

Meeting: International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board

Meeting Location: Toronto, Canada

Meeting Date: December 6–9, 2022

Agenda Item 3

For:

Approval

Discussion

Information

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK–LIMITED SCOPE UPDATE (CF-LSU) – PHASE ONE: MEASUREMENT

Project summary	The project objective is to update the Conceptual Framework for a limited number of issues based on the criteria of urgency, consequences, feasibility, and prevalence, with an emphasis on the first three of these criteria.	
Board Sponsor	Ian Carruthers, IPSASB Chair	
Meeting objectives	Topic	Agenda Item
Project management	Conceptual Framework–Limited Scope Update (CF-LSU)–Next Stage: Project Roadmap	3.1.1
	Instructions up to Previous Meeting	3.1.2
	Decisions up to Previous Meeting	3.1.3
	Approval of Revised Chapter 7	3.2.1
Other supporting items	Updated Chapter 7, <i>Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements</i> (core text)—Track Changes	3.3.1
	Basis for Conclusions—Track Changes	3.3.2
	Chapter 7, <i>Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements</i> (Final Pronouncement)—Clean Version	3.3.3

**CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK–LIMITED SCOPE UPDATE (CF-LSU):
 PROJECT ROADMAP**

Meeting	Completed Actions or Discussions / Planned Actions or Discussions:
Conceptual Framework–Limited-Scope Update	
March 2020	1. Approve Limited Scope Update of Conceptual Framework Project Brief
June 2020	1. Discussion of Issues
September 2020	1. Discussion of Issues 2. Review [draft] Exposure Draft 76, <i>Conceptual Framework Update: Chapter 7, Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements</i>
October 2020	1. Discussion of Issues
December 2020	1. Approve Exposure Draft 76
February 2021	1. Finalize remaining instructions
March 2021	1. Discussion of Issues
June 2021	1. Discussion of Issues
September 2021	1. Discussion of Issues 2. Review [draft] Exposure Draft 81, <i>Conceptual Framework Update: Chapter 3, Qualitative Characteristics and Chapter 5, Elements</i>
October 2021	1. Discussion of Issues 2. Review [draft] Exposure Draft 81
December 2021	1. Approve Exposure Draft 81
February 2022	1. Publication of Exposure Draft 81
March 2022	1. First Review of Responses to Exposure Draft 76 2. Discussion of Issues
June 2022	1. Second Review of Responses to Exposure Draft 76 2. Discussion of Issues 3. Review Revised Chapter 7, <i>Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements</i>
September 2022	1. Third Review of Responses to ED 76: SMCs on Replacement Cost and Value in Use 2. Discussion of Issues 3. First Review of Responses to Exposure Draft 81
October 2022	1. Review of Revised Chapter 7, <i>Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements</i>
December 2022	1. Approve Revised Chapter 7, <i>Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements</i> 2. Second Review of Responses to Exposure Draft 81 3. Discussion of Issues

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March 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Third Review of Responses to Exposure Draft 812. Discussion of Issues3. Review Revised Chapter 3, <i>Qualitative Characteristics</i>, and Chapter 5, <i>Elements in Financial Statements</i>
June 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Approve Revised Chapter 3, <i>Qualitative Characteristics</i>, and Chapter 5, <i>Elements in Financial Statements</i>
July 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Publication of Revised, <i>The Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities</i>

INSTRUCTIONS UP TO PREVIOUS MEETING

Meeting	Instruction	Actioned
Conceptual Framework–Limited-Scope Update: First Stage		
October 2022	1. Retain the reference to ‘deemed cost’ in paragraph 7.5 on initial measurement.	1. Reference retained now in paragraph 7.7 at Agenda Item 3.3.1.
	2. Review references to ‘the standards level’ in the core text and delete,	2. References to the standards level have been deleted in marked-up version at Agenda Item 3.3.1.
	3. Work with members to further develop guidance on ‘transaction costs’.	3. Transaction costs have been incorporated as a component of transaction price (paragraphs 7.5-7.6 of Agenda Item 3.3.1).
	4. Add a linking sentence or paragraph before the section on ‘Initial Measurement’.	4. Linking sentence added to paragraph 7.4 of Agenda Item 3.3.1).
	5. Be less emphatic in paragraph 7.5 that initial measurement is always at transaction price.	5. Subsection on ‘Initial Measurement’ has been expanded and restructured (paragraphs 7.5-7.7 of Agenda Item 3.3.1).
	6. Consider whether paragraph 7.24 stating that historical cost is the measurement basis under the historical cost model is necessary.	6. Paragraph 7.24 deleted of Agenda Item 3.3.1).
September 2022	1. Explain the differences between value in use and current operational value in the Basis for Conclusions;	1. Paragraph BC7.64 of revised Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 1.3.1.
	2. Review the consistency of language between impairment in the Conceptual Framework and in the relevant IPSAS.	2. Checked. See paragraphs BC7.56-BC7.60 of revised Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 1.3.1.

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	<p>3. Reflect the September 2022 decisions (on replacement cost value in use) in [draft] Chapter 7 for review at the October check-in meeting.</p>	<p>3. Paragraphs BC7.48-BC7.50 and paragraphs BC7.61-BC7.64 of revised Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 1.3.1. Also see Agenda Item 1.2.1.</p>
June 2022	<p>1. Explain in the Basis for Conclusions that the Conceptual Framework is adopting an approach of including guidance on the most commonly used measurement bases rather than a large number of measurement bases that might be rarely applied or never applied.</p>	<p>1. Paragraphs BC7.20 and BC7.21 of updated Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 4.3.1.</p>
	<p>2. Explain in the Basis of Conclusions that measurement bases not included in Chapter 7 might be adopted at the standards level; and</p>	<p>2. Paragraphs BC7.21 of updated Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 4.3.1.</p>
	<p>3. Include the appropriate material on the exclusion of assumption price, cost of release and net selling price from Agenda Items 5.2.1-5.2.3 in the Basis for Conclusions in revised Chapter 7.</p>	<p>3. Paragraphs BC7.70. BC7.74 and BC7.39 of updated Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 4.3.1.</p>
March 2022	<p>1. Consider terms other than ‘Model’ for the first level of measurement in the ‘Subsequent Measurement Framework’.</p>	<p>1. Following discussion with Staff, Board Sponsor of Conceptual Framework Limited Scope Update project and Chair of Measurement Task Force no viable alternative term identified. Term ‘Model’ retained.</p>
	<p>2. Analyze further the rationale for the retention or deletion of net selling price, cost of release and assumption price from Chapter 7.</p>	<p>2. Agenda Items 5.2.1-5.2.3.</p>
	<p>3. Make references in the Conceptual Framework to standards-level generic guidance and not to refer to specific IPSAS or IPSAS under development.</p>	<p>3. Core text of Agenda Item 5.3.1 checked to ensure that no reference to specific IPSAS or IPSAS under development.</p>

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	4. Provide a high-level explanation in the Basis for Conclusions of how a measurement model might be selected.	4. Paragraph BC7.14A added to Agenda Item 5.3.1.
	5. Amend the definition of a transaction price to “acquire, construct or develop an asset”.	5. Agenda Item 5.3.1: Footnote to paragraph 7.8 has been amended.
	6. Provide an explanation in the Basis for Conclusions that the Conceptual Framework does not provide detail on the nature of transaction costs. Such guidance is provided at the standards level.	6. Agenda Item 5.3.1: Footnote added to paragraph 7.25.
	7. Review the wording of paragraph 7.30 on the appropriateness of historical cost for assets held for financial capacity.	7. Agenda Item 5.3.1: Additional sentence added to paragraph 7.30.
	8. Not discuss alternative measurement bases to cost of fulfillment, where an entity decides to settle a liability in other than the least costly manner.	8. Agenda Item 5.3.1: instruction does not require change to core text. Paragraph BC7.57A added.
	9. Not discuss whether non-financial assets held for sale are held for financial capacity or operational capacity.	9. Agenda Item 5.3.1: instruction does not require change to existing text. Paragraph BC7. 11A indicates that Conceptual Framework does not provide detailed guidance on which assets are held, or which liabilities are incurred, primarily for financial capacity and operational capacity.
	10. Not go into detail on the assets and liabilities covered by the proposals in Chapter 7 as these proposals apply to all items meeting the asset and liability definitions in Chapter 5, <i>Elements of Financial Statements</i> .	10. Agenda Item 5.3.1: instruction does not require change to existing text. Staff does not consider that a BC paragraph is necessary as Chapter 5, <i>Elements of Financial Statements</i> , precedes the discussion of Measurement in Chapter 7, so scope of Chapter 7 is clear.

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	<p>11. Not to provide guidance on cash flow projections in Chapter 7.</p>	<p>11. Agenda Item 5.3.1: instruction does not require change to existing text. Paragraph BC7.40A added.</p>
	<p>12. Provide a high-level explanation of an onerous contract in a footnote, but not to refer to IPSAS 19, <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i>.</p>	<p>12. Agenda Item 5.3.1: Footnote added to paragraph 7.8.</p>
December 2021	<p>1. Develop detailed response analysis for IPSASB's review in March 2022.</p>	<p>1. Response analysis for SMCs 1, 2, 5 (Market Value), 6 and 7 in Agenda Items 10.2.2-10.2.5. Response analysis for SMCs 3,4 and 5 (Replacement Cost) to be provided in June 2022 (SMC 4 and Replacement Cost deferred to September 2022. Approach explained in Agenda Item 10.2.1.</p>
	<p>2. Frame the public sector current value measurement basis in the context of the Conceptual Framework Measurement objective and what the IPSASB is trying to achieve in developing the measurement basis.</p>	<p>2. In progress-to be presented in June 2022 (deferred to September 2022).</p>
February 2021	<p>1. All instructions up until February 2021 were reflected in ED 76.</p>	<p>1. ED 76 published in April 2021.</p>

DECISIONS UP TO PREVIOUS MEETING

Meeting	Decision	BC Reference
Conceptual Framework–Limited-Scope Update–First Stage		
October 2022	1. 'Transaction costs' should be included in the definitions of historical cost for both assets and liabilities.	1. Paragraph BC 7.13 in Agenda Item 3.3.2.
	2. The two definitions of historical cost for assets and liabilities should be shortened and the explanatory text on 'consideration' should be relocated to the explanatory guidance.	2. Paragraph BC 7.30 in Agenda Item 3.3.2.
	3. The reference to 'assuming a liability' in the cost of fulfillment guidance should be deleted because of the earlier decision not to include assumption price.	3. Paragraph BC 7.72 only includes a reference to 'release'. Deletion marked-up in this paragraph at October check-in meeting and has been accepted as a permanent change.
September 2022	4. Replacement cost should not be included as a measurement basis for assets in the updated Chapter 7.	4. Paragraph BC7.50 of updated Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 1.3.1.
	5. Value in use should continue to be described in Chapter 7, but not defined, as proposed in ED 76.	5. Paragraph 7.56-7.61 and BC7.56-BC7.64 of updated Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 1.3.1.
June 2022	6. Not to include assumption price as a measurement basis for liabilities in revised Chapter 7	6. Paragraph BC 7.70 of updated Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 4.3.1.
	7. Not to include cost of release as a measurement basis for liabilities.	7. Paragraph BC 7.74 of updated Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 4.3.1.
	8. Not to include net selling price as a measurement basis for assets.	8. Paragraph BC 7.39 of updated Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 4.3.1.
	9. Fair value is inappropriate for assets primarily held for operational capacity, so the IPSASB should continue to develop a public sector specific measurement basis.	9. Paragraph BC 7.27 of updated Chapter 7 at Agenda Item 4.3.1.
March 2022	1. The three-level classification should be retained, but the term 'Subsequent Measurement Framework' should be used rather than 'Measurement Hierarchy'.	1. Agenda Item 5.3.1: Titles above paragraph 7.5 and Diagram 1 amended. Paragraph BC7.13A added.

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	2. Fair value should be included in revised Chapter 7 with the definition proposed in ED 76.	2. Agenda Item 5.3.1: paragraphs BC7.25 and BC7.51 added.
	3. As proposed in ED 76, market value should not be retained as a measurement basis.	3. Agenda Item 5.3.1: BC7.31 and BC7.60 added.
	4. The revised Chapter 7 should not include a discussion of fund accounting.	4. Agenda Item 5.3.1: This is primarily an issue related to the objectives of financial reporting and presentation and is not in scope of the Limited Scope Update. Staff does not think a BC paragraph is necessary.
	5. The selection of a measurement basis should not be influenced by economic impacts external to the reporting entity.	5. Agenda Item 5.3.1: Paragraph 7.14B added.
	6. The classification of measurement bases as 'entity-specific' or 'non-entity-specific' should be retained.	6. Agenda Item 5.3.1: Paragraph BC7.16 amended.
	7. No further detail should be provided on orderly markets.	7. Agenda Item 5.3.1: Paragraph BC 7.25A added.
	February 2021	1. All decisions until February 2021 were reflected in ED 76.

Approval of Conceptual Framework, Chapter 7, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements*, of *Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities*

Question

1. Does the IPSASB:
 - (a) Agree with IPSASB's Program and Technical Director assertion that due process has been followed effectively in developing [draft] Chapter 7, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements* of the *Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities*; and
 - (b) Vote to approve Chapter 7.

Recommendation

2. Staff and Board Sponsor recommend the IPSASB vote to approve [draft] Chapter 7.

Background

3. The Agenda Item deals with the due process for approval of [draft] Chapter 7.

Analysis

Due Process

4. The IPSASB has followed due process throughout this project. As such, the final steps in due process are noted below. The full analysis supporting the assertions and recommendations are noted in [Appendix A](#).
5. The IPSASB released Exposure Draft (ED) 76, *Conceptual Framework Update: Chapter 7, Measurement in Financial Statements*, in April 2021. The IPSASB received 44 comment letters.
6. During the last quarter of 2021 and throughout 2022:
 - (a) Staff reviewed and analyzed the 44 comment letters received; and
 - (b) The IPSASB discussed the issues raised by respondents to ED 76.
7. Staff did not identify any issues that preclude the approval of [draft] Chapter 7 at this meeting.
8. The Conceptual Framework is not an IPSASB standard and is non-authoritative. Therefore, the revised [draft] Chapter 7 is not subject to IPSASB's Due Process and Working Procedures. However the steps in IPSASB's [Due Process and Working Procedures](#) have been followed, because they represent good practice. The necessary steps to facilitate its approval (bolded procedures require action by the IPSASB) are:
 - (a) **Staff present the revised content of the exposed Chapter 7, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements*, of the *Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities*, to the IPSASB;**
See Agenda Item 3.3.1 and Agenda Item 3.3.2
 - (b) **The IPSASB Program and Technical Director advises the IPSASB on whether due process has been followed effectively;**

The IPSASB Program and Technical Director asserts that due process has been followed effectively in developing [draft] Chapter 7.

- (c) **The IPSASB confirms whether or not it is satisfied the due process has been followed effectively;**

The IPSASB Program and Technical Director, through the IPSASB Chair, asks the IPSASB for confirmation on due process.

- (d) **The IPSASB votes on the approval of Chapter 7 in accordance with the IPSASB's [terms of reference](#);**

Staff, in consultation with the Board Chair, recommend the approval of [draft] Chapter 7.

- (e) **The IPSASB considers whether there has been a substantial change to the exposed document such that a vote on re-exposure is necessary;**

Staff confirms that there have been no substantial changes that would require a vote on re-exposure by the IPSASB.

- (f) **The IPSASB sets the effective date of the application of Chapter 7;**

Chapter 1, *Role and Authority of the Conceptual Framework*, deals with the Conceptual Frameworks' role and authority within IPSASB's literature. Paragraph 1.1 notes that the role of the Conceptual Framework is to establish concepts that underpin general purpose financial reporting by public sector entities that adopt the accrual basis of accounting and that the IPSASB will apply these concepts in developing International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and Recommended Practice Guidelines (RPGs)

Paragraph 1.2 notes that the Conceptual Framework does not establish authoritative requirements for financial reporting by public sector entities that adopt IPSAS, nor does it override the requirements in IPSAS or RPGs. For these reasons, the 2014 Conceptual Framework did not have an effective date. Staff and Board Sponsor recommend that the revised Chapter 7 be applicable when approved and that it be included in the 2023 IPSASB Handbook to replace the 2014 version of Chapter 7.

- (g) **The IPSASB issues Basis for Conclusions with respect to comments received on an exposure draft.**

Staff highlights that [draft] Chapter 7 includes the Basis for Conclusions (see Agenda Item 3.3.2).

Decision Required

9. Does the IPSASB agree with the staff [recommendations](#)?

**Appendix A – Detailed Due Process for Approval of [draft] Chapter 7,
*Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements of the Conceptual
Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities***

1. Chapter 7, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements* is revised version of Chapter 7 in the *Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities*. The IPSASB has followed due process throughout this project. The final steps in due process are detailed below.
2. The IPSASB released Exposure Draft (ED) 76, *Conceptual Framework Update: Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements*, in April 2021. The IPSASB received 44 comment letters.
3. In the fourth quarter of 2021 and throughout 2022:
 - (a) Staff reviewed and analyzed the 44 comment letters received; and
 - (b) The IPSASB discussed the issues raised by respondents to ED 76; and
4. When the staff are satisfied a proposed new final international standard is ready for approval, IPSASB's [Due Process and Working Procedures](#) sets out the necessary steps to facilitate its approval (bolded procedures require action by the IPSASB). As noted in Agenda Item 3.2.2 the IPSASB has followed these steps regardless of the non-authoritative status of the Conceptual Framework:
 - (a) **Staff present the revised content of the exposed international standard to the IPSASB;**

Includes all changes in mark-up from the version presented at the October Check-In 2021 meeting and is consistent with staff recommendations in this Agenda Item. Changes to ED 76 reflect matters raised in comment letters. No principles were altered.
 - (b) **The IPSASB Program and Technical Director advises the IPSASB on whether due process has been followed effectively;**

The IPSASB Program and Technical Director, asserts due process has been followed effectively, noting that:

 - ED 76 was issued for consultation;
 - Responses to the ED were received and made publicly available on the [IPSASB website](#)
 - The IPSASB has deliberated significant matters raised in the comment letters at its December 2021, March 2022, June 2022, September 2022 and October 2022 meetings, and decisions taken have been minuted; and
 - The IPSASB will be asked to consider whether there are any issues raised by respondents, in addition to those summarized by staff, that it considers should be discussed by the IPSASB and agree there are none.
 - (c) **The IPSASB confirms whether or not it is satisfied the due process has been followed effectively;**

The IPSASB Chair asks the IPSASB confirmation on due process.
 - (d) **The IPSASB votes on the approval of Chapter 7, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements* in accordance with its [terms of reference](#);**

Staff, in consultation with the Board Sponsor, recommend the approval of Chapter 7.

- (e) **The IPSASB considers whether there has been a substantial change to the exposed document such that a vote on re-exposure is necessary;**

Staff confirm that there have been no substantial changes that would require a vote on re-exposure by the IPSASB.

The IPSASB Program and Technical Director, in consultation with the Chair of the IPSASB, advises the IPSASB that no substantial changes have been made to Chapter 7 that necessitate re-exposure.

