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COURSE BROCHURE

IPSAS Accrual Accounting and Reporting Training Course

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

IPSAS Accrual Accounting and Reporting Training Course

IPSAS Accrual Accounting and Reporting is a 1-week training course for public sector accountants and finance officers who must move entity accounts from cash records to accrual-based statements, ending with a draft set of IPSAS financial statements and a transition plan for their own entity. Citizens, lenders and oversight bodies now expect a full picture of public assets, debts and obligations, not just cash spent. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course for practitioners in public finance.

Why IPSAS Accrual Accounting and Reporting Matters Now

Three forces shape public sector reporting today: pressure from citizens and lenders for transparent accounts, the shift of governments and international bodies towards accrual information for fiscal decisions, and digital finance systems that make full balance sheets possible. An entity that reports well can show what its infrastructure is worth, what pensions and borrowings it carries and what services cost. One that reports badly hides deferred maintenance and unfunded obligations until they surface as crises. The course rests on the International Public Sector Accounting Standards IPSAS and the conceptual framework for general purpose financial reporting by public sector entities.

Who Gains Most from IPSAS Accrual Accounting and Reporting

- Staff who prepare ledgers, trial balances and year-end statements for ministries, municipalities and agencies
- Officers who maintain registers of property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets
- Specialists who record grants, taxes, transfers and other non-exchange revenue
- Internal auditors who test balances and disclosures before external audit
- Members of conversion teams moving an entity from cash basis to accrual reporting

Finance departments that send their reporting lead, asset officer and revenue accountant together gain most, because the conversion decisions cut across all three roles.

IPSAS Accrual Accounting and Reporting Capabilities

Participants leave able to turn cash records into accrual entries, opening balances and notes that an auditor can trace.

- Apply the IPSAS conceptual framework to recognition questions — informing chief accountants on contested items
- Measure property, plant, equipment and infrastructure at cost or deemed cost — supporting asset registers and depreciation policy
- Distinguish exchange from non-exchange revenue and record grants with conditions — guiding revenue officers and grant managers
- Calculate provisions, employee benefit liabilities and contingent items — informing fiscal risk discussions with treasury
- Build a consolidated statement of financial position for controlled entities — serving oversight bodies and auditors
- Design a phased transition plan using IPSAS first-time adoption reliefs — supporting finance directors and steering committees

Key IPSAS Accrual Accounting and Reporting Terms

- Accrual basis — recording transactions when they occur, not when cash moves, so assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses appear in the right period.
- Non-exchange transaction — a transfer where a public entity receives value without giving roughly equal value back, such as taxes or grants.
- Deemed cost — a substitute value used for an asset's opening balance when its historical cost cannot be found at transition.
- Service potential — the capacity of an asset to deliver public services, even when it generates no cash inflows.
- Controlled entity — an agency or enterprise whose activities a public body directs and from which it draws benefits, requiring consolidation.
- Budget comparison statement — a statement setting approved budget amounts beside actual amounts on a comparable basis, explaining material differences.

IPSAS Accrual Accounting and Reporting Day by Day

Day 1: Public Sector Reporting Context

- Cash Basis Versus Accrual Basis Reporting — What Each Hides From Decision Makers
- IPSAS Conceptual Framework Qualitative Characteristics — Usefulness of Public Accounts to Citizens
- Elements of Financial Statements in Public Entities — Recognition Boundaries for Contested Items
- Structure of the IPSAS Suite — Choosing the Standards Relevant to Each Entity
- Presentation of Financial Statements Under IPSAS — Format of Primary Statements and Notes

Day 2: Assets and Their Service Potential

- Property, Plant and Equipment Recognition — Capitalisation Thresholds and Asset Register Design
- Infrastructure and Heritage Asset Measurement — Valuation Approach for Roads and Networks
- Depreciation and Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets — Reflecting Lost Service Potential
- Inventories and Receivables in Public Entities — Write-Down and Collectability Judgements
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Leases and Service Concession Arrangements — Recognising Assets Built by Private Partners

Day 3: Revenue, Liabilities and Obligations

- Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions — Taxes, Grants and Conditions on Transferred Funds
- Revenue From Exchange Transactions — Fees and Charges for Public Services
- Provisions and Contingent Liabilities — Recognising Legal Claims and Restoration Duties
- Employee Benefits and Pension Obligations — Measuring Long-Term Staff Liabilities
- Financial Instruments and Public Borrowing — Debt Disclosure and Fiscal Risk Reporting

Day 4: Consolidation and Budget Reporting

- Control Assessment for Agencies and Enterprises — Defining the Reporting Entity Boundary
- Consolidation Procedures and Eliminations — Producing Whole-of-Entity Statements
- Associates and Joint Arrangements — Equity Method for Shared Public Ventures
- Budget Information in Financial Statements — Reconciling Budget Outturn With Accrual Results
- Segment and Related Party Disclosures — Transparency About Functions and Officials

Day 5: Practising the Draft IPSAS Financial Statements

- First-Time Adoption Reliefs and Transitional Exemptions — Sequencing the Conversion Project
- Opening Balance Sheet From Asset and Liability Registers — Applying Day 2 and Day 3 Methods
- Consolidated Statement Assembly for a Case Entity — Applying Day 4 Control Decisions
- Notes and Accounting Policy Disclosures Review — Testing Against the Conceptual Framework
- Draft IPSAS Financial Statements and Transition Plan — Completing the Entity Work Product

Applying IPSAS Accrual Accounting and Reporting After the Course

- Lead a gap review of the entity's asset register against IPSAS recognition and deemed cost rules, listing items that need valuation.
- Run a session with revenue and grant officers to classify current receipts as exchange or non-exchange and agree recording rules.

IPSAS Accrual Accounting and Reporting Questions FAQ

What is IPSAS accrual accounting and reporting, and why does it matter now?

IPSAS accrual accounting and reporting is the preparation of public sector accounts under international standards that record assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses when they arise. It matters now because citizens, lenders and oversight bodies expect a full view of public finances, not only cash flows.

Which roles gain most from IPSAS accrual accounting and reporting skills?

Public sector accountants, asset officers, revenue specialists, internal auditors and conversion team members gain most. You benefit if you prepare statements, maintain registers or test balances for a ministry, municipality, agency or public enterprise moving away from cash-based records.

How does IPSAS accrual accounting and reporting differ from IFRS or budgeting courses?

IPSAS accrual accounting and reporting addresses public entities, so it covers non-exchange revenue, service potential, heritage assets and budget comparison. A private sector IFRS course omits these, and a public budgeting course focuses on appropriations rather than balance sheets and consolidated accounts.

What do you bring back from IPSAS accrual accounting and reporting training?

You bring back draft IPSAS financial statements for a case entity and a phased transition plan you can adapt to your own organisation, together with worked approaches for opening balances, non-exchange revenue and consolidation of controlled entities.

IPSAS Accrual Accounting and Reporting: The Way Forward

The draft IPSAS financial statements and transition plan give a finance director a first decision point: which asset classes and liabilities to recognise in the opening balance sheet and which reliefs to use. Chief accountants, auditors and steering committees use it to sequence conversion. After the first reporting cycle, revisit the measurement choices for infrastructure and pension obligations.