

Subsequent Measurement of Goodwill: A Hybrid Model

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Executive Summary

Background

1. The UK Endorsement Board (UKEB) is responsible for endorsement and adoption of international accounting standards (issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in the form of International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS) for use in the United Kingdom (UK). The UKEB is therefore the UK's National Standard Setter for IFRS Accounting Standards.
2. As a part of this role, the UKEB has a statutory function¹ to participate in, and contribute to, the development of a single set of IFRS Accounting Standards. The UKEB's active research programme complements this statutory function and is aimed at providing evidence-based research that identifies key issues and potential solutions, to be addressed during the development of a standard.

Purpose of this research

3. The research was undertaken by the UKEB to understand the practical implications of a potential transition to a hybrid model for the subsequent measurement of goodwill. The research is not intended to address the ongoing conceptual debate on the appropriate way to account for goodwill.
4. Under the hybrid model outlined in this paper and tested in this research, goodwill would be subject to an annual amortisation charge, combined with impairment testing that would take place only when there was an indicator of impairment. The annual amortisation charge would be intended to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of economic benefit. Indicator-only impairment testing would be used to reflect the extent to which the carrying amount of goodwill was no longer expected to be recovered. The hybrid model used is based on that applied under UK GAAP, adapted for the purposed of listed companies by the suggestion of additional disclosures.
5. The research took place between October 2021 and July 2022.

1 The UK's statutory requirements for adoption of international accounting standards are set out in [The International Accounting Standards and European Public Limited-Liability Company \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 no. 685 \(the Regulations, or SI 2019/685\)](#).

Context and economic analysis

6. Goodwill is a significant asset in the financial statements of a large proportion of the UK's FTSE 350² companies. 65% (228 companies) of those companies included goodwill as an asset in their 2021 financial statements, with total goodwill of £397 billion, on average representing 18% of total assets and 63% of net assets. The carrying amount of goodwill increased between 2005 and 2021 by 78% (from £223 billion in 2005 to £397 billion in 2021). Given the prevalence, growth and absolute and relative size of goodwill on company balance sheets, its subsequent measurement is an important issue from a UK perspective.
7. The application of the IFRS impairment-only model for the subsequent measurement of goodwill resulted in UK listed companies in the FTSE 350 charging £150 billion of goodwill impairments between 2005 and 2021, averaging 2.85% per annum of the opening carrying amount of goodwill over that period. On a five-year rolling average basis, annual goodwill impairments fell from 5% of the opening carrying amount of goodwill in 2009 to 2% in 2021.
8. To provide an indication of the age of the goodwill, the 2021 financial statements of seven FTSE 350 companies with high carrying amounts of goodwill were analysed. Undertaking this analysis was challenging as financial statement disclosures were generally insufficient to enable a complete analysis of the age of goodwill. A number of items, including some impairment expenses, could not be allocated to years. The limitations of the disclosures made it difficult to draw overall conclusions in relation to the age of the goodwill carried in these companies' 2021 balance sheets, although it was determined that four companies included goodwill arising from pre-2010 acquisitions ranging from 20% to 53% of the 2021 carrying amount.
9. Despite the mandatory use of the IFRS impairment-only model since 2005, the subsequent measurement of goodwill also remains the subject of ongoing international debate, with standard setters, preparers, investors and government all participating in that debate in recent years. This debate has highlighted that there is a range of strongly held views and that stakeholders believe there are advantages and disadvantages of both impairment-only and amortisation-based models.

A hybrid model

10. The research explored the practical implications of a potential transition to a hybrid model for the subsequent measurement of goodwill. This model would involve goodwill being subject to an annual amortisation charge, combined with:
 - a) impairment testing, only when impairment is indicated; and

2 The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 350 share index is a weighted index of the top 350 companies by free float market capitalisation on the London Stock Exchange. The FTSE 350 includes the FTSE 100 and the FTSE 250 indices.

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- b) disclosures to enhance management accountability for acquisitions and the relevance of information for users.
11. Amortisation would be based on management’s estimate of the remaining useful economic life of goodwill.
 12. Impairment testing would be conducted only when there is an indication of impairment (indicator-only impairment testing), to reflect the extent to which the carrying amount of goodwill is no longer expected to be recovered. No other change from the current IFRS methodology for impairment testing is assumed.
 13. Disclosures would focus on management’s judgements and estimates about the useful life of goodwill and the make-up of the carrying amount of goodwill.

Research and findings

14. Research was carried out in two main phases:
 - a) October–December 2021: Exploration of how the useful life of goodwill is determined under UK GAAP and whether a transition to a hybrid model for the subsequent measurement of goodwill would be likely to have a significant impact on financial stability in the UK.
 - b) January–July 2022: Exploration of the feasibility of transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill for UK IFRS preparers.
15. Evidence was collected from a preparer survey, a field test with preparers, and outreach with users, auditors and academics. In addition, a review of the application of UK GAAP provided evidence on how the useful life for goodwill is determined under that reporting regime.

Effect on financial reporting outcomes

16. Of those who took part in the research, a majority of preparers and some users considered that a hybrid model would provide a more faithful representation of the consumption of economic benefits. They also considered that an annual amortisation charge would mitigate the risk of overstatement of individual goodwill balances.
17. Most stakeholders who took part in the research agreed that improved disclosure on the age and make-up of goodwill balances would provide relevant information to users, helping them hold management to account for acquisitions

Feasibility of amortising goodwill under a hybrid model

Feasibility of estimating a useful life for goodwill

18. A majority of preparers taking part in the research considered it would either be “easy,” or “challenging but possible”, to estimate a useful life of goodwill for

amortisation purposes. A minority of preparers taking part in the research considered it could be “practically impossible” to estimate a useful life for goodwill.

19. Participants in the field test also agreed that the relevant and appropriate factors to be considered when estimating a useful life for goodwill include:
- a) Legal, regulatory and contractual provisions affecting the useful life of the acquired business.
 - b) Expected timing of realisation of anticipated income and cost synergies.
 - c) Expected useful life of benefits acquired which are not recognised separately from goodwill (e.g., synergies and value of the assembled workforce).
 - d) Expected useful life of assets acquired and recognised under IFRS, such as customer lists and research and development projects recognised on acquisition.
 - e) Period over which an acquired product is expected to be viable in a market.
 - f) Nature of the acquired business.
20. Auditors and academics taking part in the research generally concurred with the above factors for estimating a useful life for goodwill. Users taking part in the research generally found the disclosures relating to the factors to be useful.
21. A review of the 2020 financial statements of the UK’s 100 largest private companies provided information on how the useful life of goodwill is estimated under UK GAAP³. 48 of those companies use FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* when preparing their accounts, of which 34 companies reported goodwill. FRS 102 requires entities that are unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill to amortise over a maximum period of 10 years. Half of the companies reporting goodwill estimated a useful life greater than 10 years, indicating that the useful life of goodwill can be estimated reliably in these cases. Only one entity estimated a useful life of goodwill greater than 20 years.⁴

Default periods for the useful life of goodwill

22. A majority of preparers from the field test considered that including a maximum or minimum useful life for goodwill would partially negate the anticipated improved financial reporting outcomes of improved relevance and more faithful representation. These preparers preferred that estimates should be specific to each

3 Under FRS 102, goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and shall be amortised on a systematic basis over its life. If, in exceptional cases, an entity is unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill, the life shall not exceed 10 years. Consequently, a maximum amortisation period of 10 years is a backstop, not a default.

4 Note that FRS 102 does not require separate recognition of intangibles on acquisition. Therefore, the factors considered in estimating the useful life of goodwill are likely to include greater consideration of the expected useful life of intangibles such as brands, etc.

acquisition. A minority of preparers taking part in the field test considered that a backstop would be helpful where management is unable to determine the useful life reliably.

Approach to legacy goodwill at the transition date

23. A majority of preparers taking part in the field test considered that retrospective application of a hybrid model would be easy to achieve. Retrospective application would not require all legacy goodwill to be written off at transition. Rather, an adjustment would be made at transition for the amount of legacy goodwill that would have been amortised under a hybrid model between the date of the business combination and the transition date. The amount of the adjustment would therefore be determined by the estimated useful life of goodwill and the time elapsed between the date of the business combination and transition. A majority of field test participants also considered that practical expedients for legacy goodwill, such as default useful lives, would be necessary.
24. Section 3 of this report includes examples of methods used by preparers to estimate the useful life of goodwill and of the treatment of legacy goodwill.

