Draft Comment Letter

You can submit your comments on EFRAG's draft comment letter by using the '[Express your views](#)' page on EFRAG's website, then open the relevant news item and click on the 'Comment publication' link at the end of the news item.

Comments should be submitted by [date].

International Accounting Standards Board
7 Westferry Circus, Canary Wharf
London E14 4HD
United Kingdom

[XX September 2020]

Dear Mr Hoogervorst,

Re: *IASB DP 2020/1 Business Combinations—Disclosures, Goodwill and Impairment*

On behalf of the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), I am writing to comment on the discussion paper *DP/2020/1 Business Combinations—Disclosures, Goodwill and Impairment,* issued by the IASB on 19 March 2020 (the 'DP').

This letter is intended to contribute to the IASB's due process and does not necessarily indicate the conclusions that would be reached by EFRAG in its capacity as advisor to the European Commission on endorsement of definitive IFRS Standards in the European Union and European Economic Area.

[EFRAG's position regarding goodwill amortisation to be inserted following consultation with constituents]

EFRAG supports the objective of the DP to explore whether companies can, at a reasonable cost, provide investors with more useful information about the acquisitions those companies make. Users of financial statements do not think that sufficient information, to assess acquisitions, is currently presented in financial statements. It is therefore important to address this issue. EFRAG, however, regrets that the proposals in this DP do not aim at addressing, through disclosure or enhancements of the impairment model, the current shortcomings in goodwill accounting.

EFRAG supports including disclosure objectives to provide information to help investors to understand the benefits that a company's management expects from an acquisition when agreeing the price to acquire a business and the extent to which an acquisition is meeting management's objectives for the acquisition.

EFRAG also generally supports the proposals to require a company to disclose information about the strategic rationale and management's objectives for an acquisition as at the acquisition date and to subsequently disclose information about whether it is meeting those objectives. However, EFRAG notes that there would be some practical issues to consider in relation to those disclosures, both to ensure that users receive sufficient and relevant information and that the costs of preparing/disclosing the information would not outweigh the benefits.

In addition, for the disclosures suggested on expected synergies, EFRAG questions whether the benefits would outweigh the costs.

Similarly, EFRAG does not assess that the benefits would outweigh the costs for the proposal to disclose cash flows from operating activities as part of the requirements currently included in paragraph B64(q) of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations.*

Furthermore, EFRAG does not assess that there would be any benefits of presenting the amount of total equity excluding goodwill on the balance sheet. On the contrary, EFRAG considers that this could result in confusion.

Similar to the IASB, EFRAG had in the past tried but was not able to design the impairment test in a manner that would be more effective. However, in order to remediate some of the shortcomings of the current impairment model in practice, EFRAG considers that the guidance on how goodwill is allocated to cash generating units can be improved. In addition, EFRAG assess that better information related to the impairment test could be provided. These initiatives could potentially reduce, but not eliminate, the shortcomings of the impairment test.

EFRAG appreciates the IASB's attempts to simplify the impairment test. However, EFRAG considers that not requiring a yearly impairment test for goodwill could further impair the effectiveness of the test. EFRAG would accordingly only support the suggested 'indicator only approach' if it is accompanied with an approach under which goodwill (or, perhaps, parts of goodwill) are amortised.

In 2017, EFRAG published the discussion paper *Goodwill Impairment Test: Can It Be Improved?* In this discussion paper, EFRAG proposed to remove the restriction in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* that prohibits companies from including cash flows arising from a future uncommitted restructuring, or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance. It also proposed to remove the requirement to use pre-tax inputs and pre-tax discount rates to calculate value in use. These proposals were generally supported by EFRAG's constituents and EFRAG accordingly appreciates that the IASB is now considering these.

In order to be able to implement some of the good proposals included in the DP within a reasonable timeframe, EFRAG recommends applying a phased approach. One of the issues that should be considered as part of this research is whether to allow some intangible assets to be included in goodwill. EFRAG acknowledges that there are good arguments for such a proposal. However, the issue contains many aspects that need to be considered. In addition, constituents' views on this subject are likely to depend on the IASB's decisions on whether an amortisation approach should be (re-)introduced for goodwill. In order not to delay the availability of the disclosure proposals in this DP, a faster finalisation approach for these proposals could be envisaged, pending the completion of the other topics.

Finally, in the view of EFRAG, convergence with the FASB on goodwill accounting should be attempted. However, convergence should not be an overriding objective.

EFRAG's detailed comments and responses to the questions in the DP are set out in the Appendix.

If you would like to discuss our comments further, please do not hesitate to contact Rasmus Sommer, Ricardo Torres, Galina Borisova or me.

Yours sincerely,

Jean-Paul Gauzès

President of the EFRAG Board

Appendix I - EFRAG's responses to the questions raised in the DP

Section 1 – Introduction

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

1 *[to be included]*

Question 1

2 Paragraph 1.7 of the DP summarises the objective of the IASB research project. Paragraph IN9 of the DP summarises the IASB preliminary views. Paragraphs IN50–IN53 of the ED explain that these preliminary views are a package and those paragraphs identify some of the links between the individual preliminary views.

3 The IASB has concluded that this package of preliminary views would, if implemented, meet the objective of the project. Companies would be required to provide investors with more useful information about the businesses those companies acquire. The aim is to help investors to assess performance and more effectively hold management to account for its decisions to acquire those businesses. The IASB is of the view that the benefits of providing that information would exceed the costs of providing it.

(a) *Do you agree with the IASB's conclusion? Why or why not? If not, what package of decisions would you propose and how would that package meet the project's objective?*

(b) *Do any of your answers depend on answers to other questions? For example, does your answer on relief from a mandatory quantitative impairment test for goodwill depend on whether the IASB reintroduces amortisation of goodwill? Which of your answers depend on other answers and why?*

EFRAG's response

EFRAG supports the objective of the DP to explore whether companies can, at a reasonable cost, provide investors with more useful information about the acquisitions those companies make. Users of financial statements do not think that sufficient information to assess acquisitions is currently presented in financial statements. It is therefore important to address this issue. EFRAG, however, regrets that the proposals in this DP do not aim at addressing the current shortcomings in goodwill accounting.

The evolution of the project's objectives

4 EFRAG notes that the project resulting in this DP followed from the IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* Post Implementation Review ('IFRS 3 PIR'). Some of the feedback from the IFRS 3 PIR is summarised in Table 1.1 of the DP.

5 Following the IFRS 3 PIR, the IASB initiated a research project on goodwill and impairment that aimed to explore whether it is possible to simplify and improve the application of the impairment test, improve the disclosures about impairment of goodwill and simplify separation of specified identifiable intangible assets from goodwill in a business combination.

6 The IASB concluded that it would not be possible to make the impairment test significantly more effective and after no compelling evidence that including some

intangible assets in goodwill save costs (but could increase the pressure on the impairment test for goodwill), the IASB decided, in July 2018, to refocus the objectives of the project. Thus, the IASB decided to develop the following project objectives:

(a) Identifying disclosures to enable investors to assess management's rationale for the business combination; and whether the subsequent performance of the acquired business, or combined business, meets expectations set at the acquisition date.

(b) Exploring whether to simplify the accounting for goodwill by permitting an indicator-only approach to determine when an impairment test is required; and/or reintroducing amortisation of goodwill.

(c) Exploring whether to improve the calculation of value in use by permitting cash flow projections to include future restructurings and future enhancements to an asset and the use of post-tax inputs in the calculation of value in use.

7 In paragraph 1.7 of the DP, it is explained that the objective of the project is to explore whether companies can, at a reasonable cost, provide investors with more useful information about the acquisitions those companies make.

Whether the IASB's preliminary views would meet the IASB's objectives

8 With reference to the objective of exploring whether companies can, at a reasonable cost, provide investors with more useful information about the acquisitions those companies make, EFRAG assesses that the IASB, by issuing this DP and with its further actions, could be in the process of meeting this objective. As the objective is 'to explore' whether or not the suggestions are subsequently implemented, this would not affect whether the objective is met.

9 With reference to the objectives listed in paragraph 6 above, EFRAG likewise thinks that the IASB could be in the process of meeting these objectives.

(a) EFRAG agrees that the proposals included in the DP identifies disclosures to enable investors to assess management's rationale for the business combination; and whether the subsequent performance of the acquired business, or combined business, meets expectations set at the acquisition date. However, EFRAG expresses a number of reservations on reliability and feasibility (refer to our responses to Question 2 to Question 5).

(b) EFRAG notes that the DP is exploring whether to simplify the accounting for goodwill by permitting an indicator-only approach to determine when an impairment test is required; and/or reintroducing amortisation of goodwill.

(c) EFRAG also notes that the DP is exploring whether to improve the calculation of value in use by permitting cash flow projections to include future restructurings and future enhancements to an asset and the use of post-tax inputs in the calculation of value in use.

10 If, however, the objective would be to solve the issues identified in the feedback from the IFRS 3 PIR, EFRAG would not assess the objective to be completely met.

11 For example, if the proposals were to be implemented, EFRAG would expect that the IASB would still receive mixed views on how well the proposed requirements are working in respect of impairment of goodwill and indefinite-life intangible assets.

12 Also, although the disclosures identified by the IASB could be useful to assess the future performance of an acquisition, there are some practical issues with these disclosures which may result in much more useful information not being reported after all (see EFRAG's answers to Question 2 to Question 5) . Furthermore, EFRAG highlights that the proposed disclosures on the subsequent performance of an acquisition overall will not resolve the issues related to current goodwill accounting.

13 In addition, EFRAG questions whether the benefits of providing the disclosures on synergies will outweigh the costs. Additionally, EFRAG indicates that the usefulness of the required information about cash flows from operating activities would be very limited and that it would be costly to prepare when the acquired business is fully integrated and does not prepare separate accounts.

14 EFRAG also questions the usefulness of a consultation (ref. to Question 12) on the possibility to recognise, as part of goodwill, some of the acquired intangibles that are currently recognised separately, considering the stated limitation in the DP, i.e. it is out of scope of this project to remediate the non-comparability that exists today in accounting for internally generated intangibles and acquired intangibles. EFRAG invites the IASB to start working on the topic, considering its relevance.

15 EFRAG agrees that the different proposals are to be seen as a package and have a high degree of interdependence. For this reason, for example, some consider that the move to an indicator-only impairment would somehow reduce the costs for preparers, however, it would be appropriate only in combination to amortisation, as the latter would help mitigate the risk of overstating the recoverable amount of CGU´s containing acquired goodwill. [EFRAG WILL FORM A VIEW ON AMORTISATION ONLY IN PREPARING THE FINAL COMMENT LETTER, I.E. FOLLOWING INPUTS FROM CONSTITUENTS]

16 Finally, EFRAG considers that requiring an entity to disclose on its balance sheet a subtotal of equity before goodwill will be more harmful than beneficial.

<u>Section 2—Improving disclosures about acquisitions</u>

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

17 *[to be included]*

Question 2

Paragraphs 2.4–2.44 of the DP discuss the IASB's preliminary view that it should add new disclosure requirements about the subsequent performance of an acquisition.

(a) *Do you think those disclosure requirements would resolve the issue identified in paragraph 2.4 of the DP—investors' need for better information on the subsequent performance of an acquisition? Why or why not?*

(b) *Do you agree with the disclosure proposals set out in (i)–(vi) below? Why or why not?*

(i) A company should be required to disclose information about the strategic rationale and management's (the chief operating decision maker's (CODM's)) objectives for an acquisition as at the acquisition date (see paragraphs 2.8–2.12 of the DP). Paragraph 7 of IFRS 8 Operating Segments discusses the term 'chief operating decision maker'.

(ii) A company should be required to disclose information about whether it is meeting those objectives. That information should be based on how management (CODM) monitors and measures whether the acquisition is meeting its objectives (see paragraphs 2.13–2.40 of the DP), rather than on metrics prescribed by the IASB.

(iii) If management (CODM) does not monitor an acquisition, the company should be required to disclose that fact and explain why it does not do so. The IASB should not require a company to disclose any metrics in such cases (see paragraphs 2.19–2.20 of the DP).

(iv) A company should be required to disclose the information in (ii) for as long as its management (CODM) continues to monitor the acquisition to see whether it is meeting its objectives (see paragraphs 2.41–2.44 of the DP).

(v) If management (CODM) stops monitoring whether those objectives are being met before the end of the second full year after the year of acquisition, the company should be required to disclose that fact and the reasons why it has done so (see paragraphs 2.41–2.44 of the DP).

