

Insights into IAS 36

Scope and structure of IAS 36

IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets' provides the core principles when assessing if an asset should be impaired. However, due to the complex nature of the guidance, the requirements of IAS 36 can be challenging to apply in practice.

The articles in our 'Insights into IAS 36' series have been written to assist preparers of financial statements and those charged with the governance of reporting entities understand the requirements set out in IAS 36, and revisit some areas where confusion has been seen in practice.

This article looks at the scope of the impairment review (ie the types of assets that are included) and how it is structured (ie the level at which assets are reviewed). Assets must be reviewed for impairment at the lowest level possible – sometimes this is at the individual asset level but more often assets are allocated to a cash generating unit (CGU) for impairment review purposes. Further, goodwill and corporate assets will need to be allocated to a CGU or groups of CGUs.

This article covers the following two steps of any impairment review:

- Step 1: Identify assets within the scope of IAS 36
- Step 2: Determine the structure of the impairment review.

The remaining steps will be considered in subsequent articles. For a summary of the steps in applying IAS 36, refer to our article 'Insights into IAS 36 – Overview of the Standard'.



Step 1: Identify assets within the scope of IAS 36

IAS 36 must be applied in accounting for the impairment of all assets, unless they are specifically excluded from its scope. The scope exceptions cover assets for which the requirements of other IFRS render an IAS 36-based impairment review irrelevant or unnecessary (eg – IAS 2 ‘Inventories’ requires that inventory be written down to its net realisable value if lower than cost, so inventory is explicitly excluded from the scope of IAS 36). The table below summarises IAS 36’s scope.

| Asset | In scope | Out of scope | If out of scope, the applicable IFRS |
|---|----------|--------------|---|
| Inventories | | ✓ | IAS 2 |
| Contract assets and assets arising from costs to obtain or fulfil a contract | | ✓ | IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’ |
| Assets not ready for use | ✓ | | |
| Deferred tax assets | | ✓ | IAS 12 ‘Income Taxes’ |
| Assets arising from employee benefits | | ✓ | IAS 19 ‘Employee Benefits’ |
| Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 ‘Financial Instruments’ | | ✓ | IFRS 9 |
| Financial assets classified as subsidiaries (as defined in IFRS 10 ‘Consolidated Financial Statements’), associates (as defined in IAS 28 ‘Associates and Joint Ventures’), and joint ventures (as defined in IFRS 11 ‘Joint Arrangements’) accounted for under the cost method for purposes of preparing the parent’s separate financial statements | ✓ | | |
| Investment property (measured using the fair value model) | | ✓ | IAS 40 ‘Investment Property’ |
| Investment property (measured at cost) | ✓ | | |
| Biological assets (measured at fair value less costs of disposal) | | ✓ | IAS 41 ‘Agriculture’ |
| Contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 ‘Insurance Contracts’ that are assets | ✓ | | IFRS 17 |

| Asset | In scope | Out of scope | If out of scope, the applicable IFRS |
|--|----------|--------------|---|
| Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale | | ✓ | IFRS 5 'Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' |
| Plant, property and equipment, including revalued assets | ✓ | | |
| Intangible assets, including goodwill and revalued assets | ✓ | | |
| Right-of-use Assets in the scope of IFRS 16 'Leases' | ✓ | | |

Other assets not specifically excluded in the above table are within the scope of IAS 36.

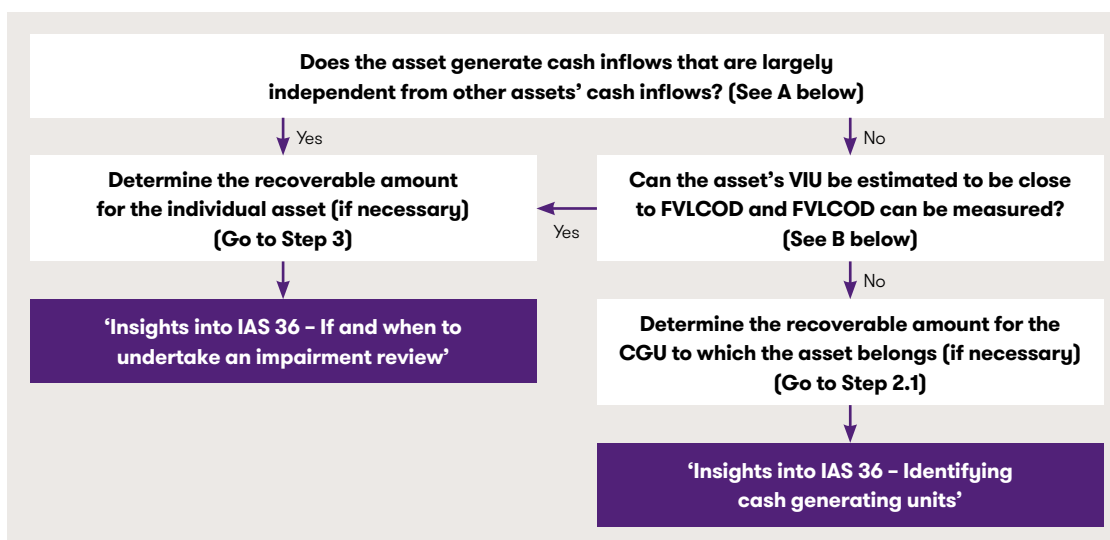
Step 2: Determine the structure of the impairment review

