
Emerging Economies Group meeting

Date	December 2024
Project	Rate-regulated Activities
Topic	Prospective IFRS Accounting Standard <i>Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities</i>
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Agenda

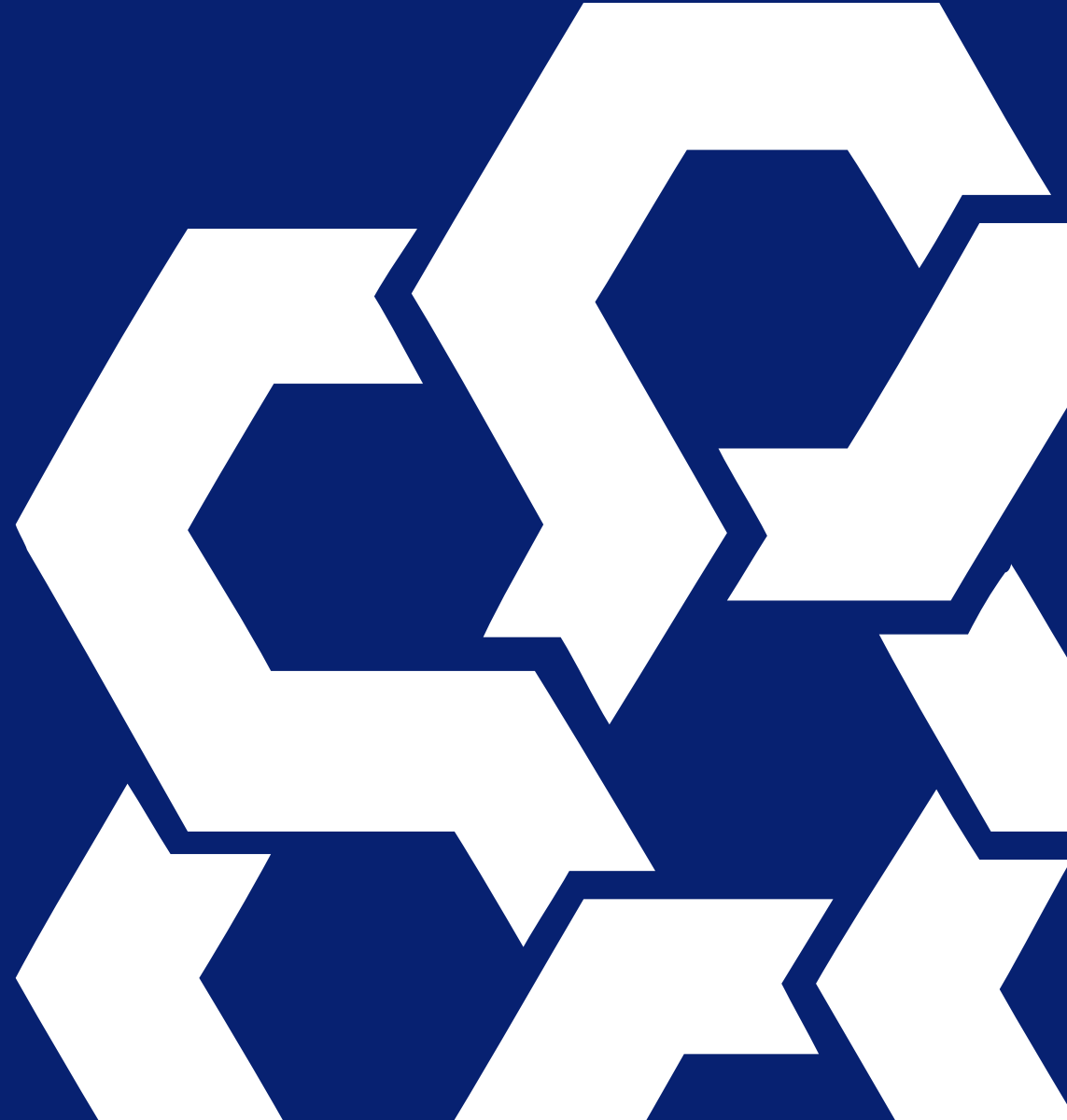
1

Introduction

2Main requirements of IFRS X *Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities***3**

Next steps

Introduction



The problem—lack of information about differences in timing

A regulatory agreement establishes

HOW MUCH an entity can charge for supplying goods or services to customers

WHEN the entity can charge that compensation to customers through regulated rates

In the period of supply

In a **different period** from the period of supply



Compensation in rates



Supply goods or services

Past period

Current period

Future period



No difference in timing

Difference in timing arises—incomplete information about financial performance and financial position

Differences in timing—an illustration

- Entity A charges a regulated rate for goods supplied in Year 1 based on estimated input costs of CU100. Actual input costs for Year 1 were CU120. Estimated and actual input costs for Year 2 were CU100.
- The regulatory agreement gives Entity A the right to add the costs under-recovered of CU20 in Year 1 to the regulated rate in Year 2.