(vi) If management (CODM) changes the metrics it uses to monitor whether the objectives of the acquisition are being met, the company should be required to disclose the new metrics and the reasons for the change (see paragraph 2.21 of the DP).

(c) *Do you agree that the information provided should be based on the information and the acquisitions a company's CODM reviews (see paragraphs 2.33–2.40 of the DP)? Why or why not? Are you concerned that companies may not provide material information about acquisitions to investors if their disclosures are based on what the CODM reviews? Are you concerned that the volume of disclosures would be onerous if companies' disclosures are not based on the acquisitions the CODM reviews?*

(d) *Could concerns about commercial sensitivity (see paragraphs 2.27–2.28 of the DP) inhibit companies from disclosing information about management's (CODM's) objectives for an acquisition and about the metrics used to monitor whether those objectives are being met? Why or why not? Could commercial sensitivity be a valid reason for companies not to disclose some of that information when investors need it? Why or why not?*

> (e) *Paragraphs 2.29–2.32 explain the IASB's view that the information setting out management's (CODM's) objectives for the acquisition and the metrics used to monitor progress in meeting those objectives is not forward-looking information. Instead, the IASB considers the information would reflect management's (CODM's) targets at the time of the acquisition. Are there any constraints in your jurisdiction that could affect a company's ability to disclose this information? What are those constraints and what effect could they have?*

EFRAG's response

> **EFRAG supports the proposed disclosure requirements and considers that they could result in useful information to assess business acquisitions. EFRAG, however, disagrees that the only point of reference should be what information the CODM monitors and has some concerns about what information will be provided. EFRAG supports conducting additional activities to understand the issue related to commercial sensitivity. EFRAG notes that the proposed disclosures will not resolve the issues related to current goodwill accounting.**

Introductory remarks

18 As it has previously been acknowledged by the IASB (and in this DP), there are shortcomings in how goodwill is currently accounted for. A main cause of the issues related to goodwill accounting is, in the view of EFRAG, that goodwill is a mixture of many different elements. It is a residual – an accounting construct – rather than a reflection of a something 'real'. Another issue is then that goodwill is not tested for impairment directly, but indirectly by testing the cash generating units to which it is allocated. This creates the so-called "shielding effect" and does not allow for a detailed subsequent monitoring of the different components subsumed in goodwill. These issues seem to be the reason for users' views that reported goodwill has limited relevance. Indeed, it seems that many users disregard the goodwill figures reported in the statement of financial position.

19 EFRAG understands that the new disclosure proposals exposed for comments in this DP do not aim at providing enhanced information about the recoverability of the goodwill still recognised on the face of the balance sheet, which could include goodwill from acquisitions that go back many years. Instead, they aim at providing better information about how successful an acquisition has been, irrespective of the presence of a material goodwill deriving from such acquisition

Would disclosure requirements resolve investors' need for better information on the subsequent performance of an acquisition?

20 EFRAG notes the concerns by investors that companies typically do not provide enough information to help investors understand the subsequent performance of an acquisition. Investors cannot assess whether management's objectives for the acquisition are being met—for example, whether the synergies that management expects from an acquisition are being realised. EFRAG notes that IFRS 3 only requires disclosures about an acquisition when it takes place. Thus, IFRS 3 does not require companies to provide entity-specific information about the subsequent performance of an acquisition.

21 EFRAG believes that, irrespective of the possible amendments to the accounting for goodwill, amending IFRS 3 to provide for enhanced disclosures about whether an acquisition has been a success is appropriate. In that respect, EFRAG generally agrees with the suggestions included in the DP to provide information about subsequent performance of acquisitions to users.

22 EFRAG, however, assesses that the proposals of the DP would not completely resolve the concerns by investors in relation to their information needs on acquisitions.

23 One of the issues is recognised in the DP. Paragraph 2.39 of the DP states that requiring the proposed disclosures only for those acquisitions monitored by the chief operating decision maker ('CODM') may result in investors not receiving material information on acquisitions.

24 In addition, as noted below, EFRAG does not agree with the DP that the information monitored by the CODM should be the only point of reference among the possible internal monitoring bodies. EFRAG, however, agrees with the IASB that basing the requirements on the information that is used internally to monitor an acquisition strikes a reasonable balance between meeting the needs of investors and making it feasible for companies to produce reliable information at a cost that is justified by the benefits to investors. In this regard, EFRAG also notes that the purpose of providing information about whether the objectives of an acquisition are being met, is primarily to allow users to assess the management's stewardship. Accordingly, it would be of limited use to require an entity to disclose a list of metrics that are not used to assess whether an acquisition is meeting its objectives.

25 EFRAG also shares the concern acknowledged in the DP about the verifiability and, in addition, auditability and enforceability of the information.

26 As further exemplified below, it has sometimes been difficult for EFRAG to assess how the IASB has intended the disclosures required to be provided. Should the IASB decide to include the proposals in an exposure draft, it would therefore be beneficial to provide some additional guidance on this in order to avoid significantly different interpretations of the requirements and/or boilerplate disclosures. For example, it should be clarified that the values of the metrics used to monitor an acquisition should be provided.

27 Finally, EFRAG understands that the purpose of the suggested disclosures is to provide information about the success (or failure) of an acquisition. The purpose is thus not to provide information about reported goodwill.

28 It could, of course, have been beneficial if the information on the success of an acquisition, in the case that it would involve a substantial amount of goodwill, could also be used to assess the reported goodwill figures. If the objective of an acquisition would not be met, this could indicate that the acquired goodwill would be impaired (but because of the shielding effect an impairment loss might not be recognised). However, the approach suggested in the DP will not be particularly useful for this purpose. This is because, firstly, information would only be provided to the extent that it is used to monitor the acquisition by the management. Secondly, the level at which the acquisition may be monitored may be different from the level at which the goodwill impairment test is performed. This would mean that you could have a failed acquisition without impairing the goodwill related to that acquisition.

29 Nevertheless, EFRAG believes that these new disclosure requirements could offer a new anchor point for the level of granularity of goodwill allocation in a business combination. In particular, EFRAG recommends that the IASB explores the possibility to make an explicit link between the level at which the CGU is defined for goodwill accounting and the level at which the management measures the metrics to assess the success of a given business combination in the first period(s) following the acquisition in accordance with the new proposals in the DP.

The specific disclosure proposals

30 EFRAG agrees with the proposal to replace the requirement to disclose the primary reasons for an acquisition with a requirement to disclose:

(a) the strategic rationale for undertaking an acquisition; and

(b) management's objectives for the acquisition at the acquisition date.

31 In particular, EFRAG considers that the revised requirements could overcome the limits of the current IFRS 3 requirements, which lack entity-specific focus. EFRAG agrees that management's objectives, being the objectives of the acquisition that management considers to be achieved for the acquisition to be a success, would form the basis for better information to help investors assess the subsequent performance of the acquisition. EFRAG agrees with the two levels of definition in the requirements, i.e. to place the acquisition within the overall strategic plan of the entity and to detail the specific financial and non-financial aims. These aims are of particular importance, as their measurement leads to the metrics that support the quantitative entity-specific disclosure on the deviation between the initial target and the achieved performance in future periods.

32 EFRAG generally agrees with the requirements to disclose:

(a) information about the strategic rationale and management's objectives for an acquisition as at the acquisition date;

(b) whether it is meeting the objectives as long as it continues to monitor the acquisition – or the fact that it is not monitoring an acquisition;

(c) if it stops monitoring, whether the objectives are being met earlier than two years after the acquisition; and

(d) if it changes the metrics it uses, to monitor whether the objectives of the acquisition are being met.

33 EFRAG considers that the requirement of providing information about whether the objectives of an acquisition has been met using the metrics determined at the acquisition date is essential for assessing whether the objectives of an acquisition are being met. However, from the proposal, it is not completely clear to EFRAG whether an entity would be required to disclose the value of the metrics based on which the assessment is made or whether it could, for example, just state "we will assess whether an acquisition has met its objectives based on the increase in revenue from product X" and then subsequently "based on the increase in the revenue from product X, the management assesses that the objectives of the acquisition are being met". EFRAG considers that the information will be useful if the value of the metrics is provided. EFRAG has assumed this to be the case in the remainder of its response to the DP.

34 In addition to providing information about the strategic rationale and management's objectives for an acquisition as at the acquisition date, EFRAG considers that it would be useful to require an explanation of the entity's investment criteria, including why the acquisition will be valuable for the entity and will provide additional value to the shareholders. This would further enhance the value relevance of the information about the expected synergies.

35 EFRAG acknowledges that it may not always, depending on, for example, the strategic rationale of a business combination, be meaningful to provide quantitative metrics for the assessment of whether the objectives of the acquisition have been met. EFRAG, therefore, supports that the proposals do not require an entity to monitor whether the objectives of an acquisition have been met. EFRAG would not disagree with concerns that an entity could choose not to monitor whether the objectives of an acquisition have been met simply to avoid providing any disclosures

about this. However, in those cases the entity would have to disclose that it is not monitoring the acquisition. As noted below, EFRAG considers that the information should be based on what is available at a lower level than the CODM. Accordingly, if it is disclosed that the entity is not monitoring an acquisition, this fact could be an important information for financial statement users. EFRAG has been informed by some users that they would in their analyses impair goodwill based on this information. This could perhaps discourage some entities from such an approach. In other words, the requirement to disclose that an entity is not monitoring an acquisition could create a market discipline.

36 In order to assess whether the stated objectives of an acquisition as at the acquisition date are subsequently met, it is necessary to subsequently compare realised metrics with the objectives. It is difficult to assess whether the objectives of an acquisition as at the acquisition date are met, if the metrics used to assess this are different from the metrics used when setting the objectives. It could accordingly be considered whether it should be required that an entity that subsequently, for internal purposes, would apply other metrics to monitor an acquisition, should still prepare the metrics that were originally set to be used to assess the success of the acquisition. However, EFRAG considers that it would seem inconsistent from a cost/benefit perspective to require companies that change the metrics used to monitor whether the objectives for the acquisition are met, to keep monitoring the acquisition based on the old metrics (that may not be otherwise collected), while companies that stop monitoring whether the objectives for the acquisition are being met are not required to do so. Requiring companies to disclose the new metrics and the reasons for the change, thus seems to be a good balance. While the new metrics may not provide useful information to assess whether the objectives of an acquisition has been met, the companies' disclosure of the reason for the change and the new metrics could be useful.

37 EFRAG agrees with the proposals that an entity should not be required to provide metrics about an acquisition if such metrics are not monitored by the management. This is because it will not always be meaningful to provide such metrics. Similarly, because the strategic rationales and the objectives of acquisitions can be very different, when it is meaningful to assess whether the objectives of a business combination is met by metrics, the metrics that would be meaningful to use for this assessment will vary. EFRAG therefore also agrees with the DP that the metrics to be provided should not be specified in IFRS 3 but should be those used by the management to monitor whether the objectives of the acquisition are being met. This being said, in order to clarify the types of metrics that could be disclosed, it would have been useful had the DP included an illustrative example of such metrics.

38 EFRAG assesses that after two to three years, it may be difficult, for practical reasons, to monitor whether the objectives of an acquisition have been met, as the acquired business eventually may become indistinguishable from the rest of the acquiring company's business. Sometimes, it may even be difficult much earlier. Also, the information about whether the original objectives of an acquisition have been met becomes less relevant as time passes. On the other hand, it may only be possible to assess whether the objectives of some acquisitions have been met after decades. For these acquisitions, it would therefore be useful to know whether the entity stops monitoring the success also after two years. Accordingly, EFRAG disagrees that an entity can stop monitoring whether the objectives of an acquisition have been met after two years, without disclosing this. EFRAG considers that it should be disclosed if an entity stops monitoring whether the objectives of an acquisition have been met within the first three years following the acquisition.

39 If an entity assesses that it is useful to continue to monitor the acquisition for a longer time, this information is also likely to be useful for the users of the financial statements. EFRAG, therefore, also supports that the entity should continue to

disclose whether the objectives for an acquisition are being met as long as this is monitored by the management of the entity.

Basing the information provided on the information the entity's CODM reviews

40 EFRAG is not concerned that from the perspective of users, the volume of disclosures would be onerous if companies' disclosures are not based on the acquisitions that the CODM reviews. On the contrary, EFRAG is concerned that users may not receive sufficient information if the disclosures would only be based on the information that the CODM reviews.

41 On the other hand, EFRAG also considers that the cost of providing information about all acquisitions (and having this information audited) could result in a situation in which the cost of preparing the information would outweigh the benefits. However, as long as the information about an acquisition is prepared internally, the additional costs of providing the information would probably be reasonable compared with the benefits of the information.