Effect on financial stability

25. The research covered the anticipated effect on financial stability of a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill.

Compliance with debt covenants

26. The preparer survey was used to establish whether a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill was likely to lead to breaches of debt covenants. Respondents did not identify an increased risk of failing to meet debt covenants if there were changes to the subsequent measurement of goodwill.

Compliance with market regulations

27. Desk-based research and the preparer survey did not identify an increased risk of failing to meet market regulations if there were changes to the subsequent measurement of goodwill.

Tax payments

28. Desk-based research found that UK companies' corporation tax liabilities are calculated at individual company level, whereas amortisation of goodwill arising on acquisitions of legal entities arises usually only in consolidated financial statements⁵. Consequently, it does not seem that there will be a significant impact on tax payments from a change to the subsequent measurement of goodwill.

5 Goodwill may arise in individual company financial statements due to trade and assets acquisitions. Even in these cases, however, amortisation of goodwill may still not have an impact on tax payable because accounting amortisation of goodwill is generally not deductible for corporation tax purposes.

Management compensation schemes

29. The preparer survey asked whether a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill was likely to impact management compensation schemes. Some respondents considered that a change to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill could affect management compensation schemes. However, remuneration committees typically discuss and agree any necessary adjustments to IFRS-based performance measures in management compensation schemes in the event of changes to IFRS. Consequently, any effect on management compensation schemes would be likely to be expected by management.

Effect on audit, processes, systems and costs

30. A majority of respondents to the survey considered that they would not anticipate significant operational changes if they were to transition to a hybrid model for the subsequent measurement of goodwill. However, a minority of respondents expected significant operational changes. These respondents identified significant changes in the following areas: processes and procedures, audit, data, staff training, systems and technology.
31. Almost half of preparers responding to the survey considered there would be a minor increase in costs, while a minority expected there would be a significant increase in costs. Over a third of preparers responding to the survey expected a reduction or minimal or no impact on cost.

Benefits, concerns and solutions

Anticipated benefits of a hybrid model explored in this paper

32. The majority of field test participants considered that amortisation of goodwill would provide a more faithful representation of profitability and asset values by reflecting the consumption of economic benefits. Consequently, this would reduce:
- a) the risk that goodwill continues to be reported at cost in the statement of financial position when its benefits have already been consumed; and
 - b) the materiality of any impact of the shielding effect.
33. The majority of field test participants considered that disclosure of goodwill by age and constituent balances, and of management's assumptions for the estimate of useful life of goodwill, would support investors in holding management to account for acquisitions. The disclosures relating to the age and constituent parts of goodwill could also be mandated under other models for subsequent measurement of goodwill.

Potential concerns

34. Stakeholders highlighted potential concerns about increased volume of disclosure and commercial sensitivity. It may be possible to address these

concerns through limiting disclosures to a subset of acquisitions or by providing a commercial sensitivity exemption (proposals under consideration by the IASB at the time of writing).

Conclusions

35. The context indicates that it is valid to explore alternative models for the subsequent measurement of goodwill under IFRS because:
- a) Despite nearly two decades of experience of implementing an impairment-only model under IFRS, the debate on subsequent measurement of goodwill continues.
 - b) Goodwill is significant for FTSE 350 entities and represents approximately 18% of total assets and 63% of net assets for the 228 FTSE 350 companies reporting goodwill in 2021.
 - c) The carrying amount of goodwill for the FTSE 350 has increased from £223 billion in 2005 to £397 billion in 2021. The level of annual impairments has fallen from 5% of goodwill on a 5 year rolling average basis in 2009 to 2% on a 5 year rolling average basis in 2021.
 - d) Under the current impairment-only model for goodwill, disclosure does not help investors in holding management to account for acquisitions, because it is extremely difficult to analyse the carrying amount of goodwill by age and acquisition.
36. The UKEB research indicates that a transition to a hybrid model would be practically feasible as:
- a) The majority of preparers involved in the research believe it is possible to estimate a useful life for goodwill through consideration of a range of relevant factors and if sufficient application guidance is provided. However, significant challenges were identified in estimating the useful life of goodwill by one third of field test participants.⁶
 - b) A similar model works effectively under UK GAAP.
 - c) Suitable transition arrangements could be provided for legacy goodwill.
 - d) No significant adverse consequences for financial stability or for processes, operations and costs were identified. Further work would be required to be able to conclude more definitively on this point.

⁶ Paragraph 3.25 analyses the responses of the minority of preparers involved in the research who believe that it is 'practically impossible' to estimate the useful life of goodwill.

I Context

- 1.1 The UKEB researched the potential implications of a transition to an amortisation and impairment model for the subsequent measurement of goodwill. The research took place from October 2021 to July 2022. The research is intended to contribute to the ongoing debate about the most appropriate way to account for recognised goodwill. However, it does not seek to address this ongoing debate.
- 1.2 Goodwill is a significant asset in the financial statements of many UK companies, totalling £397 billion⁷ for FTSE 350⁸ entities in 2021 and representing on average 18% of total assets for those FTSE 350 entities reporting goodwill in 2021.
- 1.3 This section provides background information on the prevalence and size of goodwill in the FTSE 350 and on the outcomes from the application of the current impairment-only model in the UK since 2005.

Prevalence and size of goodwill in the FTSE 350

- 1.4 Goodwill is a significant asset in the financial statements of a large proportion of the UK's FTSE 350 companies. 65% of the FTSE 350 companies (228 companies) included goodwill as an asset in their 2021 financial statements. These 228 companies had a combined market capitalisation of £2.4 trillion, representing 86% of FTSE 350 total market capitalisation.
- 1.5 Goodwill is significant, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of balance sheet value for the FTSE 350 companies that reported a goodwill asset for financial years ended in 2021. For those entities, goodwill totalled £397 billion and represented on average 18% of total assets and 63% of net assets.⁹
- 1.6 UK listed companies were first required to produce financial statements in accordance with IFRS in 2005.¹⁰ Since then, the carrying amount of goodwill for

7 Unless otherwise stated, the data referred to in this section is taken from Reuters Eikon. Appendix B discusses the reliability of the data.

8 The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 350 share index is a weighted index of the top 350 companies by free float market capitalisation on the London Stock Exchange. The FTSE 350 includes the FTSE 100 and the FTSE 250 indices.

9 Patloch-Kofler, M. and Roider, D. (2020), 'Impairment-Only Oder Amortization? - Eine Glaubensfrage Im Lichte Des IASB-Discussion Paper', RWZ, (9/2020), a 2020 study of STOXX Europe 600 goodwill reporters found that goodwill represented on average 12.8% of total assets and 35.0% of net assets for those entities in 2019. The study also found that goodwill had not varied significantly as a proportion of total assets or net assets for those entities in the period covered by the study (2010 to 2019). The findings from the study show the significance of goodwill for STOXX Europe 600 reporters. Comparison of the study's findings to the UKEB analysis shows that goodwill is even more significant as a proportion of total assets and net assets for the FTSE 350 than for the STOXX Europe 600.

10 Prior to the adoption of IFRS, UK listed companies measured goodwill in accordance with an amortisation and impairment model included in UK GAAP FRS 10 *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*.

the FTSE 350 has increased by 78% from £223 billion to £397 billion.¹¹ The carrying amount of goodwill has remained broadly constant as a proportion of total assets for those entities reporting goodwill during that period, at approximately 18%.

- 1.7 There are mixed views on the level of merger and acquisition activity anticipated in the UK over the short and medium term¹², with those predicting an economic slowdown expecting a reduction in deal rates. As a consequence, the rate of growth in goodwill may lag that of other assets. However, deal activity has been strong in some sectors with a high price-to-book ratio¹³, so that a significant proportion of deal price may in some cases be recognised as goodwill.¹⁴ Those sectors include telecommunications, pharmaceuticals and biosciences, media and software and are expected to be significant contributors to future UK economic growth. It seems unlikely, therefore, that the prevalence, or absolute or relative size of goodwill, will decline in the short or medium term.
- 1.8 The subsequent measurement of goodwill is an important issue for UK stakeholders given its prevalence, its absolute and relative size compared to company total assets and net assets, and its potential continued growth.

