BUSINESS COMBINATIONS—DISCLOSURES, GOODWILL AND IMPAIRMENT

Perspectives from Portugal

24 NOVEMBER 2020

ORDEM DOS REVISORES OFICIAIS DE CONTAS

ORDEM DOS CONTABILISTAS CERTIFICADOS

EFRAG European Financial Reporting Advisory Group

CNC Comissão de Normalização Contabilística

IFRS®

OVERVIEW

- Project background and overview
- Better disclosures about acquisitions
- Accounting for goodwill

Before we start

Housekeeping

The views expressed are those of the presenters, not necessarily those of the International Accounting Standard Board (Board) or the IFRS Foundation.

The Discussion Paper is available for download on the Goodwill and Impairment project webpage at www.ifrs.org/projects/work-plan/goodwill-and-impairment/.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, except where indicated otherwise. EFRAG positions, as approved by the EFRAG Board, are published as comment letters, discussion or position papers, or in any other form considered appropriate in the circumstances.

Project background & overview

The Discussion Paper

Objective

To improve the information companies provide to investors, at a reasonable cost, about the acquisitions those companies make.

Timeline

2004	2013–2015	2015–present	March 2020
IFRS 3 issued*	PIR of IFRS 3	Goodwill and Impairment project	Discussion Paper

Feedback

The Board is mainly seeking comments on:

- the usefulness and feasibility of its new disclosure ideas; and
- new evidence or arguments on how to account for goodwill.

* IFRS 3 introduced the impairment-only approach and replaced IAS 22 which required amortisation.

The Board's preliminary views

1 Improving disclosures about acquisitions	Require companies to disclose: • management's objectives for acquisitions; and • how acquisitions have performed against those objectives subsequently. Some targeted improvements to existing disclosures.	
2 Improving the accounting for goodwill	A Can the impairment test be made more effective?	Not significantly, and not at a reasonable cost.
	B Should goodwill be amortised?	No, retain the impairment-only model.
	C Can the impairment test be simplified?	Yes, provide relief from the annual impairment test and simplify value in use.
3 Other topics	• Present on the balance sheet the amount of total equity excluding goodwill. • Do not change recognition of intangible assets separately from goodwill.	

EFRAG initial position

EFRAG due process and general position

- EFRAG published its draft comment letter on 29 May 2020.
- Comments requested by 30 November 2020 (draft comment letters are accepted and helpful).
- Until 30 November 2020 EFRAG is performing outreach activities, conducting field tests, interviews and has launched a survey for preparers.
- Supports the objective of exploring whether companies can, at a reasonable cost, provide investors with more useful information about the acquisitions those companies make. However, there would be some practical issues to consider in relation to the proposed disclosures.
- EFRAG's draft comment letter includes some proposals for how to remediate some of the shortcomings of the current impairment model.
- EFRAG is seeking views from its constituents on some of the proposals included in the DP, an answer to the question on whether the proposals in the DP, as a package, meet the objectives of the DP, will only be provided after receiving this input.
- No preliminary position on reintroducing amortisation of goodwill.

BETTER DISCLOSURES ABOUT ACQUISITIONS

Improving disclosures about acquisitions

What is the issue?

Investors do not get enough information about acquisitions and their subsequent performance

- Such information would allow investors to hold management to account (stewardship).
- IFRS Standards do not specifically require companies to disclose information about the subsequent performance of acquisitions.

Board's preliminary view: require disclosures

At the acquisition date:

- Strategic rationale for acquisition
- Objectives for the acquisition
- Metrics for monitoring achievement of objectives

After the acquisition date:

Performance against objectives

Improving disclosures about acquisitions

Board's preliminary view: Companies should disclose information management uses internally to monitor acquisitions

What metrics should be disclosed?

- No single metric suitable, because business combinations are all different
- Management approach:
  - Less costly to produce
  - Insights into how management manages acquisitions
- Can be operational or financial metrics
- Might be information about combined business where integration occurs

Should all material acquisitions be disclosed?

- Disclosure of all material acquisitions could be onerous for serial acquirers
- Preliminary view: define 'management' as 'chief operating decision maker' (CODM) (IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*)
- Are these the acquisitions that investors would like to know more about?

