

HKAS 16
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Hong Kong Accounting Standard 16

Property, Plant and Equipment



Hong Kong Institute of
Certified Public Accountants
香港會計師公會

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PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Hong Kong Accounting Standard 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (HKAS 16) is set out in paragraphs 1-83 and Appendix A. All the paragraphs have equal authority. HKAS 16 should be read in the context of its objective and the Basis for Conclusions, the *Preface to Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards* and the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*. HKAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* provides a basis for selecting and applying accounting policies in the absence of explicit guidance.

Introduction

- IN1 Hong Kong Accounting Standard 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (HKAS 16) should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005. Earlier application is encouraged.
- IN1A The HKICPA amended the scope of HKAS 16 in 2014 to include bearer plants related to agricultural activity.

Reasons for issuing HKAS 16

- IN2 The objectives of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA) issuing HKAS 16 were to reduce or eliminate alternatives, redundancies and conflicts within the Standards, to deal with some convergence issues and to make other improvements.
- IN3 For HKAS 16 the HKICPA's main objective was a limited revision to provide additional guidance and clarification on selected matters. The HKICPA did not reconsider the fundamental approach to the accounting for property, plant and equipment contained in HKAS 16.

The main features

- IN4 The main features of HKAS 16 are described below.

Scope

- IN5 This Standard clarifies that an entity is required to apply the principles of this Standard to items of property, plant and equipment used to develop or maintain (a) biological assets and (b) mineral rights and mineral reserves such as oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources. *Agriculture: Bearer Plants* (Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 41), issued in August 2014, amended the scope of this Standard to include bearer plants related to agricultural activity.

Recognition: subsequent costs

- IN6 An entity evaluates under the general recognition principle all property, plant and equipment costs at the time they are incurred. Those costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service an item.

Measurement at recognition: asset dismantlement, removal and restoration costs

- IN7 The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the costs of its dismantlement, removal or restoration, the obligation for which an entity incurs as a consequence of installing the item. Its cost also includes the costs of its dismantlement, removal or restoration, the obligation for which an entity incurs as a consequence of using the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Measurement at recognition: asset exchange transactions

- IN8 An entity is required to measure an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, at fair value unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance.

Measurement after recognition: revaluation model

- IN9 If fair value can be measured reliably, an entity may carry all items of property, plant and equipment of a class at a revalued amount, which is the fair value of the items at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation: unit of measure

- IN10 An entity is required to determine the depreciation charge separately for each significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation: depreciable amount

- IN11 An entity is required to measure the residual value of an item of property, plant and equipment as the amount it estimates it would receive currently for the asset if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Depreciation: depreciation period

- IN12 An entity is required to begin depreciating an item of property, plant and equipment when it is available for use and to continue depreciating it until it is derecognised, even if during that period the item is idle.

Derecognition: derecognition date

- IN13 An entity is required to derecognise the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment that it disposes of on the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in HKFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

- IN14 An entity is required to derecognise the carrying amount of a part of an item of property, plant and equipment if that part has been replaced and the entity has included the cost of the replacement in the carrying amount of the item.

Derecognition: gain classification

- IN15 An entity cannot classify as revenue a gain it realises on the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Hong Kong Accounting Standard 16

Property, Plant and Equipment

Objective

- 1 The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment for property, plant and equipment so that users of the financial statements can discern information about an entity's investment in its property, plant and equipment and the changes in such investment. The principal issues in accounting for property, plant and equipment are the recognition of the assets, the determination of their carrying amounts and the depreciation charges and impairment losses to be recognised in relation to them.

Scope

- 2 **This Standard shall be applied in accounting for property, plant and equipment except when another Standard requires or permits a different accounting treatment.**

- 3 This Standard does not apply to:

- (a) property, plant and equipment classified as held for sale in accordance with HKFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.
- (b) biological assets related to agricultural activity other than bearer plants (see HKAS 41 *Agriculture*). This Standard applies to bearer plants but it does not apply to the produce on bearer plants.
- (c) the recognition and measurement of exploration and evaluation assets (see HKFRS 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*).
- (d) mineral rights and mineral reserves such as oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources.

However, this Standard applies to property, plant and equipment used to develop or maintain the assets described in (b) - (d).

- 4 [Deleted]

- 5 An entity using the cost model for investment property in accordance with HKAS 40 *Investment Property* shall use the cost model in this Standard for owned investment property.

Definitions

- 6 **The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified:**

A bearer plant is a living plant that:

- (a) **is used in the production or supply of agricultural produce;**
- (b) **is expected to bear produce for more than one period; and**
- (c) **has a remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce, except for incidental scrap sales.**

(Paragraphs 5A–5B of HKAS 41 elaborate on this definition of a bearer plant.)

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other HKFRSs, e.g. HKFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*.

Depreciable amount is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Entity-specific value is the present value of the cash flows an entity expects to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life or expects to incur when settling a liability.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. (See HKFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*).

An **impairment loss** is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that:

- (a) are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and
- (b) are expected to be used during more than one period.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

The **residual value** of an asset is the estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Useful life is:

- (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity; or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by an entity.

Recognition

- 7 The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:
- (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
 - (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
8. Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised in accordance with this HKFRS when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory.

- 9 This Standard does not prescribe the unit of measure for recognition, ie what constitutes an item of property, plant and equipment. Thus, judgement is required in applying the recognition criteria to an entity's specific circumstances. It may be appropriate to aggregate individually insignificant items, such as moulds, tools and dies, and to apply the criteria to the aggregate value.
- 10 An entity evaluates under this recognition principle all its property, plant and equipment costs at the time they are incurred. These costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment may include costs incurred relating to leases of assets that are used to construct, add to, replace part of or service an item of property, plant and equipment, such as depreciation of right-of-use assets.

Initial costs

- 11 Items of property, plant and equipment may be acquired for safety or environmental reasons. The acquisition of such property, plant and equipment, although not directly increasing the future economic benefits of any particular existing item of property, plant and equipment, may be necessary for an entity to obtain the future economic benefits from its other assets. Such items of property, plant and equipment qualify for recognition as assets because they enable an entity to derive future economic benefits from related assets in excess of what could be derived had those items not been acquired. For example, a chemical manufacturer may install new chemical handling processes to comply with environmental requirements for the production and storage of dangerous chemicals; related plant enhancements are recognised as an asset because without them the entity is unable to manufacture and sell chemicals. However, the resulting carrying amount of such an asset and related assets is reviewed for impairment in accordance with HKAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

Subsequent costs

- 12 Under the recognition principle in paragraph 7, an entity does not recognise in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the costs of the day-to-day servicing of the item. Rather, these costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Costs of day-to-day servicing are primarily the costs of labour and consumables, and may include the cost of small parts. The purpose of these expenditures is often described as for the 'repairs and maintenance' of the item of property, plant and equipment.
- 13 Parts of some items of property, plant and equipment may require replacement at regular intervals. For example, a furnace may require relining after a specified number of hours of use, or aircraft interiors such as seats and galleys may require replacement several times during the life of the airframe. Items of property, plant and equipment may also be acquired to make a less frequently recurring replacement, such as replacing the interior walls of a building, or to make a nonrecurring replacement. Under the recognition principle in paragraph 7, an entity recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the derecognition provisions of this Standard (see paragraphs 67-72).
- 14 A condition of continuing to operate an item of property, plant and equipment (for example, an aircraft) may be performing regular major inspections for faults regardless of whether parts of the item are replaced. When each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised. This occurs regardless of whether the cost of the previous inspection was identified in the transaction in which the item was acquired or constructed. If

necessary, the estimated cost of a future similar inspection may be used as an indication of what the cost of the existing inspection component was when the item was acquired or constructed.

Measurement at recognition

- 15 **An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset shall be measured at its cost.**

Elements of cost

- 16 The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:
- (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
 - (b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
 - (c) the 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.
- 17 Examples of directly attributable costs are:
- (a) costs of employee benefits (as defined in HKAS 19 *Employee Benefits*) arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment;
 - (b) costs of site preparation;
 - (c) initial delivery and handling costs;
 - (d) installation and assembly costs;
 - (e) costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly (ie assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes); and
 - (f) professional fees.
- 18 An entity applies HKAS 2 *Inventories* to the costs of obligations for dismantling, removing and restoring the site on which an item is located that are incurred during a particular period as a consequence of having used the item to produce inventories during that period. The obligations for costs accounted for in accordance with HKAS 2 or HKAS 16 are recognised and measured in accordance with HKAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.
- 19 Examples of costs that are not costs of an item of property, plant and equipment are:
- (a) costs of opening a new facility;
 - (b) costs of introducing a new product or service (including costs of advertising and promotional activities);

- (c) costs of conducting business in a new location or with a new class of customer (including costs of staff training); and
 - (d) administration and other general overhead costs.
- 20 Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Therefore, costs incurred in using or redeploying an item are not included in the carrying amount of that item. For example, the following costs are not included in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment:
- (a) costs incurred while an item capable of operating in the manner intended by management has yet to be brought into use or is operated at less than full capacity;
 - (b) initial operating losses, such as those incurred while demand for the item's output builds up; and
 - (c) costs of relocating or reorganising part or all of an entity's operations.
- 20A Items may be produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management (such as samples produced when testing whether the asset is functioning properly). An entity recognises the proceeds from selling any such items, and the cost of those items, in profit or loss in accordance with applicable Standards. The entity measures the cost of those items applying the measurement requirements of HKAS 2.
- 21 Some operations occur in connection with the construction or development of an item of property, plant and equipment, but are not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. These incidental operations may occur before or during the construction or development activities. For example, income may be earned through using a building site as a car park until construction starts. Because incidental operations are not necessary to bring an item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the income and related expenses of incidental operations are recognised in profit or loss and included in their respective classifications of income and expense.
- 22 The cost of a self-constructed asset is determined using the same principles as for an acquired asset. If an entity makes similar assets for sale in the normal course of business, the cost of the asset is usually the same as the cost of constructing an asset for sale (see HKAS 2). Therefore, any internal profits are eliminated in arriving at such costs. Similarly, the cost of abnormal amounts of wasted material, labour, or other resources incurred in self-constructing an asset is not included in the cost of the asset. HKAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* establishes criteria for the recognition of interest as a component of the carrying amount of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment.
- 22A Bearer plants are accounted for in the same way as self-constructed items of property, plant and equipment before they are in the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, references to 'construction' in this Standard should be read as covering activities that are necessary to cultivate the bearer plants before they are in the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Measurement of cost

- 23 The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date. If payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms, the difference between the cash price equivalent and the total payment is recognised as interest over the period of credit unless such interest is capitalised in accordance with HKAS 23.
- 24 One or more items of property, plant and equipment may be acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets. The following discussion refers simply to an exchange of one non-monetary asset for another, but it also applies to all exchanges described in the preceding sentence. The cost of such an item of property, plant and equipment is measured at fair value unless (a) the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or (b) the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable. The acquired item is measured in this way even if an entity cannot immediately derecognise the asset given up. If the acquired item is not measured at fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.
- 25 An entity determines whether an exchange transaction has commercial substance by considering the extent to which its future cash flows are expected to change as a result of the transaction. An exchange transaction has commercial substance if:
- (a) the configuration (risk, timing and amount) of the cash flows of the asset received differs from the configuration of the cash flows of the asset transferred; or
 - (b) the entity-specific value of the portion of the entity's operations affected by the transaction changes as a result of the exchange; and
 - (c) the difference in (a) or (b) is significant relative to the fair value of the assets exchanged.

For the purpose of determining whether an exchange transaction has commercial substance, the entity-specific value of the portion of the entity's operations affected by the transaction shall reflect post-tax cash flows. The result of these analyses may be clear without an entity having to perform detailed calculations.

- 26 The fair value of an asset is reliably measurable if (a) the variability in the range of reasonable fair value measurements is not significant for that asset or (b) the probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and used when measuring fair value. If an entity is able to measure reliably the fair value of either the asset received or the asset given up, then the fair value of the asset given up is used to measure the cost of the asset received unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident.
- 27 [Deleted]
- 28 The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment may be reduced by government grants in accordance with HKAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*.

Measurement after recognition

- 29 **An entity shall choose either the cost model in paragraph 30 or the revaluation model in paragraph 31 as its accounting policy and shall apply that policy to an entire class of property, plant and equipment.**

Cost model

- 30 **After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.**

Revaluation model

- 31 **After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.**

32 [Deleted]

33 [Deleted]

- 34 The frequency of revaluations depends upon the changes in fair values of the items of property, plant and equipment being revalued. When the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount, a further revaluation is required. Some items of property, plant and equipment experience significant and volatile changes in fair value, thus necessitating annual revaluation. Such frequent revaluations are unnecessary for items of property, plant and equipment with only insignificant changes in fair value. Instead, it may be necessary to revalue the item only every three or five years.

- 35 When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the carrying amount of that asset is adjusted to the revalued amount. At the date of the revaluation, the asset is treated in one of the following ways:

- (a) the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset. For example, the gross carrying amount may be restated by reference to observable market data or it may be restated proportionately to the change in the carrying amount. The accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset after taking into account accumulated impairment losses; or
- (b) the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset.

The amount of the adjustment of accumulated depreciation forms part of the increase or decrease in carrying amount that is accounted for in accordance with paragraphs 39 and 40.

- 36 **If an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the entire class of property, plant and equipment to which that asset belongs shall be revalued.**

- 37 A class of property, plant and equipment is a grouping of assets of a similar nature and use in an entity's operations. The following are examples of separate classes:

- (a) land;
- (b) land and buildings;
- (c) machinery;
- (d) ships;
- (e) aircraft;

- (f) motor vehicles;
 - (g) furniture and fixtures;
 - (h) office equipment; and
 - (i) bearer plants.
- 38 The items within a class of property, plant and equipment are revalued simultaneously to avoid selective revaluation of assets and the reporting of amounts in the financial statements that are a mixture of costs and values as at different dates. However, a class of assets may be revalued on a rolling basis provided revaluation of the class of assets is completed within a short period and provided the revaluations are kept up to date.
- 39 **If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. However, the increase shall be recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.**
- 40 **If an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognised in profit or loss. However, the decrease shall be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. The decrease recognised in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus.**
- 41 The revaluation surplus included in equity in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment may be transferred directly to retained earnings when the asset is derecognised. This may involve transferring the whole of the surplus when the asset is retired or disposed of. However, some of the surplus may be transferred as the asset is used by an entity. In such a case, the amount of the surplus transferred would be the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Transfers from revaluation surplus to retained earnings are not made through profit or loss.
- 42 The effects of taxes on income, if any, resulting from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment are recognised and disclosed in accordance with HKAS 12 *Income Taxes*.

