INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

IPSAS 10—FINANCIAL REPORTING IN HYPERINFLATIONARY ECONOMIES

IPSAS®

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History of IPSAS

This version includes amendments resulting from IPSASs issued up to January 31, 2019.

IPSAS 10, *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* was issued in July 2001.

Since then, IPSAS 10 has been amended by the following IPSASs:

- *Improvements to IPSAS 2018* (issued October 2018)
- IPSAS 40, *Public Sector Combinations* (issued January 2017)
- *The Applicability of IPSASs* (issued April 2016)
- IPSAS 33, *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)* (issued January 2015)
- *Improvements to IPSASs 2011* (issued October 2011)
- IPSAS 4, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* (issued December 2006)
- *Improvements to IPSASs* (issued January 2010)
- *Improvements to IPSASs* (issued November 2010)

Table of Amended Paragraphs in IPSAS 10

Paragraph Affected	How Affected	Affected By
Heading above 1	New	Improvements to IPSASs October 2011
1	New	Improvements to IPSASs October 2011
1A	Amended – Existing paragraph 1 renumbered to 1A	Improvements to IPSASs October 2011 Improvements to IPSAS October 2018
1	Amended	IPSAS 4 December 2006
2	Deleted	The Applicability of IPSASs April 2016

Paragraph Affected	How Affected	Affected By
3	Deleted	The Applicability of IPSASs April 2016
9	Amended	Improvements to IPSAS October 2018
11	Amended	IPSAS 4 December 2006
17	Amended	Improvements to IPSASs January 2010
18	Amended	Improvements to IPSASs January 2010
20	Amended	IPSAS 4 December 2006
22	Amended	Improvements to IPSASs January 2010 IPSAS 40 January 2017
26[1]	Deleted	IPSAS 4 December 2006
28	Amended	Improvements to IPSASs November 2010
29	Amended	Improvements to IPSASs November 2010
33	Amended	IPSAS 4 December 2006
36	Amended	IPSAS 4 December 2006
38A	New	Improvements to IPSASs January 2010
38B	New	Improvements to IPSASs October 2011
38C	New	IPSAS 33 January 2015
38D	New	The Applicability of IPSASs April 2016
38E	New	IPSAS 40 January 2017
38F	New	Improvements to IPSAS October 2018
39	Amended	IPSAS 33 January 2015

[1] Subsequent paragraphs have been renumbered.

July 2001

IPSAS 10—FINANCIAL REPORTING IN HYPERINFLATIONARY ECONOMIES

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International Public Sector Accounting Standard 10, *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*, is set out in paragraphs 1−39. All the paragraphs have equal authority. IPSAS 10 should be read in the context of its objective, the Basis for Conclusions, the *Preface to International Public Sector Accounting Standards,* and the *Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities*. IPSAS 3, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, provides a basis for selecting and applying accounting policies in the absence of explicit guidance

Objective

1. The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment in the consolidated and individual financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. The Standard also specifies the accounting treatment where the economy ceases to be hyperinflationary.

Scope

1A. **An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply this Standard to the financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, of any entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.**

2. [Deleted]

3. [Deleted]

4. In a hyperinflationary economy, reporting of operating results and financial position in the local currency without restatement is not useful. Money loses purchasing power at such a rate that comparison of amounts from transactions and other events that have occurred at different times, even within the same reporting period, is misleading.

5. This Standard does not establish an absolute rate at which hyperinflation is deemed to arise. It is a matter of judgment when restatement of financial statements in accordance with this Standard becomes necessary. Hyperinflation is indicated by characteristics of the economic environment of a country which include, but are not limited to, the following:

   (a) The general population prefers to keep its wealth in non-monetary assets or in a relatively stable foreign currency. Amounts of local currency held are immediately invested to maintain purchasing power.

   (b) The general population regards monetary amounts, not in terms of the local currency, but in terms of a relatively stable foreign currency. Prices may be quoted in that currency.