Further improvements to IFRS 3 disclosures

	Message from stakeholders	Preliminary view of the Board
Expected synergies	• Synergies are often an important part of an acquisition. • Help investors better understand the factors that contributed to the acquisition price.	Require companies to disclose in the year of acquisition the amount, or range of amounts, of synergies expected from an acquisition.
Defined benefit pension liabilities & debt	• Some investors consider these liabilities to form part of the capital employed for acquisitions. • Needed to assess return on capital employed.	Require companies to disclose the amount of defined benefit pension liabilities and debt of the acquiree at the acquisition date, separately from other classes of liabilities.
Pro-forma information	• Existing disclosure requirements lack guidance, resulting in diversity in practice. • Preparers question the usefulness of the information, while investors think that the information is important.	Require companies to disclose both actual and pro-forma revenue, operating profit and cash flows from operating activities.

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Better disclosures about acquisitions (1/3)

EFRAG preliminary views

Disclosures on:

- the strategic rationale and objectives for an acquisition;
- whether the acquisition is meeting those objectives (based on how management monitors and measures the acquisition);
- synergies (including estimated amount or range of amounts; costs of achieving the synergies and when they are expected to be realised);
- pro-forma revenue and operating profit before acquisition-related transaction and integration costs

would be useful.

EFRAG's draft comment letter supports the preliminary view of the IASB.

EFRAG's draft comment letter does not support the preliminary view of the IASB.

Better disclosures about acquisitions (2/3)

EFRAG preliminary views

- Does not solve the issues related to goodwill accounting, as this managerial disclosure is disconnected from the book value of the goodwill.
- Should be based on a level lower than what the 'chief operating decision maker' monitors.
- Questions practicability (e.g. auditability) and reliability: would the benefits of the disclosures outweigh the costs?
- Not yet formed a view on whether the information should be in financial statements or management commentary.
- An entity should disclose if it stops monitoring an acquisition after three years instead of two (as suggested in the DP).
- Pro-forma information on cash flows from operating activities would not be particularly useful.

Better disclosures about acquisitions (3/3)

EFRAG requests input on

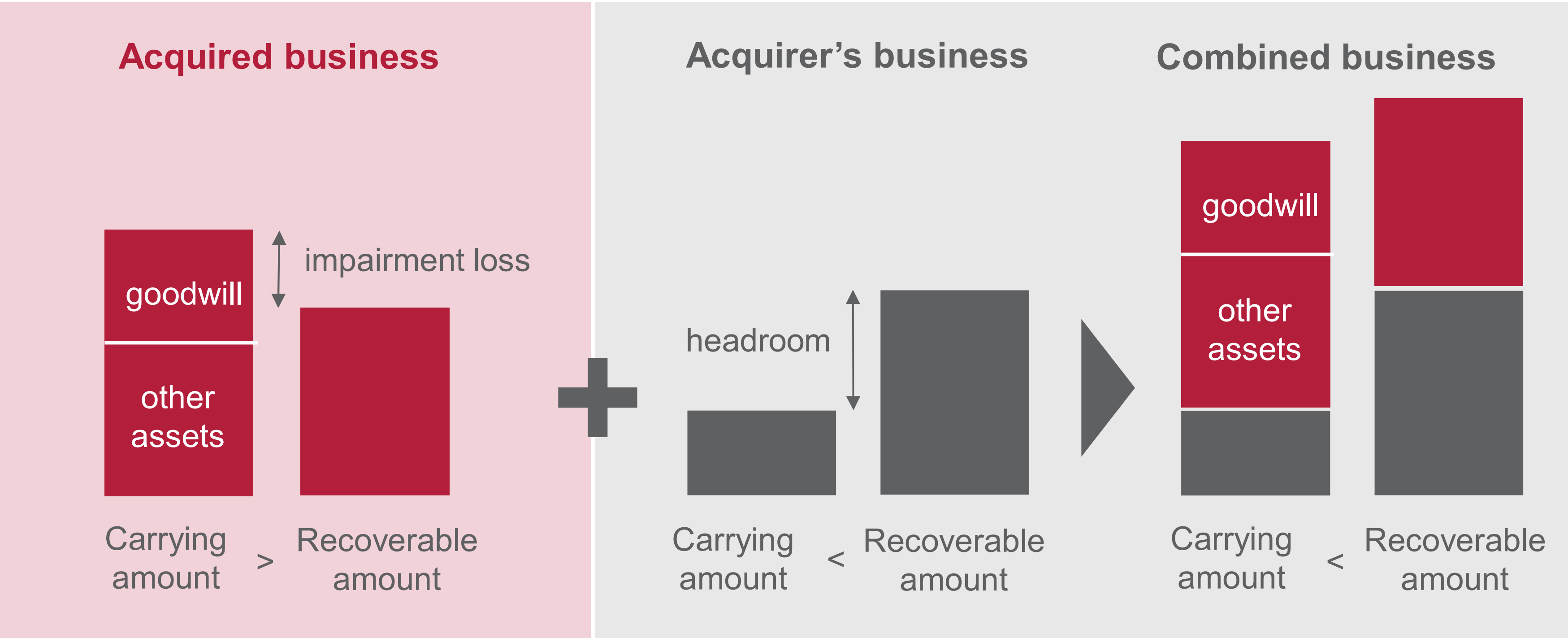
- Whether the proposals would result in entities having to disclose commercial sensitive information.
- Whether the disclosures should be presented in the management commentary instead of in the financial statements.
- Operational implications of DP proposals, its cost, reliability and whether there are any constraints within jurisdictions.
- Whether it would be feasible (at a reasonable cost) and useful to disclose figures excluding acquisition-related transaction and integration costs and the effects of the revaluations to fair value.
- Whether the information that an entity is not monitoring a significant acquisition would affect users.
- Input on whether any of the current disclosure requirements in IFRS 3 could be removed without depriving investors of material information.