Depreciation

- 43 **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 shall be depreciated separately.**
- 44 An entity allocates the amount initially recognised in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each such part. For example, it may be appropriate to depreciate separately the airframe and engines of an aircraft. Similarly, if an entity acquires property, plant and equipment subject to an operating lease in which it is the lessor, it may be appropriate to depreciate separately amounts reflected in the cost of that item that are attributable to favourable or unfavourable lease terms relative to market terms.
- 45 A significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment may have a useful life and a depreciation method that are the same as the useful life and the depreciation method of another significant part of that same item. Such parts may be grouped in determining the depreciation charge.

- 46 To the extent that an entity depreciates separately some parts of an item of property, plant and equipment, it also depreciates separately the remainder of the item. The remainder consists of the parts of the item that are individually not significant. If an entity has varying expectations for these parts, approximation techniques may be necessary to depreciate the remainder in a manner that faithfully represents the consumption pattern and/or useful life of its parts.
- 47 An entity may choose to depreciate separately the parts of an item that do not have a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item.
- 48 The depreciation charge for each period shall be recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.**
- 49 The depreciation charge for a period is usually recognised in profit or loss. However, sometimes, the future economic benefits embodied in an asset are absorbed in producing other assets. In this case, the depreciation charge constitutes part of the cost of the other asset and is included in its carrying amount. For example, the depreciation of manufacturing plant and equipment is included in the costs of conversion of inventories (see HKAS 2). Similarly, depreciation of property, plant and equipment used for development activities may be included in the cost of an intangible asset recognised in accordance with HKAS 38 *Intangible Assets*.

Depreciable amount and depreciation period

- 50 The depreciable amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.**
- 51 The residual value and the useful life of an asset shall be reviewed at least at each financial year-end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change(s) shall be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with HKAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.**
- 52 Depreciation is recognised even if the fair value of the asset exceeds its carrying amount, as long as the asset's residual value does not exceed its carrying amount. Repair and maintenance of an asset do not negate the need to depreciate it.
- 53 The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value. In practice, the residual value of an asset is often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount.
- 54 The residual value of an asset may increase to an amount equal to or greater than the asset's carrying amount. If it does, the asset's depreciation charge is zero unless and until its residual value subsequently decreases to an amount below the asset's carrying amount.
- 55 Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, ie when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with HKFRS 5 and the date that the asset is derecognised. Therefore, depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated. However, under usage methods of depreciation the depreciation charge can be zero while there is no production.
- 56 The future economic benefits embodied in an asset are consumed by an entity principally through its use. However, other factors, such as technical or commercial obsolescence and wear and tear while an asset remains idle, often result in the diminution of the economic benefits that might have been obtained from the asset. Consequently, all the following factors are considered in determining the useful life of

an asset:

- (a) expected usage of the asset. Usage is assessed by reference to the asset's expected capacity or physical output.
- (b) expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors such as the number of shifts for which the asset is to be used and the repair and maintenance programme, and the care and maintenance of the asset while idle.
- (c) technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production, or from a change in the market demand for the product or service output of the asset. Expected future reductions in the selling price of an item that was produced using an asset could indicate the expectation of technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset, which, in turn, might reflect a reduction of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.
- (d) legal or similar limits on the use of the asset, such as the expiry dates of related leases.

57 The useful life of an asset is defined in terms of the asset's expected utility to the entity. The asset management policy of the entity may involve the disposal of assets after a specified time or after consumption of a specified proportion of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its economic life. The estimation of the useful life of the asset is a matter of judgement based on the experience of the entity with similar assets.

58 Land and buildings are separable assets and are accounted for separately, even when they are acquired together. With some exceptions, such as quarries and sites used for landfill, land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated. Buildings have a limited useful life and therefore are depreciable assets. An increase in the value of the land on which a building stands does not affect the determination of the depreciable amount of the building.

59 If the cost of land includes the costs of site dismantlement, removal and restoration, that portion of the land asset is depreciated over the period of benefits obtained by incurring those costs. In some cases, the land itself may have a limited useful life, in which case it is depreciated in a manner that reflects the benefits to be derived from it.

Depreciation method

60 **The depreciation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity.**

61 **The depreciation method applied to an asset shall be reviewed at least at each financial year-end and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change shall be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with HKAS 8.**

62 A variety of depreciation methods can be used to allocate the depreciable amount of an asset on a systematic basis over its useful life. These methods include the straight-line method, the diminishing balance method and the units of production method. Straight-line depreciation results in a constant charge over the useful life if the asset's residual value does not change. The diminishing balance method results in a decreasing charge over the useful life. The units of production method results in a charge based on the expected use or output. The entity selects the method that most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. That method is applied consistently from period to period unless there is a change in the expected pattern of consumption of those future economic benefits.

- 62A A depreciation method that is based on revenue that is generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate. The revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits of the asset. For example, revenue is affected by other inputs and processes, selling activities and changes in sales volumes and prices. The price component of revenue may be affected by inflation, which has no bearing upon the way in which an asset is consumed.

Impairment

- 63 To determine whether an item of property, plant and equipment is impaired, an entity applies HKAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. That Standard explains how an entity reviews the carrying amount of its assets, how it determines the recoverable amount of an asset, and when it recognises, or reverses the recognition of, an impairment loss.

- 64 [Deleted]

Compensation for impairment

- 65 Compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up shall be included in profit or loss when the compensation becomes receivable.**

66. Impairments or losses of items of property, plant and equipment, related claims for or payments of compensation from third parties and any subsequent purchase or construction of replacement assets are separate economic events and are accounted for separately as follows:

- (a) impairments of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in accordance with HKAS 36;
- (b) derecognition of items of property, plant and equipment retired or disposed of is determined in accordance with this Standard;
- (c) compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up is included in determining profit or loss when it becomes receivable; and
- (d) the cost of items of property, plant and equipment restored, purchased or constructed as replacements is determined in accordance with this Standard.

Derecognition

- 67 The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be derecognised:**

- (a) **on disposal; or**
- (b) **when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.**

- 68 The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised (unless HKFRS 16 *Leases* requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback). Gains shall not be classified as revenue.**

- 68A However, an entity that, in the course of its ordinary activities, routinely sells items of property, plant and equipment that it has held for rental to others shall transfer such assets to inventories at their carrying amount when they cease to be rented and become held for sale. The proceeds from the sale of such assets shall be recognised as revenue in accordance with HKFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

HKFRS 5 does not apply when assets that are held for sale in the ordinary course of business are transferred to inventories.

- 69 The disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment may occur in a variety of ways (eg by sale, by entering into a finance lease or by donation). The date of disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in HKFRS 15. HKFRS 16 applies to disposal by a sale and leaseback.
- 70 If, under the recognition principle in paragraph 7, an entity recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of a replacement for part of the item, then it derecognises the carrying amount of the replaced part regardless of whether the replaced part had been depreciated separately. If it is not practicable for an entity to determine the carrying amount of the replaced part, it may use the cost of the replacement as an indication of what the cost of the replaced part was at the time it was acquired or constructed.
- 71 The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.**
- 72 The amount of consideration to be included in the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in paragraphs 47–72 of HKFRS 15. Subsequent changes to the estimated amount of the consideration included in the gain or loss shall be accounted for in accordance with the requirements for changes in the transaction price in HKFRS 15.

Disclosure

- 73 The financial statements shall disclose, for each class of property, plant and equipment:**
- (a) the measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount;**
 - (b) the depreciation methods used;**
 - (c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used;**
 - (d) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period; and**
 - (e) a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing:**
 - (i) additions;**
 - (ii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with HKFRS 5 and other disposals;**
 - (iii) acquisitions through business combinations;**
 - (iv) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations under paragraphs 31, 39 and 40 and from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income in accordance with HKAS 36;**

- (v) **impairment losses recognised in profit or loss in accordance with HKAS 36;**
- (vi) **impairment losses reversed in profit or loss in accordance with HKAS 36;**
- (vii) **depreciation;**
- (viii) **the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into a different presentation currency, including the translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and**
- (ix) **other changes.**

74 The financial statements shall also disclose:

- (a) **the existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities;**
- (b) **the amount of expenditures recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment in the course of its construction; and**
- (c) **the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment**

74A If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall also disclose:

- (a) **the amount of compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up that is included in profit or loss; and**
- (b) **the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 20A that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.**

75 Selection of the depreciation method and estimation of the useful life of assets are matters of judgement. Therefore, disclosure of the methods adopted and the estimated useful lives or depreciation rates provides users of financial statements with information that allows them to review the policies selected by management and enables comparisons to be made with other entities. For similar reasons, it is necessary to disclose:

- (a) **depreciation, whether recognised in profit or loss or as a part of the cost of other assets, during a period; and**
- (b) **accumulated depreciation at the end of the period.**

76 In accordance with HKAS 8 an entity discloses the nature and effect of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period or is expected to have an effect in subsequent periods. For property, plant and equipment, such disclosure may arise from changes in estimates with respect to:

- (a) **residual values;**
- (b) **the estimated costs of dismantling, removing or restoring items of property,**

plant and equipment;

- (c) useful lives; and
- (d) depreciation methods.

77 If items of property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amounts, the following shall be disclosed in addition to the disclosures required by HKFRS 13:

- (a) the effective date of the revaluation;**
- (b) whether an independent valuer was involved;**
- (c) [deleted]**
- (d) [deleted]**
- (e) for each revalued class of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the assets been carried under the cost model; and**
- (f) the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders.**

78 In accordance with HKAS 36 an entity discloses information on impaired property, plant and equipment in addition to the information required by paragraph 73(e)(iv)-(vi).

79 Users of financial statements may also find the following information relevant to their needs:

- (a) the carrying amount of temporarily idle property, plant and equipment;
- (b) the gross carrying amount of any fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use;
- (c) the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment retired from active use and not classified as held for sale in accordance with HKFRS 5; and
- (d) when the cost model is used, the fair value of property, plant and equipment when this is materially different from the carrying amount.

Therefore, entities are encouraged to disclose these amounts.

Transitional provisions

80 The requirements of paragraphs 24-26 regarding the initial measurement of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in an exchange of assets transaction shall be applied prospectively only to future transactions.

80A Paragraph 35 was amended by *Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle*. An entity shall apply that amendment to all revaluations recognised in annual periods beginning on or after the date of initial application of that amendment and in the immediately preceding annual period. An entity may also present adjusted comparative information for any earlier periods presented, but it is not required to do so. If an entity presents unadjusted comparative information for any earlier periods, it shall clearly identify the information that has not been adjusted, state that it has been presented on a different basis and explain that basis.

80AA Enterprises which carried property, plant and equipment at revalued amounts in financial statements relating to periods ended before 30 September 1995 are not

required to make regular revaluations in accordance with paragraphs 31 and 36 even if the carrying amounts of the revalued assets are materially different from the asset's fair values provided that:

- (a) these enterprises do not revalue their property, plant and equipment subsequent to 1995; and
- (b) disclosure of reliance of this paragraph is made in the financial statements.

80AB SSAP 17 Property, Plant and Equipment exempted charitable, government subvented and not-for-profit organisations whose long-term financial objective is other than to achieve operating profits (e.g. trade associations, clubs and retirement schemes) from compliance with its requirements. Those entities that have previously taken advantage of the exemption under SSAP 17 are permitted to deem the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment immediately before applying this Standard on its effective date (or earlier) as the cost of that item. Depreciation on the deemed cost of an item of property, plant and equipment commences from the time at which this Standard is first applied. In the case where a carrying amount is used as a deemed cost for subsequent accounting, this fact and the aggregate of the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment presented shall be disclosed.

80B In the reporting period when *Agriculture: Bearer Plants* (Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 41) is first applied an entity need not disclose the quantitative information required by paragraph 28(f) of HKAS 8 for the current period. However, an entity shall present the quantitative information required by paragraph 28(f) of HKAS 8 for each prior period presented.

80C An entity may elect to measure an item of bearer plants at its fair value at the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements for the reporting period in which the entity first applies *Agriculture: Bearer Plants* (Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 41) and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date. Any difference between the previous carrying amount and fair value shall be recognised in opening retained earnings at the beginning of the earliest period presented.

80D *Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use*, issued in June 2020, amended paragraphs 17 and 74 and added paragraphs 20A and 74A. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments. The entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

Effective date

- 81 An entity shall apply this Standard for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005. Earlier application is encouraged. If an entity applies this Standard for a period beginning before 1 January 2005, it shall disclose that fact.**
- 81a If an entity decides to apply this Standard for an earlier period, it is not required to apply all the HKASs with the effective date for that same period. However, it is required to apply the amendments set out in the appendix on amendments to other pronouncements for that earlier period(s).
- 81A An entity shall apply the amendments in paragraph 3 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2006. If an entity applies HKFRS 6 for an earlier period, those amendments shall be applied for that earlier period.
- 81B HKAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (as revised in 2007) amended the terminology used throughout HKFRSs. In addition it amended paragraphs 39, 40 and 73(e)(iv). An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. If an entity applies HKAS 1 (revised 2007) for an earlier period, the amendments shall be applied for that earlier period.
- 81C HKFRS 3 *Business Combinations* (as revised in 2008) amended paragraph 44. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. If an entity applies HKFRS 3 (revised 2008) for an earlier period, the amendment shall also be applied for that earlier period.
- 81D Paragraphs 6 and 69 were amended and paragraph 68A was added by *Improvements to HKFRSs* issued in October 2008. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact and at the same time apply the related amendments to HKAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*.
- 81E Paragraph 5 was amended by *Improvements to HKFRSs* issued in October 2008. An entity shall apply that amendment prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Earlier application is permitted if an entity also applies the amendments to paragraphs 8, 9, 22, 48, 53, 53A, 53B, 54, 57 and 85B of HKAS 40 at the same time. If an entity applies the amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.
- 81F HKFRS 13, issued in June 2011, amended the definition of fair value and the definition of recoverable amount in paragraph 6, amended paragraphs 26, 35 and 77 and deleted paragraphs 32 and 33. An entity shall apply those amendments when it applies HKFRS 13.
- 81G *Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle*, issued in June 2012, amended paragraph 8. An entity shall apply that amendment retrospectively in accordance with HKAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies that amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.
- 81H *Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle*, issued in January 2014, amended paragraph 35 and added paragraph 80A. An entity shall apply that amendment for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies that amendment for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.
- 81I *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation* (Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38), issued in June 2014, amended paragraph 56 and added paragraph 62A. An entity shall apply those amendments prospectively for annual

periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period it shall disclose that fact.