Ongoing debate on subsequent measurement of goodwill

- 1.9 The subsequent measurement of goodwill has long been a matter of debate. In recent decades, the debate has focused on the relative merits of two subsequent measurement models. These are the amortisation-based model and the impairment-only model.
- 1.10 A comprehensive analysis of the arguments for and against each model is outside the scope of this narrow-scope research paper. To provide context however, the main conceptual arguments for and against each model are set out in figure 1.

Figure 1

Model	For	Against
Amortisation-based	<p>Goodwill is a wasting asset whose benefits are consumed over time.</p> <p>Amortisation reflects the underlying economics, i.e., the consumption of benefits.</p>	<p>Estimating a useful life for goodwill is judgmental.</p> <p>A default useful life does not provide useful information to users.</p>

11 In line with expectations, increases in the value of gross goodwill between 2005 and 2021 correlate with the value of mergers and acquisitions activity by FTSE 350 entities over the same period.

12 Lexis Nexis Market Tracker Trend Report: Trends in UK Public M&A Deals in H1 2022

13 The ratio of market capitalisation to net assets.

14 The high price-to-book ratio arises because much of the perceived value of those entities is represented by items not recognised as assets under IFRS, such as intellectual capital, anticipated future growth and potential synergies.

Model	For	Against
		Goodwill can have an indefinite useful life.
Impairment-only	<p>Impairments provide relevant information on the subsequent performance of acquisitions.</p> <p>Impairment provides information that is potentially useful in holding management to account for acquisitions.</p>	<p>The shielding effect¹⁵ increases the risk of overstatement of goodwill.</p> <p>Management optimism increases the risk of overstatement of goodwill.</p> <p>Consequently, goodwill impairments are reported infrequently and when they are reported the information value is limited as the market has often already reflected the bad news.</p>

1.11 The lack of consensus amongst the standard setting community on the most appropriate model for the subsequent measurement of goodwill has been evident over the past few decades. For example:

- a) The reporting requirements for subsequent measurement of goodwill under UK GAAP, US GAAP and IFRS have, at various stages, included amortisation-based and impairment-only models.
- b) The financial reporting regime for subsequent measurement of goodwill changed three times for listed companies in the UK between 1984 and 2005.
- c) US GAAP's current impairment-only model has required seven Accounting Standards Updates¹⁶ and the topic recently featured on the FASB's agenda¹⁷.
- d) The ongoing international debate on subsequent measurement of goodwill continues and the topic currently features on the IASB's agenda.

¹⁵ Appendix A explains the shielding effect.

¹⁶ The US FASB communicates changes to accounting standards via Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs).

¹⁷ On 15 June 2022, FASB decided to remove the project on subsequent measurement of goodwill from its technical agenda. Prior to its decision to remove the project from its technical agenda, the FASB had made tentative decisions to reintroduce amortisation, to set a rebuttable presumption for the maximum amortisation period, and to require straight-line amortisation.

Application of the impairment-only model in the UK (2005–2021)

Value and concentration of goodwill impairments

- 1.12 On average each year over the seventeen-year period from 2005 to 2021, approximately 225 of FTSE 350 companies reported goodwill as an asset.
- 1.13 Total goodwill impairments recognised by FTSE 350 companies over the seventeen-year period from 2005 to 2021 were approximately £150 billion. During that period, the average annual goodwill impairment expense for the FTSE 350 was £8.8 billion,¹⁸ with the highest goodwill impairment expense for any given year at £15.8 billion (in 2019) and the lowest at £1.2 billion (in 2006).
- 1.14 On average from 2005 to 2021, goodwill impairments represented 2.85% of the opening carrying amount of goodwill for FTSE 350 companies. The level of annual impairments reduced during that time, from 5% of the opening carrying value of goodwill on a five-year rolling average basis in 2009, to 2% of the opening carrying value of goodwill on a five-year rolling average basis in 2021.¹⁹
- 1.15 Of the £150 billion total goodwill impairments recognised by FTSE 350 entities from 2005 to 2021:
- £120 billion, or 80% of goodwill impairments by value, was reported by 12 entities (5% of the 225 entities reporting goodwill as an asset).
 - £30 billion, or 20% of goodwill impairments by value, was reported by 157 entities (70% of the 225 entities reporting goodwill as an asset).
 - 56 entities (25% of the 225 entities reporting goodwill as an asset) reported no goodwill impairments.

Frequency and concentration of goodwill impairments

- 1.16 776 goodwill impairments were recognised by FTSE 350 entities between 2005 and 2021. Of the 225 companies reporting goodwill over the seventeen-year period:
- a) 40% (88 companies) reported 80% of goodwill impairments by number (621 impairments).
 - b) 35% (81 companies) reported 20% of goodwill impairments by number (155 impairments).

18 The highest and lowest annual goodwill impairment expenses for the FTSE 350 are provided to illustrate the range of annual goodwill impairment expenses for the FTSE 350 from 2005 to 2021. The average goodwill impairment expense for the FTSE 350 from 2005 to 2021 is provided as a basis of comparison to identify relatively high or low annual impairment expenses.

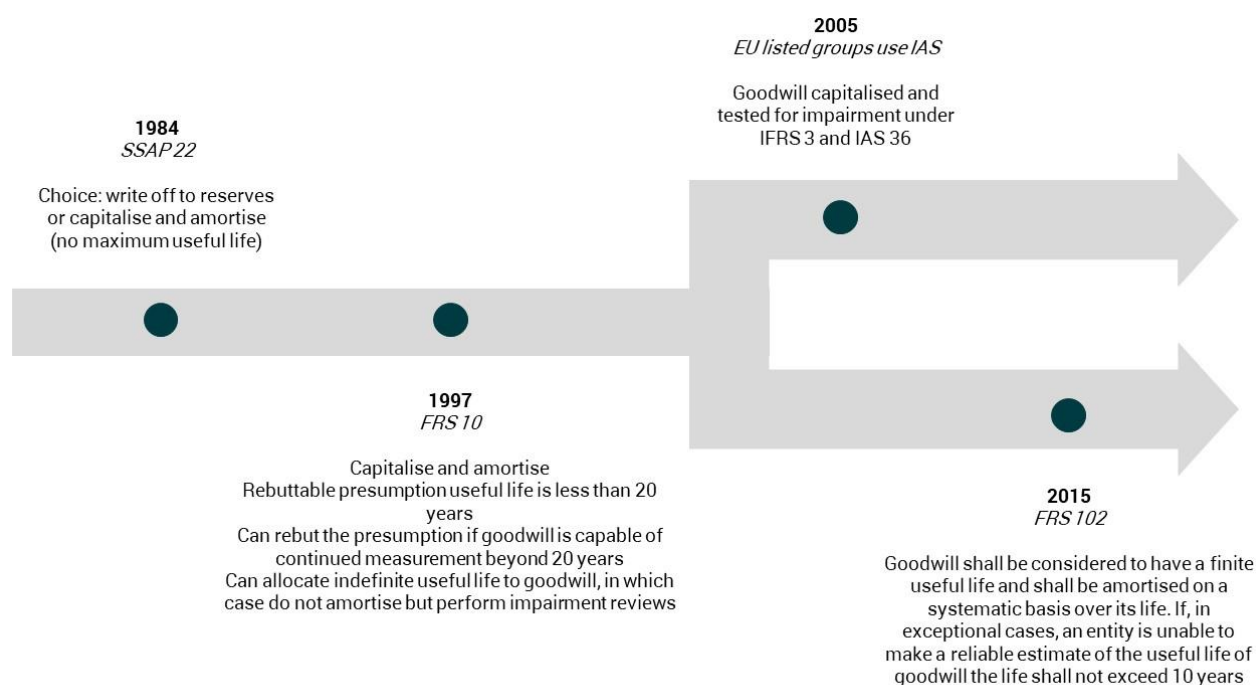
19 The five-year rolling average was used because the annual measure was prone to distortion in years when the total value of goodwill impairments was relatively low.

- c) 25% (56 entities) reported no goodwill impairments.

Age profile of goodwill

- 1.17 Because of changes to the financial reporting regime for subsequent measurement of goodwill for UK companies in recent decades, the 2021 carrying amount of goodwill could include amounts originally measured on different bases and dating back to before 2005. Any such amounts would have been at least 17 years old when reported in 2021.
- 1.18 Figure 2 illustrates the changes in the financial reporting regime for subsequent measurement of goodwill for UK companies and these are explained further in the following paragraphs.

