Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS) Disclosure Checklist March 2016 Edition

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Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS) Disclosure Checklist

March 2016 Edition

Entity:	______________________	Financial statements date:	__________
Prepared by:	______________________	Date:	__________
Reviewed by:	______________________	Date:	__________

Instructions

This checklist should be completed for all audits of financial statements in accordance with the Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS) issued by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSAB). This checklist has not been expanded to include the requirements for government Not-for-Profit organizations following PSAS + 4200 series. In such cases, reference should be made to the 16NFP-CAN, *Canadian financial statements reminder checklist supplement for not-for-profit organizations,* together with this checklist for the relevant sections (refer to the chart on the next page for the PS sections with applicability to these entities).

The checklist does not include the financial statement requirements for entities in specialized industries, such as financial institutions or pension plans. Reference should be made to other authoritative sources, where applicable, to ensure compliance with industry or other standards.

This checklist shows all the disclosures required by these Standards, but does not explain other accounting requirements. In some instances, to simplify use of the checklist, disclosure requirement have been paraphrased, so you may need to refer to the Standards for full details.

In addition to the mandatory requirements, this checklist includes, in italics, the PSAB's encouraged disclosure requirements under PSAS. In addition, comment boxes have been included that summarize and/or refer to relevant PSAS guidance regarding the scope and interpretation of certain disclosure requirements. Comparative amounts in the financial statement disclosures are always required, unless explicitly exempted by PSAS.

This checklist reflects all PSAS issued through March 2016. The following table lists all PSAS that an entity may adopt. This checklist may not be updated regularly. Prior to completing this checklist, refer to PSAS for any standards that have been issued between the date of this checklist and the date the financial statements were authorized for issue.

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Section	Status	Issue date of the original standard	Effective date (annual periods beginning or after)	Applicability to Government NFPO's
PS 1000, Financial Statement Concepts	Mandatory	January 2003	April 2005	General Applicability [1]
~~PS 1100, Financial Statement Objectives~~	~~Mandatory~~	~~January 2003~~	~~April 2005~~	~~General Applicability~~
PS 1150, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles	Mandatory	February 2005	April 2005	General Applicability
PS 1200, Financial Statement Presentation	Mandatory	January 2003	April 2005 See 1201 below for replacement date	General Applicability [2]
PS 1201, Financial Statement Presentation	Mandatory/ May Early Adopt [3]	June 2011	1 April 2012 for government organizations and 1 April 2019 for governments	General Applicability [4]
PS 1300, Government Reporting Entity	Mandatory	June 1996	June 1996	Limited or no applicability [5]
PS 2100, Disclosures of Accounting Policies	Mandatory	September 1983	September 1983	General Applicability
PS 2120, Accounting Changes	Mandatory	September 1997	September 1997	General Applicability
PS 2125, First-time adoption by government organizations	Mandatory	August 2010	January 2011	General Applicability
PS 2130, Measurement Uncertainty	Mandatory	February 2005	April 2005	General Applicability
PS 2200, Related Party Disclosures	Mandatory/ May Early Adopt	March 2015	1 April 2017	Limited or no applicability [6]
PS 2400, Subsequent Events	Mandatory	March 1997	March 1997	General Applicability
PS 2500, Basic Principles of Consolidation	Mandatory	May 1999	May 1999	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances

[1] In the event that the provisions of PS 1000 conflict with PS 4210 and PS 4230 on the deferral of contributions and costs, PS 4210 and PS 4230, respectively, apply.
[2] PS 1200 applies for preparing the statement of cash flows and statement of remeasurement gains and losses. PS 4200 applies for the remaining financial statements.
[3] An entity may choose to adopt early but if they do, they must adopt PS 1201 FS presentation with PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation and PS 3450 Financial Instruments
[4] PS 1201 applies for preparing the statement of cash flows and statement of remeasurement gains and losses. PS 4200 applies for the remaining financial statements.
[5] PS 4250 applies
[6] PS 4250 applies

Section	Status	Issue date of the original standard	Effective date (annual periods beginning or after)	Applicability to Government NFPO's
PS 2510, Additional Areas of Consolidation	Mandatory	May 1999	May 1999	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 2600, Foreign Currency Translation	Mandatory	January 2003	January 2003 See 2601 below for replacement date	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 2601, Foreign Currency Translation	Mandatory/ May Early Adopt [7]	June 2011	1 April 2012 for government organizations and 1 April 2019 for governments	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 2700, Segment Disclosures	Mandatory	April 2006	April 2007	General Applicability
PS 3040, Portfolio Investments	Mandatory	March 1999	March 1999 See 3041 below for replacement date	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3041, Portfolio Investments	Mandatory / May Early Adopt [8]	March 2012	1 April 2012 for government organizations and 1 April 2019 for governments	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3050, Loans Receivable	Mandatory	April 1993	April 1993	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3060, Government Partnerships	Mandatory	October 1999	October 1999	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3070, Investments in Government Business Enterprises	Mandatory	April 2000	April 2000	Limited or no applicability [9]
PS 3100, Restricted Assets and Revenues	Mandatory	June 1997	June 1997	Limited or no applicability [10]

[7] An entity may choose to adopt early but if they do, they must adopt PS 1201 FS presentation with PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation and PS 3450 Financial Instruments
[8] An entity may choose to adopt early but if they do, they must adopt PS 1201 FS presentation with PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation and PS 3450 Financial Instruments
[9] PS 4250 applies

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Section	Status	Issue date of the original standard	Effective date (annual periods beginning or after)	Applicability to Government NFPO's
PS 3150, Tangible Capital Assets	Mandatory	September 2006	For local governments – January 1, 2009	Limited or no applicability [11]
PS 3200, Liabilities	Mandatory	September 2004	September 2004	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3210, Assets	Mandatory/ May Early Adopt	June 2015	1 April 2017	General Applicability
PS 3230, Long-Term Debt	Mandatory	March 1997	March 1997	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3250, Retirement Benefits	Mandatory	September 2001	September 2001	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3255, Post-Employment Benefits, Compensated Absences and Termination Benefits	Mandatory	May 2002	January 2004	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3260, Liability for Contaminated Sites	Mandatory / May early adopt	June 2010	1 April 2014	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3270, Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liability	Mandatory	February 1998	February 1998	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3300, Contingent Liabilities	Mandatory	September 2004	September 2004	General Applicability
PS 3310, Loan Guarantees	Mandatory	June 1995	June 1995	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3320, Contingent Assets	Mandatory/ May Early Adopt	June 2015	1 April 2017	General Applicability
PS 3380, Contractual Rights	Mandatory/ May Early	June 2015	1 April 2017	General Applicability

[10] PS 4210 applies
[11] PS 4230 applies

Section	Status	Issue date of the original standard	Effective date (annual periods beginning or after)	Applicability to Government NFPO's
	Adopt			
PS 3390, Contractual Obligations	Mandatory	September 2004	September 2004	General Applicability
PS 3410, Government Transfers	Mandatory	March 2011	April 2012	Limited or no applicability [12]
PS 3420, Inter-entity Transactions	Mandatory/ May Early Adopt	March 2015	1 April 2017	General Applicability
PS 3430, Restructuring Transactions	Mandatory/ May Early Adopt	June 2015	1 April 2018	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3450, Financial Instruments	Mandatory/ May Early Adopt [13]	June 2011	1 April 2012 for government organizations and 1 April 2019 for governments	Applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances
PS 3510, Tax Revenues	Mandatory	February 2010	April 2012	Limited or no applicability

Each item should be responded to with a tick in the appropriate column:

Yes	Disclosure has been made. Reference should be made to the relevant note in which the requirement has been met.
No	Disclosure has not been made even though it is mandatory for the entity to make such a disclosure. Any items marked "No" should be explained (for example, amount deemed immaterial) on the checklist or on a separate working paper, including the amounts and percentage involved, to help make an assessment of overall compliance with PSAS.
N/A	The question is not applicable to the entity or disclosure is not mandatory for the entity and has not been made.

Application

For purposes of applying these standards, "public sector" refers to governments, government components, government organizations and government partnerships. Each of these entities is a "public sector entity".

[12] PS 3200 applies for grants made. PS 4210 applies for government grants received.
[13] An entity may choose to adopt early but if they do, they must adopt PS 1201 FS presentation with PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation and PS 3450 Financial Instruments

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			Disclosure made		
			Yes	No	N/A

Note to preparers:

As you review all the disclosures required remember that the level of detail disclosed should reflect the highly aggregated nature of financial statements. In deciding the level of detail to disclose, consider the usefulness of the ~~information to the reader and the sensitivity of the information in relation to~~ the entity's financial position. Remember that users must be able to reasonably assess the nature and extent of various requirements and their impact on the entity's financial position and results.

Financial statement presentation (PS1200)

Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:

This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

PS 1200 applies for preparing the statement of cash flows and statement of remeasurement gains and losses. PS 4200 applies for the remaining financial statements.

Prior to the adoption of PS1201. This section is replaced by PS1201. PS1201 applies to interim and annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2012 for government organizations and 1 April 2019 for governments. An entity may choose to adopt this Section, together with FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION, PS2601, and FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, *PS3450 before that date. If it does, it discloses that fact.*

General components of financial statements

1\. The financial statements should identify clearly and include all of the following:

Reference	Item	Requirement	Yes	No	N/A
PS1201.031	a)	A statement of financial position	☒	☐	☐
	b)	A statement of operations	☒	☐	☐
	c)	A statement of remeasurement gains and losses	☐	☐	☒
	d)	A statement of change in net debt (or net financial assets)	☒	☐	☐
	e)	A statement of cash flows	☒	☐	☐
PS1201.007	f)	Notes and schedules that are integral to the financial statements	☒	☐	☐
PS1201.005	g)	An acknowledgement of the government's responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements	☒	☐	☐
PS1201.024	h)	An auditor's report where the financial statements are subject to an independent audit. OR	☒	☐	☐
	i)	Where unaudited, financial statements should be clearly identified as such.	☐	☐	☒

PS1201.012 Financial statements should present any information required for the fair presentation of a government's financial position, results of operations, remeasurement gains and losses, change in net debt and cash flow.

PS1201.016 The financial statements should be in a form and use terminology and classification of items such that significant information is readily

			Disclosure made		
			Yes	No	N/A
		understandable.			
	PS1201.017	Excessive detail, vague or overly technical descriptions, and complex presentation formats can result in confusion and misinterpretation.			
	Comment(s):				
2.	PS1201.018	The financial statements should be comparative; that is they present a comparison of current period amounts with those of the prior period(s).	☒	☐	☐
3.	PS1201.008	The notes and schedules are used to clarify and explain items in the financial statements and are cross-referenced to the specific financial statement items to which they relate.	☒	☐	☐
	PS1201.026	Financial statements should present the substance of transactions and events.			
	PS1201.028	Legislation sometimes requires that certain transactions or balances be accounted for or reported in a manner that does not reflect their substance. Compliance with such legislative reporting requirements would be met by **preparing special purpose financial statements or reports**.			
		Consistency of presentation			
4.	PS1201.020	The bases for determining the reported amounts of assets and liabilities are applied consistently and where the bases are not self-evident, they are they disclosed.	☒	☐	☐
5.	PS1201.021	Once a basis for determining and fairly presenting a class of assets or liabilities has been selected, it is presumed that it will be followed consistently from one period to another. Changes to such bases would be made only when they result in a more appropriate presentation. ACCOUNTING CHANGES, Section PS2120, provides guidance for disclosure of changes in accounting policies.			
		Statement of financial position			
6.	PS1201.040	The statement of financial position should report net debt and the accumulated surplus / deficit as the two indicators that together explain the financial position at the end of the accounting period. a) The statement of financial position should report liabilities and financial assets and report the difference between them as the measure of the government's net debt b) Below the net debt indicator, the statement of financial position should report non-financial assets and account for and report the sum of the government's net debt and its non-financial assets as the accumulated surplus / deficit of the government at the end of the accounting period.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
7.	PS1201.041	When required by the primary sources of GAAP to report certain amounts in the **statement of remeasurement gains and losses**, the government's accumulated surplus or deficit are further segregated into two components:			
		a) The accumulated operating surplus or deficit and	☐	☐	☒
		b) The accumulated remeasurement gains and losses	☐	☐	☒
	PS1201.042	The accumulated operating surplus or deficit is equal to the net liabilities (or net assets) of the government less any accumulated remeasurement gains and losses.	☐	☐	☒

			Disclosure made		
			Yes	No	N/A
	PS1201.042	The balance of accumulated surplus or deficit and accumulated remeasurement gains and losses reported in the financial position links to the same measure in the statement of operations and the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.	☐	☐	☒
	PS1201.043	The information on a government's potential assets and liabilities represented by contractual obligations and contingencies must be provided.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
8.	PS1201.032	The statement of financial position highlights the following key indicators at the financial statement date:			
		a) The term "**net debt**" is used as the first indicator of the government's financial position.			
	PS1201.032 (b)/.040 (a)	i. Net debt is measured and reported as the **difference between liabilities** and **financial assets**	☒	☐	☐
	PS1201.003	ii. "Net financial assets" is used when a government's financial assets exceed its liabilities and the government would prepare a statement of change in net financial assets.	☐	☐	☒
	PS1201.032 (c)/.040 (b)	b) **non-financial assets** are reported below the "net debt" indicator. The non-financial assets of the government are assets that are, by nature, normally for use in service provision and include purchased, constructed, contributed, developed or leased tangible capital assets, inventories of supplies, and prepaid expenses.	☒	☐	☐
	PS1201.032 (d)/.040 (b)	c) **accumulated surplus (deficit)** of the government which is calculated as the sum of the net debt of the government and its non-financial assets. This indicator represents the net assets of the government.	☒	☐	☐
	PS 1201.032 (a)	d) The **cash resources** of the government are its cash and cash equivalents.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
		Financial assets			
9.	PS1201.050	The statement of financial position should report financial assets segregated by main classifications, such as:			
	PS1201.032 (a)	a) cash and cash equivalents; (this is the label used to describe the cash resources of the government)	☒	☐	☐
		b) revenues receivable;	☒	☐	☐
		c) inventories for resale and other assets held for sale that meet the requirements of paragraph PS201.55;	☐	☐	☒
		d) loans to other governments;	☐	☐	☒
		e) other loans;	☒	☐	☐
		f) portfolio investments;	☐	☐	☒
		g) investments in government business enterprises; and	☒	☐	☐
		h) investments in government business partnerships.	☐	☐	☒
10.	PS1201.051	Financial statements should disclose adequate information about the nature	☒	☐	☐

			Disclosure made		
			Yes	No	N/A
		and terms of a government's financial assets together with any valuation allowances.			
	PS1201.053	Valuation allowances should be used to reflect financial assets at their net recoverable or other appropriate value.	☐	☐	☒
	PS1201.054	Valuation allowances for financial assets include such items as allowances for ~~doubtful revenue receivables, allowances for unrecoverable loans and~~ accrued interest, allowances for amounts recoverable only through future appropriations and allowances for the valuation of investments.			
	Comment(s):				
		Liabilities			
11.	PS1201.045	The statement of financial position should report liabilities segregated by main classifications, such as:			
		a) accounts payable and accrued liabilities;	☒	☐	☐
		b) liabilities for employee future benefits;	☒	☐	☐
		c) deferred revenue;	☒	☐	☐
		d) borrowings; and	☒	☐	☐
		e) loans from other governments.	☐	☐	☒
12.	PS1201.046	Financial statements should disclose adequate information about the nature and terms of a government's liabilities.	☒	☐	☐
	PS1201.047-.048	Information to describe the nature and terms of a government's employee future benefits is outlined in PS3250 Retirement Benefits; PS3255 Post-employment benefits, compensated absences and termination benefits; PS3230 for Long-term debt. Information to describe the nature and terms of a government's liabilities to other governments includes, at a minimum, the amounts outstanding, interest rates, the amounts payable on demand and within a year, appropriate description of amounts payable after one year and the existence of sinking fund or redemption provisions.			

