGET INFORMATION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- (i) represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity;
  - (ii) reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions and not merely the legal form;
  - (iii) are neutral, that is, free from bias;
  - (iv) are prudent; and
  - (v) are complete in all material respects.
27. In some cases, the detailed financial information included in approved budgets may need to be aggregated for presentation in financial statements in accordance with the requirements of this Standard. Such aggregation may be necessary to avoid information overload and to reflect relevant levels of legislative or other authoritative body oversight. Determining the level of aggregation will involve professional judgment. That judgment will be applied in the context of the objective of this Standard and the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting as outlined in paragraph 26 above and Appendix B of IPSAS 1, which summarizes the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting.
28. Additional budget information, including information about service achievements, may be presented in documents other than financial statements. A cross reference from financial statements to such documents is encouraged, particularly to link budget and actual data to non-financial budget data and service achievements.

### **Changes from Original to Final Budget**

29. **An entity shall present an explanation of whether changes between the original and final budget are a consequence of reallocations within the budget, or of other factors:**
- (a) **By way of note disclosure in the financial statements; or**
  - (b) **In a report issued before, at the same time as, or in conjunction with the financial statements, and shall include a cross reference to the report in the notes to the financial statements.**
30. The final budget includes all changes approved by legislative actions or other designated authority to revise the original budget. Consistent with the requirements of this Standard, a public sector entity will include in the notes to the financial statements or in a separate report issued before, in conjunction with or at the same time as the financial statements, an explanation of changes between the original and final budget. That explanation will include whether, for example, changes arise as a consequence of reallocations within the original budget parameters or as a consequence of other factors, such as changes in the overall budget parameters, including changes in government

policy. Such disclosures are often made in a management discussion and analysis or similar report on operations issued in conjunction with, but not as part of, the financial statements. Such disclosures may also be included in budget out-turn reports issued by governments to report on budget execution. Where disclosures are made in separate reports rather than in the financial statements, the notes to the financial statements will include a cross reference to the report.

### **Comparable Basis**

31. **All comparisons of budget and actual amounts shall be presented on a comparable basis to the budget.**
32. The comparison of budget and actual amounts will be presented on the same accounting basis (accrual, cash or other basis), same classification basis and for the same entities and period as for the approved budget. This will ensure that the disclosure of information about compliance with the budget in the financial statements is on the same basis as the budget itself. In some cases, this may mean presenting a budget and actual comparison on a different basis of accounting, for a different group of activities, and with a different presentation or classification format than that adopted for the financial statements.
33. Financial statements consolidate entities and activities controlled by the entity. As noted in paragraph 5, separate budgets may be approved and made publicly available for individual entities or particular activities that make up the consolidated financial statements. Where this occurs, the separate budgets may be recompiled for presentation in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of this Standard. Where such recompilation occurs, it will not involve changes or revisions to approved budgets. This is because this Standard requires a comparison of actual amounts with the approved budget amounts.
34. Entities may adopt different bases of accounting for the preparation of their financial statements and for their approved budgets. For example, a government may adopt the accrual basis for its financial statements and the cash basis for its budget. In addition, budgets may focus on, or include information about, commitments to expend funds in the future and changes in those commitments, while the financial statements will report assets, liabilities, net assets/equity, revenues, expenses, other changes in net assets/equity and cash flows. However, the budget entity and financial reporting entity will often be the same. Similarly, the period for which the budget is prepared and the classification basis adopted for the budget will often be reflected in financial statements. This will ensure that the accounting system records and reports financial information in a manner which facilitates the comparison of budget and actual data for management and for accountability purposes – for example, for monitoring progress of execution

of the budget during the budget period and for reporting to the government, the public and other users on a relevant and timely basis.