- 81J HKFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, issued in July 2014, amended paragraphs 68A, 69 and 72. An entity shall apply those amendments when it applies HKFRS 15.
- 81K *Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 41)*, issued in August 2014, amended paragraphs 3, 6 and 37 and added paragraphs 22A and 80B-80C. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively, in accordance with HKAS 8, except as specified in paragraph 80C.
- 81L HKFRS 16, issued in May 2016, deleted paragraphs 4 and 27 and amended paragraphs 5, 10, 44 and 68–69. An entity shall apply those amendments when it applies HKFRS 16.
- 81M *[This paragraph refers to amendments that are not yet effective, and is therefore not included in this edition.]*
- 81N *Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use*, issued in June 2020, amended paragraphs 17 and 74, and added paragraphs 20A, 74A and 80D. An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

Withdrawal of other pronouncements

- 82 This Standard supersedes SSAP 17 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (revised in 2001).
- 83 This Standard supersedes the following Interpretation:
 (a) Interpretation 1 *Costs of Modifying Existing Software* and Interpretation 5 *Property, Plant and Equipment—Compensation for the Impairment or Loss of Items*.

Appendix A

Amendments to other pronouncements

The amendments in this appendix shall be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005. If an entity applies this Standard for an earlier period, these amendments shall be applied for that earlier period.

* * *

The amendments contained in this appendix when this Standard was issued have been incorporated into the relevant Standards.

Appendix B

Comparison with International Accounting Standards

This comparison appendix, which was prepared as at 24 November 2005 and deals only with significant differences in the standards extant, is produced for information only and does not form part of the standards in HKAS 16.

The International Accounting Standard comparable with HKAS 16 is IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

The following sets out the major textual difference between HKAS 16 and IAS 16 and the reason for the difference.

Difference	Reason for the difference
<p>(i) HKAS 16 para 80AA</p> <p>A transitional arrangement was introduced in the original SSAP 17 issued in 1995 to relieve certain enterprises which carried their property, plant and equipment at revalued amounts before 30 September 1995 from making regular revaluations.</p>	<p>To carry forward the transitional arrangement previously included in SSAP 17.</p>
<p>(ii) HKAS 16 para 80AB</p> <p>A transitional arrangement is included to allow those entities that have previously taken advantage of the exemption under SSAP 17 Property, Plant and Equipment to deem the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment immediately before applying this Standard on its effective date (or earlier) as the cost of that item.</p>	<p>To deal with the concern of those exempted entities that it might not be possible for them to trace back the original cost of the asset for applying this Standard.</p>

BASIS FOR CONCLUSIONS ON IAS 16 *PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT*

HKAS 16 is based on IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*. In approving HKAS 16, the Council of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants considered and agreed with the IASB's Basis for Conclusions on IAS 16. Accordingly, there are no significant differences between HKAS 16 and IAS 16. The IASB's Basis for Conclusions is reproduced below. The paragraph numbers of IAS 16 referred to below generally correspond with those in HKAS 16.

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DISSENTING OPINIONS

Basis for Conclusions on IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*

This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, IAS 16.

Introduction

- BC1 This Basis for Conclusions summarises the International Accounting Standards Board's considerations in reaching its conclusions on revising IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* in 2003. Individual Board members gave greater weight to some factors than to others.
- BC2 In July 2001 the Board announced that, as part of its initial agenda of technical projects, it would undertake a project to improve a number of Standards, including IAS 16. The project was undertaken in the light of queries and criticisms raised in relation to the Standards by securities regulators, professional accountants and other interested parties. The objectives of the Improvements project were to reduce or eliminate alternatives, redundancies and conflicts within Standards, to deal with some convergence issues and to make other improvements. In May 2002 the Board published its proposals in an Exposure Draft of *Improvements to International Accounting Standards*, with a comment deadline of 16 September 2002. The Board received over 160 comment letters on the Exposure Draft.
- BC2A *Agriculture: Bearer Plants* (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41), issued in June 2014, amended the scope of IAS 16 to include bearer plants. IAS 41 *Agriculture* applies to the produce growing on those bearer plants. The amendments define a bearer plant and require bearer plants to be accounted for as property, plant and equipment in accordance with IAS 16. These amendments are discussed in paragraphs BC38–BC117.
- BC3 Because the Board's intention was not to reconsider the fundamental approach to the accounting for property, plant and equipment that was established by IAS 16, this Basis for Conclusions does not discuss requirements in IAS 16 that the Board has not reconsidered.

Scope

- BC4 The Board clarified that the requirements of IAS 16 apply to items of property, plant and equipment that an entity uses to develop or maintain (a) biological assets and (b) mineral rights and mineral reserves such as oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources. The Board noted that items of property, plant and equipment that an entity uses for these purposes possess the same characteristics as other items of property, plant and equipment.

Recognition

- BC5 In considering potential improvements to the previous version of IAS 16, the Board reviewed its subsequent expenditure recognition principle for two reasons. First, the existing subsequent expenditure recognition principle did not align with the asset recognition principle in the *Framework*¹. Second, the Board noted difficulties in practice in making the distinction it required between expenditures that maintain, and those that enhance, an item of property, plant and equipment. Some expenditures seem to do both.
- BC6 The Board ultimately decided that the separate recognition principle for subsequent expenditure was not needed. As a result, an entity will evaluate all its property, plant and equipment costs under IAS 16's general recognition principle. Also, if the cost of a replacement for part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of an asset, then an entity will derecognise the carrying amount of what was replaced to avoid carrying both the replacement and the replaced portion as assets. This derecognition occurs whether or not what is replaced is a part of an item that the entity depreciates separately.

¹ References to the *Framework* in this Basis for Conclusions are to the IASC's *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*, adopted by the Board in 2001 and in effect when the Standard was revised.

- BC7 The Board's decision on how to handle the recognition principles was not reached easily. In the Exposure Draft (ED), the Board proposed to include within IAS 16's general recognition principle only the recognition of subsequent expenditures that are replacements of a part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Also in the ED, the Board proposed to modify the subsequent expenditure recognition principle to distinguish more clearly the expenditures to which it would continue to apply.
- BC8 Respondents to the ED agreed that it was appropriate for subsequent expenditures that were replacements of a part of an item of property, plant and equipment that an entity depreciated separately to be covered by the general recognition principle. However, the respondents argued, and the Board agreed, that the modified second principle was not clearer because it would result in an entity recognising in the carrying amount of an asset and then depreciating subsequent expenditures that were for the day-to-day servicing of items of property, plant and equipment, those that might commonly be regarded as for 'repairs and maintenance'. That result was not the Board's intention.
- BC9 In its redeliberation of the ED, the Board concluded it could not retain the proposed modified subsequent expenditure recognition principle. It also concluded that it could not revert to the subsequent expenditure principle in the previous version of IAS 16 because, if it did, nothing was improved; the *Framework* conflict was not resolved and the practice issues were not addressed.
- BC10 The Board concluded that it was best for all subsequent expenditures to be covered by IAS 16's general recognition principle. This solution had the following advantages:
- (a) use of IAS 16's general recognition principle fits the *Framework*.
 - (b) use of a single recognition principle is a straightforward approach.
 - (c) retaining IAS 16's general recognition principle and combining it with the derecognition principle will result in financial statements that reflect what is occurring, ie both the flow of property, plant and equipment through an entity and the economics of the acquisition and disposal process.
 - (d) use of one recognition principle fosters consistency. With two principles, consistency is not achieved unless it is clear when each should apply. Because IAS 16 does not address what constitutes an 'item' of property, plant and equipment, this clarity was not assured because some might characterise a particular cost as the initial cost of a new item of property, plant and equipment and others might regard it as a subsequent cost of an existing item of property, plant and equipment.
- BC11 As a consequence of placing all subsequent expenditures under IAS 16's general recognition principle, the Board also included those expenditures under IAS 16's derecognition principle. In the ED, the Board proposed the derecognition of the carrying amount of a part of an item that was depreciated separately and was replaced by a subsequent expenditure that an entity recognised in the carrying amount of the asset under the general recognition principle. With this change, replacements of a part of an item that are not depreciated separately are subject to the same approach.
- BC12 The Board noted that some subsequent expenditures on property, plant and equipment, although arguably incurred in the pursuit of future economic benefits, are not sufficiently certain to be recognised in the carrying amount of an asset under the general recognition principle. Thus, the Board decided to state in the Standard that an entity recognises in profit or loss as incurred the costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment.

Classification of servicing equipment

- BC12A In *Annual Improvements 2009–2011 Cycle* (issued in May 2012) the Board responded to a request to address a perceived inconsistency in the classification requirements for

servicing equipment. Paragraph 8 of IAS 16 was unclear on the classification of servicing equipment as inventory or property, plant and equipment and led some to think that servicing equipment used during more than one period would be classified as part of inventory. The Board decided to clarify that items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment shall be recognised as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. If they do not meet this definition they are classified as inventory. In the light of respondents' comments to the June 2011 exposure draft, the Board did not make explicit reference to the classification of particular types of equipment, because the definition of property, plant and equipment already provides sufficient guidance. The Board also deleted from paragraph 8 the requirement to account for spare parts and servicing equipment as property, plant and equipment only if they were used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment because this requirement was too restrictive when compared with the definition of property, plant and equipment.

Measurement at recognition

Asset dismantlement, removal and restoration costs

- BC13 The previous version of IAS 16 provided that in initially measuring an item of property, plant and equipment at its cost, an entity would include the cost of dismantling and removing that item and restoring the site on which it is located to the extent it had recognised an obligation for that cost. As part of its deliberations, the Board evaluated whether it could improve this guidance by addressing associated issues that have arisen in practice.
- BC14 The Board concluded that the relatively limited scope of the Improvements project warranted addressing only one matter. That matter was whether the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment should include the initial estimate of the cost of dismantlement, removal and restoration that an entity incurs as a consequence of using the item (instead of as a consequence of acquiring it). Therefore, the Board did not address how an entity should account for (a) changes in the amount of the initial estimate of a recognised obligation, (b) the effects of accretion of, or changes in interest rates on, a recognised obligation or (c) the cost of obligations an entity did not face when it acquired the item, such as an obligation triggered by a law change enacted after the asset was acquired.
- BC15 The Board observed that whether the obligation is incurred upon acquisition of the item or while it is being used, its underlying nature and its association with the asset are the same. Therefore, the Board decided that the cost of an item should include the costs of dismantlement, removal or restoration, the obligation for which an entity has incurred as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period other than to produce inventories during that period. An entity applies IAS 2 *Inventories* to the costs of these obligations that are incurred as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period to produce inventories during that period. The Board observed that accounting for these costs initially in accordance with IAS 2 acknowledges their nature. Furthermore, doing so achieves the same result as including these costs as an element of the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, depreciating them over the production period just completed and identifying the depreciation charge as a cost to produce another asset (inventory), in which case the depreciation charge constitutes part of the cost of that other asset.
- BC16 The Board noted that because IAS 16's initial measurement provisions are not affected by an entity's subsequent decision to carry an item under the cost model or the revaluation model, the Board's decision applies to assets that an entity carries under either treatment.

Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use (2020 amendments)

Background

BC16A Before the 2020 amendments, paragraph 17(e) specified that directly attributable costs included the costs of testing whether an asset was functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling items produced while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The Board received a request asking whether:

- (a) the proceeds specified in paragraph 17(e) related only to items produced while testing; and
- (b) an entity was required to deduct from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any such proceeds that exceeded the costs of testing.

BC16B The Board's research indicated that different entities had applied the requirements in paragraph 17(e) differently. Some entities deducted only proceeds from selling items produced while testing; others deducted the proceeds of all sales until an asset was in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management (ie available for use). For some entities, the proceeds deducted from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment could be significant and could exceed the costs of testing.

Recognising proceeds and related cost in profit or loss

BC16C After considering the findings in paragraph BC16B, the Board decided to amend paragraph 17 to prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment the proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use (proceeds before intended use).

BC16D In the Board's view, the amendments will improve financial reporting. Proceeds before intended use and related cost meet the definition of income and expenses in the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*. Those items of income and expenses reflect an entity's performance for the period and they should, therefore, be included in the statement of profit or loss.

BC16E The previous requirement to offset proceeds against the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment reduced the usefulness of financial statements to users of financial statements. This is because the previous requirement resulted in an entity including amounts that did not faithfully represent:

- (a) its performance. Offsetting proceeds against the cost of an asset understates an entity's revenue (or income) in the period. Moreover, doing so could also have a pervasive and long-term effect on an entity's performance when the asset has a long useful life. Offsetting proceeds decreased the depreciable amount of such an asset and, consequently, reduced the depreciation charge recognised as an expense over the asset's useful life.
- (b) the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. Offsetting proceeds could result in the carrying amount of the asset understating its cost. This, in turn, could reduce the usefulness of financial metrics, such as return on assets, that use the asset's carrying amount.

BC16F The Board considered suggestions that recognising proceeds before intended use and related cost in profit or loss might not provide useful information to users of financial statements. Those holding this view suggested that such sales proceeds—and the related margin—may have little predictive value because:

- (a) the sales proceeds are generally non-recurring and are not necessarily an output of an entity's ordinary activities; and
- (b) the cost of items produced would not include depreciation of the item of property, plant and equipment—because depreciation of that asset begins when it is available for use.

BC16G In the Board's view, however, the fact that the proceeds may have little predictive value was not a compelling argument for excluding them from profit or loss—the statement of profit or loss includes other items of income or expenses that may have little predictive value but the inclusion of which nonetheless provides useful information to users of financial statements. Recognising proceeds before intended use and related cost in profit or loss will result in entities reporting amounts that more faithfully represent their performance and financial position. It will also have confirmatory value about an entity's performance. The disclosure requirements in paragraph 74A(b) will highlight such proceeds and cost for users of financial statements (see paragraphs BC16L–BC16M).

Measuring the cost of items produced

BC16H When it exposed draft amendments for comment, the Board proposed no requirements on measuring the cost of items produced before an item of property, plant and equipment is available for use. A number of respondents to the Board's draft amendments suggested that the Board develop such requirements. They said measuring the cost of items produced could require extensive judgement, which in turn could result in differences in how entities measure that cost. Respondents' views differed on how prescriptive any requirements should be—some suggested the Board develop only high-level principles while others suggested providing detailed application guidance.