42 EFRAG, therefore, assesses that the information to be provided could be based on a lower level than on what the entity's CODM reviews. Accordingly, where applicable, the information to be provided could be based on the information the segment management reviews or it could be required to provide the information that is used to monitor the acquisition at the level in the organisation that managerially monitors the acquisition, such as the chief decision maker in charge of monitoring the profit or loss of the specific CGU.

43 EFRAG acknowledges that there are advantages of referring to the information used by the chief operating decision maker, as this term is already defined in IFRS 8 *Segment Reporting*. However, EFRAG considers that it should also be possible to define a lower level on which the disclosures on the success (or failure) of acquisitions should be based.

Commercial sensitivity

44 EFRAG assesses that the information required by the proposals could result in companies having to disclose information they would consider commercially sensitive. EFRAG notes that many current requirements, could have the same effect. For some companies, the profit margin appearing in the statement of financial performance could thus be commercially sensitive. EFRAG, however, also notes that entities seem to be most sensitive about providing commercially sensitive information that is forward looking. A balance therefore needs to be struck. If entities would not disclose any information about the objectives of an acquisition, it would be difficult for users of financial statements to assess the management's stewardship. An approach could be to only require entities to disclose the metrics that are essential for the success of an acquisition. However, that would mean that 'essential' would have to be defined.

45 EFRAG understands that the IASB, during the consultation period, will conduct additional activities to understand the issue related to commercial sensitivity. EFRAG supports those efforts. In that regard EFRAG, however, also notes that the most useful information is often the information that is most sensitive.

Constraints that could affect an entity's ability to disclose the proposed information

46 EFRAG is not aware of any constraints within the European Economic Area that could affect an entity's ability to disclose the information proposed in the DP.

Questions for constituents

47 The IASB considers that it is possible to disclose useful information on the level of achievement of the financial or non-financial targets initially defined at acquisition date and of expected synergies (see Question 4 below), without

triggering commercial sensitivity. EFRAG is interested in understanding whether constituents agree with this approach and would like to receive practical examples in this regard.

48 Would there be any constraints within your jurisdiction that could affect an entity's ability to disclose the information proposed in the DP? If so, what are those constraints and what effect could they have?

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

49 [To be included]

Question 3

Paragraphs 2.53–2.60 of the DP explain the IASB's preliminary view that it should develop, in addition to proposed new disclosure requirements, proposals to add disclosure objectives to provide information to help investors to understand:

(f) *the benefits that a company's management expected from an acquisition when agreeing the price to acquire a business; and*

(g) *the extent to which an acquisition is meeting management's (CODM's) objectives for the acquisition.*

Do you agree with the IASB's preliminary view? Why or why not?

EFRAG's response

EFRAG supports the introduction of the disclosure objectives.

50 As per the answer to Question 2 above, EFRAG supports the proposed requirements to disclose information about the strategic rationale and management's objectives for an acquisition as at the acquisition date. EFRAG also supports the requirement to provide information on whether the entity is meeting the objectives.

51 EFRAG agrees with these specific requirements as EFRAG considers it important that users of financial statements receive information to assess the expected benefits from an acquisition and the extent to which the acquisition is providing these benefits. Such information is important for assessing the management's stewardship. In order for preparers to better understand the purpose of the disclosure requirements and hence be able to provide the disclosures best suited, EFRAG supports the introduction of disclosure objectives. EFRAG, accordingly, agrees with the additional disclosure objectives that require companies to provide information to help investors to understand:

(a) the benefits that a company's management expected from an acquisition when agreeing the price to acquire a business; and

(b) the extent to which an acquisition is meeting management's objectives for the acquisition.

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

52 *[to be included]*

Question 4

Paragraphs 2.62–2.68 and paragraphs 2.69–2.71 of the DP explain the IASB's preliminary view that it should develop proposals:

(h) *to require a company to disclose:*

(i) a description of the synergies expected from combining the operations of the acquired business with the company's business;

(ii) when the synergies are expected to be realised;

(iii) the estimated amount or range of amounts of the synergies; and

(iv) the expected cost or range of costs to achieve those synergies; and

(i) *to specify that liabilities arising from financing activities and defined benefit pension liabilities are major classes of liabilities.*

Do you agree with the IASB's preliminary view? Why or why not?

EFRAG's response

EFRAG questions whether the benefits of providing the disclosures on synergies will outweigh the costs. EFRAG supports separate disclosure of liabilities arising from financing activities and defined benefit pension liabilities acquired as part of an acquired business.

Synergies

53 EFRAG generally supports the objectives of the suggested disclosure requirements on synergies expected from combining the operations of the acquired business with the company's business, as this information could be useful for investors and users.

54 EFRAG notes that if goodwill were to be amortised and synergies would constitute a significant element of goodwill, there should be a link between the information provided on when synergies are expected to be realised and the amortisation period of goodwill (or the part of goodwill related to the synergies) when this would be relevant. Whether the information would be relevant would depend on the type(s) of synergy(ies) as it could be argued that some types of synergies are not consumed (market share vs. cost saving synergies). So, synergies should be further described to understand the benefit derived from them and the macro/market or future scenarios they might depend on. Were goodwill to be amortised, it would then also be relevant to consider disclosure about the pattern of the realisation of the synergies for the types of synergies that are consumed. [EFRAG HAS NOT FORMED A VIEW ON THE POSSIBLE INTRODUCTION OF AMORTISATION AND IS CONSULTING ITS CONSTITUENTS ON THIS TOPIC].

55 Although EFRAG generally supports the objectives of the suggested disclosures on synergies, EFRAG:

(a) considers the DP to be unclear as to how a materiality threshold would apply to the disclosure (EFRAG suggests a different type of materiality threshold); and

(b) has some reservations about the practical aspects and on the balance between cost and benefits of the proposed requirements.

A different materiality threshold

56 It is unclear to EFRAG how the IASB intends to apply a materiality threshold for the disclosure. In paragraph 2.64 of the DP, it is stated that the IASB proposes to require a company to disclose the information in the year an acquisition occurs (here, there

is no mentioning of a threshold). However, in paragraph 2.65 of the DP it is stated that the proposal would require companies to provide detailed information for all acquisitions with material expected synergies. Paragraph 2.65 of the DP thus indicates that when assessing the materiality of the information, the absolute size of the expected synergies should be considered. Based on the objective of the disclosure, EFRAG is uncertain whether this, from a user perspective, would be the most useful approach.

57 Paragraph B64 of IFRS 3 requires an entity to provide a qualitative description of the factors that make up the goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree. According to the DP, investors have said the information they want is not about goodwill itself, but information that gives them a better understanding of why a company paid the price it did for the acquired business. Accordingly, EFRAG considers that when an acquisition is material and information about it is accordingly provided in the financial statements, it should first be assessed whether goodwill was material for the price paid for the acquired business. If goodwill is material and synergies constitute a material part of goodwill (which would therefore be mentioned in the disclosure required by paragraph B64), the proposed disclosures on synergies should then be provided. This could mean that the reported range of synergies reported in isolation would not be material amounts (for example, when goodwill is just material and synergies is just one of several material parts of goodwill – then the synergies by themselves would not be material). However, it would then provide users with information about the size of the remaining parts of goodwill, such as intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition.

58 While EFRAG believes that a materiality threshold set as described above would result in the most useful information, EFRAG is also aware that providing such information results in some practical issues and that the cost/benefit aspects would also need to be considered.

Practicality and cost/benefit aspects

59 Although EFRAG considers that the information about synergies that is proposed in DP, in principle, would be useful, EFRAG questions the reliability of the information that will eventually be reported and acknowledges that some consider the information to be difficult to audit. EFRAG accordingly questions whether the resulting benefits would outweigh the costs.

60 EFRAG notes that the reliability and auditability will depend on the circumstances. Some of the information may be derived more or less directly from the measurement process of the purchase price allocation and after from the yearly impairment test, which is currently audited. However, in order for the information to be a faithful representation of the expectation of a company’s management when agreeing the price to acquire a business, it seems to be an underlying assumption that the purchase price allocation is done before an acquisition and not as a compliance exercise after the acquisition. EFRAG understands that, in practice, this assumption may not always hold.

61 EFRAG also notes that currently, there is diversity in practice on what entities consider “synergy”. Depending on how the different components of expected cash flows as part of the purchase price and other future monetary benefits are considered and modelled, EFRAG acknowledges that the reliability and auditability will depend on the description in the notes.

62 EFRAG also notes that information about expected synergies might be considered to be commercially sensitive information, even though companies will not be required to disclose detailed plans on how they intend to realise the synergies.

63 Given these issues, EFRAG would therefore welcome further assessment of the practicability of these requirements, considering their possible added benefit in terms of decision-usefulness. In addition, the comments made in paragraphs 44 - 45 above also applies to the disclosure about expected synergies.

Liabilities arising from financing activities and defined benefit pension liabilities

64 EFRAG supports the proposal to specify that liabilities arising from financing activities and defined benefit pension liabilities are major classes of liabilities. This would mean that companies would disclose separately the amount of such liabilities acquired as part of the acquired business for each acquisition, if the information is material. EFRAG notes that the information would be useful for investors and is likely to be readily available because these items are required to be recognised and measured at the acquisition date.

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

65 *[to be included]*

Question 5

IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* requires companies to provide, in the year of acquisition, pro forma information that shows the revenue and profit or loss of the combined business for the current reporting period as though the acquisition date had been at the beginning of the annual reporting period.

Paragraphs 2.82–2.87 of the DP explain the IASB's preliminary view that it should retain the requirement for companies to prepare this pro forma information.

(j) *Do you agree with the IASB's preliminary view? Why or why not?*

(k) *Should the Board develop guidance for companies on how to prepare the pro forma information? Why or why not? If not, should the IASB require companies to disclose how they prepared the pro forma information? Why or why not?*

IFRS 3 also requires companies to disclose the revenue and profit or loss of the acquired business after the acquisition date, for each acquisition that occurred during the reporting period.

Paragraphs 2.78–2.81 of the DP explain the IASB's preliminary view that it should develop proposals:

- To replace the term 'profit or loss' with the term 'operating profit before acquisition-related transaction and integration costs' for both the pro forma information and information about the acquired business after the acquisition date. Operating profit or loss would be defined as in the Exposure Draft *General Presentation and Disclosures*.
- To add a requirement that companies should disclose the cash flows from operating activities of the acquired business after the acquisition date, and of the combined business on a pro forma basis for the current reporting period.

(l) *Do you agree with the IASB's preliminary view? Why or why not?*

EFRAG's response

EFRAG agrees with replacing 'profit or loss' with 'operating profit before acquisition-related transaction and integration costs' for both the pro forma information and information about the acquired business after the acquisition date. EFRAG disagrees with providing similar information for cash flows from operating activities.

Pro forma information

66 EFRAG agrees with the proposal in the DP to retain the requirement to disclose, to the extent practicable, the revenue and profit or loss of the combined entity for the current reporting period as though the acquisition date had been at the beginning of the annual reporting period.

67 EFRAG agrees with those stating that this information is hypothetical. However, EFRAG does not agree that the information is not useful for that reason. Trend information about an entity's financial performance is important for users. A material acquisition in a financial year will make information about the past less useful for predicting the future. EFRAG assesses that the pro forma information could be helpful in this regard.

68 The DP indicates that there are differences in how pro forma information is prepared. EFRAG considers that for the information to be most useful, users need

to know how it has been prepared. The best solution would be that companies would prepare it using the same approach. Then users would become accustomed to the approach and would know what the information would represent. To ensure that companies would use the same approach, the IASB would have to develop some guidance in this area. The IASB would, however, face some challenges in that regard. Either the guidance could reflect 'best practice' but not be practicable for many situations, or it could be practical for most situations, but then do not result in useful information which reflects best practice. A solution could therefore be that the IASB develops a limited number of illustrative examples and companies could then refer to these alternatives (that is, disclose in their financial statements the principles of the method applied) when explaining how the pro forma information has been developed. Such an approach could ensure that an entity could find a practical solution and decrease the risk to provide less usefull information by companies.

Replacing 'profit or loss' with 'operating profit before acquisition-related transaction and integration costs'

69 EFRAG notes that the manner in which business combinations are accounted for is disruptive for analysts' trend analyses. For example, when inventory is remeasured at fair value following the purchase price allocation, profit margins after the acquisition will not any more reflect the entity's estimation of future profit margins. Similar examples may be developed for all the items that are measured at fair value following the purchase price and for the depreciation of limited-life recognised intangibles. EFRAG notes that APMs are used that strip-out from the operating profit the impact of the reversal of the purchase-price allocation. EFRAG has therefore considered whether it would be more useful to present further modified figures than 'operating profit before acquisition-related transaction and integration costs'. In addition to excluding acquisition-related transaction and integration costs, such a figure[1] could also exclude the effects of the revaluations to fair value.