ACCOUNTING FOR GOODWILL

Improving the accounting for goodwill

What are the issues?	Research undertaken by the Board
Impairment losses on goodwill are recognised too late Could be due to: • too optimistic cash flow estimates; or • shielding of goodwill from impairment by headroom (see next slide)	A Can the impairment test be made more effective? B Should goodwill be amortised?
The impairment test is complex and costly for companies	C Can the impairment test be simplified?

Background—shielding



If acquired business is run separately:
→ tested for impairment separately
→ impairment loss

If acquired business is integrated with acquirer's business:
→ combined business is tested for impairment
→ no impairment loss

Can the impairment test be made more effective?

Board's preliminary view

No feasible alternative test	The test is not intended to test goodwill directly	Disclosure solution
• It is not feasible to make the impairment test for goodwill significantly more effective at a reasonable cost to companies. • Shielding cannot be eliminated because goodwill has to be tested for impairment with other assets.	• The test cannot always signal how an acquisition is performing, but that does not mean that the test has failed. • When performed well, the test ensures that the carrying amount of the CGU as a whole is recoverable.	The disclosure requirements discussed on slides 4–5 could provide information that investors need about the performance of acquisitions.

Simplifying the impairment test

Relief from an annual impairment test

What is the issue?

- Companies must perform the test annually, even when they have no reason to suspect an impairment has occurred.
- That adds cost for companies but provides little useful information to investors.

Board's preliminary view

- Remove requirement to test CGUs containing goodwill for impairment at least annually.
- Companies must still assess whether there is any indicator of impairment, and perform the impairment test if there is.
- Change would not make the test significantly less robust.

Simplifying the impairment test

Simplifying value in use estimates

What is the issue?

Excluding cash flows from uncommitted future restructurings or asset enhancements makes the test costly and complex.

Determining pre-tax discount rates is costly and complex. The test is usually performed on a post-tax basis.

Board's preliminary view

- Remove restriction on including cash flows from uncommitted future restructurings or asset enhancements.
- Cash flow forecasts still need to be reasonable and supportable.
- Allow use of post-tax discount rates and post-tax cash flows.
- Changes would make the impairment test more understandable, better aligned with industry practice and less costly and complex.