Statement of profit or loss	Year 1 CU	Year 2 CU
Revenue from contracts with customers	100	120
Input costs	(120)	(100)
Profit (loss)	(20)	20

Without information about the difference in timing of CU20, investors would not understand:

- revenue in Year 1 excludes compensation of CU20 that relates to goods supplied in that year; and
- revenue in Year 2 includes compensation of CU20 that relates to goods supplied in Year 1.

Reflecting differences in timing

Statement of profit or loss	Year 1 CU	Year 2 CU
Revenue from contracts with customers	100	120
Regulatory income (regulatory expense)	20	(20)
Input costs	(120)	(100)
Profit (loss)	-	-

- **Regulatory income of CU20 in Year 1**, together with revenue of CU100, to reflect compensation for goods supplied in Year 1.
- **Regulatory expense of CU20 in Year 2**, together with revenue of CU120, to reflect compensation for goods supplied in Year 2.

Balance sheet	Year 1 CU	Year 2 CU
Regulatory asset	20	-

- **Regulatory asset of CU20 in Year 1** to reflect the entity's right to increase regulated rates in Year 2.
- **Regulatory asset derecognised in Year 2.**

Information about regulatory income or regulatory expense helps investors to understand Entity A's financial performance—and compensation for goods supplied—in Years 1 and 2.

How does the prospective Standard solve the problem?

Problem

Without information about differences in timing, investors have an insufficient basis for understanding the effects of those differences on an entity's financial performance and financial position—and hence, the entity's prospects for future cash flows.

Objective

Provide information about the effects of regulatory income, regulatory expense, regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities on an entity's financial performance and financial position.