70 Although EFRAG considers such figures to be useful, it also notes that the figures would be more costly to prepare by entities. Accordingly, it is EFRAG's preliminary assessment that, generally, the benefits of requiring entities to prepare such figures would not outweigh the costs.

71 Instead, EFRAG supports replacing 'profit or loss' with 'operating profit before acquisition-related transaction and integration costs' in the disclosures currently required in paragraph B64(q) of IFRS 3.

72 The change will provide investors with information about the operating performance of the main business activities of the acquired business since the acquisition date that is independent of how the acquired business is financed and how the entity has allocated finance costs and tax expenses between an integrated acquired business and the existing business.

73 EFRAG's support is, however, conditional on 'operating profit or loss' being defined in IFRS. As mentioned in EFRAG's comment letter in response to IASB ED/2019/7 *General Presentation and Disclosures*, EFRAG generally supports the definition of operating profit or loss included in that exposure draft.

74 As a minor point, while the DP is referring to 'operating profit before deducting acquisition-related costs and integration costs', EFRAG suggests referring to 'operating profit or loss before deducting acquisition-related costs and integration costs' to align the figure and wording with the proposed definition of 'operating profit or loss'.

[1] Instead of only considering presenting a few figures, it could be considered to present a statement of figures as they would have been without the purchase price allocation.

Cash flows from operating activities

75 EFRAG disagrees with the proposal to require entities to disclose the cash flows from operating activities of the acquired business after the acquisition date, and of the combined business on a pro forma basis for the current reporting period. EFRAG considers that the usefulness of this information would be very limited and that it would be costly to prepare when the acquired business is fully integrated and does not prepare separate accounts.

76 EFRAG questions the usefulness of the information as those investors using cash flow information in their analyses would likely need additional information on cash flows rather than the subtotal of operating cash flows in order to be able to use the figure. Cash flows from operations can be heavily affected by, for example, whether a business would allow customers to defer their payments in the period before the acquisition date and such information would not be available to the users of the financial statements from the figure. In addition, without further guidance on how the figure should be calculated, EFRAG assesses that divergence in practice would arise which would further diminish the usefulness of the figure.

77 EFRAG assesses that it could be costly to prepare the information. If the indirect method is applied for preparing the statement of cash flows, entities might have to prepare additional statements of financial position in order to be able to provide the information.

Questions to constituents

78 The IASB considered that it could provide specific guidance for companies about how to prepare the pro forma information required by IFRS 3, or the IASB could require companies to disclose how they have prepared the pro forma information. The IASB will consider these possibilities once it has reviewed the feedback on this Discussion Paper and has understood better the information investors need and how best to provide that information. (IASB DP Paragraph 2.87)

79 Do you consider that additional guidance would be needed?

80 As a next step in this project, the IASB intends to investigate whether it could remove any of the disclosure requirements from IFRS 3 without depriving investors of material information (IASB DP Paragraph 2.88).

81 Do you have specific input on this topic?

Question to preparers: costs of the disclosure (ref. Questions from 2 to 5)

82 EFRAG is also interested in receiving preparers' inputs on the operational implications (e.g. quality of data, internal control, auditability) of these disclosures and their costs.

Section 3— Goodwill impairment and amortisation

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

83 *[to be included]*

Question 6

As discussed in paragraphs 3.2–3.52 of the DP, the IASB investigated whether it is feasible to make the impairment test for cash-generating units containing goodwill significantly more effective at recognising impairment losses on goodwill on a timely basis than the impairment test set out in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. The IASB's preliminary view is that this is not feasible.

(a) *Do you agree that it is not feasible to design an impairment test that is significantly more effective at the timely recognition of impairment losses on goodwill at a reasonable cost? Why or why not?*

(b) *If you do not agree, how should the IASB change the impairment test? How would those changes make the test significantly more effective? What cost would be required to implement those changes?*

(c) *Paragraph 3.20 of the DP discusses two reasons for the concerns that impairment losses on goodwill are not recognised on a timely basis: estimates that are too optimistic; and shielding. In your view, are these the main reasons for those concerns? Are there other main reasons for those concerns?*

(d) *Should the IASB consider any other aspects of IAS 36 in this project as a result of concerns raised in the Post-implementation Review (PIR) of IFRS 3?*

EFRAG's response

[To be developed]

Designing an impairment test to be significantly more effective

84 EFRAG notes that the main issues that the IASB is trying to solve with this project is that impairment losses on goodwill are sometimes recognised too late (long after the events that caused those losses) and, as such stakeholders have urged to make the impairment test more effective at recognising impairment losses on goodwill on a timely basis. In addition, EFRAG has received recent feedback from users that the current impairment model is unsatisfactory.

85 EFRAG has reservations on the possibility to develop a different and more effective impairment approach. Among others, in the past, also EFRAG tried to develop an alternative approach (2017, *Goodwill Impairment Test: Can it be improved?*) but that approach was not supported by the constituents in that consultation. However, EFRAG believes that, without putting into question the fundamentals of the impairment in IAS 36, there are collateral areas of possible improvements, as described below. EFRAG anticipates that the benefits of exploring these enhancements may be justified irrespective of the eventual reintroduction of the amortisation, as the risk of overstating a goodwill is reduced as a result of the amortisation process only several years after the initial recognition and in this period the risk of impairment can be material.

86 EFRAG agrees with the reasons identified, i.e. that estimates of cash flows may sometimes be too optimistic and the so called "shielding" effect (see paragraph 90). Because goodwill does not generate cash flows independently, it is tested for impairment within the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. As the current guidance in IAS 36 refers, in addition, to the level at which the entity monitors goodwill, companies have some flexibility and can allocate goodwill on a judgemental basis. Companies that are not monitoring goodwill after acquisitions have to allocate goodwill at least to operating segments as defined under IFRS 8.

87 To a certain extent, this shielding effect is unavoidable, as:

(a) the impairment test is not targeted to measure the recoverable amount of goodwill but that of the CGU or group of CGUs;

(b) after the business combination, an additional shield normally arises from internally generated goodwill; and

(c) the potential shielding effect increases with a higher level of allocation and the potential mix of business with different profitability.

88 The level of allocation of goodwill could be discussed to improve the effectiveness of impairment testing by improving the guidance on allocation and having therefore impairments to be recognised at an earlier stage as triggering events can be monitored, as well, at a lower level.

89 EFRAG suggests that the guidance on goodwill allocation to cash generating units is discussed and possibly amended to improve how the test is applied in practice (see paragraphs 96-103 below). In addition, better disclosures to estimates used to measure recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing goodwill could supplement the improvements to goodwill allocation guidance (see paragraphs 106-108 below).

Reasons for the concerns that impairment losses on goodwill are not recognised on a timely basis

90 EFRAG agrees with the view indicated in the DP, that two main reasons of the possible delay in recognising impairment losses on goodwill are the management over-optimism (management may sometimes be too optimistic in making the assumptions needed to carry out the impairment test) and the shielding effect created arising from internally generated goodwill, unrecognised assets, and unrecognised differences between the carrying amount of recognised assets and liabilities and their recoverable amounts. EFRAG notes that the shielding effect is generally greater when goodwill is allocated to groups of cash generating units containing many cash generating units.

Management over-optimism

91 EFRAG acknowledges that management having a high level of optimism about future cash flows associated with the CGU to which goodwill is allocated, was cited by some investors and auditors as a main reason for delays in recognising impairment of goodwill.

92 The DP concludes that the management over-optimism is best addressed by auditors and regulators, not by changing IFRS Standards. EFRAG might not completely agree with this. Similar to the disclosure requirements suggested in the DP addressing whether objectives of acquisitions have been met, a disclosure requirement could be introduced on how the management's cash flow predictions differ from the obtained cash flows and make it therefore transparent if being over-optimistic. Auditors and regulators might not be able to have better knowledge about the business development than management, and therefore they might not replace the estimations made by management with their own estimations. Transparency could improve discipline in relation to being over-optimistic by the management. Most useful in this regard could be mid-term period information as the recoverable amount is driven by assumptions taken to reach a terminal value.

93 Such a requirement, together with the intended better disclosures about acquisitions over a certain period subsequent to the acquisition besides giving better information about the acquisition to the users, will allow users to make a better assessment of the estimations made by management to calculate the recoverable amount.

Shielding effect

94 EFRAG admits that the IASB considered the headroom approach to address the shielding effect. The headroom approach does address the 'too little too late' concern. However, it does not do it perfectly. Its practical outcome would depend heavily on the allocation of impairments between acquired goodwill and unrecognised headroom. In addition, such approach would reduce shielding but not eliminate it.

95 Furthermore, the 'headroom approach' could result in recognising impairments that are, in some circumstances, difficult to understand adding complexity (particularly for companies that frequently acquire new businesses) and would add cost. Thus, the headroom approach did not seem to receive wide support when it was suggested. However, EFRAG considers that the approach, despite its complexity, had the conceptual merit of addressing the intrinsic limits of the impairment approach.

Allocation of goodwill to the cash-generating units ('CGUs')

96 As noted above, to reduce shielding to a certain extent and to reduce judgement and avoid any opportunistic behaviour, EFRAG suggests that the guidance on allocation of goodwill to the cash-generating units could be enhanced to improve how the test is applied in practice.

97 EFRAG assumes that the shielding effect is generally greater when goodwill is allocated to groups of cash generating units containing many cash generating units.

98 EFRAG agrees with the DP that academic research generally shows that goodwill impairment losses are used opportunistically by management. EFRAG observes that this is linked to the level of judgement allowed by the current guidance. As noted above, this can happen by being over-optimistic (or the opposite) when estimating future cash flows. However, it can also be done by means of adopting a certain approach when allocating goodwill to CGUs. Either by allocating goodwill to a higher level (where managerial monitoring is possible at a lower level) and/or by reallocating goodwill (for example, by means of changing segment reporting).

99 EFRAG considers that the guidance could be clarified to help allocate goodwill to the lowest level possible that outweighs costs of impairment testing and information needs based on value relevance.

100 In addition, to mitigate ineffectiveness of the impairment test as a result of how it is applied in practice, the IASB could assess whether introducing additional guidance on the allocation of goodwill to CGUs could result in a more effective application of the impairment test. EFRAG understands that the current guidance allows, in some circumstances, to allocate in practice goodwill in a way that is not fully reflective of the structure of cash generating units and, therefore, not fully reflective of the intended benefit paid with the purchase price. The current guidance foresees that for the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination shall, 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 business combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated shall: a) represent the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and b) not be larger than an operating segment determined in accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*. Entities that claim that they are not "monitoring" goodwill, would test goodwill on segment level. In fact, in some circumstances, operating segments can be defined by entities independent from the structure of cash inflows and as companies have the possibility to claim that they are not "monitoring" goodwill, this could lead to the situation that allocation of goodwill is not

connected to the reasons it was recognised as of the acquisition date. In such circumstances, events that trigger impairment may become more difficult to promptly be identified.

101 EFRAG understands that this guidance might provide room for opportunistic behaviour, and in extreme circumstances may even incentivise to adjust segment reporting so that, as a result of offsetting head-rooms between more and less profitable units, the risk of impairment is reduced.

102 EFRAG suggests exploring to rely more on the goodwill allocation guidance on the managerial assessment that is done at acquisition on how benefits and synergies deriving from a given acquisition are expected to materialise. This could be done also in coordination with the proposed new disclosure on the expected targets used to measure the performance of the business combination.

103 EFRAG considers preparers should be able to allocate goodwill from recent business combinations based on the decisions made to pay a certain purchase price. Beside better allocation to a relevant unit of account, this would allow better identification of events that indicate impairment. EFRAG considers that goodwill allocation to cash generating units should be required. For example, to reduce the possibilities of opportunistic behaviour, a rebuttable presumption could be considered that the allocation level is below operating segment level. Any allocation to segment level should be reasonably explained in the notes by management with a focus on explanation of cash inflow structure and cash inflows that can be monitored and would trigger impairment.

