

Exposure Draft 86
January 2024
Comments due: May 31, 2024

IPSAS®

*Proposed International Public Sector Accounting
Standard®*

*Exploration for and Evaluation
of Mineral Resources*

IPSASB

International Public
Sector Accounting
Standards Board®

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The objective of the IPSASB is to serve the public interest by setting high-quality public sector accounting standards and by facilitating the adoption and implementation of these, thereby enhancing the quality and consistency of practice throughout the world and strengthening the transparency and accountability of public sector finances.

In meeting this objective the IPSASB sets IPSAS™ and Recommended Practice Guidelines (RPGs) for use by public sector entities, including national, regional, and local governments, and related governmental agencies.

IPSAS relate to the general purpose financial statements (financial statements) and are authoritative. RPGs are pronouncements that provide guidance on good practice in preparing general purpose financial reports (GPFRs) that are not financial statements. Unlike IPSAS RPGs do not establish requirements. Currently all pronouncements relating to GPFRs that are not financial statements are RPGs. RPGs do not provide guidance on the level of assurance (if any) to which information should be subjected.

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REQUEST FOR COMMENTS

This Exposure Draft (ED) 86, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, was developed and approved by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board® (IPSASB®).

The proposals in this Exposure Draft may be modified in light of comments received before being issued in final form. **Comments are requested by May 31, 2024.**

Respondents are asked to submit their comments electronically through the IPSASB website, using the “[Submit a Comment](#)” link. Please submit comments in both a PDF and Word file. Also, please note that first-time users must register to use this feature. All comments will be considered a matter of public record and will ultimately be posted on the website. This publication may be downloaded from the IPSASB website: www.ipsasb.org. The approved text is published in the English language.

Objective of this Exposure Draft

The objective of this ED is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. This guidance aims to increase the consistency in accounting by public sector entities, involved in extractive activities, for their expenditure incurred during the exploration and evaluation phase of a mine. The ED is aligned with IFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board in December 2004.

Guide for respondents

The IPSASB welcomes comments on all matters discussed in this ED. Comments are most helpful if they indicate the specific paragraph or group of paragraphs to which they relate, contain a clear rationale, and, where applicable, provide a suggestion for alternative wording.

The Specific Matter for Comment requested for the ED is provided below.

Specific Matter for Comment 1:

The IPSASB decided to propose an IFRS 6-aligned Standard in ED 86 (see paragraphs BC2–BC7). Do you agree that amendments to IFRS 6, for the public sector, are limited to terminology and other IPSASB-specific formatting and consistency amendments (see paragraph BC8)?

If not, please explain your reasons, stating clearly what further amendments are necessary and why.

EXPOSURE DRAFT 86, EXPLORATION FOR AND EVALUATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES**CONTENTS**

	Paragraph
Objective	1–2
Scope	3–5
Definitions.....	6
Recognition of Exploration and Evaluation Assets	7–8
Exemption from IPSAS 3 paragraphs 14 and 15	8
Measurement of Exploration and Evaluation Assets	9–15
Measurement at Recognition.....	9
Elements of cost of exploration and evaluation assets	10–12
Measurement after Recognition	13
Changes in accounting policies	14–15
Presentation	16–18
Classification of exploration and evaluation assets.....	16–17
Reclassification of exploration and evaluation assets	18
Impairment	19–23
Recognition and Measurement.....	19–21
Specifying the level at which exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment	22–23
Disclosure.....	24–26
Effective Date and Transition	27–29
Effective Date	27–28
Transition	29
Appendix A: Amendments to Other IPSAS	
Basis for Conclusions	
Comparison with IFRS 6	
Comparison with GFS	

Objective

1. The objective of this [draft] Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.
2. In particular, the [draft] Standard requires:
 - (a) Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures.
 - (b) Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this [draft] Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26, *Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets*.
 - (c) Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.

Scope

3. An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply this [draft] Standard to exploration and evaluation expenditures that it incurs.
4. This [draft] Standard does not address other aspects of accounting by entities engaged in the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.
5. An entity shall not apply this [draft] Standard to expenditures incurred:
 - (a) Before the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources, such as expenditures incurred before the entity has obtained the legal rights to explore a specific area.
 - (b) After the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable.