Changes to ED 76 reflect matters raised in comment letters. These changes enhance the interpretation of ED 76 to help the IPSASB and constituents to apply the guidance in Chapter 7 in practice. No principles were altered.

- (f) **The IPSASB sets the effective date of the application of Chapter 7;**

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard and is non-authoritative. The 2014 Conceptual Framework did not include an effective date. Staff and Board Sponsor therefore do not think it appropriate to include an effective date in revised Chapter 7.

- (g) **The IPSASB issues Basis for Conclusions with respect to comments received on an exposure draft.**

Staff highlights that [draft] Chapter 7 includes the Basis for Conclusions (see Agenda Item 3.3.2).

CHAPTER 7: MEASUREMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Introduction

7.1 This Chapter identifies the measurement concepts that guide the IPSASB in the selection of the most commonly-used measurement bases for IPSAS and by preparers of financial statements in selecting measurement bases for assets and liabilities where there are no requirements in IPSAS.

The Objective of Measurement

7.2 The objective of measurement is:

To select those measurement bases that most fairly reflect the cost of services, operational capacity, and financial capacity of the entity in a manner that is useful in holding the entity to account, and for decision-making purposes.

7.3 The selection of measurement bases for assets and liabilities contributes to meeting the objectives of financial reporting in the public sector by providing information that enables users to assess:

- Cost of services—the cost of services provided in the period in historical or current terms;
- Operational capacity—the capacity of the entity to support the provision of services ~~in future periods~~ through physical and other resources; or
- Financial capacity—the capacity of the entity to fund its activities.

7.4 The selection of measurement bases also includes an evaluation of the extent to which the information provided achieves the qualitative characteristics while taking into account the constraints on information in financial reports. The following subsections provide guidance on measurement at recognition (initial measurement) and measurement subsequent to recognition (subsequent measurement).

Initial Measurement

7.5 Initial measurement for an asset is normally at transaction price plus transaction costs. For an asset ~~Transaction price is the consideration given paid to acquire, construct or develop an asset. - plus transaction costs.~~ Transaction costs for assets are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, development, or disposal of an asset and would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, constructed, developed, or disposed of the asset.

7.5.6 Initial measurement for a liability is normally at transaction price minus transaction costs. Transaction costs for liabilities are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the incurrence of a liability and would not have been incurred if the entity had not incurred the liability. ~~The transaction the consideration or received to assume an obligation minus transaction costs~~ liability.⁴, unless there is no transaction price or the transaction price does not faithfully present relevant information about the entity in a manner that is useful in holding the entity to account, and for decision-making purposes. if there is no transaction price or transaction price does not faithfully present relevant information

⁴ Subsequent to recognition a measurement model and measurement bases are selected.

~~about the entity a deemed cost is used. Requirements and guidance on estimating deemed cost are provided at the standards level.~~

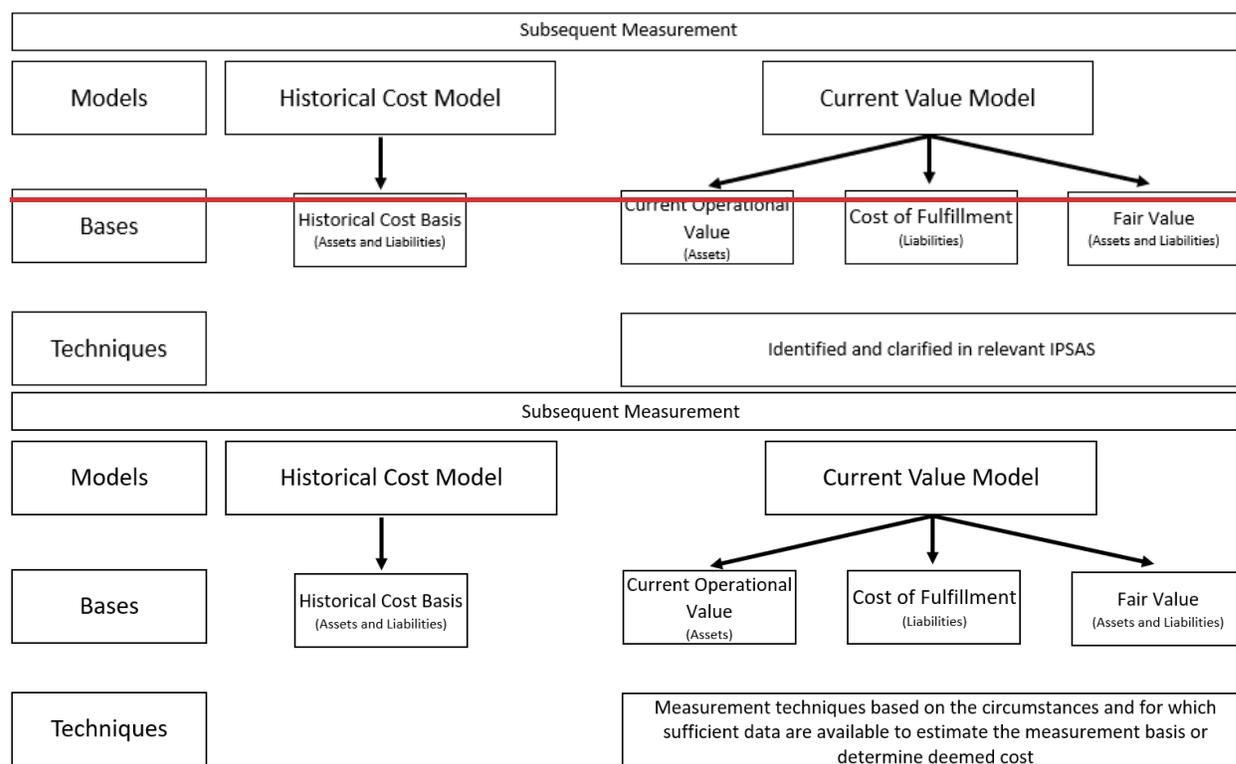
7.67.7 For both assets and liabilities if there is no transaction price or if the transaction price does not faithfully present relevant information about the entity in a manner that is useful in holding the entity to account, and for decision-making purposes, a deemed cost is used.

Subsequent Measurement

7.77.8 Subsequent to initial measurement there are three levels of measurement:

- Measurement models
- Measurement bases
- Measurement techniques

Diagram 1: The subsequent measurement framework and the relationship between the three levels



7.87.9 **Measurement models** are the broad approaches for measuring assets and liabilities for inclusion in the financial statements and are the basis on which the financial statements are compiled.

7.97.10 Under the historical cost model, assets and liabilities are measured at historically-based amounts. Changes in value due to price changes are not reflected, except for impairments for assets and where an obligation becomes onerous² for liabilities.

7.107.11 Under the current value model, assets and liabilities are measured using information updated to reflect price changes to the measurement date.

7.117.12 **Measurement bases** are specific ~~approaches to mechanisms for~~ measuring assets and liabilities under the measurement model selected. Measurement bases provide information that best meets the qualitative characteristics while taking into account the constraints on information in financial reports.

7.127.13 Dependent on the measurement model, subsequent measurement is either at the historical cost measurement basis or at ~~one of the measurement bases under the current value model, a current value measurement basis.~~

7.137.14 **Measurement techniques** are methods to estimate the amount at which an asset or liability is measured under the selected measurement basis. The selection of a measurement technique depends on factors such as the characteristics of an asset and a liability and the availability of observable data. Guidance on measurement techniques is provided at the standards level.

The Selection of Measurement Models and Measurement Bases

7.147.15 It is not possible to identify a single measurement model or measurement basis that best meets the measurement objective at a conceptual level. Therefore, the Conceptual Framework does not propose a single ~~measurement model or~~ measurement basis (or combination of bases) for all transactions, events, and conditions. It provides guidance on the selection of a ~~measurement model and a~~ measurement basis for assets and liabilities in order to meet the measurement objective. It may be necessary to select measurement bases from different measurement models in order to meet the measurement objective.

7.157.16 The following measurement bases for assets are identified and discussed in terms of ~~(a)~~ the information they provide about (a) the cost of services delivered by an entity, (b) the operational capacity and the financial capacity of an entity; and (c) the extent to which they provide information that meets the qualitative characteristics while taking into account the constraints on information in financial reports:

- Historical cost;
- ~~Fair value~~Current operational value; and
- ~~Current operational value~~Fair value.

7.167.17 Value in use is discussed separately in paragraphs 7.567-7.612. ~~It is not included in the above list of measurement bases because as~~ its use is limited to the impairment of assets.

7.177.18 The following measurement bases for liabilities are identified and discussed:

- Historical cost;

An obligation is onerous when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligation under a binding arrangement exceed the economic benefits or service potential expected to be received under the binding arrangement.

- Cost of fulfillment; and
- Fair value.

Entity-Specific and Non-Entity-Specific Measures

[7.187.19](#) Measurement bases may be classified according to whether they are “entity-specific” or “non-entity-specific”. Measurement bases that are entity-specific reflect the economic and legal and other constraints that affect the possible uses of an asset ~~or~~ and the fulfillment of a liability by an entity. Entity-specific measures may reflect economic opportunities that are not available to other entities and risks to which other entities are not exposed. Non-entity-specific measures reflect general market opportunities and risks. The decision on whether to use an entity-specific or non-entity-specific measurement basis is taken by reference to the measurement objective and the qualitative characteristics.

Tables 1 and 2 classify the measurement bases for assets and liabilities as entity-specific or non-entity-specific.

Table 1: Classification of Measurement Bases for Assets as Entity-Specific or Non-Entity-Specific

Measurement Basis	Entity-Specific or Non-Entity-Specific
Historical cost	Entity-specific
Current operational value	Entity-specific
Fair value	Non-entity-specific

Table 2: Classification of Measurement Bases for Liabilities as Entity-Specific or Non-Entity-Specific

Measurement Basis	Entity -Specific or Non-Entity-Specific
Historical cost	Entity-specific
Cost of fulfillment	Entity-specific
Fair value	Non-entity-specific

Entry and Exit Values

[7.197.20](#) Measurement bases provide either entry or exit values. For assets, entry values reflect the cost of acquisition, construction, or development. Exit values reflect the amount derived from use of the asset and the economic benefits from sale.

[7.207.21](#) For liabilities, entry values relate to the transaction or event under which an obligation is incurred. Exit values reflect the amount required to fulfill or transfer an obligation.

[7.217.22](#) Identifying whether measurement bases provide entry or exit values supports the determination of the approach to transaction costs. Entry-based measurement bases will normally include transaction costs on the acquisition, construction, or development of an asset and on the incurrence of a liability. Exit-based measurement bases normally include transaction costs on sale of an asset or fulfillment or transfer of a liability.

Level of Aggregation or Disaggregation for Measurement

[7.227.23](#) In order to present assets and liabilities in the financial statements in a way that provides information that best meets the measurement objective and achieves the qualitative characteristics, it may be necessary to aggregate or disaggregate them for measurement purposes. In assessing whether such an aggregation or disaggregation is appropriate, the costs are compared with the benefits. Chapter 5 provides guidance on the unit of account.

Measurement Bases for Assets

~~7.23~~7.24 This section discusses the following measurement bases for assets:

- Historical cost;
- Current operational value; and
- Fair value.

Historical Cost

~~7.24 Historical cost is the measurement basis under the historical cost model.~~

7.25 Historical cost for an asset is:

The consideration given to acquire, construct, or develop an asset at the time of its acquisition, construction, or development plus transaction costs.³

7.26 ~~Consideration is the cash or cash equivalents, or the value of other consideration given.~~ Historical cost is an entity-specific measurement basis. Subsequent to initial measurement, the historical cost may be allocated as an expense to reporting periods in the form of depreciation or amortization for certain assets. Depreciation and amortization represent the consumption of the service potential or ability to generate economic benefits provided by such assets over their useful lives. Consistent with the historical cost model, following initial measurement, the carrying amount of an asset is not changed to reflect changes in prices, except where related to impairment.

7.27 Under the historical cost measurement basis, the amount of an asset may be reduced by recognizing impairments. Impairment is the extent to which the service potential or ability to generate economic benefits provided by an asset has diminished due to changes in economic or other conditions, ~~which is as~~ distinct ~~from~~ the consumption of an asset. This involves an assessment of the recoverable amount of an asset. ~~Conversely, the amount of an asset may be increased to reflect the cost of additions and enhancements or other events, such as the accrual of interest on a financial asset.~~ Depreciation, amortization, and impairment ~~may are~~ also ~~be~~ relevant to current value measurement bases (see paragraph 7.364). ~~Conversely, the amount of an asset may be increased to reflect the cost of additions and enhancements or other events, such as the accrual of interest on a financial asset.~~

Cost of Services

7.28 Where historical cost is used, the cost of services reflects the amount of the resources expended to acquire, ~~construct~~, or develop assets consumed in the provision of services. Historical cost generally provides a direct link to the transactions actually entered into by the entity. Because the costs used are those carried forward from an earlier period without adjustment for price changes, they do not reflect the ~~current~~ cost of assets when the assets are consumed. As the cost of services is reported using past prices, historical cost information will not facilitate the assessment of the future cost of providing services if cumulative price changes since acquisition, ~~construction or development~~ are

³ Transaction costs for assets are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, ~~construction, development, issue~~ or disposal of an asset and would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, ~~constructed, developed issued,~~ or disposed of the asset.

significant. Where budgets are prepared on the historical cost basis, historical cost information demonstrates the extent to which the budget has been executed.

Operational Capacity

7.29 If an asset has been acquired, constructed, or developed in an exchange transaction, historical cost provides information on the resources available to provide services in future periods, based on their acquisition cost. At the time an asset is ~~purchased-acquired, constructed,~~ or developed, it can be assumed that the value to the entity of its service potential is at least as great as the cost of acquisition, construction, or development~~purchase~~. When depreciation or amortization is recognized, it reflects the extent to which the service potential of an asset has been consumed. Historical cost information shows that the resources available for future services are at least as great as the amount at which they are stated. If an asset has been acquired, constructed, or developed in a non-exchange transaction the transaction price will not provide information on operational capacity that meets the qualitative characteristics while taking into account the constraints on information in financial reports (also see paragraph 7.75).-

Financial Capacity

7.30 The amount at which assets are stated in financial statements assists in an assessment of financial capacity. Historical cost, less any accumulated impairment losses and depreciation or amortization, can provide information on the amount of assets that may be used as effective security for borrowings. An assessment of financial capacity also requires information on the amount that could be received on sale of an asset and reinvested in assets to provide different services. Historical cost does not provide this information when significantly different from current values.

Application of the Qualitative Characteristics

7.31 Paragraphs 7.278-7.304 explain the areas where historical cost provides relevant information with confirmatory or predictive value. Application of historical cost is often straightforward because transaction information is usually readily available. As a result, amounts derived from the historical cost model are generally representationally faithful in that they represent what they purport to represent—that is, the cost to acquire, construct, or develop an asset based on actual transactions. Because application of historical cost generally reflects resources consumed by reference to actual transactions, historical cost measures are verifiable, understandable, and can be prepared on a timely basis.

7.32 Historical cost information is comparable to the extent that assets have the same or similar acquisition, construction, or development dates. Because historical cost does not reflect the impact of price changes, it is not possible to compare meaningfully the amounts of assets that were acquired, constructed, or developed at different times when prices differed.

7.33 In certain circumstances the application of historical cost necessitates the use of allocations—for example where:

- Several assets are acquired in a single transaction;
- Assets are constructed or developed by the entity itself and overheads and other costs have to be attributed; and

- The use of a flow assumption, such as first-in-first-out, is necessary when many similar assets are held.

To the extent such allocations are arbitrary they reduce the extent to which the resulting measurement achieves the qualitative characteristics.

Measurement Bases for Assets under the Current Value Model

7.34 Measurements under the current value model reflect the economic environment prevailing at the reporting date. Depreciation, amortization, and impairment, which are discussed in the context of the historical cost measurement basis in paragraphs 7.267 and 7.278, are also relevant to current value measurement bases in certain circumstances. Additions and enhancements may affect measurements under current operational value and fair value.

7.35 Where an asset is used for service provision and also generates economic benefits, an entity that is using the current value model makes a judgment whether an asset is primarily held for operational capacity or financial capacity and selects the fair value measurement basis or the current operational value measurement basis.

Current Operational Value

~~7.36~~ Current operational value is:

~~7.37~~7.36

- ~~The amount the entity would pay for an asset to replace for its the remaining service potential of an asset at the measurement date.~~

~~7.38~~7.37 Current operational value presents an entity specific measurement of an asset held for its operational capacity. Current operational value reflects is an entry value based on the existing asset and reflects the following characteristics:

- The amount the entity would pay for the remaining service potential of the asset in the least costly manner.
- The remaining service potential of the asset taking into account the current condition of this asset.
- The existing asset's existing use and location.

~~The existing current location of the existing asset;~~

- ~~The asset's existing current use;~~
- ~~An assumption that the existing asset would be replaced in the least costly manner; and~~
- ~~Both current market conditions and the economic position of the entity rather than the perspective of another a market participant;~~

~~7.39~~7.38 An asset supports an entity in achieving its service delivery objectives delivering goods and/or services in its existing current use and in its current existing location. 'Existing Current use' is the way an existing asset is used, rather than an alternative use, and generally reflects the policy objectives of the entity operating the asset. Current operational value therefore assumes that an asset will continue to be used for service delivery rather than being sold.

Cost of Services

7.407.39 The cost of services is reported in current terms when based on current operational value. Thus, the amount of assets consumed is related to the value of the assets at the time they are consumed—and not, as with historical cost, at the time they were acquired. This provides a basis for a comparison between the cost of services and the amount of taxes and other revenue received in the period—which are generally transactions of the current period and measured in current prices—and for assessing whether resources have been used economically and efficiently. It may also provide a useful basis for comparison with other entities that report on the same basis, as asset values will not be affected by different acquisition dates, and for assessing the cost of providing services in the future and future resource needs, as future costs are more likely to resemble current costs than those incurred in the past when prices were different.

Operational Capacity

7.417.40 As indicated above, current operational value provides a measure of the resources available to provide services in future periods based on current policy, as it is focused on the current value of assets and their remaining service potential to the entity.

Financial Capacity

7.41 Current operational value does not provide information on an asset's ability to generate economic benefits or the amounts that would be received on its sale. It therefore may not facilitate an assessment of financial capacity.

7.42 Current operational value focuses on the amount the entity would pay for the remaining service potential in an asset which supports the achievement of an entity's policy objectives Current operational value therefore provides information that is both relevant and faithfully representative.

Application of the Qualitative Characteristics

7.427.43 Current operational value information is comparable within an entity as assets that provide equivalent service potential are stated at similar amounts, regardless of when those assets were acquired, constructed, or developed. Different entities may report similar assets at different amounts because current operational value is an entity-specific measure that reflects the opportunities that are available to the entity to obtain an asset to achieve an entity's service-delivery policy objectives. These opportunities may be the same or similar for different public sector entities. Where they are different, the economic advantage of an entity that is able to acquire assets at lower cost is reported in financial statements through lower asset values and a lower cost of services. This reinforces the ability of current operational value to provide relevant and faithfully representative information. The extent to which current operational value measures meets the qualitative characteristics of timeliness, understandability and verifiability depends on the nature of the asset and the estimation techniques used.