			Disclosure made		
			Yes	No	N/A
	PS1201.055-.056	An asset held for sale should be recognized as a financial asset when all of the following criteria are met: a) prior to the date of the financial statements, the government body, management board or an individual with the appropriate level of authority commits the government to selling the asset; ~~b) the asset is in a condition to be sold;~~ c) the asset is publicly seen to be for sale; d) there is an active market for the asset; e) there is a plan in place for selling the asset; and f) it is reasonably anticipated that the sale to a purchaser external to the government reporting entity will be completed within one year of the financial statement date. The plan in place for selling the asset must identify all significant actions to be taken to sell the asset. Actions required by the plan will begin as soon as possible after the commitment to sell is made.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
		Non-financial assets			
13.	PS1201.057	The statement of financial position should report non-financial assets segregated by main classifications, such as:			
		a) tangible capital assets;	☒	☐	☐
		b) inventories held for consumption or use; and	☐	☐	☒
		c) prepaid expenses.	☐	☒	☐
14.	PS1201.059	The financial statements should disclose the nature of government non-financial assets as assets that are normally employed to provide future services.	☒	☐	☐
15.	PS1201.062	Any asset that: a) is not held for sale as described in paragraph PS1201.55; and b) would otherwise meet the definition of a tangible capital asset except for its ability to contribute to the net cash inflows of the government; should be recognized as a non-financial asset. should be recognized as a non-financial asset.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
16.	PS1201.064	The disclosure of information regarding tangible capital assets in government financial statements includes: the types of assets; the additions, disposals, consumption and valuation adjustments of tangible capital assets in the accounting period; and the net carrying amount of the assets.	☒	☐	☐
17.	PS1201.066	Inventories held for consumption or use are tangible non-financial assets that will be used or consumed by the government in the course of its operations. Because the purpose of a government's operations is to provide services, the future economic benefit to the government of inventories for consumption or use is embodied in their capacity to render service that will further the government's objectives. "Raw material" inventory that is intended for use in development or production of inventory or other assets for sale would also be			

			Disclosure made		
			Yes	No	N/A
		recognized as a non-financial asset. Such materials would only be included in assets for sale when they have been converted into an asset or part of an asset that is in a condition to be sold according to the requirements of paragraph PS 1201.055.			
		~~*Other assets disclosures*~~			
18.	PS1201.068	Financial statements should disclose that all intangibles, and items inherited by right of the Crown, such as Crown lands, forests, water, and mineral resources, are not recognized in government financial statements.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
		Statement of operations			
19.	PS1201.078	The statement of operations should:			
		a) report revenues, other than remeasurement gains, of the accounting period segregated by significant types of revenues from taxes, non-tax sources and transfers from other governments;	☒	☐	☐
		b) report expenses, other than remeasurement gains of the period by function or major program and in total;	☒	☐	☐
		c) account for the difference between revenues and expenses reported in the statement of operations in the period, as the measure of the operating surplus or deficit for the period; and	☒	☐	☐
		d) report the accumulated operating surplus / deficit at the beginning and end of the period, unless these figures are reconciled with the operating surplus / deficit for the period on a separate statement.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
20.	PS1201.079	Information showing the sources and types of a government's revenues is useful for understanding and assessing the impact of revenue raising on the economy, the relative contributions of revenue sources and the revenue-producing capacity of investments. Significant revenue types include corporate and personal income taxes, other tax revenues, user fees, investment and natural resource revenues, and transfers from other governments.			
21.	PS1201.080	Information showing the nature and purpose of expenses is useful for understanding the cost of the government's economic resources consumed in delivering government programs in the accounting period. A functional display provides such information. Major government functions or programs could include health, education, social services, transportation, natural resource development, public protection, communications and general government.			

			Disclosure made Yes	No	N/A
22.		Financial statements discloses the gross amounts of:			
	PS1201.083	a) Revenues	☒	☐	☐
	PS1201.085	b) Expenses	☒	☐	☐
	PS1200.081	PS3510 Tax Revenues, identifies tax concessions as an exception to this requirement for gross reporting.			
23.	PS1201.086	Financial statements should disclose the expenses of the accounting period by object.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
24.	PS1201.090	Losses arising from asset impairment and changes in valuation allowances should be recognized as expenses in the statement of operations in the accounting period.	☐	☐	☒
		The change in the value of a financial asset that is attributable to a remeasurement gain or loss should be reported in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
25.	PS1201.091	Changes in valuation allowances are allocated by function* on the statement of operations when practicable. When allocation by function is not possible, changes in valuation allowances are reported on the statement of operations as a specific item with the main types of provisions disclosed. The provisions relate to the main classification of financial assets, such as revenues receivable, loans, and investments. * Presentation by function shows the nature and purpose of expenses is useful for understanding the cost of assets consumed in delivering government programs in the accounting period.			
		Statement of remeasurement gains and losses			
26.	PS1201.092	The statement of remeasurement gains and losses should report:			
		a) the accumulated remeasurement gains and losses at the beginning of the period;	☐	☐	☒
		b) remeasurement gains and losses during the period, distinguishing between:			
		i. amounts arising during the period; and	☐	☐	☒
		ii. amounts reclassified during the period to the statement of operations;	☐	☐	☒
		c) any other comprehensive income that arises when a government includes the results of government business enterprises and government business partnerships in its summary financial statements; and	☐	☐	☒
		d) the accumulated remeasurement gains and losses at the end of the period	☐	☐	☒
	PS1201.095 - .096	To account for government business enterprises it controls, a government applies the modified equity method. When accounting for an entity using the modified equity method, the accounting principles of the entity are not adjusted to conform with those of the government. Because a government business enterprise carries on a business, its financial statements must adhere to the standards applicable to publicly accountable enterprises in the			

			Disclosure made		
			Yes	No	N/A
		CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting. As a result, government business enterprises may report other comprehensive income in their financial statements. The government's proportionate share of other comprehensive income reported in the financial statements of government business enterprises and government business partnerships is reported in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. Other comprehensive income is excluded from the government's statement of operations as other comprehensive income is not attributable to the net income reported by the government business enterprise or government business partnership.			
	Comment(s):				
27.	PS1201.093	The amounts of remeasurement gains and losses reported in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses during the period are distinguished between:			
		a) exchange gains and losses on items in the amortized cost category denominated in a foreign currency; and	☐	☐	☒
		b) changes in the fair value of:			
		i. derivatives;	☐	☐	☒
		ii. portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market; and	☐	☐	☒
		iii. financial instruments designated to the fair value category.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
28.	PS1201.094	An item designated to the fair value category and denominated in a foreign currency has no separate disclosure for the exchange gain or loss. [redacted]	☐	☐	☒
		Statement of change in net debt			
29.	PS1201.099	The statement of change in net debt should report the extent to which the expenditures of the accounting period are met by the revenues recognized in operations for the period and the extent to which net debt changed due to net remeasurement gains and losses in the accounting period.	☒	☐	☐
		Note that in contrast to *expenses*, which are the cost of goods and services *consumed*, expenditures are the costs of goods and services *acquired*.			
30.	PS1201.100	The statement of change in net debt should report the acquisition of tangible capital assets in the accounting period as well as other significant items that explain the difference between the operating surplus or deficit for the accounting period and the change in net debt in the period.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
31.	PS1201.101	Other significant items that explain the difference between the operating surplus or deficit for the accounting period and the change in net debt in the period may include:			
		a) the amortization of tangible capital assets;	☒	☐	☐
		b) the net carrying amount of any tangible capital assets disposed of;	☒	☐	☐
		c) any adjustments relating to write-downs of tangible capital assets;	☐	☐	☒
		d) any interest capitalized in the period as a function of constructing or developing tangible capital assets;	☐	☒	☐

			Disclosure made Yes	No	N/A
		e) any other expenditures, such as those for salaries and benefits of employees, capitalized in the period as a function of constructing or developing tangible capital assets;	☐	☐	☒
		f) the consumption of other non-financial assets;	☐	☐	☒
		g) expenditures to acquire other non-financial assets, such as prepaid expenses;	☒	☐	☐
		h) other comprehensive income arising in applying the modified equity method when reporting on the results of government business enterprises and government business partnerships; and	☐	☐	☒
		i) remeasurement gains and losses.	☐	☐	☒

Note: A desirable presentation for the explanatory items would be to categorize them, as a minimum, into items that relate to tangible capital assets and those that relate to other non-financial assets. Regardless of the presentation chosen, one item that must be clearly identified in the statement is the amount of capital expenditures incurred in the accounting period.

Comment(s):

			Yes	No	N/A
32.	PS1201.102	The statement of change in net debt should report net debt at both the beginning and end of the accounting period.	☒	☐	☐
		Statement of cash flow			
33.	PS1201.107	The statement of cash flow should report:			
		a) how a government generated and used cash and cash equivalents in the accounting period and	☒	☐	☐
		b) the change in cash and cash equivalents in the period.	☒	☐	☐
		c) the cash and cash equivalents at both the beginning and end of the accounting period.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s):

PS1201.105

Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investing or other purposes. An investment would normally qualify as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity of, say, three months or less from the date of acquisition. Equity investments are excluded from cash equivalents unless they are, in substance, cash equivalents. When bank overdrafts, which are repayable on demand, form an integral part of a government's cash management, such that the government's bank balance often fluctuates from being positive to overdrawn, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

			Yes	No	N/A
34.	PS1201.108	The statement of cash flow should report cash flows during the period classified by operating, capital, investing and financing activities.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s):

			Yes	No	N/A
35.	PS1201.111	The government entity reports cash flows from operating activities using either:			
		a) the direct method, disclosing the major classes of gross cash	☐	☐	☒

			Yes	No	N/A
		receipts and gross cash payments			
		OR			
	PS1201.113	b) the indirect method, in which the government entity adjusts the operating surplus or deficit for the effects of non-cash items included in the operating surplus or deficit and for any accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
36.	PS1201.112	Some examples of major classes of operating activities using the <u>direct</u> method are:			
		a) cash receipts from taxation;	☐	☐	☒
		b) cash receipts from user fees, licenses, permits, fines, penalties and other fees;	☐	☐	☒
		c) cash receipts from the sale of goods and the rendering of services;	☐	☐	☒
		d) cash receipts from enterprises;	☐	☐	☒
		e) cash receipts from dividends;	☐	☐	☒
		f) cash transfers to/from other governments;	☐	☐	☒
		g) cash transfers to individuals;	☐	☐	☒
		h) cash payments to suppliers;	☐	☐	☒
		i) cash payments to and on behalf of employees; and	☐	☐	☒
		j) cash receipts and payments of interest included in the determination of results for the accounting period.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
37.	PS1201.113	Some examples of non-cash using the <u>indirect</u> method are:			
		a) amortization of tangible capital assets;	☒	☐	☐
		b) draw-downs of prepayments;	☒	☐	☐
		c) pension expenses not funded in the period;	☒	☐	☐
		d) gains and losses on disposals of tangible capital assets; and	☒	☐	☐
		e) the recognition of previously deferred revenue.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
38.	PS1201.115	Under the <u>indirect</u> method, if there is a significant difference between the interest revenue or expense recognized in the statement of operations and the interest receipt or payment recognized in the cash flow statement, disclose the amount of the difference and the reason(s) for it.	☒	☐	☐
39.	PS1201.119	The government entity reports major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments arising from capital, investing and financing separately except as described below.	☒	☐	☐
40.	PS1201.120	Cash flows arising from each of the following operating, capital, investing or financing activities <u>may</u> be presented on a net basis:			
		a) cash receipts collected and payments made on behalf of entities external to the government reporting entity, including taxpayers and beneficiaries, when the cash flows reflect the activities of the external party rather than those of the government; and	☒	☐	☐