104 The IASB could also consider enhancing the guidance for reallocation of goodwill. The current guidance requires reallocation if an entity reorganises its reporting structure in a way that changes the composition of one or more cash-generating units. Reallocation is driven by changing the reporting structure. In addition, the relative fair value approach leads to a situation that a unit with a weak performance can decrease impairment risk by reallocation. For the purposes of the subsequent measurement of goodwill, reallocation would be allowed in the enhanced guidance only provided that they are justified by a change in the cash flow structures. A re-allocation of reporting segments in its own would not be sufficient anymore.

105 EFRAG recognises that tracking of goodwill and allocating it properly to cash generating units will require better documentation. The basis for such documentation is related to the acquisition and further strategy development. Therefore, such documentation should be possible at reasonable cost.

Better disclosures to estimates used to measure recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing goodwill

106 As indicated above, EFRAG considers that better disclosures of the estimates used to measure recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing goodwill could supplement the improvements of the goodwill allocation guidance.

107 According to IAS 36 paragraph 134, an entity has to provide information to the method of estimation of cash flows but not to the specific growth rate within the period over which management has projected cash flows based on financial budgets/forecasts. Such growth rate has to be specified only for the terminal value. Requiring to disclose how the growth rate in the terminal level compares to the current growth rate (e.g. increased by 30%) or to disclose the level of profit margin applied when going into the terminal value could make management estimations transparent and allow users to make their own judgement, especially as such a level of cash flows reached forms the basis of the terminal value and thus the major part of the recoverable amount of the CGU.

108 In addition, the intended better disclosures about acquisitions over a certain period subsequent to the acquisition besides giving better information about the acquisition to the user, will allow users with a better understanding of the goodwill allocation and better assessment of the estimations made by management to calculate the recoverable amount.

Other aspects of IAS 36 the IASB could consider – guidance in relation to disposals of goodwill

109 Similar to the guidance in relation to the reallocation of goodwill, the IASB could also consider enhancing the guidance in relation to disposals of goodwill. If an underperforming business is sold, the current guidance might lead to a situation that the goodwill related to that business or the synergies that were expected to be realised when acquiring this business remain, as they are part of the goodwill recognised in the accounts of the selling entity. EFRAG acknowledges that goodwill cannot be sold. However, the current approach relies on a relative fair value approach at the time of disposal and this does not have a strong conceptual basis, as it is rather a convention and may leave room for opportunistic behaviour. Further consideration is necessary to avoid that goodwill will remain in the accounts of the selling entity, without realising any benefits expected.

Questions for constituents

110 Do you agree that the IASB should consider improving guidance on allocation and reallocation of goodwill to cash generating units as this would improve the discipline in the application of impairment testing in practice? Do you see such improved guidance in connection with better information about business combinations as a basis for a better assessment on whether there is any indication for impairment?

111 Do you think that the benefit from changing such guidance would outweigh costs? Would there be significant additional costs?

112 Do you agree to require additional disclosures to make any management over-optimism transparent? Do you consider additional disclosures in relation to estimates used to measure recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing goodwill necessary:

(a) to address achievement of previous estimations (make over-optimism transparent); and

(b) to address information to the period for which management has projected cash flows based on financial budgets?

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

113 [To be included]

Question 7

114 Paragraphs 3.86–3.94 of the DP summarise the reasons for the IASB's preliminary view that it should not reintroduce amortisation of goodwill and instead should retain the impairment-only model for the subsequent accounting for goodwill.

(a) *Do you agree that the IASB should not reintroduce amortisation of goodwill? Why or why not? (If the IASB were to reintroduce amortisation, companies would still need to test whether goodwill is impaired.)*

(b) *Has your view on amortisation of goodwill changed since 2004? What new evidence or arguments have emerged since 2004 to make you change your view, or to confirm the view you already had?*

(c) *Would reintroducing amortisation resolve the main reasons for the concerns that companies do not recognise impairment losses on goodwill on a timely basis (see Question 6(c))? Why or why not?*

(d) *Do you view acquired goodwill as distinct from goodwill subsequently generated internally in the same cash-generating units? Why or why not?*

(e) *If amortisation were to be reintroduced, do you think companies would adjust or create new management performance measures to add back the amortisation expense? (Management performance measures are defined in the Exposure Draft General Presentation and Disclosures.) Why or why not? Under the impairment-only model, are companies adding back impairment losses in their management performance measures? Why or why not?*

(f) *If you favour reintroducing amortisation of goodwill, how should the useful life of goodwill and its amortisation pattern be determined? In your view how would this contribute to making the information more useful to investors?*

EFRAG's response

EFRAG has not formed a view on whether amortisation of goodwill should be reintroduced, in combination with the impairment approach, or whether no major changes to the current accounting for goodwill is justified. EFRAG is seeking views from its constituents.

EFRAG has not formed a view and consults constituents

115 EFRAG has not formed a view on whether amortisation of goodwill should be reintroduced, in combination with the impairment approach, or whether no major changes to the current accounting for goodwill is justified. EFRAG is seeking views from its constituents.

116 EFRAG observes that conceptual merits and limits can be found in both the approaches, however the IASB is consulting on the possible reintroduction of amortisation, only as a possible remedy for the impossibility to significantly improve the approach in IAS 36 for testing goodwill for impairment at a reasonable cost.

117 When discussing amortisation, EFRAG notes that it is important to distinguish between different amortisation regimes. For example, it could be considered whether amortisation could be performed on a "voluntary" basis, reflecting the economic nature of the benefits, only for those components of goodwill considered wasting assets. The DP seems only to be discussing goodwill amortisation as something that should be mandatory and is not discussing whether any part of

goodwill should be treated/accounted differently (for example, if any part is considered a wasting asset). Also, it should be considered whether an amortisation approach should specify the amortisation period or a maximum amortisation period.

List of arguments in favour and against amortisation

118 EFRAG concurs with the IASB' list of possible arguments that have been put forward by constituents as illustrated in the DP (paragraphs 3.57 to 3.85), to support respectively the change to the standard in order to introduce amortisation and the current accounting without amortisation.

119 In addition to the arguments in favour and against goodwill amortisation included in the DP, EFRAG notes the following arguments in favour and against amortisation:

(a) In favour of amortisation, it is argued that:

(i) The impairment approach without amortisation (the impairment- only approach) is pro-cyclical. In addition, the calculation of the recoverable amount of a CGU reflects prevailing market inputs, including the discount rate. Such a rate reflects, in turn, the perceived level of risk of the industry segment to which the CGU belongs, as well as the entity's and CGU's specific perceived level of risk. When an industry segment is experiencing a period of crisis, the increase in discount rate at industry level is a pro-cyclicality factor, as the probability of a recoverable amount lower than the carrying value is higher for all the companies belonging to the industry. The pro-cyclicality is even higher if one considers that a higher perceived risk in a segment is often associated with a projected reduction in its profitability, which in turn results in lower projected cash flows as input to the impairment test.

(ii) The measurement of recoverable amount is often highly sensitive to unverifiable assumptions about the terminal growth rate. Amortisation would provide an adequate level of verifiability and reliability.

(iii) Amortisation would be more consistent with the accounting requirements for most other non-current assets.

(iv) Amortisation of goodwill could reduce volatility in profit or loss as it reduces the risk of less predictable impairment losses.

(v) Amortisation of goodwill would reduce incentives for opportunistic behaviour of the management in relation to goodwill accounting.

(b) Against amortisation, it is argued that:

(i) Amortisation would result in the statement of performance (and reported EPS) being less useful for predicting future profitability. This is because, for a period of time, both the cost of acquiring the goodwill and the cost of maintaining the acquired goodwill (which cannot be capitalised) will affect profit or loss.

120 Furthermore, EFRAG has noted the argument included in paragraph 3.62 of the DP. EFRAG has heard both the arguments that:

(a) Companies reporting under accounting requirements that would require goodwill to be amortised (in addition to being subject to an impairment test) would have a disadvantage compared to companies reporting under accounting requirements that would require an impairment-only approach. As illustrated above, the argument provided is that the statement of performance of companies reporting under an impairment-only approach would not be affected by the price paid for the acquired entity (unless there would be an impairment).

(b) Companies reporting under accounting that would require goodwill to be amortised (in addition to being subject to an impairment test) would have an advantage compared to companies reporting under accounting requirements that would require an impairment-only approach. The argument provided is that when goodwill is amortised, the likelihood of an impairment loss decreases. While amortisation cost reported in financial statements are considered as "normal" costs, impairment losses are considered as a sign that the management has purchased a business at a too high price (i.e. the management has failed). Companies reporting under an amortisation approach (plus an impairment approach) would therefore be able to offer a higher price for another business and is therefore more likely to win a bidding war with companies reporting under an impairment-only approach.

Could amortisation help to solve the "too late" problem?

121 EFRAG considers that, from a practical point of view, amortisation of goodwill may indirectly contribute to avoid everlasting goodwill. Irrespective of the conceptual merits of the amortisation, a systematic path of reduction through amortisation expenses would result in the progressive derecognition of goodwill.

Is acquired goodwill distinct from goodwill subsequently generated internally in the same cash-generating units?

122 For accounting purposes, unless the entire approach of allocation to CGUs for impairment under IAS 36 is put into question, which EFRAG would not support at this stage, distinguishing acquired goodwill from subsequently generated internally goodwill is not possible. The impairment test is designed to compare the carrying amount of the CGU with its value-in-use and the latter comprises undistinguished cash flows generated at CGU level by the organised group of acquired and pre-existing assets and liabilities. We agree with the IASB that this "shielding" effect is an intrinsic attribute of the current IAS 36 approach.

Under the impairment-only model, are companies adding back impairment losses in their management performance measures?

123 EFRAG observes that recent studies on the use of alternative performance measures, including evidence used by the IASB in developing its recent proposals on the ED *General Presentation and Disclosure* have shown that one of the most frequent items that companies remove from their profit or loss when illustrating the "normal" or "recurring" net result is the impairment loss on goodwill.

Questions for constituents

124 Over the past eight years, EFRAG has run several consultations on goodwill amortisation. A short summary of the proposals in these consultation documents and the replies provided by respondents are included as notes to constituents in Appendix II. In these consultations, constituents have provided mixed views on whether goodwill should be amortised or not. The following are the list of consultations:

(a) In 2012, EFRAG issued the questionnaire: *Goodwill impairment and amortisation – questionnaire* together with the OIC.

(b) In 2014, EFRAG issued the discussion paper: *Should Goodwill still not be amortised? – Accounting and Disclosure for Goodwill* together with the OIC and the ASBJ.

(c) In 2016, EFRAG issued the quantitative study: *What do we really know about goodwill and impairment?* .

(d) In 2017, EFRAG issued the discussion paper: *Goodwill Impairment Test: Can It Be Improved?* .

125 EFRAG has also reviewed academic studies on goodwill. While providing insight on various issues related to goodwill accounting, EFRAG has not found that the studies provide a clear direction on whether goodwill should be amortised or not.

126 During the IASB's consultation period, EFRAG will perform additional outreach with the purpose of assessing whether 1) goodwill is considered to be a wasting asset or not 2) reintroducing goodwill could have consequences for a selection of issues.

127 EFRAG would also welcome constituents' views and arguments to the IASB questions listed in Question 7 of the DP. **EFRAG is particularly interested in learning whether any new evidence or arguments have emerged since 2004.**

When looking for new evidence and impact analyses, we invite you to also refer to other areas of regulation that may provide indirect incentives to prefer one or the other approach, such as tax deductibility of goodwill or prudential treatment of goodwill in case of regulated entities.

128 In addition, EFRAG is interested in having constituents' input to Question 7 (e) of the IASB DP, i.e.: *if amortisation were to be reintroduced, do you think companies would adjust or create new MPM to add back the amortisation expense?*

129 If amortisation is not reintroduced, do you consider that it would be useful to require companies to disclose information about the "age" of goodwill to reflect which part of their goodwill is older (and thus, by some is considered to be less relevant)?

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

130 *[to be included]*

Question 8

131 Paragraphs 3.107–3.114 of the DP explain the IASB's preliminary view that it should develop a proposal to require companies to present on their balance sheets the amount of total equity excluding goodwill. The IASB would be likely to require companies to present this amount as a free-standing item, not as a subtotal within the structure of the balance sheet (see the Appendix to this Discussion Paper).

(a) *Should the IASB develop such a proposal? Why or why not?*

(b) *Do you have any comments on how a company should present such an amount?*

EFRAG's response

EFRAG does not support the IASB's proposal to require companies to present on their balance sheets the amount of total equity excluding goodwill.

Total equity excluding goodwill

132 EFRAG agrees that goodwill is different from other assets, for example:

(a) Goodwill cannot be measured directly, and it is therefore initially measured as a residual.

(b) Goodwill cannot be sold separately.