Definitions

6. The following terms are used in this [draft] Standard with the meanings specified:

Exploration and evaluation assets means exploration and evaluation expenditures recognized as assets in accordance with the entity's accounting policy.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures means expenditures incurred by an entity in connection with the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable.

Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources means the search for mineral resources, including minerals, oil, natural gas, and similar non-regenerative resources after the entity has obtained legal rights to explore in a specific area, as well as the determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource.

Any other terms defined in other IPSAS are used in this Standard with the same meaning as in those Standards and are reproduced in the *Glossary of Defined Terms* published separately.

Recognition of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

7. **When developing its accounting policies, an entity recognizing exploration and evaluation assets shall apply paragraph 12 of IPSAS 3, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.**

Exemption from IPSAS 3 paragraphs 14 and 15

8. Paragraphs 14 and 15 of IPSAS 3 specify sources of authoritative requirements and guidance that management is required to consider in developing an accounting policy for an item if no IPSAS applies specifically to that item. Subject to paragraphs 10 and 11 below, this [draft] Standard exempts an entity from applying those paragraphs to its accounting policies for the recognition and measurement of exploration and evaluation assets.

Measurement of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Measurement at Recognition

9. **Exploration and evaluation assets shall be measured at cost.**

Elements of cost of exploration and evaluation assets

10. An entity shall determine an accounting policy specifying which expenditures are recognized as exploration and evaluation assets and apply the policy consistently. In making this determination, an entity considers the degree to which the expenditure can be associated with finding specific mineral resources. The following are examples of expenditures that might be included in the initial measurement of exploration and evaluation assets (the list is not exhaustive):
 - (a) Acquisition of rights to explore;
 - (b) Topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies;
 - (c) Exploratory drilling;
 - (d) Trenching;
 - (e) Sampling; and
 - (f) Activities in relation to evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource.
11. Expenditures related to the development of mineral resources shall not be recognized as exploration and evaluation assets. *The Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities* and IPSAS 31, *Intangible Assets* provide guidance on the recognition of assets arising from development.
12. In accordance with IPSAS 19, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* an entity recognizes any obligations for removal and restoration that are incurred during a particular period as a consequence of having undertaken the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.

Measurement after Recognition

13. After recognition, an entity shall apply either the historical cost model or the current value model to the exploration and evaluation assets. If the current value model is applied (either the model in

IPSAS 45, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, or the model in IPSAS 31) it shall be consistent with the classification of the assets (see paragraph 16).

Changes in accounting policies

14. **An entity may change its accounting policies for exploration and evaluation expenditures if the change makes the financial statements more relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and no less reliable, or more reliable and no less relevant to those needs. An entity shall judge relevance and reliability using the criteria in IPSAS 3.**
15. To justify changing its accounting policies for exploration and evaluation expenditures, an entity shall demonstrate that the change brings its financial statements closer to meeting the criteria in IPSAS 3, but the change need not achieve full compliance with those criteria.

Presentation

Classification of exploration and evaluation assets

16. An entity shall classify exploration and evaluation assets as tangible or intangible according to the nature of the assets acquired and apply the classification consistently.
17. Some exploration and evaluation assets are treated as intangible (e.g., drilling rights), whereas others are tangible (e.g., vehicles and drilling rigs). To the extent that a tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible asset, the amount reflecting that consumption is part of the cost of the intangible asset. However, using a tangible asset to develop an intangible asset does not change a tangible asset into an intangible asset.

Reclassification of exploration and evaluation assets

18. An exploration and evaluation asset shall no longer be classified as such when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. Exploration and evaluation assets shall be assessed for impairment, and any impairment loss recognized, before reclassification.

Impairment

Recognition and Measurement

19. **Exploration and evaluation assets shall be assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an entity shall measure, present and disclose any resulting impairment loss in accordance with IPSAS 26, except as provided by paragraph 22 below.**
20. For the purposes of exploration and evaluation assets only, paragraph 21 of this [draft] Standard shall be applied rather than paragraphs 25–29 of IPSAS 26 when identifying an exploration and evaluation asset that may be impaired. Paragraph 21 uses the term ‘assets’ but applies equally to separate exploration and evaluation assets or a cash-generating unit, in the case of cash-generating assets per IPSAS 26.

