

**SIC-29**

## Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures

In December 2001 the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued SIC-29 *Disclosure—Service Concession Arrangements*, which had originally been developed by the Standing Interpretations Committee of the International Accounting Standards Committee.

In November 2006, when the IASB issued IFRIC 12 *Service Concession Arrangements*, SIC-29's title was changed to *Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures*.

Other Standards have made minor consequential amendments to SIC-29, including IFRS 16 *Leases* (issued January 2016) and *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards* (issued March 2018).

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SIC Interpretation 29 *Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures* (SIC-29) is set out in paragraphs 6–7. SIC-29 is accompanied by a Basis for Conclusions. The scope and authority of Interpretations are set out in the *Preface to IFRS Standards*.

FOR THE BASIS FOR CONCLUSIONS, SEE PART C OF THIS EDITION

## SIC Interpretation 29

### *Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures*

#### References

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- IFRS 16 *Leases*
- IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (as revised in 2007)
- IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (as revised in 2003)
- IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*
- IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* (as revised in 2004)
- IFRIC 12 *Service Concession Arrangements*

#### Issue

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- 1 An entity (the operator) may enter into an arrangement with another entity (the grantor) to provide services that give the public access to major economic and social facilities. The grantor may be a public or private sector entity, including a governmental body. Examples of service concession arrangements involve water treatment and supply facilities, motorways, car parks, tunnels, bridges, airports and telecommunication networks. Examples of arrangements that are not service concession arrangements include an entity outsourcing the operation of its internal services (eg employee cafeteria, building maintenance, and accounting or information technology functions).
- 2 A service concession arrangement generally involves the grantor conveying for the period of the concession to the operator:
  - (a) the right to provide services that give the public access to major economic and social facilities, and
  - (b) in some cases, the right to use specified tangible assets, intangible assets, or financial assets,
 in exchange for the operator:
  - (c) committing to provide the services according to certain terms and conditions during the concession period, and
  - (d) when applicable, committing to return at the end of the concession period the rights received at the beginning of the concession period and/or acquired during the concession period.
- 3 The common characteristic of all service concession arrangements is that the operator both receives a right and incurs an obligation to provide public services.
- 4 The issue is what information should be disclosed in the notes in the financial statements of an operator and a grantor.

- 5 Certain aspects and disclosures relating to some service concession arrangements are already addressed by existing International Financial Reporting Standards (eg IAS 16 applies to acquisitions of items of property, plant and equipment, IFRS 16 applies to leases of assets, and IAS 38 applies to acquisitions of intangible assets). However, a service concession arrangement may involve executory contracts that are not addressed in International Financial Reporting Standards, unless the contracts are onerous, in which case IAS 37 applies. Therefore, this Interpretation addresses additional disclosures of service concession arrangements.

## Consensus

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- 6 All aspects of a service concession arrangement shall be considered in determining the appropriate disclosures in the notes. An operator and a grantor shall disclose the following in each period:
- (a) a description of the arrangement;
  - (b) significant terms of the arrangement that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows (eg the period of the concession, re-pricing dates and the basis upon which re-pricing or re-negotiation is determined);
  - (c) the nature and extent (eg quantity, time period or amount as appropriate) of:
    - (i) rights to use specified assets;
    - (ii) obligations to provide or rights to expect provision of services;
    - (iii) obligations to acquire or build items of property, plant and equipment;
    - (iv) obligations to deliver or rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period;
    - (v) renewal and termination options; and
    - (vi) other rights and obligations (eg major overhauls);
  - (d) changes in the arrangement occurring during the period; and
  - (e) how the service arrangement has been classified.
- 6A An operator shall disclose the amount of revenue and profits or losses recognised in the period on exchanging construction services for a financial asset or an intangible asset.
- 7 The disclosures required in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Interpretation shall be provided individually for each service concession arrangement or in aggregate for each class of service concession arrangements. A class is a grouping of service concession arrangements involving services of a similar nature (eg toll collections, telecommunications and water treatment services).

## **Date of consensus**

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May 2001

## **Effective date**

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This Interpretation becomes effective on 31 December 2001.

An entity shall apply the amendment in paragraphs 6(e) and 6A for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008. If an entity applies IFRIC 12 for an earlier period, the amendment shall be applied for that earlier period.

IFRS 16, issued in January 2016, amended paragraph 5. An entity shall apply that amendment when it applies IFRS 16.