Fair Value

[7.437.44](#) Fair value for assets is:

The price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

[7.447.45](#) Fair value is appropriate where the asset is being held primarily for its ability to generate economic benefits or with a view to ~~disposal~~[sale](#). The extent to which fair value meets the objectives of financial reporting and the information needs of users partially depends on the quality of the market evidence. Market evidence, in turn, depends upon the characteristics of the market in which the asset is traded.

[7.457.46](#) In principle, fair value measurements provide useful information because they fairly reflect the value of the asset to the entity. In an orderly market (see paragraph [7.489](#)), the asset cannot be valued less than fair value as, disregarding transaction costs, the entity can obtain that amount by selling the asset, and cannot be valued more than fair value, as the entity can obtain the same ability to generate economic benefits by purchasing the same (or a similar) asset in the market.

[7.467.47](#) The usefulness of fair value may be more questionable when the assumption that markets are orderly does not hold. In such circumstances it cannot be assumed that the asset may be sold for the same price as that at which it can be acquired. Although the purchase of an asset provides evidence that the value of the asset to the entity is at least as great as its purchase price at that time, operational factors may mean that the value to the entity may be greater. Hence, fair value may not reflect the value to the entity of the asset, represented by its operational capacity. Therefore, fair value may not be useful for operational assets that an entity intends to continue to use for service delivery.

Orderly Markets

[7.477.48](#) Orderly markets have the following characteristics:

- There are no barriers that prevent the entity from transacting in the market;
- There is sufficient frequency and volume of transactions to provide price information; and
- There are many well-informed buyers and sellers acting without compulsion, so there is an assurance of “fairness” in determining current prices—including that prices do not represent distress sales.

An orderly market is one that is run in a reliable, secure, accurate and efficient manner. Such markets deal in assets that are identical and therefore mutually interchangeable, such as commodities, currencies, and securities where prices are publicly available. In practice few, if any, markets fully exhibit all of these characteristics, but some may approach an orderly market.

Fair Value where Markets Cannot be Assumed to be Orderly

[7.487.49](#) Markets for assets that are unique and rarely traded are unlikely to be orderly: any purchases and sales are individually negotiated, and there may be a large range of prices at which a transaction might be agreed. Therefore, participants will incur significant costs to purchase or to sell an asset. Where markets are not orderly, it is necessary to use a measurement technique to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. Such measurement techniques require inputs

that are directly or indirectly observable, where possible, or unobservable where observable inputs cannot be identified. ~~Measurement techniques are described and determined at the standards level.~~

7.497.50 Fair value permits a return on assets to be reported. However, public sector entities for which the IPSASB develops and maintains standards do not generally carry out activities with the primary objective of generating profits, and services are often provided in non-exchange transactions or on subsidized terms. Consequently, there may be limited relevance in a reported return derived from fair value.

Cost of Services

7.507.51 Fair value reflects the asset's ability to generate economic benefits and the price expected to be received on sale. Therefore, ~~when an asset is primarily held for its operational capacity, fair value~~ ~~it~~ provides less useful information for the cost of services than current operational value, which can reflect the value of an asset in its ~~existing~~ ~~current~~ use.

Operational Capacity

7.517.52 The usefulness of information on the fair value of assets held to provide services is limited. If fair value is significantly lower than historical cost, fair value is likely to be less relevant than the historical cost of such assets in providing information on operational ~~capacity.~~ ~~Fair~~ ~~capacity.~~ Fair value is also likely to be less relevant than current operational value ~~as the highest and best financial use principle that underpins fair value is inappropriate for assets primarily held~~ ~~primarily held for operational capacity.~~

Financial Capacity

7.527.53 An assessment of financial capacity requires information on an asset's ability to generate economic benefits and the amount that would be received on sale of an asset. This information is provided by fair value. Fair value is therefore an appropriate measurement basis where assets are held for sale or where assets previously held for their operational capacity are surplus to operational requirements.

Application of the Qualitative Characteristics

7.537.54 Values determined in orderly markets can be readily used for financial reporting purposes. The information will meet the qualitative characteristics—that is it will be relevant, representationally faithful, understandable, comparable, and verifiable. Because it can be prepared quickly, such information is also likely to be timely.

7.547.55 The extent to which fair value measurements meet the qualitative characteristics will decrease as the quality of market evidence diminishes and the determination of such values relies on estimation techniques. As indicated above, fair value is only likely to be relevant to assessments of financial capacity and not to assessments of the cost of services and operational capacity.

Value in Use

7.557.56 Value in use is applicable for assessments of impairment. Impairment testing involves determining whether the amount at which an asset is stated on the statement of financial position is recoverable.

[7.567.57](#) Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. This requires the discounting of cash flows to a present value. ~~Such requirements and guidance are provided at the standards level.~~

[7.577.58](#) Value in use of a non-cash-generating asset is the asset's remaining service potential at the measurement date. The estimation of service potential requires the use of techniques, which are dependent on the nature of the asset and, because of its applicability to impairment, the indicator of impairment. ~~Such guidance is provided at the standards level.~~

[7.587.59](#) Value in use for cash-generating assets is complex and subjective, as it requires the projection of cash flows from an entity perspective. Further complexity arises where assets are deployed in combination with other assets. In such cases, value in use can be estimated only by calculating the present value of the cash flows of a group of assets, rather than on an individual basis, and then making an allocation to individual assets. Such allocations may be arbitrary, which may have an adverse impact on faithful representation.

[7.597.60](#) Value in use for non-cash-generating assets is also complex, as it requires the use of surrogate measurement bases or techniques in order to provide entity-specific estimates of an asset's remaining service potential.

[7.607.61](#) Paragraph 7.356 discusses the situation where an asset is used for service provision and also generates economic benefits, noting that an entity that is using the current value model makes a judgment whether an asset is primarily held for operational capacity or financial capacity, and selects the fair value measurement basis or the current operational value measurement basis. This factor and the complexity and subjectivity discussed above mean that value in use in both a cash-generating and non-cash-generating context is likely to be applicable only to accounting for losses or reversals of losses related to impairment.

Measurement Bases for Liabilities

[7.617.62](#) This section discusses the measurement bases for liabilities. This section does not repeat all the discussion in the section on assets. It considers the following measurement bases:

- Historical cost;
- Cost of fulfillment; and
- Fair value.

Historical Cost

[7.627.63](#) Historical cost for a liability is:

The consideration received to assume an obligation minus transaction costs, at the time the liability is incurred.⁴

⁴ Transaction costs for liabilities are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the incurrence of a liability and would not have been incurred if the entity had not incurred the liability.

~~7.63~~7.64 Consideration is the cash or cash equivalents, or the value of other consideration given. Under the historical cost model initial measures are adjusted by using a technique to reflect factors such as the accrual of interest, the accretion of a discount or amortization of a premium.

~~7.64~~7.65 Where the time value of a liability is material—for example, where the length of time before settlement falls due is significant—the amount of the future payment is discounted so that, at the time a liability is initially measured, it represents the value of the amount received. The difference between the amount of the future payment and the present value of the liability is amortized over the life of the liability, so that the liability is stated at the amount of the required payment when it falls due.

7.66 ~~The advantages and drawbacks of using the historical cost measurement basis for liabilities are similar to those that apply in relation to assets.~~ Historical cost is appropriate where liabilities are likely to be settled at stated terms. However, historical cost cannot be applied for liabilities that do not arise from a transaction, such as a liability to pay damages for a tort or civil damages. It ~~is unlikely~~ unlikely to provide relevant information where the liability has been incurred in a non-exchange transaction, because it does not provide a faithful representation of the claims against the resources of the entity. It is also difficult to apply historical cost to liabilities that may vary in amount, such as those related to defined benefit pension liabilities.

Cost of Fulfillment

~~7.67~~ Cost7.67 Cost of fulfillment is:

The costs that the entity will incur in fulfilling the obligations represented by the liability, assuming that it does so in the least costly manner.

7.68 Where the cost of fulfillment depends on uncertain future events, all possible outcomes are taken into account in the estimated cost of fulfillment, which aims to reflect all those possible outcomes in an unbiased manner.

7.69 Where fulfillment requires work to be done—for example, where the liability is to rectify environmental damage—the relevant costs are those that the entity will incur. This may be the cost to the entity of doing the remedial work itself, or of contracting with an external party to carry out the work. However, the costs of contracting with an external party are only relevant where employing a contractor is the least costly means of fulfilling the obligation.

7.70 Where fulfillment will be made by the entity itself, the cost of fulfillment does not include any surplus, because any such surplus does not represent a use of the entity's resources. Where the cost of fulfillment is based on the cost of employing a contractor, the amount will implicitly include the profit required by the contractor, as the total amount charged by the contractor will be a claim on the entity's resources.

7.71 Where fulfillment will not take place for an extended period, the cash flows need to be discounted to reflect the value of the liability at the measurement date.

7.72 Cost of fulfillment is generally relevant for measuring liabilities except in circumstances where the entity can obtain release from an obligation at a lower amount than cost of fulfillment.

Fair Value

~~7.73 Fair~~ **7.73 Fair** value for liabilities is:

The price that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

7.74 ~~The appropriateness of fair value depends on the characteristics of the liability. The advantages and disadvantages of fair value for liabilities are the same as those for assets. Such a measurement~~ **Fair value basis** may be appropriate, for example, where the liability is attributable to changes in a specified rate, price or index quoted in an orderly market. However, in cases where the ability to transfer a liability is restricted and the terms on which such a transfer might be made are unclear, the case for fair value, is ~~significantly~~ weaker. This is particularly the case for liabilities arising from obligations in non-exchange transactions because it is unlikely that there will be an orderly market for such liabilities.

–Basis for Conclusions

This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, the Conceptual Framework.

Background to the Development of the Conceptual Framework and its Updating

- BC7.1 The Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities (The Conceptual Framework) was approved in September 2014. The development of the Conceptual Framework included a number of consultation papers and exposure drafts. On approval the IPSASB did not commit to a review of the Conceptual Framework within a specified timeframe. Although views were expressed that the Conceptual Framework should be a ‘living document’ subject to regular updates there was a broader view that it should be allowed to ‘bed down’ for a significant period. Over-frequent amendments to the Conceptual Framework could also undermine the accountability that it imposes on the IPSASB in explaining approaches developed at the standards level.
- BC7.2 In 2018, after having been applied in standards development for over three years, the IPSASB considered that a limited review of certain aspects of the Conceptual Framework would be appropriate. The IPSASB’s project on Measurement was a principal factor. In addition, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) was about to issue its finalized Conceptual Framework with post-2014 developments on measurement of potential relevance to the public sector. The IPSASB therefore proposed a limited-scope update project in its Strategy and Work Plan Consultation in 2018. The proposed project received significant support from respondents for the reasons outlined by the IPSASB. The IPSASB initiated the project in March 2020. An exposure draft of a revised Chapter 7 was issued in April 2021. The IPSASB considered the points raised by respondents to the exposure draft in finalizing the revised Chapter 7. The revised Chapter 7 will be applicable when approved.
- BC7.3 The IPSASB decided that the initial focus of the 2014 Conceptual Framework should be on measurement of the elements for the financial statements in order to put future standard setting activities for the financial statements on a sound and transparent footing. While a few respondents to the Consultation Paper, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements* (the Consultation Paper), questioned this approach, the IPSASB considered that the original rationale for restricting the scope of this phase was sound and reaffirmed it. The Limited- scope Update project initiated in 2020 did not reopen this issue.

The Objective of Measurement

- BC7.4 In developing the 2014 Conceptual Framework the IPSASB considered whether a specific measurement objective should be developed. The IPSASB initially took the view that a separate measurement objective was unnecessary because a measurement objective might compete with, rather than complement, the objectives of financial reporting and the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting. Accordingly, the 2013 Exposure Draft, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements* (the 2013 Exposure Draft), proposed factors relevant to the selection of a measurement basis consistent with the objectives of financial reporting and the qualitative characteristics but did not include a measurement objective.
- BC7.5 Consistent with this approach the 2013 Exposure Draft proposed that the Conceptual Framework would not seek to identify a single measurement basis (or combination of bases) for all

circumstances. The IPSASB acknowledged that proposing a single measurement basis to be used in all circumstances would clarify the relationship between different amounts reported in the financial statements—in particular, it would allow the amounts of different assets and liabilities to be aggregated to provide meaningful totals. However, the IPSASB is of the view that there is no single measurement basis that will maximize the extent to which financial statements meet the objectives of financial reporting and achieve the qualitative characteristics.

- BC7.6 The 2013 Exposure Draft included an Alternative View which proposed a measurement objective on the grounds that a Conceptual Framework that does not connect the objective of measurement with the objectives of financial reporting is incomplete and would limit the ability of the IPSASB to make consistent decisions about measurement across financial reporting standards and over time. Further, in the absence of a measurement objective, the Alternative View considered that there is a risk that different and/or inappropriate measurement bases could be used to measure similar classes of assets and liabilities. The Alternative View proposed the following measurement objective:

To select those measurement attributes that most fairly reflect the financial capacity, operational capacity, and cost of services of the entity in a manner that is useful in holding the entity to account, and for decision-making purposes.

- BC7.7 Many respondents, while generally in favor of the approach in the Exposure Draft, supported the Alternative View. The IPSASB also acknowledged the view that the Conceptual Framework's approach to measurement should be aspirational and that the Conceptual Framework should identify a single measurement model or measurement basis underpinned by an ideal concept of capital⁵. The IPSASB accepts that a concept of capital related to operating capability is relevant and could be developed for public sector entities with a primary objective of delivering services. However, adoption of such a measurement objective involves a virtually explicit acknowledgement that current cost measures are superior to historical cost measures in representing operational capacity when financial position is reported. For the reasons discussed in paragraphs BC7.24–BC7.28, the IPSASB considers that historical cost measures often meet the measurement objective and therefore should be given appropriate emphasis in the Conceptual Framework.

- BC7.8 Subsequently the IPSASB was persuaded by the views of those who argued that a measurement objective is necessary in order to guide standard-level decisions on the selection of measurement bases. However, the IPSASB noted that assets and liabilities contribute to the financial performance and financial position of entities in different ways and that such an assessment should be based on the extent to which they contribute to financial capacity and operational capacity. The IPSASB concluded that linking a measurement basis to an ideal concept of capital might unduly restrict the choice of measurement bases. The IPSASB therefore rejected the view that adoption of the measurement objective should be based on an ideal concept of capital and reaffirmed its view that a mixed measurement approach is appropriate for standard setting in the public sector.

- BC7.9 The IPSASB considered whether the measurement objective proposed in the Alternative View was appropriate. Some argued that the proposed measurement objective was too aligned to current value measures. However, the IPSASB formed a view that the reference to “cost of services”

⁵ Such concepts of capital include invested money capital, current cash equivalents and physical capital.

provides a sufficient link to historical cost, because the cost of services can be determined using both historical cost and current value measures. The IPSASB therefore adopted the following measurement objective with only a minor modification from that proposed in the Alternative View:

To select those measurement bases that most fairly reflect the cost of services, operational capacity and financial capacity of the entity in a manner that is useful in holding the entity to account, and for decision-making purposes.

BC7.10 The IPSASB also noted that the disadvantages of using different measurement bases may be minimized by:

- Selecting different measurement bases only where this is justified by economic circumstances, thereby ensuring that assets and liabilities are reported on the same basis where circumstances are similar; and
- Requiring transparent presentation and disclosure to ensure that the measurement bases used and the amounts reported on each basis are clear.

BC7.11 The IPSASB reaffirmed the need for a measurement objective and the existing wording in the Limited-scope Update project.

Initial Measurement

BC7.12 Some respondents to ED 76 expressed a view that the IPSASB had not distinguished measurement at recognition (initial measurement) and measurement subsequent to recognition (subsequent measurement) sufficiently clearly. The IPSASB therefore decided to insert a sub-section dealing with initial measurement. This clarifies that initial measurement is at transaction price unless there is no transaction price or transaction price does not faithfully present relevant information about the entity in a manner that is useful in holding the entity to account, and for decision-making purposes. The IPSASB also clarified that if there is no transaction price or transaction price does not faithfully present relevant information about the entity a deemed cost is used on which requirements and guidance are provided at the standards level.

BC7.13 Historical cost is the transaction price plus or minus transaction costs as such costs can be significant. The IPSASB considered the correct approach for transaction costs for liabilities. The IPSASB agreed that deducting transaction costs from the transaction price is appropriate as it reflects the value of the liability to the entity. For example, an entity borrows 1,000,000 CU of which transaction costs amount to 100,000 CU. The historical cost is 900,000 CU. This is because immediately after receiving the 1,000,000 CU, the transaction costs of 900,000 CU are repaid to the counterparty, leaving the entity with 900,000 CU. The transaction costs of 100,000 CU are included in the interest expense over the term of the instrument as the carrying amount of 900,000 CU is accreted to 1,000,000 CU on the settlement date.

The Subsequent Measurement Framework

BC7.143 Chapter 7 of the 2014 Conceptual Framework did not explicitly identify measurement levels. The IASB's Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting distinguishes three measurement levels:

- (a) Measures or Categories of Measurement Bases (the latter term is used in the IASB's Basis for Conclusions).

- (b) Measurement Bases.
- (c) Measurement Techniques.

BC7.14-15 The IPSASB considered that distinguishing different levels, and building on the IASB's approach, would provide an analytical framework to inform the development of measurement requirements and guidance. Because the distinction between measures and measurement bases might be ambiguous, the following three levels were adopted for ED 76 and Exposure Draft 77, *Measurement*:

- (a) **Measurement Models:** broad approaches to measuring assets and liabilities for inclusion in the financial statements.
- (b) **Measurement Bases:** specific ~~approaches~~ mechanisms to measuring assets and liabilities that provide the information that best meets the qualitative characteristics under the model selected.
- (c) **Measurement Techniques:** methods to estimate the amount at which an asset or liability is measured under the selected measurement basis.

BC7.165 In identifying measurement models and measurement bases the IPSASB reaffirmed the view in the 2014 version of the Conceptual Framework that there is not a single measurement basis that best meets the measurement objective. Consistent ~~with~~ this view, the IPSASB ~~concluded there~~ ~~there~~ concluded there is not one measurement model that best meets the measurement objective. Consequently, the IPSASB identified the historical cost model as one of the two models. and retained historical cost as a measurement basis for both assets and liabilities.

BC7.176 Some respondents to ED 76 challenged the term 'Measurement Hierarchy' because 'hierarchy implies' a prioritization, of measurement models, measurement bases and measurement techniques. It was not the IPSASB's intention to imply such a prioritization. The IPSASB therefore decided to rename the 'Measurement Hierarchy' the 'Subsequent Measurement Framework'. This change also emphasized that the guidance refers to subsequent measurement rather than initial measurement.

BC7.187 The IPSASB considered whether to identify and discuss measurement techniques in the Conceptual Framework. The IPSASB concluded that a detailed analysis of measurement techniques is not appropriate for the Conceptual Framework and that guidance should be provided at the standards level. Therefore, in its discussion of the subsequent measurement framework, the Conceptual Framework explains that measurement techniques are needed to operationalize current value measurement bases. However, the Conceptual Framework does not identify or analyze specific techniques. IPSAS XX, *Measurement*, discusses measurement techniques in more detail and provides application guidance.