21. One or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that an entity should test exploration and evaluation assets for impairment (the list is not exhaustive):
- (a) The period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed.
 - (b) Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
 - (c) Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
 - (d) Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

In any such case, or similar cases, the entity shall perform an impairment test in accordance with IPSAS 26. Any impairment loss is recognized as an expense in accordance with IPSAS 26.

Specifying the level at which exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment

22. An entity shall determine an accounting policy for allocating exploration and evaluation assets to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units for the purpose of assessing such assets for impairment. Each cash-generating unit or group of units to which an exploration and evaluation asset is allocated shall not be larger than a segment determined in accordance with IPSAS 18, *Segment Reporting*.
23. The level identified by the entity for the purposes of testing exploration and evaluation assets for impairment may comprise one or more cash-generating units.

Disclosure

24. **An entity shall disclose information that identifies and explains the amounts recognized in its financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.**
25. To comply with paragraph 24, an entity shall disclose:
- (a) Its accounting policies for exploration and evaluation expenditures including the recognition of exploration and evaluation assets.
 - (b) The amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expense, and operating and investing cash flows arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.
26. An entity shall treat exploration and evaluation assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosures required by either IPSAS 45 or IPSAS 31 consistent with how the assets are classified.

Effective Date and Transition

Effective Date

27. **An entity shall apply this [draft] Standard for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after [MM DD, YYYY] Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies this [draft] Standard for a period beginning before [MM DD, YYYY], it shall disclose that fact.**

28. When an entity adopts the accrual basis IPSAS of accounting, as defined in IPSAS 33, *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards* (IPSASs), for financial reporting purposes subsequent to this effective date, this [draft] Standard applies to the entity's annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after the date of adoption of IPSAS.

Transition

29. If it is impracticable to apply a particular requirement of paragraph 19 to comparative information that relates to annual periods beginning before [MM DD, YYYY], an entity shall disclose that fact. IPSAS 3 explains the term 'impracticable'.

Appendix A: Amendments to Other IPSAS

Amendments to IPSAS 33, *First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs)*

Paragraphs 62F, 62G, and 154P are added. New text is underlined, and deleted text is struck through.

...

Exemptions that Affect Fair Presentation and Compliance with Accrual Basis IPSASs during the Period of Transition

...

[draft] IPSAS [X], *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*

62F. Where a first-time adopter takes advantage of the exemption in paragraph 36 which allows a three-year transitional relief period to not recognize assets, it is not required to apply the requirements related to exploration and evaluation assets until the exemption that provided the relief has expired, and/or when the relevant assets are recognized in accordance with the applicable IPSAS (whichever is earlier).

62G. This IPSAS allows a first-time adopter a period of up to three years from the date of adoption of IPSAS to recognize assets in accordance with IPSAS 45. During this period, a first-time adopter may need to consider the recognition requirements of this IPSAS at the same time as considering the recognition of exploration and evaluation assets in this IPSAS. Where a first-time adopter takes advantage of the exemption in accordance with IPSAS 45, it is not required to recognize exploration and evaluation assets until the exemptions that provided relief have expired, and/or when the relevant assets are recognized in accordance with the applicable IPSAS (whichever is earlier).

...

Effective Date

...

154P. Paragraphs 62F and 62G were added by [draft] IPSAS [X], *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, issued in [MM DD, YYYY]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after [MM DD, YYYY]. Earlier application is encouraged. If an entity applies the amendment for a period beginning before [MM DD, YYYY], it shall disclose that fact.

...

Amendments to IPSAS 45, Property, Plant, and Equipment

Paragraph 3 is amended, and paragraph 87B is added. New text is underlined, and deleted text is struck through.

3. This Standard does not apply to:

...

- (d) The recognition and measurement of exploration and evaluation assets (see [draft] IPSAS [X], Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources – the relevant international or national accounting standard dealing with measurement of exploration and evaluation assets).

...

Effective Date

...