BC16I After considering this feedback, the Board decided to require an entity to apply IAS 2 *Inventories* in measuring the cost of items produced. The Board made this decision because:

- (a) IAS 2 sets out a framework for measuring cost without being overly prescriptive; and
- (b) an entity would already be required to apply IAS 2 in measuring cost if the entity were to determine that the sale of items produced is an output of its ordinary activities—in this case, the items produced would meet IAS 2's definition of inventories. It would be useful to apply the same requirements to the cost of items produced irrespective of whether the sale of those items is an output of an entity's ordinary activities.

BC16J In addition, the Board concluded that the judgement involved in measuring the cost of items produced is not substantially different from judgements already required when applying IAS 2 and other IFRS Standards in measuring cost, in particular for assets that take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use (for example, measuring the cost of abnormal amounts of wasted materials and labour, allocating costs to joint products or measuring the cost of operations incidental to the construction or development of an item of property, plant and equipment).

BC16K The Board acknowledged the amendments might result in implementation costs for some entities. However, the Board concluded that a requirement to measure the cost of items produced applying IAS 2 would not impose costs that outweigh the usefulness of the information provided.

Presentation and disclosure

BC16L The Board developed the requirements in paragraph 74A(b) to provide users of financial statements with information about the sale of items that are not an output of an entity's ordinary activities. Users of financial statements said information that enables them to identify proceeds before intended use, and to understand how those proceeds and related cost affect an entity's performance, would be useful.

BC16M The Board decided not to develop similar requirements for sales of items that are an output of an entity's ordinary activities because the requirements of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and IAS 2 would apply to the proceeds from such sales and related cost.

BC16N Measuring the cost of items produced could necessitate the use of estimates and judgement. However, the Board decided not to add disclosure requirements in this respect because other IFRS Standards such as IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* already require the disclosure of information about estimates and judgements.

BC16O The Board also decided not to develop specific presentation requirements for proceeds before intended use and related cost because IAS 1 already includes relevant requirements, for example on:

- (a) the offsetting of income and expenses; and
- (b) the presentation of income and expenses as separate line items in the statement of profit or loss.

Available for use and the meaning of 'testing'

BC16P Paragraph 20 requires an entity to determine when an item of property, plant and equipment is available for use. The Board was informed of differences in how entities make that determination, and considered suggestions to clarify when an asset is available for use. Some of those making this suggestion said the existence of significant proceeds before intended use might indicate that an asset is already available for use before it is determined to be so. In their view, such a clarification would reduce the amount of proceeds being deducted from the cost of an asset than had previously been the case and, thus, would address the matter identified in paragraph BC16B without changing how those proceeds are recognised.

BC16Q The Board decided not to amend IAS 16 to clarify when an asset is available for use. Such an amendment would not be narrow in scope—it might affect the measurement of many items of property, plant and equipment, and additional research would be required to assess potential unintended consequences. Furthermore, the Board had obtained no evidence that differences in how entities determine when an asset is available for use could lead to material differences in the entities' financial statements.

BC16R Nonetheless, the Board decided to clarify the meaning of 'testing' in paragraph 17, noting that such a clarification might help an entity in determining when an asset is available for use. The Board concluded that when testing whether an asset is functioning properly, an entity assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The assessment of functioning properly is not an assessment of the financial performance of an asset, such as assessing whether the asset has achieved the level of operating margin initially anticipated by management.

Asset exchange transactions

BC17 Paragraph 22 of the previous version of IAS 16 indicated that if (a) an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a similar asset that has a similar use

in the same line of business and has a similar fair value or (b) an item of property, plant and equipment is sold in exchange for an equity interest in a similar asset, then no gain or loss is recognised on the transaction. The cost of the new asset is the carrying amount of the asset given up (rather than the fair value of the purchase consideration given for the new asset).

BC18 This requirement in the previous version of IAS 16 was consistent with views that:

- (a) gains should not be recognised on exchanges of assets unless the exchanges represent the culmination of an earning process;
- (b) exchanges of assets of a similar nature and value are not a substantive event warranting the recognition of gains; and
- (c) requiring or permitting the recognition of gains from such exchanges enables entities to 'manufacture' gains by attributing inflated values to the assets exchanged, if the assets do not have observable market prices in active markets.

BC19 The approach described above raised issues about how to identify whether assets exchanged are similar in nature and value. The Board reviewed this topic, and noted views that:

- (a) under the *Framework*, the recognition of income from an exchange of assets does not depend on whether the assets exchanged are dissimilar;
- (b) income is not necessarily earned only at the culmination of an earning process, and in some cases it is arbitrary to determine when an earning process culminates;
- (c) generally, under both measurement bases after recognition that are permitted under IAS 16, gain recognition is not deferred beyond the date at which assets are exchanged; and
- (d) removing 'existing carrying amount' measurement of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for similar assets would increase the consistency of measurement of acquisitions of assets.

BC20 The Board decided to require in IAS 16 that all items of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for non-monetary assets or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets should be measured at fair value, except that, if the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of neither of the assets exchanged can be determined reliably, then the cost of the asset acquired in the exchange should be measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

BC21 The Board added the 'commercial substance' test in response to a concern raised in the comments it received on the ED. This concern was that, under the Board's proposal, an entity would measure at fair value an asset acquired in a transaction that did not have commercial substance, ie the transaction did not have a discernible effect on an entity's economics. The Board agreed that requiring an evaluation of commercial substance would help to give users of the financial statements assurance that the substance of a transaction in which the acquired asset is measured at fair value (and often, consequentially, a gain on the disposal of the transferred asset is recognised in income) is the same as its legal form.

BC22 The Board concluded that in evaluating whether a transaction has commercial substance, an entity should calculate the present value of the post-tax cash flows that it can reasonably expect to derive from the portion of its operations affected by the transaction. The discount rate should reflect the entity's current assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to those operations rather than those that

marketplace participants would make.

- BC23 The Board included the 'reliable measurement' test for using fair value to measure these exchanges to minimise the risk that entities could 'manufacture' gains by attributing inflated values to the assets exchanged. Taking into consideration its project for the convergence of IFRSs and US GAAP, the Board discussed whether to change the manner in which its 'reliable measurement' test is described. The Board observed this was unnecessary because it believes that its guidance and that contained in US GAAP are intended to have the same meaning.
- BC24 The Board decided to retain, in IAS 18 *Revenue*,² its prohibition on recognising revenue from exchanges or swaps of goods or services of a similar nature and value. The Board has on its agenda a project on revenue recognition and does not propose to make any significant amendments to IAS 18 until that project is completed.

Measurement after recognition

Revaluation model

- BC25 The Board is taking part in research activities with national standard-setters on revaluations of property, plant and equipment. This research is intended to promote international convergence of standards. One of the most important issues is identifying the preferred measurement attribute for revaluations. This research could lead to proposals to amend IAS 16.

Revaluation method—proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation when an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued

- BC25A The IFRS Interpretations Committee reported to the Board that practice differed in calculating the accumulated depreciation for an item of property, plant and equipment that is measured using the revaluation method in cases in which the residual value, the useful life or the depreciation method has been re-estimated before a revaluation.
- BC25B Paragraph 35(a) required that, in instances in which the gross carrying amount is revalued, the revalued accumulated depreciation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount.
- BC25C The submission noted that applying the same proportionate factor to restate the accumulated depreciation as for the change in the gross carrying amount has caused problems in practice if the residual value, the useful life or the depreciation method has been re-estimated before the revaluation. The submission used an example in which both the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount were revalued.
- BC25D In such cases, divergent views existed as to how to calculate the accumulated depreciation when the item of property, plant and equipment is revalued:
- (a) some think that the restatement of the accumulated depreciation is not always proportionate to the change in the gross carrying amount and that paragraph 35(a) should be amended accordingly.
 - (b) others are of the opinion that the accumulated depreciation and the gross carrying amount should always be restated proportionately when applying paragraph 35(a). The difference between the amount required for a

² IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, issued in May 2014, replaced IAS 18 *Revenue*. IFRS 15 also excludes from its scope non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers, or to potential customers, other than the parties to the exchange.

proportionate restatement of the depreciation and the actual restatement of the depreciation required for the gross carrying amount to result in a carrying amount equal to the revalued amount being treated as an accounting error in accordance with IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

- BC25E The definition of ‘carrying amount’ in paragraph 6 is “the amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss”. The Board noted that, when revaluing an item of property, plant and equipment, the definition implies that the accumulated depreciation is calculated as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount, after taking into account accumulated impairment losses.
- BC25F The Board agrees with the proponents of the view presented in paragraph BC25D(a) that the restatement of the accumulated depreciation is not always proportionate to the change in the gross carrying amount. The Board noted that the accumulated depreciation would not be able to be restated proportionately to the gross carrying amount in situations in which both the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount are revalued non-proportionately to each other. It was noted that this was the case regardless of whether there had been a re-estimation of residual value, the useful life or the depreciation method in a prior period.
- BC25G For example, when the revalued amounts for the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount both reflect non-proportionate observable data, it is demonstrated that accumulated depreciation cannot be proportionately restated to the gross carrying amount in order for the carrying amount to equal the gross carrying amount less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. In that respect, the Board thinks that the requirements in paragraph 35(a) may be perceived as being inconsistent with the definition of carrying amount.
- BC25H In addition, the Board noted that the second sentence in paragraph 35(a) reinforced that inconsistency because it states that proportionate restatement is often used when an asset is revalued by means of applying an index to determine its replacement cost. It reinforced the inconsistency because the determination of the accumulated depreciation does not depend on the selection of the valuation technique used for the revaluation under the revaluation model for property, plant and equipment.
- BC25I Consequently, the Board decided to:
- (a) amend paragraph 35(a) to state that the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount;
 - (b) amend paragraph 35(a) to state that the accumulated depreciation is calculated as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount after taking into account accumulated impairment losses; and
 - (c) delete the references to valuation methods in paragraph 35(a)–(b).

The Board also decided to amend paragraph 35(b) to be consistent with the wording used in those amendments.

- BC25J The Board decided to include wording in paragraph 35(a) to require an entity to take into account accumulated impairment losses when adjusting the depreciation on revaluation. This was to ensure that when future revaluation increases occur, the correct split, in accordance with paragraph 39 of IAS 16 and paragraph 119 of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, is made between profit or loss and other comprehensive income when reversing prior accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation: unit of measure

- BC26 The Board's discussions about the potential improvements to the depreciation principle in the previous version of IAS 16 included consideration of the unit of measure an entity uses to depreciate its items of property, plant and equipment. Of particular concern to the Board were situations in which the unit of measure is the 'item as a whole' even though that item may be composed of significant parts with individually varying useful lives or consumption patterns. The Board did not believe that, in these situations, an entity's use of approximation techniques, such as a weighted average useful life for the item as a whole, resulted in depreciation that faithfully represents an entity's varying expectations for the significant parts.
- BC27 The Board sought to improve the previous version of IAS 16 by proposing in the ED revisions to existing guidance on separating an item into its parts and then further clarifying in the Standard the need for an entity to depreciate separately any significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment. By doing so an entity will also separately depreciate the item's remainder.

Depreciation: depreciable amount

- BC28 During its discussion of depreciation principles, the Board noted the concern that, under the cost model, the previous version of IAS 16 does not state clearly why an entity deducts an asset's residual value from its cost to determine the asset's depreciable amount. Some argue that the objective is one of precision, ie reducing the amount of depreciation so that it reflects the item's net cost. Others argue that the objective is one of economics, ie stopping depreciation if, because of inflation or otherwise, an entity expects that during its useful life an asset will increase in value by an amount greater than it will diminish.
- BC29 The Board decided to improve the previous version of IAS 16 by making clear the objective of deducting a residual value in determining an asset's depreciable amount. In doing so, the Board did not adopt completely either the 'net cost' or the 'economics' objective. Given the concept of depreciation as a cost allocation technique, the Board concluded that an entity's expectation of increases in an asset's value, because of inflation or otherwise, does not override the need to depreciate it. Thus, the Board changed the definition of residual value to the amount an entity could receive for the asset currently (at the financial reporting date) if the asset were already as old and worn as it will be when the entity expects to dispose of it. Thus, an increase in the expected residual value of an asset because of past events will affect the depreciable amount; expectations of future changes in residual value other than the effects of expected wear and tear will not.

Depreciation: depreciation period

- BC30 The Board decided that the useful life of an asset should encompass the entire time it is available for use, regardless of whether during that time it is in use or is idle. Idle periods most commonly occur just after an asset is acquired and just before it is disposed of, the latter while the asset is held either for sale or for another form of disposal.
- BC31 The Board concluded that, whether idle or not, it is appropriate to depreciate an asset with a limited useful life so that the financial statements reflect the consumption of the asset's service potential that occurs while the asset is held. The Board also discussed but decided not to address the measurement of assets held for sale. The Board concluded that whether to apply a different measurement model to assets held for sale—which may or may not be idle—was a different question and was beyond the scope of the Improvements project.

BC32 In July 2003 the Board published ED 4 *Disposal of Non-current Assets and Presentation of Discontinued Operations*. ED 4 was published as part of the Board's short-term convergence project, the scope of which was broader than that of the Improvements project. In ED 4, the Board proposed that an entity should classify some of its assets as 'assets held for sale' if specified criteria are met. Among other things, the Board proposed that an entity should cease depreciating an asset classified in this manner, irrespective of whether the asset is idle. The basis for this proposal was that the carrying amount of an asset held for sale will be recovered principally through sale rather than future operations, and therefore accounting for the asset should be a process of valuation rather than allocation. The Board will amend IAS 16 accordingly when ED 4 is finalised.

Depreciation: depreciation method

BC33 The Board considered how an entity should account for a change in a depreciation method. The Board concluded that a change in a depreciation method is a change in the technique used to apply the entity's accounting policy to recognise depreciation as an asset's future economic benefits are consumed. Therefore, it is a change in an accounting estimate.

BC33A The IASB decided to amend IAS 16 to address the concerns regarding the use of a revenue-based method for depreciating an asset. The IASB's decision was in response to a request to clarify the meaning of the term 'consumption of the expected future economic benefits embodied in the asset' when determining the appropriate amortisation method for intangible assets of service concession arrangements (SCA) that are within the scope of IFRIC 12 *Service Concession Arrangements*. The issue raised is related to the application of paragraphs 97–98 of IAS 38 Intangible Assets although the IASB decided to address the issue broadly, rather than limit it only to intangible assets arising in an SCA.