Once an entity has confirmed the assets in question are within the scope of IAS 36, the next step is to determine whether the asset will be reviewed for impairment individually or as part of a larger group of assets or CGUs (in other words, the structure of the impairment review for purposes of applying IAS 36).

When possible, IAS 36 should be applied at the individual asset level. This will be possible only when:

- the asset generates cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets) or
- the asset's value in use (VIU) can be estimated to be close to fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCO) and FVLCO can be measured.

The below flowchart describes the assessment to determine the structure of the impairment review:



A. Cash inflows that are largely independent

When determining if an asset generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets (or groups of assets), an entity considers various factors including:

- how management monitors the entity's operation (such as by product lines, businesses, individual locations, districts or regional areas), or
- how management makes decisions about continuing or disposing of the entity's assets and operations.

The following example shows how this guidance may be applied in practice.

Example 1 – Largely independent cash flows

A television network owns 50 TV programmes of which 20 were purchased and 30 were self-created. The network recognises each purchased programme as an intangible asset at the price paid while it expenses the cost of developing new and maintaining old programmes as incurred. Cash inflows are generated from licensing of broadcasting rights to other networks and advertising sales and are identifiable for each programme. The network manages programmes by customer segments. Programmes within the same customer segment affect to some extent the level of advertising income generated by other programmes in the segment. Management often abandons older programmes before the end of their economic lives to replace them with newer programmes targeted to the same customer segment.

Analysis

In this case, the cash inflows from each TV programme are largely independent. Even though the level of licensing and advertising income for a programme is influenced by the other programmes in the customer segment, cash inflows are identifiable for each individual programme. In addition, although programmes are managed by customer segments, decisions to abandon programmes are made on an individual basis.

Practical insight – Cash inflows versus net cash flows

IAS 36's guidance on whether recoverable amount can be determined for an individual asset specifically refers to cash inflows, not net cash flows or cash outflows. Accordingly, if an asset's cash inflows are largely independent but some of the related costs are interdependent with other assets, recoverable amount must still be determined at the individual asset level (if necessary).

B. VIU can be estimated to be close to FVLCO and FVLCO can be measured

From the above flowchart, if an entity determines the asset in question does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets, it should assess if the asset's VIU can be estimated to be close to FVLCO. The VIU of an asset may be assessed as close to or less than FVLCO when the asset is no longer in use, or soon to be replaced or abandoned, such that the estimated future cash flows from continuing use of the asset are negligible (eg, where an entity holds a brand solely for defensive purposes). Further, VIU may be assessed to be close to FVLCO in the limited circumstances when the entity's estimated cash flows from using the asset are consistent with the cash flows market participants would expect to generate, and costs of disposal are not material (ie when there are no entity-specific advantages or disadvantages, including tax-related factors).

When VIU can be estimated to be close to FVLCO, the entity will determine the recoverable amount for the individual asset (the asset will not be included in a CGU for impairment assessment purposes) and any impairment is recognised immediately at the individual asset level.

Finally, when there is no reason to believe that VIU materially exceeds FVLCO, IAS 36 allows an entity to estimate FVLCO only for purposes of determining the recoverable amount.

The following example illustrates one application of this guidance.

Example 2 – Where VIU cannot be estimated to be close to FVLCO

A mining entity owns a private railway to support its mining activities. The private railway does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets of the mine. The costs of disposal of the private railway are expected to be high.

Analysis

It is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the private railway on a standalone basis because its VIU cannot be determined standalone and is probably different from the amount it would receive on disposal (in part due to the high costs associated with disposal). Therefore, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the private railway belongs, which could be the mine as a whole.

Practical insight – Structure of the impairment review

Most assets generate cash inflows only in combination with other assets as part of a larger CGU. It is not possible to calculate a recoverable amount for most individual assets that are held for continuing use.

Management must then identify the CGU to which an asset belongs to determine if quantitative impairment testing is required. The relevant guidance and application issues associated with this process are discussed in our article 'Insights into IAS 36 – Identifying cash generating units'.

How we can help

We hope you find the information in this article helpful in giving you some insight into IAS 36. If you would like to discuss any of the points raised, please speak to your usual Grant Thornton contact or visit www.grantthornton.global/locations to find your local member firm.