87B. Paragraph 3 was amended by [draft] IPSAS [X], *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, issued on [MM DD, YYYY]. An entity shall apply this amendment for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after [MM DD, YYYY]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for a period beginning before [MM DD, YYYY], it shall disclose that fact.

...

Basis for Conclusions

This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86).

Objective (see paragraphs 1 and 2)

BC1. This Basis of Conclusions summarizes the IPSASB's considerations in reaching the conclusions on [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86), *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*. This [draft] Standard is based on IFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* published by the IASB on December 31, 2004, including amendments up to March 2018. This Basis for Conclusions outlines only those areas where [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86) departs from the requirements of IFRS 6.

Background

BC2. IFRS 6 was issued by the IASB in December 2004. It allows a policy choice when accounting for expenditure during the exploration phase of a mine. IFRS 6 also prescribes the financial reporting if the entity chooses an accounting policy that recognizes and measures the exploration and evaluation expenditure as an asset. Prior to the issuance of this [draft] Standard there were no equivalent requirements in IPSAS for the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.

BC3. The IPSASB published the Consultation Paper, *Natural Resources*, in May 2022, which proposed the development of guidance aligned with IFRS 6. Respondents to the Consultation Paper agreed with the IPSASB's proposal and the IPSASB decided that a separate [draft] Standard aligned with IFRS 6 should be developed.

Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources in the Public Sector

BC4. An entity will typically need to conduct exploration and evaluation activities to determine if a site should be developed. Before this [draft] Standard, there was no specific guidance on exploration and evaluation activities in IPSAS.

BC5. The IPSASB determined that guidance on exploration and evaluation costs should be based on IFRS 6. In reaching this conclusion, the IPSASB determined that a number of resource-rich jurisdictions had entered into production sharing or co-production agreements with private companies, rather than the traditional mining licensing or royalty agreements. The IPSASB found that from the public sector entity's perspective, such agreements may fall within the scope of IPSAS 37, *Joint Arrangements*, and it is possible for the resulting joint operation or joint venture to incur exploration and evaluation costs.

BC6. The IPSASB noted that an entity may explore for mineral resources due to other rights, e.g., sovereign rights, without needing a license (a legal right). The IPSASB determined that, in such instances, the exploration and evaluation expenditures are within the scope of this [draft] Standard.

BC7. Respondents to the IPSASB's Consultation Paper, *Natural Resources* generally agreed with the IPSASB's approach to develop the [draft] Standard aligned with IFRS 6.

BC8. The IPSASB did not identify any public sector specific reasons to depart from principles in IFRS 6 in the development of this [draft] Standard, except for terminology and other IPSASB-specific formatting and consistency amendments. The IPSASB decided to retain the terminology of

economic benefits used in IFRS 6 as it considered that this would be a relevant concept to public sector entities who use the [draft] Standard.

Comparison with the Conceptual Framework

- BC9. The IPSASB noted that where an entity chooses an accounting policy that recognizes and measures the exploration and evaluation expenditure as assets, that policy may not be consistent with the definition of an asset in the Conceptual Framework. Recent outreach by the IASB noted that private sector constituents generally agreed that IFRS 6 resulted in information that was useful to both preparers and users of IFRS financial statements. The IPSASB noted that guidance which is aligned with IFRS 6 should also result in useful information for preparers and users in the public sector and concluded that the exemption from applying paragraphs 14 and 15 of IPSAS 3, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, provided for in paragraph 8 of the [draft] Standard is acceptable.
- BC10. The IPSASB also noted that the IASB concluded its project on Extractive Activities in September 2023, and no further changes to the accounting and disclosure requirements in IFRS 6 are expected, which supports the conclusion on the usefulness of information per BC8.

Comparison with IFRS 6

[draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86), *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* is drawn from IFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, including amendments up to March 2018.

The main differences between [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86) and IFRS 6 are as follows:

- [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86) uses different terminology from IFRS 6. For example, [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86) uses the terms: “historical cost model”, “current value model”, and “impairment of cash-generating assets”, while IFRS 6 uses the terms “cost model”, “revaluation model”, and “impairment of assets”.

Comparison with GFS

In developing [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86), *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, the IPSASB considered Government Finance Statistics (GFS) reporting guidelines.