(c) Goodwill is often allocated to groups of cash-generating units for impairment testing whereas other assets are tested for impairment individually or as part of a single cash-generating unit.

133 However, EFRAG considers presenting the subtotal would create confusion as to whether goodwill is an asset or not.

134 As stated in paragraph 3.109 of the DP, the IASB has already proposed in its Exposure Draft *General Presentation and Disclosures* to require goodwill to be presented as a separate line item on the balance sheet. Thus, EFRAG considers that if goodwill is presented separately in the statement of financial position, it would be possible for users to calculate total equity before goodwill, if the user would find that useful, without creating confusion about whether goodwill is an asset or not.

135 EFRAG admits that presenting an amount of total equity excluding goodwill could help to highlight those companies for which goodwill is a significant portion of their total equity. However, EFRAG considers requiring companies to disclose in their financial statements this proposed subtotal will be more harmful than beneficial. EFRAG acknowledges that presenting the amount as a free-standing item could be less harmful than presenting it as a subtotal in the statement of financial position itself. However, the manner in which the free-standing amount is presented in the appendix to the DP seems confusing.

136 For all the above reasons, EFRAG does not support the IASB's proposal to require companies to present on their balance sheets the amount of total equity excluding goodwill.

<u>Section 4—Simplifying the impairment test</u>

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

137 *[to be included]*

Question 9

138 Paragraphs 4.32–4.34 of the DP summarise the IASB's preliminary view that it should develop proposals to remove the requirement to perform a quantitative impairment test every year. A quantitative impairment test would not be required unless there is an indication of impairment. The same proposal would also be developed for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

(a) *Should the IASB develop such proposals? Why or why not?*

(b) *Would such proposals reduce costs significantly (see paragraphs 4.14–4.21 of the DP)? If so, please provide examples of the nature and extent of any cost reduction. If the proposals would not reduce costs significantly, please explain why not.*

(c) *In your view, would the proposals make the impairment test significantly less robust (see paragraphs 4.22–4.23 of the DP)? Why or why not?*

EFRAG's response

EFRAG disagrees with introducing an indicator-only approach unless goodwill amortisation is reintroduced. EFRAG has not yet formed a view on reintroduction of amortisation.

Indicator-only approach

139 EFRAG welcomes the IASB's efforts to investigate (once it was concluded that the impairment test could not be more effective at recognising impairment losses on goodwill on a timely basis at a reasonable cost) whether it could simplify the test without making it significantly less robust.

140 EFRAG agrees that an indicator-only approach would have the following benefits:

(a) it would reduce complexity and help to improve consistency within IAS 36; and

(b) allow cost savings for preparers by reducing frequency of the test.

141 In making its assessment about the cost savings, EFRAG has considered comments received in response to its discussion paper *Goodwill Impairment Test: Can It Be Improved?* issued in 2017. In this paper, EFRAG consulted on introducing a 'Step Zero' approach similar to US GAAP. The majority of the respondents would generally welcome such an approach to reduce cost and complexity. However, there were also respondents who did not favour the introducing of a 'Step Zero' approach. They were concerned that it would not significantly reduce the operational costs, while it would likely further delay the recognition of goodwill impairment losses.

142 As noted in the DP, the 'Step Zero' approach is not the same as the indicator-only approach suggested in the DP. However, the results may indicate whether there would be cost savings by introducing an indicator-only approach.

143 Although EFRAG agrees with the DP that there could be some cost savings related to an indicator-only approach, EFRAG would not, in isolation, support the IASB' proposal to remove the requirement to perform an annual quantitative impairment test.

144 EFRAG notes that the impairment test is considered to be complex by many preparers. Accordingly, if companies do not perform an impairment test regularly, their expertise in performing the test is likely to decline. Thereafter, it could be difficult for preparers to execute the complex test in a situation where impairment is triggered. This could further reduce the effectiveness of the impairment test.

145 In addition, the discussed problem of management being overoptimistic could be increased as auditors or regulators have no comparison to impairment tests prepared in previous years. Companies normally do not prepare budgets with the intention or sufficient timing to reach a basis for a terminal value. Budgets are mainly prepared for a period of 3 years, to get to a terminal value might need 5 years or longer. If management's estimation is too optimistic in the event of an impairment triggering event, auditors or regulators may not have the same quality of historical comparative information to the general achievement of goals to assess the current estimate.

146 In this regard, EFRAG also notes that academic research has generally found that goodwill impairment charges have become more value relevant after the impairment-only approach was introduced. A reason for this could be that the impairment test is now performed with more rigour than was the case previously. This could be lost if an indicator-only approach is introduced.

147 EFRAG also notes that introducing an indicator-only approach could result in some loss of information that users of financial statements find useful, such as information about the discount rates, long-term growth rates, profit and capital expenditure assumptions and sensitivities used in the quantitative impairment test.

148 In conclusion, EFRAG considers that indicator-only approach in isolation (i.e. without amortisation) would lessen users' reliance on the results of the impairment test. This could accentuate the 'too little too late' issue and could result in a further loss of information on governance and management stewardship of capital

employed (if the ‘too little too late’ issue is accentuated, it reduces the value of the information these impairment losses provide).

Indicator approach in combination with amortisation

149 As per our response to question 7, this Draft Comment Letter doesn’t express a view on the possible introduction of amortisation. EFRAG is consulting its constituents to get possible new evidence supporting such a change.

150 The IASB DP is proposing to adopt an indicator-only approach, without introducing amortisation. EFRAG, as illustrated above, disagrees with this approach.

151 EFRAG would be sympathetic with the idea of adopting an indicator-only approach, only if amortisation is reintroduced. However, without compelling new evidence to support introduction of impairment, EFRAG does not support this approach.

Potential indicators of impairment

152 EFRAG agrees with the IASB that having a robust set of indicators for an indicator-only impairment model is important. EFRAG notes that paragraph 12 of IAS 36 already sets out a non-exhaustive list of indicators. This list includes external and internal sources of information that an entity should consider in assessing whether an asset is impaired such as declines in the value of the asset, significant changes in the environment in which the entity operates that might adversely affect the value of the asset, the entity’s market capitalisation and evidence from internal factors that point to a potential decline in the value of the asset.

153 EFRAG noted that its Discussion Paper *Goodwill Impairment Test: can it be Improved? includes* a list of potential indicators of impairment. The possible additions might include a failure to meet the key objectives of the acquisition or macroeconomic and entity specific conditions, such as observable prices for CGU, evolution of entity’s actual earnings vs budget, cost factors and changes in management. The IASB is proposing in this DP enhanced disclosure requirements on the performance of acquisitions. EFRAG suggests that the IASB should consider how the information about this performance may provide additional evidence of impairment, and how it can be integrated in a possible amendment to the impairment assessment requirements.

Same relief for other intangible assets

154 EFRAG supports applying the same approach for other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and for intangible assets not yet available for use. EFRAG agrees that adopting a similar approach would:

(a) reduce the scope for accounting arbitrage when different impairment models are applied to goodwill and other types of intangible assets; and

(b) ensure the consistent accounting treatment between intangible assets not yet available for use and tangible fixed assets under development (no mandatory impairment test for both categories).

155 In addition, it would result in a uniform impairment model in IAS 36.

156 With reference to the indicator-only approach, the views reported above on goodwill are equally valid for other intangible assets.

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

157 *[to be included]*

Question 10

158 The IASB's preliminary view is that it should develop proposals:

(a) *to remove the restriction in IAS 36 that prohibits companies from including some cash flows in estimating value in use—cash flows arising from a future uncommitted restructuring, or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance (see paragraphs 4.35–4.42 of the DP); and*

(b) *to allow companies to use post-tax cash flows and post-tax discount rates in estimating value in use (see paragraphs 4.46–4.52 of the DP).*

159 The IASB expects that these changes would reduce the cost and complexity of impairment tests and provide more useful and understandable information.

(a) *Should the IASB develop such proposals? Why or why not?*

(b) *Should the IASB propose requiring discipline, in addition to the discipline already required by IAS 36, in estimating the cash flows that are the subject of this question? Why or why not? If so, please describe how this should be done and state whether this should apply to all cash flows included in estimates of value in use, and why.*

EFRAG's response

EFRAG supports the IASB' proposal to remove the restriction in IAS 36 that prohibits companies from including cash flows arising from a future uncommitted restructuring, or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance. However, additional guidance would be required on when to include restructuring cash flows in the calculation.

EFRAG supports the IASB' proposal to remove the explicit requirement to use pre-tax inputs and pre-tax discount rates to calculate value in use.

Permitting cash flow projections to include future restructurings and future enhancements to an asset

160 EFRAG supports the IASB' proposal to remove the restriction in IAS 36 that prohibits companies from including some cash flows in estimating value in use—cash flows arising from a future uncommitted restructuring, or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance.

161 EFRAG consulted on this issue in its 2017 discussion paper *Goodwill Impairment Test: Can It Be Improved?* Most of the respondents supported the suggestion as it would take into consideration management's views of the business and simplify the impairment test (it would allow companies to use directly their budgets and forecasts, which are likely to include the impact of future restructurings without making artificial adjustments to remove them). A number of respondents, however, called for some level of safeguard against all types of plans and ideas being reflected in the projections. This could, for example, be a requirement that only future restructurings that have been approved by management could be included in the projections.

162 EFRAG also considers that the IASB' proposal could eliminate an inconsistency in IAS 36 in the sense that it would capture within the value in use the cash flows that will arise from any existing potential to restructure or enhance an existing asset (or CGU) rather than ignoring this potential and align with the way restructuring cash flows are considered when determining fair value.

163 In addition, EFRAG agrees with the DP that the proposal:

(a) reduce cost and complexity;

(b) make the impairment test less prone to error because estimates of value in use would probably be based on cash flow projections which are prepared, monitored and used internally for decision-making regularly, rather than forecasts that are produced solely for external financial reporting once or twice a year;

(c) make the impairment test easier to understand; and

(d) make the test easier to perform and therefore could make the impairment test easier to audit and enforce.

164 However, EFRAG considers that simply removing the restriction on these cash flows could increase the risk that management may use inputs that are too optimistic in estimating value in use. EFRAG considers that the suggested guidance in the DP is not sufficient to counterbalance over-optimism which cannot be only addressed by auditors or regulators. EFRAG recommends the IASB to more effectively address this issue and considers what would be necessary to develop further guidance on when to include restructuring cash flows in the calculation. It should, for example, be considered that only allow future restructuring that have been approved by management should be included.

Permitting the use of post-tax inputs in the calculation of value in use

165 EFRAG considers that a pre-tax discount rate could be hard to understand and that it does not provide useful information because this rate is not observable and is generally not used for valuation purposes. The current value of an asset is regarded and understood as a post-tax measure which is more directly observable.

166 Therefore, EFRAG supports the IASB' proposal to remove the explicit requirement to use pre-tax inputs and pre-tax discount rates to calculate value in use. EFRAG considers that this proposal would reduce the cost of the goodwill impairment test; provide more useful information; and make the test more understandable. In addition, using post-tax discount rates and post-tax inputs would be more consistent with other IFRS Standards.

167 EFRAG notes that this proposal would simplify the calculation of value in use and reduce the cost when companies only have observable post-tax discount rates for an asset/CGU. Companies usually use weighted average cost of capital (WACC) as a starting point for determining the discount rate, and the WACC is typically a post-tax rate. The relevance of the calculation would not be affected, because both basis (post and pre-tax) should result in the same recoverable amount when the pre-tax rate is adjusted to reflect the timing of the creation and reversal of temporary differences.

168 Furthermore, EFRAG considers that for goodwill, in particular, allowing post-tax input is not only a simplification, but is also a conceptual improvement, since goodwill in some jurisdictions is not tax deductible. Therefore, using an up-grossed pre-tax rate for an acquisition that consists only of goodwill gives systematic overvaluation.

169 EFRAG also consulted on this issue in its 2017 discussion paper *Goodwill Impairment Test: Can It Be Improved?* Almost all respondents supported allowing the use of a post-tax rate.

170 However, the discussion paper also highlighted that allowing a post-tax basis could raise some issues. For example, it would be unclear if this would have implications for the amount of tax that should be allocated to the different CGUs. Moreover, since the estimates of future cash flows should include cash inflows or outflows from income tax receipts or payments, a number of practical questions would arise (as

noted in paragraphs BCZ81 to BCZ84 of the Basis for Conclusions of IAS 36[2]), such as how deferred taxes should be reflected in the future cash flows or if the carrying amount of the CGU should be adjusted.

