

Accounting Standard for Local Bodies (ASLB) 26
Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets

(Based on corresponding IPSAS 26)



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ASLB 26-Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets

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Accounting Standards for Local Bodies 26

Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets

*(This Accounting Standard includes paragraphs set in **bold italic** type and plain type, which have equal authority. Paragraphs in bold italic type indicate the main principles. This Accounting Standard should be read in the context of its objective and the “Preface to Accounting Standards for Local Bodies”¹.)*

The Accounting Standards for Local Bodies (ASLB) 26, ‘*Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets*’, issued by the Council of the Institute of the Chartered Accountants of India, will be recommendatory in nature in the initial years for use by the local bodies. This Standard will be mandatory for local bodies in a State from the date specified in this regard by the State Government concerned².

The following is the text of the Accounting Standards for Local Bodies:

Objective

1. The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the procedures that an entity applies to determine whether a cash-generating asset is impaired, and to ensure that impairment losses are recognised. This Standard also specifies when an entity should reverse an impairment loss, and prescribes disclosures.

Scope

2. ***An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting should apply this Standard in accounting for the impairment of cash-generating assets, except for:***

(a) Inventories (see ASLB 12, ‘Inventories’);

(b) Assets arising from construction contracts (see ASLB 11, ‘Construction Contracts’);

(c) Financial assets³;

¹Attention is specifically drawn to paragraph 4.2 of the ‘*Preface to Accounting Standards for Local Bodies*’, according to which Accounting Standards are intended to apply only to items which are material.

²Reference may be made to the paragraph 7.1 of the ‘*Preface to Accounting Standards for Local Bodies*’ providing the discussion on the compliance with the Accounting Standards for Local Bodies.

³A **financial asset** is any asset that is:

- (a) cash;
- (b) an equity instrument of another entity;
- (c) a contractual right:
 - (i) to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity;
 - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.

(d) Investment property that is measured using the fair value model (see ASLB 16, 'Investment Property');

(e) [Deleted];

(f) [Refer to Appendix 1];

(g) Assets arising from employee benefits (see ASLB 39, 'Employee Benefits');

(h-i) [Deleted];

(j-k) [Refer to Appendix 1];

(l) [Deleted]; and

(m) Other cash-generating assets in respect of which accounting requirements for impairment are included in another Standard.

3. ***This Standard applies to all entities that are described as the Local Bodies in the Preface to the Accounting Standards for Local Bodies⁴.***
4. [Deleted]
5. Entities that hold non-cash-generating assets as defined in paragraph 13 apply ASLB 21, *'Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets'*, to such assets. Entities that hold cash-generating assets apply the requirements of this Standard.
6. [Deleted]
7. [Deleted]
8. This Standard does not apply to inventories, cash-generating assets arising from construction contracts and assets related to employee benefits, because ASLBs applicable to these assets contain requirements for recognising and measuring such assets.
9. This Standard does not apply to any financial assets
10. This Standard does not require the application of an impairment test to an investment property that is carried at fair value in accordance with ASLB 16. This is because, under the fair value model in ASLB 16, an investment property is carried at fair value at the reporting date, and any impairment will be taken into account in the valuation.
11. [Deleted]
12. Investments in:
 - (a) Controlled entities, as defined in ASLB 35, *'Consolidated Financial Statements'*;

⁴ Refer paragraph 1.3 of the *'Preface to the Accounting Standards for Local Bodies'*.

- (b) Associates, as defined in ASLB 36, ‘*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*’; and
- (c) Joint arrangements, as defined in ASLB 37, ‘*Joint Arrangements*’⁵,

are financial assets. Where such investments are in the nature of cash-generating assets, they are dealt with under this Standard. Where these assets are in the nature of non-cash-generating assets, they are dealt with under ASLB 21.

Definitions

13. *The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified:*

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets is a loss in the future economic benefit of a cash generating asset over and above the loss recognised through depreciation.

An impairment loss of Cash-Generating Asset is the amount by which the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or a cash-generating unit's “fair value less costs to sell” and its value in use.

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Terms defined in other ASLBs are used in this Standard with the same meaning as in those other Standards.

Cash-Generating Assets

14. Cash-generating assets are assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. An asset generates a commercial return when it is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-oriented entity. Holding an asset to generate a "commercial return" indicates that an entity intends to (a) generate positive cash inflows from the asset (or from the cash-generating unit of which the asset is a part), and (b) earn a commercial return that reflects the risk involved in holding the asset. An asset may be held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return even though it does not meet that objective during a particular reporting period. Conversely, an asset may be a non-cash-generating asset even though it may be

⁵ The Guidance with regard to consolidation and joint arrangements may be obtained from other corresponding pronouncements as per the hierarchy prescribed in paragraph 15 of the ASLB 3, ‘*Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors*’ till the time ASLBs on these Subjects are not formulated.

breaking even or generating a commercial return during a particular reporting period. Unless stated otherwise, references to "an asset" or "assets" in the following paragraphs of this Standard are references to "cash-generating asset(s)."

15. There are a number of circumstances in which local bodies may hold some assets with the primary objective of generating a commercial return, although the majority of their assets are not held for that purpose. For example, a municipal hospital/dispensary may deploy a building for fee-paying patients. Cash generating assets of an entity may operate independently of the non-cash-generating assets of the entity. For example, the deeds office may earn land registration fees independently from the department of land affairs.
16. In certain instances, an asset may generate cash flows although it is primarily held for service delivery purposes. For example, a waste disposal plant is operated to ensure the safe disposal of medical waste generated by a hospital controlled by a local body, and, is accordingly, a non-cash generating asset, but the plant also treats a small amount of medical waste generated by other private hospitals on a commercial basis. The treatment of medical waste from the private hospitals is incidental to the activities of the plant, and the assets that generate cash flows cannot be distinguished from the non-cash-generating assets.
17. In other instances, an asset may generate cash flows and also be used for non-cash-generating purposes. For example, a public hospital has ten wards, nine of which are used for fee-paying patients on a commercial basis, and the other is used for non-fee-paying patients. Patients from both wards jointly use other hospital facilities (for example, operating facilities). The extent to which the asset is held with the objective of providing a commercial return needs to be considered to determine whether the entity should apply the provisions of this Standard or ASLB 21. If, as in this example, the non-cash-generating component is an insignificant component of the arrangement as a whole, the entity applies this Standard, rather than ASLB 21.
18. In some cases it may not be clear whether the primary objective of holding an asset is to generate a commercial return. In such cases it is necessary to evaluate the significance of the cash flows. It may be difficult to determine whether the extent to which the asset generates cash flows is so significant that this Standard is applicable, rather than ASLB 21. Judgment is needed to determine which Standard to apply. An entity develops criteria so that it can exercise that judgment consistently in accordance with the definition of cash generating assets and non-cash-generating assets and with the related guidance in paragraphs 14-17. Paragraph 114 requires an entity to disclose the criteria used in making this judgment. However, given the overall objectives of most entities, the presumption is that assets are non-cash-generating in these circumstances and, therefore, ASLB 21 will apply. For example, a municipal school has started tuition classes for students during summer vacation on commercial basis. However, the primary objective of municipal school is to provide education service on non-commercial basis. The commercial activities (tuition classes) carried out by municipal school during summer vacation is insignificant. In this case, the municipal school is a non-cash generating asset, and, therefore, ASLB 21 will apply.
- 18A. For the purposes of impairment, goodwill is considered a cash-generating asset. Goodwill does not generate economic benefits independently of other assets, and is

assessed for impairment as part of a group of assets. ASLB 21 deals with the assessment of individual assets. Goodwill is only recognised where it gives rise to cash inflows or reductions in an acquirer's net cash outflows, No goodwill is recognised in respect of service potential that does not give rise to related cash flows. The recoverable service amount used to assess impairment in ASLB 21 includes service potential. Consequently, an entity applies this Standard to determine whether to impair goodwill.

Depreciation

19. Depreciation and amortisation are the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. In the case of an intangible asset, the term "amortisation" is generally used instead of "depreciation." Both terms have the same meaning.

Impairment

20. This Standard defines an "impairment" as a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation. Impairment of a cash-generating asset, therefore, reflects a decline in the future economic benefits embodied in an asset to the entity that controls it. For example, an entity may have a municipal parking lot that is currently being used at 25 percent of capacity. It is held for commercial purposes, and management has estimated that it generates a commercial rate of return when usage is at 75 percent of capacity and above. The decline in usage has not been accompanied by a significant increase in parking charges. The asset is regarded as impaired because its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Identifying an Asset that may be Impaired

- 20A. Paragraphs 21-30 specify when recoverable amount should be determined. These requirements use the term 'an asset' but apply equally to an individual asset or a cash-generating unit. The remainder of this Standard is structured as follows:
 - (a) Paragraphs 31-70 set out the requirements for measuring recoverable amount. These requirements also use the term 'an asset' but apply equally to an individual asset and a cash-generating unit.
 - (b) Paragraphs 71-97 set out the requirements for recognizing and measuring impairment losses. Recognition and measurement of impairment losses for individual assets other than goodwill are dealt with in paragraphs 71-75. Paragraphs 76-97 deal with the recognition and measurement of impairment losses for cash-generating units and goodwill.
 - (c) Paragraphs 98-105 set out the requirements for reversing an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset or a cash-generating unit. Again, these requirements use the term 'an asset' but apply equally to an individual asset or a cash-generating unit. Additional requirements for an individual asset are set out

in paragraphs 106-109, for a cash-generating unit in paragraphs 110-111, and for goodwill in paragraphs 111A-111B.

