VISAYAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2017

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
A. Header	
VISAYAS STATE UNIVERSITY Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2017	PPSAS 1
B. Body	
1. General Information/Agency Profile	
The consolidated financial statements of the Visayas State University were authorized for issue on February 13, 2018 as shown in the Statement of Management Responsibility for Financial Statements signed by Dr. Edgardo E. Tulin, the President of the Visayas State University. Visayas State University is an agricultural institution established on April 27, 2007 with the promulgation of R.A.9437	PPSAS 1.63(b) PPSAS 14.26 PPSAS 1.150 PPSAS ,
The mandate of Visayas State University is to provide higher professional instructions and training in science and technology, especially in the fields of agriculture, including allied sciences, and industry, implementation programs for advances studies, research, extension services and progressive leadership in all fields of agriculture and allied sciences.	
The Agency's registered office is located in the barangay of Pangasugan in the municipality of Baybay City, Leyte.	
2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements	
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with the Philippine Public Sector Accounting Standards (PPSAS) issued by the Commission on Audit per COA Resolution No. 2014-003 dated January 24, 2014. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost,. The Statement of Cash Flows is prepared using the direct method.	PPSAS 1.129 PPSAS 2 PPSAS 6
3.1 Basis of accounting	
The consolidated financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis in accordance with the Philippine Public Sector Accounting Standards (PPSAS)	PPSAS 1,
3.2 Consolidation	
Consolidated Entities/Controlled Entities	
Consolidated entities The consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of the reporting entity and all controlled entities. **T**he controlled entities are all those entities (including special purpose entities)	PPSAS 6

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over which the controlling entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies. The controlled entities are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the controlling entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The accounting policies of the controlled entities are consistent with the policies adopted by the controlling entity.

The controlled entities are Alang-alang Campus, Isabel Campus, Tolosa & Villaba Campuses.

All the entities are fully consolidated in the notes to the financial statements.

b. Interest in joint venture-No transaction made

The [Name of Entity] has an interest in a joint venture which is a jointly controlled entity, whereby the venturers have a binding arrangement that establish joint control over the economic activities of the entity. The [Name of Entity] recognizes its interest in the joint venture using the equity method. PPSAS 8

Under the equity method, investments in joint ventures are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in [Name of Entity]'s share of net assets of the joint venture. The consolidated statement of financial performance reflects the share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the joint venture, [Name of Entity] recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in net assets/equity. Surpluses and deficits resulting from transactions between [Name of Entity] and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

The use of the equity method is discontinued from the date on which [Name of Entity] ceases to have joint control over, or have significant influence in, a jointly controlled entity.

Investment in government business enterprises-No transaction made

[Name of Entity] consolidates business enterprises using the ___________ method. These business enterprises are [names of enterprises or cross reference to list elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements].

Under the ______ method of accounting, (state the policies]. Inter-agency transactions and balances are [not] eliminated, except for [state exemption].

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Trusts under administration	
Trusts administered by the Visayas State University are consolidated in the financial statements as they are controlled by the Visayas State University.	
3.3 Financial instruments-No transactions made	
3.3a Financial assets	
Initial recognition and measurement	
Financial assets within the scope of PPSAS 29-Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The [Name of Entity] determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.	PPSAS 29.10 PPSAS 30.31
Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the [Name of Entity] commits to purchase or sell the asset.	PPSAS 29.40
The [Name of Entity]'s financial assets include: cash and short-term deposits; trade and other receivables; loans and other receivables; quoted and unquoted financial instruments; and derivative financial instruments.	
Subsequent measurement	
The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.	
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through surplus and deficit. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.	PPSAS 29.10 PPSAS 29.47 PPSAS 29.64(a)
Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in surplus or deficit.	
Loans and receivables	
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized	PPSAS 29.10 PPSAS 29.48(a)

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.	PPSAS 29.65
Held-to-maturity	
Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the [Name of Entity] has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity.	PPSAS 29.10 PPSAS 29.48(b)
After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.	PPSAS 29.63(a)
Derecognition	
The [Name of Entity] derecognizes a financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a [Name of Entity] of similar financial assets when:	PPSAS 29.19 PPSAS 29.20-22
The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or is waived the [Name of Entity] has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either: (a) the [Name of Entity] has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the [Name of Entity] has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.	
Impairment of financial assets	
The Visayas State University assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.	PPSAS 29.67-68 PPSAS 30.AG5(f)
Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:	
The debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty	