35. In some jurisdictions, budgets may be prepared on a cash or accrual basis consistent with a statistical reporting system that encompasses entities and activities different from those included in the financial statements. For example, budgets prepared to comply with a statistical reporting system may focus on the general government sector and encompass only entities fulfilling the “primary” or “non-market” functions of government as their major activity, while financial statements report on all activities controlled by a government, including the business activities of the government. IPSAS 22, “Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector” specifies requirements for note disclosure of financial information about the general government sector of a whole-of-government entity which adopts the accrual basis of accounting and elects to make such disclosures. In many cases, disclosures made in accordance with IPSAS 22 will encompass the same entities, activities and classification bases as adopted in budgets prepared consistent with the general government sector as defined in statistical reporting models. In these cases, disclosures made in accordance with IPSAS 22 will also facilitate the disclosures required by this Standard.
36. In statistical reporting models, the general government sector may comprise national, state/provincial and local government levels. In some jurisdictions, the national government may control state/provincial and local governments, consolidate those governments in its financial statements and develop, and require to be made publicly available, an approved budget that encompasses all three levels of government. In these cases, the requirements of this Standard will apply to the financial statements of those national governmental entities. However, where a national government does not control state/provincial or local governments, its financial statements will not consolidate state/provincial or local governments. Rather, separate financial statements are prepared for each level of government. The requirements of this Standard will only apply to the financial statements of governmental entities when approved budgets for the entities and activities they control, or subsections thereof, are made publicly available.

### **Multi-year Budgets**

37. Some governments and other entities approve and make publicly available multi-year budgets, rather than separate annual budgets. Conventionally, multi-year budgets comprise a series of annual budgets or annual budget targets. The approved budget for each component annual period reflects the application of the budgetary policies associated with the multi-year budget for that component period. In some cases, the multi-year budget provides for a roll forward of unused appropriations in any single year.
38. Governments and other entities with multi-year budgets may take different approaches to determining their original and final budget, depending on how



their budget is passed. For example, a government may pass a biennial budget that contains two approved annual budgets, in which case an original and final approved budget for each annual period will be identifiable. If unused appropriations from the first year of the biennial budget are legally authorized to be spent in the second year, the “original” budget for the second year period will be increased for these “carry over” amounts. In the rare cases in which a government passes a biennial or other multi-period budget that does not specifically separate budget amounts into each annual period, judgment may be necessary in identifying which amounts are attributable to each annual period in determining annual budgets for the purposes of this Standard. For example, the original and final approved budget for the first year of a biennial period will encompass any approved capital acquisitions for the biennial period that occurred during the first year, together with the amount of the recurring revenue and expenditure items attributable to that year. The unexpended amounts from the first annual period would then be included in the “original” budget for the second annual period and that budget together with any amendments thereto would form the final budget for the second year. Where multi-period budgets are adopted, entities are encouraged to provide additional note disclosure about the relationship between budget and actual amounts during the budget period.

### **Note Disclosures of Budgetary Basis, Period and Scope**

39. **An entity shall explain in notes to the financial statements the budgetary basis and classification basis adopted in the approved budget.**
40. There may be differences between the accounting basis (cash, accrual or some modification thereof) used in preparation and presentation of the budget and the accounting basis used in the financial statements. These differences may occur when the accounting system and the budget system compile information from different perspectives — the budget may focus on cash flows, or cash flows plus certain commitments, while the financial statements report cash flows and accrual information.
41. Formats and classification schemes adopted for presentation of the approved budget may also differ from the formats adopted for the financial statements. An approved budget may classify items on the same basis as is adopted in the financial statements, for example, by economic nature (compensation of employees, use of goods or services, etc), or function (health, education, etc). Alternatively, the budget may classify items by specific programs (for example, poverty reduction or control of contagious diseases) or program components linked to performance outcome objectives (for example, students graduating from tertiary education programs or surgical operations performed by hospital emergency services), which differ from classifications adopted in the financial statements. Further, a recurrent budget for ongoing operations (for example, education or health) may be approved separately from a capital budget for capital outlays (for example, infrastructure or buildings).