			Disclosure made		
			Yes	No	N/A
		b) cash receipts and payments for items for which the turnover is rapid, the amounts are large and the maturities are short (an example of this would be the purchase and sale of investments and other short-term borrowings).	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
41.	PS1201.121	Cash flows arising from interest paid on debt issued on behalf of government business enterprises and interest received from those government business enterprises should be presented on a net basis when the debt meets the criteria in LONG-TERM DEBT, paragraph PS3230.12.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
42.	PS1201.124	Capital, investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents should be excluded from the statement of cash flow. Such transactions should be disclosed in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these capital, investing and financing activities. An example of the above would be an acquisition of a tangible capital asset directly related to the assumption of a related liability	☐	☐	☒
43.	PS1201.126	The financial statements should disclose the components of cash and cash equivalents and should present a reconciliation of the amounts in the statement of cash flow with the equivalent items presented in the statement of financial position. [redacted]	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
		Comparison of actual and budgeted results			
44.	PS1201.130	Statement of operations should present a comparison of the results for the accounting period with those originally planned. Note: Planned results should be presented for the same scope of activities and on a basis consistent with that used for actual results.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
45.	PS1201.131	The statement of change in net debt should present a comparison of the items that comprise the change in net debt for the accounting period, as well as the change in net debt for the period, with the figures originally planned. Note: Planned amounts should be presented for the same scope of activities and on a basis consistent with that used for actual amounts.	☐	☒	☐
46.	PS1201.132	On the statement of operations or the statement of change in net debt, when the scope of financial activity reported in the fiscal plan is not the same as that reported in the financial statements, it may be necessary to restrict the comparison of actual and budgeted results to the scope of financial activity reported in the budget or main estimates of expenditures. Such a comparison should be included in a note or supporting schedule.	☐	☒	☐
		If disclosure mentioned above is used, a government would highlight the differences between the reporting entity used for the financial statements and that used for the fiscal plan. This is to ensure that this disclosure is reconcilable to the information reported in the financial statements.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			

			Disclosure made		
			Yes	No	N/A
47.	PS1201.133	On the statement of operations or the statement of change in net debt, when a government's fiscal plan is not prepared on a basis consistent with that used to report the actual results, planned results should be reported on the same basis as that used to report the results of the current period. In these circumstances, it would be necessary to provide a reconciliation of the restated information with that originally presented in the fiscal plan.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
		Legislative authority			
48.	PS1201.135	Financial statements should disclose information to show where a government has exceeded its revenue, borrowing, investing, expense or expenditure authority limits.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):	**coverd in volume 1, estimates voted, statutory etc.**			
		Reporting on funds and reserves			
	PS1201.138	Funds and reserves are disclosed in accordance with FUNDS and RESERVES PSG-4 – which indicates it is disclosed in the notes or schedules and not on the statement of financial position.	☐	☐	☒

Government reporting entity (PS1300)

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section has limited or no applicablility when applying 4200.
> PS 4250 applies.

			Yes	No	N/A
1.		Financial statements should disclose, in notes or schedules:			
	PS1300.39	a) A listing of the major organizations comprising the reporting entity, separately identifying those that are consolidated and those that are accounted for by the modified equity method.	☒	☐	☐
	PS1300.44	b) [redacted], including trust assets, by a government or government organization, and a summary of trust balances.	☒	☒	☐
2.	PS1300.40	Trusts administered by a government or government organization should be excluded from the government reporting entity.	☒	☐	☐

> **Note:** the intent of this section is to only exclude those trusts where the entity is not the direct beneficiary. Examples of trusts that would be excluded include when an entity holds onto funds on behalf of individuals in retirement/nursing homes.

Comment(s): [redacted]

			Disclosure made Yes	No	N/A

Disclosure of accounting policies (PS2100)

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

			Yes	No	N/A
1.	PS2100.03	A clear and concise description of all significant accounting policies of a reporting entity should be included as an integral part of its financial statements.	☒	☐	☐
2.	PS2100.11	All significant accounting policies are disclosed in one place.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
3.	PS2100.09	As a minimum, disclosure of information on accounting policies should identify and describe:			
		a) the reporting entity and, where applicable, the method of consolidation	☒	☐	☐
		b) the source of the basis of accounting used in the financial statements and,	☒	☐	☐

PS2100.07

> the description of the significant accounting policies includes the source of the basis of accounting used in accordance with the Introduction to Public Sector Accounting Standards (i.e., the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards), a definition of the reporting entity to which the financial statements relate and, in the case of consolidated statements, the basis for including and excluding related entities.

			Yes	No	N/A
		c) the specific accounting policies selected and applied to significant assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses	☒	☐	☐

PS2100.08

> Specific accounting policies for similar items may differ from one entity to another, and it cannot be assumed that users of the financial statements will be familiar with these differences. Consequently, the specific accounting policies applied to items material to the financial statements are also clearly described (for example, disclosure of accounting policies for recognizing revenues, the cost of resources consumed and expenditures, valuing assets, estimating liabilities and, where applicable, consolidation). Policies on such important specific items as tangible capital assets, employee benefit plans and contractual obligations are clearly delineated. It is also important to define terminology that is peculiar to the various types of reporting entities. Governments, for instance, use terms such as "budgetary expenditures" and "non-budgetary expenditures", which may not be readily understood by all readers.

			Disclosure made		
			Yes	No	N/A

Comment(s):

Accounting changes (PS2120) – [redacted]

Section applicable
Yes ☐/No ☒

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

Changes in accounting policies

			Yes	No	N/A
1.	PS2120.17	When a change in an accounting policy is applied retroactively, the financial statements of all prior periods presented for comparative purposes should be restated to give effect to the new accounting policy, except in those circumstances when the effect of the new accounting policy is not reasonably determinable for individual prior periods. In such circumstances, an adjustment should be made to the opening balance of the accumulated surplus / deficit of the current period, or such earlier period as is appropriate, to reflect the cumulative effect of the change on prior periods.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

			Yes	No	N/A
2.	PS2120.18	The following information should be disclosed for each change in an accounting policy in the current period:			
		a) a description of the change;	☐	☐	☐
		b) the effect of the change on the financial statements of the current period; and	☐	☐	☐
		c) the reason for the change.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

			Yes	No	N/A
3.	PS2120.19	When a change in an accounting policy has been applied retroactively and prior periods have been restated, the fact that the financial statements of prior periods that are presented have been restated and the effect of the change on those prior periods should be disclosed.	☐	☐	☐
4.	PS2120.20	When a change in an accounting policy has been applied retroactively but prior periods have not been restated, the fact that the financial statements of prior periods that are presented have not been restated should be disclosed. The cumulative adjustment to the opening balance of the accumulated surplus / deficit of the current period should also be disclosed.	☐	☐	☐
5.	PS2120.21	When a change in an accounting policy has not been applied retroactively, this fact should be disclosed.	☐	☐	☐
6.	PS2120.22	The disclosure of particulars, including dollar amounts, applies to each change in an accounting policy; it is not appropriate to net items when considering materiality.	☐	☐	☐
7.	PS2120.23	A change in an accounting policy that does not have a material effect in the current period but is likely to have a material effect in future periods should be disclosed.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

			Disclosure made		
			Yes	No	N/A
		Changes in accounting estimates			
7.	PS2120.28	Disclosure of the nature and effect on the current period may be desirable for a change in an accounting estimate that is rare or unusual and that may affect the financial results of both current and future periods. On the other hand, disclosure is usually not necessary for a change in an estimate made each period in the course of accounting for normal operating activities, such as allowances for doubtful accounts.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
		Correction of an error			
8.	PS2120.30	The amount of the correction of an error that impairs the fairness of financial statements of prior periods should be reported retroactively. Comparative information should be restated, unless it is impracticable to do so.	☐	☐	☐
9.	PS2120.34	When there has been a correction in the current period of an error in prior period financial statements, the following information should be disclosed:			
		a) a description of the error;	☐	☐	☐
		b) the effect of the correction of the error on the financial statements of the current and prior periods; and	☐	☐	☐
		c) the fact that the financial statements of prior periods that are presented have been restated.	☐	☐	☐
		Depending on the nature of the error, it may be appropriate to disclose the effect of its correction on significant items such as the change in net debt.			
	Comment(s):				

First-time adoption by government organizations (PS2125)

Section applicable
Yes ☐/No ☒

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

			Yes	No	N/A
1.	PS2125.20	In the year of adoption of Public Sector Accounting Standards, a government organization should disclose:			
		a) the amount of each charge to accumulated surplus / deficit at the date of transition to Public Sector Accounting Standards resulting from the adoption of these standards and the reason therefore; and	☐	☐	☐
		b) a reconciliation of the net income reported in the government organization's most recent previously issued financial statements to its annual surplus / deficit under Public Sector Accounting Standards for the same period.	☐	☐	☐
2.	PS2125.21	The disclosures required by paragraph PS2125.20 should give sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the statement of financial position and statement of operations. If a government organization presented a cash flow statement under its previous accounting policies, it should explain the material adjustments to the statement of cash flow.	☐	☐	☐
3.	PS2125.22	When a government organization elects to use one or more of the exemptions in paragraphs PS2125.09-.14, it should disclose the exemptions	☐	☐	☐

#	Reference	Requirement	Disclosure made: Yes	No	N/A
		used.			
	Comment(s):				
		Measurement uncertainty (PS2130)			
		Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200: This section has general applicability when applying 4200.			
1.		When measurement uncertainty that is material has been identified, the financial statements should disclose:			
	PS2130.06	a) The nature of the measurement uncertainty	☒	☐	☐
	PS2130.07	b) The extent when it is reasonably possible that the amount could change by a material amount in the near term	☒	☐	☐
2.	PS2130.08	When disclosure has been made in accordance with paragraph PS2130.06 or PS2130.07, the amount of the item subject to measurement uncertainty should be disclosed, except when disclosure of the amount would have a significant adverse effect on the entity. When the amount is not disclosed, the notes should indicate the reason(s) for non-disclosure.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
3.	PS2130.11	Disclosure of the nature of the measurement uncertainty would include a description of the circumstances giving rise to the uncertainty and relevant information about the anticipated resolution of the uncertainty.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
4.	PS2130.14	Disclosure of the extent and/or range of reasonably possible amounts or the effect of a change in the underlying assumptions used to estimate the amount would be provided unless it would have a significant adverse effect on the outcome.	☐	☒	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted] ffect of such change ([redacted] – [redacted]			
5.	PS2130.15	Consideration would also be given to disclosing other relevant information to describe the measurement uncertainty, such as:			
		a) a description of the key assumptions used in estimating the amounts and whether the assumptions are susceptible to change;	☒	☐	☐
		b) an explanation of the changes made to past assumptions, if the uncertainty remains unresolved; and	☐	☐	☒
		c) when a range of reasonably possible amounts is disclosed:			
		[redacted]	☐	☒	☐
		[redacted] the reason for the sensitivit[redacted]	☐	☒	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			

		Disclosure made	
	Yes	No	N/A

Related party disclosures (PS2200)

Section applicable
Yes ☐/No ☒

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section has limited or no applicablility when applying 4200. PS 4250 applies.

> This section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after [redacted]

1. PS2200.04

> Not all related party relationships or transactions occurring between related parties are required to be disclosed. Disclosure is generally required when related party transactions have occurred at a value different from that which would have been arrived at if the parties were unrelated. However, not all of these transactions are reportable under this Section. Only those transactions that have or could have a material financial effect on the financial statements are disclosed.

Comment(s):

2. PS2200.17

An entity should disclose:

	Yes	No	N/A
a) adequate information about the nature of the relationship with related parties involved in related party transactions;	☐	☐	☐
b) the types of related party transactions that have been recognized;	☐	☐	☐
c) the amounts of the transactions recognized classified by financial statement category;	☐	☐	☐
d) the basis of measurement used;	☐	☐	☐
e) the amount of outstanding balances and the terms and conditions attached to them;	☐	☐	☐
f) contractual obligations with related parties, separate from other contractual obligations;	☐	☐	☐
g) contingent liabilities involving related parties, separate from other contingent liabilities; and	☐	☐	☐
h) the types of related party transactions that have occurred for which no amount has been recognized.	☐	☐	☐

Items of a similar nature should be disclosed in aggregate.

Comment(s):

PS2200.16

> In some cases, it may be difficult to determine whether transactions occurring between related parties have or could have a material financial effect on the financial statements. Factors to consider in determining whether information about transactions occurring between related parties would be disclosed include, but are not limited to, the following:
>
> a) whether the transactions are undertaken on different terms and conditions that it is reasonable to expect would have been adopted if the parties were dealing at arm's length in the same circumstances;
>
> b) the materiality of the effect the transactions, individually or taken as a whole, have or could have on the entity's financial position and changes in financial position reported in financial statements;
>
> c) the relevance of the information to the decisions of users and their evaluation of the financial effect or potential financial effect of the transactions on the financial statements of the entity;
>
> d) the contribution the information would have to users' understanding of the operating environment and the financial statements of the entity; and
>
> e) the need for the information to enable users to compare the entity's financial position and changes in financial position reported in financial statements with that of other entities.
>
> For example, for users to understand the environment within which the entity that is reporting operates, it may be necessary to disclose information about goods and services the entity received from a related party at no cost.

Subsequent events (PS2400)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

1.	PS2400.13	Financial statements should not be adjusted for, but disclosure should be made of, those events occurring between the date of the financial statements and the date of their completion that do not relate to conditions that existed at the date of the financial statements but:			
		a) cause significant changes to assets or liabilities in the subsequent period; or	☒	☐	☐
		b) will, or may, have a significant effect on the future operations of the government.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
2.	PS2400.15	Disclosure of a subsequent event that does not require adjustment of the financial statements should include:			
		a) a description of the nature of the event; and	☒	☐	☐
		b) an estimate of the financial effect, when practicable, [redacted] a statemen[redacted] [redacted]at such an estimate cannot be made.	☐	☒	☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

Basic principles of consolidation (PS2500)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

1.	PS2500.20	When, for purposes of consolidation, it is not possible to use governmental unit financial statements for a period that substantially coincides with that of the government's financial statements, this fact, and the period covered by the governmental unit financial statements used, should be disclosed.	☐	☐	☒
	PS2500.21	When the fiscal periods of a government reporting entity and a governmental unit are not the same, events relating to or transactions of the governmental unit that have occurred during the intervening period and significantly affect the financial position or results of operations of the government reporting entity should be recorded in the government's financial statements.	☐	☐	☒

Comment(s): [redacted] **period but Province** [redacted] **GBEs (example OPG and** [redacted]

Additional areas of consolidation (PS2510)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

1.	PS2510.05	The financial statements should disclose the existence and extent of a [redacted]n a governmental unit.	☐	☒	☐

Comment(s): [redacted] – [redacted]

2.	PS2510.10	Government financial statements should disclose any accumulated losses accounted for in accordance with PS2510.09.	☐	☐	☒

> **Note:**
> The "losses" discussed in paragraph 10 are losses applicable to the non-controlling interest allocated to the government's interest.

