

Accounting for Research Grants

Kala Kandiah, Technical Director Clark Anstis, Technical Principal Kathy Xu, Project Manager

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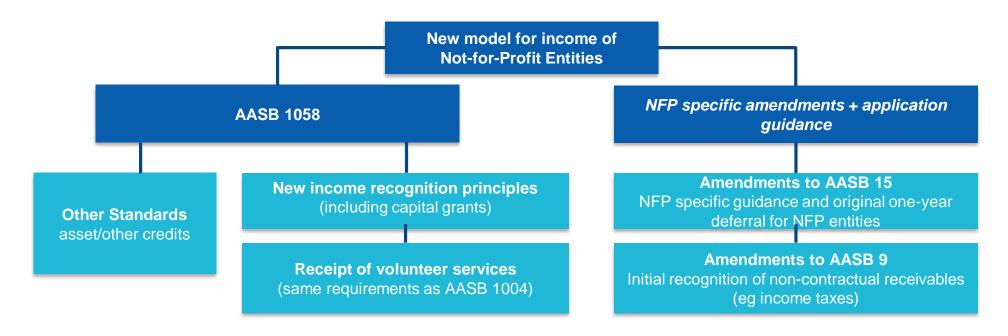
Agenda

- "New" NFP income model (2016)
- Stakeholder feedback re accounting for research grants
- "Capital grant" accounting not extended to research grants
- Deferral of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 in respect of research grants
- Some key considerations in applying the NFP income model



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Income of not-for-profit entities



Effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 – eg 2019 or 2019/20



Stakeholder Feedback

Accounting for Research Grants

 Specific concerns on interpretation of AASB 15 requirements, particularly transfer of benefits and revenue recognition

 NFP implementation guidance and Illustrative Examples have been interpreted variously in implementation efforts

 Accounting outcome said to have negative impact on future funding, research and innovation in Australia

• Consider deferring the standards or extending capital grant accounting to research grants





Why did the Board decide not to extend "capital grant" accounting to research grants?

- Capital grant accounting specified in AASB 1058 to recognise the underlying recognisable nonfinancial asset and income as the asset is constructed
- capital grants transfer a tangible non-financial asset but research grants involve intangibles
- Extending the capital grant accounting to research grants would "create ambiguity in the distinction between a service and a good" and "create confusion as to whether this Standard would allow certain intangible assets to be recognised, where their recognition is otherwise prohibited" (AASB 1058 para BC104).

Deferral of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 in respect of research grants

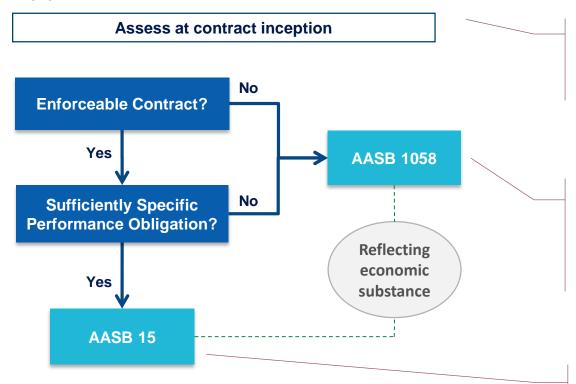
- Deferral for all NFP entities
- Deferral only for research grants
- Optional deferral for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 but before 1 July 2019
- AASB 15 and AASB 1058 still apply for other contracts within scope

- It is NOT a complete deferral for NFP entity with research grants due to:
 - the interaction of AASB 15 with other Standards particularly AASB 16; and
 - no concerns raised regarding other parts of the Standard or other applications of the Standard



Accounting for Research Grants

Applicable standard – AASB 15 / AASB 1058



Each contract needs to be assessed

If there is no promised transfer of goods or services to the customer, the contract is accounted for in accordance with AASB 1058

Only when there is a promised transfer of goods or services to the customer, the contract is within scope of AASB 15