Figure 2



- 1.19 On transition to IFRS for financial years starting on or after 1 January 2005, companies were given the choice between full retrospective application of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, or an optional exemption to carry forward existing goodwill balances on a net basis where those balances had previously been amortised. Given the changes in UK financial reporting regimes for subsequent measurement of goodwill from 1985 to 2004, it is therefore possible that UK IFRS reporters' current goodwill balances include amounts:
- a) Capitalised and amortised under FRS 10 *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*²⁰. Goodwill arising on acquisitions between 1998 and 2004 may have been partly or fully amortised before IFRS became mandatory for UK listed

20 FRS 10 was effective for accounting periods ending on or after 23 December 1998 and until 31 December 2004.

companies in 2005. The net carrying amount of partly amortised goodwill could be included in the 2021 carrying amount of goodwill.

- b) Capitalised and subject to an annual impairment review under FRS 10 between 1998 and 2004. FRS 10 permitted goodwill to be treated as an indefinite life asset, subject to an annual impairment review, so goodwill arising on acquisitions between 1998 and 2004 could be included in the 2021 carrying amount of goodwill at its gross cost on initial recognition or at a partially impaired amount.
- c) Capitalised and amortised under SSAP 22 *Accounting for Goodwill*²¹. SSAP 22 did not stipulate a maximum useful life for goodwill, so goodwill arising on acquisitions between 1985 and 1997 may have been partly or fully amortised when FRS 10 was introduced. Partly-amortised goodwill balances may then have been carried forward under FRS 10 until IFRS became mandatory for UK listed companies in 2005, and so could be included in the 2021 carrying amount of goodwill.
- d) Written off directly to equity reserves under SSAP 22 between 1985 and 1997. SSAP 22 permitted a choice of methods for accounting for goodwill and write off to equity reserves was used by many companies. On transition to FRS 10, companies had the option to leave goodwill as a write off to reserves until the relevant business was disposed of, or to capitalise it at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairments attributed to previous periods. If a company had elected to reinstate goodwill as an asset, amounts could be included in the 2021 carrying amount of goodwill.

- 1.20 To obtain indicative information on the age of the carrying amount of goodwill in the 2021 financial statements of FTSE 350 companies, the UKEB analysed the individual financial statements of seven FTSE 350 companies for the period from 2005 to 2021. These companies were chosen because of the high carrying amount of goodwill in their financial statements.
- 1.21 The method adopted was to allocate changes in the carrying amount of goodwill to the year of acquisition of the related goodwill to determine the age of the goodwill carried in the 2021 balance sheet.
- 1.22 In undertaking this analysis the UKEB encountered significant challenges. Disclosures were generally insufficient to enable a complete analysis of the age of goodwill to be performed. The analysis therefore contains a number of items that could not be allocated to years, including some impairment expenses and movements relating to disposals and transfers to 'held for sale'.
- 1.23 A particular limitation of the analysis relates to foreign exchange movements. Exchange movements arise from the subsequent accounting for subsidiaries acquired in a currency other than the functional currency of the group. All seven companies had exchange movements but disclosures were insufficient to enable allocation to specific acquisitions. In some cases the cumulative foreign exchange

21 SSAP 22 was effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 1985 until 1997.

amounts were material to the 2021 carrying amount of goodwill (ranging from 1% to minus 71%).²²

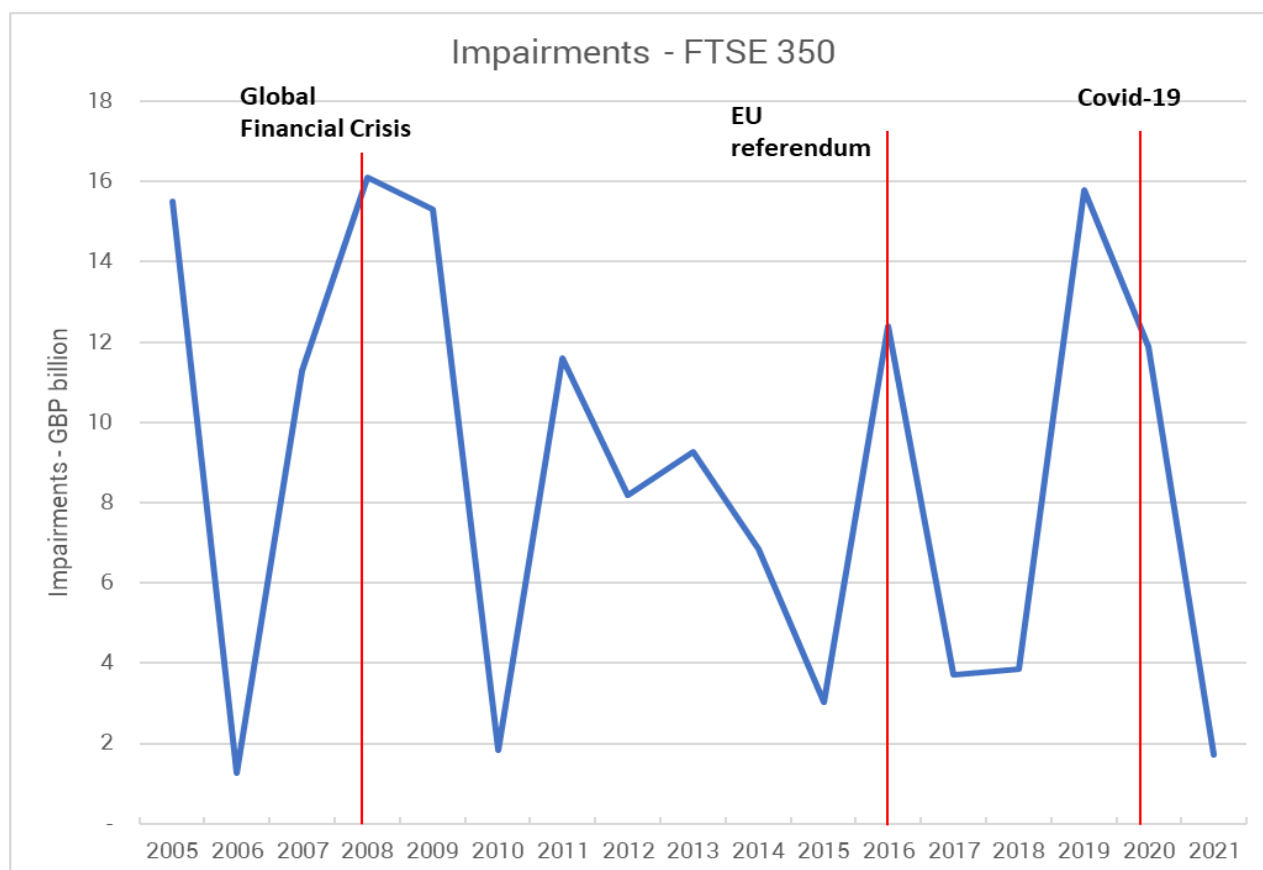
- 1.24 The limitations of the analysis make it difficult to draw overall conclusions in relation to the age of the goodwill carried in these companies' 2021 balance sheets. However:
- a) For the four companies for which the unallocated items were smaller than 10% of the 2021 carrying amount, goodwill arising pre-2010 ranged from 20% to 53% of the 2021 carrying amount.
 - b) For one company, 144% of the 2021 net carrying amount of goodwill appears to relate to 2004 and earlier. This is over 100% due to unallocated foreign exchange movements (minus 71%).
 - c) By contrast, for three companies, 61%–86% of the 2021 net carrying amount of goodwill appears to relate to acquisitions in the period 2015–2019.
- 1.25 The review was complex and time-consuming because current IFRS disclosure requirements do not require an analysis of the carrying amount of goodwill by age or by acquisition, or the acquisition to which impairments relate. There is therefore limited information to support users of financial statements in increasing management accountability for an asset which represents a material proportion of total assets and net assets for the majority of FTSE 350 entities.

²² The full analysis is presented in Appendix G.

Responsiveness of goodwill impairments to economic conditions

1.26 Figure 3 shows the total annual goodwill impairment expense for FTSE 350 companies from 2005 to 2021. In general the period has seen relatively benign economic conditions in the UK, with low interest rates and full employment. However, the period has also included some periods of significant economic and business uncertainty, including those indicated on the chart below.