Comment(s):

3. PS2510.32 When a government acquires a governmental unit, the following should be disclosed:

a) the name and a brief description of the governmental unit acquired and, when shares are acquired, the percentage of voting shares held;	☐	☐	☒
b) the date of acquisition and the period for which the results of the acquired governmental unit are included in the consolidated statement of operations;	☐	☐	☒
c) net assets acquired:			
i. total assets at the amount assigned thereto;	☐	☐	☒
ii. total liabilities at the amount assigned thereto; and	☐	☐	☒
d) the amount and type of consideration given, at fair value and the	☐	☐	☒

resulting amount of any purchase premium that has been charged to expenses in the period.

Comment(s):

4. PS2510.51 When the government's net investment balance increases or decreases because of a change in the status of a governmental unit to a government business enterprise, the amount of the increase or decrease should be accounted for as an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surplus / deficit. A description of the change, with details of changes to the recorded amounts of individual financial statement items, should be disclosed. ☐ ☐ ☒

Comment(s):

Foreign currency translation (PS2600)

Section applicable
Yes ☐/No ☒

Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:
This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

Prior to adoption of PS2601. PS2601 applies to interim and annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2012 for government organizations and [redacted]. An entity may choose to adopt this Section, together with FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION, PS1201, and FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, PS3450 before that date. If it does, it discloses that fact.

Note: In Appendix A of PS2600, an illustrative example has been prepared by PSAB staff to illustrate how the presentation and disclosure aspects of the standards in Section PS2600 might be implemented.

1. PS2600.24 The unamortized foreign exchange gain or loss is separately reported on the statement of financial position as an offset or addition to the related monetary item. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

2. PS2600.48 The government should disclose the following:

a) the government's policy for managing foreign currency risk, including a general description of the nature of the hedges undertaken to mitigate the government's currency exposure, the government's method for assessing hedge effectiveness, and information about the magnitude of hedging activities; ☐ ☐ ☐

b) the Canadian dollar equivalent of the unhedged foreign denominated monetary items at the financial statement date by major currency; ☐ ☐ ☐

c) the Canadian dollar equivalent of the aggregate amount, by major currency, estimated to be required in each of the next five years and thereafter to meet sinking fund or retirement provisions for the foreign denominated debt; ☐ ☐ ☐

d) the exchange gains or losses that have been recognized in the statement of operations; and ☐ ☐ ☐

e) a sensitivity analysis illustrating the impact on the unhedged foreign currency denominated monetary item of foreign exchange ☐ ☐ ☐

rate changes.

Comment(s):

PS2600.50 — A government may also choose to disclose additional information considered useful to the reader in assessing the government's exposure to foreign currency risk. Such disclosures may include an analysis of the impact of foreign exchange rate changes on the government's debt service costs.

Foreign currency translation (PS2601)

Section applicable
Yes ☐/No ☒

Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:
This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

Subsequent to adoption of PS2601, PS2601 applies to interim and annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2012 for government organizations and 1 April 2019 for governments. An entity may choose to adopt this Section, together with FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION, PS1201, and FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, PS3450 before that date. If it does, it discloses that fact.

1. PS2601.18 An exchange gain or loss that arises prior to settlement is recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

2. PS2601.19 In the period of settlement:
   a) the cumulative amount of remeasurement gains and losses is reversed in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. ☐ ☐ ☐
   b) an exchange gain or loss measured in relation to the exchange rate at the date of the item's initial recognition is recognized in the statement of operations ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

3. PS2601.21 If an item designated to the fair value category is denominated in a foreign currency, the exchange gain or loss on the item is not separately disclosed. ☐ ☐ ☐

4. PS2601.22 Exchange gains and losses should be disclosed in :
   a) the statement and operations and ☐ ☐ ☐
   b) the statement of remeasurement gains and losses ☐ ☐ ☐

Segment disclosure (PS2700)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

PS2700.02

> These standards apply to government financial statements. Other government organizations that apply the standards of the CPA Public Sector ~~Accounting Handbook (CPA PSA Handbook) are encouraged to provide the~~ disclosures established in this Section when their operations are diverse enough to warrant such disclosures.

1. PS2700.26 — Government financial statements should separately disclose the following information, in notes or schedules, about each of a government's segments identified in accordance with paragraph PS2700.07:

a) [redacted] and the activities they encompass, [redacted];	☐	☒	☐
b) segment expense by major object or category;	☒	☐	☐
c) segment revenue by source and type;	☒	☐	☐
d) the aggregate of the income of government business enterprises and government business partnerships accounted for under the modified equity method for each segment, if applicable;	☒	☐	☐
e) a reconciliation between the information disclosed for segments and the consolidated information in the financial statements.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

2. PS2700.27 — In addition to these disclosures, governments are encouraged to provide other segment information where useful to users of the financial statements. Examples of other disclosures that may be desirable include separate [redacted] isclosure of the [redacted] iabilities by segment, separ[redacted] isclosure of tangib[redacted] ment, separate disclosure o[redacted] dditions to tangib[redacted] egment and any other significa[redacted] ements of the fina[redacted] segment.	☐	☒	☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

3. PS2700.28 — In providing segment disclosures, it is important that users be able to reconcile the financial information provided to the government's consolidated financial statements. Various presentations of the reconciliation are possible but, regardless of format, segment revenues would be reconciled to government revenues and segment expenses would be reconciled to government expenses.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s):

4. PS2700.30 — In measuring and reporting segment revenue from transactions with other segments, inter-segment transfers should be measured on the basis that the government used to price those transfers. The basis of pricing inter-segment transfers and any change therein should be disclosed in the financial statements.	☐	☐	☒

Comment(s):

5.	PS2700.32	Changes in accounting policies related specifically to segment reporting that have a material effect on segment information should be disclosed. Prior period segment information presented for comparative purposes should be restated unless the necessary financial data are not reasonably determinable. Such disclosure should include:			
		a) a description of the nature of the change;	☐	☐	☒
		b) the reasons for the change;	☐	☐	☒
		c) the fact that comparative information has been restated or that the necessary financial data are not reasonably determinable; and	☐	☐	☒
		d) the financial effect of the change, if reasonably determinable.	☐	☐	☒

Comment(s):

Portfolio Investments (PS3040) (OFA t[redacted]o not have any portfolio investments[redacted]

Section applicable Yes ☐/No ☒

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

> Prior to adoption of PS3041. This section is replaced by PS3041. PS3040 applies in the periods prior to adoption of FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION, Section PS1201, FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION, Section PS2601, and FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, Section PS3450.

1.	PS3040.25	Portfolio investments should be reported separately on the statement of financial position.	☐	☐	☐
2.	PS3040.26	The basis of valuation of portfolio investments should be disclosed.	☐	☐	☐
3.	PS3040.27	Income from portfolio investments should be reported separately on the statement of operations.	☐	☐	☐
4.	PS3040.28	When portfolio investments include marketable securities, the quoted market value of such securities as well as their carrying value should be disclosed.	☐	☐	☐
5.	PS3040.30	It may be desirable to show separately the government's portfolio investments in shares and in other securities.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

6.	PS3040.32	In circumstances where the terms of an investment are so concessionary that all or a significant part of the transaction is recognized as a grant when the investment is made in accordance with PS3040.15, disclose: a) the original amount paid for the investment b) its carrying value and c) market value ,if any. This information could be provided in conjunction with information about the basis of valuation of the investment.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

7.	PS3040.33	When portfolio investments include investments in securities for which there is not a quoted market value, or, in circumstances where there is infrequent activity in a market, the market is not well established or small volumes are traded relative to the number of trading units of the investment held by a government, these facts would be disclosed and:	☐	☐	☐
		a) estimation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis,	☐	☐	☐

would be used to determine the fair value of the investment and disclosure would be provided of the fact that an estimate has been made and the method of estimation used; or,

b) when it is not possible to estimate the fair value of a portfolio investment, consideration should be given to providing disclosure of information relating to changes in the equity or financial position of the investee since acquisition. ☐ ☐ ☐

> Portfolio investments held by sinking funds should be accounted for in accordance with paragraphs PS 3040.03-.24. The presentation and disclosure standards in paragraphs PS 3040.25-.33 would not, however, apply to portfolio investments held in sinking funds. Presentation and disclosure requirements relating to externally restricted sinking funds are outlined in LONG-TERM DEBT, Section PS 3230. Disclosure requirements for sinking funds meeting the definition of designated assets are outlined in RESTRICTED ASSETS AND REVENUES, Section PS 3100.

Portfolio investments (PS3041) OFA to [redacted]o not have any portfolio investment[redacted]

Section applicable
Yes ☐/No ☒

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

> <u>Subsequent to adoption of PS3041</u>. This Section applies in the period FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION, Section PS1201, FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION, Section PS2601, and FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, Section PS3450, are adopted.

1. PS3041.27 Portfolio investments should be reported separately on the statement of financial position ☐ ☐ ☐

PS3041.06

> Portfolio investments held by sinking funds should be accounted for in accordance with paragraphs PS 3041.03-.26. However, the presentation and disclosure standards in paragraphs PS 3041.27-.33 would not apply to portfolio investments held in externally restricted sinking funds. Presentation and disclosure requirements relating to externally restricted sinking funds are outlined in LONG-TERM DEBT, Section PS 3230. When a sinking fund is not externally restricted, in addition to the requirements within this Section, a government may disclose information about its designated assets as outlined in RESTRICTED ASSETS AND REVENUES, Section PS 3100.

2. PS3041.28 The basis of valuation of portfolio investments should be disclosed. ☐ ☐ ☐

3. PS3041.29 Income from portfolio investments should be reported separately on the statement of operations. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

4. PS3041.30 When portfolio investments include marketable securities, the quoted market value of such securities as well as their carrying value should be disclosed. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

5. PS3041.33 In circumstances where the terms of an investment are so concessionary that all or a significant part of the transaction is recognized as a grant when the investment is made in accordance with PS3041.17, , disclose: ☐ ☐ ☐

a) the original amount paid for the investment

b) its carrying value and market value, if any.

This information could be provided in conjunction with information about the basis of valuation of the investment.

Comment(s):

Loans Receivable (PS3050)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

1.	PS3050.35	Loans receivable should be reported net of their related valuation allowances on a government's statement of financial position. Changes in valuation allowances should be recognized in expenditures or expenses in the statement of operations.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
2.	PS3050.54	In describing the accounting policies selected and applied to loans receivable, the following should be disclosed:			
		a) the basis of initial valuation on the statement of financial position;	☒	☐	☐
		b) the policy with respect to valuation allowances, write-offs and recoveries; and	☐	☒	☐
		c) the policy for the recognition of interest revenue.	☐	☒	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
3.	PS3050.56	Disclose the nature and terms of significant classes of loans receivable, including:			
		a) the recorded cost, the related valuation allowance and the net recoverable value;	☒	☐	☐
		b) general terms and conditions of the loans receivable, such as:			
		i. repayment terms;	☒	☐	☐
		ii. interest terms;	☒	☐	☐
		iii. a description of forgiveness and other conditions attached to the loans; and	☐	☐	☒
		iv. security held for the class of loans; and	☐	☐	☒
		c) the amount of loans receivable outstanding in foreign currencies, the currencies in which such amounts are receivable, the Canadian dollar equivalents, and the basis of translation.	☐	☐	☒

Comment(s):

Government partnerships (PS3060)

Section applicable
Yes ☐/No ☒

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

1.	PS3060.49	When tangible capital assets are invested in a government partnership other than a government business partnership, the government should report those assets as follows:			
		a) the other non-related partners' share of assets invested by the government would be treated as disposals by the government; and	☐	☐	☐
		b) the government's share of assets invested by the other non-related partners would be treated as purchases by the government in accordance with the relevant standards in FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION, Section PS 1201, and TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS, Section PS 3150	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

2.	PS3060.55	Disclose, in notes or schedules:			
		a) a description of the nature and purpose of government partnerships;	☐	☐	☐
		b) a listing of government partnerships, including the government's share, separately identifying those that are accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method and those that are accounted for by the modified equity method; and	☐	☐	☐
		c) condensed supplementary financial information relative to government partnerships. Such financial information should be provided separately for those government partnerships accounted for using proportionate consolidation and those accounted for using modified equity, on:			
		i. the financial position and results of operations, including: a) total assets and liabilities segregated by main classification; b) net assets or liabilities, separately displaying accumulated other comprehensive income; c) total revenues and expenses; and d) net operating results for the period, separately displaying other comprehensive income;	☐	☐	☐
		ii. the nature and amount of any adjustments to net assets or net operating results, as shown in the financial statements of the government partnerships, to arrive at the amount included in the government's statement of financial position or statement of operations; and	☐	☐	☐
		iii. transactions and balances with organizations included in the government reporting entity.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

3.	PS3060.56	The government should disclose its share of any contingencies and	☐	☐	☐

		contractual obligations of government partnerships and those contingencies that exist when the government is contingently liable for the liabilities of other parties to those government partnerships.			
	Comment(s):				
4.	PS3060.57	Deferred gains arising from the government's investment of assets in the government partnership should be reported with liabilities in the government's statement of financial position.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
	PS3060.59	If the government guarantees more than its proportionate share of a government partnership's liabilities, such a guarantee would be disclosed.			

Investments in government business enterprises (PS3070)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> *Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:*
> This section has limited or no applicability when applying 4200.
> PS4250 applies.