Enforceable Agreements

Customer Contract

Acceptance of the terms

Enforceable Contract

Rights & Obligations

Consequence of non-performance

See Appendix F added to AASB 15 – paragraphs F10 – F18

Enforceable Contract

Key Practical Considerations		
Contract	Contract (or other policies that forms part of the contract)	
Rights and obligations	 Essential terms to hold both parties accountable (eg obligation to perform, payment terms, rights to payment etc) Rights and obligations can be explicitly required (eg by contract clause or direct reference to the relevant police) or implied (eg by past practices that create valid expectation) 	
Acceptance of the term	 Contract signed by both parties; or Both parties rely on the contract and start performance 	
Consequence of failure to perform	 Refund obligation or other significant penalty Termination 	

Sufficiently Specific Performance Obligations



See Appendix F added to AASB 15 – paragraphs F20 – F27



Sufficiently Specific Performance Obligations

Transfer of goods and services

Key Practical Considerations		
Benefit	 Benefit of research activities takes various forms, eg intellectual property (IP); licence of IP; or research findings (eg journal publications, publication of research data); 	
Transfer of benefit	 Benefit can be transferred to the grantor or to 3rd parties. Transfer can take form of: Physical transfer of IP; Licence of IP; Contemporaneous publication of research findings; Periodical publication of research findings; or Making available the (de-identified) research data. Performing research activities without transferring benefit is not a performance obligation; Making available a report which does not contain research findings does not transfer goods/services to the customer; 	

Sufficiently Specific Performance Obligations

Sufficiently Specific

Key Practical Considerations		
Sufficiently specific	 A sufficiently specific PO exists if the agreement (or entity's policy that is part of the agreement*) specifies: nature or type of goods/services (eg publication of research findings) cost or value of the goods/services (eg \$ xxx million of funding) quantity of goods/services (eg periodic/contemporaneous publication of or making available research findings) period over which the goods/services must be transferred to the customer (eg 3-year term) For a policy to be considered as part of the agreement, it is essential to demonstrate that at the contract inception both parties are aware that this policy is part of the agreement. 	
Not sufficiently specific	 Broad strategies (eg building research capability, infrastructure and innovative actions) generally do not meet "sufficiently specific" PO because of the lack of specificity; Acquittal process often include details that can help to determine the nature, type and quantity of goods or services. However, for a performance obligation to exist, there must be a transfer of goods or services. As a result, provision to the donor of a progress report that does not include research findings is not a sufficiently specific performance obligation. 	

Examples

AASB 15 or AASB 1058?

Example fact patterns:

- 3-year enforceable research grant
- IP not transferred or licensed to the donor
- Transfer of research findings?

Revised Example 4A

 contemporaneous publication of research data as research is carried out

AASB 15

Revised Example 4B

 publication of research data at the end of the research

AASB 15

New Example 4D

- research data made available to donor/ third parties at least annually
- alternative use

AASB 15

Staff FAQs Scenarios 1A&B

 the grant does not specify whether and when the researcher will publish any research findings

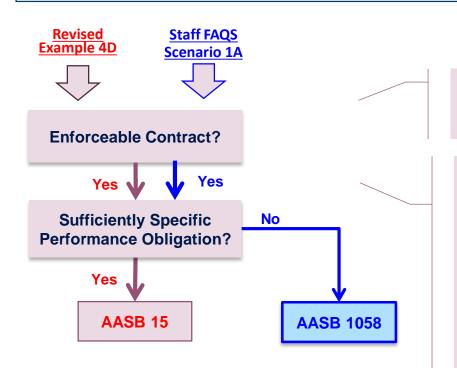
AASB 1058

- Donor/third party right to access data at any time = contemporaneous publication
- Evidence of access is not required
- Existing contract are access rights included in the agreement (explicit or implied)? If not, consider seeking confirmation from the donor or modifying the contract
- New contract consider access rights
- Unilateral donor termination clause consider whether substantive in determining the accounting



Examples

Assess at contract inception



Revised Example 4D

Enforceable contract because the grant is refundable if the research is not undertaken

Promises to make available deidentified research findings sufficiently specific because the policies explicitly referred to in the contract specify the nature of the material (de-identified research findings including data) to be made available and a timeframe for that to occur (ie at least annually)

Staff FAQs Scenario 1A

Enforceable contract because the grant is refundable if the research is not undertaken

