

WIPO: Sustaining IPSAS compliance, update on specific challenges, issues from audits.

Task Force on Accounting Standards

Rome 2-3 October 2017

Overview

- WIPO first implemented IPSAS in 2010.
- 2016 was the fifth year audited by the Auditor General of India (previously Swiss Federal Audit Office).
- Received an unqualified audit opinion for the 2016 financial statements.

Specific issues and challenges

- 1. IPSAS 39 implementation
- 2. New Investment Strategy
- 3. Internally developed software

1. IPSAS 39 implementation (1/3)

2016 audit recommandation on IPSAS 39

In view of the material impact on the financial statements of the ASHI unrecognized liability which is on increasing trend, a suitable policy on implementation of IPSAS 39 may be defined by WIPO and implemented early (covering period beginning on 1 January 2017).

	December 31, 2016	
ASHI	(in thousands of Swiss francs)	
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of year	216,075	
Interest cost	2,146	
Current service cost	12,920	
Contribution paid	-2,870	
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	92,616	
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	320,887	
Net actuarial gain/(loss) unrecognized	-166,540	
Liability recognized in the Statement of Financial Position	154,347	



2. IPSAS 39 implementation (2/3)

2016 restatement for IPSAS 39 adoption

	2016 (as previously stated)	Restatement for IPSAS 39 adoption	2016 (restated)		
Statement of Financial Position	(in thousands of Swiss francs)				
TOTAL ASSETS	1,027,229		1,027,229		
Employee benefits	188,430	166,541	- 354,971		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	715,946	166,541	882,487		
Accumulated Surpluses	270.889	6,769	- 277,658		
Special Projects Reserve	16,786	-	16,786		
Revaluation Reserve Surplus	17,266	-	17,266		
Actuarial gains/(losses) through Net Assets	-	(173,310)	(173,310)		
Working Capital Funds	6,342	-	6,342		
NET ASSETS	311,283	(166,541)	144,742		
Statement of Financial Performance					
TOTAL REVENUE	387,713	-	387,713		
Personnel expenditure	224,353	(4,922)	219,431		
TOTAL EXPENSES	355,713	(4,922)	350,791		
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	32,000	4,922	36,922		



2. IPSAS 39 implementation (3/3)

2017 scenarios

	Discount Rate			
	0.75%	0.25%	0.75%	1.25%
	(in thousands of Swiss francs)			
	IPSAS 25	IPSAS 39	IPSAS 39	IPSAS 39
Restated ASHI liability as at December 31 ,2016	154,347	320,887	320,887	320,887
Projected ASHI liability as at December 31, 2017	184,624	384,591	338,908	300,264
Direct charge to statement of financial performance	(30,277)	(18,021)	(18,021)	(18,021)
Direct impact on net assets - actuarial (losses)/gains	-	(45,683)	<u> </u>	38,644
2017 (increase)/decrease in liability	(30,277)	(63,704)	(18,021)	20,623
2017 (moreuse ji decereuse in nabinty	(00,211)	(55,164)	(10,021)	



2. New Investment Strategy (1/3)

- Three categories of Cash
- Operating cash: used to meet daily payment requirements
- Strategic cash: set aside to finance ASHI Liability
- Core cash: the remaining balance
- WIPO revised its Policy on Investments covering the 3 categories of Cash in 2015.
- Since September 2017, the three categories of cash have been invested following different strategies.



2. New Investment Strategy (2/3)

Operating cash – 157 MCHF

- 2/3 in bank accounts.
- 1/3 to be invested in bonds, commercial papers and term deposits held to maturity (less than 12 months) and managed internally.

Core Cash – 215 MCHF

Core Cash will be invested over a rolling 5 year period with no fixed maturity period to the investments in 5 Asset classes: US treasuries, US Investment Grade Credit, Swiss Real Estate, EM Bonds and senior loans.

2. New Investment Strategy (3/3)

Strategic Cash – 109 MCHF

Strategic Cash will be invested over a rolling 20 year period with no fixed maturity period to the investments in 6 Asset classes: US treasuries, US and EM equities, Swiss Real Estate, EM Bonds and senior loans.

For foreign currency investments of operating cash, and two asset classes of core and strategic cash, WIPO will use foreign exchange swaps.



3. Internally developed software

- IPSAS 31: has strict recognition criteria, and sets high hurdles for capitalization.
- Quarterly meetings with project managers to track the ongoing projects.
- Some projects capitalized over the last 5 years, however in other cases:
- Projects do not present new functionalities
- Work is integrated into WIPO's day-to-day activities
- Software developed for external users and free to use.



Questions