Figure 3



2008 global financial crisis

1.27 In 2008, goodwill impairment expense for the FTSE 350 totalled £16.1 billion, the highest level during the seventeen-year period.

- The high absolute level of the total impairment was caused primarily by an increase in the value of impairments rather than by an increase in the number of companies making impairments.
- Whilst total goodwill impairment expense in that year is higher than in most other years over the seventeen-year period, it represents 7% of the opening carrying amount of goodwill.
- Further, the impairments recognised in 2008 were not concentrated in a particular sector. Only one bank recognised a goodwill impairment in 2008.

2016 EU Referendum

- 1.28 2016 saw the highest number of entities reporting goodwill impairments during the period. 76 companies reported goodwill impairments in 2016, compared to an annual average of 46 companies. Impairments totalled £12.4 billion (5% of opening goodwill) and no significant concentration by sector was observable.

2020 Covid-19 pandemic

- 1.29 Goodwill impairments of £11.8 billion were recognised by the FTSE 350 during 2020, compared to an average of £8.8 billion over the seventeen-year period. 64 companies reported goodwill impairments, compared to an average of 46 companies. There was an increased frequency of impairments in the travel and retail sectors during 2020 in comparison to other years in the period.

Other factors

- 1.30 However, the high level of total impairments in 2005, 2009 and 2019 indicates that general economic conditions are only one factor driving impairments. Further, the total amount of goodwill impairments for the FTSE 350 in any one year can be sensitive to large individual impairments. For example, total goodwill impairments in 2009 were £15.3 billion, the fourth highest year during the seventeen-year period. While this might suggest a further response to the global financial crisis, £12.2 billion, or 80%, arose on a single impairment by an entity in the telecommunications sector, a sector not expected to be particularly sensitive to the global financial crisis.
- 1.31 Total goodwill impairment expense was at its second highest in the seventeen years in 2019 at £15.8 billion, which might suggest a response to the UK's exit from the European Union or an early response to the COVID-19 pandemic, but £10.2 billion or 65% of the total 2019 goodwill impairment expense arose from two large impairments which do not appear to be directly related to the UK's exit from the European Union or to the COVID-19 pandemic.²³

23 One impairment was due to softening consumer demand for branded health-care products. The other impairment was due to lower long-term economic growth assumptions for an acquisition with a global footprint.

2 Description of a hybrid model

A hybrid model

- 2.1 Section 1 of this paper sets out contextual information about the significance of goodwill for the FTSE 350 in the UK and the ongoing international debate over the most appropriate way to account for its subsequent measurement. This research contributes to that ongoing debate by exploring the feasibility of a transition to a hybrid model.²⁴
- 2.2 This section describes the hybrid model used in the field test in this research. That hybrid model was based on that applied under UK GAAP, adapted for the purposes of listed companies by the suggestion of additional disclosures. It was a prototype to explore the feasibility of a move to a hybrid model. More comprehensive development would be needed should a standard mandating a hybrid model be developed.
- 2.3 Under the hybrid model used in the field test during this research:
- a) Goodwill would be subject to an annual amortisation charge based on an estimate of its useful life determined by management; combined with:
 - b) Impairment testing only when impairment is indicated; and
 - c) Disclosures to enhance management accountability for acquisitions and the relevance of information for users focusing on:
 - i. management's judgements and estimates about the expected useful life of goodwill; and
 - ii. the make-up of the carrying amount of goodwill.
- 2.4 Further details of the approach to amortisation, impairment and disclosures used in the field test of the hybrid model explored in this paper are set out below.

Amortisation

- 2.5 In the field test, entities were required to amortise goodwill, based on management's estimate of its remaining useful economic life. Consequently, when relevant, amortisation included the identification of significant components of goodwill. Amortisation methods could be straight-line or on other bases that reflected the pattern in which the service potential of goodwill is consumed.

24 This research explores the implications of a potential transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill. The IASB's Discussion Paper Business Combinations: Disclosures, Goodwill and Impairment explores the impairment model.

- 2.6 The hybrid model applied in the field test did not set a minimum or maximum useful life of goodwill, nor did it include a rebuttable presumption²⁵ regarding that useful life.²⁶
- 2.7 Entities participating in the field test identified relevant factors to consider when estimating the useful life of goodwill. Participants were provided with a list of potential factors to consider. The field test briefing pack specified that since the list was not intended to be comprehensive, factors to consider in estimating amortisation should not be limited to those included in it.
- 2.8 The list included in the field test pack is set out below²⁷:
- a) The nature of the acquired business.
 - b) The expected useful life of identifiable assets acquired and recognised under IFRS.
 - c) The expected useful life of benefits acquired which IFRS does not recognise separately from goodwill (e.g., assembled workforce, synergies).
 - d) The expected timing of the realisation of anticipated income synergies.
 - e) The expected timing of the realisation of anticipated cost synergies.
 - f) Legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that may affect the useful life of the benefits expected from the acquisition.
 - g) The anticipated effect of diversified business operations on future consolidated cash flows.
 - h) The anticipated effect of acquiring an entity in a defensive acquisition.
 - i) The period over which an acquired product is expected to be viable in a market.

25 A rebuttable presumption is a presumption that is taken to be true unless proved otherwise. Previous UK financial reporting regimes for goodwill have included rebuttable presumptions about its useful life. For example, FRS 10 included a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of goodwill was 20 years or less.

26 Although the hybrid model explored in this paper would not set a minimum or maximum useful life of goodwill or a rebuttable presumption regarding that useful life, the UKEB acknowledges that the absence of those guard-rails may be more challenging for jurisdictions without experience of estimating the useful life of goodwill under domestic GAAP.

27 Whilst previous financial reporting regimes for subsequent measurement of goodwill have identified factors to consider in the estimation of useful life, the list of factors above is more comprehensive than those previously identified. For example, FRS 10 paragraph 20 identified the following factors as relevant to an estimation of the useful life of goodwill: 1. The nature of the business 2. The stability of the industry in which the acquired business operates 3. Typical lifespans of the products to which the goodwill attaches 4. The extent to which the acquisition overcomes market entry barriers that will continue to exist 5. The expected future impact of competition on the business.

- j) The amount of time it would have taken to develop in-house the technology, customer base or other value acquired through the business combination.
- k) The period over which the acquired entity, on a standalone basis, is expected to maintain higher future net cash flows than competitors.
- l) The price earnings ratio implied by the purchase price.

Indicator-only impairment testing

- 2.9 Under the hybrid model explored in the field test in this research, impairment testing only when there is an indication of impairment (indicator-only impairment testing) would be used to reflect the extent to which the carrying amount of goodwill is no longer expected to be recovered.
- 2.10 Indicator-only impairment testing is mandated in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* for all non-financial assets apart from goodwill, intangible assets not yet available for use and indefinite-life intangible assets. Therefore, the existing requirements and methodology in IAS 36 could be leveraged for indicator-only impairment testing of goodwill. IAS 36 states that “an entity shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset.” The Standard provides further guidance on the external and internal sources of information (‘indicators’) an entity should consider when deciding whether an impairment test is needed.²⁸
- 2.11 The field test assumed that goodwill would be allocated to cash-generating units before indicators of impairment were considered. The field test assumed that the method for allocating goodwill to cash-generating units and testing the cash-generating unit for impairment would be the same as currently set out in IAS 36²⁹. The field test also assumed that where an impairment test of goodwill was performed, the same disclosures would be required as are currently required by IAS 36³⁰. In addition, the field test assumed that a full impairment test would be required if the aggregation of assets for identifying the cash-generating unit has changed since the previous estimate of the cash-generating unit’s recoverable amount.

28 IAS 36 Impairment of Assets paragraph 12 identifies the indications that an entity shall consider when assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. These indications include, for example, significant changes with an adverse effect on the entity in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the entity operates, and evidence from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance of an asset is, or will be, worse than expected. IAS 36 paragraph 13 states that the list in paragraph 12 is not exhaustive and that an entity may identify other indications that an asset may be impaired.

29 IAS 36 paragraphs 80 to 83 set out the methodology for allocating goodwill to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

30 IAS 36 paragraphs 134 and 135 set out the required disclosures of estimates used to measure recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing goodwill. These include estimates of growth rates, future cash flows, discount rates, terminal values, and the source of these estimates.