- (d) Paragraphs 112-113 set out the requirements for the redesignation of an asset from a cash-generating asset or from a non-cash generating asset to a cash-generating asset.
 - (e) Paragraphs 114-122A specify the information to be disclosed about impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses for assets and cash-generating units. Paragraphs 123-125 specify additional disclosure requirements for cash-generating units to which goodwill have been allocated for impairment testing purposes.
21. An asset is impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Paragraphs 25-27 describe some indications that an impairment loss may have occurred. If any of those indications is present, an entity is required to make a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Except for the circumstances described in paragraph 23, this Standard does not require an entity to make a formal estimate of recoverable amount if no indication of an impairment loss is present.
22. *An entity should assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity should estimate the recoverable amount of the asset.*
23. *Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an entity should also:*
- (a) *Test an intangible asset that is not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test may be performed at any time during the reporting period, provided it is performed at the same time every year. Different intangible assets may be tested for impairment at different times. However, if such an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset should be tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.*
 - (b) *Test goodwill acquired in an acquisition for impairment annually in accordance with paragraphs 90A-90O.*
24. The ability of an intangible asset to generate sufficient future economic benefits or service potential to recover its carrying amount is usually subject to greater uncertainty before the asset is available for use than after it is available for use. Therefore, this Standard requires an entity to test for impairment, at least annually, the carrying amount of an intangible asset that is not yet available for use.
25. *In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, an entity should consider, as a minimum, the following indications:*

External sources of information

- (a) *During the period, an asset's market value has declined significantly more than would be expected as a result of the passage of time or normal use;*
- (b) *Significant changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic, or legal environment in which the entity operates, or in the market to which an asset is dedicated;*
- (c) *Market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating an asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially;*

Internal sources of information

- (d) *Evidence is available of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset;*
 - (e) *Significant changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or the manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, and plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date;*
 - (e) *A decision to halt the construction of the asset before it is complete or in a usable condition; and*
 - (f) *Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance of an asset is, or will be, worse than expected.*
26. The list in paragraph 25 is not exhaustive. An entity may identify other indications that an asset may be impaired, and these would also require the entity to determine the asset's recoverable amount.
27. Evidence from internal reporting that indicates that an asset may be impaired includes the existence of:
- (a) Cash flows for acquiring the asset, or subsequent cash needs for operating or maintaining it, that are significantly higher than those originally budgeted;
 - (b) Actual net cash flows or surplus or deficit flowing from the asset that are significantly worse than those budgeted;
 - (c) A significant decline in budgeted net cash flows or surplus, or a significant increase in budgeted loss, flowing from the asset; or
 - (d) Deficits or net cash outflows for the asset, when current period amounts are aggregated with budgeted amounts for the future.

28. As indicated in paragraph 23, this Standard requires an intangible asset that is not yet available for use to be tested for impairment, at least annually. Apart from when the requirements in paragraph 23 apply, the concept of materiality applies in identifying whether the recoverable amount of an asset needs to be estimated. For example, if previous calculations show that an asset's recoverable amount is significantly greater than its carrying amount, the entity need not re-estimate the asset's recoverable amount if no events have occurred that would eliminate that difference. Similarly, previous analysis may show that an asset's recoverable amount is not sensitive to one (or more) of the indications listed in paragraph 25.
29. As an illustration of paragraph 28, if market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, an entity is not required to make a formal estimate of an asset's recoverable amount in the following cases:
- (a) If the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use is unlikely to be affected by the increase in these market rates. For example, increases in short-term interest rates may not have a material effect on the discount rate used for an asset that has a long remaining useful life.
 - (b) If the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use is likely to be affected by the increase in these market rates, but previous sensitivity analysis of recoverable amount shows that:
 - (i) It is unlikely that there will be a material decrease in recoverable amount because future cash flows are also likely to increase (for example, in some cases, an entity may be able to demonstrate that it adjusts its revenues (mainly exchange revenues) to compensate for any increase in market rates); or
 - (ii) The decrease in recoverable amount is unlikely to result in a material impairment loss.
30. If there is an indication that an asset may be impaired, this may indicate that the remaining useful life, the depreciation (amortisation) method, or the residual value for the asset needs to be reviewed and adjusted in accordance with the Standard applicable to the asset, even if no impairment loss is recognised for the asset.

Measuring Recoverable Amount

31. This Standard defines "recoverable amount" as the higher of an asset's "fair value less costs to sell" and its value in use. Paragraphs 32-70 set out the requirements for measuring recoverable amount. These requirements use the term "an asset" but apply equally to an individual asset or a cash-generating unit.
32. It is not always necessary to determine both an asset's "fair value less costs to sell" and its value in use. If either of these amounts exceeds the asset's carrying amount, the asset is not impaired and it is not necessary to estimate the other amount.

33. It may be possible to determine “fair value less costs to sell”, even if an asset is not traded in an active market. However, sometimes it will not be possible to determine “fair value less costs to sell” because there is no basis for making a reliable⁶ estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In this case, the entity may use the asset's value in use as its recoverable amount.
34. If there is no reason to believe that an asset's value in use materially exceeds its “fair value less costs to sell”, the asset's “fair value less costs to sell” may be used as its recoverable amount. This will often be the case for an asset that is held for disposal. This is because the value in use of an asset held for disposal will consist mainly of the net disposal proceeds, as the future cash flows from continuing use of the asset until its disposal are likely to be negligible.
35. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (see paragraphs 85-90), unless either:
- (a) The asset's “fair value less costs to sell” is higher than its carrying amount; or
 - (b) The asset is a part of a cash-generating unit but is capable of generating cash flows individually, in which case the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its “fair value less costs to sell” and the asset's “fair value less costs to sell” can be determined.
36. In some cases, estimates, averages and computational shortcuts may provide reasonable approximations of the detailed computations for determining fair value less costs to sell or value in use.
37. [Refer to Appendix 1]

Fair Value less Costs to Sell

38. The best evidence of an asset's “fair value less costs to sell” is the price in a binding sale agreement in an arm's length transaction, adjusted for incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset.
39. If there is no binding sale agreement but an asset is traded in an active market, “fair value less costs to sell” is the asset's market price less the costs of disposal. The appropriate market price is usually the current bid price. When current bid prices are unavailable, the price of the most recent transaction may provide a basis from which to estimate “fair value less costs to sell”, provided that there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances between the transaction date and the date as at which the estimate is made.

⁶ Information that is reliable is free from material error and bias, and can be depended on by users to faithfully represent that which it purports to represent or could reasonably be expected to represent.

40. If there is no binding sale agreement or active market for an asset, “fair value less costs to sell” is based on the best information available that reflects the amount that an entity could obtain, at the reporting date, from the disposal of the asset in an arm’s length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal. In determining this amount, an entity considers the outcome of recent transactions for similar assets within the same industry. “Fair value less costs to sell” does not reflect a forced sale.
41. Costs of disposal, other than those that have been recognised as liabilities, are deducted in determining “fair value less costs to sell”. Examples of such costs are legal costs, stamp duty and similar transaction taxes, costs of removing the asset, and direct incremental costs to bring an asset into condition for its sale. However, termination benefits and costs associated with reducing or reorganising a business following the disposal of an asset are not direct incremental costs to dispose of the asset.
42. Sometimes, the disposal of an asset would require the buyer to assume a liability, and only a single “fair value less costs to sell” is available for both the asset and the liability. Paragraph 89 explains how to deal with such cases.

Value in Use

43. *The following elements should be reflected in the calculation of an asset's value in use:*
 - (a) *An estimate of the future cash flows the entity expects to derive from the asset;*
 - (b) *Expectations about possible variations in the amount or timing of those future cash flows;*
 - (c) *The time value of money, represented by the current market risk free rate of interest;*
 - (d) *The price for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the asset; and*
 - (e) *Other factors, such as illiquidity, that market participants would reflect in pricing the future cash flows the entity expects to derive from the asset.*
44. Estimating the value in use of an asset involves the following steps:
 - (a) Estimating the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal; and
 - (b) Applying the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.
45. The elements identified in paragraph 43(b), (d) and (e) can be reflected either as adjustments to the future cash flows or as adjustments to the discount rate. Whichever approach an entity adopts to reflect expectations about possible variations in the

amount or timing of future cash flows, the result should be to reflect the expected present value of the future cash flows, i.e., the weighted average of all possible outcomes. The Application Guidance provides additional guidance on the use of present value techniques in measuring an asset's value in use.

Basis for Estimates of Future Cash Flows

46. *In measuring value in use, an entity should:*

- (a) Base cash flow projections on reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the asset. Greater weight should be given to external evidence;***
- (b) Base cash flow projections on the most recent financial budgets/forecasts approved by management, but should exclude any estimated future cash inflows or outflows expected to arise from future restructurings or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance. Projections based on these budgets/forecasts should cover a maximum period of five years, unless a longer period can be justified; and***
- (c) Estimate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts by extrapolating the projections based on the budgets/forecasts using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. This growth rate should not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used, unless a higher rate can be justified.***

47. Management assesses the reasonableness of the assumptions on which its current cash flow projections are based by examining the causes of differences between past cash flow projections and actual cash flows. Management should ensure that the assumptions on which its current cash flow projections are based are consistent with past actual outcomes, provided that the effects of subsequent events or circumstances that did not exist when those actual cash flows were generated make this appropriate.

48. Detailed, explicit, and reliable financial budgets/forecasts of future cash flows for periods longer than five years are generally not available. For this reason, management's estimates of future cash flows are based on the most recent budgets/forecasts for a maximum of five years. Management may use cash flow projections based on financial Budgets / forecasts over a period longer than five years if it is confident that these projections are reliable, and it can demonstrate its ability, based on past experience, to forecast cash flows accurately over that longer period.

49. Cash flow projections until the end of an asset's useful life are estimated by extrapolating the cash flow projections based on the financial budgets/forecasts, using a growth rate for subsequent years. This rate is steady or declining, unless an increase in the rate matches objective information about patterns over a product or industry lifecycle. If appropriate, the growth rate is zero or negative.

50. [Refer to Appendix 1]
51. In using information from financial budgets/forecasts, an entity considers whether the information reflects reasonable and supportable assumptions and represents management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the asset.