   (c) Sales and purchases on credit take place at prices that compensate for the expected loss of purchasing power during the credit period, even if the period is short.

   (d) Interest rates, wages, and prices are linked to a price index.

   (e) The cumulative inflation rate over three years is approaching, or exceeds, 100%.

6. It is preferable that all entities that report in the currency of the same hyperinflationary economy apply this Standard from the same date. Nevertheless, this Standard applies to the financial statements of any entity from the beginning of the reporting period in which it identifies the existence of hyperinflation in the country in whose currency it reports.

Definitions

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

Carrying amount of an asset is the amount at which an asset is recognized in the statement of financial position, after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Carrying amount of a liability is the amount at which a liability is recognized in the statement of financial position.

Non-monetary items are items that are not monetary items.

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

The Restatement of Financial Statements

8. Prices change over time as the result of various specific or general political, economic, and social forces. Specific forces such as changes in supply and demand and technological changes may cause individual prices to increase or decrease significantly and independently of each other. In addition, general forces may result in changes in the general level of prices, and therefore in the general purchasing power of money.

9. In a hyperinflationary economy, financial statements are useful only if they are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date. As a result, this Standard applies to the financial statements of entities reporting in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. Presentation of the information required by this Standard as a supplement to unrestated financial statements is not permitted. Furthermore, separate presentation of the financial statements before restatement is discouraged.

10. Many entities in the public sector include in their financial statements the related budgetary information, to facilitate comparisons with the budget. Where this occurs, the budgetary information should also be restated in accordance with this Standard.

11. **The financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy shall be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date. The corresponding figures for the previous period required by IPSAS 1, and any information in**

respect of earlier periods, shall also be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date. For the purpose of presenting comparative amounts in a different presentation currency, paragraphs 47(b) and 48 of IPSAS 4, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, apply.

12. **The surplus or deficit on the net monetary position shall be separately disclosed in the statement of financial performance.**

13. The restatement of financial statements in accordance with this Standard requires the application of certain procedures as well as judgment. The consistent application of these procedures and judgments from period to period is more important than the precise accuracy of the resulting amounts, included in the restated financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

14. Statement of financial position amounts not already expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date are restated by applying a general price index.

15. Monetary items are not restated, because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the reporting date. Monetary items are money held and assets and liabilities to be received or paid in fixed or determinable amounts of money.

16. Assets and liabilities linked by agreement to changes in prices, such as index-linked bonds and loans, are adjusted in accordance with the agreement in order to ascertain the amount outstanding at the reporting date. These items are carried at this adjusted amount in the restated statement of financial position.

17. All other assets and liabilities are non-monetary. Some non-monetary items are carried at amounts current at the reporting date, such as net realizable value and fair value, so they are not restated. All other non-monetary assets and liabilities are restated.

18. Most non-monetary items are carried at cost or cost less depreciation; hence they are expressed at amounts current at their date of acquisition. The restated cost, or cost less depreciation, of each item is determined by applying to its historical cost and accumulated depreciation the change in a general price index from the date of acquisition to the reporting date. For example, property, plant and equipment, inventories of raw materials and merchandise, goodwill, patents, trademarks and similar assets are restated from the dates of their purchase. Inventories of partly finished and finished goods are restated from the dates on which the costs of purchase and of conversion were incurred.

19. Detailed records of the acquisition dates of items of property, plant, and equipment may not be available or able to be estimated. In these circumstances, it may be necessary, in the first period of application of this Standard, to use an independent professional assessment of the value of the items as the basis for their restatement.

20. A general price index may not be available for the periods for which the restatement of property, plant, and equipment is required by this Standard. In these circumstances, it may be necessary to use an estimate based, for example, on the movements in the exchange rate between the functional currency and a relatively stable foreign currency.

21. Some non-monetary items are carried at amounts current at dates other than that of acquisition or that of the statement of financial position, for example, property, plant, and equipment that has been revalued at some earlier date. In these cases, the carrying amounts are restated from the date of the revaluation.