- Licence of "research material" does not transfer goods/services as the "research material" does not include the underlying research data, findings or publication created from the data
- Although the university has a practice of publishing research findings, there is no evidence that the donor and other parties are aware of the practice and there is lack of specificity about whether and when such research findings would be published

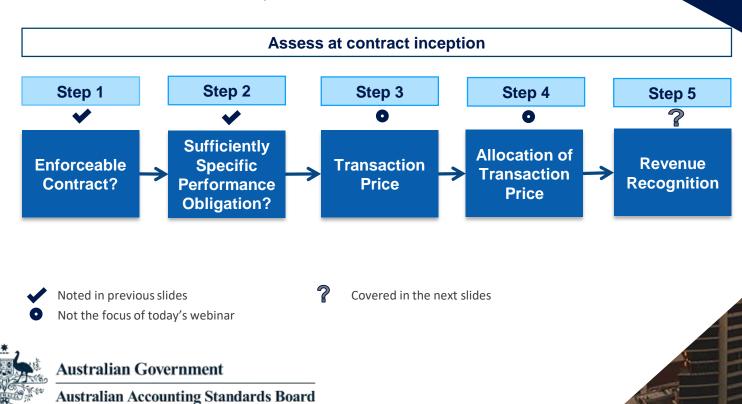


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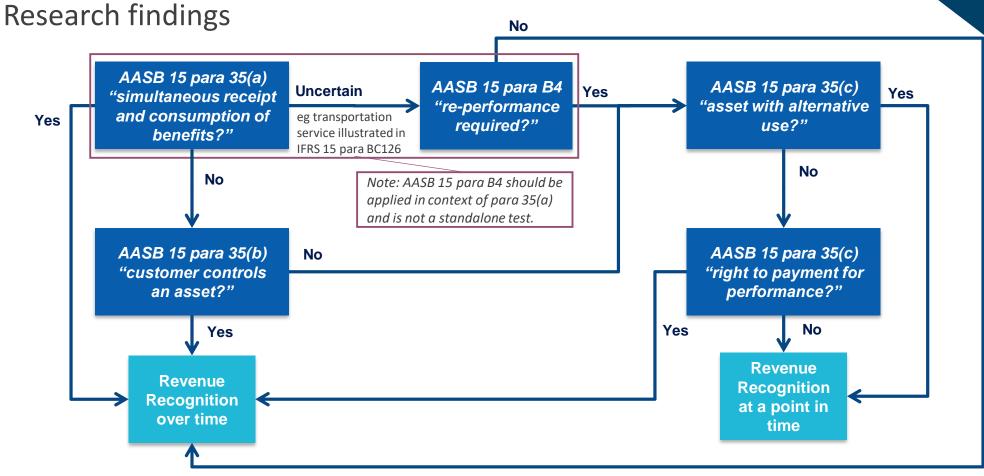
AASB 15

AASB 15 Five-Step Model



15

AASB 15 – Revenue Recognition





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Examples

AASB 15 Revenue Recognition

Example fact patterns:

- 3-year enforceable research grant
- IP not transferred or licensed to the donor
- Transfer of research findings?

Revised Example 4A

contemporaneous publication of research data as research is carried out

Para 35(a) met => Revenue over time

Revised Example 4B

publication of research data at the end of the research

- no alternative use
- right to payment for research performed

Para 35(c) met => Revenue over time

Example 4C

- publication of research data at the end of the research
- alternative use
- right to payment for research performed