Composition of Estimates of Future Cash Flows

52. *Estimates of future cash flows should include:*

- (a) Projections of cash inflows from the continuing use of the asset;*
- (b) Projections of cash outflows that are necessarily incurred to generate the cash inflows from continuing use of the asset (including cash outflows to prepare the asset for use) and can be directly attributed, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to the asset; and*
- (c) Net cash flows, if any, to be received (or paid) for the disposal of the asset at the end of its useful life.*

53. Estimates of future cash flows and the discount rate reflect consistent assumptions about price increases attributable to general inflation. Therefore, if the discount rate includes the effect of price increases attributable to general inflation, future cash flows are estimated in nominal terms. If the discount rate excludes the effect of price increases attributable to general inflation, future cash flows are estimated in real terms (but include future specific price increases or decreases).
54. Projections of cash outflows include those for the day-to-day servicing of the asset as well as future overheads that can be attributed directly, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to the use of the asset.
55. When the carrying amount of an asset does not yet include all the cash outflows to be incurred before it is ready for use or sale, the estimate of future cash outflows includes an estimate of any further cash outflow that is expected to be incurred before the asset is ready for use or sale. For example, this is the case for a building under construction or for a development project that is not yet completed.
56. To avoid double-counting, estimates of future cash flows do not include:
- (a) Cash inflows from assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from the asset under review (for example, financial assets such as receivables); and
 - (b) Cash outflows that relate to obligations that have been recognised as liabilities (for example, payables, pensions, or provisions).

57. ***Future cash flows should be estimated for the asset in its current condition⁷. Estimates of future cash flows should not include estimated future cash inflows or outflows that are expected to arise from:***
- (a) A future restructuring to which an entity is not yet committed; or***
 - (b) Improving or enhancing the asset's performance.***
58. Because future cash flows are estimated for the asset in its current condition, value in use does not reflect:
- (a) Future cash outflows or related cost savings (for example, reductions in staff costs) or benefits that are expected to arise from a future restructuring to which an entity is not yet committed; or
 - (b) Future cash outflows that will improve or enhance the asset's performance or the related cash inflows that are expected to arise from such outflows.
59. A restructuring is a program that is (a) planned and controlled by management, and (b) materially changes either the scope of the entity's activities or the manner in which those activities are carried out. ASLB 19, '*Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*', contains guidance clarifying when an entity is committed to a restructuring.
60. When an entity becomes committed to a restructuring, some assets are likely to be affected by this restructuring. Once the entity is committed to the restructuring:
- (a) Its estimates of future cash inflows and cash outflows for the purpose of determining value in use reflect the cost savings and other benefits from the restructuring (based on the most recent financial budgets/forecasts approved by management); and
 - (b) Its estimates of future cash outflows for the restructuring are included in a restructuring provision in accordance with ASLB 19.
61. Until an entity incurs cash outflows that improve or enhance the asset's performance, estimates of future cash flows do not include the estimated future cash inflows that are expected to arise from the increase in economic benefits or service potential associated with the expected cash outflow.
62. Estimates of future cash flows include future cash outflows necessary to maintain the level of economic benefits or service potential expected to arise from the asset in its current condition. When a unit consists of assets with different estimated useful lives, all of which are essential to the ongoing operation of the unit, the replacement of assets with shorter lives is considered to be part of the day-to-day servicing of the unit when estimating the future cash flows associated with the unit. Similarly, when a single asset consists of components with different estimated useful lives, the

⁷ The term 'asset in its current condition' encompasses the usual maintenance or servicing of asset that is done in the normal course which is incidental to its smooth running/ operation.

replacement of components with shorter lives is considered to be part of the day-to-day servicing of the asset when estimating the future cash flows generated by the asset.

- 63. *Estimates of future cash flows should not include:***
- (a) *Cash inflows or outflows from financing activities; or***
 - (b) *Income tax payments***⁸.
64. Estimated future cash flows reflect assumptions that are consistent with the way the discount rate is determined. Otherwise, the effect of some assumptions will be counted twice or ignored. Because the time value of money is considered by discounting the estimated future cash flows, these cash flows exclude cash inflows or outflows from financing activities. Similarly, since the discount rate is determined on a pre-tax basis, future cash flows are also determined on a pre-tax basis.
- 65. *The estimate of net cash flows to be received (or paid) for the disposal of an asset at the end of its useful life should be the amount that an entity expects to obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal.***
66. The estimate of net cash flows to be received (or paid) for the disposal of an asset at the end of its useful life is determined in a similar way to an asset's "fair value less costs to sell", except that, in estimating those net cash flows:
- (a) An entity uses prices prevailing at the date of the estimate for similar assets that have reached the end of their useful life and have operated under conditions similar to those in which the asset will be used; and
 - (b) The entity adjusts those prices for the effect of both future price increases due to general inflation and specific future price increases or decreases. However, if estimates of future cash flows from the asset's continuing use and the discount rate exclude the effect of general inflation, the entity also excludes this effect from the estimate of net cash flows on disposal.

Foreign Currency Future Cash Flows

67. Future cash flows are estimated in the currency in which they will be generated, and then discounted using a discount rate appropriate for that currency. An entity translates the present value using the spot exchange rate at the date of the value in use calculation.

Discount Rate

- 68. *The discount rate (rates) should be a pre-tax rate (rates) that reflect(s) current market assessments of:***

⁸ Wherever applicable.

- (a) The time value of money, represented by the current risk-free rate of interest; and*
- (b) The risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.*

69. A rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset is the return that investors would require if they were to choose an investment that would generate cash flows of amounts, timing, and risk profile equivalent to those that the entity expects to derive from the asset. This rate is estimated from the rate implicit in current market transactions for similar assets. However, the discount rate(s) used to measure an asset's value in use should not reflect risks for which the future cash flow estimates have been adjusted. Otherwise, the effect of some assumptions will be double-counted.
70. When an asset-specific rate is not directly available from the market, an entity uses surrogates to estimate the discount rate. The Application Guidance provides additional guidance on estimating the discount rate in such circumstances.

Recognising and Measuring an Impairment Loss

71. Paragraphs 72-75 set out the requirements for recognising and measuring impairment losses for an individual asset other than goodwill. The recognition and measurement of impairment losses for cash-generating units and goodwill are dealt with in paragraphs 76-97H.
72. *If, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset should be reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.*
73. *An impairment loss should be recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount in accordance with another standard (for example, in accordance with the revaluation model in ASLB 17 and ASLB 31). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset should be treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.*
- 73A. An impairment loss on a non-revalued asset is recognised in surplus or deficit. However, an impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in revaluation surplus to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of assets. Such an impairment loss on a revalued asset reduces the revaluation surplus for that class of assets.
74. *When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the asset to which it relates, an entity should recognise a liability if, and only if, that is required by another Standard.*
75. *After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the asset should be adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised*

carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Cash-Generating Units and Goodwill

76. Paragraphs 77-97H set out the requirements for identifying the cash-generating unit to which an asset belongs and determining the carrying amount of, and recognising impairment losses for, cash-generating units and goodwill.

Identifying the Cash-Generating Unit to which an Asset Belongs

77. *If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount should be estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, an entity should determine the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit).*

78. The recoverable amount of an individual asset cannot be determined if
- (a) The asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its “fair value less costs to sell” (for example, when the future cash flows from continuing use of the asset cannot be estimated to be negligible); and
 - (b) The asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets and is not capable of generating cash flows individually.

In such cases, value in use and, therefore, recoverable amount, can be determined only for the asset's cash-generating unit.

79. As defined in paragraph 13, an asset's cash-generating unit is the smallest group of assets that (a) includes the asset, and (b) generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Identification of an asset's cash-generating unit involves judgment. If recoverable amount cannot be determined for an individual asset, an entity identifies the lowest aggregation of assets that generate largely independent cash inflows.

80. Cash inflows are inflows of cash and cash equivalents received from parties external to the entity. In identifying whether cash inflows from an asset (or group of assets) are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets (or groups of assets), an entity considers various factors, including how management (a) monitors the entity's operations (such as by service lines, individual locations, districts, or regional areas), or (b) makes decisions about continuing or disposing of the entity's assets and operations. The Implementation Guidance gives an example of the identification of a cash-generating unit.

81. *If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets should be identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, an entity*

should use management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- (a) The future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash generating unit's value in use; and*
 - (b) The future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.*
82. Even if part or all of the output produced by an asset or a group of assets is used by other units of the entity, this asset or group of assets forms a separate cash-generating unit if the entity could sell the output on an active market. This is because the asset or group of assets could generate cash inflows that would be largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. In using information based on financial budgets/forecasts that relates to such a cash-generating unit, or to any other asset or cash-generating unit affected by internal transfer pricing, an entity adjusts this information if internal transfer prices do not reflect management's best estimate of future prices that could be achieved in arm's length transactions.
83. ***Cash-generating units should be identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.***
84. If an entity determines that an asset belongs to a cash-generating unit different from that in previous periods, or that the types of assets aggregated for the asset's cash-generating unit have changed, paragraph 120 requires disclosures about the cash-generating unit if an impairment loss is recognised or reversed for the cash-generating unit.

Recoverable Amount and Carrying Amount of a Cash-Generating Unit

85. The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is the higher of the cash generating unit's "fair value less costs to sell" and its value in use. For the purpose of determining the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit, any reference in paragraphs 31-70 to an asset is read as a reference to a cash generating unit.
86. ***The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit should be determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is determined.***
87. The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit:
- (a) Includes the carrying amount of only those assets that can be attributed directly, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to the cash generating unit and will generate the future cash inflows used in determining the cash-generating unit's value in use; and
 - (b) Does not include the carrying amount of any recognised liability, unless the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit cannot be determined without consideration of this liability.

This is because “fair value less costs to sell” and value in use of a cash generating unit are determined excluding cash flows that relate to assets that are not part of the cash-generating unit and liabilities that have been recognised (see paragraphs 41 and 59).

88. When assets are grouped for recoverability assessments, it is important to include in the cash-generating unit all assets that generate, or are used to generate, the relevant stream of cash inflows. Otherwise, the cash-generating unit may appear to be fully recoverable when in fact an impairment loss has occurred. The Illustrated Decision Tree provides a flow diagram illustrating the treatment of individual assets that are part of cash-generating units. In some cases, although some assets contribute to the estimated future cash flows of a cash-generating unit, they cannot be allocated to the cash-generating unit on a reasonable and consistent basis. This might be the case for goodwill. Paragraphs 90A-90O explain how to deal with these assets in testing a cash-generating unit for impairment.
89. It may be necessary to consider some recognised liabilities to determine the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit. This may occur if the disposal of a cash-generating unit would require the buyer to assume the liability. In this case, the “fair value less costs to sell” (or the estimated cash flow from ultimate disposal) of the cash-generating unit is the estimated selling price for the assets of the cash-generating unit and the liability together, less the costs of disposal. To perform a meaningful comparison between the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit and its recoverable amount, the carrying amount of the liability is deducted in determining both the cash-generating unit's value in use and its carrying amount.
90. For practical reasons, the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is sometimes determined after consideration of (a) assets that are not part of the cash-generating unit (for example, receivables or other financial assets), or (b) liabilities that have been recognised (for example, payables, pensions and other provisions). In such cases, the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit is increased by the carrying amount of those assets and decreased by the carrying amount of those liabilities.