42. IPSAS 1 requires entities to present in notes to the financial statements, information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the significant accounting policies adopted. Disclosure of the budgetary basis and classification basis adopted for the preparation and presentation of approved budgets will assist users to better understand the relationship between the budget and accounting information disclosed in the financial statements.
43. **An entity shall disclose in notes to the financial statements the period of the approved budget.**
44. Financial statements are presented at least annually. Entities may approve budgets for an annual period or for multi-year periods. Disclosure of the period covered by the approved budget, where that period differs from the reporting period adopted for the financial statements, will assist the users of those financial statements to better understand the relationship of the budget data and budget comparison to the financial statements. Disclosure of the period covered by the approved budget, where that period is the same as the period covered by the financial statements, will also serve a useful confirmation role, particularly in jurisdictions where interim budgets and financial statements and reports are also prepared.
45. **An entity shall identify in notes to the financial statements the entities included in the approved budget.**
46. IPSASs require entities to prepare and present financial statements that consolidate all resources controlled by the entity. At the whole-of-government level, financial statements prepared in accordance with IPSASs will encompass budget-dependant entities and GBEs controlled by the government. However, as noted in paragraph 35, approved budgets prepared in accordance with statistical reporting models may not encompass operations of the government that are undertaken on a commercial or market basis. Consistent with the requirements of paragraph 31, budget and actual amounts will be presented on a comparable basis. Disclosure of the entities encompassed by the budget will enable users to identify the extent to which the entity's activities are subject to an approved budget and how the budget entity differs from the entity reflected in the financial statements.

### **Reconciliation of Actual Amounts on a Comparable Basis and Actual Amounts in the Financial Statements**

47. **The actual amounts presented on a comparable basis to the budget in accordance with paragraph 31 shall, where the financial statements and the budget are not prepared on a comparable basis, be reconciled to the following actual amounts presented in the financial statements, identifying separately any basis, timing and entity differences:**

- (a) **If the accrual basis is adopted for the budget, total revenues, total expenses and net cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities; or**
- (b) **If a basis other than the accrual basis is adopted for the budget, net cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities.**

**The reconciliation shall be disclosed on the face of the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts or in the notes to the financial statements.**

48. Differences between the actual amounts identified consistent with the comparable basis and the actual amounts recognized in the financial statements can usefully be classified into the following:
- (a) Basis differences, which occur when the approved budget is prepared on a basis other than the accounting basis. For example, where the budget is prepared on the cash basis or modified cash basis and the financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis;
  - (b) Timing differences, which occur when the budget period differs from the reporting period reflected in the financial statements; and
  - (c) Entity differences, which occur when the budget omits programs or entities that are part of the entity for which the financial statements are prepared.

There may also be differences in formats and classification schemes adopted for presentation of financial statements and the budget.

49. The reconciliation required by paragraph 47 of this Standard will enable the entity to better discharge its accountability obligations by identifying major sources of difference between the actual amounts on a budget basis and the amounts recognized in the financial statements. This Standard does not preclude reconciliation of each major total and subtotal, or each class of items, presented in a comparison of budget and actual amounts with the equivalent amounts in the financial statements.
50. For some entities adopting the same basis of accounting for preparation of both the budget documents and the financial statements, only the identification of differences between actual amounts in the budget and the equivalent amounts in the financial statements will be required. This will occur where the budget is prepared for the same period, encompasses the same entities and adopts the same presentation format as the financial statements. In these cases, a reconciliation is not required. For other entities adopting the same basis of accounting for the budget and the financial statements, there may be a difference in presentation format, reporting entity or reporting period – for example, the approved budget may adopt a different classification or presentation format to the financial statements, may include

only non-commercial activities of the entity, or may be a multi-year budget. A reconciliation would be necessary where there are presentation, timing or entity differences between the budget and the financial statements prepared on the same accounting basis.

51. For those entities using the cash basis (or a modified cash or modified accrual basis) of accounting for the presentation of the approved budget and the accrual basis for their financial statements, the major totals presented in the statement of budget and actual comparison will be reconciled to net cash flows from operating activities, net cash flows from investing activities, and net cash flows from financing activities as presented in the cash flow statement prepared in accordance with IPSAS 2, "Cash Flow Statements".
52. **The disclosure of comparative information in respect of the previous period in accordance with the requirements of this Standard is not required.**
53. This Standard requires a comparison of budget and actual amounts to be included in the financial statements of entities which make publicly available their approved budget(s). It does not require the disclosure of a comparison of actuals of the previous period with the budget of that previous period, nor does it require that the related explanations of differences between the actuals and budget of that previous period be disclosed in the financial statements of the current period.