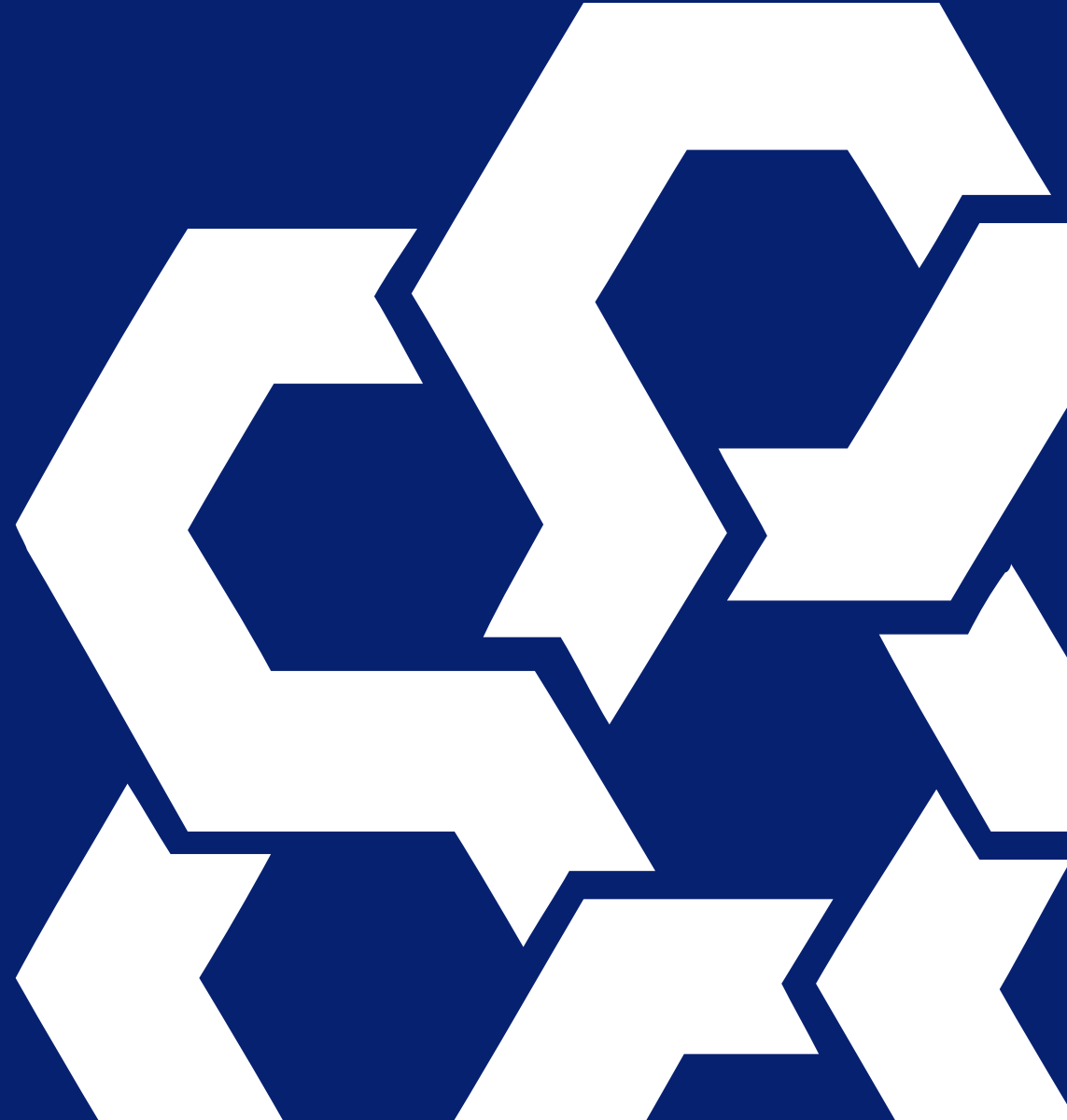
Principle

Reflect compensation for goods or services supplied in a period in an entity's financial performance for that period.



Supplement information provided by applying IFRS Accounting Standards—including IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