Goodwill⁹

Allocating goodwill to cash-generating units

- 90A. ***For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in an acquisition should, from the acquisition date, be allocated to each of the acquirer's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquired operation are assigned to those units or groups of units. Where goodwill is acquired in an acquisition of a non-cash-generating operation that results in a reduction in the net cash outflow of the acquirer, the acquirer should be considered as the cash-generating unit. Except where goodwill relates to the acquisition of a non-cash-generating operation, each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated should:***

⁹ This concept may not be relevant for local bodies in India in current scenario. However, the same may be relevant in future, hence retained here.

(a) Represent the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and

(b) Not be larger than a segment as defined by paragraph 9 of ASLB 18, 'Segment Reporting'.

90B. Goodwill recognised in an acquisition is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in an acquisition that are individually identified and separately recognised. Goodwill does not generate cash flows, or reductions in net cash outflows, independently of other assets or group of assets, and often contributes to the cash flows of multiple cash-generating units. Goodwill sometimes cannot be allocated on a non-arbitrary basis to individual cash-generating units, but only to groups of cash-generating units. As a result, the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes sometimes comprises a number of cash-generating units to which the goodwill relates, but to which it cannot be allocated. References in paragraphs 90D–90O and 97A–97H to a cash-generating unit to which goodwill is allocated should be read as references also to a group of cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated. Where goodwill is acquired in an acquisition of a non-cash-generating operation that results in a reduction in the net cash outflows of the acquirer, references in paragraphs 90D–90O and 97A–97H to a cash-generating unit to which goodwill is allocated should be read as references also to the acquirer.

90C. Applying the requirements in paragraph 90A results in goodwill being tested for impairment at a level that reflects the way an entity manages its operations and with which the goodwill would naturally be associated. Therefore, the development of additional reporting systems is typically not necessary.

90D. A cash-generating unit to which goodwill is allocated for the purpose of impairment testing may not coincide with the level at which goodwill is allocated in accordance with ASLB 4, *'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates'*, for the purpose of measuring foreign currency gains and losses. For example, if an entity is required by ASLB 4 to allocate goodwill to relatively low levels for the purpose of measuring foreign currency gains and losses, it is not required to test the goodwill for impairment at that same level unless it also monitors the goodwill at that level for internal management purposes.

90E. ***If the initial allocation of goodwill acquired in an acquisition cannot be completed before the end of the annual period in which the acquisition is effected, that initial allocation should be completed before the end of the first annual period beginning after the acquisition date.***

90F. In accordance with ASLB 40, *'Entity Combinations'¹⁰*, if the initial accounting for an acquisition can be determined only provisionally by the end of the period in which the combination is effected, the acquirer:

(a) Accounts for the acquisition using those provisional values; and

¹⁰ This ASLB is yet to be formulated.

- (b) Recognises any adjustments to those provisional values as a result of completing the initial accounting within the measurement period, which will not exceed twelve months from the acquisition date.

In such circumstances, it might also not be possible to complete the initial allocation of the goodwill recognised in the acquisition before the end of the annual period in which the combination is effected. When this is the case, the entity discloses the information required by paragraph 122A.

- 90G. *If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the entity disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of should be:*

(a) Included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal; and

(b) Measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained, unless the entity can demonstrate that some other method better reflects the goodwill associated with the operation disposed off.

- 90H. *If an entity reorganises its reporting structure in a way that changes the composition of one or more cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated, the goodwill should be reallocated to the units affected. This reallocation should be performed using a relative value approach similar to that used when an entity disposes of an operation within a cash-generating unit, unless the entity can demonstrate that some other method better reflects the goodwill associated with the reorganised units.*

Testing cash-generating units with goodwill for impairment

- 90I. *When, as described in paragraph 90B, goodwill relates to a cash-generating unit but has not been allocated to that unit, the unit should be tested for impairment, whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing the unit's carrying amount, excluding any goodwill, with its recoverable amount. Any impairment loss should be recognised in accordance with paragraph 91.*

- 90J. If a cash-generating unit described in paragraph 90I includes in its carrying amount an intangible asset that is not yet available for use and that asset can be tested for impairment only as part of the cash-generating unit, paragraph 23 requires the unit also to be tested for impairment annually.

- 90K. *A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated should be tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing the carrying amount of the unit, including the goodwill, with the recoverable amount of the unit. If the recoverable amount of the unit exceeds the carrying amount of the unit, the unit and the goodwill allocated to that unit should be regarded as not impaired. If the carrying amount of the unit exceeds the recoverable amount of the unit, the entity should recognise the impairment loss in accordance with paragraph 91.*

Timing of impairment tests

- 90L. *The annual impairment test for a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated may be performed at any time during an annual period, provided the test is performed at the same time every year. Different cash-generating units may be tested for impairment at different times. However, if some or all of the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in an acquisition during the current annual period, that unit should be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period.*
- 90M. *If the assets constituting the cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at the same time as the unit containing the goodwill, they should be tested for impairment before the unit containing the goodwill. Similarly, if the cash-generating units constituting a group of cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at the same time as the group of units containing the goodwill, the individual units should be tested for impairment before the group of units containing the goodwill.*
- 90N. At the time of impairment testing a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated, there may be an indication of an impairment of an asset within the unit containing the goodwill. In such circumstances, the entity tests the asset for impairment first, and recognises any impairment loss for that asset before testing for impairment the cash-generating unit containing the goodwill. Similarly, there may be an indication of an impairment of a cash-generating unit within a group of units containing the goodwill. In such circumstances, the entity tests the cash-generating unit for impairment first, and recognises any impairment loss for that unit, before testing for impairment the group of units to which the goodwill is allocated.
- 90O. *The most recent detailed calculation made in a preceding period of the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated may be used in the impairment test of that unit in the current period provided all of the following criteria are met:*
- (a) The assets and liabilities making up the unit have not changed significantly since the most recent recoverable amount calculation;*
 - (b) The most recent recoverable amount calculation resulted in an amount that exceeded the carrying amount of the unit by a substantial margin; and*
 - (c) Based on an analysis of events that have occurred and circumstances that have changed since the most recent recoverable amount calculation, the likelihood that a current recoverable amount determination would be less than the current carrying amount of the unit is remote.*

Impairment Loss for a Cash-Generating Unit

91. *An impairment loss should be recognised for a cash-generating unit (the smallest group of cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated) if, and only if, the recoverable amount of the unit (group of units) is less than the carrying amount of the unit (group of units). The impairment loss should be allocated to reduce the*

carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit (group of units) in the following order:

- (a) First, to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (group of units); and*
- (b) Then, to the other assets of the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.*

These reductions in carrying amounts should be treated as impairment losses on individual assets and recognised in accordance with paragraph 73.

92. *In allocating an impairment loss in accordance with paragraph 91, an entity should not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:*

- (a) Its “fair value less costs to sell” (if determinable);*
- (b) Its value in use (if determinable); and*
- (c) Zero.*

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset should be allocated pro rata to the other cash generating assets of the unit (group of units).

93. *Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset should be allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit. The carrying amount of the non-cash-generating asset should reflect any impairment losses at the reporting date that have been determined under the requirements of ASLB 21.*

94. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset cannot be determined (see paragraph 78):

- (a) An impairment loss is recognised for the asset if its carrying amount is greater than the higher of its “fair value less costs to sell” and the results of the allocation procedures described in paragraphs 91 -93; and
- (b) No impairment loss is recognised for the asset if the related cash generating unit is not impaired. This applies even if the asset's “fair value less costs to sell” is less than its carrying amount.

95. In some cases, non-cash-generating assets contribute to cash-generating units. This Standard requires that, where a cash-generating unit subject to an impairment test contains a non-cash-generating asset, that non-cash generating asset is tested for impairment in accordance with the requirements of ASLB 21. A proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash generating asset, following that impairment test, is included in the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit. The proportion reflects the extent to which the service potential of the non-cash-generating asset contributes

to the cash-generating unit. The allocation of any impairment loss for the cash generating unit is then made on a pro rata basis to all cash-generating assets in the cash-generating unit, subject to the limits in paragraph 92. The non-cash generating asset is not subject to a further impairment loss beyond that which has been determined in accordance with ASLB 21.

96. [Deleted]

97. *After the requirements in paragraphs 91-93 have been applied, a liability should be recognised for any remaining amount of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit if, and only if, that is required by another standard.*

Impairment testing cash-generating units with goodwill and non-controlling interests¹¹

97A. In accordance with ASLB 40, the acquirer measures and recognises goodwill as of the acquisition date as the excess of (a) over (b) below:

(a) The aggregate of:

- (i) The consideration transferred measured in accordance with ASLB 40, which generally requires acquisition-date fair value.
- (ii) The amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired operation measured in accordance with ASLB 40; and
- (iii) In an acquisition achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquired operation.

(b) The net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed measured in accordance with ASLB 40.

Allocation of goodwill

97B. Paragraph 90A of this Standard requires goodwill acquired in an acquisition to be allocated to each of the acquirer's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquired operation are assigned to those units, or groups of units. It is possible that some of the synergies resulting from an acquisition will be allocated to a cash-generating unit in which the non-controlling interest does not have an interest.

Testing for impairment

97C. Testing for impairment involves comparing the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit with the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit.

¹¹ This concept may not be relevant for local bodies in India in current scenario. However, the same may be relevant in future, hence retained here.