Disclosures

2.12 Current disclosure requirements do not require an analysis of the carrying amount of goodwill by acquisition or age. In addition to existing disclosure requirements for acquisitions in IFRS 3 paragraph B64³¹ and any disclosures that are currently under discussion by the IASB, the hybrid model field tested in this research required participants to disclose the following that would be specific to goodwill³²:

- a) For each acquisition, or group of acquisitions with similar characteristics, *management's estimate of the useful life of goodwill and the assumptions underpinning the estimate*, including:
 - i. Identification and explanation of the factors considered in estimating a useful life of goodwill and, where relevant, how a weighting was assigned to each factor;
 - ii. If goodwill was analysed into components, the value ascribed to each component and the factors considered and assumptions made in estimating a useful life for that component.
- b) An analysis of total goodwill in a single table, disclosing separately for each business combination³³, or for groups of business combinations with similar characteristics:
 - i. Gross goodwill.
 - ii. Acquisition date.
 - iii. Accumulated amortisation at the start of the most recent reporting period.
 - iv. Accumulated impairments at the start of the most recent reporting period.
 - v. Impairments expensed during the most recent reporting period.
 - vi. Amortisation expensed in the most recent reporting period.
 - vii. Opening carrying amount at the start of the most recent reporting period.

31 IFRS 3 paragraph B64 disclosure requirements are, in summary, for acquisitions during the reporting period: details of any acquisitions, primary reasons for the acquisition, qualitative description of the factors that make up any goodwill recognised, acquisition date fair values of assets acquired.

32 These additional disclosures will be subject to existing materiality constraints.

33 Note that IFRS 3 Business Combinations paragraph B67(d) requires many of these disclosures but in aggregate for all acquisitions. Similar disclosures are also currently required for each class of intangible asset under IAS 38 Intangible Assets paragraph 118. Under the hybrid model explored in this paper, these disclosures would be required for each acquisition, subject to usual materiality constraints.

- viii. Closing carrying amount at the end of the most recent reporting period.
- c) Total amortisation charged during the financial period, the line(s) in the statement of profit or loss where it is included, and the amount included in each line.

Example disclosure

2.13 The following example illustrates the types of disclosures that field test participants considered would be useful under the hybrid model explored in this paper.

Subsidiaries	A	B	C	D	E	Total ³⁴
Acquisition date	2002	2006	2007	2019	2021	
Gross carrying amount	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January 2021	2,460	492	7,965	270	–	11,187
Additions	-	-	-	-	14,196	14,196
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	–
Gross carrying amount	2,460	492	7,965	270	14,196	25,383
31 December 2021						
Accumulated amortisation						
At 1 January 2021	2,376	488	5,486	48	–	8,398
Amortisation charge for the year	84	3	378	48	593	1,106
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation	2,460	491	5,864	96	593	9,504
31 December 2021						
Net carrying amount	–	1	2,101	174	13,603	15,879
31 December 2021						
Net carrying amount	84	4	2,479	222	–	2,789
31 December 2020						

34 The total column shows the current level of disclosure required for goodwill arising on acquisitions which took place in a reporting period earlier than the current reporting period.

Extract - Entity A

When determining the consideration the group was willing to pay for the company being acquired, the group identified revenue and cost synergies it expected to achieve through the business combination. These included, but are not limited to, shared maintenance, operations and procurement.

Synergies arising upon the acquisition of subsidiaries are initially recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition and then amortised over the period that synergies were expected to be generated in the business case for the acquisition (x years).

Assembled workforce arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary is initially valued at fair value on the acquisition date and amortised over the period of expected staff turnover within that subsidiary (x years).

- 2.14 The proposed hybrid model outlined above was tested as part of the UKEB's research work, aimed at understanding the implications of a potential transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill. The results of that research work are set out in Section 3 'Potential implications of moving to a hybrid model'.

3 Potential implications of moving to a hybrid model

Introduction

- 3.1 This section summarises the UKEB’s research on the potential implications of a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill. The results reported here either directly quote or paraphrase information gleaned during the research, in order to report them as faithfully as possible without overlay. The research was undertaken in two phases.
- 3.2 Phase one took place from October 2021 to December 2021. It explored how the useful life of goodwill is determined under UK GAAP and whether a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill would be likely to have a significant impact on financial stability in the UK. Phase one showed that relevant factors are considered in estimating the useful life of goodwill under UK GAAP, and that a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill would be unlikely to have a significant impact on financial stability in the UK. Research methods used in phase one were a preparer survey, a review of the application of the UK GAAP hybrid model, and other desk-based research.
- 3.3 Phase two took place from January 2022 to July 2022 and built on the conclusions from phase one. It explored the feasibility of a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill for UK IFRS preparers, focusing on anticipated financial reporting outcomes, the feasibility of estimating a useful life of goodwill, options on transition, and anticipated effects on audit, processes, systems and costs. Research methods used in phase two were an analysis of FTSE 350 data and financial statements, and a field test completed with nine UK IFRS preparers, followed by roundtables and one-to-one meetings with users, auditors and academics at which the results of the field test were shared.
- 3.4 The four areas addressed during the research and the methods used to gather evidence for each area were:
 - a) Effect on financial reporting outcomes – including stakeholder views on accountability, faithful representation, relevance and comparability. The evidence was gathered through field-testing with preparers and meetings with auditors, academics and users of accounts.
 - b) Feasibility of amortising goodwill under a hybrid model – including the feasibility of estimating a useful life of goodwill, the factors considered when estimating a useful life of goodwill, and approach to legacy goodwill. The impact of transition was also considered. Evidence was gathered through a review of the application of the hybrid model under UK GAAP,

field-testing with preparers, and meetings with auditors, academics and users of accounts.

- c) Effect on financial stability – including the potential impact on loan covenants, compliance with market regulation, tax revenues and management compensation schemes. Evidence was gathered through a preparer survey and desk-based research.
- d) Effect on audit, processes, systems and costs – evidence was gathered through a preparer survey, field test and meetings with auditors.

3.5 Further information on the research methodology is set out in Appendix B.

Effect on financial reporting outcomes

Evidence sources

3.6 Evidence from field tests with preparers, roundtables with auditors and academics, and meetings with users of accounts supported the analysis of the expected effect on financial reporting outcomes of a potential transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill.

Evidence

3.7 The majority of preparers participating in the field test anticipated improved financial reporting outcomes from the application of a potential hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill:

Field test participants (preparers) ³⁵	Hybrid model would better reflect underlying economics	Hybrid model would mitigate the impact of the shielding effect	Hybrid model would provide more relevant information for investors	Hybrid model would improve comparability
A	✓	✓	✓	✓
B	✓	✓	✓	✓
C	✓	✓	✓	✓
D	✓	✓	✓	✓
E	?	?	?	?
F	x	x	✓	x
G	✓	x	✓	x
H	✓	x	?	✓

35 Preparer data has been anonymised. Preparer profiles are shown in Appendix C. Preparers represented 5 of the 10 sectors in the FTSE 350 with the highest carrying amount of goodwill.

Field test participants (preparers) ³⁵	Hybrid model would better reflect underlying economics	Hybrid model would mitigate the impact of the shielding effect	Hybrid model would provide more relevant information for investors	Hybrid model would improve comparability
I	?	✓	?	✓
Total number of positive responses	6	5	6	6

Key: ✓ = Yes x = No ? = Maybe

3.8 Preparers participating in the field test made the following observations highlighting the improved financial reporting outcomes they anticipated from a hybrid model:

“We believe the amortisation model better reflects the underlying economic value of goodwill. It would reflect consumption of goodwill through time as for any other asset with a finite useful life.”

“We would support this approach, primarily based on perceived improved information for investors.”

3.9 However, one preparer participating in field-testing noted:

“We believe that the existing approach of impairing goodwill is superior, because the impairment approach results in better stewardship and holds management to account for their investment decisions.”

3.10 Investor and other user views were mixed. Some investors commented:

- a) Disclosures on the rationale underpinning management’s estimate of useful life would be useful, and would help discussions with management about accountability for acquisitions.

- b) A disclosure table analysing goodwill by acquisition and date would help to improve management accountability for acquisitions because it would provide greater insight into the make-up and age of the carrying amount of goodwill. Users explained:

“The gross amount of goodwill is a useful number because it is part of the total amount paid for acquisitions, so we can hold management to account. If they were to allocate capital in the future as they have in the past, we can use the return on capital including gross goodwill as indicative of future returns.”