Main requirements



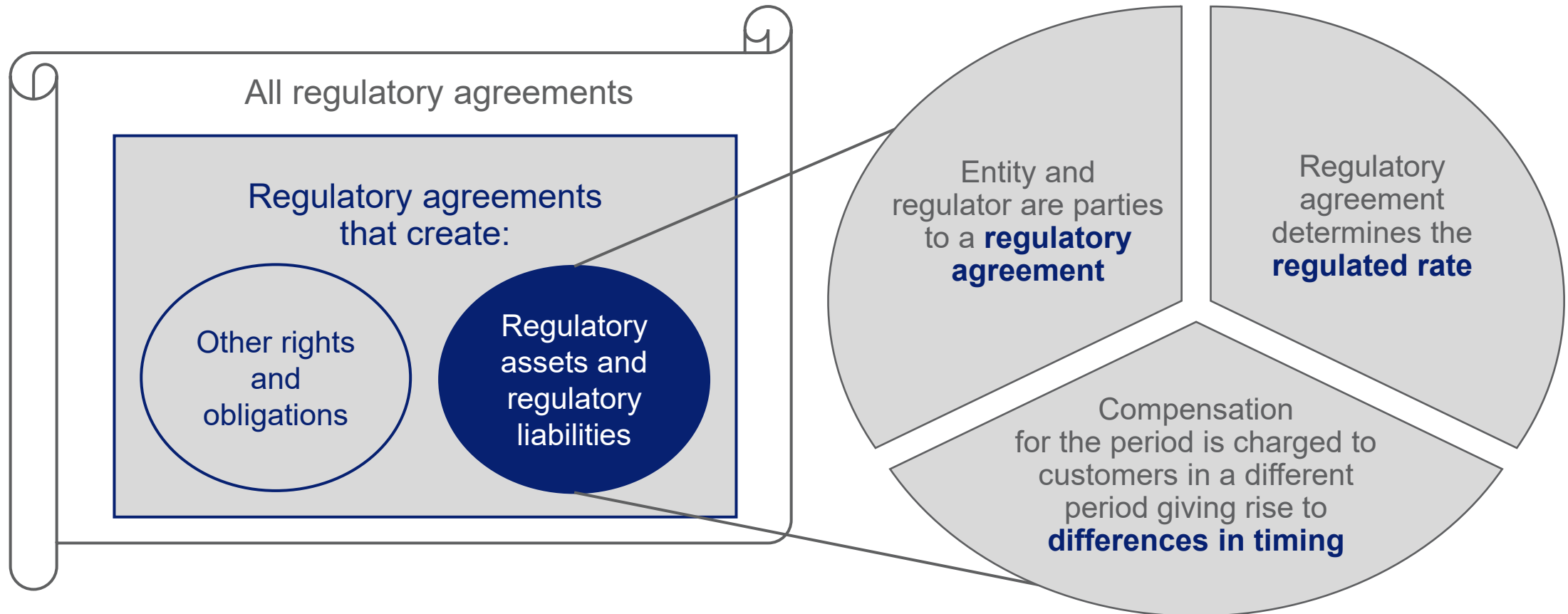
Topics

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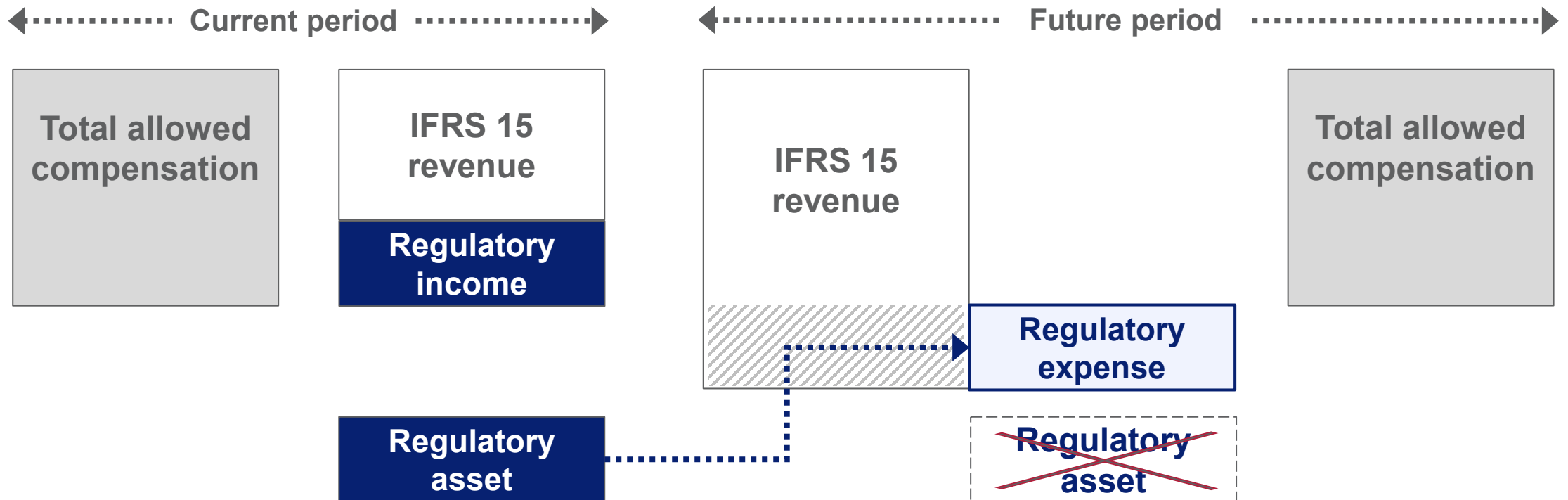
Scope

An entity applies IFRS X to all its **regulatory assets** and **regulatory liabilities**



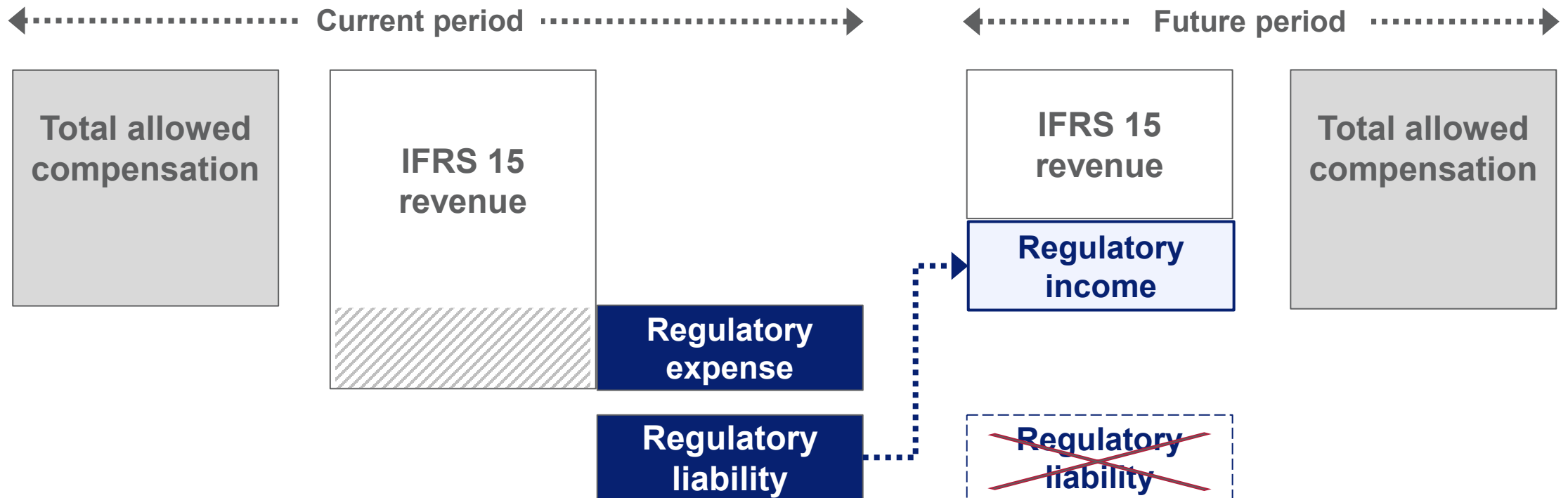
Regulatory asset

An **enforceable present right**, created by a regulatory agreement, to **add an amount** in determining a regulated rate to be charged to customers in future periods because all or part of the **total allowed compensation** for goods or services already supplied will be included in **IFRS 15 revenue** in the future