Entity-Specific and Non-Entity-Specific Values, Observability in a Market, Entry and Exit Values

BC7.48-19 The 2014 Conceptual Framework classified measurement bases as: (i) entity-specific or non-entity-specific, (ii) whether they provide information that is observable in an orderly market; and (iii) whether they provide entry or exit values. The IPSASB considered that the distinction between entity-specific and non-entity specific measurement bases and the relationship with the measurement objective and qualitative characteristics is robust. It indicates whether measurement

bases reflect the expectations of market participants and impacts the selection of a measurement basis.

BC7.2019 The IPSASB decided that the characteristic of observability in a market is relevant to selection of a measurement technique once a measurement basis has been selected, rather than directly to the measurement basis itself. Consistent with the conclusion in paragraph BC7.17 that detailed guidance on measurement techniques is more appropriately addressed at the standards level, the IPSASB decided not to retain a discussion of observability in a market in the Conceptual Framework, but to refer to the 'availability of observable data' as an example of a factor in selection of a measurement technique.

BC7.219 Entry values reflect the cost of acquisition, while exit values reflect the amount disposal. For liabilities, entry values reflect the amount at which a liability is incurred and exit values reflect the amount to fulfill a liability. In rarer cases, entry values reflect the amount at which a liability is assumed and exit values reflect the amount to release an entity from an obligation.

BC7.224 IPSASB is of the view that the key factor in selection of a ~~current value~~ measurement value ~~measurement~~ basis is the measurement objective; in particular, whether an asset is primarily held for its operational or financial capacity and the characteristics of a liability. The IPSASB concluded that the distinction between entry and exit values is useful in deciding whether a measure includes transaction costs, and, if so, whether on acquisition or disposal of an asset or the incurrence or disposal/settlement of a liability. The Conceptual Framework therefore includes a high-level discussion on entry and exit values but does not provide a tabular classification of ~~-specific~~ measurement bases as entry or exit.

Approach to Identifying Measurement Bases Addressed in the Conceptual Framework

BC7.232 In revising Chapter 7 the IPSASB identified two approaches to the identification of, and guidance on, measurement bases. The first approach would provide guidance on a large number of measurement bases regardless of whether they are used in current standards-level literature or whether it is likely that they will be used in the development of future standards. The second approach would focus on the most commonly used measurement bases.

BC7.243 In ED 76 the IPSASB decided to adopt the second approach as it considered that this approach is more helpful for the IPSASB in its standards development and for preparers in determining accounting policies for transactions and events for which there are no standards-level requirements and guidance. The IPSASB reconsidered this approach in the light of the views by some respondents to ED 76 who advocated the broader approach. The IPSASB acknowledged the case for providing guidance on a more comprehensive range of measurement bases but concluded that the benefits of a more concise approach outweighed any disadvantages. In particular the IPSASB ~~considered~~ concluded that the inclusion of measurement bases that might be rarely, and in some cases, never used at the standards level could be confusing to users. The IPSASB also acknowledged that the fact that a measurement basis is not discussed in Chapter 7 does not preclude its adoption at the standards level. In such cases the reason for use of such a measurement basis will be explained in the Basis for Conclusions of the standard.

Measurement Bases for Assets

Historical Cost

BC7.254 Historical cost is a measurement basis applied in many jurisdictions. Many respondents to the Consultation Paper and the Exposure Draft that preceded the 2014 version of the Framework advocated the continued widespread use of historical cost as a measurement basis, mostly in combination with other measurement bases. They supported this view by reference to the accountability objective and the understandability and verifiability of historical cost information. They also noted that, because historical cost is widely adopted in combination with other measurement bases, its continued use avoids the costs that would arise if a future revision of a current standard that requires or permits historical cost were to require the use of a different measurement basis.

BC7.265 Some respondents considered that historical cost information provides a highly relevant basis for the reporting of the cost of services because the link between historical cost and the transactions actually undertaken by the entity is particularly important for an assessment of accountability. In particular, historical cost provides information that resource providers can use to assess the fairness of the taxes they have been assessed, or how the resources that they have otherwise contributed in a reporting period have been used.

BC7.276 The IPSASB agreed that, in many contexts, it is relevant to provide information on the transactions actually carried out by the entity and accepted that users are interested in the cost of services based on actual transactions. Historical cost provides information on what services actually cost in the reporting period, rather than what they will cost in the future; pricing decisions based on historical cost information may promote fairness to consumers of services.

BC7.827 The IPSASB also acknowledged the views of those who consider that the use of historical cost facilitates a comparison of actual financial results and the approved budget. The IPSASB accepts that budgets may often be prepared on a historical cost basis and that where this is the case historical cost enhances comparison against budget.

BC7.298 The IPSASB also acknowledged a contrary view: that assessing and reporting the cost of providing services in terms of the value that has been sacrificed in order to provide those services provides useful information for both decision making and accountability purposes. Because historical cost does not reflect the value of assets at the time they are consumed, it does not provide information on that value in circumstances where the effect of price changes is significant. The IPSASB concluded that it is important that the Conceptual Framework responds to both these contrasting perspectives.

BC7.3029 In finalizing the revised Chapter 7 the IPSASB reviewed the wording of the definition of historical cost. The IPSASB decided that the definition could be simplified and clarified by:

- (a) Adding 'construct' to 'acquire and develop' and 'construction' to 'acquisition and development' so that it aligns with wording at the standards level;
- (b) Removing the phrase 'which is the cash or cash equivalents, or other consideration given' because it is unnecessary; and
- (c) Including 'transaction costs' as a component of the definition and providing a definition of 'transaction costs' ~~in a footnote~~. This is because the IPSASB was persuaded by the argument that,

for many transactions, transaction costs are an important component of the amount of initial measurement.

Current Operational Value

BC7.3~~19~~ The 2014 Conceptual Framework included replacement cost as a current value measurement basis, envisaging that it would be appropriate for specialized assets. As noted in paragraph BC7.38 the IPSASB has adopted the IASB's exit-based definition of fair value. The cost approach, a measurement technique for fair value in IFRS 13, has some similarities to replacement cost. These inter-related factors necessitated the development of a measurement basis that can be applied to assets held primarily for operational capacity.

BC 7.3~~24~~ The IASB's 2018 Framework included current cost as a measurement basis for both assets and liabilities. The IPSASB considered whether current cost should be adopted as a current value measurement basis for assets that are primarily held for operational capacity (see paragraph BC7.68 for a discussion of current cost for liabilities). The IPSASB formed a view that a measurement basis similar to current cost is relevant in a public sector context, potentially for specialized and non-specialized assets held for operational capacity. However, rather than the cost of an equivalent asset in the IASB's definition of current cost the IPSASB formed a view such a measurement basis should reflect an asset's value in its existing use ~~in delivering services~~. The IPSASB decided to use the term 'current operational value' for this measurement basis.

BC7.3~~32~~ Current operational value ~~can be developed for applied to all~~ assets primarily held for their operational capacity. For non-specialized assets, it can be supported by directly market-based measurement techniques with similarities to market value. For more specialized assets, measurement techniques to determine the value of the asset may be applied. ED 76 therefore proposed current operational value as a measurement basis for assets primarily held for operational capacity with the following definition:

The value of an asset used to achieve the entity's service delivery objectives at the measurement date.

7.3~~43~~ ED 76 also included an alternative view (AV). The main points of the AV were that:

- The definition was unclear mainly because of the ambiguity of the word 'value';
- The lack of clarity in the definition risked not achieving the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting; and
- The definition should have focused on the cost of replacing an asset used for its service potential

BC 7.3~~54~~ The AV proposed the following definition:

The cost to replace the service potential embodied in an asset at the measurement date.

BC7.3~~65~~ Most respondents to ED 76 supported the view that fair value is inappropriate for assets that are primarily held for their operational capacity and therefore that a public sector specific current value for assets should be developed. Some respondents shared the view of the AV that the proposed definition was unclear. Other respondents considered that the rationale for current operational value should be clearer.

BC7.3~~76~~ The IPSASB responded to these points by adopting a definition which focuses on both an asset and the service potential of an asset:

- ~~The amount the entity would pay for an asset to replace its the remaining service potential of an asset at the measurement date~~

BC 7.3~~87~~ Guidance clarifies the assumptions that underpin current operational value. These ~~assumptions principles~~ are stated in paragraph 7.3~~78~~. They indicate that measurement under current operational value is based on the existing asset in its existing use, in its existing location. ~~They also provide Current operational value estimates the amount an entity would pay for the remaining lue also requires guidance that replacement of obtaining the service potential in of an the asset is in the least costly manner and that, while the amount that would be incurred to replace the asset reflects market conditions, as an entity-specific measure it also reflects the opportunities available to the reporting entity.~~

Fair Value

BC7.3~~98~~ Shortly before the 2014 Conceptual Framework was finalized the IASB approved IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*. IFRS 13 adopted an explicitly exit-based definition of fair value. This differed from the definition of fair value in the IPSASB's literature, which was aligned with the pre-IFRS 13 definition of fair value. The IPSASB decided to rename its fair value definition as 'market value'. The aim was to avoid two global standard setters using the term 'fair value' with different definitions in future standards development. Unlike the revised IASB definition of fair value, market value could be appropriate for non-specialized physical assets held for operational capacity as well as assets held for financial capacity. Since 2014 the IPSASB's standards-level work, especially that on financial instruments, ~~had~~ led the IPSASB to conclude that a non-entity-specific current value measurement basis is necessary for both assets and liabilities. This view was reflected in IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments*, and in the illustrative exposure draft in Consultation Paper, *Measurement*.

BC 7.4~~039~~ The updated measurement chapter therefore includes fair value for both assets and liabilities, based on the IASB's exit-based definition of fair value. Because of its exit-based nature and the assumptions that underpin it, the Board concluded that fair value is inappropriate for assets primarily held for their operational capacity. The IPSASB is aware that fair value has been adopted in some jurisdictions as a current value measurement for such assets and has been adapted for these assets by, for example, reinterpreting the 'highest and best use' principle. The IPSASB concluded that such adaptations would mean losing consistency that fair value would not be consistent with the IASB's guidance. ~~In its recent standard setting activities the IPSASB has been, and that a separate entity-specific current value measurement basis was required.~~

Measurement Bases and Approaches for Assets not included in the Updated Conceptual Framework

BC7.4~~19~~ The following measurement bases and approaches for assets in the 2014 Conceptual Framework have not been included in the updated version:

- Market value;
- Replacement cost;
- Net selling price; and

- Value in use.

BC7.4~~24~~ The following measurement bases were considered for inclusion in the 2014 Conceptual Framework but rejected:

- Symbolic value;
- Synergistic value; and
- Equitable value.

BC7.4~~32~~ The IPSASB did not further consider these measurement bases in the Limited-scope Update project to revise Chapter 7.

BC7.4~~43~~ In developing the 2014 Conceptual Framework the IPSASB also considered and rejected the deprival value model, which is an approach to selection of a measurement basis, rather than a measurement basis in its own right.

Market Value

BC7.4~~54~~ In light of the decision to include fair value and current operational value as measurement bases under the current value model, the IPSASB considered whether it was necessary to retain market value as a measurement basis for assets. The IPSASB considered that fair value is the current value measurement basis that best meets the measurement objective where assets are held for financial capacity and for determining the amount of a liability that can be transferred to a third party under current market conditions. Current operational value is the current value measurement basis that best meets the measurement objective where assets are held for operational capacity, because it does not include a 'highest and best use' market-based assumption, and, as an entity-specific measurement basis, does not reflect the expectations of market participants. The IPSASB therefore concluded that it was not necessary to retain market value as a measurement basis. Market-based techniques can be used to operationalize the fair value and current operational value measurement bases. Guidance on these is provided at the standards level.

BC7.4~~65~~ The large majority of respondents to ED 76 supported the IPSASB's reasons for the non-retention of market value. The IPSASB confirmed that market value should not be included in the revised Chapter 7.

Replacement Cost

BC7.4~~76~~ Replacement cost was defined in the 2014 Conceptual Framework, as:

The most economic cost required for the entity to replace the service potential of an asset (including the amount that the entity will receive from its disposal at the end of its useful life) at the reporting date.

BC7.4~~87~~ In light of the decision to include current operational value as the most appropriate current value measurement basis for operational assets, the IPSASB considered whether it was necessary to retain replacement cost as a measurement basis. The IPSASB considered that the rationale for including replacement cost as a measurement basis in the 2014 Conceptual Framework was robust, in particular that an appropriate measurement basis for specialized assets should provide information on the cost of service potential that is attributable to the asset. As noted above, current operational value is a measurement basis that can be applied to both specialized and non-

specialized assets. Measurement techniques can be selected appropriate to the nature of the asset.

BC7.4~~98~~ Most respondents to ED 76 supported the non-retention of replacement cost. Those who opposed, or expressed reservations about, the change considered that it had been insufficiently explained or that current operational value had not been adequately developed in ED 76. ~~There was also a view that fair value is appropriate for non-operational assets.~~

BC7.5~~049~~ The IPSASB acknowledged these points, which were taken into account in the development and finalization of current operational value (see above paragraphs BC 7.30-BC 7.37). There was also a view that fair value is appropriate for non-operational assets. As noted in paragraph BC 7.39 the IPSASB confirmed its view that fair value is inappropriate for assets primarily held for their operational capacity and that there should be a public sector specific current value measurement basis for such assets.

BC7.5~~10~~ ~~As acknowledged by some~~Some of the respondents who supported the approach proposed in ED 76, explicitly acknowledged the IPSASB's view that replacement cost would duplicate the new measurement basis and its retention would be confusing. At the standards level the cost approach, which reflects aspects of replacement cost, is also being brought into both fair value and current operational value as a measurement technique at the standards level. The IPSASB therefore confirmed its view that replacement cost should not be included in the updated Chapter 7.

Net Selling Price

BC7.5~~24~~ Net selling price is an entity-specific measurement basis that was defined in the 2014 Conceptual Framework as:

The amount that the entity can obtain from sale of the asset, after deducting the costs of sale.

BC7.5~~32~~ In its project on non-current assets and discontinued operations, the IPSASB considered whether net selling price should be included as an alternative measure to fair value less costs to sell in determining the recoverable amount of assets held for disposal where a disposal is on negotiated rather than market terms. The IPSASB rejected inclusion of net selling price, largely on accountability grounds, concluding that fair value is more appropriate for the determination of the recoverable amount of an asset, as it generally meets the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting better than net selling price.

BC7.5~~43~~ The IPSASB considered the case for an entity-specific, current value measurement basis for assets, as an alternative to fair value where there is not an orderly market, such as a distressed or negotiated sale. In some jurisdictions events such as financial crises and pandemics have increased the likelihood of such sales. Disposal values will be affected by the impact of such events on general market conditions and therefore reflected in fair value measurements. Aside from general price effects, when disposal is estimated to be below fair value it is important that the impact of such a decision on an entity's financial position and financial performance is made fully transparent by disclosing the extent of the losses likely to be made on sale. This can be achieved by showing the difference between an asset's fair value and the sale price. The IPSASB therefore concluded that, in light of the limited information provided by net selling price, its retention in the IPSASB Conceptual Framework was unnecessary

BC7.5~~54~~ Following comments from respondents to ED 76 the IPSASB further analyzed the case for and against retention of net selling price. The IPSASB noted that:

- Net selling price is not defined in the IASB's 2018 Conceptual Framework.
- Net realizable value is used in IPSAS 12, *Inventories*. However, despite superficially similar terminology, net realizable value, which is not included in the IASB's 2018 Conceptual Framework, is much closer to the IASB's current definition of fair value than net selling price.

BC7.5~~65~~ The IPSASB concluded that the case for retention of net selling price is not persuasive and confirmed that it should not be included in a revised Chapter 7.

Value in Use

BC7.57~~6~~ The IPSASB considered whether to retain value in use as a current value measurement basis for assets in the Conceptual Framework.

BC7.58~~7~~ The IPSASB noted that the definition in the 2014 Conceptual Framework was not consistent with that in the IASB's Conceptual Framework, because it is not limited to the cash-generating context and includes a reference to 'service potential'⁶. In its standards development since approval of the Conceptual Framework the IPSASB has placed increased emphasis on the consistent use of terminology and definitions by global standard setters.

BC7.59~~8~~ The IPSASB acknowledged the importance of value in use in assessments of impairment gains or losses. The IPSASB also noted that value in use requires complex and subjective projections of cash flows generated by an asset or of the service potential provided by an asset. Complexity increases where assets generate cash flows in combination with other assets.

BC7.60~~59~~ The IPSASB acknowledged that some assets both generate cash flows and are used in the delivery of services. In such circumstances the IPSASB reaffirmed that, for financial reporting purposes, preparers of financial statements need to make a professional judgment of the primary purpose for which an asset is held. Under the current value model, where assets are primarily held for operational capacity, current operational value is applied; where assets are primarily held for financial capacity fair value is applied. The continued applicability of value in use is therefore likely to be limited to impairment.

BC 7.61~~9~~ In light of the above factors the IPSASB decided to replace the definition of value in use with a limited ~~discussion~~indiscussion in the proposed updated Chapter 7 in ED 76

BC7.62~~4~~ Most respondents to ED 76 supported the IPASB's proposed revised approach. Respondents who opposed the IPSASB's proposal to reduce the number of measurement bases discussed in the Conceptual Framework (see paragraph BC 7.22 and 7.23) advocated retention on the grounds that value in use should be available to the IPSASB and preparers for transactions and events apart from impairment. No examples of such circumstances were provided.

BC7.63~~2~~ Conversely, it was suggested that value in use should not be addressed in the Conceptual Framework because its applicability is limited to impairment and that guidance should be limited to the standards level.

BC7.64~~3~~ The IPSASB concluded that, while its wider future application cannot be ruled out, value in use's relevance is likely to be limited to impairment. The IPSASB also concluded that the importance of value in use to impairment justifies the inclusion of guidance in the Conceptual Framework. The IPSASB therefore decided to retain the approach in ED 76.

BC7.65~~4~~ Some respondents suggested that the IPSASB should clarify the differences between value in use and current operational value. The IPSASB noted that value in use is an exit value and therefore includes the proceeds of disposal as a component of the measure. Current operational value is an entry value and therefore does not include the proceeds of disposal. Because most

⁶ The definition of value in use in paragraph 7.58 of the 2014 Conceptual Framework was: *The present value to the entity of the asset's remaining service potential or ability to generate economic benefits if it continues to be used, and of the net amount that the entity will receive from its disposal at the end of its useful life.*

public sector entities for which the IPSASB develops standards hold assets for service delivery this analysis reinforced the IPSASB's view that these assets are likely to be measured at current operational value.

Symbolic Values

BC7.6~~65~~ In some jurisdictions certain assets are recognized on the statement of financial position at symbolic values, typically one unit of the presentation currency. This treatment is adopted in order to recognize assets on the face of the statement of financial position when it is difficult to obtain a valuation. Supporters of symbolic values consider that they provide useful information to users of financial statements and facilitate a linkage between asset management and accounting processes.