BC33B The IASB observed that a revenue-based depreciation method is one that allocates an asset's depreciable amount based on revenues generated in an accounting period as a proportion of the total revenues expected to be generated over the asset's useful economic life. The total revenue amount is affected by the interaction between units (ie quantity) and price and takes into account any expected changes in price.

BC33C The IASB observed that paragraph 60 of IAS 16 states that the depreciation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity. The IASB noted that even though revenue could sometimes be considered to be a measurement of the output generated by the asset, revenue does not, as a matter of principle, reflect the way in which an item of property, plant and equipment is used or consumed. The IASB observed that the price component of revenue may be affected by inflation and noted that inflation has no bearing upon the way in which an asset is consumed.

BC33D On the basis of the guidance in IAS 16, the IASB proposed to clarify in the Exposure Draft *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation* (Proposed amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38) (the 'ED') that a method of depreciation that is based on revenue generated from an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate, because it reflects a pattern of economic benefits being generated from operating the business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits being consumed through the use of the asset.

BC33E During its redeliberations of the ED the IASB decided to reaffirm its conclusion that the use of a revenue-based method is not appropriate, because the principle in paragraph 60 of IAS 16 is that the "depreciation method shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity". A method that is based on revenue generated from an activity that includes the use of an asset would be, in contrast, a method based on the generation of future economic benefits from the use of the asset. As a result of the feedback received on the ED, the IASB

also decided not to retain the comments that it had included in the Basis for Conclusions on the ED on the limited circumstances in which a revenue-based method gives the same result as a units of production method. Many respondents to the ED found these comments contradictory to the guidance proposed in the Standard.

BC33F In the ED the IASB proposed to provide guidance to clarify the role of obsolescence in the application of the diminishing balance method. In response to the comments received about the proposed guidance the IASB decided to change the focus of this guidance. The IASB decided to explain that expected future reductions in the selling price of an item could indicate the expectation of technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset, which, in turn, might reflect a reduction of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The IASB noted that the expectation of technical or commercial obsolescence is relevant for estimating both the pattern of consumption of future economic benefits and the useful life of an asset. The IASB noted that the diminishing balance method is an accepted depreciation methodology in paragraph 62 of IAS 16, which is capable of reflecting an accelerated consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

BC33G Some respondents to the ED suggested that the IASB should define the notion of 'consumption of economic benefits' and provide guidance in this respect. During its redeliberations the IASB decided against doing so, noting that explaining the notion of consumption of economic benefits would require a broader project.

Derecognition

Derecognition date

BC34 The Board decided that an entity should apply the revenue recognition principle in IAS 18³ for sales of goods to its gains from the sales of items of property, plant and equipment. The requirements in that principle ensure the representational faithfulness of an entity's recognised revenue. Representational faithfulness is also the appropriate objective for an entity's recognised gains. However, in IAS 16, the revenue recognition principle's criteria drive derecognition of the asset disposed of rather than recognition of the proceeds received. Applying the principle instead to the recognition of the proceeds might lead to the conclusion that an entity will recognise a deferred gain. Deferred gains do not meet the definition of a liability under the *Framework*. Thus, the Board decided that an entity does not derecognise an item of property, plant and equipment until the requirements in IAS 18 to recognise revenue on the sale of goods are met.

Gain classification

BC35 Although the Board concluded that an entity should apply the recognition principle for revenue from sales of goods to its recognition of gains on disposals of items of property, plant and equipment, the Board concluded that the respective approaches to income statement display should differ. The Board concluded that users of financial statements would consider these gains and the proceeds from an entity's sale of goods in the course of its ordinary activities differently in their evaluation of an entity's past results and their projections of future cash flows. This is because revenue from the sale of goods is typically more likely to recur in comparable amounts than are gains from sales of items of property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, the Board concluded that an entity should not classify as revenue gains on disposals of items of property, plant and equipment.

³ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, issued in May 2014, replaced IAS 18 *Revenue* and amended paragraph 69 of IAS 16 for consistency with the requirements in IFRS 15.

Assets held for rental to others⁴

BC35A The Board identified that, in some industries, entities are in the business of renting and subsequently selling the same assets.

BC35B The Board noted that the Standard prohibits classification as revenue of gains arising from derecognition of items of property, plant and equipment. The Board also noted that paragraph BC35 states the reason for this is 'users of financial statements would consider these gains and the proceeds from an entity's sale of goods in the course of its ordinary activities differently in their evaluation of an entity's past results and their projections of future cash flows.'

BC35C Consistently with that reason, the Board concluded that entities whose ordinary activities include renting and subsequently selling the same assets should recognise revenue from both renting and selling the assets. In the Board's view, the presentation of gross selling revenue, rather than a net gain or loss on the sale of the assets, would better reflect the ordinary activities of such entities.

BC35D The Board concluded that the disclosure requirements of IAS 16, IAS 2 and IAS 18⁵ would lead an entity to disclose relevant information for users.

BC35E The Board also concluded that paragraph 14 of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* should be amended to present within operating activities cash payments to manufacture or acquire such assets and cash receipts from rents and sales of such assets.

BC35F The Board discussed the comments received in response to its exposure draft of proposed *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards* published in 2007 and noted that a few respondents would prefer the issue to be included in one of the Board's major projects such as the revenue recognition project or the financial statement presentation project. However, the Board noted that the proposed amendment would improve financial statement presentation before those projects could be completed and decided to add paragraph 68A as previously exposed. A few respondents raised the concern that the term 'held for sale' in the amendment could be confused with the notion of held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Consequently, the Board clarified in the amendment that IFRS 5 should not be applied in those circumstances.

Transitional provisions

BC36 The Board concluded that it would be impracticable for an entity to determine retrospectively whether a previous transaction involving an exchange of non-monetary assets had commercial substance. This is because it would not be possible for management to avoid using hindsight in making the necessary estimates as of earlier dates. Accordingly, the Board decided that in accordance with the provisions of IAS 8 an entity should consider commercial substance only in evaluating the initial measurement of future transactions involving an exchange of non-monetary assets.

BC36A *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle*, issued in December 2013, amended paragraph 35. The Board also decided that the amendment should be required to be applied to all revaluations occurring in annual periods beginning on or after the date of initial application of the amendments and in the immediately preceding annual period. The Board was concerned that the costs of full retrospective application might outweigh the benefits.

⁴ Paragraphs BC35A–BC35F were added as a consequence of amendments to IAS 16 by *Improvements to IFRSs* issued in May 2008. At the same time, the Board also amended paragraph 6 by replacing the term 'net selling price' in the definition of 'recoverable amount' with 'fair value less costs to sell' for consistency with the wording used in IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* and IAS 36.

⁵ IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, issued in May 2014, replaced IAS 18 *Revenue*.

Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use (2020 amendments)

BC36B The 2020 amendments are expected mainly to affect only a few industries, such as mining and petrochemicals. The Board therefore considered the need, if any, for transition requirements beyond those in IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

BC36C The Board concluded that the expected benefits of retrospectively applying the amendments in accordance with IAS 8 might be outweighed by the costs of doing so—in particular, an affected entity might find it difficult and costly to apply the amendments retrospectively to assets made available for use many years ago. In the Board's view, the transition requirements in paragraph 80D promote consistency in application of the amendments for all periods presented, but limit the number of assets an entity is required to reassess on first applying the amendments.

BC36D The Board decided not to provide transition requirements for first-time adopters of IFRS Standards because:

- (a) IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* provides deemed cost exemptions for items of property, plant and equipment. These exemptions allow a first-time adopter to measure such assets without reference to IAS 16.
- (b) if a first-time adopter does not apply those deemed cost exemptions, it would apply all the requirements in IAS 16 retrospectively. The Board concluded that there would be little benefit in providing first-time adopters with an exception or exemption relating to only one aspect of the requirements in IAS 16.

Summary of changes from the Exposure Draft

BC37 The main changes from the ED proposals to the revised Standard are as follows.

- (a) The ED contained two recognition principles, one applying to subsequent expenditures on existing items of property, plant and equipment. The Standard contains a single recognition principle that applies to costs incurred initially to acquire an item and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of or service an item. An entity applies the recognition principle to the latter costs at the time it incurs them.
- (b) Under the approach proposed in the ED, an entity measured an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset at fair value irrespective of whether the exchange transaction in which it was acquired had commercial substance. Under the Standard, a lack of commercial substance is cause for an entity to measure the acquired asset at the carrying amount of the asset given up.
- (c) Compared with the Standard, the ED did not as clearly set out the principle that an entity separately depreciates at least the parts of an item of property, plant and equipment that are of significant cost.
- (d) Under the approach proposed in the ED, an entity derecognised the carrying amount of a replaced part of an item of property, plant and equipment if it recognised in the carrying amount of the asset the cost of the replacement under the general recognition principle. In the Standard, an entity also applies this approach to a replacement of a part of an item that is not depreciated separately.
- (e) In finalising the Standard, the Board identified further necessary consequential amendments to IFRS 1, IAS 14, IAS 34, IAS 36, IAS 37, IAS 38, IAS 40, SIC-13, SIC-21, SIC-22 and SIC-32.

Accounting for bearer plants (2014 amendments)

Overview

- BC38 The Board observed that there is a class of biological assets, bearer plants, that are held by an entity solely to grow produce over their productive life. The Board's principal decision underlying the 2014 amendments is that bearer plants should be treated as property, plant and equipment, for which the accounting is prescribed in IAS 16. IAS 16 permits the use of either a cost model or a revaluation model.

Background

- BC39 Prior to the 2014 amendments, IAS 41 required all biological assets related to agricultural activity to be measured at fair value less costs to sell based on the principle that their biological transformation is best reflected by fair value measurement. IAS 41 defines 'biological transformation' as follows:

Biological transformation comprises the processes of growth, degeneration, production, and procreation that cause qualitative or quantitative changes in a biological asset.

- BC40 IAS 41 has a single accounting treatment for all bearer and consumable biological assets within its scope. IAS 41 only distinguishes between bearer and consumable biological assets for disclosure purposes (see paragraphs 43–44 of IAS 41).
- BC41 Stakeholders told the Board that they think that fair value measurement is not appropriate for mature bearer biological assets such as oil palms and rubber trees because they are no longer undergoing significant biological transformation. The use of mature bearer biological assets such as these is seen by many as similar to that of manufacturing. Consequently, they said that a cost model should be permitted for those bearer biological assets, because it is permitted for property, plant and equipment. They also said that they had concerns about the cost, complexity and practical difficulties of fair value measurements of bearer biological assets in the absence of markets for those assets, and about the volatility from recognising changes in the fair value less costs to sell in profit or loss. Furthermore, they asserted that investors, analysts and other users of financial statements adjust the reported profit or loss to eliminate the effects of changes in the fair values of these bearer biological assets.
- BC42 Most respondents who cited agriculture in their responses to the Board's 2011 Agenda Consultation raised concerns in relation to fair value measurement of plantations, for example oil palm and rubber trees plantations, and favoured a limited-scope project for these bearer biological assets to address the concerns in paragraph BC41. Only a small number of respondents favoured a broader consideration of IAS 41 or a Post-implementation Review, or said that there is no need to amend IAS 41.
- BC43 Before the limited-scope project for bearer biological assets was added to its work programme, the Board was monitoring the work undertaken by the Asian-Oceanian Standard-Setters Group (AOSSG), primarily by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB), on a proposal to remove some bearer biological assets from the scope of IAS 41 and account for them in accordance with IAS 16. Those proposals were discussed several times by national standard-setters, the Board's Emerging Economies Group (EEG) and the IFRS Advisory Council. Feedback from these meetings indicated strong support for the AOSSG/MASB proposals and for the Board to start a limited-scope project for bearer biological assets.
- BC44 In September 2012 the Board decided to add to its agenda a limited-scope project for bearer biological assets, with the aim of considering whether to account for some or

all of them as property, plant and equipment, thereby permitting use of a cost model. The limited-scope project was supported by the following reasons:

- (a) it addressed the accounting treatment for those biological assets for which respondents to the 2011 Agenda Consultation had concerns. It also had significant support among national standard-setters and other interested parties. Furthermore, on the basis of feedback from the 2011 Agenda Consultation and other outreach, the expected changes under the project would be likely to reduce compliance costs for preparers and would not adversely affect users of financial statements.
- (b) it had the advantage of timeliness compared to a more comprehensive project. The Board was able to use the research performed by the MASB and address the main issues relatively quickly. A more comprehensive project would have had to wait for space on the Board's agenda and, once started, might have taken several years.

BC45 The Board decided that it had received sufficient information to develop an Exposure Draft (ED) from work performed by the MASB, meetings of national standard-setters, feedback from preparers on the 2011 Agenda Consultation and user outreach performed by staff. Furthermore, the project was expected to result in limited changes that were sought by both users and preparers of financial statements, as explained in more detail in the analysis of the likely effects of the amendments in paragraphs BC99–BC117. Consequently, the Board decided that the project could proceed without a Discussion Paper and developed an ED that was issued in June 2013.

Changes to the proposals in the ED

BC46 The Board received 72 comment letters on the ED. The vast majority of respondents supported the proposal in the ED to account for bearer plants in accordance with IAS 16. Three additional issues raised by respondents were:

- (a) extend the scope of the amendments to other biological assets (see paragraphs BC54–BC58);
- (b) do not require fair value measurement of growing produce (see paragraphs BC75–BC78); and
- (c) provide guidance on when a bearer plant is in the 'location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management' in accordance with paragraph 16(b) of IAS 16—ie when it reaches maturity (see paragraph BC82).

BC47 As a result of the Board's redeliberations of the issues raised on the ED, three changes were made to the proposed amendments in the ED, other than drafting changes. Those three changes were:

- (a) modifying criterion (c) of the definition of a bearer plant (see paragraph BC62);
- (b) clarifying the transition provisions (see paragraph BC96); and
- (c) exempting entities from the disclosure requirements in paragraph 28(f) of IAS 8 for the current period in both the amendments to IAS 16 and the amendments to IAS 41 (see paragraph BC97).

Paragraphs BC48–BC117 summarise the Board's considerations in developing the amendments and its reasons for only making limited changes to the amendments proposed in the ED.