“Gross goodwill is really good. If you do have impairment, it’s always nice to find out what was impaired.”

- 3.11 These users also proposed that additional sub-totals showing how goodwill is allocated to segments would provide them with relevant information for forecasting purposes.
- 3.12 Other users (two users) did not agree that an analysis of goodwill at an individual acquisition level would be useful. They observed that a consolidated entity-level view was necessary to assess management’s stewardship, given it is not possible to invest in the acquisitions or in the CGUs or operating segments to which those acquisitions are allocated.
- 3.13 Users also had differing views on whether a hybrid model would improve faithful representation by more accurately reflecting underlying economics. Some investors are sceptical about the relevance of information about the useful life of goodwill because in their view goodwill is an indefinite-life intangible asset. However, other users commented that an acquisition gives rise to both indefinite-life assets such as brands which should be recognised at fair value and tested for impairment (as per IFRS 3 / IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*), and short-lived assets such as synergies, which should be amortised. Those users confirmed that disclosures were most useful when management estimated a useful life for goodwill and, where possible, its components. In their view, such disclosures would enhance management accountability for acquisitions.
- 3.14 One user commented:

“It’s useful for investors to know how management has determined the useful life of goodwill. The underlying assumptions used in determining the useful life can be very useful to investors as they give insights about the acquisition and why it was made. It would foster interesting debates with companies.”

- 3.15 Some users noted the importance of comparability with jurisdictions which do not mandate IFRS. However, other users noted that data-aggregators would remove amortisation charges to allow comparability with financial statements prepared in other jurisdictions, and concluded that this was not, therefore, a significant issue.

- 3.16 A credit-rating agency commented that a hybrid model would not change the decision-usefulness of financial information, because their methodology excludes goodwill from credit-rating decisions.

Feasibility of amortising goodwill under a hybrid model

- 3.17 Assessing the feasibility of a potential transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill requires consideration of the following topics:
- Feasibility of estimating a useful life of goodwill.
 - Default periods for the useful life of goodwill.
 - Approach to legacy goodwill at the transition date.
- 3.18 Each topic is examined further below.

Feasibility of estimating a useful life for goodwill

Evidence sources

- 3.19 Evidence on the feasibility of estimating a useful life of goodwill was derived from the field test, roundtables with auditors and academics, meetings with users, and from a review of how the useful life of goodwill is determined under UK GAAP.

Field test evidence

- 3.20 The field test questionnaire asked participants to identify whether it would be: (i) easy, (ii) challenging but possible, or (iii) practically impossible to estimate a useful life of goodwill.
- 3.21 The majority³⁶ of field test participants (six of nine) considered it would either be easy, or challenging but possible, to estimate a useful life of goodwill for amortisation purposes.
- 3.22 Those field test participants considered a range of relevant and specific factors to estimate the useful life of goodwill. The most frequently used were:
- a) Legal, regulatory and contractual provisions affecting the useful life of the acquired business.
 - b) Expected timing of realisation of anticipated income synergies.
 - c) Expected timing of realisation of anticipated cost synergies.

36 Nine participants took part in the field test. Six considered that it would be easy, or challenging but possible, to estimate a useful life for goodwill. Three considered that it would be practically impossible to estimate a useful life for goodwill.

- d) Expected useful life of benefits acquired which are not recognised separately from goodwill (e.g., value of assembled workforce, synergies).
- e) Expected useful life of assets acquired and recognised under IFRS, such as customer lists and research and development projects recognised on acquisition of another entity.
- f) Period over which an acquired product is expected to be viable in a market.
- g) Nature of the acquired business.

3.23 Field test participants commented:

“Determining the useful life of goodwill could be very subjective, but no less subjective than judgements involved under the impairment-only model.”

“The useful life would likely be a critical judgement³⁷ which would need to be explained.”

3.24 Given the potential challenges of estimating a useful life of goodwill, several preparers participating in the field test and several auditors at the auditor roundtable noted that if the IASB were to introduce a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill, they would welcome application guidance including examples of factors to consider when determining the useful life of goodwill.

3.25 A minority of field test participants (three of nine) identified that it would be practically impossible to estimate a useful life of goodwill. That minority fell into two categories:

- a) The first category (two participants) agreed conceptually that goodwill had a finite useful life but observed that it would be difficult to estimate that useful life without application guidance or established practice. However:
 - i. These entities had estimated a useful life of goodwill in their 2004 financial statements prior to the introduction of IFRS³⁸; and
 - ii. Entities in the same sector reporting under UK GAAP currently estimate a useful life of goodwill.

37 IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* paragraph 125 states that “An entity shall disclose information about the assumptions it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.”

38 Disclosure in one entity’s 2004 financial statements stated, “Useful economic lives have been determined in respect of each acquisition to match the period over which the value of the underlying businesses will exceed the value of their identifiable net assets.”

- b) The second category (one participant) held the view that goodwill is not a wasting asset, because:
 - i. Synergies comprise a considerable proportion of the value of the goodwill, and in their view, synergies have an indefinite useful life.
 - ii. Although the benefits of the original goodwill may have been consumed, expenditure on the acquired business will have replaced it.³⁹

3.26 The field test also explored whether it is feasible or useful to calculate amortisation expense by identifying and valuing separately the components of goodwill (for example, synergies and an assembled workforce), and then estimating the useful life of each component.

3.27 The field test asked participants to apply the following approach when estimating the useful life of goodwill, where relevant and feasible:

- a) Identify the main components of goodwill arising on each business combination.
- b) Value those components of goodwill.
- c) Estimate a useful life for each of those components.
- d) Use the estimated lives of the components of goodwill in calculating the amortisation charge for goodwill on each business combination.

3.28 Two out of nine field test participants chose to apply this approach. For these participants, the total carrying amount of goodwill was made up of goodwill arising on a relatively small number of individually material acquisitions.

3.29 One of the remaining participants identified the main components of goodwill arising on each business combination and disclosed them but did not separately value them or estimate their useful lives. The carrying amount of goodwill for this participant was also made up of goodwill arising on a relatively small number of individually material acquisitions.

3.30 The remaining six participants did not consider that it was feasible or useful to identify the components of goodwill. They considered that, if goodwill were to be amortised, its useful life should be estimated assuming it is a single asset arising on each acquisition, rather than by identifying the separate components of goodwill arising on each acquisition. Those six participants represented a range of sectors including banking, media, industrial goods and services, insurance and personal care. Typically, their goodwill balances were made up of goodwill arising

³⁹ Although this view is rebuttable from a technical perspective, a rebuttal is not provided here because the purpose of this section is to set out the research findings.

on large numbers of individually immaterial acquisitions. Their rationale for not identifying separate components of goodwill included:

- a) Goodwill is already a residual.
- b) Valuing components would be arbitrary and subjective.
- c) The cost would outweigh the benefits.
- d) Negotiating ability would not be captured.

Evidence from roundtables

3.31 At the roundtables, there was general consensus that the factors considered by field test participants when estimating a useful life for goodwill appeared relevant and appropriate. A participant at the auditor roundtable also observed:

“The factors are consistent with what I discuss with clients that report under UK GAAP.⁴⁰ A good number of preparers generally can determine a useful life and are comfortable with their assessment.”

3.32 Participants at both the auditor and academic roundtables concurred that estimation of the useful life of goodwill should not require separate identification and valuation of components such as synergies and value of an assembled workforce, as it may not be necessary in every case. At the academic roundtable, a participant noted that:

“Some of the approaches taken here seem to suggest that estimating the useful life of goodwill is an incredibly difficult exercise. I don’t think that’s true. Companies already do a lot of high-level work including estimates before making an acquisition.”

3.33 An auditor observed that:

“The feedback we’ve received is that acquisitive entities don’t think of the purchase price as a building-block concept, they look at it from an overall perspective.”

40 See section 1 for an overview of UK GAAP requirements for subsequent measurement of goodwill.

User outreach evidence

- 3.34 Some users considered that insight into the components of goodwill by acquisition has the potential to enhance management accountability for those acquisitions and would provide relevant information. However, other users believed that valuing those components separately is “over-sophisticated and subjective.”