97D. If an entity measures non-controlling interests as its proportionate interest in the net identifiable assets of a controlled entity at the acquisition date, rather than at fair value, goodwill attributable to non-controlling interests is included in the recoverable amount of the related cash-generating unit but is not recognised in the controlling entity's consolidated financial statements. As a consequence, an entity should gross up the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the unit to include the goodwill attributable to the non-controlling interest. This adjusted carrying amount is then compared with the recoverable amount of the unit to determine whether the cash-generating unit is impaired.

Allocating an impairment loss

97E. Paragraph 91 requires any identified impairment loss to be allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

97F. If a controlled entity, or part of a controlled entity, with a non-controlling interest is itself a cash-generating unit, the impairment loss is allocated between the controlling entity and the non-controlling interest on the same basis as that on which surplus or deficit is allocated.

97G. If a controlled entity, or part of a controlled entity, with a non-controlling interest is part of a larger cash-generating unit, goodwill impairment losses are allocated to the parts of the cash-generating unit that have a non-controlling interest and the parts that do not. The impairment losses should be allocated to the parts of the cash-generating unit on the basis of:

- (a) To the extent that the impairment relates to goodwill in the cash-generating unit, the relative carrying values of the goodwill of the parts before the impairment; and
- (b) To the extent that the impairment relates to identifiable assets in the cash-generating unit, the relative carrying values of the net identifiable assets of the parts before the impairment. Any such impairment is allocated to the assets of the parts of each unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the part.

In those parts that have a non-controlling interest, the impairment loss is allocated between the controlling entity and the non-controlling interest on the same basis as that on which surplus or deficit is allocated.

97H. If an impairment loss attributable to a non-controlling interest relates to goodwill that is not recognised in the controlling entity's consolidated financial statements (see paragraph 97D), that impairment is not recognised as a goodwill impairment loss. In such cases, only the impairment loss relating to the goodwill that is allocated to the controlling entity is recognised as a goodwill impairment loss.

Reversing an Impairment Loss

98. Paragraphs 99-105 set out the requirements for reversing an impairment loss recognised for an asset or a cash-generating unit in prior periods. These requirements use the term "an asset," but apply equally to an individual asset or a cash-generating unit. Additional requirements for an individual asset are set out in paragraphs 106-109 and, for a cash-generating unit in paragraphs 110 and 111, and for goodwill in paragraphs 111A and 111B.
99. *An entity should assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity should estimate the recoverable amount of that asset.*
100. *In assessing whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased, an entity should consider, as a minimum, the following indications:*

External sources of information

- (a) *The asset's market value has increased significantly during the period;*
- (b) *Significant changes with a favourable effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic, or legal environment in which the entity operates or in the market to which the asset is dedicated;*
- (c) *Market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have decreased during the period, and those decreases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use and increase the asset's recoverable amount materially;*

Internal sources of information

- (d) *Significant changes with a favourable effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or the manner in which, the asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include costs incurred during the period to improve or enhance the asset's performance or restructure the operation to which the asset belongs;*
- (dA) *A decision to resume construction of the asset that was previously halted before it was completed or in a usable condition; and*
- (e) *Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance of the asset is, or will be, better than expected.*
101. Indications of a potential decrease in an impairment loss in paragraph 100 mainly mirror the indications of a potential impairment loss in paragraph 25.

102. If there is an indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased, this may indicate that (a) the remaining useful life, (b) the depreciation (amortisation) method, or (c) the residual value may need to be reviewed and adjusted in accordance with the standard applicable to the asset, even if no impairment loss is reversed for the asset.
103. *An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill should be reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset should, except as described in paragraph 106, be increased to its recoverable amount. That increase is a reversal of an impairment loss.*
104. A reversal of an impairment loss reflects an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset, either from use or from sale, since the date when an entity last recognised an impairment loss for that asset. An entity is required to identify the change in estimates that causes the increase in estimated service potential. Examples of changes in estimates include:
- (a) A change in the basis for recoverable amount (i.e., whether recoverable amount is based on “fair value less costs to sell” or value in use);
 - (b) If recoverable amount was based on value in use, a change in the amount or timing of estimated future cash flows, or in the discount rate; or
 - (c) If recoverable amount was based on “fair value less costs to sell”, a change in estimate of the components of “fair value less costs to sell”.
105. An asset's value in use may become greater than the asset's carrying amount simply because the present value of future cash inflows increases as they become closer. However, the service potential of the asset has not increased. Therefore, an impairment loss is not reversed just because of the passage of time (sometimes called the unwinding of the discount), even if the recoverable amount of the asset becomes higher than its carrying amount.

Reversing an Impairment Loss for an Individual Asset

106. *The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.*
107. Any increase in the carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill above the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years is a revaluation. In accounting for such a revaluation, an entity applies the standard applicable to the asset.
108. *A reversal of an impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill should be recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the asset is carried at revalued*

amount in accordance with another Standard (for example, the revaluation model in ASLB 17 and ASLB 31). Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset should be treated as a revaluation increase in accordance with that other Standard.

- 108A. A reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised directly in the revaluation reserve and increases the revaluation surplus for that class of assets. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same class of revalued assets was previously recognised in surplus or deficit, a reversal of that impairment loss is also recognised in surplus or deficit.
109. *After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the asset should be adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.*

Reversing an Impairment Loss for a Cash-Generating Unit

110. *A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit should be allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit, except for goodwill, pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts should be treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets and recognised in accordance with paragraph 108. No part of the amount of such a reversal should be allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.*
111. *In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit in accordance with paragraph 110, the carrying amount of an asset should not be increased above the lower of:*
- (a) Its recoverable amount (if determinable); and*
 - (b) The carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) if no impairment loss had been recognised for the asset in prior periods.*

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset should be allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit, except for goodwill.

Reversing an impairment loss for goodwill

- 111A. *An impairment loss recognised for goodwill should not be reversed in a subsequent period.*
- 111B. ASLB 31 prohibits the recognition of internally generated goodwill. Any increase in the recoverable amount of goodwill in the periods following the recognition of an impairment loss for that goodwill is likely to be an increase in internally generated goodwill, rather than a reversal of the impairment loss recognised for the acquired goodwill.

Redesignation of Assets

112. *The redesignation of an asset from a cash-generating asset to a non-cash-generating asset or from a non-cash-generating asset to a cash-generating asset should only occur when there is clear evidence that such a redesignation is appropriate. A redesignation, by itself, does not necessarily trigger an impairment test or a reversal of an impairment loss. At the subsequent reporting date after a redesignation, an entity should consider, as a minimum, the listed indications in paragraph 25.*
113. There are circumstances in which entities may decide that it is appropriate to redesignate a cash-generating asset as a non-cash-generating asset. For example, an effluent treatment plant was constructed primarily to treat industrial effluent from an industrial estate at commercial rates, and excess capacity has been used to treat effluent from a social housing unit, for which no charge is made. The industrial estate has recently closed and, in future, the site will be developed for social housing purposes. In light of the closure of the industrial estate, the entity decides to redesignate the effluent treatment plant as a non-cash-generating asset.

Disclosure

114. *An entity should disclose the criteria developed by the entity to distinguish cash-generating assets from non-cash-generating assets.*
115. *An entity should disclose the following for each class of assets:*
- (a) The amount of impairment losses recognised in surplus or deficit during the period, and the line item(s) of the statement of income and expenditure in which those impairment losses are included;*
 - (b) The amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in surplus or deficit during the period, and the line item(s) of the statement of income and expenditure in which those impairment losses are reversed;*
 - (c) The amount of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised directly in revaluation surplus during the period; and*
 - (d) The amount of reversals of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised directly in revaluation surplus during the period.*
116. In some cases it may not be clear whether the primary objective of holding an asset is to generate a commercial return. That judgment is needed to determine whether to apply this Standard or ASLB 21. Paragraph 114 requires the disclosure of the criteria used for distinguishing cash-generating and non-cash-generating assets.

117. A class of assets is a grouping of assets of a similar nature or function in an entity's operations that is shown as a single item for the purpose of disclosure in the financial statements.
118. The information required in paragraph 115 may be presented with other information disclosed for the class of assets. For example, this information may be included in a reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment at the beginning and end of the period, as required by ASLB 17.
119. *An entity that reports segment information in accordance with ASLB 18, Segment Reporting, should disclose the following for each reported segment based on an entity's reporting format:*
- (a) The amount of impairment losses recognised in surplus or deficit during the period; and*
 - (b) The amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in surplus or deficit during the period.*
120. *An entity should disclose the following for each material impairment loss recognised or reversed during the period for a cash-generating asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit:*
- (a) The events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss;*
 - (b) The amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed;*
 - (c) For a cash-generating asset:*
 - (i) The nature of the asset; and*
 - (ii) If the entity reports segment information in accordance with ASLB 18, the reported segment to which the asset belongs, based on the entity's reporting format.*
 - (d) For a cash-generating unit:*
 - (i) A description of the cash-generating unit (such as whether it is a service line, a plant, a business operation, a geographical area, or a reported segment);*
 - (ii) The amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed by class of assets, and, if the entity reports segment information in accordance with ASLB 18, by reported segment based on the entity's reporting format; and*
 - (iii) If the aggregation of assets for identifying the cash generating unit has changed since the previous estimate of the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount (if any), a description of the current and former*

way of aggregating assets and the reasons for changing the way the cash-generating unit is identified.

- (e) Whether the recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is its “fair value less costs to sell” or its value in use;*
 - (f) If the recoverable amount is “fair value less costs to sell”, the basis used to determine “fair value less costs to sell” (such as whether fair value was determined by reference to an active market); and*
 - (g) If the recoverable amount is value in use, the discount rate(s) used in the current estimate and previous estimate (if any) of value in use.*
- 121.** *An entity should disclose the following information for the aggregate impairment losses and the aggregate reversals of impairment losses recognised during the period for which no information is disclosed in accordance with paragraph 120:*
- (a) The main classes of assets affected by impairment losses and the main classes of assets affected by reversals of impairment losses; and*
 - (b) The main events and circumstances that led to the recognition of these impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses.*
122. An entity is encouraged to disclose assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of assets during the period.
- 122A.** *If, in accordance with paragraph 90E, any proportion of the goodwill acquired in an acquisition during the period has not been allocated to a cash-generating unit (group of units) at the end of the reporting period, the amount of the unallocated goodwill should be disclosed together with the reasons why that amount remains unallocated.*
- 123-125. [Refer to Appendix 1]
- 126 - 127. [Refer to Appendix 1]

Appendix A

Application Guidance

This Appendix is an integral part of ASLB 26.