1.	PS3070.46	When, for purposes of preparing government consolidated financial statements, it is not possible to use financial statements of a government business enterprise for a period which substantially coincides with that of the government's consolidated financial statements, this fact, and the period covered by the financial statements of the government business enterprise that are used, should be disclosed.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
2.	PS3070.47	When the fiscal periods of the government reporting entity and a government business enterprise are not the same, events relating to, or transactions of, the government business enterprise that have occurred during the intervening period and significantly affect the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the government reporting entity should be recorded in government consolidated financial statements.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
3.	PS3070.56	When the circumstances affecting a government organization change such that it no longer meets the definition of a government business enterprise, the resulting change in accounting treatment, the underlying reasons for the change, and the financial effect of the change should be disclosed.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
4.	PS3070.57	A government's investment in government business enterprises should be reported separately on the consolidated statement of financial position.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
5.	PS3070.58	Income from investments in government business enterprises should be reported separately on the consolidated statement of operations.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
6.	PS3070.58A	[redacted]	☐	☒	☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

7.	PS3070.60	Government consolidated financial statements should disclose, in notes or schedules, condensed supplementary financial information relative to government business enterprises. Such financial information should be provided on:	☒	☐	☐
		a) the financial position and results of operations, including:			
		i. total assets and liabilities segregated by main classification;	☒	☐	☐
		ii. net assets or liabilities, [redacted];	☐	☒	☐
		Such information could be presented by individual government business enterprises or grouped by major lines of business, such as public utilities, transportation, communications, insurance and finance.			
		Condensed information on the financial position of government business enterprises could be presented by main classification of assets and liabilities, such as accounts receivable, investments, capital assets, accounts payable and long-term borrowings; condensed information on the results of operations could present total revenues and total expenses. (all disclosed)			
		iii. total revenues and expenses;	☒	☐	☐
		iv. net income or loss for the period; and	☒	☐	☐
		v. other comprehensive income for the period;	☐	☒	☐
		b) the nature and amount of any adjustments of the net assets or the net income, as shown in the government business enterprises' financial statements, to arrive at the amount included in the government's consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated statement of operations; (dividend, ONFA adj, H1 slae of shares, Brampton transfer-disclosed)	☒	☐	☐
		c) [redacted]	☐	☒	☐
		d) contractual obligations and contingencies;	☒	☐	☐
		e) the nature and terms of any government guarantees relating to outstanding debt issued by the government business enterprise; and (ONFA guarantee -disclosed)	☒	☐	☐
		f) the government's percentage ownership of any government business enterprise that the government does not wholly own.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s):

8. PS3070.64 Important information to be included in the condensed financial information about a government business enterprise is information concerning the repayment of the long-term debt of the government business enterprise. [redacted] ☐ ☒ ☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

9. PS3070.68 When the nature of the business of a government business enterprise is not self-explanatory, governments are also encouraged to disclose by enterprise, or category of enterprise where appropriate, the nature of the business in which the enterprise(s) are engaged. ☒ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

10. PS3070.69 When a government acquires a government business enterprise, the following should be disclosed:

a) the name and a brief description of the government business enterprise acquired and, when shares are acquired, the percentage of voting shares held; ☐ ☐ ☒

b) the date of acquisition and the period for which the results of the acquired government business enterprise are included in the consolidated statement of operations; ☐ ☐ ☒

c) net assets acquired:

i. total assets at the government business enterprise's original carrying amount and at the amount assigned thereto, and ☐ ☐ ☒

ii. total liabilities at the government business enterprise's original carrying amount and at the amount assigned thereto; ☐ ☐ ☒

d) the amount and type of consideration given, at fair value and the resulting amount of any purchase premium, together with the period of amortization; and ☐ ☐ ☒

e) a description of the nature of the purchase premium, how the useful life of the purchase premium was determined and the method of amortization. ☐ ☐ ☒

Comment(s): **Not Applicable**

11. PS3070.70 When there has been a permanent impairment in value of the unamortized portion of a purchase price discrepancy, the amount of the purchase price discrepancy that has been charged to the government's income from an investment in a government business enterprise and the facts and circumstances leading to the impairment should also be disclosed. ☐ ☐ ☒

Comment(s): **Not Applicable**

Restricted assets and revenues (PS3100) [redacted]

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section has limited or no applicability when applying 4200.
> PS4210 applies. **Not Applicable**

1. PS3100.14 When the terms and conditions of agreements with external parties or legislation of another government impose restrictions on the use of ☐ ☒ ☐

		resources, disclose: ▶ the policies followed in accounting for externally restricted inflows, ▶ the nature and source of external restrictions and ▶ the amount of deferred revenue attributable to major categories of external restrictions and the changes in those balances			
	Comment(s):	[redacted] – [redacted]			
2.	PS3100.15	Externally restricted assets may be associated with externally restricted inflows. Often, however, governments do not physically segregate these restricted assets, but commingle them with other resources for management purposes. In such cases, reporting deferred revenue to show the obligation to use resources in the future for the restricted purpose or purposes, together with disclosure of the nature and source of the restriction, is usually adequate. However, when those assets are required to be segregated from other government assets and cannot be used, or borrowed, for other purposes, that information would be disclosed.	☐	☒	☐
	Comment(s):				
3.	PS3100.16	External restrictions on assets may also arise as a direct result of an agreement with external parties to set assets aside for a specific purpose, such as sinking funds set aside to retire debt or unspent debenture proceeds of a local government earmarked for specific capital works. Often these assets will be segregated and information about them would be disclosed.	☐	☒	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
4.	PS3100.17	When externally restricted assets, such as sinking fund assets, are significant in relation to the government's total assets, it may also be desirable to identify them separately on the statement of financial position (see LONG-TERM DEBT, paragraph PS3230.3).	☐	☒	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
5.	PS3100.18	Government financial statements should disclose in notes or schedules:			
		a) a general description of the nature and source of any external restrictions;	☐	☒	☐
		b) the amounts of externally restricted inflows by major source;	☐	☒	☐
		c) the amount of, and changes in, the deferred revenue balance attributable to each major category of external restrictions; and	☐	☒	☐
		d) any externally restricted assets that are segregated, including an explanation of the relationship of those assets to the related liability.	☐	☒	☐
	Comment(s):				
6.	PS3100.24	Government financial statements should disclose, in notes or schedules, condensed supplementary financial information relative to internally restricted entities. The financial information should be provided for internally restricted entities or groups of simiiar entities, and for all internally restricted entities as a whole. The information provided should report the financial position and results of operations, including:	☐	☐	☒
		a) total assets and liabilities segregated by main classification;	☐	☐	☐
		b) net assets or liabilities;	☐	☐	☐
		c) total revenues and expenses; and	☐	☐	☐
		d) net operating results for the period.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				

	PS3100.25-.26	Condensed supplementary financial information for internally restricted entities could be presented by individual government entity or grouped for entities with similar types of restrictions. Where an internally restricted entity's financial position and/or results of operations are significant in relation to the government's overall financial position and/or results of operations, a government may choose to identify this information separately on the financial statements. In addition, a general description of the nature of the internal restriction should be provided.			
7.	PS3100.30	When a government chooses to provide information about designated assets, it should do so in the notes, not on the statement of financial position. Such disclosure should include a description of the assets and their intended use.	☐	☐	☒

Comment(s): [redacted]

Tangible capital assets (PS3150)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section has limited or no applicability when applying 4200.
> PS4230 applies.

> *Note: for the purposes of this section – tangible capital assets are defined to include computer software*

1.	PS3150.40/ PS1201.64	The financial statements should disclose, for each major category of tangible capital assets and in total:			
		a) cost at the beginning and end of the period;	☒	☐	☐
		b) additions in the period;	☒	☐	☐
		c) disposals in the period;	☒	☐	☐
		d) the amount of any write-downs in the period;	☐	☐	☒
		e) the amount of amortization of the costs of tangible capital assets for the period;	☒	☐	☐
		f) accumulated amortization at the beginning and end of the period; and	☒	☐	☐
		g) net carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period.	☒	☐	☐
	PS3150.41	Major categories of tangible capital assets would be determined by type of asset, such as land, buildings, equipment, roads, water and other utility systems, and bridges.			

Comment(s):

2.	PS3150.42	Financial statements should also disclose the following information about tangible capital assets:			
		a) the amortization method used, including the amortization period or rate for each major category of tangible capital asset;	☒	☐	☐
		b) the net book value of tangible capital assets not being amortized because they are under construction or development or have been removed from service;	☒	☐	☐

		c) the nature and amount of contributed tangible capital assets received in the period and recognized in the financial statements;	☐	☐	☒
		d) the nature and use of tangible capital assets recognized at nominal value;	☒	☐	☐
		e) the nature of the works of art and historical treasures held by the government; and (excluded from TCA)	☐	☐	☒
		f) the amount of interest capitalized in the period.	☐	☒	☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

Liabilities (PS3200)

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200. . Not Applicable

1.	PS3200.30	Information about the nature of liabilities that cannot be recognized should be disclosed in notes together with the reason(s) why a reasonable estimate cannot be made of the amount involved.	☐	☐	☒

Comment(s):

Assets (PS3210)

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200. . Not Applicable

> This section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.

1.	PS3210.32	Information about the major categories of assets that are not recognized should be disclosed in the notes. When an asset is not recognized because a reasonable estimate of the amount involved cannot be made, the reason(s) for this should be disclosed.	☐	☐	☒

Comment(s):

Long-term debt (PS3230)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

1.	PS3230.02	The statement of financial position should report a government's long-term debt at the end of the accounting period.	☒	☐	☐
2.	PS3230.03	When a government has externally restricted sinking funds to set aside to retire its long-term debt, the following information should be provided:			
		a) the gross amount of the long-term debt to be retired by the sinking funds; and	☒	☐	☐
		b) the amount of sinking fund assets available to retire the debt.	☐	☒	☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

PS3230.04

> Governments disclose this externally restricted sinking fund information in

		the notes or schedules to the financial statements or report it on their statement of financial position			
3.	PS3230.06	When debt is issued by a government and some or all of the proceeds are subsequently loaned to a government business enterprise, <u>except in the circumstances in paragraph PS 3230.10, the government should:</u>	☐	☐	☒
		a) recognize the entire amount borrowed from sources external to the reporting entity as a liability and the related receivable from the government business enterprise as a financial asset in the consolidated statement of financial position; and	☐	☐	☒
		b) recognize the interest on the entire amount of debt borrowed as an expense and the related interest earned from the government business enterprise as a revenue, in the consolidated statement of operations. [APRIL 2000]	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
4.	PS3230.10	When there is sufficient evidence that debt has been issued by a government specifically on behalf of a government business enterprise:			
		a) the debt issued on behalf of the government business enterprise and the related receivable from the government business enterprise should be presented on a net basis in the consolidated statement of financial position; and	☐	☒	☐
		b) the interest expense on the debt issued on behalf of the government business enterprise and the related interest revenue from the government business enterprise should be presented on a net basis in the consolidated statement of operations.	☐	☒	☐
	Comment(s):	**[redacted]FA to confir[redacted] - P[redacted] the debt against receivables from OPG**			
5.	PS3230.13	When, in a period subsequent to the debt issue, the conditions in paragraph PS3230.12(b) and/or (c) are no longer met, the government should report the remaining financial arrangement with the government business enterprise in accordance with paragraph PS3230.6.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
6.	PS3230.15	Financial statements should disclose information to highlight the composition of a government's long-term debt as follows:			
		a) the gross amount outstanding;	☒	☐	☐
		b) the amounts issued specifically on behalf of government business enterprises and reported in accordance with paragraph PS3230.10;	☐	☒	☐
		c) the net amount reported on the consolidated statement of financial position;	☒	☐	☐
		d) the gross interest paid or payable for the period relating to the debt described in (a);	☐	☒	☐
		e) the interest revenue for the period received or receivable from government business enterprises on debt issued specifically by the government on behalf of government business enterprises and reported in accordance with paragraph PS3230.10; and	☐	☒	☐
		f) the net amount of interest expense reported on the consolidated statement of operations.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			

[redacted]
[redacted] from consolidated agencies [redacted]

7.	PS3230.17	Financial statements should disclose adequate information about the nature and terms of a government's long-term debt, as described in paragraph PS3230.15(a), including:			
		a) interest rates;	☒	☐	☐
		b) the existence of sinking fund and redemption provisions;	☒	☐	☐
		c) an appropriate description of repayment dates and amounts and the nature of the repayment; and	☒	☐	☐
		d) any amounts payable on demand.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				
8.	PS3230.18	Financial statements should disclose the aggregate amount of payments estimated to be required in each of the next five years and thereafter to meet sinking fund or retirement provisions for the debt disclosed in accordance with paragraph PS3230.15(a), as well as the amounts to be recovered in each of those years and thereafter from government business enterprises in relation to the debt disclosed in accordance with paragraph PS3230.15(b).	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
9.	PS3230.19	[redacted]	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
10.	PS3230.22	[redacted]			
		[redacted]	☐	☐	☐
		[redacted]	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
11.	PS3230.24	If any of the liabilities are secured, they should be stated separately and the fact that they are secured should be indicated. Where assets of a government are pledged as security against liabilities, the nature and, where practicable, the carrying value of such assets should be disclosed.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
12.	PS3230.25	The details of any defaults of the government in principal, interest, sinking fund or redemption provisions with respect to any outstanding obligation should be disclosed.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):				

Retirement benefits (PS 3250)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