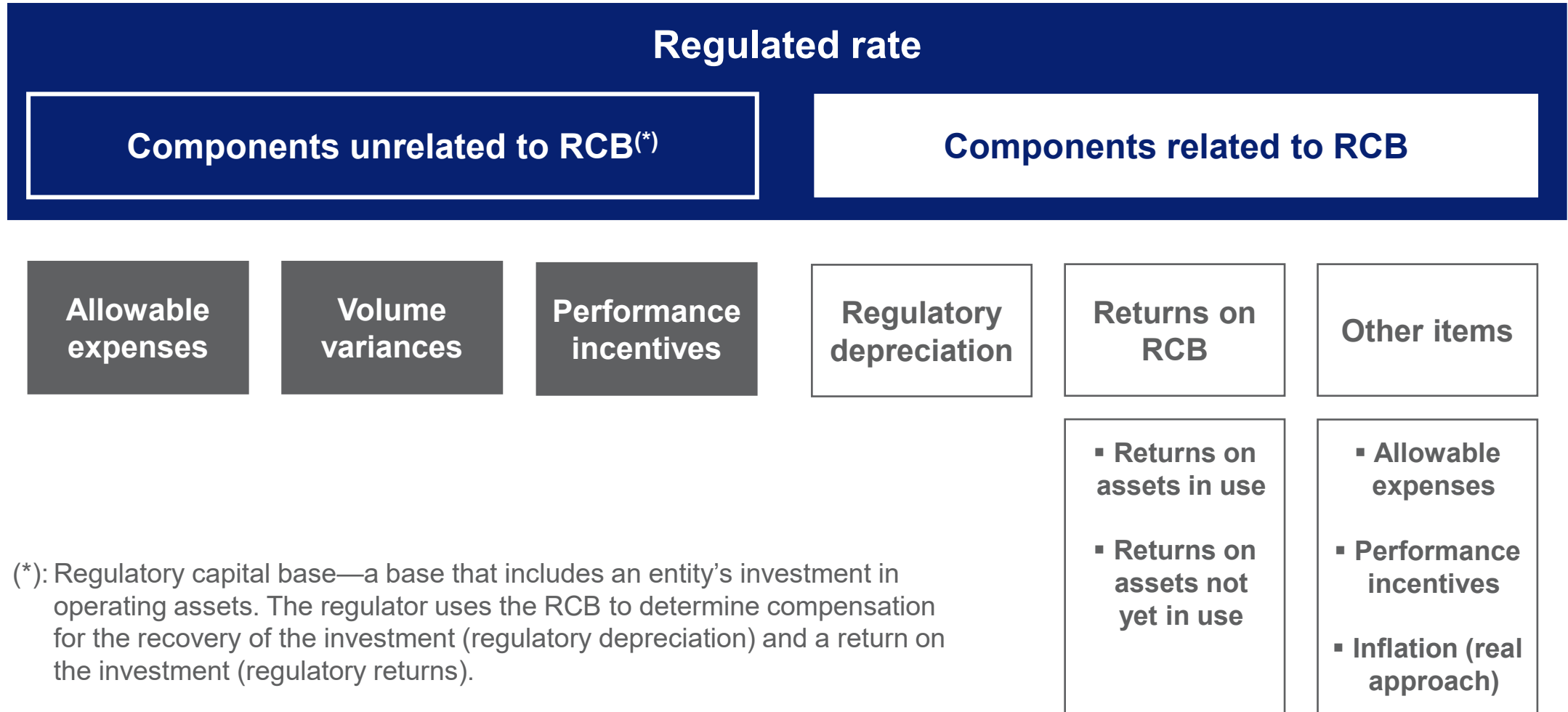


Regulatory liability

An **enforceable present obligation**, created by a regulatory agreement, to **deduct an amount** in determining a regulated rate to be charged to customers in future periods because the **IFRS 15 revenue** already recognised includes an amount that will provide all or part of the **total allowed compensation** for goods or services to be supplied in the **future**



Main components of the regulated rate



Components of the regulated rate unrelated to RCB

Examples of differences in timing



Allowable expenses

- Differences between estimated and actual allowable expenses are included in future regulated rates.
- Allowable expenses are recovered with a time lag (T+2).
- Allowable expenses are recovered only when related cash is paid.



Volume variances

- Differences between allowed revenue and actual revenue due to volume variances are included in future regulated rates.

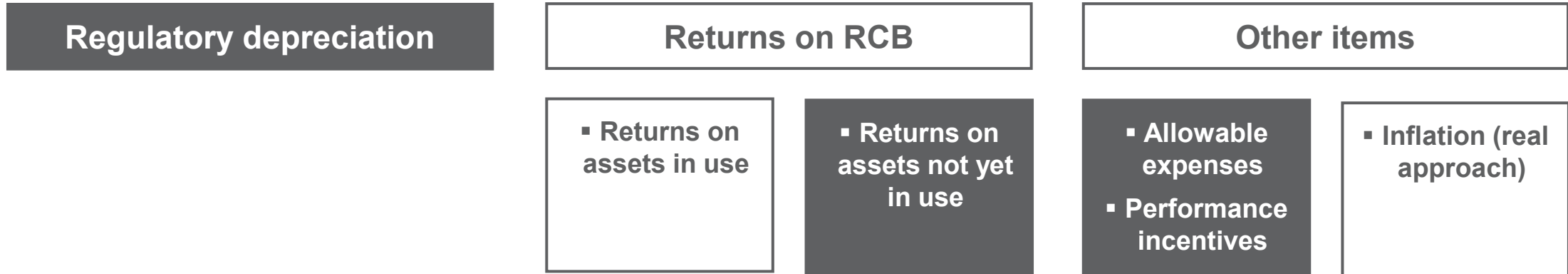


Performance incentives


- Bonuses for current period performance are included in future regulated rates.