Amortisation of Goodwill vs Impairment-only

Amortising goodwill	Retaining the impairment-only model
some say…	others say…
Goodwill is overstated, so management is not held to account.	The impairment-only model provides useful confirmatory information to investors.
Amortisation is simple and targets acquired goodwill directly.	Amortisation is arbitrary and would be ignored by many investors.
The impairment test is not working as well as the Board intended.	If applied well, the impairment test works as the Board intended, ensuring that, as a group, goodwill and other assets of a business are not overstated.
Goodwill is a wasting asset. Amortisation is the only way to show the consumption of goodwill.	The benefits of goodwill are maintained for an indefinite period, so goodwill is not a wasting asset.
Amortisation would ultimately make the impairment test easier and less costly to apply.	Amortisation would not significantly reduce the cost of impairment testing, especially in the first few years.

Amortisation of Goodwill vs Impairment-only

Board's preliminary view

There is no compelling evidence that amortisation would significantly improve financial reporting → **Retain the impairment-only approach**

The Board majority was small.
Stakeholders are invited to provide new arguments to help the Board decide how to move forward on this topic.

Accounting for goodwill
Improvements to the impairment test (1/3)

EFRAG preliminary views

- EFRAG shares the IASB's reservations to develop a different and more effective impairment approach.
- However, EFRAG believes that is possible to improve the guidance such as:
  - on allocation of goodwill to CGUs (rebuttable presumption that it is allocated to a lower than a segment level)
  - not allowing reallocation absent a change in the cash flow structure, and
  - aligning the test better with expected benefits at acquisition.

Accounting for goodwill
Improvements to the impairment test (2/3)

EFRAG preliminary views

- Might not completely agree that over-optimism is best addressed by auditors and regulators.

- Suggestions for possible disclose solutions on how to address over-optimism:
    - compare realised cash flows with predictions
    - assumptions used for the period for which cash flows are projected based on financial budgets
    - current level of cash flows, margins or earnings

Accounting for goodwill
Improvements to the impairment test (3/3)

EFRAG requests input on

- Whether the IASB should improve guidance on allocation and reallocation of goodwill to CGUs.
- Whether management over-optimism is best addressed by auditors and regulators and not by changing IFRS Standards.
- Usefulness and practicability of EFRAG's suggestions to address management over-optimism.
- Whether the IASB should consider introducing reversal of impairments in general and specifically in the case of impairment losses recognised in an interim period.

Accounting for goodwill
Simplifying the impairment test (1/2)

EFRAG preliminary views

- Reservations regarding the removal of the requirement to test annually and adopt an indicator-only approach (unless it is obvious from the indicator analysis that there is no need for impairment – in such cases the approach might play a role).

- Support for removing the explicit requirement to use pre-tax inputs when calculating value in use and removing the prohibition from including cash flows arising from a future uncommitted restructuring of from improving or enhancing the asset's performance.

- However, additional guidance would be required on when to include restructuring cash flows in the calculation

Accounting for goodwill
Simplifying the impairment test (2/2)

EFRAG requests input on

- Whether they agree with EFRAG's concerns regarding the introduction of an indicator-only approach and, if so, if they have any suggestion about how to mitigate this issue.
- Whether they think that there are other cash flows (others than those included in previous slide) that should also be allowed to be included in the VIU calculation.
- Whether they consider significant the risk of impairment losses going undetected when post-tax inputs are used that would have been recognised had pre-tax inputs being used
- Whether they identify any other risk factor that could arise from the use of post-tax inputs.

Accounting for goodwill
Impairment-only approach versus amortisation

EFRAG requests input on

- Whether, in relation to goodwill amortisation, there are any new evidence, new arguments or new assessment of the existing evidence that would support a major change in goodwill accounting.
- Whether goodwill is a wasting asset and therefore it should be amortised.
- Whether goodwill is an accounting construct and, as such, neither impairment losses nor amortisation provide a conceptually sound answer that will be useful to users.
- Whether users would add back goodwill amortisation expenses when calculating performance measures (if goodwill amortisation were reintroduced).
- Whether goodwill should be separated into components.
- Whether, it would be useful (for users) and feasible (for preparers) to provide information about the age of goodwill (if amortisation were not reintroduced).

EFRAG has not yet formed a view on reintroduction of amortisation.

Comment on EFRAG's draft comment letter

EFRAG's draft comment letter is available here on EFRAG's website: www.efrag.org.

Comment deadline: 30 November 2020.

Questionnaire/interview request for preparers is available here.