22. To determine whether the restated amount of a non-monetary item has become impaired and should be reduced an entity applies relevant impairment tests in IPSAS 21, *Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets* or IPSAS 26, *Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets*. For example, restated amounts of property, plant and equipment, goodwill, patents and trademarks are reduced to recoverable amount or recoverable service amount where appropriate, and restated amounts of inventories are reduced to net realizable value or current replacement cost. An investee that is accounted for under the equity method may report in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. The statement of financial position and statement of financial performance of such an investee are restated in accordance with this Standard in order to calculate the investor's share of its net assets/equity and surplus or deficit. Where the restated financial statements of the investee are expressed in a foreign currency they are translated at closing rates.

23. The impact of inflation is usually recognized in borrowing costs. It is not appropriate both to restate the capital expenditure financed by borrowing, and to capitalize that part of the borrowing costs that compensates for the inflation during the same period. This part of the borrowing costs is recognized as an expense in the period in which the costs are incurred.

24. An entity may acquire assets under an arrangement that permits it to defer payment without incurring an explicit interest charge. Where it is impracticable to impute the amount of interest, such assets are restated from the payment date and not the date of purchase.

25. At the beginning of the first period of application of this Standard, the components of net assets/equity, except accumulated surpluses/deficits and any revaluation reserve, are restated by applying a general price index from the dates the components were contributed or otherwise arose. Any revaluation reserve that arose in previous periods is eliminated. Restated

accumulated surpluses/deficits are derived from all the other amounts in the restated statement of financial position.

26. At the end of the first period and in subsequent periods, all components of net assets/equity are restated by applying a general price index from the beginning of the period or the date of contribution, if later. The movements for the period in net assets/equity are disclosed in accordance with IPSAS 1.

Statement of Financial Performance

27. This Standard requires that all items in the statement of financial performance are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date. Therefore all amounts need to be restated by applying the change in the general price index from the dates when the items of revenue and expenses were initially recorded.

Gain or Loss on Net Monetary Position

28. In a period of inflation, an entity holding an excess of monetary assets over monetary liabilities loses purchasing power, and an entity with an excess of monetary liabilities over monetary assets gains purchasing power to the extent the assets and liabilities are not linked to a price level. This gain or loss on the net monetary position may be derived as the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets, accumulated gains or losses and items in the statement of financial performance and the adjustment of index linked assets and liabilities. The gain or loss may be estimated by applying the change in a general price index to the weighted average for the period of the difference between monetary assets and monetary liabilities.

29. The gain or loss on the net monetary position is included in the statement of financial performance. The adjustment to those assets and liabilities linked by agreement to changes in prices made in accordance with paragraph 16 is offset against the gain or loss on net monetary position. Other items in the statement of financial performance, such as interest revenue and expense, and foreign exchange differences related to invested or borrowed funds, are also associated with the net monetary position. Although such items are separately disclosed, it may be helpful if they are presented together with the gain or loss on net monetary position in the statement of financial performance.

Cash Flow Statement

30. This Standard requires that all items in the cash flow statement are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date.

Corresponding Figures

31. Corresponding figures for the previous reporting period, whether they were based on a historical cost approach or a current cost approach, are restated by applying a general price index, so that the comparative financial statements

are presented in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. Information that is disclosed in respect of earlier periods is also expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. For the purpose of presenting comparative amounts in a different presentation currency, paragraphs 47(b) and 48 of IPSAS 4 apply.

Consolidated Financial Statements

32. A controlling entity that reports in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy may have controlled entities that also report in the currencies of hyperinflationary economies. The financial statements of any such controlled entity need to be restated by applying a general price index of the country in whose currency it reports before they are included in the consolidated financial statements issued by its controlling entity. Where such a controlled entity is a foreign-controlled entity, its restated financial statements are translated at closing rates. The financial statements of controlled entities that do not report in the currencies of hyperinflationary economies are dealt with in accordance with IPSAS 4.

