



STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(IPSAS CASH)

ISSUED BY

**OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BAUCHI
STATE**

2019

List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

Abbreviation/Term	Description
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
COA	Chart of Account
FAAC	Federation Accounts Allocation Committee
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FRC	Financial Reporting Council
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GPFS	General Purpose Financial Statement
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
LFN	Law of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NCOA	National Chart of Account
GBE	Government Business Enterprises
FRCoN	Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria
OAG	Office of the Accountant General
PPE	Properties, Plants and Equipment

Introduction

In line with the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) in Nigeria, a Standardised Chart of Account (COA) alongside a set of General Purpose Financial Statements (GPFS) have been designed and introduced by FAAC for adoption by all tiers of Government in Nigeria.

The standardised COA and the GPFS is hereby adopted by BAUCHI State Government to comply with FAAC directive to harmonise public sector accounts reporting in Nigeria.

In order to ensure an effective and efficient utilisation of the COA and GPFS, the Accounting Policies have been developed as a set of guidelines to direct the Processes and Procedures relating to financial reporting in Bauchi State.

These policies shall form part of the universally agreed framework for financial reporting in Bauchi State.

IPSAS Cash Basis of Accounting

The IPSAS Cash Basis of Accounting recognizes transactions and events only when Cash (including Cash Equivalents) is received or paid by the MDAs. GPFS prepared under the IPSAS Cash Basis provide readers with information about the sources of Cash raised during the period, the purposes for which Cash was used and the Cash balances at the reporting date. The measurement focus in the GPFS balances are Cash and changes during the period. Therefore, Bank Reconciliation Statement shall form integral part of periodic Reports in State.

Notes to the GPFS provide additional information about liabilities, including payables and borrowings, and non-cash assets that include receivables, investments and property, plant and equipment.

This Accounting Policy addresses the following fundamental accounting issues:

1. Definition of Accounting Terminologies
2. Recognition of Accounting Items
3. Measurement of Accounting Items
4. Treatment of Accounting items

The Accounting Policy is subject to periodic reviews and updates as shall be deemed necessary by the Accountant-General of Bauchi State.

S/N	Accounting Policies:
1	<p>Accounting Terminologies / Definitions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Accounting policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices adopted by the Bauchi State Government in preparing and presenting Financial Statements. II. Cash: Cash comprises cash in hand, demand deposits in financial institutions and cash equivalents. III. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. IV. Cash basis means a basis of accounting that recognizes transactions and other events only when cash is received or paid. V. Cash flows are inflows and outflows of cash. Cash flows exclude movements between items that constitute cash as these components are part of the cash management of the government rather than increases or decreases in the cash position controlled by government. VI. Cash receipts are cash inflows. VII. Cash payments are cash outflows. VIII. Cash Controlled by Bauchi State Government: Cash is deemed to be controlled by Bauchi State Government when the government can freely use the available cash for the achievement of its objectives or enjoy benefit from the cash, and can also exclude or regulate the access of others to that benefit. Cash collected by, or appropriated or granted to the government which the government can freely use to fund its operating objectives, such as acquiring of capital assets or repaying its debt is controlled by the government. IX. Government Business Enterprise means a department or agency that has all the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Is an entity with the power to contract in its own name; ➤ Has been assigned the financial and operational authority to carry on a Business; ➤ Sells goods and services, in the normal course of its business, to other MDAs and the general public at a profit or full cost recovery; ➤ Is not reliant on continuing government funding or subvention to remain a going concern (other than purchases of outputs at arm's length); and ➤ Is controlled by a public sector management or the government. X. Notes to the GPFS shall include narrative descriptions or more detailed schedules or analyses of amounts shown on the face of the GPFS, as well as additional information
2	<p>General Purpose Financial Statements (GPFS)</p> <p>The GPFS comprise of Statement of Cash Receipts and Payments and other statements that disclose additional information about the Cash Receipts, Payments and Balances controlled by State Government, and Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements. In State, the GPFS Accounting Policy include the following:</p>

S/N	Accounting Policies:
	<p>I. Statement 1- Cash Flow Statements: Statement of Cash Receipts and Payments which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ recognizes all Cash Receipts, Cash Payments and Cash Balances controlled by the State government; and ▪ separately identifies payments made by third parties on behalf of the State government. <p>II. Statement 2- Statement of Assets and Liabilities: Statement of Financial Position (also known as Balance Sheet);</p> <p>III. Statement 3- Statement of Consolidated Revenue Fund: Statement Recurrent Financial Performance (also known as Profit & Loss Account);</p> <p>IV. Statement 4- Statement of Capital Development Fund: Statement of Capital Financial Performance (also known as Capital Expenditure);</p> <p>V. Notes to the Accounts: Additional disclosures to explain the GPFS; and</p> <p>VI. Accounting Policies and Explanatory Notes.</p>

a) Basis of Accounting of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements are prepared and presented in accordance with the provisions of the International Public Sector Accounting (IPSAS) Cash Basis of Accounting and under the historical cost convention. Expenditures incurred but not paid for, as well as Revenues due but not received are not adjusted for in the Financial Statements. The Cash basis recognizes transactions and events only when cash and cash equivalents is received or paid by the entity.

b) Compliance with Relevant Statutes

The Financial Statements presented comply with the provisions of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 as amended, the Finance (Control and Management Act 1958 now CAP F26 LFN 2004, the State Financial Regulations (2010) and in agreement with the Standardized Reporting format approved by the Government of Federal Republic of Nigeria and other relevant Rules and Regulations.

c) Accounting Period

The Financial Statements are for the period 1st January to 31st December, 2019 and corresponding period of 2018.

d) Reporting Currency.

The Financial Statements are prepared in Nigerian Naira (₦).

e) MDA for Consolidation.

The Consolidation of the State Financial Statements are based on the Cash transactions of all reporting Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Government. Funding to parastatals and Agencies from the State Budget is consolidated in the Cash Flow as Subvention to Parastatals. The financial activities of Government Business Enterprises (GBE's) are not consolidated.

f) Comparative Information of previous year.

The Financial Statements and accompanying Notes discloses all numerical information relating to the preceding year.

g) Budget Figures

The Budget figures in the Financial year are the entire initial and Revised Budget as approved in accordance with the Appropriation Act of the Bauchi State House of Assembly.

h) External Assistance: Aid & Grants

Receipts from External Assistance not to be repaid are recorded as cash is received and expenditures incurred from External Assistance are reported differently in the financial statements

i) Loans Granted

Payments made to Local Government during the year are classified as Investments and repayments of such Loans reduces the amount of the Investments.

j) Public Debts

Public Debts consists of Loans received from Multi-lateral and Bi-lateral Organizations while, Internal Loans include transactions of Nigeria Treasury Bills, Bonds etc. The balances on these accounts are reflected in the financial Statements and are subject to reconciliation with the National Debt Management Agency.

k) Transactions in Foreign Currencies.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Naira at the rate of Exchange ruling at the time of transactions. However, assets denominated in foreign currencies are translated into naira at the exchange rate ruling at the year end.

l) Assets and Liabilities

These are stated at their net value

m) Advances and Imprest Accounts

It is the policy of the State Government that all advances granted shall be retired before the end of the financial year. However, where advance is given out close to the financial year end or an advance already given could not be accounted for, such an advance (or balance outstanding) is treated as cash equivalent in the cash flow Statements since there is no proof that such funds have been utilized.

n) Cash and Cash Equivalent

These include cash at hand, cash at Bank and Cash equivalents at the end of the financial year.