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments	
The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization	
Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)	
Financial assets carried at amortized cost	
For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the [Name of Entity] first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the [Name of Entity] determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.	PPSAS 29.72-73
If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.	PPSAS 29.AG117 PPSAS 30.20 PPSAS 29.73 PPSAS 29.AG126 PPSAS 30.AG5(d)(i) and (ii)
The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in surplus or deficit. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or transferred to the [Name of Entity]. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in surplus or deficit.	
b. Financial liabilities	
Initial recognition and measurement	
Financial liabilities within the scope of PPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.	PPSAS 29.10
All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of	PPSAS 29.45

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs. The Visayas State University's financial liabilities include accounts payables, inter-agency and intra-agency payables, trust liabilities, other payables & other unearned revenue.	PPSAS 29.49
Subsequent measurement	
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.	
Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit	
Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through surplus or deficit.	PPSAS 29.10 PPSAS 29.49(a)
Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term.	
This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PPSAS 29.	
Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in surplus or deficit.	PPSAS 29.64(a)
Loans and borrowing After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.	PPSAS 29.65
Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.	
Derecognition	
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.	PPSAS 29.41
When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in surplus or deficit.	PPSAS 29.43

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
c. Offsetting of financial instruments	
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.	PPSAS 28.47
d. Fair value of financial instruments	
The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.	PPSAS 29.51 PPSAS 29.10
e. Derivative financial instruments	
Initial recognition and subsequent measurement	
The [Name of Entity] uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.	PPSAS 29.45 PPSAS 30.25
Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to surplus or deficit. The [Name of Entity] does not apply hedge accounting.	PPSAS 29.106 (a) (b) PPSAS 29.99 (a) (b)
3.4 Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits.	PPSAS 2.8 PPSAS 2.9 PPSAS 2.56
3.5 Inventories	
Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.	PPSAS 12.15 PPSAS 12.17(a) PPSAS 12.16 PPSAS 12.18

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.	
Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Visayas State University.	PPSAS 12.9
3.6 Investment Property-No transactions made	
Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property.	PPSAS 16.26 PPSAS 16.86(a)
Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over its estimated useful life of [number] years.	PPSAS 16.27 PPSAS 16.39 PPSAS 16.42
Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of derecognition.	PPSAS 16.77 PPSAS 16.80 PPSAS 16.66 PPSAS 16.71
Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.	PPSAS 16.74 PPSAS 16.39
The [Name of the entity] uses the cost model for the measurement of investment property after initial recognition.	PAG2 of PPSAS 16
3.7 Property, Plant and Equipment	
Recognition	
An item is recognized as property, plant, and equipment (PPE) if it meets the characteristics and recognition criteria as a PPE.	PPSAS 17.13
The characteristics of PPE are as follows:	PPSAS 17.14
• tangible items;	

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and are expected to be used during more than reporting period. An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if:	
It is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity; and	
The cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.	
Measurement at Recognition	
An item recognized as property, plant, and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation.	PPSAS 17.26
A PPE acquired through non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.	PPSAS 17.27
The cost of the PPE is the cash price equivalent or, for PPE acquired through non-exchange transaction its cost is its fair value as at recognition date.	PPSAS 17.37
Cost includes the following:	PPSAS 17.30
Its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items; and initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired, or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.	
Measurement After Recognition	
After recognition, all property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.	PPSAS 17.43 PAG2 of PPSAS 17
When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Visayas State University recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major repair/replacement is done, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.	PPSAS 17.24 PPSAS 17.25