BC7.6~~76~~ The IPSASB acknowledged that such an approach is intended to provide useful information. However, in the development of the 2014 Conceptual Framework the majority of IPSASB members took the view that symbolic values do not meet the measurement objective, because they do not provide relevant information on financial capacity, operational capacity, or the cost of services. The majority of the IPSASB concluded that the decision whether to recognize an item as an asset should be made following an assessment of whether the item meets the definition of an asset and recognition criteria in Chapter 5, *Elements in Financial Statements*, and Chapter 6, *Recognition in Financial Statements*. The IPSASB did not further consider the issue of symbolic values in the Limited-scope Update project.

Equitable Value and Synergistic Value

BC7.6~~87~~ The IPSASB considers that the development of conceptual and standards-level projects evaluates the requirements and guidance in International Valuation Standards (IVS) and Government Finance Statistics. In its Limited-scope Update project, the IPSASB evaluated two concepts in IVS as potential measurement bases in the Conceptual Framework—equitable value and synergistic value.

BC7.6~~98~~ IVS defines equitable value as the estimated price for the transfer of an asset or liability between identified knowledgeable and willing parties that reflects the respective interests of those parties.

BC7.7~~069~~ IVS defines synergistic value as the result of a combination of two or more assets or interests where the combined value is more than the sum of the separate values.

BC7.7~~19~~ Equitable value has similarities to net selling price and synergistic value relates to unit of account. The IPSASB considered net selling price in the limited scope update of the Conceptual Framework and decided not to retain this measurement basis (see above paragraphs BC7.51-BC7.54). The IPSASB therefore concluded that including equitable value and synergistic value as specific measurement bases in the Conceptual Framework was unnecessary. The IPSASB did not further consider equitable value and synergistic value in the Limited-scope Update project.

Deprival Value Model

BC7.7~~24~~ The 2011 Conceptual Framework Consultation Paper, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements*, discussed the deprival value model as a rationale for selecting a current value measurement basis. Some respondents expressed reservations—in particular that the model would be costly and impose a disproportionate burden on preparers to have to consider a number of possible measurement bases for each asset that is reported. A number of respondents also considered that it is overly complex. A view was also expressed that the deprival value model

unduly exaggerates the qualitative characteristic of relevance and neglects the other qualitative characteristics.

BC7.732 Although the IPSASB recognized that the deprival value model has been adopted successfully in some jurisdictions, the IPSASB acknowledged such reservations in whole or part. The IPSASB therefore included the deprival value model in the 2013 Conceptual Framework Exposure Draft, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements*. That Exposure Draft proposed the deprival value model as an optional method of choosing between replacement cost, net selling price, and value in use where it had been decided to use a current measurement basis, but the appropriate basis could not be identified by reference to the objectives of financial reporting and the qualitative characteristics.

BC7.743 While a minority of respondents to the 2013 Conceptual Framework Exposure Draft were highly supportive of the deprival value model, many respondents continued to express reservations about the model's complexity. The IPSASB also acknowledged a technical ambiguity in the deprival value model—if net selling price is higher than replacement cost a development opportunity might be indicated and that users should be provided with this information, which the deprival value model would not do. Due to these factors the IPSASB decided not to include the deprival value model in the Conceptual Framework. The IPSASB did not further consider the deprival value model in the Limited-scope Update project to revise Chapter 7.

Measurement Basis for Liabilities in the Updated Conceptual Framework

Fair Value

BC7.754 Paragraph BC.7.38 and paragraph BC.7.39 discuss the inclusion of fair value for assets in the updated Conceptual Framework. Consistent with the analysis for assets the IPSASB decided that fair value is an appropriate measurement basis for many liabilities depending on their characteristics. The updated measurement chapter therefore includes fair value for liabilities.

Cost of Fulfillment

BC7.765 The 2014 Conceptual Framework defined cost of fulfillment as:

The costs that the entity will incur in fulfilling the obligations represented by the liability, assuming that it does so in the least costly manner.

BC7.776 In its 2018 Framework the IASB included fulfillment⁷ value defined as:

The present value of the cash, or other economic resources, that an entity expects to be obliged to transfer as it fulfils a liability.

BC7.787 In light of this development the IPSASB considered whether to (a) adopt the term 'fulfillment value' rather than cost of fulfillment while retaining the original definition of cost of fulfillment (b) adopt the term 'fulfillment value' and the definition in the IASB Framework; or (c) another approach.

BC7.798 A number of respondents to the IPSASB's 2019 Consultation Paper, *Measurement*, pointed out that fulfillment value reflects a risk premium, whereas cost of fulfillment is silent on risk premia. A risk premium, which is also known as a risk margin or risk adjustment, is the price for bearing the

⁷ The IPSASB uses the word 'fulfillment'. The IASB uses the word 'fulfilment'. This reflects usage respectively in North America and the United Kingdom. Hereafter the word 'fulfillment' is used.

uncertainty inherent in the cash flows. The IPSASB concluded that using the term 'fulfillment value' with a definition different to that of the IASB was inappropriate. The IPSASB also decided that the inclusion of a risk premium should be determined at the standards level.

BC7.8079 The IPSASB concluded that the existing definition of cost of fulfillment should be retained in ED 76. The IPSASB acknowledged that the term itself is similar to fulfillment value but concluded that provided it is clear that cost of fulfillment does not imply inclusion of a risk premium the term should be retained with its existing definition rather than adopting a new term such as 'cost of settlement'.

BC7.810 The IPSASB also considered whether the definition should retain the assumption that the obligations represented by the liability are fulfilled in the least costly manner. The IPSASB acknowledged that there may be circumstances where, for transparent public policy reasons, liabilities may not be fulfilled in the least costly manner. However, the IPSASB took the view that, from an accountability perspective, the assumption should be retained and concluded that the definition of cost of fulfillment should not be modified. It is possible that there may be cases where a reporting entity decides to fulfill an obligation in a manner that is not the least costly. In such circumstances it is important that for accountability purposes there is full disclosure.

BC7.824 There was strong support for cost of fulfillment by respondents to ED 76. Consultation on ED 76 did not identify issues previously unconsidered by the IPSASB. The IPSASB therefore confirmed the retention of cost of fulfillment.

Measurement Bases for Liabilities not included in Updated Conceptual Framework

BC7.832 The following measurement bases and approaches for liabilities in the 2014 version of the Conceptual Framework have not been included in the updated version:

- Market value;
- Assumption price; and
- Cost of release.

Market Value

BC7.843 Market value for liabilities was defined in the 2014 version of the Conceptual Framework as:

The amount for which a liability could be settled between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction

BC7.854 In light of the inclusion of fair value the IPSASB concluded that the retention of market value was unnecessary, as it would overlap fair value and current operational value and its inclusion would be confusing. Although not discussed in the Conceptual Framework the IPSASB noted that the market approach is proposed as a measurement technique for both fair value and current operational value in ED 77, *Measurement*.

BC7.865 Following consultation on ED 76 the IPSASB confirmed that there was no case for retaining market value.

Assumption price

BC7.876 Assumption price was defined in the 2014 Conceptual Framework as:

The amount which the entity would rationally be willing to accept in exchange for assuming an existing liability.

BC7.8~~87~~ Assumption price is an entity-specific measurement basis included in the 2014 Conceptual Framework, and which had not been used in the IPSASB literature at the standards level as of 2021. It has some similarities to current cost for liabilities, as defined by the IASB in its 2018 Conceptual Framework, but refers to a liability of a counterparty, rather than a liability of the reporting entity.

BC7.8~~98~~ The IPSASB assessed the case for retention of assumption price. The inclusion of assumption price (along with cost of release discussed below in paragraphs [BC 7.92](#)- [BC 7.96](#)) was on the grounds that there may be limited circumstances where it might meet the measurement objective, for example in the case that a government takes on liabilities at concessionary rates.

BC7.~~90~~~~89~~ The IPSASB concluded that the number of occasions in which public sector entities would accept a monetary amount for assuming a liability are limited, albeit, potentially material. In such circumstances fair value could be used as the measurement basis. Therefore, the IPSASB concluded that there is not a strong case for retention of assumption price.

BC7.9~~10~~ Following comments from respondents to ED 76 the IPSASB reconsidered the case for and against the retention of assumption price. The IPSASB noted that:

- Neither the IASB's 2010 Conceptual Framework nor the 2018 Conceptual Framework defined or described assumption price.
- In those limited cases where there is an 'assumption price' it would be the same as historical cost. Following assessment of a day one gain or loss, it would then be superseded by cost of fulfillment in the year-end financial statements.

BC7.9~~24~~ The IPSASB therefore confirmed that assumption price should not be retained in the Conceptual Framework.

Cost of Release

BC7.9~~32~~. Cost of release was defined in the 2014 version of the Conceptual Framework as the amount of an immediate exit from an obligation—either the amount a creditor will accept in settlement of its claim or a third party would charge to accept the transfer of the liability from the obligor. Cost of release is entity-specific and does not assume an orderly market. At the standards level the measurement requirements and guidance in IPSAS 19, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, include a grey letter reference to 'transfer(ing) an obligation at the reporting date' (IPSAS 19.45) which supplements the black letter reference to 'the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date' in IPSAS 19.44. This reference in IPSAS 19.45 is consistent with cost of release.

BC7.9~~43~~ The IPSASB noted that the IASB had concluded that it was unnecessary to include cost of release in its 2018 Conceptual Framework because it is relatively unusual for entities to obtain release from liabilities, rather than fulfilling them.

BC7.9~~54~~ Similarly to assumption price the 2014 Conceptual Framework justified the inclusion of cost of release on the grounds that there may be limited circumstances where it might meet the measurement objective. The IPSASB concluded that standards development since 2014 has not identified sufficient examples of circumstances where cost of release is appropriate to justify retention. The IPSASB therefore decided not to include cost of release in the updated Conceptual Framework.

BC7.9~~65~~ Following comments from respondents to ED 76 the IPSASB reconsidered the case for and against the retention of cost of release. The IPSASB noted that:

- The IASB considered cost of release in the development of the Measurement chapter of the 2018 Conceptual Framework but did not include it for the reasons identified above. The IPSASB considered that instances of entities obtaining release from liabilities, rather than fulfilling them, are similarly rare in the public sector.
- Cost of release gives rise to accountability and audit/assurance issues related to the qualitative characteristic of verifiability. Negotiations with a counterparty or third party are likely to be sensitive and confidential. Unless there is a binding arrangement with a counterparty or third party the basis for determining cost of release may be questionable. From an accountability perspective cost of release gives rise to public interest considerations as it may be of questionable propriety for public sector entities to settle obligations other than by fulfilling them.
- The responses to the Consultation Paper, *Measurement*, issued in April 2019 had indicated little support for including guidance on cost of release.

BC7.9~~76~~ The IPSASB therefore confirmed that cost of release should not be retained in the Conceptual Framework.

Current Cost

BC7.9~~87~~ Paragraph BC_7.3~~24~~ discusses current cost as defined by the IASB for assets in its Conceptual Framework. Noting that in the IASB's Conceptual Framework the definition of current cost includes liabilities as well as assets the IPSASB considered whether to include current cost as a measurement basis for liabilities. Current cost for liabilities is the consideration that would be received for incurring or taking on an equivalent liability at the measurement date. The IPSASB acknowledged that such a measurement basis might provide useful information for managerial purposes but considered that its practical application for financial reporting is limited as cost of fulfillment better meets the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting. The IPSASB therefore concluded that current cost for liabilities should not be included in the Conceptual Framework.

Own Credit Risk

BC7.9~~96~~ The Conceptual Framework Consultation Paper, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements*, sought the views of respondents on the treatment of an entity's own credit risk and changes in value attributable to changes in an entity's own credit risk.

BC7.100~~97~~ The majority of respondents who commented on this issue considered that it is more appropriately dealt with at the standards level rather than in the Conceptual Framework. The IPSASB concurred with this view and therefore did not include a discussion of own credit risk in the Conceptual Framework. The IPSASB noted that where a market-based value is used to measure a liability it is necessary to consider the treatment of the entity's own credit risk. The IPSASB did not redeliberate this issue in the Limited-scope Update.

**Chapter 7, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements*
(Final Pronouncement)—Clean Version**

Final Pronouncement
January 2023

IPSAS®

Conceptual Framework Update

*Chapter 7, Measurement of
Assets and Liabilities in
Financial Statements*

IPSASB

International Public
Sector Accounting
Standards Board®

This document was developed and approved by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board® (IPSASB®).

The objective of the IPSASB is to serve the public interest by setting high-quality public sector accounting standards and by facilitating the adoption and implementation of these, thereby enhancing the quality and consistency of practice throughout the world and strengthening the transparency and accountability of public sector finances.

In meeting this objective, the IPSASB sets International Public Sector Accounting Standards™ (IPSAS™) and Recommended Practice Guidelines (RPGs) for use by public sector entities, including national, regional, and local governments, and related governmental agencies.

IPSAS relate to the general-purpose financial statements (financial statements) and are authoritative. RPGs are pronouncements that provide guidance on good practice in preparing general purpose financial reports (GPFRs) that are not financial statements. Unlike IPSAS RPGs do not establish requirements. Currently all pronouncements relating to GPFRs that are not financial statements are RPGs. RPGs do not provide guidance on the level of assurance (if any) to which information should be subjected.

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CHAPTER 7, MEASUREMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Introduction

7.1 This Chapter identifies the measurement concepts that guide the IPSASB in the selection of the most commonly-used measurement bases for IPSAS and by preparers of financial statements in selecting measurement bases for assets and liabilities where there are no requirements in IPSAS.

The Objective of Measurement

7.2 The objective of measurement is:

To select those measurement bases that most fairly reflect the cost of services, operational capacity, and financial capacity of the entity in a manner that is useful in holding the entity to account, and for decision-making purposes.

7.3 The selection of measurement bases for assets and liabilities contributes to meeting the objectives of financial reporting in the public sector by providing information that enables users to assess:

- Cost of services—the cost of services provided in the period in historical or current terms;
- Operational capacity—the capacity of the entity to support the provision of services through physical and other resources; or
- Financial capacity—the capacity of the entity to fund its activities.

7.4 The selection of measurement bases also includes an evaluation of the extent to which the information provided achieves the qualitative characteristics while taking into account the constraints on information in financial reports. The following subsections provide guidance on measurement at recognition (initial measurement) and measurement subsequent to recognition (subsequent measurement).

Initial Measurement

7.5 Initial measurement for an asset is normally at transaction price plus transaction costs. Transaction price is the consideration given to acquire, construct or develop an asset. . Transaction costs for assets are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, development, or disposal of an asset and would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, constructed, developed, or disposed of the asset.

7.6 Initial measurement for a liability is normally at transaction price minus transaction costs. Transaction costs for liabilities are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the incurrence of a liability and would not have been incurred if the entity had not incurred the liability.

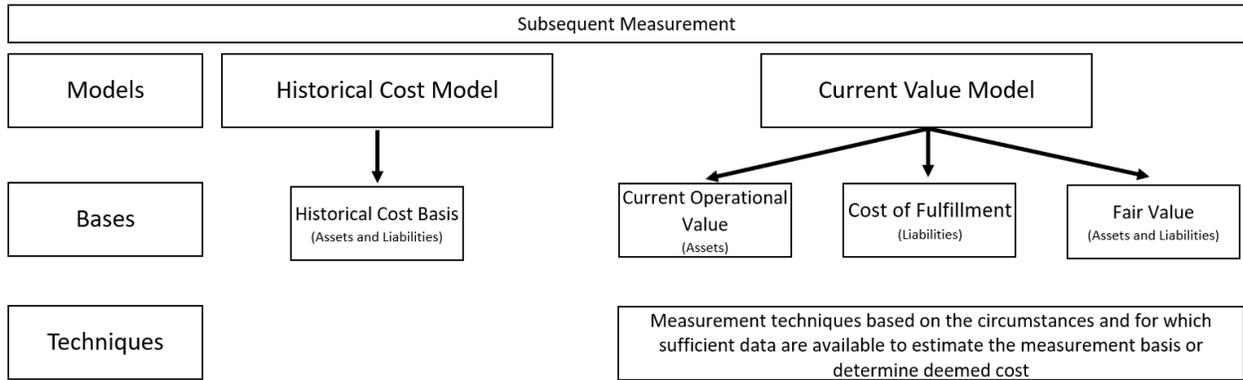
7.7 For both assets and liabilities if there is no transaction price or if the transaction price does not faithfully present relevant information about the entity in a manner that is useful in holding the entity to account, and for decision-making purposes, a deemed cost is used.

Subsequent Measurement

7.8 Subsequent to initial measurement there are three levels of measurement:

- Measurement models
- Measurement bases
- Measurement techniques

Diagram 1: The subsequent measurement framework and the relationship between the three levels



- 7.9 **Measurement models** are the broad approaches for measuring assets and liabilities for inclusion in the financial statements and are the basis on which the financial statements are compiled.
- 7.10 Under the historical cost model, assets and liabilities are measured at historically-based amounts. Changes in value due to price changes are not reflected, except for impairments for assets and where an obligation becomes onerous¹ for liabilities.
- 7.11 Under the current value model, assets and liabilities are measured using information updated to reflect price changes to the measurement date.
- 7.12 **Measurement bases** are specific mechanisms for measuring assets and liabilities under the measurement model selected. Measurement bases provide information that best meets the qualitative characteristics while taking into account the constraints on information in financial reports.
- 7.13 Dependent on the measurement model, subsequent measurement is either at the historical cost measurement basis or at one of the measurement bases under the current value model.
- 7.14 **Measurement techniques** are methods to estimate the amount at which an asset or liability is measured under the selected measurement basis. The selection of a measurement technique depends on factors such as the characteristics of an asset and a liability and the availability of observable data. Guidance on measurement techniques is provided at the standards level.

The Selection of Measurement Models and Measurement Bases

- 7.15 It is not possible to identify a single measurement model or measurement basis that best meets the measurement objective at a conceptual level. Therefore, the Conceptual Framework does not propose a single measurement model or measurement basis (or combination of bases) for all transactions, events, and conditions. It provides guidance on the selection of a measurement model and a measurement basis for assets and liabilities in order to meet the measurement objective. It may be necessary to select measurement bases from different measurement models in order to meet the measurement objective.

¹ An obligation is onerous when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligation under a binding arrangement exceed the economic benefits or service potential expected to be received under the binding arrangement.

7.16 The following measurement bases for assets are identified and discussed in terms of the information they provide about (a) the cost of services delivered by an entity, (b) the operational capacity and the financial capacity of an entity; and (c) the extent to which they provide information that meets the qualitative characteristics while taking into account the constraints on information in financial reports:

- Historical cost;
- Current operational value; and
- Fair value.

7.17 Value in use is discussed separately in paragraphs 7.56-7.61. as its use is limited to the impairment of assets.

7.18 The following measurement bases for liabilities are identified and discussed:

- Historical cost;
- Cost of fulfillment; and
- Fair value.

Entity-Specific and Non-Entity-Specific Measures

7.19 Measurement bases may be classified according to whether they are “entity-specific” or “non-entity-specific”. Measurement bases that are entity-specific reflect the economic and legal and other constraints that affect the possible uses of an asset or the fulfillment of a liability by an entity. Entity-specific measures may reflect economic opportunities that are not available to other entities and risks to which other entities are not exposed. Non-entity-specific measures reflect general market opportunities and risks. The decision on whether to use an entity-specific or non-entity-specific measurement basis is taken by reference to the measurement objective and the qualitative characteristics. Tables 1 and 2 classify the measurement bases for assets and liabilities as entity-specific or non-entity-specific.