Scope of the amendments

- BC48 The Board decided that, before it could consider whether some or all bearer biological assets should be accounted for in accordance with IAS 16 instead of IAS 41, it first needed to define bearer biological assets for the purposes of the amendments. The Board initially discussed four options when deciding on the scope:
- (a) Option 1: no-alternative-use model. Limit the scope of the amendments to IAS 41 to biological assets that are solely used in the production or supply of agricultural produce (ie only used as bearer biological assets) and that are expected to be used for more than one period.
 - (b) Option 2: predominant-use model. Limit the scope of the amendments to IAS 41 to biological assets that are used predominantly in the production or supply of agricultural produce (ie used primarily as bearer biological assets) and that are expected to be used for more than one period.
 - (c) Option 3: no-alternative-use model—plants only. This is the same as Option 1 except that it would only include plants, not livestock.
 - (d) Option 4: predominant-use model—plants only. This is the same as Option 2 except that it would only include plants, not livestock.
- BC49 The Board's first consideration when setting the scope of the amendments to IAS 41 was whether to follow a 'no-alternative-use' model or a 'predominant-use' model. The Board observed that many types of livestock that are used as bearer biological assets by an entity also have a common alternative use as a consumable biological asset. For example, an entity may choose to rear a sheep for its wool (bearer attribute) and/or for its meat (consumable attribute). It was also observed that some trees are cultivated both for their lumber, for example, for furniture production (consumable attribute) and for their fruit (bearer attribute).
- BC50 The Board observed that a predominant-use model would be more difficult to apply than a no-alternative-use model because it would require additional judgement to be applied in order to determine the predominant use, and would need to address the consequences of reclassifications between IAS 16 and IAS 41 if the predominant use changes. In contrast, if the scope is restricted to biological assets that are solely used as bearer biological assets, the need to apply judgement and make reclassifications would be expected to be rare.
- BC51 The Board further noted that, if an entity intends to sell a biological asset as agricultural produce after it has been used as a bearer biological asset for a period of time, fair value measurement would provide useful information about the future economic benefits from the future sale of the asset. Furthermore, if a biological asset is commonly sold as agricultural produce, there will often be an active market for sale of that biological asset separately from land, meaning that fair value information is likely to be readily available and easier to apply than cost measurement. The Board also noted that the concerns raised by respondents to the 2011 Agenda Consultation generally relate to plants that do not have an alternative use to the entity and that do not have a market value separate from the land component. Consequently, any sales transactions that take place in the market are likely to be of bearer plants plus land, and possibly whole plantations. For these reasons, the Board decided to limit the scope to biological assets that are solely used as bearer biological assets.
- BC52 The Board's second consideration when setting the scope was whether livestock should be included within the amendments to IAS 41. The Board observed that including livestock would make the use of a cost model more complex. Unlike plants, livestock is not attached to land and there is usually an active market for it, meaning that fair value information is likely to be readily available and easier to apply than cost

measurement. As noted in paragraph BC51, concerns raised by respondents to the 2011 Agenda Consultation mainly relate to plants, not livestock. Consequently, the Board decided to restrict the scope to plants.

- BC53 On the basis of the considerations in paragraphs BC49–BC52, the Board decided on Option 3.
- BC54 Many respondents to the ED said that the concerns outlined by interested parties in paragraph BC41 about fair value measurement and the Board's reasoning in the ED for accounting for bearer plants in accordance with IAS 16 (repeated in paragraphs BC63–BC68) apply equally to other biological assets, such as bearer livestock and plants predominantly used to produce agricultural produce. These respondents said that there was no conceptual basis for singling out bearer plants and that all biological assets used in the production or supply of agricultural produce should be accounted for in the same way.
- BC55 During redeliberations of the proposals in the ED, the Board noted that the limited-scope project was added to the Board's agenda to respond to concerns raised by respondents to the 2011 Agenda Consultation, which were raised primarily about plants used solely to bear agricultural produce, for example, oil palm and rubber tree plantations. When the limited-scope project was added to the Board's agenda, the Board had noted that it did not have the resources at that time to perform a comprehensive review of IAS 41. However, the Board had observed that a limited-scope project could be addressed quickly.
- BC56 Most respondents to the ED who suggested expanding the scope to livestock did not acknowledge that a key reason the Board limited the scope to bearer plants was the complexities of measuring the initial cost of bearer livestock. A few respondents disagreed with the Board's observation in paragraph BC52 that a cost model would be complex to implement for bearer livestock and noted that cost-based models are used for livestock in some jurisdictions. However, they did not provide any further information on how a cost model like the one in IAS 16 can be applied to livestock.
- BC57 The Board observed that before and during development of the amendments it had received significant information from interested parties about the consequences of including bearer plants in IAS 16. However, the Board noted that it had only received limited information about these issues within the context of other biological assets. The Board agreed that the scope of the project should not be expanded without understanding whether IAS 16 is appropriate and can be applied consistently to those biological assets. The Board observed that obtaining this understanding would take time and delay completion of the ED. The Board also noted that such requests for an expanded scope would increase the complexity of the project and raise conceptual issues that did not belong in a limited-scope project but instead in a comprehensive review of IAS 41.
- BC58 The Board agreed that the amendments address an immediate need for plantation businesses and are generally perceived by respondents to result in a significant improvement in financial reporting. Consequently, the Board decided not to expand the limited scope of the amendments with the aim of finalising the amendments quickly.
- BC59 The ED defined a bearer plant as a plant that is:
- (a) used in the production or supply of agricultural produce;
 - (b) expected to bear produce for more than one period; and
 - (c) not intended to be sold as a living plant or harvested as agricultural produce, except for incidental scrap sales.

- BC60 The Board noted that some crops are perennial plants because their roots remain in the ground to sprout for the next period's crop. An example would be sugarcane if its roots are retained for a second harvest. The Board agreed that if an entity retains the roots to bear produce for more than one period and the roots are not later sold, the roots would meet the definition of a bearer plant. The Board decided that this did not need to be clarified in the amendments and most respondents to the ED agreed.
- BC61 Some respondents to the ED asked for guidance on applying the definition of a bearer plant to a range of plants. Because of the diversity of bearer plants, the Board decided not to add guidance on specific types of plants.
- BC62 The Board decided to amend criterion (c) of the definition to state 'has a remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce, except for incidental scrap sales' to ensure that the amendment captures only those plants used solely in the production or supply of agricultural produce. The Board also clarified in the definition that a bearer plant is a living plant. No other changes were made to the proposed definition.

Basis for accounting for bearer plants in IAS 16

- BC63 The Board considered whether the current requirements in IAS 16 for property, plant and equipment are appropriate for bearer plants and also considered the concerns raised by interested parties in paragraph BC41. The Board concluded that applying IAS 16 to bearer plants is appropriate. Paragraphs BC64–BC68 explain the reasons supporting the Board's conclusion.

Support for the use of IAS 16

- BC64 Prior to the 2014 amendments, IAS 41 required all biological assets related to agricultural activity to be measured at fair value less costs to sell, based on the principle that their biological transformation is best reflected by fair value measurement. However, mature bearer plants are fully grown and so, apart from bearing produce, biological transformation is no longer significant in generating future economic benefits. Bearer plants are used solely to grow produce over several periods. After this time they are usually scrapped. Consequently, the only significant future economic benefits from bearer plants arise from selling the agricultural produce that they create.
- BC65 The Board noted that while fair value measurement may provide an indication of the quality and productive capacity of the bearer plants at a point in time, it is less important to users of financial statements than it is for biological assets whose value may be realised through sale as agricultural produce.
- BC66 Bearer plants meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. The use of mature bearer plants to produce agricultural produce is similar to the use of machinery to manufacture goods. The manner in which an entity derives economic benefits from bearer plants and a production plant is similar and that manner differs from biological assets that are harvested for sale. The progressive decline in the future earning potential of a bearer plant over its life is also similar to other depreciable assets, for example, plant and machinery.
- BC67 There is an assumption inherent in the *Conceptual Framework*⁶ that accounting for similar assets in similar ways enhances the decision-usefulness of the reported information. The land upon which bearer plants are growing, the structures used to support their growth and the agricultural machinery are measured in accordance with IAS 16. Although bearer plants are dissimilar in form to plant and machinery, similarities in how they are used supports accounting for them in the same way.

⁶ References to the *Conceptual Framework* in this Basis for Conclusions are to the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*, issued in 2010 and in effect when the Standard was amended.

Cost-benefit considerations

- BC68 The Board noted that, on the basis of the responses to the 2011 Agenda Consultation and the outreach performed by the staff, the costs of measuring bearer plants at fair value are perceived by many preparers to exceed the benefits to users of financial statements. The Board also observed that nearly all investors and analysts consulted during the outreach performed by the staff said that the IAS 41 fair value information about bearer plants has limited use to them. The main reasons given by the investors and analysts were:
- (a) information about operating performance and cash flows is more relevant to their forecasting and analysis. Consequently, they eliminate changes in the fair value less costs to sell of bearer plants from the figures used for their analysis.
 - (b) there are concerns about relying on the fair value measurements because valuations involve significant management judgement, have the potential for manipulation, and assumptions vary significantly between companies.
 - (c) fair value information about bearer plants is not very useful without fair value information about the related land, land improvements, agricultural machinery, etc.

Biological transformation

- BC69 The IAS 41 fair value model is based on the principle that biological transformation is best reflected by fair value measurement. Once bearer plants mature, they are held by an entity solely to grow produce and so, apart from bearing produce, their biological transformation is no longer significant in generating future economic benefits. Consequently, the Board decided bearer plants should be accounted for under IAS 16 instead of IAS 41 (see paragraphs BC63–BC68). However, the Board noted that the same argument is not true for bearer plants before they reach maturity and bear produce. Until they reach maturity, bearer plants are in a growth phase and so undergo significant biological transformation. Furthermore, the Board noted that the produce growing on the bearer plants is undergoing biological transformation until it is harvested (for example, grapes growing on a grape vine). Paragraphs BC70–BC79 explain the reasons supporting the Board's conclusions regarding bearer plants before they reach maturity and the produce growing on the bearer plants.

Accounting for bearer plants before they mature

- BC70 The Board considered whether a fair value approach or a cost accumulation approach should be applied to bearer plants before they reach maturity.
- BC71 The Board noted that, before they mature, bearer plants undergo biological transformation and this distinguishes them from self-constructed property, plant and equipment. Such biological transformation would not be reflected by a cost accumulation approach. The Board further noted that a fair value approach would be consistent with the principle in IAS 41 that biological transformation is best reflected by fair value measurement.
- BC72 However, the Board noted that IAS 16 does not incorporate internal profit in the measurement of a self-constructed item of machinery. By analogy, biological transformation should not be included either. The Board further noted that most of the investors and analysts consulted during the outreach performed by the staff said that the IAS 41 fair value information about bearer plants is of limited use to them and that the measurement of the fair values of bearer plants is particularly subjective during the early years of the life cycle of those bearer plants. For these reasons the Board decided that bearer plants should be measured at accumulated cost before they reach maturity. The Board also observed that it would be simpler to keep bearer plants in IAS 16 throughout their life. Virtually all respondents to the ED supported measuring bearer plants using a cost accumulation approach before they mature.

Accounting for produce growing on a bearer plant

- BC73 The Board considered whether produce should be recognised at fair value less costs to sell only at the point of harvest or from the date that it starts to grow.
- BC74 The Board observed that the produce is a consumable biological asset growing on the bearer plant and the growth of the produce directly increases the expected revenue from the sale of the produce. Consequently, fair value measurement of the growing produce provides useful information to users of financial statements about future cash flows that an entity will actually realise. In contrast the bearer plants themselves are not sold and the changes in the fair value of the bearer plants do not directly influence the entity's future cash flows. The Board also observed that produce will ultimately be detached from the bearer plants and is normally sold separately, meaning it has a market value on its own. This is in contrast to many bearer plants that are unlikely to have an observable market value on their own because they can only be sold while attached to the land.
- BC75 Many respondents to the ED acknowledged the conceptual reasons for accounting for produce at fair value less costs to sell, but expressed concern with the likely practical challenges. Some respondents suggested only requiring fair value less costs to sell to be measured at the point of harvest, or providing additional relief from fair value measurement on the basis of cost-benefit considerations. Other respondents suggested accounting for produce using a cost model before harvest, similarly to inventories or work in progress. Several respondents said further guidance should be provided on how to measure the produce at fair value.
- BC76 The Board acknowledged that measuring produce growing on bearer plants at fair value less costs to sell might sometimes be difficult to apply in practice. However, it was noted that similar difficulties are encountered when measuring the fair value less costs to sell of produce growing in the ground. Consequently, the Board decided that it would be inconsistent to provide additional relief from fair value measurement for produce growing on a bearer plant and not also for other biological assets within the scope of IAS 41.
- BC77 The Board observed that if preparers encounter significant practical difficulties on initial measurement of produce, they should consider whether they meet the requirements of the exemptions in paragraphs 10(c) and 30 of IAS 41. Paragraph 10(c) of IAS 41 states that an entity shall recognise a biological asset only when the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Paragraph 30 of IAS 41 requires a biological asset to be measured using a cost model if fair value measurement is determined to be clearly unreliable. The Board noted that this limited-scope project was not intended to address the fair value model in IAS 41. Consequently, the Board agreed not to further discuss the exemptions in IAS 41 as part of this project.
- BC78 On the basis of the considerations above, the Board decided to reaffirm that produce is a biological asset within the scope of IAS 41 and consequently should be measured at fair value less costs to sell with changes recognised in profit and loss as the produce grows. This would maintain the consistency of accounting for produce growing in the ground and produce growing on a bearer plant. Consequently, the Board decided to keep the produce within the scope of IAS 41.
- BC79 The Board noted that most of the areas for which respondents to the ED asked for additional guidance were specific to a particular type of bearer plant or produce. The Board decided that because of the specialised nature and diversity of bearer plants and produce it would be too difficult for the Board to develop additional guidance on measuring the fair value of produce.

Application of the IAS 16 requirements to bearer plants

Unit of measure

- BC80 Agricultural activity is often a continuous process, meaning that older plants are continuously removed from service and replaced. The Board noted that, if bearer plants are accounted for using a cost model, this continuous process needs to be made discrete. Consequently, the question arises as to what the unit of measure is—for example, is it the individual plant or some larger aggregation, such as a field or a planting cycle?
- BC81 The Board noted that IAS 16 does not prescribe the unit of measure, or the extent to which items can be aggregated and treated as a single item of property, plant and equipment. Consequently, applying the recognition criteria in IAS 16 to bearer plants will require judgement. This would give an entity flexibility, depending on its circumstances, to decide how to aggregate individual plants for the purpose of determining a measurable unit of bearer plants. The Board noted that accounting for an aggregation of plants would be similar to accounting for a large quantity of equipment that is acquired or constructed in batches. For example a company may construct a large number of moulds for use within its business. Some aggregation of the moulds would usually be necessary for determining an item of property, plant and equipment. Consequently, the Board decided that the requirements for the unit of measure in IAS 16 would provide sufficient guidance for bearer plants without modification.