Defined benefits plans

#	Reference	Requirement			
1.	PS3250.016	The statement of financial position should report the retirement benefit liability and the statement of operations should report the expenses for retirement benefits on the basis of the value of the benefits attributed to employee service to the financial statement date.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]ith the exception of other supplementary plans (i.e. Deputy Minister, [redacted]stice of the Peace, Public Service Supplementary Plan, etc) are recorded on [redacted]funding basis instead of PSAB basis. Other plans are small solely sponso[redacted] [redacted]efined benefit plans. Given the size of these plans, it would not be cos[redacted] [redacted]ffective to perform a financial statement basis actuarial valuation ([redacted] [redacted]ddition to a funding basis actuarial valuation which is normally req[redacted] [redacted]nding purpose) for the purpose of following PSAB prescribed method to [redacted]etermine the cost and liability of these plans. It was agreed with Office o[redacted] [redacted]e Auditor General that accounting for these plans would not follow PSA[redacted] [redacted]escribed calculation. The liabilities of these plans are included under No[redacted] [redacted] Other Liabilities - Other Funds and Liabilities. Provincial Judges' Pensi[redacted] [redacted]nd is also mentioned under Other Funds and Liabilities however a PSAB [redacted]lculation is performed but no separate disclosure on the balances.			
2.	PS3250.021	The retirement benefits expense and the retirement benefits interest expense would be disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements. A separate disclosure is needed to ensure that the amount reported as the retirement benefit expense is not affected by the purely financial decision of a government to fund or not fund the plan.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
3.	PS3250.050	An accrued benefit asset should be presented on a government's statement of financial position net of any valuation allowance. When a defined benefit plan gives rise to an accrued benefit asset, a government should recognize a valuation allowance for any excess of the adjusted benefit asset over the expected future benefit. A change in valuation allowance should be recognized in the statement of operations for the period in which the change occurs.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
4.	PS3250.068	In the period of a plan amendment related to prior period employee services that results in an increase in the accrued benefit obligation, if net unamortized actuarial gains exist, these should be recognized immediately, to a maximum of the prior period service cost, and offset against the prior period service cost in the statement of operations, with separate disclosure in the notes.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
5.	PS3250.071	In the period of a plan amendment related to prior period employee services that results in a decrease in the accrued benefit obligation, if net unamortized actuarial losses exist, these should be recognized immediately, to a maximum of the decrease in the accrued benefit obligation. The net amount would be recognized in the statement of operations, with separate disclosure in the notes.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s):

6. PS3250.084 Financial statements should disclose:

a)	a general description of retirement benefit plans, benefit formulae and funding policy, including a description of significant changes to retirement benefit plans during the period;	☒	☐	☐
b)	the accrued benefit obligation at the end of the period, as determined by the actuarial valuation;	☒	☐	☐
c)	the market value of plan assets at the beginning and the end of the period and, if different, the market-related value of plan assets at the beginning and the end of the period;	☒	☐	☐
d)	the amount of retirement benefit liability or accrued benefit asset at the end of the period, indicating separately the amount of any valuation allowance determined in accordance with paragraph PS3250.50;	☒	☐	☐
e)	unamortized actuarial gains and losses and the periods of amortization;	☒	☐	☐
f)	current period benefit cost;	☒	☐	☐
g)	cost of plan amendments incurred during the period;	☒	☐	☐
h)	net actuarial gains or losses recognized in the determination of the cost of plan amendments in accordance with paragraphs PS3250.68 and PS3250.71;	☒	☐	☐
i)	other gains and losses on accrued benefit obligations arising during the period;	☒	☐	☐
j)	other gains and losses on plan assets arising during the period;	☒	☐	☐
k)	gains and losses arising from plan settlements and curtailments incurred during the period;	☒	☐	☐
l)	amortization of actuarial gains and losses reflected in the current year expense;	☒	☐	☐
m)	the amount recognized as a result of a temporary deviation from the plan, determined in accordance with paragraph PS3250.73;	☐	☐	☒
n)	the change in a valuation allowance determined in accordance with paragraph PS3250.50;	☒	☐	☐
o)	the amount of contributions by employees during the period;	☒	☐	☐
p)	the components of the retirement benefits interest expense for the period;	☒	☐	☐
q)	the amount of contributions by the government during the period;	☒	☐	☐
r)	the amount of benefits paid during the period;	☒	☐	☐
s)	the expected return and actual return on plan assets during the period;	☒	☐	☐
t)	assumptions about long-term inflation rates, expected rate of return on plan assets, assumed health care cost trends, rate of compensation increase (for pay-related plans) and discount rate; and	☒	☐	☐

		u) the date of the most recent actuarial valuation performed for accounting purposes.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
7.	PS3250.086	A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the accrued benefit obligation would include the items disclosed in accordance with PS3250.084 (b), (i), (k) and (o)-(r).	☐	☒	☐
		A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance of plan assets for the period would include the items disclosed in accordance with PS3250.084 (c), (f)-(g), (j)-(k), (m), (o)-(p) and (r).	☐	☒	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
8.	PS3250.087	A government should provide these disclosures separately for plans that provide pension benefits and plans that provide retirement benefits other than pensions.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):	[redacted]eparate disclosure provided only by plan for pension expense only an[redacted] [redacted]t by plan on the liability side. Note OPSEU and Public Service Pensi[redacted] [redacted]an are disclosed in com[redacted]			
9.	PS3250.088	A government that has aggregated disclosures for its defined benefit pension plans, or for its other defined benefit retirement plans, should provide the disclosures separately for the aggregate of plans with accrued benefit obligations in excess of plan assets.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):	**Implemented effective 2015-16 PA**			
10.	PS3250.090	The description of the significant benefit plans and benefit formulae might include the plan surplus or deficit at the end of the period, demographic information about the participants and whether the benefit obligation includes the cost of inflation protection. The description of the funding policy might include the major types of plan assets and the basis of their valuation. The extent to which the fund holds securities of the sponsoring government would normally be disclosed.	☐	☐	☒
	Comment(s):	[redacted]			
	PS3250.091	Governments are <u>encouraged</u> to provide additional disclosures about the significant actuarial assumptions underlying the reported amount of a government's accrued benefit obligation when the disclosures will enhance the financial statement users' understanding of that amount.			
	PS3250.092	A government may also <u>choose</u> to disclose a forecast of the cash required to pay its retirement benefit obligations in the short term, the medium term and the long term. If provided, such a forecast would include the amounts required in the next five years, and thereafter.			
11.	PS3250.093	For joint defined benefit plans, in addition to the disclosures required in paragraphs PS3250.84 government financial statements should disclose:			
		a) the significant accounting policies for joint plans;	☒	☐	☐
		b) a description of the unique nature and terms of any joint plans;	☒	☐	☐
		c) the government's share of the risks and benefits under the plans; and	☒	☐	☐
		d) the total financial status of any joint plans.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s):

Defined contribution plans

1.	PS3250.100	For defined contribution plans, financial statements should disclose:			
		a) a general description of benefit plans, contribution formulae and funding policy;	☐	☐	☒
		b) the expense recognized for the period; and	☐	☐	☒
		c) a description of significant changes to benefit plans during the period.	☐	☐	☒

Comment(s):

2.	PS3250.101	The description of the significant retirement benefit plans and contribution formulae might include demographic information about the participants.	☐	☐	☒
3.	PS3250.102	The description of the funding policy might also include: the employee and government contributions during the accounting period; the major types of plan assets, the total amounts and the basis of their valuation; and the extent to which the fund holds securities of the sponsoring government.	☐	☐	☒
4.	PS3250.103	The description of significant changes to the plan or to the financing of the plan might also include which employee group(s) is affected and a description of the impact of such changes on current and future retirement benefit liabilities and related expenses.	☐	☐	☒

Multiemployer and multiple-employer benefit plans

1.	PS3250.111	The government should disclose any available information about any surplus or deficit in a multiemployer plan, the basis used to determine the surplus or deficit and the implications, if any, for the government. **Note:** In Appendix B of PS3250, illustrative examples have been prepared by CICA staff to illustrate how the presentation and disclosure aspects of the standards in Section PS3250 might be implemented.	☐	☐	☒

Comment(s): [redacted]

Post- employment benefits, compensated absences and termination benefits (PS3255)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:
This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

1.	PS3255.35	For post-employment benefits and compensated absences, financial statements would disclose information similar to the disclosures required in RETIREMENT BENEFITS, Section PS3250. Some of the required disclosures will not be relevant for certain of these other types of benefits. For example, current period benefit cost and the components of the retirement benefits interest expense may not be relevant for event-driven post-employment benefits. In such circumstances, a simplified basis of disclosure may be appropriate. Professional judgment will be necessary to determine what disclosures will meet the requirements set out in PS3250.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s):

2.	PS3255.36	For post-employment benefits and compensated absences, governments are encouraged to disclose a general description of the plans, information about key assumptions, a reconciliation of assets and accrued benefit obligations from the beginning of a fiscal period to the end of a fiscal period, and the expense for the period. The reconciliation of assets and accrued benefit obligations would specifically identify the effects of termination benefits. Similarly, the expense for the period would specifically identify the amount due to termination benefits.

Liability for contaminated sites (PS3260)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

> Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 1 2014. Earlier adoption is encouraged.
>
> This Section establishes standards on how to account for and report a liability associated with the remediation of contaminated sites. Specifically, it:
>
> (a) defines which activities would be included in a liability for remediation;
>
> (b) establishes when to recognize and how to measure a liability for remediation; and
>
> (c) provides the related financial statement presentation and disclosure requirements.

1.	PS3260.33	It is possible that a present obligation would not be recognized as a liability because it is not expected that future economic benefits will be given up.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
2.	PS3260.35	If a liability is not recognized, it may be appropriate to provide information about the existence, nature and extent of the present obligation in notes to the financial statements. For further guidance, refer to FINANCIAL STATEMENT CONCEPTS, Section PS 1000, LIABILITIES, Section PS 3200, and CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, Section PS 3300.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
3.	PS3260.38	If it is likely that the future event will confirm the government's responsibility, a liability would be recognized if the amount can be reasonably estimated. If it is unlikely that a government will be responsible, no liability would be recognized. If the outcome of the future event cannot be determined, the existence, nature and extent of the contingent liability would be disclosed. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, Section PS 3300, provides additional guidance.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
4.	PS3260.52	In some cases, an estimate of a liability may only be based on an individual site investigation that takes into consideration unique site characteristics such as the historical land use, site-specific conditions and nature and extent of contamination. If a reasonable estimate of the amount cannot be made, it may be necessary to disclose the nature of the liability and the potential effect on the government's financial statements when the liability becomes measurable.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
5.	PS3260.65	A financial statement should disclose information about:			
		[redacted]	☐	☒	☐
		[redacted]	☐	☒	☐
		[redacted]	☐	☒	☐
		[redacted]	☐	☒	☐
		[redacted]	☐	☒	☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

6.	PS3260.67	The notes to the financial statements would disclose the basis of recognition and measurement of the liability. Disclosures would include the significant assumptions underlying the reported amount. If a present value technique is used to estimate the liability, the estimated total future expenditures for settlement of the liability and the discount rate would be disclosed. When possible, the anticipated timing of future expenditures would also be disclosed. Additional disclosures are encouraged when the disclosures will enhance the financial statement users' understanding of the estimate of the liability.	☐	☒	☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

7.	PS3260.68	When a liability is not recognized, the reason why a reasonable estimate of the amount involved cannot be made or why it is not expected that economic benefits will be given up would be disclosed.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s): **Note#2 pg. 44**

8.	PS3260.69	Uncertainties affecting the measurement of a liability for remediation of contaminated sites are disclosed in accordance with MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY, Section PS 2130.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s): **Note#2 pg. 44**

Solid waste landfill closure and post-closure liability (PS3270)

Section applicable
Yes ☐/No ☒

> **Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:**
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

1. PS3270.21 The notes to the financial statements should disclose:

a)	the nature and source of landfill closure and post-closure care requirements;	☐	☐	☐

> Under environmental law, there is a liability for closure and post-closure care. It is not sufficient to disclose the closure and post-closure care liability as a contingency or a contractual obligation as the existence of the liability is known with certainty.

b)	the basis of recognition and measurement of the liability for closure and post-closure care;	☐	☐	☐
c)	the reported liability for closure and post-closure care at the balance sheet date, the estimated total expenditures for closure and post-closure care, and the amount remaining to be recognized;	☐	☐	☐
d)	the remaining capacity of the site and the estimated remaining landfill life in years;	☐	☐	☐
e)	how any requirements for closure and post-closure care financial assurance are being met, e.g., performance bonds;	☐	☐	☐
f)	the amount of any assets designated for settling closure and post-closure care liabilities; and	☐	☐	☐
g)	the estimated length of time needed for post-closure care.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

Contingent liabilities (PS3300)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

1.	PS3300.27	The existence of a contingent liability at the date of the financial statements should be disclosed in notes to the financial statements when:			
		a) the occurrence of the confirming future event is likely but the amount of the liability cannot be reasonably estimated;	☒	☐	☐
		b) the occurrence of the confirming future event is likely and an accrual has been made, but there exists an exposure to liability in excess of the amount accrued; or	☒	☐	☐
		c) the occurrence of the confirming future event is not determinable.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
2.	PS3300.28	The following information should be disclosed in notes or schedules relative to a contingent liability, unless its occurrence is unlikely:			
		a) the nature;	☒	☐	☐
		b) the extent, except in those cases where the extent cannot be measured or disclosure of the extent would have an adverse effect on the outcome;	☒	☐	☐
		c) the reason(s) for any non-disclosure of the extent; and	☐	☐	☒
		d) when an estimate of the amount has been made, the basis for that estimate.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
3.	PS3300.29	Disclosure of the nature of contingent liabilities includes a description of the circumstances giving rise to the uncertainty and information about the anticipated resolution of the uncertainty.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
4.	PS3300.30	Disclosure of the extent of a contingent liability includes the government's best estimate and a range of possible amounts, unless it would have an adverse effect on the outcome. A financial statement user may not find disclosure of a broad range of amounts, which may extend from the minimum possible amount to the maximum possible amount, as useful as a narrower range that comprises what is reasonable.	☒	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
	PS3300.31	It may also be useful to disclose the significant assumptions underlying the contingent liability that are subject to change, and the impact that a change would have on the estimate. Disclosure of the extent could also be accomplished by disclosing the maximum likely amount of the contingent liability, accompanied by an explanation of the significant factors that could affect the resolution of the contingent liability and the prospects that any contingent liability will be less than the maximum likely amount.			
	Comment(s):				

Loan guarantees (PS3310)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFPO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

1.	PS3310.05	Government loan guarantees should be accounted for and reported as contingent liabilities in the government's financial statements.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s):

2. PS3310.07

> Proper accounting treatment requires recognition of losses when it is determined that they are likely. In most cases, it is known that a loss is likely at some time before the government must make payment with respect to a loan guarantee. It is not sufficient to disclose loan guarantees as contingent liabilities in the notes and schedules when a loss is likely, as disclosure is not a substitute for proper accounting treatment.