Components of the regulated rate related to RCB (1/3)

Examples of differences in timing



 Accounting depends on the **relationship** between **RCB** and **PPE^(*)**

 No difference in timing arises from returns on assets in use. Entities are prohibited from recognising inflation adjustment to the RCB as a regulatory asset.

(*): Property, plant and equipment

Components of the regulated rate related to RCB (2/3)

Direct relationship between RCB and PPE



RCB is a tool to recover the costs of PPE.

- RCB is fundamentally the same as PPE.
- Recovery period of RCB is aligned with assets' useful lives.
- Differences between RCB and PPE can be tracked.




No direct relationship between RCB and PPE



RCB is a tool to determine allowed revenue.

- Fundamental differences between RCB and PPE.
- RCB recovery period based on factors unrelated to assets' useful lives—for example, the entity's financial needs.
- Tracking differences between RCB and PPE can be costly and highly judgemental—or impracticable.

Components of the regulated rate related to RCB (3/3)

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Direct relationship</p>	<p> Regulatory depreciation of RCB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory recovery period is longer or shorter than assets' useful lives. 	<p> Other items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowable expenses and performance incentives added to RCB are included in future regulated rates. 	<p> Regulatory returns on assets not yet in use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory returns are included in regulated rates charged during: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ construction—giving rise to a regulatory liability equal to the capitalised borrowing costs. ✓ operation—giving rise to a regulatory asset for the excess of the regulatory returns over the capitalised borrowing costs.
	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">No direct</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entities are prohibited from recognising regulatory assets or regulatory liabilities arising from these differences in timing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference in timing arises if regulatory returns are included in regulated rates charged during construction.

Recognition

An entity recognises:

- All regulatory assets and all regulatory liabilities **existing** at the end of the reporting period.

Recognition threshold—existence uncertainty

- An entity recognises a regulatory asset or regulatory liability if it is **more likely than not** that it exists—that is, the enforceable present right or enforceable present obligation exists.

An entity considers all relevant facts and circumstances—for example:

- Confirmation from the regulator
- Regulatory decisions or court rulings interpreting the regulatory agreement
- The entity's experience with the regulator's interpretation of the regulatory agreement in similar circumstances
- Experience of other entities regulated by the same regulator in similar circumstances
- Preliminary views expressed by the regulator

Measurement—cash-flow-based technique



Future cash flows

Initial
measurement

Include all future cash flows (including regulatory interest)

- estimated using ‘most likely amount’ method or ‘expected value’ method, whichever better predicts uncertain future cash flows

Subsequent
measurement

Update estimates of future cash flows

- to reflect conditions existing at the end of reporting period

Reassess the method of estimating uncertain cash flows

- only if there is significant change in facts and circumstances



Discount rate

Discount estimated future cash flows

- using the regulatory interest rate
- unless the regulatory interest rate for a regulatory asset is insufficient (see slide 20)

Continue to use discount rate determined at initial recognition

- unless regulatory agreement changes the regulatory interest rate

Minimum interest rate—regulatory assets only



- Assess for any **indication** that the regulatory interest rate may be **insufficient** to compensate for **time value of money** and for **uncertainty** in future cash flows.

Not required to carry out an exhaustive search for indications.



- If there is such an **indication**:
 - **calculate** the minimum interest rate.
 - use, as the **discount rate**, the minimum interest rate if it is **higher** than the **regulatory interest rate**.

The minimum interest rate:

- reflects the key features of future cash flows—the currency, maturity profile and uncertainty.
- does not reflect risks for which future cash flows have been adjusted.

Measurement exemptions

An entity is **exempted** from **discounting** a regulatory asset (regulatory liability) in limited situations—for example:

- if the period between its recognition and its recovery (fulfilment) is expected to be 12 months or less; or
- for the period between recognition and the date from which regulatory interest starts to accrue, if that period is expected to be 12 months or less.

Minimum interest rate requirements

Not applicable—a regulatory asset to which an exemption from discounting is applied.

Specific exemption—a regulatory asset that arises from cost or volume variances, **until** the regulator determines the **final balance**.



An entity applying any of these exemptions shall disclose that fact and the carrying amount of regulatory assets (regulatory liabilities) to which the entity has applied the exemption.