Key similarities and differences with GFS are as follows:

- When an entity elects to capitalize exploration and evaluation expenditure, both [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86) and GFS require an entity to account for the expenditure as exploration and evaluation assets.
- [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86) requires the classification of exploration and evaluation assets as either tangible or intangible assets. GFS requires their classification as a type of intellectual property products.
- On initial recognition, the elements of cost in [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86) do not include a return to fixed capital used in the exploration and evaluation activity, while GFS does include a return to fixed capital.
- On subsequent measurement, [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86) allows the historical cost or current value model. In GFS, assets should be measured at market values, so the same valuation can result if the market approach is used as the measurement technique.
- On subsequent measurement, [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86) requires exploration and evaluation assets to be assessed for impairment and impaired when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. In GFS, consumption of the asset is the decline in the current value of the asset.
- [draft] IPSAS [X] (ED 86) includes disclosure requirements that are not present in GFS.

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Exposure Draft (ED) 86 and ED 87 – *Exploration, Evaluation and Extraction of Mineral Resources*

This summary provides an overview of ED 86, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, and ED 87, *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine (Amendments to IPSAS 12)*

Project Objective:

The objective of this package of EDs is to propose guidance:

- For the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. This includes the measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements for exploration and evaluation assets recognized; and
- To account for the benefits that may arise from the waste removal activity of a surface mine. This waste removal activity is known as ‘stripping’.

Project Stage:

The International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board® (IPSASB®) issued ED 86 and ED 87 in January 2024.

The IPSASB seeks feedback on ED 86 and ED 87 to guide it in developing a final International Public Sector Accounting Standard® (IPSAS®) on the accounting for exploration and evaluation expenditure.

Comment Deadline

ED 86 and ED 87 is open for public comment through May 31, 2024.

How To Respond:

Respondents are asked to submit their comments electronically through the IPSASB website, using the following links:

- [Submit a Comment on ED 86](#); and
- [Submit a Comment on ED 87](#).

Please submit comments in both a PDF and Word file. All comments will be considered a matter of public record and will ultimately be posted on the website.

Project Overview

ED 86 and ED 87 fill a gap that exists in the suite of IPSAS as it relates to the exploration, evaluation and extraction of mineral resources.

Why the IPSASB Undertook this Project

In response to its May 2022 Natural Resources Consultation Paper, stakeholders identified a gap in the IPSASB’s literature where no accounting guidance exists when accounting for the exploration, evaluation and extraction of mineral resources.

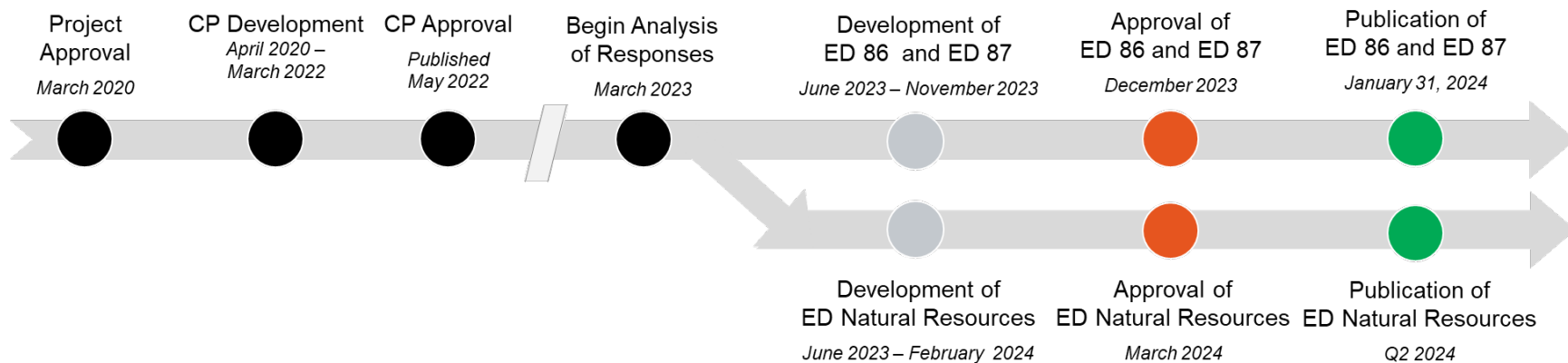
This lack of guidance was especially problematic in situations where a public sector entity operated a mining asset with a private sector entity, because this could result in diverse accounting practice between the entities.