### **Effective Date**

54. **An entity shall apply this International Public Sector Accounting Standard for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009. Earlier application is encouraged. If an entity applies this Standard for a period beginning before January 1, 2009 it shall disclose that fact.**
55. When an entity adopts the accrual basis of accounting, as defined by IPSASs, subsequent to this effective date, this Standard applies to the entity's annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after the date of adoption.

## **Implementation Guidance – Illustrative Examples**

*This guidance accompanies, but is not part of, IPSAS 24.*

- A. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts – budget on cash basis**
- B. Additional Column Approach – both annual budget and financial statements on accrual basis**
- C. Extract of Note Disclosures**
- D. Encouraged Note Disclosure: biennial budget on cash basis**

**A. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts**  
**For Government XX for The Year Ended 31 December 20XX**  
**Budget On Cash Basis**  
**(Classification Of Payments By Functions)**

Note: The budget and the accounting basis is different. This Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts is prepared on the budget basis.

(in currency units)	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts on Comparable Basis	<i>*Difference: Final Budget and Actual</i>
	Original	Final		
<b>RECEIPTS</b>				
Taxation	X	X	X	X
Aid Agreements				
International agencies	X	X	X	X
Other Grants and Aid	X	X	X	X
Proceeds: Borrowing	X	X	X	X
Proceeds: Disposal of plant and equipment	X	X	X	X
Trading Activities	X	X	X	X
Other receipts	X	X	X	X
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>				
Health	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Education	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Public order/safety	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Social protection	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Defense	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Housing and community amenities	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Recreational, cultural and religion	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Economic affairs	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Other	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>
<b>NET RECEIPTS/(PAYMENTS)</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

\* The "Difference..." column is not required. However, a comparison between actual and the original or the final budget, clearly identified as appropriate, may be included

**B. Additional Column Approach****For Government YY for the Year Ended 31 December 20XX****Both Annual Budget And Financial Statements Adopt Accrual Basis****(Illustrated only for Statement of Financial Performance. Similar presentation would be adopted for other financial statements.)**

<b>Actual 20XX-1</b>	(in currency units)	<b>Actual 20XX</b>	<b>Final Budget 20XX</b>	<b>Original Budget 20XX</b>	<i>*Difference: Original Budget and Actual</i>
	<b>Revenue</b>				
X	Taxes	X	X	X	X
X	Fees, fines, penalties and licenses	X	X	X	X
X	Revenue from exchange transactions	X	X	X	X
X	Transfers from other governments	X	X	X	X
X	Other revenue	X	X	X	X
<b>X</b>	<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
	<b>Expenses</b>				
(X)	Wages, salaries, employee benefits	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
(X)	Grants and other transfer payments	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
(X)	Supplies and consumables used	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
(X)	Depreciation/amortization expense	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
(X)	Other expenses	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
(X)	Finance costs	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>(X)</b>	<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>
X	Share of surplus of associates	X	X	X	X
<b>X</b>	<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the period</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
X	Attributable to: Owners of the controlling entity	X	X	X	X
X	Minority interest	X	X	X	X
<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

\* The "Difference..." column is not required. However, a comparison between actual and the original or the final budget, clearly identified as appropriate, may be included.

**C. Extract of Note Disclosures - for Government X**

*(Government X presents its approved budget on a cash basis and the financial statements on the accrual basis)*

1. The budget is approved on a cash basis by functional classification. The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 1 January 20XX to 31 December 20XX and includes all entities within the general government sector. The general government sector includes all entities identified as government departments in note xx (prepared in accordance with IPSAS 6, “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements”).
2. The original budget was approved by legislative action on (date) and a supplemental appropriation of XXX for disaster relief support was approved by legislative action on (date) due to the earthquake in the Northern Region on (date). The original budget objectives and policies, and subsequent revisions are explained more fully in the Operational Review and Budget Outcomes reports issued in conjunction with the financial statements.
3. The excess of actual expenditure over the final budget of 15% (25% over original budget) for the Health function was due to expenditures above the level approved by legislative action in response to the earthquake. There were no other material differences between the final approved budget and the actual amounts.
4. The budget and the accounting bases differ. The financial statements for the whole-of-government are prepared on the accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance. The financial statements are consolidated statements which include all controlled entities, including government business enterprises for the fiscal period from 1 January 20XX to 31 December 20XX. The financial statements differ from the budget which is approved on the cash basis and which deals only with the general government sector which excludes government business enterprises and certain other non-market government entities and activities.
5. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by functional classification to be on the same basis as the final approved budget. In addition, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements for timing differences associated with the continuing appropriation and differences in the entities covered (government business enterprises) were made to express the actual amounts on a comparable basis to the final approved budget. The amount of these adjustments are identified in the following table.
6. A reconciliation between the actual amounts on a comparable basis as presented in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts and the actual amounts in the Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 20XX is presented below. The financial statements and budget