33. If financial statements with different reporting dates are consolidated, all items, whether non-monetary or monetary, need to be restated into the measuring unit current at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

Selection and Use of the General Price Index

34. The restatement of financial statements in accordance with this Standard requires the use of a general price index that reflects changes in general purchasing power. It is preferable that all entities that report in the currency of the same economy use the same index.

Economies Ceasing to be Hyperinflationary

35. **When an economy ceases to be hyperinflationary and an entity discontinues the preparation and presentation of financial statements prepared in accordance with this Standard, it shall treat the amounts expressed in the measuring unit current at the end of the previous reporting period as the basis for the carrying amounts in its subsequent financial statements.**

Disclosures

36. **The following disclosures shall be made:**

    (a) **The fact that the financial statements and the corresponding figures for previous periods have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency and, as a result, are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date; and**

(b) **The identity and level of the price index at the reporting date, and the movement in the index during the current and the previous reporting periods.**

37. The disclosures required by this Standard are needed to make clear the basis of dealing with the effects of hyperinflation in the financial statements. They are also intended to provide other information necessary to understand that basis and the resulting amounts.

Effective Date

38. **An entity shall apply this Standard for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after July 1, 2002. Earlier application is encouraged. If an entity applies this Standard for a period beginning before July 1, 2002, it shall disclose that fact.**

38A. **Paragraphs 17, 18, and 22 were amended by *Improvements to IPSASs* issued in January 2010. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier application is encouraged.**

38B. **Existing paragraph 1 was renumbered to 1A and a new paragraph 1 was inserted by *Improvements to IPSASs 2011* issued in October 2011. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is encouraged. If an entity applies the amendment for a period beginning before January 1, 2013, it shall disclose that fact.**

38C. **Paragraph 39 was amended by IPSAS 33, *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)* issued in January 2015. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies IPSAS 33 for a period beginning before January 1, 2017, the amendment shall also be applied for that earlier period.**

38D. **Paragraphs 2 and 3 were deleted by *The Applicability of IPSASs*, issued in April 2016. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged. If an entity applies the amendments for a period beginning before January 1, 2018, it shall disclose that fact.**

38E. **Paragraph 22 was amended by IPSAS 40, *Public Sector Combinations*, issued in January 2017. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged. If an entity applies the amendment for a period beginning before January 1, 2019 it shall disclose that fact and apply IPSAS 40 at the same time.**

38F. **Paragraphs 1A and 9 were amended by *Improvements to IPSAS, 2018*, issued in October 2018. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted.**

39. When an entity adopts the accrual basis IPSASs of accounting as defined in IPSAS 33, *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)* for financial reporting purposes subsequent to this effective date, this Standard applies to the entity's annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after the date of adoption of IPSASs.

Basis for Conclusions

This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, IPSAS 10.

Revision of IPSAS 10 as a result of the IASB's *Improvements to IFRSs* issued in 2008

BC1. The IPSASB reviewed the revisions to IAS 29 included in the *Improvements to IFRSs* issued by the IASB in May 2008 and generally concurred with the IASB's reasons for revising the standard. The IPSASB concluded that there was no public sector specific reason for not adopting the amendments.

Revision of IPSAS 10 as a result of the IPSASB's *The Applicability of IPSASs*, issued in April 2016

BC2. The IPSASB issued *The Applicability of IPSASs* in April 2016. This pronouncement amends references in all IPSASs as follows:

(a) Removes the standard paragraphs about the applicability of IPSASs to "public sector entities other than GBEs" from the scope section of each Standard;

(b) Replaces the term "GBE" with the term "commercial public sector entities", where appropriate; and

(c) Amends paragraph 10 of the *Preface to International Public Sector Accounting Standards* by providing a positive description of public sector entities for which IPSASs are designed.

The reasons for these changes are set out in the Basis for Conclusions to IPSAS 1.