Table 1: Classification of Measurement Bases for Assets as Entity-Specific or Non-Entity-Specific

Measurement Basis	Entity-Specific or Non-Entity-Specific
Historical cost	Entity-specific
Current operational value	Entity-specific
Fair value	Non-entity-specific

Table 2: Classification of Measurement Bases for Liabilities as Entity-Specific or Non-Entity-Specific

Measurement Basis	Entity -Specific or Non-Entity-Specific
Historical cost	Entity-specific
Cost of fulfillment	Entity-specific
Fair value	Non-entity-specific

Entry and Exit Values

- 7.20 Measurement bases provide either entry or exit values. For assets, entry values reflect the cost of acquisition, construction, or development. Exit values reflect the amount derived from use of the asset and the economic benefits from sale.
- 7.21 For liabilities, entry values relate to the transaction or event under which an obligation is incurred. Exit values reflect the amount required to fulfill or transfer an obligation.
- 7.22 Identifying whether measurement bases provide entry or exit values supports the determination of the approach to transaction costs. Entry-based measurement bases will normally include transaction costs on the acquisition, construction, or development of an asset and on the incurrence of a liability. Exit-based measurement bases normally include transaction costs on sale of an asset or fulfillment or transfer of a liability.

Level of Aggregation or Disaggregation for Measurement

- 7.23 In order to present assets and liabilities in the financial statements in a way that provides information that best meets the measurement objective and achieves the qualitative characteristics, it may be necessary to aggregate or disaggregate them for measurement purposes. In assessing whether such an aggregation or disaggregation is appropriate, the costs are compared with the benefits. Chapter 5 provides guidance on the unit of account.

Measurement Bases for Assets

- 7.24 This section discusses the following measurement bases for assets:
 - Historical cost;
 - Current operational value; and
 - Fair value.

Historical Cost

- 7.25 Historical cost for an asset is:

The consideration given to acquire, construct, or develop an asset at the time of its acquisition, construction, or development plus transaction costs.²

² Transaction costs for assets are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, development, or disposal of an asset and would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, constructed, developed, or disposed of the asset.

- 7.26 Consideration is the cash or cash equivalents, or the value of other consideration given. Historical cost is an entity-specific measurement basis. Subsequent to initial measurement, the historical cost may be allocated as an expense to reporting periods in the form of depreciation or amortization for certain assets. Depreciation and amortization represent the consumption of the service potential or ability to generate economic benefits provided by such assets over their useful lives. Consistent with the historical cost model, following initial measurement, the carrying amount of an asset is not changed to reflect changes in prices, except where related to impairment.
- 7.27 Under the historical cost measurement basis, the amount of an asset may be reduced by recognizing impairments. Impairment is the extent to which the service potential or ability to generate economic benefits provided by an asset has diminished due to changes in economic or other conditions, which is distinct from the consumption of an asset. This involves an assessment of the recoverable amount of an asset. Depreciation, amortization, and impairment may also be relevant to current value measurement bases (see paragraph 7.34). Conversely, the amount of an asset may be increased to reflect the cost of additions and enhancements or other events, such as the accrual of interest on a financial asset.

Cost of Services

- 7.28 Where historical cost is used, the cost of services reflects the amount of the resources expended to acquire, construct, or develop assets consumed in the provision of services. Historical cost generally provides a direct link to the transactions actually entered into by the entity. Because the costs used are those carried forward from an earlier period without adjustment for price changes, they do not reflect the current cost of assets when the assets are consumed. As the cost of services is reported using past prices, historical cost information will not facilitate the assessment of the future cost of providing services if cumulative price changes since acquisition, construction or development are significant. Where budgets are prepared on the historical cost basis, historical cost information demonstrates the extent to which the budget has been executed.

Operational Capacity

- 7.29 If an asset has been acquired, constructed, or developed in an exchange transaction, historical cost provides information on the resources available to provide services in future periods, based on their acquisition cost. At the time an asset is acquired, constructed, or developed, it can be assumed that the value to the entity of its service potential is at least as great as the cost of acquisition, construction, or development. When depreciation or amortization is recognized, it reflects the extent to which the service potential of an asset has been consumed. Historical cost information shows that the resources available for future services are at least as great as the amount at which they are stated. If an asset has been acquired, constructed, or developed in a non-exchange transaction the transaction price will not provide information on operational capacity that meets the qualitative characteristics while taking into account the constraints on information in financial reports (also see paragraph 7.7).

Financial Capacity

- 7.30 The amount at which assets are stated in financial statements assists in an assessment of financial capacity. Historical cost, less any accumulated impairment losses and depreciation or amortization, can provide information on the amount of assets that may be used as effective security for borrowings. An assessment of financial capacity also requires information on the amount that could be received on sale of an asset and reinvested in assets to provide different services. Historical cost does not provide this information when significantly different from current values.

Application of the Qualitative Characteristics

- 7.31 Paragraphs 7.27-7.30 explain the areas where historical cost provides relevant information with confirmatory or predictive value. Application of historical cost is often straightforward because transaction information is usually readily available. As a result, amounts derived from the historical cost model are generally representationally faithful in that they represent what they purport to represent—that is, the cost to acquire, construct, or develop an asset based on actual transactions. Because application of historical cost generally reflects resources consumed by reference to actual transactions, historical cost measures are verifiable, understandable, and can be prepared on a timely basis.
- 7.32 Historical cost information is comparable to the extent that assets have the same or similar acquisition, construction, or development dates. Because historical cost does not reflect the impact of price changes, it is not possible to compare meaningfully the amounts of assets that were acquired, constructed, or developed at different times when prices differed.
- 7.33 In certain circumstances the application of historical cost necessitates the use of allocations—for example where:
- Several assets are acquired in a single transaction;
 - Assets are constructed or developed by the entity itself and overheads and other costs have to be attributed; and
 - The use of a flow assumption, such as first-in-first-out, is necessary when many similar assets are held.

To the extent such allocations are arbitrary they reduce the extent to which the resulting measurement achieves the qualitative characteristics.

Measurement Bases for Assets under the Current Value Model

- 7.34 Measurements under the current value model reflect the economic environment prevailing at the reporting date. Depreciation, amortization, and impairment, which are discussed in the context of the historical cost measurement basis in paragraphs 7.26 and 7.27, are also relevant to current value measurement bases in certain circumstances. Additions and enhancements may affect measurements under current operational value and fair value.
- 7.35 Where an asset is used for service provision and also generates economic benefits, an entity that is using the current value model makes a judgment whether an asset is primarily held for operational capacity or financial capacity and selects the fair value measurement basis or the current operational value measurement basis.

Current Operational Value

- 7.36 Current operational value is:
- The amount the entity would pay for the remaining service potential of an asset at the measurement date.*
- 7.37 Current operational value presents an entity specific measurement of an asset held for its operational capacity. Current operational value reflects:
- The amount the entity would pay for the remaining service potential of the asset in the least costly manner.

- The remaining service potential of the asset taking into account the current condition of this asset.
- The existing asset's existing use and location.

7.38 An asset supports an entity delivering services in its existing use. 'Existing use' is the way an existing asset is used, rather than an alternative use, and generally reflects the policy objectives of the entity operating the asset. Current operational value therefore assumes that an asset will continue to be used for service delivery rather than being sold.

Cost of Services

7.39 The cost of services is reported in current terms when based on current operational value. Thus, the amount of assets consumed is related to the value of the assets at the time they are consumed—and not, as with historical cost, at the time they were acquired. This provides a basis for a comparison between the cost of services and the amount of taxes and other revenue received in the period—which are generally transactions of the current period and measured in current prices—and for assessing whether resources have been used economically and efficiently. It may also provide a useful basis for comparison with other entities that report on the same basis, as asset values will not be affected by different acquisition dates, and for assessing the cost of providing services in the future and future resource needs, as future costs are more likely to resemble current costs than those incurred in the past when prices were different.

Operational Capacity

7.40 As indicated above, current operational value provides a measure of the resources available to provide services in future periods based on current policy, as it is focused on the current value of assets and their remaining service potential to the entity.

Financial Capacity

7.41 Current operational value does not provide information on an asset's ability to generate economic benefits or the amounts that would be received on its sale. It therefore may not facilitate an assessment of financial capacity.

7.42 Current operational value focuses on the amount the entity would pay for the remaining service potential in an asset which supports the achievement of an entity's policy objectives. Current operational value therefore provides information that is both relevant and faithfully representative.

Application of the Qualitative Characteristics

7.43 Current operational value information is comparable within an entity as assets that provide equivalent service potential are stated at similar amounts, regardless of when those assets were acquired, constructed, or developed. Different entities may report similar assets at different amounts because current operational value is an entity-specific measure that reflects the opportunities that are available to the entity to obtain an asset to achieve an entity's policy objectives. These opportunities may be the same or similar for different public sector entities. Where they are different, the economic advantage of an entity that is able to acquire assets at lower cost is reported in financial statements through lower asset values and a lower cost of services. This reinforces the ability of current operational value to provide relevant and faithfully representative information. The extent to which current operational value measures meets the qualitative characteristics of timeliness, understandability and verifiability depends on the nature of the asset and the estimation techniques used.

Fair Value

7.44 Fair value for assets is:

The price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

- 7.45 Fair value is appropriate where the asset is being held primarily for its ability to generate economic benefits or with a view to sale. The extent to which fair value meets the objectives of financial reporting and the information needs of users partially depends on the quality of the market evidence. Market evidence, in turn, depends upon the characteristics of the market in which the asset is traded.
- 7.46 In principle, fair value measurements provide useful information because they fairly reflect the value of the asset to the entity. In an orderly market (see paragraph 7.48), the asset cannot be valued less than fair value as, disregarding transaction costs, the entity can obtain that amount by selling the asset, and cannot be valued more than fair value, as the entity can obtain the same ability to generate economic benefits by purchasing the same (or a similar) asset in the market.
- 7.47 The usefulness of fair value may be more questionable when the assumption that markets are orderly does not hold. In such circumstances it cannot be assumed that the asset may be sold for the same price as that at which it can be acquired. Although the purchase of an asset provides evidence that the value of the asset to the entity is at least as great as its purchase price at that time, operational factors may mean that the value to the entity may be greater. Hence, fair value may not reflect the value to the entity of the asset, represented by its operational capacity. Therefore, fair value may not be useful for operational assets that an entity intends to continue to use for service delivery.

Orderly Markets

7.48 Orderly markets have the following characteristics:

- There are no barriers that prevent the entity from transacting in the market;
- There is sufficient frequency and volume of transactions to provide price information; and
- There are many well-informed buyers and sellers acting without compulsion, so there is an assurance of “fairness” in determining current prices—including that prices do not represent distress sales.

An orderly market is one that is run in a reliable, secure, accurate and efficient manner. Such markets deal in assets that are identical and therefore mutually interchangeable, such as commodities, currencies, and securities where prices are publicly available. In practice few, if any, markets fully exhibit all of these characteristics, but some may approach an orderly market.

Fair Value where Markets Cannot be Assumed to be Orderly

7.49 Markets for assets that are unique and rarely traded are unlikely to be orderly: any purchases and sales are individually negotiated, and there may be a large range of prices at which a transaction might be agreed. Therefore, participants will incur significant costs to purchase or to sell an asset. Where markets are not orderly, it is necessary to use a measurement technique to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. Such measurement techniques require inputs that are directly or indirectly observable, where possible, or unobservable where observable inputs cannot be identified.

7.50 Fair value permits a return on assets to be reported. However, public sector entities for which the IPSASB develops and maintains standards do not generally carry out activities with the primary objective of generating profits, and services are often provided in non-exchange transactions or on subsidized terms. Consequently, there may be limited relevance in a reported return derived from fair value.

Cost of Services

7.51 Fair value reflects the asset's ability to generate economic benefits and the price expected to be received on sale. Therefore, when an asset is primarily held for its operational capacity, fair value provides less useful information for the cost of services than current operational value, which can reflect the value of an asset in its existing use.

Operational Capacity

7.52 The usefulness of information on the fair value of assets held to provide services is limited. If fair value is significantly lower than historical cost, fair value is likely to be less relevant than the historical cost of such assets in providing information on operational capacity. Fair value is also likely to be less relevant than current operational value as the highest and best financial use principle that underpins fair value is inappropriate for assets primarily held for operational capacity

Financial Capacity

7.53 An assessment of financial capacity requires information on an asset's ability to generate economic benefits and the amount that would be received on sale of an asset. This information is provided by fair value. Fair value is therefore an appropriate measurement basis where assets are held for sale or where assets previously held for their operational capacity are surplus to operational requirements.

Application of the Qualitative Characteristics

7.54 Values determined in orderly markets can be readily used for financial reporting purposes. The information will meet the qualitative characteristics—that is it will be relevant, representationally faithful, understandable, comparable, and verifiable. Because it can be prepared quickly, such information is also likely to be timely.

7.55 The extent to which fair value measurements meet the qualitative characteristics will decrease as the quality of market evidence diminishes and the determination of such values relies on estimation techniques. As indicated above, fair value is only likely to be relevant to assessments of financial capacity and not to assessments of the cost of services and operational capacity.

Value in Use

7.56 Value in use is applicable for assessments of impairment. Impairment testing involves determining whether the amount at which an asset is stated on the statement of financial position is recoverable.

7.57 Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. This requires the discounting of cash flows to a present value.

7.58 Value in use of a non-cash-generating asset is the asset's remaining service potential at the measurement date. The estimation of service potential requires the use of techniques, which are dependent on the nature of the asset and, because of its applicability to impairment, the indicator of impairment.

- 7.59 Value in use for cash-generating assets is complex and subjective, as it requires the projection of cash flows from an entity perspective. Further complexity arises where assets are deployed in combination with other assets. In such cases, value in use can be estimated only by calculating the present value of the cash flows of a group of assets, rather than on an individual basis, and then making an allocation to individual assets. Such allocations may be arbitrary, which may have an adverse impact on faithful representation.
- 7.60 Value in use for non-cash-generating assets is also complex, as it requires the use of surrogate measurement bases or techniques in order to provide entity-specific estimates of an asset's remaining service potential.
- 7.61 Paragraph 7.35 discusses the situation where an asset is used for service provision and also generates economic benefits, noting that an entity that is using the current value model makes a judgment whether an asset is primarily held for operational capacity or financial capacity, and selects the fair value measurement basis or the current operational value measurement basis. This factor and the complexity and subjectivity discussed above mean that value in use in both a cash-generating and non-cash-generating context is likely to be applicable only to accounting for losses or reversals of losses related to impairment.

Measurement Bases for Liabilities

- 7.62 This section discusses the measurement bases for liabilities. This section does not repeat all the discussion in the section on assets. It considers the following measurement bases:
- Historical cost;
 - Cost of fulfillment; and
 - Fair value.

Historical Cost

- 7.63 Historical cost for a liability is:

The consideration received to assume an obligation minus transaction costs, at the time the liability is incurred.³

- 7.64 Consideration is the cash or cash equivalents, or the value of other consideration given. Under the historical cost model initial measures are adjusted by using a technique to reflect factors such as the accrual of interest, the accretion of a discount or amortization of a premium.
- 7.65 Where the time value of a liability is material—for example, where the length of time before settlement falls due is significant—the amount of the future payment is discounted so that, at the time a liability is initially measured, it represents the value of the amount received. The difference between the amount of the future payment and the present value of the liability is amortized over the life of the liability, so that the liability is stated at the amount of the required payment when it falls due.
- 7.66 Historical cost is appropriate where liabilities are likely to be settled at stated terms. However, historical cost cannot be applied for liabilities that do not arise from a transaction, such as a liability to pay damages for a tort or civil damages. It is unlikely to provide relevant information where the

³ Transaction costs for liabilities are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the incurrence of a liability and would not have been incurred if the entity had not incurred the liability.

liability has been incurred in a non-exchange transaction, because it does not provide a faithful representation of the claims against the resources of the entity. It is also difficult to apply historical cost to liabilities that may vary in amount, such as those related to defined benefit pension liabilities.

Cost of Fulfillment

7.67 Cost of fulfillment is:

The costs that the entity will incur in fulfilling the obligations represented by the liability, assuming that it does so in the least costly manner.

7.68 Where the cost of fulfillment depends on uncertain future events, all possible outcomes are taken into account in the estimated cost of fulfillment, which aims to reflect all those possible outcomes in an unbiased manner.

7.69 Where fulfillment requires work to be done—for example, where the liability is to rectify environmental damage—the relevant costs are those that the entity will incur. This may be the cost to the entity of doing the remedial work itself, or of contracting with an external party to carry out the work. However, the costs of contracting with an external party are only relevant where employing a contractor is the least costly means of fulfilling the obligation.

7.70 Where fulfillment will be made by the entity itself, the cost of fulfillment does not include any surplus, because any such surplus does not represent a use of the entity's resources. Where the cost of fulfillment is based on the cost of employing a contractor, the amount will implicitly include the profit required by the contractor, as the total amount charged by the contractor will be a claim on the entity's resources.

7.71 Where fulfillment will not take place for an extended period, the cash flows need to be discounted to reflect the value of the liability at the measurement date.

7.72 Cost of fulfillment is generally relevant for measuring liabilities except in circumstances where the entity can obtain release from an obligation at a lower amount than cost of fulfillment.

Fair Value

7.73 Fair value for liabilities is:

The price that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

7.74 The appropriateness of fair value depends on the characteristics of the liability. Fair value may be appropriate, for example, where the liability is attributable to changes in a specified rate, price or index quoted in an orderly market. However, in cases where the ability to transfer a liability is restricted and the terms on which such a transfer might be made are unclear, the case for fair value, is weaker. This is particularly the case for liabilities arising from obligations in non-exchange transactions because it is unlikely that there will be an orderly market for such liabilities.

Basis for Conclusions

This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, the Conceptual Framework.

Background to the Development of the Conceptual Framework and its Updating

- BC7.1 The Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities (The Conceptual Framework) was approved in September 2014. The development of the Conceptual Framework included a number of consultation papers and exposure drafts. On approval the IPSASB did not commit to a review of the Conceptual Framework within a specified timeframe. Although views were expressed that the Conceptual Framework should be a 'living document' subject to regular updates there was a broader view that it should be allowed to 'bed down' for a significant period. Over-frequent amendments to the Conceptual Framework could also undermine the accountability that it imposes on the IPSASB in explaining approaches developed at the standards level.
- BC7.2 In 2018, after having been applied in standards development for over three years, the IPSASB considered that a limited review of certain aspects of the Conceptual Framework would be appropriate. The IPSASB's project on Measurement was a principal factor. In addition, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) was about to issue its finalized Conceptual Framework with post-2014 developments on measurement of potential relevance to the public sector. The IPSASB therefore proposed a limited-scope update project in its Strategy and Work Plan Consultation in 2018. The proposed project received significant support from respondents for the reasons outlined by the IPSASB. The IPSASB initiated the project in March 2020. An exposure draft of a revised Chapter 7 was issued in April 2021. The IPSASB considered the points raised by respondents to the exposure draft in finalizing the revised Chapter 7. The revised Chapter 7 will be applicable when approved.
- BC7.3 The IPSASB decided that the initial focus of the 2014 Conceptual Framework should be on measurement of the elements for the financial statements in order to put future standard setting activities for the financial statements on a sound and transparent footing. While a few respondents to the Consultation Paper, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements* (the Consultation Paper), questioned this approach, the IPSASB considered that the original rationale for restricting the scope of this phase was sound and reaffirmed it. The Limited-scope Update project initiated in 2020 did not reopen this issue.