Point of maturity

- BC82 Most respondents to the ED requested additional guidance on when a bearer plant is in the 'location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management' in accordance with paragraph 16(b) of IAS 16—ie when it is deemed to have reached maturity. For example, an oil palm may start to grow produce after two years, but only reach its maximum yield after seven years. Respondents suggested either defining the date of maturity to be 'the date of the first harvest of commercial value' or 'the date commercial quantities of produce are produced'. The Board noted that without further clarification these terms would not assist entities in applying judgement in this area and would be likely to lead to interpretation requests in the future. The Board also noted that a similar scenario arises for a factory or retail outlet that is not yet capable of operating at full capacity and did not think that this was a major issue in practice. Consequently, the Board decided not to add guidance in this area.

Other recognition and measurement requirements of the cost model

- BC83 The Board considered whether the other recognition and measurement requirements of the cost model in IAS 16 were sufficient to address the unique costs of growing bearer plants both before and after they reach maturity. The following were the main requests for guidance raised by respondents to the ED:
- (a) how to assess what is an abnormal amount of wastage/mortality during the growth phase of the bearer plants. The Board noted that there is a similar issue when an entity constructs a large number of fragile items of machinery for use within the business.
 - (b) the nature of costs that can be capitalised before maturity. The Board noted that although the examples in IAS 16 are about non-living items, paragraph 17(a)–(b) and (e) of IAS 16 adequately covers the types of costs incurred to cultivate and grow bearer plants.

- (c) allocation of costs after maturity between the growing fruit and the bearer plant. The Board noted that an entity may recognise all costs as an expense after maturity unless they meet the criteria for capitalisation as part of bearer plants in accordance with paragraph 7 of IAS 16. Consequently, such guidance would not be necessary.
- (d) transfers between IAS 16 and IAS 41 if the entity changes its intention for a bearer plant or if scrap sales are no longer considered incidental. The Board noted that it would be rare for transfers to take place between IAS 16 and IAS 41 for bearer plants, particularly in the light of the Board's decision to change criterion (c) of the definition of a bearer plant to 'has a remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce, except for incidental scrap sales' (see paragraph BC62).

BC84 The Board decided that the current principles in IAS 16 are sufficient to cater for bearer plants without modification or supplement.

BC85 Some respondents to the ED requested guidance on the application of other Standards to bearer plants, for example, IAS 17 *Leases*, IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* and IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. However, when commenting on those Standards, respondents did not highlight issues unique to bearer plants. The Board noted that bearer plants meet the definition of property, plant and equipment in IAS 16 and are accounted for as property, plant and equipment. Consequently, bearer plants are items of property, plant and equipment when applying other Standards.

Disclosure requirements of the cost model

BC86 The Board considered the disclosure requirements in IAS 16 and decided that they could be applied to bearer plants without modification. The Board also considered whether any additional disclosures should be required for bearer plants.

BC87 Some Board members were concerned that if entities move from a fair value model to a cost model for bearer plants, decision-useful information about the fair values of bearer plants and the assumptions used to determine those fair value measurements would be lost. However, the Board noted that most of the investors and analysts consulted during the user outreach performed by the staff said that fair value information about bearer plants has limited use to them without fair value information about the related land, agricultural machinery, etc. Furthermore, virtually all respondents to the ED said that disclosure of fair value information about bearer plants and/or information about the significant inputs used in valuation techniques should not be required.

BC88 The Board noted that there is no clear basis for requiring fair value disclosures for bearer plants when such disclosures are not required for the rest of the property, plant and machinery involved in the process of growing the produce. It also noted that there is also no clear basis for requiring entities with bearer plants to provide fair value disclosures for their land when these disclosures are not required for land used for other purposes. The Board further acknowledged that the limited-scope project was not intended to address fair value disclosure requirements for other assets in IAS 16. Consequently, the Board decided not to require additional fair value disclosures for entities with bearer plants.

BC89 During user outreach, many investors and analysts told the staff that instead of using fair value information they use other information, for example, about yield, acreage and age of bearer plants. This information is usually obtained via the presentations made to analysts, the front of annual reports (for example, in the Management Commentary) or is otherwise received directly from companies. Many respondents to the ED acknowledged that disclosures about productivity and future cash flows are

useful to users of financial statements, but most said that such disclosures should not be mandatory and belonged outside the financial statements.

BC90 Some respondents to the ED noted that disclosure of non-financial measures of physical quantities of biological assets and output of agricultural produce is currently required for all biological assets in paragraph 46 of IAS 41. They said that including bearer plants in IAS 16 would mean that this disclosure requirement would no longer apply to them. The Board observed that this is likely to have a limited effect in practice because the disclosures in paragraph 46 of IAS 41 will continue to apply to the produce in IAS 41 as follows:

- (a) paragraph 46(a) and (b)(ii) of IAS 41—the Board noted that the disclosures made by entities in accordance with paragraphs 46(a) and (b)(ii) would be the same regardless of whether those paragraphs refer to the entire plant or only the produce.
- (b) paragraph 46(b)(i) of IAS 41—the Board noted that paragraph 46(b)(i) now applies to physical quantities of produce instead of physical quantities of entire plants. The Board noted that paragraph 46(b)(i) does not stipulate the type of non-financial measures or estimates that an entity needs to provide. The Board also noted that plantation companies generally provide more information about productivity of bearer plants outside the financial statements than is required by paragraph 46 of IAS 41 and would be likely to continue to disclose their chosen non-financial measures of bearer plants even if this paragraph only refers to produce.

Consequently, the Board decided not to add the disclosures in paragraph 46 of IAS 41 to IAS 16.

BC91 The Board observed that agricultural activity is diverse and it would be difficult to identify specific productivity disclosures that would provide useful information for users of financial statements and cover all types of bearer plants. The Board also observed that if additional productivity disclosures were included in IAS 16 for bearer plants (other than those in paragraph 46 of IAS 41), it would be difficult to justify requiring them in IAS 16 for bearer plants and not in IAS 41 for other biological assets. The Board noted that reconsidering the disclosure requirements of IAS 41 was outside the scope of this project. Consequently, the Board decided not to add any additional disclosures in IAS 16 for bearer plants.

Revaluation model

BC92 IAS 16 permits entities to choose either the cost model or the revaluation model for each class of property, plant and equipment. The Board decided that the same accounting policy options should be permitted for bearer plants. Consequently, the Board decided that the revaluation model in IAS 16 should be permitted for bearer plants.

BC93 Most respondents to the ED supported allowing entities an option to use the revaluation model. However, some respondents asked for guidance on applying the revaluation model to bearer plants. The Board decided that the requirements of the revaluation model are clear without additional guidance and it noted its expectation that the vast majority of entities with bearer plants will use the cost model for the reasons set out in paragraph BC103. Consequently, the Board confirmed that the revaluation model would be permitted for bearer plants and decided not to add additional guidance.

Positioning of requirements

- BC94 The Board observed that there was some benefit to keeping all of the requirements for agricultural activity together. However, the Board noted that the requirements in IAS 16 would be applied to bearer plants with virtually no modification. Furthermore, bearer plants meet the definition of property, plant and equipment and are used like property, plant and equipment within the business. Virtually all respondents to the ED supported including bearer plants within the scope of IAS 16. The Board thus confirmed that it would include bearer plants within the scope of IAS 16.

Transition requirements

Current IFRS preparers

- BC95 The Board noted that if an entity currently measures its bearer plants at fair value less costs to sell and has not previously collected cost information, collecting this information to measure the cost of those bearer plants may be costly. If bearer plants have long life cycles, entities could be required to look back several decades in order to obtain the necessary information. Consequently, for cost-benefit reasons, the Board decided that the amendments to IAS 16 should permit the use of fair value as deemed cost for items of bearer plants at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. The Board also noted that the amendments address an immediate need for entities with bearer plants. Consequently, the Board decided that the amendments should be available for early application.
- BC96 Virtually all respondents to the ED supported the transition requirements without change. However, some respondents said that the Board should clarify how to account for differences between fair value and the carrying value determined in accordance with IAS 41 (fair value less costs to sell) at the transition date. The Board agreed.
- BC97 The Board noted that on the initial application of the amendments, paragraph 28(f) of IAS 8 would require an entity to disclose, for the current period and for each prior period presented, the amount of any adjustment for each financial statement line item affected. The Board observed that requiring this disclosure requirement for the current year would be burdensome because it would require an entity to maintain dual systems in the year of initial application. The Board noted that not requiring this disclosure for the current year would be consistent with its other decisions during the project. Consequently for both the amendments to IAS 16 and the amendments to IAS 41, the Board decided to exempt entities from providing the disclosure required by paragraph 28(f) for the current period. Entities would still be required to provide those disclosures for each prior period presented in the financial statements.

First-time adoption of IFRS

- BC98 Consistent with the reasoning for accounting for bearer plants as property, plant and equipment (see paragraphs BC63–BC68), the Board decided that the same deemed cost exemptions provided for property, plant and equipment in IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* should be available for bearer plants. Virtually all respondents to the ED supported this requirement for first-time adopters of IFRSs. The Board thus confirmed the proposals for first-time adopters. The Board noted that no consequential amendments to IFRS 1 were required because bearer plants are accounted for as items of property, plant and equipment. Consequently, exemptions already provided in IFRS 1 would address first-time application issues related to bearer plants.

Analysis of the likely effects of the amendments

- BC99 The following paragraphs describe the Board's analysis of the likely effects that will result from the amendments to the requirements for the accounting for bearer plants.
- BC100 The Board is committed to assessing and sharing knowledge about the likely costs of implementing new requirements, and the likely ongoing application costs and benefits of each new or revised Standard—the costs and benefits are collectively referred to as 'effects'.
- BC101 The Board gains insight on the likely effects of the proposals for new or revised Standards through its formal exposure of proposals and through its fieldwork, analysis and consultations with relevant parties through outreach activities. The likely effects are assessed:
- (a) in the light of the Board's objective of financial reporting transparency; and
 - (b) in comparison to the existing financial reporting requirements.
- BC102 In evaluating the likely effects of the amendments, the Board has considered the following issues (see paragraphs BC106–BC117):
- (a) how the changes are likely to affect how bearer plants are reported in the financial statements of those applying IFRS;
 - (b) whether those changes improve the comparability of financial statements between different reporting periods for an individual entity and between different entities in a particular reporting period;
 - (c) whether the changes will improve the ability of users of financial statements to assess the future cash flows of an entity;
 - (d) whether the improvements to financial reporting will result in better economic decision-making;
 - (e) the likely effect on compliance costs for preparers, both on initial application and on an ongoing basis; and
 - (f) whether the likely costs of analysis for users of financial statements, including the costs of extracting data, identifying how it has been measured and adjusting it for the purposes of including that data in, for example, a valuation model, are affected.
- BC103 The amendments will permit entities to apply either the cost model or the revaluation model, in accordance with IAS 16, for bearer plants. The Board expects that most entities will choose the cost model instead of the revaluation model, because:
- (a) the revaluation model would not eliminate the main concerns raised by preparers, in particular the cost and complexity of regularly measuring the fair value of bearer plants.
 - (b) most entities apply a cost model to agricultural land and machinery and the Board expects that those entities would favour using a consistent approach for all assets used in the production of income, including bearer plants.
 - (c) IAS 16 only permits the revaluation model to be used if the fair value of bearer plants can be measured reliably. Many entities with bearer plants told the Board that fair value estimations are often complex and subjective. If fair

value cannot be measured reliably, use of the revaluation model would be precluded.

BC104 Consequently, the analysis of the likely effects in paragraphs BC106–BC117 only considers the likely effects of applying the IAS 16 cost model in comparison to the IAS 41 fair value model.

BC105 If entities choose to account for bearer plants using the revaluation model in IAS 16, the most significant effect would be to require changes in the revalued amount, which approximates fair value, to be recognised in other comprehensive income. Currently, changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognised in profit or loss under IAS 41.

How the amendments are likely to affect how activities are reported

BC106 The amendments will only affect specific types of agricultural activity, namely those entities with bearer plants.

BC107 Assuming that current IFRS adopters choose to apply the cost model in IAS 16 to bearer plants the main changes will be as follows:

Effect	Fair value model in IAS 41	Cost model in IAS 16	Effect
Financial position	Measured at fair value less costs to sell (together with the produce).	Measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. (Produce measured separately at fair value less costs to sell.)	Net asset amounts are likely to be lower for the cost model than the fair value model during the earlier part of the productive life of a bearer plant. This is because the future cash flows that can be generated by the bearer plant, and reflected in a fair value measurement, will likely be higher than the cost on initial recognition. Over time, the carrying amounts measured in accordance with the two models are expected to converge as the asset approaches the end of its productive life.
Profit or loss	Changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognised in profit or loss. Costs may be recognised as an expense immediately or capitalised. If they are capitalised there is an equal reduction in the change in the fair value less costs to sell.	The depreciation charge for each period, and any impairment loss, will be recognised in profit or loss.	Over the life of the bearer plants the net amount recognised in profit or loss will likely be the same whether applying the fair value model or the cost model. However, if an entity applies the fair value model the effect on profit or loss will be variable (changes in fair value). If an entity applies the cost model the effect on profit or loss is likely to be more systematic (depreciation, with possible impairment).

How the amendments affect the comparability of financial statements

Comparability between entities

- BC108 The Board does not expect the amendments to significantly reduce the comparability between entities because:
- (a) IAS 41 requires biological assets to be accounted for using the fair value model. The Board does not expect the choice of accounting policy in IAS 16 to reduce comparability between entities with bearer plants because most entities are expected to choose the cost model for the reasons explained in paragraph BC103.
 - (b) The primary benefits of using fair value for biological assets are that fair value captures biological development (ie the growth of the produce) and is closely aligned with how the entity expects to convert the asset to cash (ie through sale). The Board has retained fair value for the produce of a bearer plant (for which these primary benefits are applicable) while aligning the accounting for the bearer plant with the accounting for property, plant and equipment. The Board considers that this change will improve comparability by distinguishing between types of biological asset.
 - (c) The Board observed that some entities may elect to measure bearer plants at fair value on initial application of the amendments and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date, while others may elect to apply the amendments retrospectively (eg if they currently use a cost model in accordance with IAS 16 for management purposes). However, the Board noted that if there is any lack of comparability between entities on initial application, it is just as likely to arise from the aggregation of costs incurred at different dates as from the use of fair value as deemed cost by some but not all entities. Furthermore, the use of fair value as the deemed cost for bearer plants means that an entity will report the same cost data as if it had acquired bearer plants with the same remaining service potential at the date of transition to IFRS, eg if it had purchased an area of plantation on that date.