Revision of IPSAS 10 as a result of *Improvements to IPSAS, 2018*

BC3. Paragraphs 1A and 9 referred to the "primary financial statements." Stakeholders have raised concerns that this term is not defined in IPSAS and could therefore cause confusion. The IPSASB noted that the term "financial statements" is used elsewhere in IPSAS with the same meaning. Similarly, IAS 29, *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*, uses the term "financial statements" rather than "primary financial statements" in its equivalent paragraphs. Consequently the IPSASB agreed to standardize the terminology and to replace the term "primary financial statements" with the term "financial statements" wherever this term occurred.

Illustrative Example

This example accompanies, but is not part of, IPSAS 10.

IE1. This Standard sets out the requirements for the restatement of financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, of entities reporting in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

IE2. The following example illustrates the process for restatement of financial statements. In preparing this illustration:

- The gain on net monetary position for the period was indirectly derived as the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets and liabilities, accumulated gains or losses, and items in the statement of financial performance (see paragraph 28).
- Inventory on hand at the end of the reporting period was assumed to have been acquired later in the reporting period, when the general inflation index was 170.
- The general price index was 120 at the beginning of the period, 180 at the end of the period, and it averaged 150 during the period.
- Revenue and expenses, other than depreciation, are assumed to accrue evenly throughout the reporting period.
- Assets whose historical cost was 7,500 were completely depreciated and scrapped; their salvage value was zero.

Financial Reporting Under Hyperinflation

Example

Statement of Financial Position	**1.1.X0 (Per IPSAS 12)**	**31.12. X0 (Un-adjusted)**	**Indexation Factor**	**31.12.X0 (Per IPSAS 12)**		**Gain/Loss on Net Monetary Position**
Cash and investments	5,000	10,000	–	10,000		–
Inventories	–	2,000	180/170	2,118	*Restated*	118
Physical assets:						
Historical cost	47,500	40,000	180/120	60,000		20,000
Accum. depreciation	(22,500)	(20,000)	180/120	(30,000)		(10,000)
Net book value	25,000	20,000	180/120	30,000	*Restated*	10,000
Total Assets	**30,000**	**32,000**		**42,118**		
Borrowings	**26,000**	**26,000**	–	**26,000**		
Net Assets						
Brought forward	**4,000**	**4,000**	180/120	6,000	*Restated*	(2,000)
Net surplus for period (see below)		2,000	See below	10,118		1,100
	4,000	**6,000**		**16,118**		**9,218**
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenues		50,000	180/150	60,000	*Restated*	10,000
Depreciation		(5,000)	180/120	(7,500)	*Restated*	(2,500)
Other expenses		(43,000)	180/150	(51,600)	*Restated*	(8,600)
Gain on net monetary position				9,218		
Surplus for the year		**2,000**		**10,118**		**(1,100)**

NB: This Standard (paragraph 27) requires that statement of financial performance items be restated using the movement in the index from the dates that the transactions were recorded. In this example, items of revenue and expense, other than depreciation, accrue evenly over the reporting period, and an average inflation rate has been applied. The gain on net monetary position has been derived indirectly (see final column) by applying the general price index to the non-monetary items in the statement of financial position and the statement of financial performance (paragraph 28).

Comparison with IAS 29

IPSAS 10, *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* is drawn primarily from IAS 29, *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* and includes amendments made to IAS 29 as part of the *Improvements to IFRSs* issued in May 2008. The main differences between IPSAS 10 and IAS 29 are as follows:

- IPSAS 10 uses different terminology, in certain instances, from IAS 29. The most significant examples are the use of the terms "revenue," "statement of financial performance," and "net assets/equity" in IPSAS 10. The equivalent terms in IAS 29 are "income," "income statement," and "equity."
- IAS 29 contains guidance on the restatement of current cost financial statements. IPSAS 10 does not include this guidance.
- IPSAS 10 contains an illustrated example that illustrates the process of the restating of financial statements, using an indirect method, of an entity reporting in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.