Para 35 not met => Revenue at a point in time New Example 4D

research data made available to donor/third parties at least annually

alternative use

Para 35 not met =>

Revenue at points in time





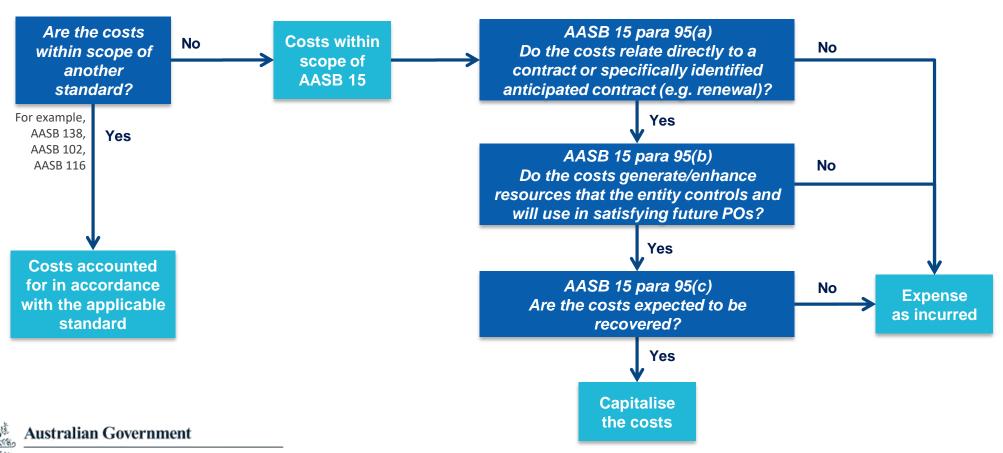
AASB 15 – Revenue Recognition

New Example 4D AASB 15 para 35(a) AASB 15 para B4 AASB 15 para 35(c) Yes "simultaneous receipt "asset with alternative "re-performance and consumption of Yes required?" use?" Yes because the benefits?" institute has no No because as research is conducted, contractual or No No knowledge is accessible exclusively by the practical entity until it is shared, hence not immediately limitation on its consumed by the customer. use of the research, AASB 15 para 35(b) AASB 15 para 35(c) No including having "customer controls "right to payment for the ability to sell performance?" an asset?" the research to On the same basis as above, para 35(b) is not another party. met because customer does not control the Yes Yes asset accumulated as research is performed. Revenue Revenue Recognition Recognition at a point in over time time



AASB 15 – Contract Costs

Costs incurred to fulfil a customer contract



19

AASB 1058

Debit

Asset (cash or receivable)

- Recognise a financial asset (cash or receivable) in accordance with AASB 9 when the entity has unconditional enforceable right to receive cash under the arrangement either upon signing the contract (if conditions are met) or over time as the research is undertaken or expenditure incurred.
- Income recognised upon signing the contract if:
 - The contract cannot be terminated for convenience by the donor; or
 - No conditions outside the control of the entity are required to be met to receive payment

Credit



AASB 15 Contract liability or Revenue

AASB 9
Financial Liability

AASB 137
Provision

AASB 1058 Income

Residual

0

AASB 16 Lease

0

AASB 1004 Owner's Contribution A refund liability is not recognised unless the entity breaches a condition or a breach is expected, eg the entity has discretion whether to spend funds received in advance of a specified period.

Refund
obligation does
not by itself
give rise to a
provision under
AASB 137
because the
entity can avoid
a repayment by
spending the
grant in
accordance
with the
agreement.

Recognise the residual amount as income (or expense) immediately.

C C

Covered in previous slides

Not the focus of this webinar



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Examples

AASB 1058

Example fact patterns:

- 3-year enforceable research grant
- IP not transferred or licensed to the donor
- The grant does not specify whether and when the researcher will publish any research findings

Staff FAQs Scenario 1A

 Cash grant received upfront

Recognise cash, liabilities (if applicable) and the residual as income upon receipt

Staff FAQs Scenario 1B

- Grant payable per payment schedule reflecting the agreed research milestones.

 Contract can be terminated by

 Contract cannot be terminated without
- Contract can be terminated by donor without cause; or
- · Conditions outside entity's control

Recognise cash/receivable,
liabilities (if applicable) and the
residual as income when grant
payments received or expenditure
incurred

- Contract cannot be terminated without cause by the donor; and
- No conditions outside the entity's control to receive payments

Recognise receivable, liabilities (if applicable) and the residual as income upon signing the contract



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- Outreach Events, including roundtables & forums
- Work Program & Project Summaries
- Work in Progress, such as Exposure Drafts & AASB Submissions
- Sign-up to our Weekly Update newsletter for all the latest developments!



Thank You.

Clark Anstis

03 9617 7616

canstis@aasb.gov.au

www.aasb.gov.au

Kathy Xu

03 9617 7631

kxu@aasb.gov.au









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