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized as expense in surplus or deficit as incurred.	PPSAS 17.23
Depreciation	
Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.	PPSAS 17.59
The depreciation charge for each period is recognized as expense unless it is included in the cost of another asset.	PPSAS 17.64
Initial Recognition of Depreciation	
Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use such as when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.	PAG3 of PPSAS 17
For simplicity and to avoid proportionate computation, the depreciation is for one month if the PPE is available for use on or before the 15th of the month. However, if the PPE is available for use after the 15th of the month, depreciation is for the succeeding month.	
Depreciation Method	
The straight line method of depreciation is adopted.	PAG4 of PPSAS 17
Estimated Useful Life	
The Visayas State University uses the Schedule on the Estimated Useful Life of PPE by classification prepared by COA.	PAG5 of PPSAS 17
The Visayas State University uses a residual value equivalent to at least five percent (5%) of the cost of the PPE.	PAG6 of PPSAS 17
Impairment	
An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount, or recoverable service amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable service amount.	
Derecognition	
The Visayas State University derecognizes items of property, plant and equipment and/or any significant part of an asset upon disposal or when no future economic benefits or service potential is expected from its continuing use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.	PPSAS 17.82 PPSAS 17.83 PPSAS 17.86

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference

3.8 Leases-No transactions made

[Name of the Entity] as a lessee

Finance Lease

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the [Name of the Entity].	PPSAS 13.13
Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The [Name of the Entity] also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition.	PPSAS 13.28
Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit.	PPSAS 13.34
An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the [Name of the Entity] will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.	PPSAS 13.36 PPSAS 13.37

Operating lease

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the [Name of the Entity]. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.	PPSAS 13.42

[Name of the Entity] as a lessor

Finance Lease

The [Name of the Entity] recognizes lease payments receivable under a finance lease as assets in the statements of financial position. The assets are presented as receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.	PPSAS 13.48
The finance revenue are recognized based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the finance lease.	PPSAS 13.51

Operating Lease

Leases in which the [Name of the Entity] does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases.	PPSAS 13.13

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term.	PPSAS 13.65
Rent received from an operating lease is recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.	PPSAS 13.63
The depreciation policy for PPE are applied to similar assets leased by the entity.	PPSAS 13.66
3.9 Intangible Assets	
Recognition and Measurement	
Intangible assets are recognized when the items are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance; it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the assets will flow to the entity; and the cost or fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.	PPSAS 31.26
Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost.	PPSAS 31.31
If payment for an intangible asset is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent. The difference between this amount and the total payments is recognized as interest expense over the period of credit unless it is capitalized in accordance with the capitalization treatment permitted in PPSAS 5, Borrowing Costs	PPSAS 31.39
Subsequent Expenditure on an Acquired In-process Research and Development Project	
Subsequent expenditure on an in-process research or development project acquired separately and recognized as an intangible asset is:	PPSAS 31.41
Recognized as an expense when incurred if it is research expenditure;	
Recognized as an expense when incurred if it is development expenditure that does not satisfy the criteria for recognition as an intangible asset; and	
Added to the carrying amount of the acquired in-process research or development project if it is development expenditure that satisfies the recognition criteria for intangible assets.	
Intangible Assets Acquired through Non-Exchange Transactions-No transactions made	
The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date these were acquired.	PPSAS 31.42-43

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
Internally Generated Intangible Assets	
Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.	PPSAS 31.49 PPSAS 31.55
Recognition of an Expense	
Expenditure on an intangible item were recognized as an expense when it is incurred unless it forms part of the cost of an intangible asset that meets the recognition criteria of an intangible asset.	
Subsequent Measurement	
The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with a finite life is amortized over its useful life:	PPSAS 31.87 PPSAS 31.96 PPSAS 26.22
The straight line method is adopted in the amortization of the expected pattern of consumption of the expected future economic benefits or service potential.	PAG3 of PPSAS 31 PPSAS 31.117
An intangible asset with indefinite useful lives was not be amortized.	PPSAS 31.106
Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use were assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.	PPSAS 31.107
The amortization period and the amortization method, for an intangible asset with a finite useful life, were reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset were considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and were treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on an intangible asset with a finite life is recognized in surplus or deficit as the expense category that is consistent with the nature of the intangible asset.	PPSAS 31.103 PPSAS 31.108
Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset were measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and were recognized in the surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.	PPSAS 31.112
Research and development costs-No transactions made	
The [Name of the Entity] expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project were recognized as intangible assets when the [Name of the Entity] can demonstrate:	PPSAS 31.52 PPSAS 31.55