The Objective of Measurement

- BC7.4 In developing the 2014 Conceptual Framework the IPSASB considered whether a specific measurement objective should be developed. The IPSASB initially took the view that a separate measurement objective was unnecessary because a measurement objective might compete with, rather than complement, the objectives of financial reporting and the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting. Accordingly, the 2013 Exposure Draft, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements* (the 2013 Exposure Draft), proposed factors relevant to the selection of a measurement basis consistent with the objectives of financial reporting and the qualitative characteristics but did not include a measurement objective.
- BC7.5 Consistent with this approach the 2013 Exposure Draft proposed that the Conceptual Framework would not seek to identify a single measurement basis (or combination of bases)

for all circumstances. The IPSASB acknowledged that proposing a single measurement basis to be used in all circumstances would clarify the relationship between different amounts reported in the financial statements—in particular, it would allow the amounts of different assets and liabilities to be aggregated to provide meaningful totals. However, the IPSASB is of the view that there is no single measurement basis that will maximize the extent to which financial statements meet the objectives of financial reporting and achieve the qualitative characteristics.

BC7.6 The 2013 Exposure Draft included an Alternative View which proposed a measurement objective on the grounds that a Conceptual Framework that does not connect the objective of measurement with the objectives of financial reporting is incomplete and would limit the ability of the IPSASB to make consistent decisions about measurement across financial reporting standards and over time. Further, in the absence of a measurement objective, the Alternative View considered that there is a risk that different and/or inappropriate measurement bases could be used to measure similar classes of assets and liabilities. The Alternative View proposed the following measurement objective:

To select those measurement attributes that most fairly reflect the financial capacity, operational capacity, and cost of services of the entity in a manner that is useful in holding the entity to account, and for decision-making purposes.

BC7.7 Many respondents, while generally in favor of the approach in the Exposure Draft, supported the Alternative View. The IPSASB also acknowledged the view that the Conceptual Framework’s approach to measurement should be aspirational and that the Conceptual Framework should identify a single measurement model or measurement basis underpinned by an ideal concept of capital⁴. The IPSASB accepts that a concept of capital related to operating capability is relevant and could be developed for public sector entities with a primary objective of delivering services. However, adoption of such a measurement objective involves a virtually explicit acknowledgement that current cost measures are superior to historical cost measures in representing operational capacity when financial position is reported. For the reasons discussed in paragraphs BC7.25–BC7.27, the IPSASB considers that historical cost measures often meet the measurement objective and therefore should be given appropriate emphasis in the Conceptual Framework.

BC7.8 Subsequently the IPSASB was persuaded by the views of those who argued that a measurement objective is necessary in order to guide standard-level decisions on the selection of measurement bases. However, the IPSASB noted that assets and liabilities contribute to the financial performance and financial position of entities in different ways and that such an assessment should be based on the extent to which they contribute to financial capacity and operational capacity. The IPSASB concluded that linking a measurement basis to an ideal concept of capital might unduly restrict the choice of measurement bases. The IPSASB therefore rejected the view that adoption of the measurement objective should be based on an ideal concept of capital and reaffirmed its view that a mixed measurement approach is appropriate for standard setting in the public sector.

BC7.9 The IPSASB considered whether the measurement objective proposed in the Alternative View was appropriate. Some argued that the proposed measurement objective was too aligned to current value measures. However, the IPSASB formed a view that the reference to “cost of

⁴ Such concepts of capital include invested money capital, current cash equivalents and physical capital.

services” provides a sufficient link to historical cost, because the cost of services can be determined using both historical cost and current value measures. The IPSASB therefore adopted the following measurement objective with only a minor modification from that proposed in the Alternative View:

To select those measurement bases that most fairly reflect the cost of services, operational capacity and financial capacity of the entity in a manner that is useful in holding the entity to account, and for decision-making purposes.

BC7.10 The IPSASB also noted that the disadvantages of using different measurement bases may be minimized by:

- Selecting different measurement bases only where this is justified by economic circumstances, thereby ensuring that assets and liabilities are reported on the same basis where circumstances are similar; and
- Requiring transparent presentation and disclosure to ensure that the measurement bases used, and the amounts reported on each basis are clear.

BC7.11 The IPSASB reaffirmed the need for a measurement objective and the existing wording in the Limited-scope Update project.

Initial Measurement

BC7.12 Some respondents to ED 76 expressed a view that the IPSASB had not distinguished measurement at recognition (initial measurement) and measurement subsequent to recognition (subsequent measurement) sufficiently clearly. The IPSASB therefore decided to insert a sub-section dealing with initial measurement. This clarifies that initial measurement is at transaction price unless there is no transaction price or transaction price does not faithfully present relevant information about the entity in a manner that is useful in holding the entity to account, and for decision-making purposes. The IPSASB also clarified that if there is no transaction price or transaction price does not faithfully present relevant information about the entity a deemed cost is used on which requirements and guidance are provided at the standards level.

BC7.13 Historical cost is the transaction price plus or minus transaction costs as such costs can be significant. The IPSASB considered the correct approach for transaction costs for liabilities. The IPSASB agreed that deducting transaction costs from the transaction price is appropriate as it reflects the economics of the liability. For example, an entity borrows 1,000,000 CU of which transaction costs amount to 100,000 CU. The historical cost is 900,000 CU. This is because immediately after receiving the 1,000,000 CU, the transaction costs of 100,000 CU are repaid to the counterparty, leaving the entity with 900,000 CU. The transaction costs of 100,000 CU are included in the interest expense over the term of the instrument as the carrying amount of 900,000 CU is accreted to 1,000,000 CU on the settlement date.

The Subsequent Measurement Framework

BC7.14 Chapter 7 of the 2014 Conceptual Framework did not explicitly identify measurement levels. The IASB’s Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting distinguishes three measurement levels:

- (a) Measures or Categories of Measurement Bases (the latter term is used in the IASB's Basis for Conclusions).
 - (b) Measurement Bases.
 - (c) Measurement Techniques.
- BC7.15 The IPSASB considered that distinguishing different levels, and building on the IASB's approach, would provide an analytical framework to inform the development of measurement requirements and guidance. Because the distinction between measures and measurement bases might be ambiguous, the following three levels were adopted for ED 76 and Exposure Draft 77, *Measurement*:
- (a) **Measurement Models:** broad approaches to measuring assets and liabilities for inclusion in the financial statements.
 - (b) **Measurement Bases:** specific mechanisms to measuring assets and liabilities that provide the information that best meets the qualitative characteristics under the model selected.
 - (c) **Measurement Techniques:** methods to estimate the amount at which an asset or liability is measured under the selected measurement basis.
- BC7.16 In identifying measurement models and measurement bases the IPSASB reaffirmed the view in the 2014 version of the Conceptual Framework that there is not a single measurement basis that best meets the measurement objective. Consistent with this view, the IPSASB concluded there is not one measurement model that best meets the measurement objective. Consequently, the IPSASB identified the historical cost model as one of the two models. and retained historical cost as a measurement basis for both assets and liabilities.
- BC7.17 Some respondents to ED 76 challenged the term 'Measurement Hierarchy' because 'hierarchy implies' a prioritization of measurement models, measurement bases and measurement techniques. It was not the IPSASB's intention to imply such a prioritization. The IPSASB therefore decided to rename the 'Measurement Hierarchy' the 'Subsequent Measurement Framework'. This change also emphasized that the guidance refers to subsequent measurement rather than initial measurement.
- BC7.18 The IPSASB considered whether to identify and discuss measurement techniques in the Conceptual Framework. The IPSASB concluded that a detailed analysis of measurement techniques is not appropriate for the Conceptual Framework and that guidance should be provided at the standards level. Therefore, in its discussion of the subsequent measurement framework, the Conceptual Framework explains that measurement techniques are needed to operationalize current value measurement bases. However, the Conceptual Framework does not identify or analyze specific techniques. IPSAS XX, *Measurement*, discusses measurement techniques in more detail and provides application guidance.

Entity-Specific and Non-Entity-Specific Values, Observability in a Market, Entry and Exit Values

- BC7.19 The 2014 Conceptual Framework classified measurement bases as: (i) entity-specific or non-entity-specific,(ii) whether they provide information that is observable in an orderly market; and (iii) whether they provide entry or exit values. The IPSASB considered that the distinction between entity-specific and non-entity specific measurement bases and the relationship with the measurement objective and qualitative characteristics is robust. It indicates whether

measurement bases reflect the expectations of market participants and impacts the selection of a measurement basis.

- BC7.20 The IPSASB decided that the characteristic of observability in a market is relevant to selection of a measurement technique once a measurement basis has been selected, rather than directly to the measurement basis itself. Consistent with the conclusion in paragraph BC7.17 that detailed guidance on measurement techniques is more appropriately addressed at the standards level, the IPSASB decided not to retain a discussion of observability in a market in the Conceptual Framework, but to refer to the ‘availability of observable data’ as an example of a factor in selection of a measurement technique.
- BC7.21 Entry values reflect the cost of acquisition, while exit values reflect the amount disposal. For liabilities, entry values reflect the amount at which a liability is incurred and exit values reflect the amount to fulfill a liability. In rarer cases, entry values reflect the amount at which a liability is assumed and exit values reflect the amount to release an entity from an obligation.
- BC7.22 IPSASB is of the view that the key factor in selection of a current value measurement basis is the measurement objective; in particular, whether an asset is primarily held for its operational or financial capacity and the characteristics of a liability. The IPSASB concluded that the distinction between entry and exit values is useful in deciding whether a measure includes transaction costs, and, if so, whether on acquisition or disposal of an asset or the incurrence or disposal/settlement of a liability. The Conceptual Framework therefore includes a high-level discussion on entry and exit values but does not provide a tabular classification of specific measurement bases as entry or exit.

Approach to Identifying Measurement Bases Addressed in the Conceptual Framework

- BC7.23 In revising Chapter 7 the IPSASB identified two approaches to the identification of, and guidance on, measurement bases. The first approach would provide guidance on a large number of measurement bases regardless of whether they are used in current standards-level literature or whether it is likely that they will be used in the development of future standards. The second approach would focus on the most commonly used measurement bases.
- BC7.24 In ED 76 the IPSASB decided to adopt the second approach as it considered that this approach is more helpful for the IPSASB in its standards development and for preparers in determining accounting policies for transactions and events for which there are no standards-level requirements and guidance. The IPSASB reconsidered this approach in the light of the views by some respondents to ED 76 who advocated the broader approach. The IPSASB acknowledged the case for providing guidance on a more comprehensive range of measurement bases but concluded that the benefits of a more concise approach outweighed any disadvantages. In particular the IPSASB concluded that the inclusion of measurement bases that might be rarely, and in some cases, never used at the standards level could be confusing to users. The IPSASB also acknowledged that the fact that a measurement basis is not discussed in Chapter 7 does not preclude its adoption at the standards level. In such cases the reason for use of such a measurement basis will be explained in the Basis for Conclusions of the standard.

Measurement Bases for Assets

Historical Cost

- BC7.25 Historical cost is a measurement basis applied in many jurisdictions. Many respondents to the Consultation Paper and the Exposure Draft that preceded the 2014 version of the Framework advocated the continued widespread use of historical cost as a measurement basis, mostly in combination with other measurement bases. They supported this view by reference to the accountability objective and the understandability and verifiability of historical cost information. They also noted that, because historical cost is widely adopted in combination with other measurement bases, its continued use avoids the costs that would arise if a future revision of a current standard that requires or permits historical cost were to require the use of a different measurement basis.
- BC7.26 Some respondents considered that historical cost information provides a highly relevant basis for the reporting of the cost of services because the link between historical cost and the transactions actually undertaken by the entity is particularly important for an assessment of accountability. In particular, historical cost provides information that resource providers can use to assess the fairness of the taxes they have been assessed, or how the resources that they have otherwise contributed in a reporting period have been used.
- BC7.27 The IPSASB agreed that, in many contexts, it is relevant to provide information on the transactions actually carried out by the entity and accepted that users are interested in the cost of services based on actual transactions. Historical cost provides information on what services actually cost in the reporting period, rather than what they will cost in the future; pricing decisions based on historical cost information may promote fairness to consumers of services.
- BC7.28 The IPSASB also acknowledged the views of those who consider that the use of historical cost facilitates a comparison of actual financial results and the approved budget. The IPSASB accepts that budgets may often be prepared on a historical cost basis and that where this is the case historical cost enhances comparison against budget.
- BC7.29 The IPSASB also acknowledged a contrary view: that assessing and reporting the cost of providing services in terms of the value that has been sacrificed in order to provide those services provides useful information for both decision making and accountability purposes. Because historical cost does not reflect the value of assets at the time they are consumed, it does not provide information on that value in circumstances where the effect of price changes is significant. The IPSASB concluded that it is important that the Conceptual Framework responds to both these contrasting perspectives.
- BC7.30 In finalizing the revised Chapter 7 the IPSASB reviewed the wording of the definition of historical cost. The IPSASB decided that the definition could be simplified and clarified by:
- (a) Adding 'construct' to 'acquire and develop' and 'construction' to 'acquisition and development' so that it aligns with wording at the standards level;
 - (b) Removing the phrase 'which is the cash or cash equivalents, or other consideration given' because it is unnecessary; and
 - (c) Including 'transaction costs' as a component of the definition and providing a definition of 'transaction costs.' This is because the IPSASB was persuaded by the argument that, for many transactions, transaction costs are an important component of the amount of initial measurement.

Current Operational Value

BC7.31 The 2004 Conceptual Framework included replacement cost as a current value measurement basis, envisaging that it would be appropriate for specialized assets. As noted in paragraph BC7.39 the IPSASB has adopted the IASB's exit-based definition of fair value. The cost approach, a measurement technique for fair value in IFRS 13, has some similarities to replacement cost. These inter-related factors necessitated the development of a measurement basis that can be applied to assets held primarily for operational capacity.

BC7.32 The IASB's 2018 Framework included current cost as a measurement basis for both assets and liabilities. The IPSASB considered whether current cost should be adopted as a current value measurement basis for assets that are primarily held for operational capacity (see paragraph BC7.68 for a discussion of current cost for liabilities). The IPSASB formed a view that a measurement basis similar to current cost is relevant in a public sector context, potentially for specialized and non-specialized assets held for operational capacity. However, rather than the cost of an equivalent asset in the IASB's definition of current cost the IPSASB formed a view such a measurement basis should reflect an asset's value in its existing use. The IPSASB decided to use the term 'current operational value' for this measurement basis.

BC7.33 Current operational value was developed for assets primarily held for their operational capacity. For non-specialized assets, it can be supported by directly market-based measurement techniques with similarities to market value. For more specialized assets, measurement techniques to determine the value of the asset may be applied. ED 76 therefore proposed current operational value as a measurement basis for assets primarily held for operational capacity with the following definition:

The value of an asset used to achieve the entity's service delivery objectives at the measurement date.

BC7.34 ED 76 also included an alternative view (AV). The main points of the AV were that:

- The definition was unclear mainly because of the ambiguity of the word 'value';
- The lack of clarity in the definition risked not achieving the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting; and
- The definition should have focused on the cost of replacing an asset used for its service potential

BC7.35 The AV proposed the following definition:

The cost to replace the service potential embodied in an asset at the measurement date.

BC7.36 Most respondents to ED 76 supported the view that fair value is inappropriate for assets that are primarily held for their operational capacity and therefore that a public sector specific current value for assets should be developed. Some respondents shared the view of the AV that the proposed definition was unclear. Other respondents considered that the rationale for current operational value should be clearer.

BC7.37 The IPSASB responded to these points by adopting a definition which focuses on both an asset and the service potential of an asset:

The amount the entity would pay for the remaining service potential of an asset at the measurement date

BC7.38 Guidance clarifies the assumptions that underpin current operational value. These assumptions are stated in paragraph 7.37. They indicate that measurement under current operational value is based on the existing asset in its existing use, in its existing location. Current operational value estimates the amount an entity would pay for the remaining service potential of an asset in the least costly manner and that, while the amount that would be incurred reflects market conditions, as an entity-specific measure it also reflects the opportunities available to the reporting entity.

Fair Value

BC7.39 Shortly before the 2014 Conceptual Framework was finalized the IASB approved IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*. IFRS 13 adopted an explicitly exit-based definition of fair value. This differed from the definition of fair value in the IPSASB's literature, which was aligned with the pre-IFRS 13 definition of fair value. The IPSASB decided to rename its fair value definition as 'market value'. The aim was to avoid two global standard setters using the term 'fair value' with different definitions in future standards development. Unlike the revised IASB definition of fair value, market value could be appropriate for non-specialized physical assets held for operational capacity as well as assets held for financial capacity. Since 2014 the IPSASB's standards-level work, especially that on financial instruments, had led the IPSASB to conclude that a non-entity-specific current value measurement basis is necessary for both assets and liabilities. This view was reflected in IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments*, and in the illustrative exposure draft in Consultation Paper, *Measurement*.

BC7.40 The updated measurement chapter therefore includes fair value for both assets and liabilities, based on the IASB's exit-based definition of fair value. Because of its exit-based nature and the assumptions that underpin it, the Board concluded that fair value is inappropriate for assets primarily held for their operational capacity. The IPSASB is aware that fair value has been adopted in some jurisdictions as a current value measurement for such assets and has been adapted for these assets by, for example, reinterpreting the 'highest and best use' principle. The IPSASB concluded that such adaptations would mean losing consistency with the IASB's guidance.

Measurement Bases and Approaches for Assets not included in the Updated Conceptual Framework

BC7.41 The following measurement bases and approaches for assets in the 2014 Conceptual Framework have not been included in the updated version:

- Market value;
- Replacement cost;
- Net selling price; and
- Value in use.

BC7.42 The following measurement bases were considered for inclusion in the 2014 Conceptual Framework but rejected:

- Symbolic value;
- Synergistic value; and
- Equitable value.

- BC7.43 The IPSASB did not further consider these measurement bases in the Limited-scope Update project to revise Chapter 7.
- BC7.44 In developing the 2014 Conceptual Framework the IPSASB also considered and rejected the deprival value model, which is an approach to selection of a measurement basis, rather than a measurement basis in its own right.

Market Value

- BC7.45 In light of the decision to include fair value and current operational value as measurement bases under the current value model, the IPSASB considered whether it was necessary to retain market value as a measurement basis for assets. The IPSASB considered that fair value is the current value measurement basis that best meets the measurement objective where assets are held for financial capacity and for determining the amount of a liability that can be transferred to a third party under current market conditions. Current operational value is the current value measurement basis that best meets the measurement objective where assets are held for operational capacity, because it does not include a 'highest and best use' market-based assumption, and, as an entity-specific measurement basis, does not reflect the expectations of market participants. The IPSASB therefore concluded that it was not necessary to retain market value as a measurement basis. Market-based techniques can be used to operationalize the fair value and current operational value measurement bases. Guidance on these is provided at the standards level.
- BC7.46 The large majority of respondents to ED 76 supported the IPSASB's reasons for the non-retention of market value. The IPSASB confirmed that market value should not be included in the revised Chapter 7.