3. PS3310.29 Government financial statements should disclose information to describe the accounting policies selected and applied to loan guarantees, including:

a) the basis for initial recognition and measurement of the provision for losses on loan guarantees; and	☐	☐	☒
b) the policy with respect to changes in the amount of the provision.	☐	☐	☒

Comment(s):

4. PS3310.31 Government financial statements should disclose in notes or schedules the nature and terms of significant classes of loan guarantees. Information that should be disclosed includes:

a) the authorized limit;	☒	☐	☐
b) the principal amount outstanding;	☒	☐	☐
c) the amount of provision for losses; and	☒	☐	☐
d) general terms and conditions.	☐	☒	☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

5. PS3310.32 [redacted]

a) a general description of loan guarantee programs;	☐	☒	☐
b) the period covered by the class of loan guarantees;	☐	☒	☐
c) interest terms;	☐	☒	☐
d) special conditions; and	☐	☒	☐
e) security pledged.	☐	☒	☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

Contingent assets (PS3320)

Section applicable
Yes ☐/No ☒

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

This section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.

1. PS3320.19	The existence of a contingent asset at the date of the financial statements should be disclosed in notes to the financial statements when the occurrence of the confirming future event is likely.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

2. PS3320.20	The following information should be disclosed in notes or schedules relative to a contingent asset:			
	a) the nature;	☐	☐	☐
	b) the extent, except in those cases where the extent cannot be measured or disclosure of the extent would have an adverse effect on the outcome;	☐	☐	☐
	c) the reason (s) for any non-disclosure of the extent; and	☐	☐	☐
	d) when an estimate of the amount has been made, the basis for that estimate.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

3. PS3320.18	The level of disclosure should consider the sensitivity of the information.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

Contractual rights (PS3380)

Section applicable
Yes ☐/No ☒

Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:
This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

This section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.

1. PS3380.11	Disclsosure should be made in the notes or the schedules to the financial statements about the entity's contractual rights and should include descriptions about their nature, extent and the timing.	☐	☐	☐

PS3380.12

Factors to consider when determining when contractual rights that should be disclose include, but are not limited to:
a) contractual rights to revenue that are abnormal in relation to the financial position or usual business operations; and
b) contractual rights that will govern the level of certain type of revenue for a considerable period into the future.

Comment(s):

Contractual obligations (PS3390)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:
This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

1.	PS3390.09	Information about a government's contractual obligations that are significant in relation to the current financial position or future operations should be disclosed in notes or schedules to the financial statements and should include descriptions of their nature and extent and the timing of the related expenditures.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s):

PS3390.10

Contractual obligations that would be disclosed include, but are not limited to, the following types:

a) contractual obligations that involve a high degree of speculative risk;

b) contractual obligations to make expenditures that are abnormal in relation to the financial position or usual business operations; and

c) contractual obligations that will govern the level of a certain type of expenditure for a considerable period into the future.

Comment(s):

Government transfers (PS3410)

Section applicable Yes ☒/No ☐

Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:
This section has limited or no applicability when applying 4200.
PS 3200 applies for grants made and PS 4210 applies for government grants received.

1.	PS3410.35	Financial statements should disclose major kinds of transfers recognized in the accounting period.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s):

2.	PS3410.36	Financial statements should disclose information about the nature and terms of liabilities, if any, arising from government transfers received.	☒	☐	☐

Comment(s):

Inter-entity transactions (PS3420)

Section applicable Yes ☐/No ☒

Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:
This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

This section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.

1.	PS3420.10	When there is a policy of cost allocation and recovery for the provision of goods and services:			
		a) the provider should report all revenues and expenses on a gross basis; and	☐	☐	☐
		b) the recipient should report expenses on a gross basis.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

2.	PS3420.13	When the recipient chooses to recognize unallocated costs it reports these items as revenues and expenses.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

3.	PS3420.23	An entity should disclose information about inter-entity transactions, whether or not given accounting recognitions, in accordance with RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES, Section PS 2200.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

Restructuring transactions (PS3430)

Section applicable
Yes ☐/No ☒

Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:
This section has general applicability when applying 4200.

This section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

1.	PS3430.48	The net effect of a restructuring transaction should be presented as a separate revenue or expense item in the statement of operations.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

2.	PS3430.50	A transferor and a recipient should <u>not restate</u> its financial position or results of operations prior to the restructuring date to retroactively report the effects of a restructuring transaction in its financial statements as if the restructuring transaction took place prior to the restructuring date.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

PS3430.51

Restructuring is an event that changes the economics of the transferors and recipients from the restructuring date onward. It does not change their history or accountability for the past. Retroactive application with restatement of prior periods is only appropriate when there is a change in an accounting policy or a correction of a prior period error that does not arise from a change in the economic circumstance of an entity.

3. PS3430.53

A transferor would separately identify the revenue and expenses of the programs or operations for which the responsibilities are transferred in the statement of operations in the period the restructuring transaction occurs, including the comparative amounts, if they are significant in relation to the results of operations. Otherwise, it would disclose the information.

Comment(s):

Disclosure in the reporting period prior to the restructuring

4. PS3430.55 ☐ ☐ ☐

A transferor and a recipient provide a description of the restructuring and an estimate of its financial effect, when practicable, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, in the notes to its financial statements of the reporting period preceding the restructuring if:

a) a restructuring agreement is reached prior to completion of the financial statements; and

b) the restructuring would have a significant effect on its assets, liabilities and future operations.

Comment(s):

Disclosure in the reporting period in which the restructuring occurs

5. PS3430.56

A transferor and a recipient provide a description of the restructuring transaction in the notes including:

		a) the entities involved and the nature of their relationships if there is any control, common control or shared control relationship among them;	☐	☐	☐
		b) the reason for the restructuring;	☐	☐	☐
		c) the restructuring date;	☐	☐	☐
		d) the nature of assets, liabilities and related responsibilities transferred;	☐	☐	☐
		e) the nature and terms of any compensation;	☐	☐	☐
		f) the nature and extent of any contingent liability and contractual obligations transferred;	☐	☐	☐
		g) the nature of any restructuring-related costs incurred; and	☐	☐	☐
		h) the nature and, where applicable, terms of other restructuring-related events, arrangements and transactions.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
6.	PS3430.57	In addition to the disclosures set out in paragraphs .52 and .53, a transferor and a recipient disclose the following information, in aggregate and by recipients / transferors where applicable and significant, in the notes:			
		a) the carrying amount of assets and liabilities transferred and received at the restructuring date by major classifications;	☐	☐	☐
		b) any adjustments made to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities received and the rationale for the adjustments;	☐	☐	☐
		c) the amount of any compensation recognized;	☐	☐	☐
		d) the amount of and the line item in which the net effect of the restructuring transaction is recognized;	☐	☐	☐
		e) the amount of and the line items in which restructuring-related costs are recognized;	☐	☐	☐
		f) the amount of and the line items in which the effects of any restructuring-related events and transactions are recognized.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
7.	PS3430.58	A recipient also discloses the revenue and expenses related to the transferred responsibilities that are included in the statement of operations by major classifications.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
		Optional disclosure			
8.	PS3430.59	Disclosure of information about the transferred assets and liabilities, and results of operations related to the transferred responsibilities prior to the restructuring date by the recipient, is encouraged but not required.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
9.	PS3430.60	If a transferor or a recipient decides to restate the financial position and results of operations prior to a restructuring date as if the restructuring transaction took place, it should be disclosed in the notes and schedules to the financial statements, but not on the statements, and clearly marks it as pro forma information.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				

10. PS3430.61 — Disclosure of information about a recipient's assets and liabilities, and results of operations, prior to the restructuring date is encouraged but not required. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

Financial Instruments (PS3450) [redacted]ffective on or after Apr 1 [redacted]

> ***Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:***
> This section applies to GNFO's with relevant transactions or circumstances when applying 4200.

> PS3450 applies to interim and annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2012 for government organizations and 1 April 2016 for governments. An entity may choose to adopt this Section, together with FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION, PS1201, and FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION, PS2601 before that date. If it does, it discloses that fact.

1. PS3450.024 — Classification of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both to the fair value category is an accounting policy decision. A government defines and discloses the characteristics of financial instruments in the class and discloses this information in accordance with DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Section PS2100. The policy determines the categorization of financial assets and financial liabilities upon their initial recognition. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

2. PS3450.053 — A change in the fair value of a financial instrument in the fair value category should be recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses as a remeasurement gain or loss until the financial instrument is derecognized. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

3. PS3450.057 — When a financial instrument is derecognized, a gain or loss is recognized in the statement of operations ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

4. PS3450.053A — A change in fair value of a financial asset in the fair value category that is externally restricted should be accounted for in accordance with PS3100.11-.12, restricted assets and revenues. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

5. PS3450.057A — A gain or loss associated with a financial instrument that is externally restricted is accounted for in accordance with PS3100.11-.12, restricted assets and revenues. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

PS3450.055 | By presenting remeasurement gains and losses separately, changes in the carrying value of financial instruments arising from fair value measurement are distinguished from revenues and expenses reported in the statement of operations. The statement of operations reports the extent to which revenues raised in the period were sufficient to meet the expenses incurred. Remeasurement gains and losses attributable to financial instruments in the fair value category do not affect this assessment as they are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. Taken together, the two statements account for changes in a government's net liabilities (or net assets) in the period.

PS3450.056 | Interest and dividends attributable to financial instruments are reported in the statement of operations and are not remeasurement gains or losses. Similarly, net settlements on derivative financial instruments attributable to the reporting period are reported in the statement of operations and are not remeasurement gains and losses.

6. PS3450.059 A financial asset and a financial liability should be offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when, and only when, a government: ☐ ☐ ☐

a) currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and ☐ ☐ ☐

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

7. PS3450.060 Financial assets and financial liabilities are presented on a net basis when *doing so reflects a government's expected future cash flows from settling two* or more separate financial instruments. When a government has the right to receive or pay a single net amount and intends to do so, it has, in effect, only a single financial asset or financial liability. In other circumstances, financial assets and financial liabilities are presented separately from each other consistent with their characteristics as resources or obligations of a government. ☐ ☐ ☐

When a government has a right of set-off, but does not intend to settle net or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously, the effect of the right on its credit risk exposure is disclosed in accordance with paragraph PS 3450.090

When financial assets and financial liabilities subject to a master netting arrangement are not offset, the effect of the arrangement on a government's exposure to credit risk is disclosed in accordance with paragraph PS 3450.090.

Comment(s):

8. PS3450.068 When this Section requires disclosures by class of financial instrument, a government groups financial instruments into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed and that takes into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. A government provides sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

9.	PS3450.069	A government should disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for its financial position and changes in its financial position.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
10.	PS3450.070	The carrying amounts of financial assets of each of the following categories are disclosed either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:			
		a) cost or amortized cost;	☐	☐	☐
		b) fair value, showing separately:			
		i. derivatives;	☐	☐	☐
		ii. portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market; and	☐	☐	☐
		iii. financial assets designated to the fair value category.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
11.	PS3450.071	The carrying amounts of financial liabilities of each of the following categories are disclosed either in the statement of financial position or in the notes:			
		a) cost or amortized cost;	☐	☐	☐
		b) fair value, showing separately:			
		i. derivatives; and	☐	☐	☐
		ii. financial liabilities designated to the fair value category.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
12.	PS3450.072	If, at the financial statement date, a government holds items that it has designated to the fair value category, it provides the disclosures in paragraphs PS3450.A52-.A54.	☐	☐	☐

PS3450.A52

If a government has designated a loan or receivable (or a group of loans or receivables) to the fair value category, it discloses:

(a) the maximum exposure to credit risk of the loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) at the financial statement date;

(b) the amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk;

(c) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial asset determined either:

(i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk; or

(ii) using an alternative method a government believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the asset; and

(d) the amount of the change in the fair value of any related credit derivatives or similar instruments that has occurred during the period and cumulatively since the loan or receivable was designated.

Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in an observed (benchmark) interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate or index of prices or rates.

PS3450.A53

If a government has designated a financial liability (or a group of financial liabilities) to the fair value category, it discloses:

(a) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability determined either:

(i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk; or

(ii) using an alternative method a government believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability; and

(b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount a government would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation.

Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in a benchmark interest rate, the price of another entity's financial instrument, a commodity price, a foreign exchange rate or an index of prices or rates. For contracts that include a unit-linking feature (i.e., the return on the contract is linked to the return on an identified asset or pool of assets), changes in market conditions include changes in the performance of the related asset(s).

PS3450.A54

A government discloses:

(a) the methods used to comply with the requirements in paragraphs PS 3450.A52(c) and PS 3450.A53(a); and

(b) if a government believes that the disclosure it has given to comply with the requirements in paragraphs PS 3450.A52(c) and PS 3450.A53(a) does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability attributable to changes in its credit risk, the reasons for reaching this conclusion and the factors it believes are relevant.

Comment(s):

13. PS3450.073 A government discloses:

a) the carrying value of financial assets it has pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities; and ☐ ☐ ☐

b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

14. PS3450.074 For loans payable recognized at the financial statement date, a government discloses:

a) details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms of those loans payable; ☐ ☐ ☐

b) the carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the end of the reporting period; and ☐ ☐ ☐

c) whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the date the financial statements were completed. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

15. PS3450.075 If, during the period, there were breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in paragraph PS3450.074, a government discloses the ☐ ☐ ☐

same information as required in paragraph PS3450.074 if those breaches permitted the lender to demand accelerated repayment (unless the breaches were remedied, or the terms of the loan were renegotiated, on or before the financial statement date).