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale. Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset. How the asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential. The availability of resources to complete the asset. The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development	
Following initial recognition, intangible assets were carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.	PAG2 of PPSAS 31 PPSAS 31.73
Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use.	PPSAS 26.23 PPSAS 26.73
It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit.	PPSAS 31.121
During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.	
3.10 Provisions-No transactions	
Provisions were recognized when the [Name of the Entity] has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.	PPSAS 19.22
Where the [Name of the Entity] expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.	PPSAS 19.63
The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.	PPSAS 19.64
Provisions were reviewed at each reporting date, and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, the provisions were reversed.	PPSAS 19.69
Contingent liabilities-No transactions	
The [Name of the Entity] does not recognize a contingent liability, but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.	PPSAS 19.35 PPSAS 19.36 PPSAS 19.100

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference

Contingent assets

The [Name of the Entity] does not recognize a contingent asset, but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the [Name of the Entity] in the notes to the financial statements.	PPSAS 19.39
Contingent assets were assessed continually to ensure that developments were appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.	

3.11 Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The [Name of the Entity] recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy were applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.	PPSAS 3.27 PPSAS 3.30
The [Name of the Entity] recognizes the effects of changes in accounting estimates prospectively by including in surplus or deficit.	PPSAS 3.41
The [Name of the Entity] correct material prior period errors retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorized for issue after their discovery by:	PPSAS 3.47

Restating the comparative amounts for prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred; or

If the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets/equity for the earliest prior period presented.

Foreign currency transactions-No more transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies were initially recognized by applying the spot exchange rate between the function currency and the foreign currency at the transaction.	PPSAS 4.24
At each reporting date:	PPSAS 4.27

Foreign currency monetary items were translated using the closing rate;

Nonmonetary items that were measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency were translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and

Nonmonetary items that were measured at fair value in a foreign currency were translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
Exchange differences arising (a) on the settlement of monetary items, or (b) on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements, were recognized in surplus or deficit in the period in which they arise, except as those arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation.	
3.13 Revenue from non-exchange transactions-No transaction	
Recognition and Measurement of Assets from Non-Exchange Transactions	
An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction, other than services in-kind, that meets the definition of an asset were recognized as an asset if the following criteria were met:	PPSAS 23.31
It is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and	
The fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.	
An asset acquired through a non-exchange transaction is initially measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.	PPSAS 23.42
Recognition Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions	
An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognized as an asset is recognized as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognized in respect of the same inflow.	PPSAS 23.44
As [Name of entity] satisfies a present obligation recognized as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognized as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognized and recognize an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.	PPSAS 23.45
Measurement of Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognized by the entity, unless a corresponding liability is recognized.	PPSAS 23.48-49
Measurement of Liabilities on Initial Recognition from Non-Exchange Transactions	
The amount recognized as a liability in a non-exchange transaction is the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.	PPSAS 23.57

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
Taxes-None	
Taxes and the related fines and penalties were recognized when collected or when these were measurable and legally collectible. The related refunds, including those that were measurable and legally collectible, were deducted from the recognized tax revenue.	PAG2 of PPSAS 23
Fees and fines not related to taxes	
The [Name of Entity] recognizes revenues from fees and fines, except those related to taxes, when earned and the asset recognition criteria were met. Deferred income is recognized instead of revenue if there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount.	PPSAS 23.89
Other non-exchange revenues were recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.	
Gifts and Donations-None	
The Visayas State University recognizes assets and revenue from gifts and donations when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.	PPSAS 23.95
Goods in-kind were recognized as assets when the goods were received, or there is a binding arrangement to receive the goods. If goods in-kind were received without conditions attached, revenue is recognized immediately. If conditions were attached, a liability is recognized, which is reduced and revenue recognized as the conditions were satisfied.	PPSAS 23.96
On initial recognition, gifts and donations including goods in-kind were measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition, which were ascertained by reference to an active market, or by appraisal. An appraisal of the value of an asset is normally undertaken by a member of the valuation profession who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification. For many assets, the fair value were ascertained by reference to quoted prices in an active and liquid market.	PPSAS 23.97
Transfers	
The [Name of Entity] recognizes an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset, except those arising from services in-kind.	PPSAS 23.96
Services in-Kind	
Services in-kind were not recognized as asset and revenue considering the complexity of the determination of and recognition of asset and revenue and the eventual recognition of expenses.	PPSAS 23.98 PAG3 of PPSAS 23