PRESENTATION OF BUDGET INFORMATION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

documents are prepared for the same period. There is an entity difference: the budget is prepared for the general government sector and the financial statements consolidate all entities controlled by the government. There is also a basis difference: the budget is prepared on a cash basis and the financial statements on the accrual basis.

	<b>Operating</b>	<b>Financing</b>	<b>Investing</b>	<b>Total</b>
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Basis Differences	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Timing Differences	-	-	-	-
Entity Differences	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Actual Amount in the Statement of Cash Flows	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

(This reconciliation could be included on the face of the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts or as a note disclosure.)

PRESENTATION OF BUDGET INFORMATION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**D. Encouraged Note Disclosure: Biennial Budget on Cash Basis – For Government B for the Year Ended 31 December 20XX**

(in thousands of currency units)	Original Biennial Budget Year	Target Budget for 1 <sup>st</sup> Year	Revised Budget in 1 <sup>st</sup> Year	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Actual on Comparable Basis	Balance Available for 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	Target Budget for 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	Revised Budget in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Actual on Comparable Basis	<i>*Difference: Budget and Actual over Budget Period</i>
<b>RECEIPTS</b>									
Taxation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Aid Agreements	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Proceeds: Borrowing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Proceeds: Disposal of plant and equipment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trading Activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other receipts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>									
Health	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Education	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Public order and safety	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Social protection	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Defense	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Housing, community amenities	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Recreational, cultural, religion	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Economic affairs	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Other	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>(X)</b>
<b>NET RECEIPTS/ (PAYMENTS)</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

\* This column is not required. However, a comparison between actual and the original or the final budget, clearly identified as appropriate, may be included.

## **Basis for Conclusions**

*This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, the proposed International Public Sector Accounting Standard.*

### **Scope of the Standard**

- BC1. In many jurisdictions, legislation or other authority requires public sector entities, whether the government or a particular government entity, to make public the approved budget(s) for which they are held accountable. Such disclosure is required in the interest of transparency of government. In some cases, a government or government entity not subject to such legislation or other authority may voluntarily elect to make its approved budget publicly available. This Standard applies to governments and government entities that make publicly available the approved budget(s) for which they are held accountable.
- BC2. The approved budget reflects the financial characteristics of the government's or other entity's plans for the forthcoming period and, in respect of activities funded from the government budget, represent the authority to expend funds. Reporting the results of budget execution against those financial plans will enhance the transparency of financial statements and is an important element in the discharge of accountability of entities which are required to, or elect to, make their budget(s) publicly available. The inclusion of a comparison of budget and actual amounts in financial statements will provide financial information to assist users to assess whether resources were raised as anticipated and used in accordance with the budget(s) approved by the legislature or other authoritative body. This Standard uses the term "actual" or "actual amount" to describe the amounts that result from execution of the budget. In other jurisdictions, "budget out-turn", "budget execution" or similar terms may be used with the same meaning as "actual" or "actual amount".
- BC3. Many governments and government entities which make publicly available their approved budget(s) already report actual against budgeted amounts in their financial statements. They also include an explanation of material differences between actual and budget in notes to their financial statements or in management discussion and analysis or similar reports or in budget out-turn or similar reports issued in conjunction with their financial statements. For these governments and government entities, comparisons of budget and actual amounts are generally made at the levels of oversight approved by the legislature or similar authority, and explanations of material differences are made where budgetary authority is exceeded. The International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) is of the view that this practice is appropriate and has issued this Standard to reinforce the practice, and to require that it be adopted by all entities that make publicly available their approved budgets.