Using Present Value Techniques to Measure Value in Use

It provides guidance on the use of present value techniques in measuring value in use. Although the guidance uses the term "asset," it equally applies to a group of assets forming a cash-generating unit.

The Components of a Present Value Measurement

- AG1. The following elements together capture the economic differences between cash-generating assets:
- (a) An estimate of the future cash flow, or, in more complex cases, series of future cash flows that the entity expects to derive from the asset;
 - (b) Expectations about possible variations in the amount or timing of those cash flows;
 - (c) The time value of money, represented by the current market risk-free rate of interest;
 - (d) The price for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the asset and
 - (e) Other, sometimes unidentifiable, factors (such as illiquidity) that market participants would reflect in pricing the future cash flows the entity expects to derive from the asset.
- AG2. This appendix contrasts two approaches to computing present value, either of which may be used to estimate the value in use of an asset, depending on the circumstances. Under the traditional approach, adjustments for factors (b) - (e) described in paragraph AG1 are embedded in the discount rate. Under the expected cash flow approach, factors (b), (d) and (e) cause adjustments in arriving at risk-adjusted expected cash flows. Whichever approach an entity adopts to reflect expectations about possible variations in the amount or timing of future cash flows, the result should be to reflect the expected present value of the future cash flows, i.e., the weighted average of all possible outcomes.
- AG3. The techniques used to estimate future cash flows and interest rates will vary from one situation to another depending on the circumstances surrounding the asset in question. However, the following general principles govern any application of present value techniques in measuring assets:
- (a) Interest rates used to discount cash flows should reflect assumptions that are consistent with those inherent in the estimated cash flows. Otherwise, the effect

of some assumptions will be double-counted or ignored. For example, a discount rate of 12 percent might be applied to contractual cash flows of a loan receivable. That rate reflects expectations about future defaults from loans with particular characteristics. That same 12 percent rate should not be used to discount expected cash flows, because those cash flows already reflect assumptions about future defaults.

- (b) Estimated cash flows and discount rates should be free from both bias and factors unrelated to the asset in question. For example, deliberately understating estimated net cash flows to enhance the apparent future profitability of an asset introduces a bias into the measurement.
- (c) Estimated cash flows or discount rates should reflect the range of possible outcomes rather than a single most likely minimum or maximum possible amount.

Traditional and Expected Cash Flow Approaches to Present Value

Traditional Approach

AG4. Accounting applications of present value have traditionally used a single set of estimated cash flows and a single discount rate, often described as the rate commensurate with the risk. In effect, the traditional approach assumes that a single discount rate convention can incorporate all the expectations about the future cash flows and the appropriate risk premium. Therefore, the traditional approach places most of the emphasis on selection of the discount rate.

AG5. In some circumstances, such as those in which comparable assets can be observed in the marketplace, a traditional approach is relatively easy to apply. For assets with contractual cash flows, it is consistent with the manner in which marketplace participants describe assets, as in a 12 percent bond.

AG6. However, the traditional approach may not appropriately address some complex measurement problems, such as the measurement of non-financial assets for which no market for the item or a comparable item exists. A proper search for the rate commensurate with the risk requires analysis of at least two items - an asset that exists in the marketplace and has an observed interest rate and the asset being measured. The appropriate discount rate for the cash flows being measured must be inferred from the observable rate of interest in that other asset. To draw that inference, the characteristics of the other asset's cash flows must be similar to those of the asset being measured. Therefore, the measurer must do the following:

- (a) Identify the set of cash flows that will be discounted;
- (b) Identify another asset in the marketplace that appears to have similar cash flow characteristics;

- (c) Compare the cash flow sets from the two items to ensure that they are similar (for example, are both sets contractual cash flows, or is one contractual and the other an estimated cash flow?);
- (d) Evaluate whether there is an element in one item that is not present in the other (for example, is one less liquid than the other?); and
- (e) Evaluate whether both sets of cash flows are likely to behave (i.e., vary) in a similar fashion in changing economic conditions.

Expected Cash Flow Approach

AG7. The expected cash flow approach is, in some situations, a more effective measurement tool than the traditional approach. In developing a measurement, the expected cash flow approach uses all expectations about possible cash flows instead of the single most likely cash flow. For example, a cash flow might be Rs. 100,¹² Rs. 200, or Rs. 300, with probabilities of 10 percent, 60 percent and 30 percent, respectively. The expected cash flow is Rs. 220. The expected cash flow approach thus differs from the traditional approach by focusing on direct analysis of the cash flows in question and on more explicit statements of the assumptions used in the measurement.

AG8. The expected cash flow approach also allows use of present value techniques when the timing of cash flows is uncertain. For example, a cash flow of Rs. 1,000 may be received in one year, two years, or three years, with probabilities of 10 percent, 60 percent, and 30 percent, respectively. The example below shows the computation of expected present value in that situation.

Present value of Rs.1,000 in 1 year at 5%	952.38	
Probability	<u>10%</u>	95.24
Present value of Rs.1,000 in 2 years at 5.25%	902.73	
Probability	<u>60%</u>	541.63
Present value of Rs.1,000 in 3 years at 5.50%	851.61	
Probability	<u>30%</u>	255.48
Expected present value		<u>892.36</u>

AG9. The expected present value of Rs. 892.36 differs from the traditional notion of a best estimate of Rs. 902.73 (the 60 percent probability). A traditional present value computation applied to this example requires a decision about which of the possible timings of cash flows to use and, accordingly, which would not reflect the

¹² In this and other examples monetary amounts are denominated in rupees (Rs.).

probabilities of other timings. This is because the discount rate in a traditional present value computation cannot reflect uncertainties in timing.

AG10. The use of probabilities is an essential element of the expected cash flow approach. Some question whether assigning probabilities to highly subjective estimates suggests greater precision than, in fact, exists. However, the proper application of the traditional approach (as described in paragraph AG6) requires the same estimates and subjectivity without providing the computational transparency of the expected cash flow approach.

AG11. Many estimates developed in current practice already incorporate the elements of expected cash flows informally. In addition, accountants often face the need to measure an asset using limited information about the probabilities of possible cash flows. For example, an accountant might be confronted with the following situations:

- (a) The estimated amount falls somewhere between Rs. 50 and Rs. 250, but no amount in the range is more likely than any other amount. Based on that limited information, the estimated expected cash flow is Rs. 150 $[(50+250)/2]$;
- (b) The estimated amount falls somewhere between Rs. 50 and Rs. 250, and the most likely amount is Rs. 100. However, the probabilities attached to each amount are unknown. Based on that limited information, the estimated expected cash flow is Rs. 133.33 $[(50+100+250)/3]$; or
- (c) The estimated amount will be Rs. 50 (10 percent probability), Rs. 250 (30 percent probability), or Rs. 100 (60 percent probability). Based on that limited information, the estimated expected cash flow is Rs. 140 $[(50 \times 0.10) + (250 \times 0.30) + (100 \times 0.60)]$. In each case, the estimated expected cash flow is likely to provide a better estimate of value in use than the minimum, most likely, or maximum amount taken alone.

AG12. The application of an expected cash flow approach is subject to a cost benefit constraint. In some cases, an entity may have access to extensive data and may be able to develop many cash flow scenarios. In other cases, an entity may not be able to develop more than general statements about the variability of cash flows without incurring substantial cost. The entity needs to balance the cost of obtaining additional information against the additional reliability that information will bring to the measurement.

AG13. Some maintain that expected cash flow techniques are inappropriate for measuring a single item or an item with a limited number of possible outcomes. They offer an example of an asset with two possible outcomes: a 90 percent probability that the cash flow will be Rs. 10 and a 10 percent probability that the cash flow will be Rs. 1,000. They observe that the expected cash flow in that example is Rs. 109, and criticise that result as not representing either of the amounts that may ultimately be paid.

AG14. Assertions like the one just outlined reflect underlying disagreement with the measurement objective. If the objective is accumulation of costs to be incurred, expected cash flows may not produce a representationally faithful estimate of the expected cost. However, this Standard is concerned with measuring the recoverable amount of an asset. The recoverable amount of the asset in this example is not likely to be Rs. 10, even though that is the most likely cash flow. This is because a measurement of Rs. 10 does not incorporate the uncertainty of the cash flow in the measurement of the asset. Instead, the uncertain cash flow is presented as if it were a certain cash flow. No rational entity would sell an asset with these characteristics for Rs. 10.

Discount Rate

AG15. Whichever approach an entity adopts for measuring the value in use of an asset, interest rates used to discount cash flows should not reflect risks for which the estimated cash flows have been adjusted. Otherwise, the effect of some assumptions will be double-counted.

AG16. When an asset-specific rate is not directly available from the market, an entity uses surrogates to estimate the discount rate. The purpose is to estimate, as far as possible, a market assessment of

- (a) The time value of money for the periods until the end of the asset's useful life; and
- (b) Factors (b), (d) and (e) described in paragraph AG1, to the extent those factors have not caused adjustments in arriving at estimated cash flows.

AG17. As a starting point in making such an estimate, the entity might take into account the following rates:

- (a) The entity's weighted average cost of capital determined using techniques such as the Capital Asset Pricing Model;
- (b) The entity's incremental borrowing rate; and
- (c) Other market borrowing rates.

AG18. However, these rates must be adjusted:

- (a) To reflect the way that the market would assess the specific risks associated with the asset's estimated cash flows; and
- (b) To exclude risks that are not relevant to the asset's estimated cash flows or for which the estimated cash flows have been adjusted. Consideration should be given to risks such as country risk, currency risk, and price risk.

AG19. The discount rate is independent of the entity's capital structure and the way the entity financed the purchase of the asset, because the future cash flows expected to arise

from an asset do not depend on the way in which the entity financed the purchase of the asset.