Comparability between reporting periods for an individual entity

- BC109 The Board does not expect the amendments to significantly reduce the comparability between reporting periods for an individual entity choosing the cost model. This is because under IAS 41 the change in the fair value less costs to sell of bearer plants can fluctuate significantly between reporting periods as a result of small changes in assumptions. Furthermore, most investors and analysts consulted during the user outreach performed by staff said that they eliminate the change in the fair value less costs to sell of bearer plants when comparing an entity's operating performance between reporting periods.
- BC110 Currently, bearer plants are accounted for in a different way from the land, land improvements and agricultural machinery used in the production process. In most cases entities account for these assets at cost under IAS 16. Consequently, accounting for the bearer plants under IAS 16 will improve comparability between the producing assets of the entity by accounting for similar assets in similar ways.

How the amendments will improve a user's ability to assess future cash flows

- BC111 IAS 41 currently requires bearer plants to be measured at fair value less costs to sell. Consequently, the requirement to measure fair value applies to both the bearer plant

and the produce growing on the bearer plant. As a result of the amendments, only the produce growing on bearer plants will be measured at fair value less costs to sell.

- BC112 The produce of bearer plants is usually grown for sale. Consequently, fair value changes in the produce have a direct relationship to the expectations of future cash flows that the entity will receive on sale. In contrast, bearer plants are normally held by an entity for the whole of their useful life and then scrapped, so changes in fair value are not directly recognised as cash flows on sale of the bearer plants. Consequently, the Board thinks that providing separate fair value information for the produce is likely to improve the ability of users of the financial statements to assess future cash flows.
- BC113 During the project the staff sought the views of investors and analysts that use the financial statements of companies with bearer plants. Many of these investors and analysts told the staff that they focus on cash flows that an entity is expected to realise. These investors and analysts said that the fair value of bearer plants is not considered in their analysis because the bearer plants themselves are not sold and the changes in the fair value of the bearer plants do not directly influence the entity's future cash flows. Furthermore, some of these investors and analysts said that they would prefer a cost model for bearer plants because it provides a better basis to forecast future capital expenditure than a fair value model.

How the amendments will affect economic decision-making and the costs of analysis for users of financial statements

- BC114 There is an assumption inherent in the *Conceptual Framework* that accounting for similar assets in similar ways enhances the usefulness of the reported information. Although bearer plants are dissimilar in form to plant and machinery, similarities in how they are used provides support for accounting for them in the same way.
- BC115 As a result of the amendments, users of financial statements will generally receive cost information about bearer plants instead of fair value information. This is not expected to result in less relevant information for users of financial statements because nearly all investors and analysts consulted during the user outreach performed by staff said that the IAS 41 fair value information about bearer plants is of limited use to them for the reasons set out in paragraph BC68.

Effect on the compliance costs for preparers

- BC116 Preparers of financial statements have expressed concern that, in the absence of active markets for bearer plants, fair value measurements are complex, time-consuming and costly, especially for entities that hold large plantations with varying maturities, yield profiles and locations. The amendments respond to this concern and are expected to significantly reduce costs for preparers of financial statements by permitting a cost model for bearer plants. However, entities will still be required to perform the following fair value measurements:
- (a) the produce growing on the bearer plants will still be measured at fair value less costs to sell. The Board's reasoning for requiring the produce to be measured at fair value less costs to sell is set out in paragraphs BC73–BC79.
 - (b) as is the case for all items of property, plant and equipment, bearer plants will be subject to an impairment test under IAS 36. Consequently, if there is an indication that bearer plants are impaired at the reporting date, the entity would be required to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset (or its cash-generating unit). The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

BC117 Nevertheless, the amendments will reduce compliance costs for the majority of entities because:

- (a) the Board thinks that measuring the produce at fair value less costs to sell would be less complex than measuring the bearer plants and produce together at fair value less costs to sell. This is because the produce is growing on the bearer plants only for a short period and so the valuation of produce will not involve forecasting over long time periods. Furthermore, there is usually an active market for the harvested produce, whereas there is rarely an active market for bearer plants and observable market prices generally exist only for many bearer plants together with the land.
- (b) IAS 41 currently requires entities to determine the fair value less costs to sell of bearer plants at each reporting date. As a result of the amendments, an entity applying the cost model in accordance with IAS 16 would be required to estimate the recoverable amount of an item of bearer plants (or the relevant cash-generating unit) only if there are indicators of impairment at the reporting date. In general, bearer plants do not generate cash flows independently of the land. Consequently, the impairment test would take place at the cash-generating unit level. If the fair value of the land is greater than the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit containing the land and bearer plants, the cash-generating unit would not be impaired. Consequently, as a result of the amendments, fair value measurements are expected to be less frequent.

Dissenting opinions

Dissent of Mary Tokar from *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)* as issued in May 2014

- DO1 Ms Tokar is dissenting from the publication of this amendment. She does not object to the IASB's objective of clarifying acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation, nor to its conclusions to preclude revenue-based depreciation and nor to the introduction of a rebuttable presumption that revenue cannot be used as a basis for amortisation of intangibles. She also agrees that expectations of obsolescence should be considered when determining the useful life of an asset and selecting an amortisation or depreciation method that reflects the pattern of consumption of the asset. However, she is concerned that the amendments will not fully resolve the practice issue that was originally raised with the IFRS Interpretations Committee. She believes that the amendments are not sufficiently clear regarding what evidence is required to overcome the presumption and instead support the use of revenue as the basis for amortisation of an intangible asset. She believes that further guidance should be included to explain when the pattern of consumption of economic benefits is the same as the pattern in which revenue is generated.

Dissent of Patrick Finnegan and Patricia McConnell from Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41) June 2014

- DO1 Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell voted against the publication of *Agriculture: Bearer Plants* (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41) issued in June 2014 (the 'June 2014 Amendment') because they believe that including bearer plants within the scope of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* instead of IAS 41 *Agriculture* will eliminate information about the fair value changes in bearer plants and the underlying assumptions used to estimate those changes. Information about the fair values of all biological assets including bearer plants is critical both to managing agricultural activities and to investing in entities that engage in those activities. Without such information, investors are unable to assess changes in expectations of future net cash inflows for an entity engaged in agricultural activity. The fact that published price quotations have developed throughout the world for orchards and plantations that include bearer plants demonstrates the importance of fair value information to those who invest in agricultural activities.
- DO2 IAS 41 prescribes the accounting for agricultural activity, that is, the management by an entity of the biological transformation of living animals or plants (biological assets) for sale, into agricultural produce or into additional biological assets. The underlying principle of IAS 41 is that fair value measurement best reflects the biological transformation of biological assets. It requires measurement at fair value less costs to sell (referred to hereafter as fair value) from initial recognition of biological assets up to and including the point of harvest, other than when fair value cannot be measured reliably on initial recognition.
- DO3 The June 2014 Amendment changes the measurement for one subset of biological assets, bearer plants, from fair value to a cost-based measure. Bearer plants are plants that are used only in the production or supply of agricultural produce and are expected to bear produce for more than one period. The June 2014 Amendment includes bearer plants within the scope of IAS 16. Consequently, entities would be permitted to choose either the cost model or the revaluation model for bearer plants. All other biological assets related to agricultural activity will remain under the fair value model in IAS 41, including bearer animals.

The importance of fair value information for biological assets

- DO4 Fundamentally, IAS 41 is a Standard on accounting for biological transformation. Biological transformation of bearer assets occurs both prior to maturity and after maturity. A cost model ignores biological transformation when it occurs. That is why IAS 41 requires fair value measurement. The Basis for Conclusions of IAS 41 states:

“Those who support fair value measurement argue that the effects of changes brought about by biological transformation are best reflected by reference to the fair value changes in biological assets. They believe that fair value changes in biological assets have a direct relationship to changes in expectations of future economic benefits to the entity.”

Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell see no reason to abandon that principle with respect to bearer plants. Consequently, they do not agree that prior to maturity, bearer plants should be measured at accumulated cost. They do not believe that accounting for bearer plants in the same way as for self-constructed items of property, plant and equipment will provide users of financial statements with information that is useful to an understanding of the agricultural entity's performance for the period or of its productive capacity at a point in time.

- DO5 While maturing, bearer plants are undergoing biological transformation. Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell continue to believe that fair value measurement for the biological transformation process provides the best information about bearer assets' quality and quantitative changes during their growth period. They also believe that the fair value of bearer plants at maturity provides the best measure of an entity's resources being placed into the production of produce at maturity. Investors need that information to assess management's stewardship of the resources invested in the production process and the performance of the entity using those resources. Consequently, they believe that bearer plants must be measured at fair value while maturing because fair value provides users of financial statements with the best information about an important aspect of an agricultural entity's performance and management stewardship.
- DO6 They also reject the view that biological transformation of bearer assets is no longer a key element for understanding the future net cash flows to an entity once such assets reach maturity. By definition, biological transformation is not limited to merely the growth process to maturity, but also includes the cycles of production and degeneration, which are critical phases in the life cycle of bearer assets. Fair value measurements of bearer assets throughout their lives provide information about the effectiveness and efficiency of the production process, and about the capability of such assets to generate net cash inflows into the future. In contrast, depreciation of the cost of a mature bearer asset only approximates the biological transformation of a bearer asset throughout its productive life and has only an indirect relationship, at best, to changes in future net cash inflows.

Effects of the use of fair value measurement

- DO7 Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell acknowledge that measuring bearer plants at fair value may sometimes be difficult. In particular, the Board has been told that the fair value of bearer plants is particularly subjective during the early years of their life cycle. However, Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell note that IAS 41 contains an exception from fair value for biological assets for which quoted market prices are not available and for which alternative fair value measurements are determined to be clearly unreliable on initial recognition. They believe that this exception is sufficient to deal with the concerns about the reliability of fair value measures of bearer plants during the early years of their life cycle. They also note that entities throughout the world have been applying IAS 41 in a wide variety of agricultural activities since 2003. In fact, some national accounting standards required or recommended measurement of bearer assets at fair values even before IAS 41 was issued. They do not believe that measuring fair value of bearer plants, in general, is any more difficult than measuring fair value for other biological assets such as bearer animals. Furthermore, they believe that applying a cost measure to bearer plants may be equally as difficult in some situations. Fair value measurements are required in assessing bearer plants for impairment, and surely those who are urging a reversion to a cost model for bearer assets would not suggest that impairment should be ignored because fair value measurement may sometimes be difficult. Moreover, the June 2014 Amendment would permit fair value measurements as a pure accounting policy choice. Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell believe that accounting should reflect underlying economic circumstances and should not merely be left to choice. The existing fair value exception in IAS 41 is based on circumstances (measurement reliability), and is not an accounting policy choice.
- DO8 In addition to concerns about the reliability of fair value measures, entities with bearer assets expressed concern about the volatility that arises from recognising changes in the fair value of the bearer plants in profit or loss and said that users of financial statements adjust reported profit or loss to eliminate the effects of changes in fair values of bearer biological assets. Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell accept the view that the use of fair value for bearer assets makes the analysis of profit or loss and financial position more difficult. At the same time, they note that price volatility is an indicator of risk, and risk assessment is part of an analyst's job. Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell note that sound financial statement analysis will always adjust reported profit or loss and financial position for the effects of unusual or non-recurring changes in reported information. However, if critical information about changes in the economic benefits arising in an agricultural operation is not reported, such analysis is impaired

or not possible at all.

- DO9 Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell believe that instead of ignoring the fair value volatility, which a cost model does, volatility should be addressed as a matter of financial statement presentation—such as by putting the fair value changes in other comprehensive income. They note that under the June 2014 Amendment, the bearer assets will be within the scope of IAS 16 and revaluation will be permitted. If an entity were to choose revaluation, the change in the revaluation amount (which approximates fair value) would be reported in other comprehensive income. Consequently, they believe that requiring fair value measurement during the entirety of the bearer plant's life cycle with the fair value changes reported in other comprehensive income would be consistent with permitting revaluation of the bearer asset. Furthermore, Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell believe that such a change would preserve relevant information for investors through prominent display in the primary financial statements, while addressing the concerns of those who believe that fair value changes distort profit or loss.

Current proposals are not improvements to IFRS

- DO10 Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell believe that if bearer assets are measured at accumulated cost, then at a minimum, the fair value of the bearer plants should be a required disclosure, including information about the valuation techniques and key inputs/assumptions used. However, the 2014 Amendment is not requiring disclosure of fair value. Consequently, critical information is being eliminated from the financial statements of entities engaged in agricultural activities using bearer assets. Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell do not believe that this is an improvement to financial reporting. In January 2013, the Trustees of the IFRS Foundation approved a new *Due Process Handbook* that specifies, among other things, the criteria for new Standards or major improvements. The main criteria (in addition to pervasiveness of the issue) are (a) whether there is a deficiency in the way particular types of transactions or activities are reported in financial reports, and (b) the importance of the matter to those who use financial reports. Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell believe that, from a user perspective, there is no deficiency in the accounting for, and disclosures about, bearer assets in IAS 41 and that fair value information is important (indeed essential) to those who use the financial reports of entities engaged in agricultural activity.
- DO11 In the user outreach performed by the staff, most investors and analysts said that fair value information about bearer plants is of either limited or no use to them *without* fair value information about the related land, agricultural machinery, etc. Instead of meeting the needs of users by providing this additional fair value information to make the fair value of bearer plants more useful, the Board has chosen to withdraw the requirement to provide the fair value of bearer plants. In the view of Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell this solution does not adequately address the needs of users of financial statements.
- DO12 A better solution would have been for the Board to require the fair value of bearer plants in combination with the fair value of the land to which such plants are attached. One of the weaknesses in IAS 41 is that it does not require the use of fair value to measure land to which bearer plants are attached. This is a weakness because the value of bearer plants is inextricably tied to the value of the land. By understanding the value of the bearer plants and the land, investors know the true potential of an entity's future net cash inflows. A historical cost model for either or both is incapable of providing such information.
- DO13 As just discussed, Mr Finnegan and Ms McConnell do not believe the June 2014 Amendment represents an improvement to IFRS and, in fact, represents a step towards lowering the quality of the information available in the financial statements of entities engaged in agricultural activities. The June 2014 Amendment therefore fails to meet the Board's own criteria for a new or amended Standard.