Replacement Cost

- BC7.47 Replacement cost was defined in the 2014 Conceptual Framework, as:
- The most economic cost required for the entity to replace the service potential of an asset (including the amount that the entity will receive from its disposal at the end of its useful life) at the reporting date.*
- BC7.48 In light of the decision to include current operational value as the most appropriate current value measurement basis for operational assets, the IPSASB considered whether it was necessary to retain replacement cost as a measurement basis. The IPSASB considered that the rationale for including replacement cost as a measurement basis in the 2014 Conceptual Framework was robust, in particular that an appropriate measurement basis for specialized assets should provide information on the cost of service potential that is attributable to the asset. As noted above, current operational value is a measurement basis that can be applied to both specialized and non-specialized assets. Measurement techniques can be selected appropriate to the nature of the asset.
- BC7.49 Most respondents to ED 76 supported the non-retention of replacement cost. Those who opposed, or expressed reservations about, the change considered that it had been insufficiently explained or that current operational value had not been adequately developed in ED 76.
- BC7.50 The IPSASB acknowledged these points, which were taken into account in the development and finalization of current operational value (see above paragraphs BC 7.30-BC 7.37). There was also a view that fair value is appropriate for non-operational assets. As noted in paragraph

BC 7.39 the IPSASB confirmed its view that fair value is inappropriate for assets primarily held for their operational capacity and that there should be a public sector specific current value measurement basis for such assets.

BC7.51 Some of the respondents who supported the approach proposed in ED 76, explicitly acknowledged the IPSASB's view that replacement cost would duplicate the new measurement basis and its retention would be confusing. At the standards level the cost approach, which reflects aspects of replacement cost, is also being brought into both fair value and current operational value as a measurement technique at the standards level. The IPSASB therefore confirmed its view that replacement cost should not be included in the updated Chapter 7.

Net Selling Price

BC7.52 Net selling price is an entity-specific measurement basis that was defined in the 2014 Conceptual Framework as:

The amount that the entity can obtain from sale of the asset, after deducting the costs of sale.

BC7.53 In its project on non-current assets and discontinued operations, the IPSASB considered whether net selling price should be included as an alternative measure to fair value less costs to sell in determining the recoverable amount of assets held for disposal where a disposal is on negotiated rather than market terms. The IPSASB rejected inclusion of net selling price, largely on accountability grounds, concluding that fair value is more appropriate for the determination of the recoverable amount of an asset, as it generally meets the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting better than net selling price.

BC7.54 The IPSASB considered the case for an entity-specific, current value measurement basis for assets, as an alternative to fair value where there is not an orderly market, such as a distressed or negotiated sale. In some jurisdictions events such as financial crises and pandemics have increased the likelihood of such sales. Disposal values will be affected by the impact of such events on general market conditions and therefore reflected in fair value measurements. Aside from general price effects, when disposal is estimated to be below fair value it is important that the impact of such a decision on an entity's financial position and financial performance is made fully transparent by disclosing the extent of the losses likely to be made on sale. This can be achieved by showing the difference between an asset's fair value and the sale price. The IPSASB therefore concluded that, in light of the limited information provided by net selling price, its retention in the IPSASB Conceptual Framework was unnecessary.

BC7.55 Following comments from respondents to ED 76 the IPSASB further analyzed the case for and against retention of net selling price. The IPSASB noted that:

- Net selling price is not defined in the IASB's 2018 Conceptual Framework.
- Net realizable value is used in IPSAS 12, *Inventories*. However, despite superficially similar terminology, net realizable value, which is not included in the IASB's 2018 Conceptual Framework, is much closer to the IASB's current definition of fair value than net selling price.

BC7.56 The IPSASB concluded that the case for retention of net selling price is not persuasive and confirmed that it should not be included in a revised Chapter 7.

Value in Use

- BC7.57 The IPSASB considered whether to retain value in use as a current value measurement basis for assets in the Conceptual Framework.
- BC7.58 The IPSASB noted that the definition in the 2014 Conceptual Framework was not consistent with that in the IASB's Conceptual Framework, because it is not limited to the cash-generating context and includes a reference to 'service potential'⁵. In its standards development since approval of the Conceptual Framework the IPSASB has placed increased emphasis on the consistent use of terminology and definitions by global standard setters.
- BC7.59 The IPSASB acknowledged the importance of value in use in assessments of impairment gains or losses. The IPSASB also noted that value in use requires complex and subjective projections of cash flows generated by an asset or of the service potential provided by an asset. Complexity increases where assets generate cash flows in combination with other assets.
- BC7.60 The IPSASB acknowledged that some assets both generate cash flows and are used in the delivery of services. In such circumstances the IPSASB reaffirmed that, for financial reporting purposes, preparers of financial statements need to make a professional judgment of the primary purpose for which an asset is held. Under the current value model, where assets are primarily held for operational capacity, current operational value is applied; where assets are primarily held for financial capacity fair value is applied. The continued applicability of value in use is therefore likely to be limited to impairment.
- BC7.61 In light of the above factors the IPSASB decided to replace the definition of value in use with a limited discussion in the proposed updated Chapter 7 in ED 76.
- BC7.62 Most respondents to ED 76 supported the IPSASB's proposed revised approach. Respondents who opposed the IPSASB's proposal to reduce the number of measurement bases discussed in the Conceptual Framework (see paragraph BC 7.22 and 7.23) advocated retention on the grounds that value in use should be available to the IPSASB and preparers for transactions and events apart from impairment. No examples of such circumstances were provided.
- BC7.63 Conversely, it was suggested that value in use should not be addressed in the Conceptual Framework because its applicability is limited to impairment and that guidance should be limited to the standards level.
- BC7.64 The IPSASB concluded that, while its wider future application cannot be ruled out, value in use's relevance is likely to be limited to impairment. The IPSASB also concluded that the importance of value in use to impairment justifies the inclusion of guidance in the Conceptual Framework. The IPSASB therefore decided to retain the approach in ED 76.
- BC7.65 Some respondents suggested that the IPSASB should clarify the differences between value in use and current operational value. The IPSASB noted that value in use is an exit value and therefore includes the proceeds of disposal as a component of the measure. Current operational value is an entry value and therefore does not include the proceeds of disposal. Because most public sector entities for which the IPSASB develops standards hold assets for

⁵ The definition of value in use in the 2014 Conceptual Framework was: *The present value to the entity of the asset's remaining service potential or ability to generate economic benefits if it continues to be used, and of the net amount that the entity will receive from its disposal at the end of its useful life.*

service delivery this analysis reinforced the IPSASB's view that these assets are likely to be measured at current operational value.

Symbolic Values

- BC7.66 In some jurisdictions certain assets are recognized on the statement of financial position at symbolic values, typically one unit of the presentation currency. This treatment is adopted in order to recognize assets on the face of the statement of financial position when it is difficult to obtain a valuation. Supporters of symbolic values consider that they provide useful information to users of financial statements and facilitate a linkage between asset management and accounting processes.
- BC7.67 The IPSASB acknowledged that such an approach is intended to provide useful information. However, in the development of the 2014 Conceptual Framework the majority of IPSASB members took the view that symbolic values do not meet the measurement objective, because they do not provide relevant information on financial capacity, operational capacity, or the cost of services. The majority of the IPSASB concluded that the decision whether to recognize an item as an asset should be made following an assessment of whether the item meets the definition of an asset and recognition criteria in Chapter 5, *Elements in Financial Statements*, and Chapter 6, *Recognition in Financial Statements*. The IPSASB did not further consider the issue of symbolic values in the Limited-scope Update project.

Equitable Value and Synergistic Value

- BC7.68 The IPSASB considers that the development of conceptual and standards-level projects evaluates the requirements and guidance in International Valuation Standards (IVS) and Government Finance Statistics. In its Limited-scope Update project, the IPSASB evaluated two concepts in IVS as potential measurement bases in the Conceptual Framework—equitable value and synergistic value.
- BC7.69 IVS defines equitable value as the estimated price for the transfer of an asset or liability between identified knowledgeable and willing parties that reflects the respective interests of those parties.
- BC7.70 IVS defines synergistic value as the result of a combination of two or more assets or interests where the combined value is more than the sum of the separate values.
- BC7.71 Equitable value has similarities to net selling price and synergistic value relates to unit of account. The IPSASB considered net selling price in the limited scope update of the Conceptual Framework and decided not to retain this measurement basis (see above paragraphs BC7.51-BC7.54). The IPSASB therefore concluded that including equitable value and synergistic value as specific measurement bases in the Conceptual Framework was unnecessary. The IPSASB did not further consider equitable value and synergistic value in the Limited-scope Update project.

Deprivation Value Model

- BC7.72 The 2011 Conceptual Framework Consultation Paper, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements*, discussed the deprivation value model as a rationale for selecting a current value measurement basis. Some respondents expressed reservations—in particular that the model would be costly and impose a disproportionate burden on preparers to have to consider a number of possible measurement bases for each asset that is reported. A number of respondents also considered that it is overly complex. A view was also expressed that the

deprival value model unduly exaggerates the qualitative characteristic of relevance and neglects the other qualitative characteristics.

- BC7.73 Although the IPSASB recognized that the deprival value model has been adopted successfully in some jurisdictions, the IPSASB acknowledged such reservations in whole or part. The IPSASB therefore included the deprival value model in the 2013 Conceptual Framework Exposure Draft, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements*. That Exposure Draft proposed the deprival value model as an optional method of choosing between replacement cost, net selling price, and value in use where it had been decided to use a current measurement basis, but the appropriate basis could not be identified by reference to the objectives of financial reporting and the qualitative characteristics.
- BC7.74 While a minority of respondents to the 2013 Conceptual Framework Exposure Draft were highly supportive of the deprival value model, many respondents continued to express reservations about the model's complexity. The IPSASB also acknowledged a technical ambiguity in the deprival value model—if net selling price is higher than replacement cost a development opportunity might be indicated and that users should be provided with this information, which the deprival value model would not do. Due to these factors the IPSASB decided not to include the deprival value model in the Conceptual Framework. The IPSASB did not further consider the deprival value model in the Limited-scope Update project to revise Chapter 7.

Measurement Basis for Liabilities in the Updated Conceptual Framework

Fair Value

- BC7.75 Paragraph BC 7.39 and paragraph BC 7.39 discuss the inclusion of fair value for assets in the updated Conceptual Framework. Consistent with the analysis for assets the IPSASB decided that fair value is an appropriate measurement basis for many liabilities depending on their characteristics. The updated measurement chapter therefore includes fair value for liabilities.

Cost of Fulfillment

- BC7.76 The 2014 Conceptual Framework defined cost of fulfillment as:
- The costs that the entity will incur in fulfilling the obligations represented by the liability, assuming that it does so in the least costly manner.*
- BC7.77 In its 2018 Framework the IASB included fulfilment⁶ value defined as:
- The present value of the cash, or other economic resources, that an entity expects to be obliged to transfer as it fulfils a liability.*
- BC7.78 In light of this development the IPSASB considered whether to (a) adopt the term 'fulfillment value' rather than cost of fulfillment while retaining the original definition of cost of fulfillment (b) adopt the term 'fulfillment value' and the definition in the IASB Framework; or (c) another approach.
- BC7.79 A number of respondents to the IPSASB's 2019 Consultation Paper, *Measurement*, pointed out that fulfilment value reflects a risk premium, whereas cost of fulfillment is silent on risk premia. A risk premium, which is also known as a risk margin or risk adjustment, is the price

⁶ The IPSASB uses the word 'fulfillment'. The IASB uses the word 'fulfilment'. This reflects usage respectively in North America and the United Kingdom. Hereafter the word 'fulfillment' is used.

- for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows. The IPSASB concluded that using the term ‘fulfillment value’ with a definition different to that of the IASB was inappropriate. The IPSASB also decided that the inclusion of a risk premium should be determined at the standards level.
- BC7.80 The IPSASB concluded that the existing definition of cost of fulfillment should be retained in ED 76. The IPSASB acknowledged that the term itself is similar to fulfillment value but concluded that provided it is clear that cost of fulfillment does not imply inclusion of a risk premium the term should be retained with its existing definition rather than adopting a new term such as ‘cost of settlement’.
- BC7.81 The IPSASB also considered whether the definition should retain the assumption that the obligations represented by the liability are fulfilled in the least costly manner. The IPSASB acknowledged that there may be circumstances where, for transparent public policy reasons, liabilities may not be fulfilled in the least costly manner. However, the IPSASB took the view that, from an accountability perspective, the assumption should be retained and concluded that the definition of cost of fulfillment should not be modified. It is possible that there may be cases where a reporting entity decides to fulfill an obligation in a manner that is not the least costly. In such circumstances it is important that for accountability purposes there is full disclosure.
- BC7.82 There was strong support for cost of fulfillment by respondents to ED 76. Consultation on ED 76 did not identify issues previously unconsidered by the IPSASB. The IPSASB therefore confirmed the retention of cost of fulfillment.

Measurement Bases for Liabilities not included in Updated Conceptual Framework

- BC7.83 The following measurement bases and approaches for liabilities in the 2014 version of the Conceptual Framework have not been included in the updated version:
- Market value;
 - Assumption price; and
 - Cost of release.

Market Value

- BC7.84 Market value for liabilities was defined in the 2014 version of the Conceptual Framework as:
- The amount for which a liability could be settled between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm’s length transaction.*
- BC7.85 In light of the inclusion of fair value the IPSASB concluded that the retention of market value was unnecessary, as it would overlap fair value and current operational value and its inclusion would be confusing. Although not discussed in the Conceptual Framework the IPSASB noted that the market approach is proposed as a measurement technique for both fair value and current operational value in ED 77, *Measurement*.
- BC7.86 Following consultation on ED 76 the IPSASB confirmed that there was no case for retaining market value.

Assumption price

- BC7.87 Assumption price was defined in the 2014 Conceptual Framework as:

The amount which the entity would rationally be willing to accept in exchange for assuming an existing liability.

- BC7.88 Assumption price is an entity-specific measurement basis included in the 2014 Conceptual Framework, and which had not been used in the IPSASB literature at the standards level as of 2021. It has some similarities to current cost for liabilities, as defined by the IASB in its 2018 Conceptual Framework, but refers to a liability of a counterparty, rather than a liability of the reporting entity.
- BC7.89 The IPSASB assessed the case for retention of assumption price. , The inclusion of assumption price (along with cost of release discussed below in paragraphs BC 7.92- BC 7.96) was on the grounds that there may be limited circumstances where it might meet the measurement objective, for example in the case that a government takes on liabilities at concessionary rates.
- BC7.90 The IPSASB concluded that the number of occasions in which public sector entities would accept a monetary amount for assuming a liability are limited, albeit, potentially material. In such circumstances fair value could be used as the measurement basis. Therefore, the IPSASB concluded that there is not a strong case for retention of assumption price.
- BC7.91 Following comments from respondents to ED 76 the IPSASB reconsidered the case for and against the retention of assumption price. The IPSASB noted that:
- Neither the IASB's 2010 Conceptual Framework nor the 2018 Conceptual Framework defined or described assumption price.
 - In those limited cases where there is an 'assumption price' it would be the same as historical cost. Following assessment of a day one gain or loss, it would then be superseded by cost of fulfillment in the year-end financial statements.
- BC7.92 The IPSASB therefore confirmed that assumption price should not be retained in the Conceptual Framework.

Cost of Release

- BC7.93 Cost of release was defined in the 2014 version of the Conceptual Framework as the amount of an immediate exit from an obligation—either the amount a creditor will accept in settlement of its claim, or a third party would charge to accept the transfer of the liability from the obligor. Cost of release is entity-specific and does not assume an orderly market. At the standards level the measurement requirements and guidance in IPSAS 19, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, include a grey letter reference to 'transfer(ing) an obligation at the reporting date' (IPSAS 19.45) which supplements the black letter reference to 'the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date' in IPSAS 19.44. This reference in IPSAS 19.45 is consistent with cost of release.
- BC7.94 The IPSASB noted that the IASB had concluded that it was unnecessary to include cost of release in its 2018 Conceptual Framework because it is relatively unusual for entities to obtain release from liabilities, rather than fulfilling them.
- BC7.95 Similarly to assumption price the 2014 Conceptual Framework justified the inclusion of cost of release on the grounds that there may be limited circumstances where it might meet the measurement objective. The IPSASB concluded that standards development since 2014 has not identified sufficient examples of circumstances where cost of release is appropriate to justify

retention. The IPSASB therefore decided not to include cost of release in the updated Conceptual Framework.

BC7.96 Following comments from respondents to ED 76 the IPSASB reconsidered the case for and against the retention of cost of release. The IPSASB noted that:

- The IASB considered cost of release in the development of the Measurement chapter of the 2018 Conceptual Framework but did not include it for the reasons identified above. The IPSASB considered that instances of entities obtaining release from liabilities, rather than fulfilling them, are similarly rare in the public sector.
- Cost of release gives rise to accountability and audit/assurance issues related to the qualitative characteristic of verifiability. Negotiations with a counterparty or third party are likely to be sensitive and confidential. Unless there is a binding arrangement with a counterparty or third party the basis for determining cost of release may be questionable. From an accountability perspective cost of release gives rise to public interest considerations as it may be of questionable propriety for public sector entities to settle obligations other than by fulfilling them.
- The responses to the Consultation Paper, *Measurement*, issued in April 2019 had indicated little support for including guidance on cost of release.

BC7.97 The IPSASB therefore confirmed that cost of release should not be retained in the Conceptual Framework.

Current Cost

BC7.98 Paragraph BC 7.32 discusses current cost as defined by the IASB for assets in its Conceptual Framework. Noting that in the IASB's Conceptual Framework the definition of current cost includes liabilities as well as assets the IPSASB considered whether to include current cost as a measurement basis for liabilities. Current cost for liabilities is the consideration that would be received for incurring or taking on an equivalent liability at the measurement date. The IPSASB acknowledged that such a measurement basis might provide useful information for managerial purposes but considered that its practical application for financial reporting is limited as cost of fulfillment better meets the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting. The IPSASB therefore concluded that current cost for liabilities should not be included in the Conceptual Framework.

Own Credit Risk

BC7.99 The Conceptual Framework Consultation Paper, *Measurement of Assets and Liabilities in Financial Statements*, sought the views of respondents on the treatment of an entity's own credit risk and changes in value attributable to changes in an entity's own credit risk.

BC7.100 The majority of respondents who commented on this issue considered that it is more appropriately dealt with at the standards level rather than in the Conceptual Framework. The IPSASB concurred with this view and therefore did not include a discussion of own credit risk in the Conceptual Framework. The IPSASB noted that where a market-based value is used to measure a liability it is necessary to consider the treatment of the entity's own credit risk. The IPSASB did not redeliberate this issue in the Limited-scope Update.

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