Comment(s):

16. PS3450.076 A government reports remeasurement gains and losses, distinguishing between:

a) amounts arising during the period; and ☐ ☐ ☐

b) the reclassification of remeasurement gains and losses to the statement of operations for financial instruments derecognized during the period. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

17. PS3450.077 Remeasurement gains and losses are presented in a manner that informs readers as to their origins by distinguishing among:

a) derivatives; ☐ ☐ ☐

b) portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market; and ☐ ☐ ☐

c) financial instruments designated to the fair value category. ☐ ☐ ☐

Gains and losses may be reported on a net basis within each of (a), (b) and (c).

Comment(s):

18. PS3450.078 In accordance with DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES, PS2100, the government discloses the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and other accounting policies that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

19. PS3450.079 A government holding derivatives discloses information to explain the purpose of its use of derivatives. It provides information to explain how derivatives support managing the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments disclosed in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs PS3450.085-.096. In preparing this information, consideration is given to derivatives traded during the period as well as holdings as at the financial statement date. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

20. PS3450.080 A government holding derivatives or items it has designated to the fair value category at the financial statement date discloses the methods and, when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied in determining fair values of each class of financial assets or financial liabilities. For example, if applicable, a government discloses information about the assumptions relating to prepayment rates, rates of estimated credit losses, and interest rates or discount rates. If there has been a change in valuation technique, a government discloses that change and the reasons for making it. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

21.	PS3450.081	To make the disclosures required in paragraph PS3450.082, a government classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy used has the following levels:			
		a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);	☐	☐	☐
		b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) (Level 2); and	☐	☐	☐
		c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).	☐	☐	☐
		When measurement of an item requires the use of inputs from more than one level, the measurement level attributable is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.			
	Comment(s):				
22.	PS3450.082	For fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position, a government discloses the following for each class of financial instruments.			
		a) The level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorized in their entirety, segregating fair value measurements in accordance with the levels defined in paragraph PS3450.081.	☐	☐	☐
		b) Any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for those transfers. Transfers into each level are disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level. For this purpose, significance is judged with respect to remeasurement gains and losses and total financial assets or total liabilities.	☐	☐	☐
		c) For fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances, disclosing separately changes during the period attributable to the following:			
		i. total gains or losses for the period recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses;	☐	☐	☐
		ii. purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each type of movement disclosed separately); and	☐	☐	☐
		iii. transfers in or out of Level 3 (for example, transfers attributable to changes in the observability of market data) and the reasons for those transfers; and	☐	☐	☐
		d) for fair value measurements in Level 3, if changing one or more of the inputs to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, a government states that fact and discloses the effect of those changes.	☐	☐	☐
		In the case of significant transfers in or out of Level 3, transfers into Level 3 are disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of Level 3. A			

government discloses how the effect of a change to a reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated. In these cases, significance is judged with respect to remeasurement gains and losses and total financial assets or total liabilities.

Comment(s):

23. PS3450.083 If the market for a financial instrument is not active, a government establishes its fair value using a valuation technique (see paragraphs PS 3450.A33-.A39). Nevertheless, the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received), unless conditions described in paragraph PS 3450.A35 are met. It follows that there could be a difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using the valuation technique. If such a difference exists, a government discloses, by class of financial instrument: ☐ ☐ ☐

a) its accounting policy for reporting that difference in remeasurement gains and losses to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would consider in setting a price (see paragraph PS 3450.A36); and ☐ ☐ ☐

b) the aggregate difference yet to be reported in remeasurement gains and losses at the beginning and end of the period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

24. PS3450.084 Disclosure of fair values for financial assets and financial liabilities in the cost or amortized cost measurement category is not required except when a government discloses the quoted market value as well as the carrying value of portfolio investments. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

25. PS3450.085 A government should disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which it is exposed at the financial statement date. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

26. PS3450.087 The risk disclosures required in paragraphs PS 3450.087-.096 are provided in the notes to the financial statements. Alternatively, the disclosures may appear within a financial statement discussion and analysis that is an integral part of, and cross-referenced to, a government's financial statements. Refer to PS3450.A55-A76 for additional risk disclosure guidance.

For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, a government discloses:

a) the exposures to risk and how they arise; ☐ ☐ ☐

b) its objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; and ☐ ☐ ☐

c) any changes in (a) or (b) from the previous period. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

27. PS3450.088 For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, a government discloses:

a) summary quantitative data about its exposure to that risk at the financial statement date; ☐ ☐ ☐

b) the disclosures required by paragraphs PS3450.090-.096 to the extent not provided in accordance with (a); and ☐ ☐ ☐

		c) concentrations of risk if not apparent from the disclosures made in accordance with (a) and (b).	☐	☐	☐
		The disclosure relating to summary quantitative data is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel (for example, the government's deputy minister of finance or chief financial officer).			
	Comment(s):				
28.	PS3450.089	If the quantitative data disclosed as at the financial statement date are unrepresentative of a government's exposure to risk during the period, a government provides further information that is representative.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
		Credit risk			
29.	PS3450.090	A government discloses, by class of financial instrument:			
		a) the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the financial statement date without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (for example, netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with PS3450.059);	☐	☐	☐
		b) a description of collateral held as security, and other credit enhancements and their financial effect (for example, a quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) in respect of the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk (whether disclosed in accordance with (a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument); and	☐	☐	☐
		c) information about the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.	☐	☐	☐
		The disclosure relating to the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk is not required for financial instruments whose carrying amount best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.			
	Comment(s):				
30.	PS3450.091	A government discloses, by class of financial asset:			
		a) an analysis of the age of financial assets that are past due as at the financial statement date but not impaired; and	☐	☐	☐
		b) an analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the financial statement date, including the factors the government considered in determining that they are impaired.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
31.	PS3450.092	When a government obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (for example, guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria (see FINANCIAL STATEMENT CONCEPTS, Section PS1000), a government discloses for such assets held at the financial statement date:			
		a) the nature and carrying amount of the assets; and	☐	☐	☐
		b) when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				

Liquidity risk

32. PS3450.093 A government discloses:

a) a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities that shows the remaining contractual maturities; ☐ ☐ ☐

b) a maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities; and ☐ ☐ ☐

c) a description of how it manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b). ☐ ☐ ☐

The maturity analysis in (b) includes the remaining contractual maturities for those derivative financial liabilities for which contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of cash flows.

Comment(s):

Market risk

33. PS3450.094 Unless a government complies with paragraph PS3450.095, it discloses:

a) a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which it is exposed at the financial statement date, showing how operating results for the period (and remeasurement gains and losses, when necessary) would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date; ☐ ☐ ☐

b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and ☐ ☐ ☐

c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

34. PS3450.095 If a government prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as value at risk, that reflects interdependencies between risk variables (for example, interest rates and exchange rates) and uses it to manage financial risks, it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis specified in paragraph PS3450.094. A government also discloses:

a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and ☐ ☐ ☐

b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

35. PS3450.096 When the sensitivity analyses disclosed in accordance with paragraphs PS3450.094-.095 are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example, because the exposure at the financial statement date does not reflect the exposure during the year), a government would disclose that fact and the reason it believes the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

Tax revenue (PS3510)

Section applicable
Yes ☒/No ☐

> *Note to preparers for PSAS + 4200:*
> This section has limited or no applicability when applying 4200.

1. PS3510.45 The financial statements should disclose:

[redacted] ☐ ☒ ☐

[redacted] ☐ ☒ ☐

c) the total tax revenue recognized in the accounting period and in each of the major categories of tax. ☒ ☐ ☐

Comment(s): [redacted]

2. PS3510.46 Disclosure related to transfers made through a tax system would be consistent with that for other transfers in accordance with GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS, Section PS3410. ☒ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

Public Sector Guidelines

Guidelines set out the Public Sector Accounting Board`s interpretations of existing standards, or its opinions on other issues of concern with respect to matters of financial accounting policies and disclosures for which the process of issuing exposure drafts and eventual standards does not apply or cannot be undertaken on a timely basis.

Guidelines are a primary source of GAAP.

Leased tangible capital assets (PSG 2) [redacted]

1. PSG-2.23 A government should report its leased tangible capital assets in accordance with FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION, Section PS1201. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

2. PSG-2.24 The following information should be disclosed with respect to a government's leased tangible capital assets:

a) The gross amount of leased tangible capital assets and related accumulated amortization ☐ ☐ ☐

Disclosure of leased tangible capital assets and accumulated amortization by major category (for example, land, buildings, machinery) <u>may</u> be desirable.

b) Liabilities related to leased tangible capital assets should be shown separately from other liabilities. ☐ ☐ ☐
   i. Particulars of liabilities related to leased tangible capital assets, including interest rates and expiry dates, should be shown separately from other long-term liabilities.
   ii. Significant conditions of the lease agreement should be disclosed, including future contractual obligations, purchase options, terms of renewal and contingencies, and circumstances that require or result in the government's continuing involvement in the contractual arrangement.

		c) The amount of amortization of leased tangible capital assets included in the determination of operating results should be disclosed separately or as part of amortization expense for tangible capital assets. Disclosure should also be made of methods and rates of amortization.	☐	☐	☐
		d) Interest expense related to lease liabilities should be disclosed separately, or as part of interest on long-term debt.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

3.	PSG-2.27	Disclosure of contractual obligations and contingencies related to a government's leased tangible capital assets <u>would</u> include the following:			
		a) The nature and basis of determination of contingent rentals.	☐	☐	☐
		b) The amount of contingent rentals included in the determination of operating results.	☐	☐	☐
		c) The nature of any renewal options, purchase options or escalation clauses.	☐	☐	☐
		d) The commitment represented by the future minimum lease payments in aggregate and for each of the five succeeding years. A separate deduction should be made from the aggregate figure for amounts included in the minimum lease payments representing executory costs and imputed interest. The resultant net amount would be the balance of the unpaid liability.	☐	☐	☐
		e) Any other contractual obligations and contingencies related to leased tangible capital assets.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

Funds and reserves (PSG 4) – [redacted]

1.	PSG-4.4	RESTRICTED ASSETS AND REVENUES, paragraph PS3100.30, requires that when a government <u>chooses</u> to provide information about designated assets, it does so in the notes and not on the statement of financial position.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

	PSG-4.6	Separate reporting on the financial statements of funds and reserves not supported by assets would be inconsistent with FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION, Section PS1201, and RESTRICTED ASSETS AND REVENUES, Section PS3100.			
2.	PSG-4.7	Therefore, when a government chooses to provide information about any funds or reserves, it does so only in the notes and schedules and not on the statement of financial position. The creation of, addition to or deduction from funds and reserves does not create a revenue or expense, and would therefore not be reported on the statement of operations.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

3.	PSG-4.11	Any disclosures required to be reported to indicate that a government is in compliance with balanced budget legislation would be provided in the notes and schedules to the financial statements and not on the face of the financial statements.	☐	☐	☐

Comment(s):

Sale-leaseback transactions (PSG 5) [redacted]

	PSG-5.52	Sale-leaseback transactions can be a significant means of financing and can include significant obligations. Accordingly, separate disclosure of information about such transactions is useful in identifying the costs and risks

associated with such transactions, as well as their effect on the future revenue requirements of government.

1. PSG-5.53 In addition to the disclosure requirements of LEASED TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS, PSG-2, gains (both holding and economic) and economic losses that are material, either individually or in the aggregate, should be disclosed. (A description should be provided of individually material sale-leaseback transactions). ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

2. PSG-5.54 ~~When the leased back property constitutes an LTCA, the transaction should~~ be recorded as a financing transaction in the statement of cash flow. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

Tangible capital assets of local governments (PSG 7) [redacted]

1. PSG-7.4 Information about tangible capital assets should be disclosed by major category. ☐ ☐ ☐

   Major categories of tangible capital assets would be determined by type of asset, such as land, buildings, equipment, roads, water and other utility systems, and bridges.

Comment(s):

2. PSG-7.5 When a local government has information on some but not all categories of its tangible capital assets, it would disclose the information required and, in addition, those categories of tangible capital assets excluded from that disclosure until the relevant information about the complete stock of tangible capital assets can be provided. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

3. PSG-7.6 A local government would disclose, for each major category of tangible capital assets and in total:

   a) cost at the beginning and end of the period; ☐ ☐ ☐
   b) additions in the period; ☐ ☐ ☐
   c) disposals in the period; ☐ ☐ ☐
   d) the amount of any write-downs in the period; ☐ ☐ ☐
   e) the amount of amortization of the costs of tangible capital assets for the period; ☐ ☐ ☐
   f) accumulated amortization at the beginning and end of the period; and ☐ ☐ ☐
   g) net carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period. ☐ ☐ ☐

Comment(s):

4. PSG-7.7 A local government would also disclose the following information about tangible capital assets:

   a) the method used for determining the cost of each major category of tangible capital assets; ☐ ☐ ☐
   b) the amortization method used, including the amortization period or rate for each major category of tangible capital assets; ☐ ☐ ☐
   c) the net book value of tangible capital assets not being amortized because they are under construction or development or have been removed from service; ☐ ☐ ☐

		d) the nature and amount of contributed tangible capital assets received in the period;	☐	☐	☐
		e) the nature and use of tangible capital assets disclosed at nominal value;	☐	☐	☐
		f) the nature of the works of art and historical treasures held by the government; and	☐	☐	☐
		g) the amount of interest included in cost in the period.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
5.	PSG-7.11	Some local government tangible capital assets that are still in use by the local government may not have any unamortized cost remaining because of their age and the amortization period set for that type of tangible capital asset. A record of such tangible capital assets would, however, need to be set up for asset control purposes.			
		a) If a local government has the information to estimate the historical cost and accumulated amortization of such fully amortized assets, it would disclose that information.	☐	☐	☐
		b) If a local government does not have this detailed information on its fully amortized assets, it would disclose them at an initial value equal to their residual value, where material and previously known. Otherwise it would disclose them at a nominal value.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				
6.	PSG-7.12	Disclosure related to tangible capital assets is made also in accordance to TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS, Section PS3150.	☐	☐	☐
	Comment(s):				

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