171 Lastly, EFRAG supports that the IASB's proposal apply not only to cash-generating units containing goodwill but to all assets and cash-generating units within the scope of IAS 36.

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

172 *[To be included]*

Question 11

173 Paragraph 4.56 of the DP summarises the IASB's preliminary view that it should not further simplify the impairment test.

(a) *Should the IASB develop any of the simplifications summarised in paragraph 4.55? If so, which simplifications and why? If not, why not?*

(b) *Can you suggest other ways of reducing the cost and complexity of performing the impairment test for goodwill, without making the information provided less useful to investors?*

EFRAG's response

EFRAG supports the IASB's preliminary view to not develop the following proposals:

(a) adding more guidance on the difference between entity-specific inputs used in value in use and market-participant inputs used in fair value less costs of disposal.

(b) mandating only one method for estimating the recoverable amount of an asset or requiring a company to select the method that reflects the way the company expects to recover an asset.

(c) allowing companies to test goodwill at the entity level or at the level of reportable segments.

However, EFRAG does not support the IASB view to not add further guidance on allocating goodwill to cash-generating units.

174 EFRAG welcomes the IASB's effort trying to develop further simplification to the impairment test. However, EFRAG supports the IASB view to not develop the following proposals:

(a) adding more guidance on the difference between entity-specific inputs used in value in use and market-participant inputs used in fair value less costs of disposal;

(b) mandating only one method for estimating the recoverable amount of an asset (either value in use or fair value less costs of disposal) or requiring a company to select the method that reflects the way the company expects to recover an asset; and

[2] The Basis for Conclusions in IAS 36 (paragraphs BCZ81 and BCZ82) explains the two components of future tax cash flows that can affect recoverable amount, and notes that to avoid 'double-counting' the future tax consequences of temporary differences are not considered in determining recoverable amount.

(c) allowing companies to test goodwill at the entity level or at the level of reportable segments rather than requiring companies to allocate goodwill to groups of cash-generating units that represent the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

175 EFRAG has reached the above view because:

(a) EFRAG agrees with the DP that the guidance in IAS 36 and IFRS 13 is sufficient for preparers.

(b) In its 2017 discussion paper *Goodwill Impairment Test: Can It Be Improved?* EFRAG consulted on a single calculation approach: fair value less costs of disposal ('FVLCD') or Value in Use ('VIU'). The majority of the respondents that replied to this question did not support the introduction of a single method for determining the recoverable amount as it would not result in a significant simplification (companies are not currently required to calculate both VIU and fair value less cost of disposal ('FVLCD')) and that both VIU and FVLCD were considered relevant for the calculation of the recoverable amount.

(c) EFRAG agrees with the DP that impairment losses are often late and inadequate as a result of inadequate allocation of goodwill to the cash-generating units ('CGUs') (either at too high level or due to its constant reallocation to the most profitable CGU).

Adding guidance on identifying cash-generating units and on allocating goodwill to cash-generating units

176 As noted in EFRAG's response to Question 6, EFRAG expects that generally, the shielding effect is greater when goodwill is allocated to groups of cash generating units containing several cash generating units.

177 As indicated, EFRAG would agree that goodwill impairment losses may be used opportunistically by management. For that to happen, it would be necessary that management to some extent can make excessive use of judgement when assessing whether impairment losses would be recognised. As noted above, it can also be done by means of allocating goodwill to CGUs.

178 For above reasons and as indicated in EFRAG's response to Question 6, while EFRAG does not have specific suggestions on how to design the impairment test more effectively, it suggests that the guidance for how goodwill is allocated to cash generating units could be amended to improve how the test is applied in practice. The IASB could assess whether introducing additional guidance on the allocation of goodwill to CGUs could result in a more effective application of the impairment test (see further detail in EFRAG's response to question 6)

<u>Section 5—Intangible assets</u>

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

179 *[To be included]*

Question 12

180 Paragraphs 5.4–5.27 of the DP explain the IASB's preliminary view that it should not develop a proposal to allow some intangible assets to be included in goodwill.

(a) *Do you agree that the IASB should not develop such a proposal? Why or why not?*

(b) *If you do not agree, which of the approaches discussed in paragraph 5.18 should the IASB pursue, and why? Would such a change mean that investors would no longer receive useful information? Why or why not? How would this reduce complexity and reduce costs? Which costs would be reduced?*

(c) *Would your view change if amortisation of goodwill were to be reintroduced? Why or why not?*

EFRAG's response

EFRAG considers that whether some intangible asset should be included in goodwill, in particular to enhance comparability between internally generated and acquired intangibles should be part of the IASB research agenda. In order not to delay implementation of the new disclosure on business combination a faster finalisation of the disclosure requirements could be considered

181 EFRAG has received feedback that recognising intangible assets acquired in a business combination separately from goodwill might be costly and complex. Furthermore, some of these intangible assets tend to be ignored (at least by some) users particularly if the measurement is perceived to be too subjective. It is accordingly questionable whether the benefits of identifying some intangible assets outweighs the costs.

182 However, EFRAG also notes that users also often ignore recognised goodwill and the figure may be considered to be even less useful if it becomes an even bigger melting pot. It is therefore questionable whether there would be any real benefits of proposing a change.

183 EFRAG therefore recognises that there could be arguments for supporting both the current requirements and new requirements that would allow some intangible assets to be included in goodwill.

184 EFRAG also recognises that when discussing whether some intangible asset acquired in a business combination should be recognised separately, it may be useful to also consider which internally generated intangibles are recognised. Recognising certain intangible assets that have been acquired in a business combination but not recognising the same types of intangible assets if they have been internally generate could be considered to impede comparability. In that regard EFRAG notes that the IASB within a reasonable time period may consider revising IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*.

185 Whether goodwill would be amortised or not could also affect the issue on separate recognition of identifiable intangible assets. If goodwill amortisation were to be reintroduced, some of the current issues on identifying separately intangible assets *could be solved and concerns relaxed*. It could thus be argued that if some identifiable intangible assets would have the same amortisation period as (parts of) goodwill, then it might be less necessary to account for these intangible assets separately. In that regard EFRAG notes that the requirement to identify these intangibles assets was introduced with the impairment-only approach.

186 As discussing whether, and if so which, intangible assets acquired in a business combination could be included in goodwill is a significant topic and may have to be informed by any decisions in relation to IAS 38 and the IASB's decisions on goodwill amortisation. EFRAG fears that if the IASB would only progress with its project on *Business Combinations – Disclosures, Goodwill and Impairment* after this issue has been fully debated, the project could be delayed. This would mean that useful disclosures about business combinations and simplifications to the impairment test delayed.

187 To avoid this, EFRAG proposes that a discussion on whether some intangible asset should be included in goodwill should be considered in a subsequent phase of the project. In the suggested subsequent phase, the concerns by investors about lack of comparability between intangible asset acquired in a business combination and those generated internally should be taken into account. EFRAG does not agree with the position that this concern should be outside of the project.

Section 6—Other recent publications

Notes to constituents - Summary of the proposals in the DP

188 *[To be included]*

Question 13

189 IFRS 3 is converged in many respects with US generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP). For example, in accordance with both IFRS 3 and US GAAP for public companies, companies do not amortise goodwill. Paragraphs 6.2–6.13 of the DP summarise an Invitation to Comment issued by the US Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

190 Do your answers to any of the questions in the DP depend on whether the outcome is consistent with US GAAP as it exists today, or as it may be after the FASB's current work? If so, which answers would change and why?

EFRAG's response

EFRAG's responses to the questions in the DP do not depend on whether the outcome is consistent with US GAAP.

EFRAG considers that convergence with the FASB on how to account for goodwill should be taken into account, but it should not be an overriding objective.

Other recent publications – Global convergence

191 EFRAG's responses to the questions in the DP do not depend on whether the outcome is consistent with US GAAP as it exists today, or, probably more important, as it may be after the FASB's current work.

192 EFRAG considers that for the approach to account for goodwill convergence with the FASB should be considered as an aspirational and not overriding objective. The FASB current work should influence the decision as convergence reduces the costs of both preparers and users in preparing and analysing financial statements. Convergence also enhances comparability and different approaches for goodwill accounting could also affect the level playing field in mergers and acquisitions (M&A transactions).

193 Based on a limited outreach to M&A professionals, EFRAG understands that if one jurisdiction requires goodwill to be amortised (in addition to impairment) and another jurisdiction only requires goodwill to be subject to an impairment test, it may create

a perceived unlevel playing field during M&A bidding wars. Although the effect is only assessed to be moderate by the participants in the limited outreach, it is assessed that the accounting treatment of goodwill would have an effect even when it does not create real economic differences. For that reason, EFRAG considers that the IASB outcome could be influenced by the FASB's current work.

Question 14

Do you have any other comments on the IASB's preliminary views presented in the DP? Should the IASB consider any other topics in response to the PIR of IFRS 3?

EFRAG's response

EFRAG considers that the DP could have encouraged a discussion on separating goodwill into components. In addition, EFRAG considers that the IASB should also have considered more guidance on goodwill allocation to divested businesses and reorganisations.

Discussion on separating goodwill into components

194 EFRAG notes that in IFRSs literature the general approach when accounting for non-current assets is to consider components with different useful lives separately. In the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*, it is noted that "In principle, each of an entity's rights is a separate asset" (par. 4.11 of the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*). Either of these could accordingly also be the starting point, but not necessarily the ending point, in relation to goodwill.

195 There could very well be good arguments for considering the unit of account differently when it comes to accounting for goodwill than when accounting for other non-current assets. However, those arguments are only very limited considered in paragraphs 3.105 to 3.106 of the DP.

196 EFRAG notes that the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* includes eight paragraphs on selecting the unit of account. Such guidance was not included in the Conceptual Framework when IFRS 3 was developed. When reconsidering how to account for goodwill, it would have been natural for the IASB to consider the new aspects of the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* and describe how these aspects have been considered.

197 In addition, EFRAG indicates that paragraph 3.105 of the DP states that the IASB has not further discussed and considered separating goodwill into components because such an approach is considered complex and subjective. However, this argument could be at odds with the suggestions for enhanced disclosures aimed to provide more detailed information.

Guidance on goodwill allocation to divested businesses

198 EFRAG notes, as highlighted in Question 6 and Question 11, that IFRS 3 lacks guidance on goodwill allocation to divested businesses (relative fair value, IAS 36 paragraph 86) and reorganisations (IAS 36 paragraph 87). The current IFRS guidance may, in case a business is divested at a very low amount, allocate an insignificant amount of goodwill to the divested part, even in situations in which a big amount of goodwill was recognised when the divested part was acquired. This is because the relative fair value would be the basis for the allocation of goodwill. In other cases the guidance could, unless the entity can demonstrate that some other method better reflects the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of, result in more goodwill being allocated to a divested, reorganised business than might have been initially recognised when the reorganised businesses were acquired.

Guidance on goodwill allocation to reorganisations

199 Reorganisations include both the situations in which there are reorganisations within/between CGUs and those where there are no real reorganisations, but only a change in how segments are defined for the purpose of the segment reporting. In practice those types of reorganisations result in goodwill being detached from its initial allocation to CGU's. As a result, when an impairment test is performed, it no longer assesses the carrying amount of the goodwill against (only) the future cash flows the goodwill is assumed to affect. Accordingly, the impairment test may become less effective.

200 EFRAG considers that the DP could have discussed whether the guidance on reallocation should only be applied when the cash flow structure has changed. That is, changes in how segments are defined for the purpose of the segment reporting should not affect how goodwill is allocated to cash generating units. EFRAG recognises that tracking goodwill and allocating it properly to cash generating units will require better documentation. However, such documentation should be possible without undue cost.

201 For the reasons provided above, EFRAG suggests the IASB to develop further guidance on goodwill allocation to divested businesses and reorganisations.

Question for EFRAG TEG: indirect impact of DTL recognition

202 Paragraph 19 of IAS 12 states that: With limited exceptions, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. Temporary differences arise when the tax bases of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are not affected by the business combination or are affected differently. For example, when the carrying amount of an asset is increased to fair value but the tax base of the asset remains at cost to the previous owner, a taxable temporary difference arises which results in a deferred tax liability. The resulting deferred tax liability affects goodwill.

203 This means that a portion of goodwill may result from the effects of deferred tax liabilities. This portion of goodwill does not represent the “core goodwill”, i.e. the fair value of the going concern element of the acquiree’s existing business and the fair value of the expected synergies and other benefits from combining the acquirer’s and acquiree’s net assets and businesses (see BC313-BC318 of IFRS 3). This portion of goodwill is only due to an accounting mismatch arising from the fact that deferred taxes are not recognised at fair value in business combinations.