Natural Resources Project

ED 86 and ED 87 are part of the broader Natural Resources project. To support stakeholders in responding, ED 86 and ED 87 are released as a package to focus responses on the issues related to the exploration, evaluation and extraction of mineral resources.

The development of a Natural Resources ED continues throughout 2024, which will focus on the recognition, measurement and disclosure of Natural Resources.

The project timeline is shown in the diagram below.



ED 86, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*

ED 86 proposes guidance on accounting for exploration and evaluation expenditures, including the recognition of exploration and evaluation assets.

Key Proposals

ED 86 proposes guidance related to the costs incurred for exploration for, and evaluation of, mineral resources (for example, minerals, oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources), as well as the costs of determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resources.

The proposals:

- Permits an entity to develop an accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets without specifically considering the requirements of paragraphs IPSAS 3, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*;
- Requires entities recognizing exploration and evaluation assets to perform an impairment test on those assets when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the assets may exceed their recoverable amount; and
- Varies the recognition of impairment from that in IPSAS 26, *Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets*, but measures the impairment in accordance with that Standard once the impairment is identified.

Alignment

To enable consistent accounting for similar transactions between the public and private sector, ED 86 proposes aligning requirements with IFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*.

The IPSASB decided to retain the terminology of 'economic benefits' used in IFRS 6 as it considered that this would be a relevant concept to public sector entities who use the Standard.

The IPSASB did not identify any public sector specific reasons to depart from the requirements of IFRS 6. As such, departures from IFRS 6 are limited to terminology, and other IPSASB-specific formatting and consistency amendments.

ED 87, *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine (Amendments to IPSAS 12)*

ED 87 proposes guidance on accounting for waste removal costs that are incurred in surface mining activity during the production phase of the mine.

Key Proposals

ED 87 proposes accounting guidance for the costs associated with waste removal activity ('stripping') to gain access to mineral ore deposits. Some stripping activity produces saleable inventory while also improving access to further quantities of mineral ore.

ED 87 proposes the costs of stripping activity should be accounted for by applying the principles of IPSAS 12, *Inventories*, to the extent that the stripping activity results in inventory.

If specified criteria are met, when the cost of stripping activity improves access to ore, ED 87 proposes the costs should be recognized as a non-current 'stripping activity asset'; otherwise, the costs are recognized as an expense.

Alignment

To enable consistent accounting for similar transactions between the public and private sector, ED 87 proposes aligning requirements with IFRIC 20, *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*.

The IPSASB did not identify and public sector specific reasons to depart from the requirements of IFRS 6. As such, departures from the IFRS 6 are limited to terminology, and other IPSASB-specific formatting and consistency amendments.

The IPSASB proposes to include the guidance as an Appendix to IPSAS 12.

Next Steps

The deadline for comments is May 31, 2024.

The IPSASB members are available to discuss the proposals during the comment period.



How Can I Comment on the Proposals?

The ED requests comments on Specific Matters for Comment (SMCs) on which the IPSASB is seeking views.

The IPSASB welcomes comments on any other matters within the scope of the project that respondents think the IPSASB should consider in forming its views.

Respondents are asked to submit their comments electronically through the IPSASB website, using the following links:

- [Submit a Comment on ED 86](#); and
- [Submit a Comment on ED 87](#).

Please submit comments in both a PDF and a Word file.

All Comments will be considered a matter of public record and will be posted on the IPSASB website.

The IPSASB will carefully consider all feedback and discuss responses at its public meetings after the comment period has ended.

Stay Informed

The IPSASB's website will indicate the meetings at which feedback on the ED will be discussed. The dates and the locations of the 2024 meetings are available at:

<https://www.ipsasb.org/meetings>

To stay up to date about the project, please visit:

<https://www.ipsasb.org/consultations-projects/natural-resources-ifs-6-and-ifric-20-alignment>