- BC4. This Standard does not require entities to make publicly available their approved budgets, or specify presentation requirements for approved budgets that are made publicly available. That is beyond the scope of this Standard. However, the IPSASB has indicated that in the future it will consider whether an International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) should be developed to deal with these matters.

#### **Need for an International Public Sector Accounting Standard**

- BC5. IPSAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements” explains that the purpose of financial statements encompasses the disclosure of information to discharge the entity’s obligation to be accountable for such matters as its financial position, performance and cash flows and to provide information useful to assess its performance in terms of its service costs, efficiency and accomplishments. It also notes that financial reporting may provide users with information about an entity’s compliance with, for example, the legally adopted budget.
- BC6. Prior to issue of this Standard, IPSAS 1 encouraged, but did not require, financial statements to include a comparison of budget and actual amounts where the financial statements and the budget are on the same basis. However, in some cases, an entity may make public an approved budget prepared and presented on a different basis to the financial statements and elect to include in financial statements a comparison of actual and budget. IPSAS 1 did not provide guidance on the details to be disclosed or the manner of presentation in such circumstances. The IPSASB is of the view that IPSASs should deal with such circumstances.
- BC7. This Standard applies where an entity is required to make publicly available its approved budget(s), or elects to do so. The IPSASB is of the view that in such cases, the intent and effect of the legislature or other authority, or the voluntary action of the entity itself, is clear – the entity is held publicly accountable for its performance against and compliance with the budget. The IPSASB is also of the view that disclosure of information about budget and actual amounts is a necessary element for the discharge of accountability for such entities, and requirements to ensure appropriate disclosure in financial statements should be included in an IPSAS.
- BC8. The application of the requirements of this Standard for the disclosure of a comparison of actual and budget amounts where the financial statements and the budget are prepared on the same basis will further enhance the discharge of the entity’s accountability for its performance. The application of the requirements of this Standard where the budget and the financial statements are prepared on different bases will reinforce the role of financial statements in discharging the entity’s obligation to be accountable for its compliance with approved budgets.

- BC9. The IPSASB considered whether it should require or encourage all public sector entities other than GBEs to make publicly available their approved budgets and to comply with the requirements of this Standard. The IPSASB noted that the purpose of this IPSAS was not to specify whether approved budgets should be made publicly available, and agreed that it should not impose such requirements on entities or add to existing encouragements until it had further considered its role in respect of developing requirements for budget reporting. The IPSASB also noted that public sector entities which do not make publicly available their approved budgets are not prohibited from applying the requirements of this Standard if they choose to do so.

#### **Comparisons with approved budget**

- BC10. This Standard requires disclosure of the original and final budget amounts and actual amounts on a comparable basis with the budget amounts. This reinforces the compliance component of accountability identified in IPSAS 1. Users of the financial statements will be able to identify and determine the differences between amounts in the original and/or final approved budget and their equivalent actual amounts (often referred to as “variances” in accounting) for each level of legislative oversight disclosed.
- BC11. This Standard requires an explanation of material differences (whether positive or negative) between actual and budget amounts to be made by way of note disclosure in the financial statements, unless such explanation is included in other publicly available documents issued in conjunction with the financial statements. The IPSASB is of the view that disclosure of this information will enhance the transparency of financial statements and strengthen the accountability of entities that make their budgets publicly available. The explanation of such differences may be included in a management discussion and analysis, operations review, budget out-turn or similar report issued in conjunction with the financial statements. The IPSASB is of the view that where explanation is included in such reports, and notes to the financial statements direct readers to those reports, it is not necessary to repeat that explanation in the financial statements.

#### **Disclosure of original and final budget**

- BC12. Budgets are prepared in advance of the reporting period and the occurrence of natural disasters and changes in political or economic conditions may dictate a need for revisions to the initially approved budget during the budget period. In some jurisdictions, the authority for such revisions (within specified limits) is delegated to the Minister of Finance or similar office holder. In other jurisdictions, the revisions must be approved by the legislature. Where those revisions are authorized by the appropriate authority, they comprise the final budget for the reporting period. The IPSASB is of the view that disclosure of the original and final budget is

necessary to ensure that readers of the financial statements are aware of the nature and extent of changes to the original budget that have been approved during the course of the reporting period.