Presentation

Statement of financial position

- **regulatory assets**
- **regulatory liabilities**

Statement (s) of financial performance

Profit or loss

- **regulatory income** or **regulatory expense**
- classified as **revenue**

OCI

- **regulatory income** or **regulatory expense** resulting from **remeasurement** of a related liability or asset **through OCI**

Presentation—an illustration

Statement of profit or loss	Year 1 CU	Year 2 CU
Revenue from contracts with customers	120	100
Regulatory income ^(*)	70	100
Revenue	190	200
Input costs	(120)	(100)
Pension service costs	(60)	(85)
Operating profit	10	15
Interest expenses on pension liabilities	(10)	(15)
Profit	-	-

Statement presenting comprehensive income	Year 1 CU	Year 2 CU
Profit	-	-
Income and expenses that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Regulatory income (regulatory expense) ^(*)	(40)	25
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of pension plans	40	(25)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-

(*) Associated with pension-related expenses (income) that will be added to (deducted from) future regulated rates.

Disclosure

Overall disclosure objective	Disclose information about regulatory income, regulatory expense, regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities that would enable users of financial statements to understand an entity's future cash flow prospects		
Specific disclosure objectives	Disclose information that enable users to understand:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how regulatory income and regulatory expense affected the entity's financial performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities at the end of the reporting period and their changes during the period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the entity's RCB has a direct relationship with its PPE
Disclosure requirements (examples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • components of regulatory income or regulatory expense in profit or loss and OCI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reconciliation of regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities • maturity analysis • how risks and uncertainties affect recovery and fulfilment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the relationship between RCB and PPE is direct or no direct • the reasons for the entity's conclusion on the relationship between RCB and PPE



Aggregate and disaggregate disclosures in accordance with the principles in IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

Transition and effective date

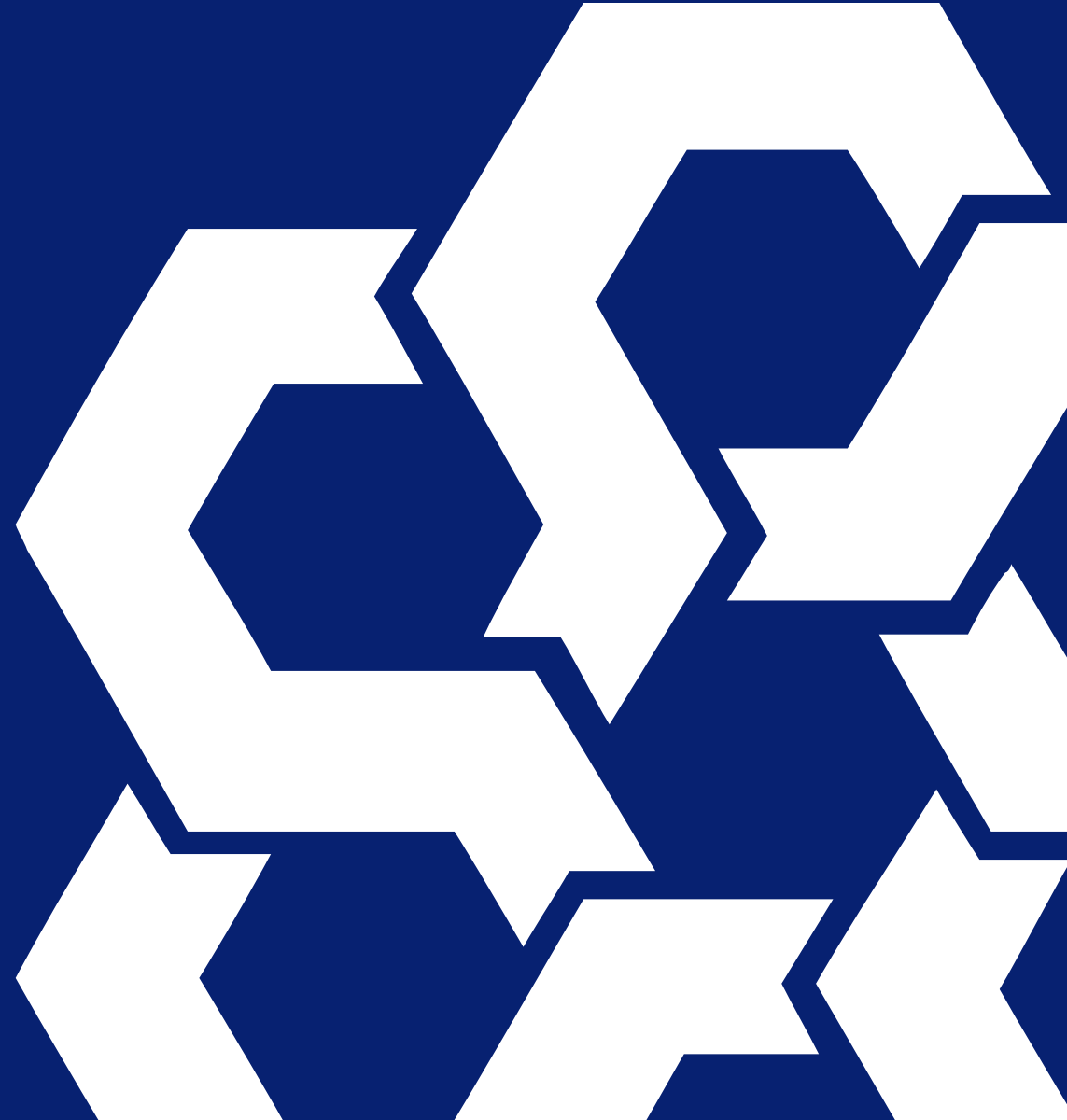
Retrospective	Modified retrospective
Require an entity to restate comparative information for the comparative period only. ^(*)	