204 It may be argued that, after the business combination, the portion of goodwill resulting from the effects of deferred tax liabilities should be reduced (i.e. reversed to P&L) to reflect the reduction of the deferred tax liabilities that originated that portion of goodwill.

Question to TEG

205 Does EFRAG TEG consider that this issue should be considered as part of this research on goodwill? If yes, would you support to include the following questions to constituents?

206 Can you please indicate whether the portion of goodwill resulting from the effects of deferred tax liabilities is significant compared with the goodwill recognised in your financial statements/in your jurisdiction (eg >10% of recognised goodwill)?

207 Would you support a change in the goodwill accounting, such that the portion of goodwill resulting from the effects of deferred tax liabilities, is subsequently measured at an amount that reflects the deferred tax liabilities that originated that portion of goodwill? Please explain.

Appendix II: Evidence related to goodwill and how to account for goodwill

208 This appendix summarises the information retrieved from previous consultations and papers of EFRAG and other information collected on goodwill amortisation.

Previous consultations of EFRAG

209 Previous studies and discussion papers performed by EFRAG in relation to goodwill include:

(a) *Goodwill impairment and amortisation – questionnaire* issued in 2012. The study was performed in cooperation with the OIC. The results of this questionnaire showed:

(i) Respondents had different views on what goodwill normally consists of.

(ii) Some of the respondents did not use the information on goodwill presented in financial statements whereas others did. Some of the respondents that did not use the information thought that it was too uncertain (unclear what goodwill consisted of or the calculation was considered unverifiable) or did simply not find the information useful for their projections. Other respondents used the reported goodwill or the disclosures when assessing risks, future cash flows and stewardship.

(iii) Respondents, using the goodwill information, used the goodwill amount differently in their analysis depending on what they thought goodwill included.

(iv) Respondents were split in their views on whether the amount of goodwill recognised in the balance sheet or the changes in the amount recognised provided the most relevant information.

(v) Most respondents using the goodwill information, did not treat goodwill acquired in a cash-settled business combination differently from goodwill acquired in a business combination settled by an exchange of shares.

(vi) Some respondents using the goodwill information treated the goodwill figure differently from information about other intangible assets. For example, some:

- amortise goodwill (and review it for impairment);
- require additional disclosures;
- expense goodwill on acquisition;
- immediate offset goodwill against equity;
- account for goodwill similarly to other intangible assets;
- permit recognition of internally generated intangible assets; and
- calculate goodwill as the difference between the book value of equity and the (long-term) market value of equity.

(vii) Some respondents thought the accounting information on the impairment of goodwill was useful, for example, it provided information on key planning assumptions for each CGU. Others noted that users had expected impairment losses before they were recognised in the financial statements, and the information was therefore considered of limited use.

(viii) Most respondents reflected possible future impairment losses on goodwill in their analyses.

(ix) Most respondents did not usually foresee an impairment loss to be recognised after a change in the management.

(x) Some respondents thought that under the current requirements, internally generated goodwill is recognised and that this is inconsistent with IAS 38.

(xi) Some respondents thought there would be conceptual reasons for adopting the same approach for goodwill as for other intangible assets.

(xii) Different views were presented for and against reversing goodwill impairment losses.

(xiii) The questionnaire considered the effects of goodwill impairments in time of the financial crisis. Different views were presented in relation to the effect of goodwill impairments through the economic cycle. Some thought that the effects on the macro economy should not be considered when developing accounting standards. Some thought that the impairment requirements were pro cyclical as:

- no amortisation would lead to higher prices for companies; and
- impairment losses were usually recognised too late when the business prospects were already poor.

(xiv) Most respondents who thought that goodwill impairment losses were procyclical thought that amortisation could reduce the effect.

(xv) Respondents had different views on whether the costs of performing the impairment test were significant and proportionate relative to the importance of the information. Some thought that it was costly and that the information was not particularly useful as:

- it was too subjective;
- acquired goodwill changes into going concern goodwill/internally generated goodwill (and, accordingly, it is not the acquired goodwill that is tested)
- it was not related to the operational performance and frequent impairment losses would just create noise when assessing performance;
- the supporting information in the notes was incomplete; and
- it could result in unbeneficial behaviour of the management of an entity.

(xvi) Some thought the costs could be reduced by:

- allowing/requiring amortisation of goodwill;
- limiting the impairment test to when there would be an indication of impairment;
- reducing the frequency of the impairment test;
- only requiring the impairment test when the book value of equity compared with the market capitalisation of the company would exceed a given threshold;
- introducing a less prescriptive approach;

- introducing a more standardised approach; and
- clarifying the requirements.

(xvii) Some respondents suggested the information could be made more useful by:

- disclosing the total goodwill acquired and internally generated goodwill;
- decomposing changes in value in use; and
- applying a hypothetical value for 'internal goodwill'.

(xviii) Some respondents did not think the requirements should be changed as the information was valuable for users.

(b) EFRAG, OIC and ASBJ Discussion Paper (the 'DP') *Should Goodwill still not be amortised? – Accounting and Disclosure for Goodwill* issued in 2014. This DP concluded that the reintroduction of goodwill amortisation would be appropriate, because it reasonably reflects the consumption of the economic resource acquired in the business combination over time, and can be applied in a way that achieves an adequate level of verifiability and reliability. In addition, the DP concluded that further improvement should also be considered in the area of disclosure requirements.

Most respondents agreed with the main conclusion of the DP that the impairment-only model for acquired goodwill did not provide the most appropriate solution for subsequent measurement of goodwill. These respondents agreed with the preliminary views of the DP that amortisation of goodwill should be reintroduced, but also pointed out that there are areas for improvement in the impairment testing. In commenting on this matter, they referred to various reasons including the fact that amortisation would reasonably reflect the consumption of the economic resources acquired in the business combination and allocate the costs of acquired goodwill to the periods it was consumed. Nonetheless, these respondents provided mixed views on whether the IASB should indicate a maximum amortisation period. Some respondents acknowledged the subjectivity and high level of judgement in determining the useful life of goodwill. However, they believed that the level of subjectivity and judgement was not higher than that of the impairment test.

In general, respondents who supported the amortisation of goodwill considered that the IASB should develop guidance to help preparers determine the useful life of the acquired goodwill. In contrast, a minority of respondents, mostly users, were supportive of the current impairment-only approach. These respondents explained that the amortisation model was fairly meaningless, and it would not be beneficial to users of financial statements. Many respondents considered that the impairment-only approach was a challenge in practice and that there was room to improve the guidance in IAS 36. These respondents identified a number of difficulties related to the current approach and provided some suggestions on what should be improved. When questioned about whether there was a need to improve disclosure requirements on impairment tests, respondents provided mixed views. Some considered that there was room for improvement, while others did not. Nonetheless, respondents emphasised that any additional disclosure requirements should be considered in the context of the overall amount of disclosure requirements, which are already considered extensive. In addition, many respondents highlighted that the relevance of impairment testing for goodwill, and consequently the need for improved guidance and disclosures, would significantly decrease if the IASB reintroduced amortisation.

Many respondents considered that, if the IASB reintroduced amortisation of acquired goodwill, it should require the same for virtually all intangible assets (including those with indefinite useful lives). They also suggested that the IASB reconsider the requirement to recognise separately intangible assets in business combinations, especially when the IASB decides to reintroduce the requirement regarding amortisation of acquired goodwill.

(c) The quantitative study *What do we really know about goodwill and impairment?* was issued in 2016. The study presented an analysis of a sample of 328 European companies. The data showed that:

(i) From 2005 to 2014 the total amount of goodwill recognised increased from 935 billion euros to 1.341 billion euros, with an increase of 43%;

(ii) A small number of companies account for a large proportion of the carrying amount of goodwill. The level of concentration has been decreasing slightly over time;

(iii) The goodwill to total assets ratio has remained fairly stable over the years at approximately 3,7%. The ratio is significantly higher when companies in the financial industry are excluded from the total. The ratio excluding financials decreased gradually from 19,5% in 2009 to 16,6% in 2014;

(iv) The goodwill to net assets (or equity) ratio has been decreasing since 2008, but it was still significant in 2014 (29%);

(v) The amount of impairment losses recognised peaked in 2008 and 2011, years when the performance of the financial markets was negative. On average, impairment losses represented 2,7% of the opening balance of goodwill. Although in 2012 the financial markets were already showing signs of recovery, the level of impairments in 2012 were similar to 2008;

(vi) Impairment losses were significantly concentrated within a small number of companies, particularly in the telecommunications and financial industries;

(vii) Absolute and relative levels of goodwill and impairment losses varied significantly across industries. The carrying amount of goodwill increased for most industries but decreased for telecommunication services. The ratios of goodwill over total assets and goodwill over net assets also varied across industries, with telecommunication services and consumer staples being the leaders. The industries with the biggest impairment charges were telecommunication services, financials and materials.

(d) The EFRAG Discussion Paper *Goodwill Impairment Test: Can It Be Improved?* was issued in 2017. The suggestions included in the paper and constituents' responses are summarised below.

(i) The paper suggested additional guidance on the allocation of goodwill to CGUs (e.g. allocation based on the pre- and post-acquisition fair value of each CGU (or group of CGUs) that is expected to benefit from the acquisition). Respondents provided mixed views on this suggestion. Some would welcome additional guidance as it would bring more direction and discipline to preparers on how to allocate goodwill. However, others considered that IAS 36 already allowed companies to use their judgement to determine an appropriate method to allocate goodwill to the CGUs and that EFRAG's proposals seemed to be a rule-based and driven by anti-abuse concerns. Still, some suggested that the allocation methods proposed in the paper could become part of the illustrative and non-mandatory guidance accompanying IAS 36.

(ii) The paper proposed additional disclosure of information on composition of goodwill (i.e. information (in amounts) about which acquisitions the total amount of goodwill is related to). Many respondents did not support additional disclosures as it would be difficult and onerous to track and assess each individual component of goodwill over time.

(iii) The paper proposed to introduce a 'Step Zero' in the impairment test (a qualitative assessment of the likelihood of an impairment loss). The majority of the respondents generally welcomed the introduction of the Step Zero as the requirements in IAS 36 for the calculation of the recoverable amount are complex, costly and have to be performed at least annually even if there is no indication of an impairment and the CGU has a significant headroom. Those that disagreed with the Step Zero were mainly concerned that it would not significantly reduce the operational costs while likely delaying the recognition of goodwill impairment losses.

(iv) The paper suggested a single calculation approach: fair value less costs of disposal ('FVLCD') or Value in Use ('VIU'). The majority of the respondents that replied to this question did not support the introduction of a single method for determining the recoverable amount as it would not result in a significant simplification (companies are not currently required to calculate both VIU and fair value less cost of disposal ('FVLCD')) and that both VIU and FVLCD were considered relevant for the calculation of the recoverable amount. Nonetheless, many respondents considered that the VIU was the most appropriate method to calculate the recoverable amount and considered that the VIU should be retained if a single method was to be introduced.

(v) The paper proposed to allow consideration of cash flows from future restructurings when testing for impairment. Most of the respondents supported EFRAG's suggestion as it would take into consideration management's views of the business and simplify the impairment test (it would allow companies to use directly their budgets and forecasts, which are likely to include the impact of future. Nonetheless, a number of respondents called for some level of safeguard against including all types of plans and ideas in the projections. A requirement could, for example, be that future restructurings would have to be approved by management before being included in the projections.

(vi) The paper proposed to allow the use of a post-tax rate when testing for impairment. Almost all respondents supported allowing the use of a post-tax rate since companies often conduct the impairment tests on a post-tax basis with an additional iteration simply to derive a pre-tax discount rate. Therefore, the introduction of a choice would simplify the calculation of the VIU and reduce costs.

(vii) Finally, the paper proposed to deduct an accretion amount from the recoverable amount of a CGU for the purpose of the impairment test. The accretion amount would be calculated as the carrying amount of goodwill multiplied by an accretion rate (e.g. the discount rate used for the impairment test). In general, respondents acknowledged the basic assumption underlying the goodwill accretion approach and its objective. However, the majority of the respondents did not support EFRAG's goodwill accretion approach as it would add complexity and subjectivity to the goodwill impairment model. In addition, respondents argued that if acquired goodwill is an asset that is being consumed and decreasing over time, then the discussion should be focused on the reintroduction of goodwill amortisation, which is a simpler approach. Nonetheless, two user representative associations considered that the goodwill accretion approach could be a reasonable compromise to solve the issues related to internally generated goodwill and timeliness of impairments.