- BC13. Revisions to the original budget may occur as a result of policy shifts, including changes in government priorities during the reporting period, or of unanticipated economic conditions. The IPSASB is of the view that disclosure of an explanation of the reasons for changes between the original and final budget during the reporting period, including whether changes between the original and final budget are a consequence of reallocations within the budget or of other factors, is necessary for the discharge of accountability and will provide useful input for analysis of the financial effects of changing economic conditions and of policy shifts. The explanation may be included in the notes to the financial statements or in a report issued before, at the same time as or in conjunction with the financial statements. As noted above in respect of explanations of budget variances, the IPSASB is of the view that where an explanation is included in such reports, and notes to the financial statements direct readers to those reports, it is not necessary to repeat that explanation in the financial statements.

#### **Adoption of the budget basis and reconciliation of budget and accounting bases**

- BC14. Entities may adopt different accounting bases for the preparation of their financial statements and for their approved budgets. In particular, some entities that adopt the accrual basis of accounting for preparation of their financial statements prepare their budgets on the cash basis. Differences between the budgetary basis and the financial statements may also arise as a consequence of timing, entity or classification differences.
- BC15. This Standard requires that the comparisons of budget and actual amounts be presented on the same basis (format, terminology, budgetary basis and classification) and for the same entities and period as for the approved budget. This is necessary to enable the financial statements to demonstrate the extent to which actual amounts were used in accordance with legally authorized budgets. It will ensure that disclosures are made on a comparable basis, and the financial statements demonstrate compliance with the approved budget. Consequently, amounts reflected in the financial statements will need to be recast to be comparable to the approved budget where there are basis, timing or entity differences.
- BC16. To better enable users to identify the relationship between the budget and the financial statements, this Standard requires that when the financial statements and the budget are not prepared on a comparable basis, actual amounts on the budget basis are to be reconciled to specified equivalent amounts presented in the financial statements, identifying separately any basis, timing and entity differences. If the budget and the financial

statements are prepared on the same basis, the reconciliation of differences would not be necessary.

#### **Presentation of budget and actual information**

- BC17. This Standard allows the budget and actual information to be presented in a separate statement or, only when the budget and the financial statements are prepared on a comparable basis, as an additional budget column in existing financial statements. Flexibility in the method of presentation allows entities to present the comparison in a manner that best serves user needs, while at the same time retaining the prominence that comes from inclusion in the financial statements. The prohibition on adopting the additional column approach for presentation when the financial statements and budget are prepared on a different basis of accounting is necessary to ensure that the comparison of budget and actual amounts are presented on a comparable basis.

#### **Initial application**

- BC18. This Standard was issued by the IPSASB in December 2006. Its application is not required until periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009. The deferred application is intended to provide sufficient time for entities to develop and, as appropriate, align their budget and financial reporting procedures, time periods and coverage. Earlier adoption of this Standard is encouraged.
- BC19. The IPSASB considered whether to also provide relief from application of this Standard for two years from initial adoption of IPSASs, but considered that such relief was not necessary. This was because entities would assess, and factor into their timing for initial adoption of all IPSASs, the requirements of this IPSAS.

#### **Relief from the requirement to disclose comparative amounts**

- BC20. This Standard does not require that the financial statements of the current period include the disclosure of a comparison of actuals of a previous period with the budget of that previous period, nor does it require that the related explanations of differences between the actuals and budget of that previous period be disclosed in the financial statements of the current period.
- BC21. The focus of this Standard is on supporting the discharge of the entity's obligation to be accountable for its compliance with the approved budget for the current reporting period. Many explanatory disclosures required by this IPSAS may be located in other documents issued in conjunction with, but not as part of, the financial statements. The IPSASB is concerned that the requirement for disclosure of comparative information would result in information overload and an over-complex network of reporting requirements, and would not be in the interests of users of the financial statements.



**International Federation of Accountants**

545 Fifth Avenue, 14<sup>th</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10017 USA

Tel +1 (212) 286-9344 Fax +1(212) 286-9570 [www.ifac.org](http://www.ifac.org)