Modified retrospective—reliefs
<p>Permit an entity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to use hindsight. • to use the regulatory interest rate at the beginning of the comparative period as the regulatory interest rate. • whose RCB and PPE have a direct relationship—to limit the application of the requirements for regulatory returns on assets not yet available for use to assets not yet available for use at the beginning of the comparative period.

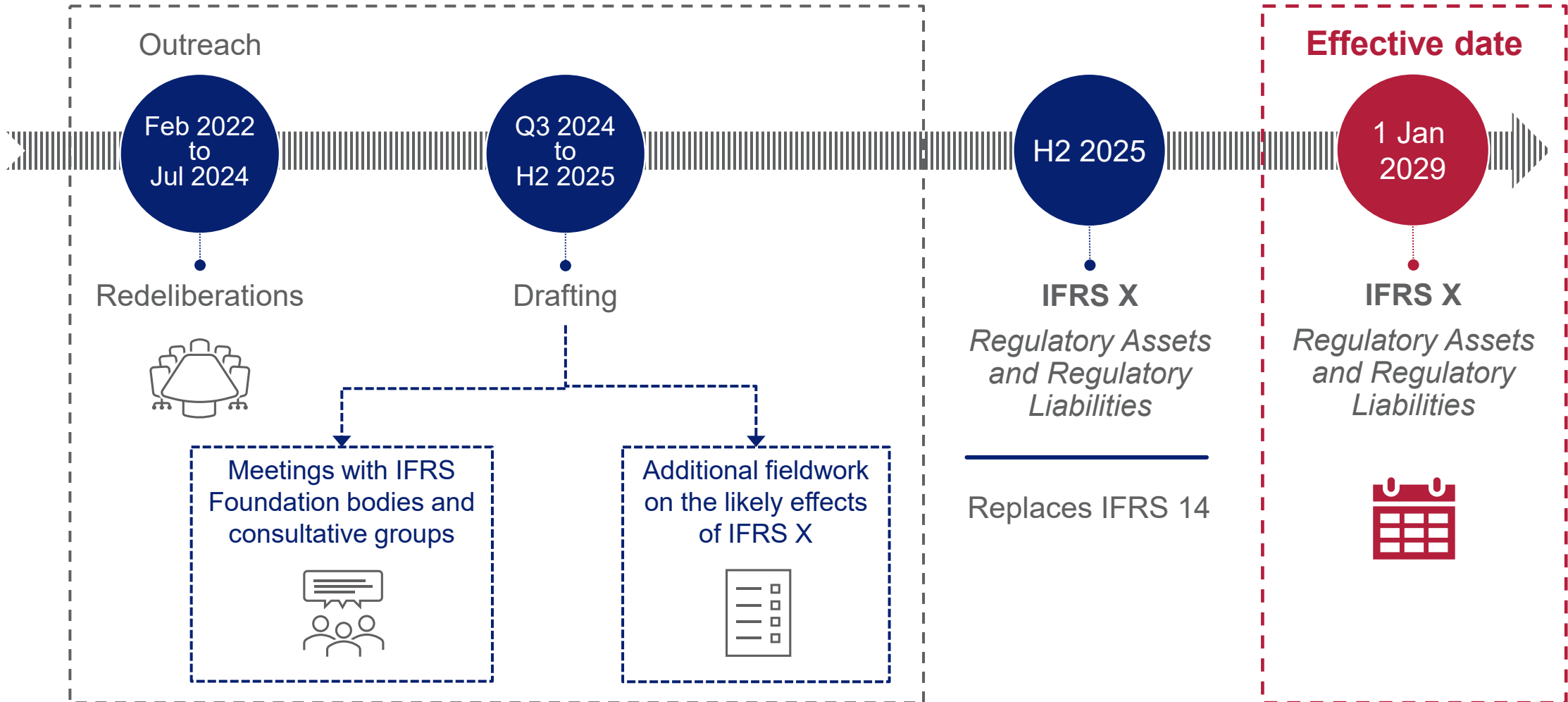
Effective date	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2029 . Earlier application is permitted.
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^(*) The comparative period is the period immediately preceding the period in which IFRS X is first applied.

Next steps



Next steps



Questions?

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