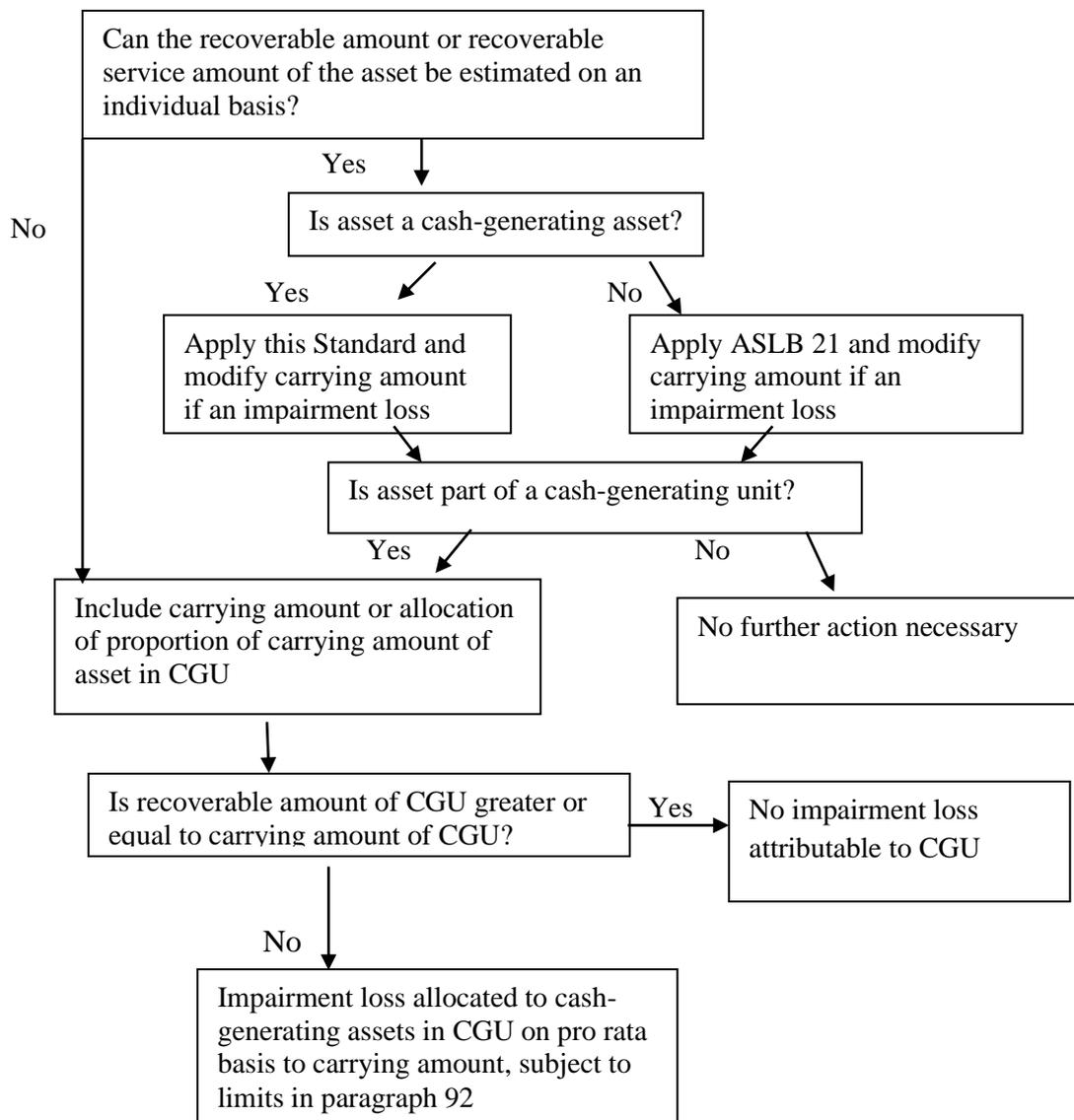
AG20. Paragraph 68 requires the discount rate used to be a pre-tax rate. Therefore, when the basis used to estimate the discount rate is post-tax, that basis is adjusted to reflect a pre-tax rate.

AG21. An entity normally uses a single discount rate for the estimate of an asset's value in use. However, an entity uses separate discount rates for different future periods where value in use is sensitive to a difference in risks for different periods or to the term structure of interest rates.

Illustrative Decision Tree

This decision tree accompanies, but is not part of, ASLB 26.

For simplicity and clarity, this flow chart assumes that any asset that is part of a CGU also contributes service potential to non-cash-generating activities. .



Implementation Guidance

The guidance accompanies, but is not part of ASLB 26.

Most assets held by local bodies are non-cash-generating assets, and accounting for their impairment should be undertaken in accordance with ASLB 21.

In those circumstances when an asset held by a local body is held with the objective of generating a commercial return, the provisions of this Standard should be followed. An example is a seed producing unit run on a commercial basis that is part of an agricultural research entity.

For the purposes of all these examples, a local body undertakes commercial activities.

Identification of Cash-Generating Units

The purpose of this example is:

- (a) To indicate how cash-generating units are identified in various situations; and*
- (b) To highlight certain factors that an entity may consider in identifying the cash-generating unit to which an asset belongs.*

A- Reduction in Demand Related to a Single-Product Unit

Background

IG1. A local body has an electricity-generating utility. The utility has two turbine generators in a single electric plant. In the current period, a major manufacturing plant in the area closed and demand for power was significantly reduced. In response, the local body shut down one of the generators.

Analysis

IG2. The individual turbine generators do not generate cash flows in and of themselves. Therefore, the cash-generating unit to be used in determining an impairment is the electric plant as a whole.

B -IG3-IG4 [Refer Appendix-1]

C---Crushing Plant in Waste Disposal Entity

Background

IG5. A municipality runs a waste disposal entity that owns a crushing plant to support its waste disposal activities. The crushing plant could be sold only for scrap value, and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from the other assets of the waste disposal entity.

Analysis

IG6. It is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the crushing plant, because its value in use cannot be determined and is probably different from the scrap value. Therefore, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the crushing plant belongs, i.e., the waste disposal entity as a whole.

D--- Routes Provided by Bus Company

Background

IG7. A bus company (Special Purpose Vehicle of municipality) provides services under contract with a municipality that specifies minimum service on each of five separate routes. Assets devoted to each route and the cash flows from each route can be identified separately. One of the routes operates at a significant loss.

IG8. Because the entity does not have the option to curtail any one bus route, the lowest level of identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets is the cash inflows generated by the five routes together. The cash-generating unit is the bus company as a whole.

Calculation of Value in Use and Recognition of an Impairment Loss

Background and Calculation of Value in Use

IG9. At the beginning of 20x0, Local Body R, through its Department of Power, puts into service a power plant that it constructed for Rs. 250 million.

IG10. At the beginning of 20x4, power plants constructed by competitors are put into service, resulting in a reduction in the revenues produced by the power plant of Local Body R. Reductions in revenue result because the volume of electricity generated has decreased from expectations, and also because the prices for electricity and stand-by capacity have decreased from expectations.

IG11. The reduction in revenue is evidence that the economic performance of the asset is worse than expected. Consequently, Local Body R is required to determine the asset's recoverable amount.

IG12. Local Body R uses straight-line depreciation over a 20-year life for the power plant and anticipates no residual value.

IG13. It is not possible to determine the "fair value less costs to sell" of the power plant. Therefore, recoverability can only be determined through the calculation of value in use. To determine the value in use for the power plant (see Schedule I), Local Body R:

- (a) Prepares cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets/forecasts for the next five years bears 20x5-20x9) approved by management;

- (b) Estimates subsequent cash flows bears 20Y0-20Y9) based on declining growth rates ranging from -6 percent per annum to -3 percent per annum; and
- (c) Selects a 6 percent discount rate, which represents a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to Local Body R's power plant.

Recognition and Measurement of Impairment Loss

- IG14. The recoverable amount of Local Body R's power plant is Rs. 121.1 million.
- IG15. Local Body R compares the recoverable amount of the power plant to its carrying amount (see Schedule 2).
- IG16. Because the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount by Rs. 78.9 million, an impairment loss of Rs. 78.9 million is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Schedule 1- Calculation of the Value in Use of Local Body R's Power Plant at the End of 20x4

Year	Long term growth rates	Future cash flows	Present value factor at 6% discount rate***	Discounted future cash flows (Rs.)
20x5 (n=1)		16.8*	0.94340	15.8
20X6		14.4*	0.89000	12.8
20X7		14.2*	0.83962	11.9
20X8		14.1*	0.79209	11.2
20X9		13.9*	0.74726	10.4
20Y0	6%	13.1**	0.70496	9.2
20Y1	6%	12.3**	0.66506	8.2
20Y2	6%	11.6**	0.62741	7.3
20Y3	5%	11.0**	0.59190	6.5
20Y4	5%	10.5**	0.55839	5.9
20Y5	5%	10.0**	0.52679	5.3
20Y6	4%	9.6**	0.49697	4.8

20Y7	4%	9.2**	0.46884	4.3
20Y8	3%	8.9**	0.44230	3.9
20Y9	3%	8.6**	0.41727	3.6
Value in use				<u>121.1</u>

* Based on management's best estimate of net cash flow projections.

** Based on an extrapolation from preceding year cash flow using declining growth rates.

*** The present value factor is calculated as $k = 1/1 (+a)^n$, where a = discount rate and n = period discount

Schedule 2- Calculation of the Impairment Loss for Local Body R's Power Plant at the Beginning of 20x5

Beginning of 20x5	Total Rs. (m)
Historical cost	250.0
Accumulated depreciation (20x4)	<u>(50.0)</u>
Carrying amount	200.0
Carrying amount after impairment loss	<u>121.1</u>
Impairment loss	<u>(78.9)</u>

Reversal of an Impairment Loss

This Example relies on the data for Local Body R as presented in Example 2, with supplementary information provided in this Example. In this Example, tax effects are ignored.

Background

IG17. By 20x6 some competitors have closed down power plants and this has meant that the negative impact on the revenues of Local Body R has been less than projected at the end of 2004. This favourable change requires the local body to re-estimate the recoverable amount of the power plant.

IG18. Calculations similar to those in Example 2 show that the recoverable amount of the power plant is now Rs. 157.7 million.