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
Transfers from other government entities	
Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities and the related assets were measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the [Name of Entity] and can be measured reliably.	PPSAS 23.42 PPSAS 23.44
3.14 Revenue from Exchange transactions	
Measurement of Revenue	
Revenue was measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.	PPSAS 9.14
Rendering of Services	
The [Name of Entity] recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labor hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labor hours.	PPSAS 9.19
Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred were recoverable.	PPSAS 9.25
Sale of Goods	
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the [Name of Entity].	PPSAS 9.28
Interest income	
Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.	PPSAS 9.34
Dividends	
Dividends or similar distributions were recognized when the [Name of Entity]'s right to receive payments is established.	PPSAS 9.34
Rental income	
Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue.	PPSAS 9.34

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
Royalties	
Royalties were recognized as they were earned in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.	PPSAS 9.34
3.15 Budget information	
The annual budget is prepared on a cash basis and is published in the government website.	PPSAS 24
A separate Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (SCBAA) was prepared since the budget and the financial statements were not prepared on comparable basis. The SCBAA was presented showing the original and final budget and the actual amounts on comparable basis to the budget. Explanatory comments are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements. The annual budget figures included in the financial statements were for the controlling entity Visayas State University and therefore includes the budget for its satellite campuses. The budgets of the Alang-alang, Isabel, Tolosa & Villaba Campuses were not made publicly available. These budget figures were those approved by the governing body both at the beginning and during the year following a period of consultation with the public.	
3.16 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets	
Impairment of cash-generating assets	
At each reporting date, the [Name of the Entity] assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the [Name of the Entity] estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that were largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.	PPSAS 26.22 PPSAS 26.13
Where the carrying amount of an asset or the cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.	PPSAS 26.72
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows were discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions were taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.	PPSAS 26.43-45 PPSAS 26.68
For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist	PPSAS 26.99

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the [Name of the Entity] estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount.	
A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in surplus or deficit.	PPSAS 26.103
Impairment of non-cash-generating assets	
The [Name of the Entity] assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the [Name of the Entity] estimates the asset's recoverable service amount. An asset's recoverable service amount is the higher of the non-cash generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.	PPSAS 21.26 PPSAS 26.14
Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable service amount. The [Name of the Entity] classifies assets as cash-generating assets when those assets were held with the primary objective generating a commercial return. Therefore, non-cash generating assets would be those assets from which the [Name of the Entity] does not intend (as its primary objective) to realize a commercial return.	PPSAS 26.14
3.17 Related parties-None	
The [Name of the Entity] regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the [Name of the Entity], or vice versa.	PPSAS 20.4
Members of key management were regarded as related parties and comprise the members of the Planning and Management Committee of the [Name of the Entity] such as: [position and designation of Planning and Management Committee] of the [Name of the Entity] and its controlled entities.	
3.18 Service concession arrangements-None	
The [Name of the Entity] analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the [Name of the Entity] recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services the operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price.	PPSAS 32.9 PPSAS 32.14
In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest	

Pro-forma Notes to Financial Statements	Reference
in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized were measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the [Name of the Entity] also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.	
3.19 Borrowing costs	
The benchmark treatment is used by the [Name of the Entity] in the recognition of borrowing costs pertaining to loans borrowed by the National Government (NG) which were recorded in the Bureau of the Treasury.	PPSAS 5.14-15
Under the benchmark treatment, borrowings costs were recognized as expense in the period in which they were incurred, regardless of how the borrowings were applied.	

Employee benefits

The employees of the Visayas State University are members of the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), which provides life and retirement insurance coverage.

The Visayas State University recognizes the undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits, like salaries, wages, bonuses, allowance, etc., as expense and as a liability after deducting the amount paid.

The Visayas State University recognizes expenses for accumulating compensated absences when these were paid (commuted or paid as terminal leave benefits). Unused entitlements that has accumulated at the reporting date were not recognized as expense. Non-accumulating compensated absences, like special leave privileges, were not recognized.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with PPSAS, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reporting amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses during the period. Items requiring the use of significant estimates include the useful life of capital assets, estimated employee benefits, rates for amortization, impairment of assets.

Estimates were based on the best information available at the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statements and were reviewed annually to reflect new information as it becomes available. Measurement uncertainty exists in these consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.