

Fostering Social Investment by Changing Government Accounting and Budgeting Practices

**Innovation in Evidence: Improving Evidence-informed
Policy**

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Spurring Social Investment: Amortization of Investments in Prevention and Early Intervention



VS



Potential Assets Created by Investments in P&EI

■ Program Infrastructure.

- **Tangible:** vehicles, equipment, etc. (already amortizable)
- **Intangible:** training materials, service protocols, and related start-up infrastructure required before any services are delivered.

■ Enhanced Human Capital among Program Recipients

- Better health
- Better cognitive function
- Better social and living skills

Would they Qualify as Amortizable Assets?

■ Public-Sector Standards Definition of an Asset

- “an **economic resource controlled by a government** as a result of past transactions or events and from which **future economic benefits** are expected to be obtained (PS 1000.35).”

■ Criteria for Amortization

- **Recognition Criterion:** value of asset can be reliably measured
- **Identifiability Criterion:** asset can be divided from the entity and sold or transferred
- **Finite-Life Criterion:** asset has a definite known or estimable useful life

Amortization, Policy Development, and Gov't Budgeting

■ Direct Effect.

- Strengthen business case for a P&EI program
- In most cases, impact likely to be modest

■ Indirect Effects

- Highlight and emphasize investment nature of expenditures
- Support evidence-informed decision-making

Caution: clearly distinguish financial flows from real economic effects.

Tentative Conclusions

- Changing the PSAB accounting standard will be a major challenge
- Financial impact would be modest in most cases
- Framing expenditures as investments, accompanied by a comprehensive, evidence-based analysis of the future stream of benefits is more important and under the control of governments

Next Steps

- Complete economic forecasting analyses of four P&EI investments
- Expanded consultation with stakeholders