Reversal of Impairment Loss

IG19. Local Body R compares the recoverable amount and the net carrying amount of the power plant and reverses part of the impairment loss previously recognised at Example 2.

Non-Cash-Generating Asset that Contributes to a Cash-Generating Unit Background

Background

IG20. A local body hospital owns and operates a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scanner that is primarily used by wards for non-fee paying patients. However, 20% of its usage is for treatment of fee-paying patients. The fee-paying patients are accommodated and treated in a separate building that includes wards, an operating theatre, and numerous pieces of capital equipment used solely for fee-paying patients. At December 31, 20x6, the carrying value of the building and capital equipment is Rs. 30,000. It is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the building and the items of capital equipment on an individual basis. Therefore, the building and capital equipment are considered as a cash-generating unit (CGU). At January 1, 20x6 the MRI scanner had a carrying value of Rs. 3,000. A depreciation expense of Rs. 600 is recognised for the MRI scanner at December 31, 20x6. Because there have been significant technological advances in the field, the MRI scanner is tested for impairment at December 31, 20x6 and an impairment loss of Rs. 400 is determined, so that the carrying value of the MRI scanner at December 31, 20x6 is Rs. 2,000.

Determination of Recoverable amount of Cash-Generating Unit

IG21. During the year there had been a significant reduction in the number of fee-paying patients at the hospital. The CGU is therefore tested for impairment. The recoverable amount of the CGU, based on its value in use, is assessed as Rs. 27,400. 20% of the revised carrying value of the MRI scanner (Rs. 400) is allocated to the carrying amount of the CGU before determining the impairment loss (Rs. 3,000). The impairment loss is allocated to the building and capital equipment pro rata based on their carrying values. No further impairment loss is allocated to the MRI scanner, as an impairment loss has already been determined under the requirements of ASLB 21, 'Impairment of Non- Cash Generating Assets'.

Inclusion of Recognised Liabilities in Calculation of Recoverable Amount of a Cash-Generating Unit

Background

IG22. A municipality operates a waste disposal site and is required to restore the site on completion of its operations. The cost of restoration includes the replacement of the topsoil, which must be removed before waste disposal operations commence. A provision for the costs to replace the top soil was recognised as soon as the top soil was removed. The amount provided was recognised as part of the cost of the site and is being depreciated over the site's useful life. The carrying amount of the provision for restoration costs is Rs. 500, which is equal to the present value of the restoration costs.

Impairment Testing

- IG23. The municipality is testing the site for impairment. The cash-generating unit is the site as a whole. The municipality has received various offers to buy the site at a price of around Rs. 800. This price reflects the fact that the buyer will assume the obligation to restore the topsoil. Disposal costs for the site are negligible. The value in use of the site is approximately Rs. 1,200, excluding restoration costs. The carrying amount of the waste disposal site is Rs. 1,000.
- IG24. The cash-generating unit's "fair value less costs to sell" is Rs. 800. This amount includes restoration costs that have already been provided for. As a consequence, the value in use for the cash-generating unit is determined after consideration of the restoration costs, and is estimated to be Rs. 700 (Rs. 1,200 minus Rs. 500). The carrying amount of the cash-generating unit is Rs. 500, which is the carrying amount of the site (Rs. 1,000) minus the carrying amount of the provision for restoration costs (Rs. 500). Therefore, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit exceeds its carrying amount.

Accounting Treatment of an Individual Asset in a Cash-Generating Unit dependent on whether Recoverable Amount can be Determined

Background

- IG25. A holding tank at a water purification plant has suffered physical damage but is still working, although not as well as before it was damaged. The holding tank's "fair value less costs to sell" is less than its carrying amount. The holding tank does not generate independent cash inflows. The smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the holding tank and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets is the plant to which the holding tank belongs. The recoverable amount of the plant shows that the plant taken as a whole is not impaired.

Recoverable Amount of Holding Tank Cannot be Determined

- IG26. Assumption 1: Budgets/forecasts approved by management reflect no commitment of management to replace the holding tank.
- IG27. The recoverable amount of the holding tank alone cannot be estimated because the holding tank's value in use:
- May differ from its "fair value less costs to sell"; and
 - Can be determined only for the cash-generating unit to which the holding tank belongs (the water purification plant).

The plant is not impaired. Therefore, no impairment loss is recognised for the holding tank. Nevertheless, the entity may need to reassess the depreciation period or the depreciation method for the holding tank. Perhaps a shorter depreciation period or a faster depreciation method is required to reflect the expected remaining useful life of

the holding tank or the pattern in which economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity.

Recoverable Amount of Holding Tank Can be Determined

- IG28. Assumption 2: Budgets/forecasts approved by management reflect a commitment of management to replace the holding tank and sell it in the near future. Cash flows from continuing use of the holding tank until its disposal are estimated to be negligible.
- IG29. The holding tank's value in use can be estimated to be close to its “fair value less costs to sell”. Therefore, the recoverable amount of the holding tank can be determined, and no consideration is given to the cash-generating unit to which the holding tank belongs (i.e., the production line). Because the holding tank's “fair value less costs to sell” is below its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised for the holding tank.

Appendix 1

Note: This Appendix is not a part of the Accounting Standard for Local Bodies. The purpose of this Appendix is only to bring out the major differences, if any, between Accounting Standard for Local Bodies (ASLB) 26 and the corresponding International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 26, 'Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets'.

Comparison with IPSAS 26, 'Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets'

1. Different terminologies have been used in ASLB 26 as compared to corresponding IPSAS 26, e.g., the terms 'statement of income and expenditure' and 'entities' have been used in place of 'statement of financial performance' and 'public sector entities'.
2. The following paragraphs of IPSAS 26 have been deleted. In order to maintain consistency with the corresponding IPSAS 26, the paragraph numbers have been retained:
 - I. Scope exclusions with regard to deferred tax assets (para 2(f)), biological assets related to agricultural activity that are measured at fair value less cost to sell (para 2(j)), deferred acquisition costs and intangible assets arising under insurance contracts (para 2(k)), provided in paragraph 2 of IPSAS 26 have been deleted/removed in ASLB 26 as it may not be relevant for local bodies in India.
 - II. The concept of intangible assets with an indefinite useful life has not been retained in ASLBs. Accordingly, paragraph 23 has been modified and paragraphs 37 and 123-125 have been deleted.
 - III. Paragraph 50 of IPSAS 26 has been deleted as the main objective of Local Bodies is to provide services and not to earn profit.
 - IV. Paragraphs 126-127 pertaining to effective date have been deleted as ASLB 26 would become mandatory for Local Bodies in a State from the date specified by the State Government concerned.
 - V. Example in IG3-IG4 under Implementation Guidance, found not relevant in context of local bodies, hence, deleted.
3. Paragraph 3 of IPSAS 26 that earlier pertained to applicability of IPSASs has been deleted by the IPSASB from this Standard because a separate

document of IPSASB on '*Applicability of IPSASs*' now deals with the same. However, the provision pertaining to applicability of ASLBs has been covered in the Standard itself in line with other issued ASLBs.

4. The following paragraphs of IPSAS 26 have been amended significantly to make the same more relevant in the context of local bodies in India:
 - I. The terms '*impairment of cash generating asset*' and '*impairment loss of cash generating asset*' have been defined additionally. (paragraph 14)
 - II. The footnotes have been appended to the below mentioned paragraphs for more clarifications with regard to the following concepts:
 - i. Paragraph 63 (b) with regard to income tax expenses.
 - ii. Paragraphs 90A-90O and 97A-97H with regard to concept of goodwill and impairment testing CGUs with goodwill and non-controlling interest.
5. The following paragraphs appear as 'Deleted' in IPSAS 26. In order to maintain consistency with paragraph numbers of IPSAS 26, the paragraph numbers are retained in ASLB 26:
 - I. Paragraph 2 (e), (h), (i) & (l)
 - II. Paragraph 4
 - III. Paragraph 6
 - IV. Paragraph 7
 - V. Paragraph 11
 - VI. Paragraph 96.
6. Some examples of IPSAS 26 have been deleted/ included in ASLB 26, and some examples have been modified in light of Indian conditions. (refer paragraphs 15, 18)
7. Consequential changes resulting from the above departures have been made in ASLB 26.

Appendix 2

Note: This Appendix is not a part of the Accounting Standard for Local Bodies. The purpose of this Appendix is only to bring out the major differences, if any, between Accounting Standard for Local Bodies (ASLB) 26 and the existing Accounting Standard (AS) 28, 'Impairment of Assets'.

Comparison with Existing AS 28, 'Impairment of Assets'

1. ASLB 26 deals with the impairment of cash-generating assets of local bodies, whereas existing AS 28 deals with the impairment of cash-generating assets of commercial entities.
2. ASLB 26 requires annual impairment testing for an intangible asset not yet available for use and goodwill acquired in an acquisition, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. However, existing AS 28 does not require the annual impairment testing for the goodwill unless there is an indication of impairment.
3. ASLB 26 defines cash-generating assets and includes additional commentary to distinguish cash-generating assets and non-cash-generating assets.
4. The definition of a cash-generating unit in ASLB 26 is modified from that in existing AS 28.
5. Existing AS 28 deals with impairment of corporate assets separately whereas there is no such concept in ASLB 26.
6. ASLB 26 does not treat the fact that the carrying amount of the net assets of an entity is more than the entity's market capitalisation as indicating impairment. The fact that the carrying amount of the net assets is more than the entity's market capitalisation is treated by existing AS 28 as part of the minimum set of indications of impairment.
7. Existing AS 28 requires that the impairment loss recognised for goodwill should be reversed in a subsequent period when it was caused by a specific external event of an exceptional nature that is not expected to recur and subsequent external events that have occurred that reverse the effect of that event whereas ASLB 26 prohibits the recognition of reversals of impairment loss for goodwill.
8. ASLB 26 includes requirements and guidance dealing with the redesignation of assets from cash-generating to non-cash-generating and non-cash-generating to cash-generating. ASLB 26 also requires entities to disclose the criteria developed to distinguish cash-generating assets from non-cash-generating assets. There are no equivalent requirements in existing AS 28.