UK GAAP review evidence

- 3.35 The UK GAAP requirements for subsequent measurement of goodwill are set out in FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (FRS 102).
- 3.36 FRS 102 paragraph 19.23 states that “After initial recognition, the acquirer shall measure goodwill acquired in a business combination at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill shall be considered to have a finite useful life and shall be amortised on a systematic basis over its life. If, in exceptional cases, an entity is unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill, the life shall not exceed 10 years.” Consequently, 10 years is a backstop, not a default.
- 3.37 To understand how the useful life of goodwill is estimated under FRS 102, the research project included:
- a) Review of a sample of UK GAAP financial statements to understand individual application.
 - b) Structured interviews with audit firms to understand the audit perspective.
 - c) Outreach to the regulator responsible for reviewing compliance with UK GAAP⁴¹ to understand general application.

Review of UK GAAP financial statements

- 3.38 Review of the financial statements of the UK’s 100 largest private companies showed that 48 of those companies report under FRS 102. Of those 48 companies, 34 reported goodwill in their most recent financial statements.⁴²
- 3.39 Analysis of goodwill and related disclosures in the annual financial statements of those 34 UK private companies showed that:
- a) The private company goodwill balances in the sample are comparable in size to those reported at the smaller end of the listed market. The highest carrying amount of goodwill in the sample of private companies was £628 million and the average was £48 million. By comparison, the average carrying amount of goodwill for AIM entities in 2021 was £11.3 million. For the FTSE 350 in 2021, the average carrying amount of goodwill for those

41 The Financial Reporting Council (FRC).

42 Analysis was conducted in 2021 using 2020 financial statements.

228 entities reporting goodwill was £1.7 billion. However, 82% of carrying amount of goodwill for the FTSE 350 in 2021 was concentrated in 20% of the number of entities reporting goodwill. For the remaining 80%, or 183 entities that reported goodwill, the average carrying amount of goodwill was £380 million.

- b) The 34 companies in the sample took different approaches to estimating and disclosing the useful life of goodwill, as shown in the analysis below:

Approach to estimating the useful life of goodwill	Number of companies
Use the same estimate for all acquisitions	16
Estimate separately for each acquisition and disclose:	
• Range of estimates of useful lives used	10
• Estimate of useful life for each acquisition	4
Not disclosed	4
Total number of companies	34

- c) The sixteen companies that estimated the same useful life of goodwill for all acquisitions, estimated the useful life of goodwill as shown in the analysis below:

Useful life of goodwill	Number of companies
20 years	5
10 years	9
5 years	2
Total number of companies	16

- d) The ten companies that estimated a range of acquisition-specific useful lives of goodwill disclosed the following ranges:

Range of estimates of useful lives of goodwill disclosed	Number of companies
Between 5 and 20 years	5
Between 10 and 20 years	2
Up to 20 years	2
Between 4 and 20 years	1
Total number of companies	10

- e) The 4 companies that disclosed the useful life of goodwill for each

acquisition disclosed the following estimates of useful life: 1 year, 7 years, 19 years, and 50 years. These companies each had only one acquisition resulting in goodwill.

- f) Where the useful life was determined for individual acquisitions, disclosures indicated that a range of relevant factors was considered in that determination. These included:
- i. strength of brand;
 - ii. products and services provided;
 - iii. competition and expected future performance;
 - iv. expected use of acquired assets⁴³; and
 - v. any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that may limit the useful life.
- g) The useful life was typically longer for the food retail, luxury goods and motor services sectors. The useful life was also typically longer when acquisitions had delivered technological capability or online presence. By contrast, entities in the construction, retail, leisure and hospitality sectors estimated shorter useful lives for goodwill. Whilst not conclusive, this evidence suggests that factors specific to the sector and type of business are considered when determining the useful life of goodwill.
- h) Seventeen companies in the sample determined a useful life of goodwill that exceeded ten years for at least some of their acquisitions, as shown in the analysis below. UK GAAP requires entities that cannot estimate useful life reliably should amortise goodwill over a maximum of ten years, and so this evidence suggests that, despite the judgement involved in estimating the useful life of goodwill, management can reliably estimate the useful life of goodwill.

Estimate of useful life of goodwill	Number of companies
Useful life estimate is 10 years or less for all acquisitions, or is not disclosed	17
Useful life estimate exceeds 10 years for at least some acquisitions	17
Total number of companies	34

43 Unlike IFRS, UK GAAP does not require separate recognition of intangibles on acquisition. Therefore, the factors considered in estimating the useful life of goodwill under UK GAAP are likely to include greater consideration of the expected useful life of intangibles such as customer lists.

Structured interviews with auditors of UK GAAP financial statements

- 3.40 Research included structured interviews with auditors of UK GAAP reporters to ascertain the types of audit evidence they seek on management's estimate of the useful life of goodwill, and how that evidence is challenged.
- 3.41 Auditors gain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the useful life of goodwill by applying ISA 540 *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures*⁴⁴.
- 3.42 Audit firms highlighted that the 2019 revision of ISA 540 led to increased use of expert input from business valuation specialists to provide audit evidence and audit challenge on the useful life of goodwill.

Outreach to the UK GAAP regulator

- 3.43 Discussions with the regulator responsible for reviewing compliance with IFRS and UK GAAP (the FRC) indicated that it does not generally need to raise issues on estimating the useful life of goodwill under FRS 102. In contrast, a significant number of issues are raised with IFRS reporters on the application of the impairment-only model.

Default periods for the useful life of goodwill

Evidence sources

- 3.44 Evidence from the field test, roundtables and meetings with users was used to explore the advantages and disadvantages of default periods and minimum and maximum useful lives for goodwill.

Evidence

- 3.45 The field test asked participants for views on whether standards should set a requirement for minimum or maximum useful lives for goodwill.
- 3.46 Field test participants observed that setting a maximum or minimum useful life for goodwill would partially negate the anticipated improved financial reporting outcomes of improved relevance and more faithful representation. The view was encapsulated by one participant who commented:

“The estimate of each useful life should be specific to each acquisition, there should not be a blanket approach.”

- 3.47 However, there was some support from preparers for a model where, if management is unable to determine the useful life of goodwill reliably, there is a

44 ISA 540 was revised for accounting periods beginning on or after 15 December 2019 to provide more extensive guidance on the audit of accounting estimates.

cap on the period over which goodwill is amortised. Such caps are sometimes referred to as backstops. UK GAAP currently includes a backstop of a ten-year maximum period over which goodwill can be amortised if management is unable to determine its useful life reliably.

- 3.48 Some stakeholders asked whether having no maximum useful life would introduce the possibility of indefinite useful life; whereas other stakeholders observed that a model which allowed indefinite useful life would not be a faithful representation of those elements of goodwill whose benefits run off over time.

Approach to legacy goodwill at the transition date

Evidence sources

- 3.49 The field test, roundtables with auditors and academics, and meetings with users were used to gather evidence on the best approach to recognised goodwill at the transition date in the event of a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill.

Evidence

- 3.50 Field test participants' responses to the field test questions on legacy goodwill are summarised in the table below:

Preparers ⁴⁵	How easy would it be to analyse legacy goodwill by business combination?	Does legacy goodwill consist of many individually immaterial balances?	Is legacy goodwill material as a % of net assets? ⁴⁶	Would amortisation of legacy goodwill be likely to have a material impact on profit after tax? ⁴⁷	If there were a transition to a hybrid model, would prospective or retrospective application be preferable?	Should there be a choice of prospective or retrospective application?
A	Easy	N	Y	Y	Retrospective	No
B	Easy	Y	Y	Y	Retrospective	No
C	Easy	N	N	N	Retrospective	No
D	Easy	N	N	N	Retrospective	Yes
E	Easy	N	N	N	Choice	Yes
F	Easy	N	Y	Y	Retrospective	No
G	Easy	N	Y	Y	Retrospective	No
H	Challenging but possible	Y	Y	Y	Prospective (practicability)	Yes

45 Field test participants' profiles are shown in Appendix C.

46 Field test participants' own assessment, checked for reasonableness in UKEB analysis.

47 Field test participants' own assessment, checked for reasonableness in UKEB analysis.

Preparers ⁴⁵	How easy would it be to analyse legacy goodwill by business combination?	Does legacy goodwill consist of many individually immaterial balances?	Is legacy goodwill material as a % of net assets? ⁴⁶	Would amortisation of legacy goodwill be likely to have a material impact on profit after tax? ⁴⁷	If there were a transition to a hybrid model, would prospective or retrospective application be preferable?	Should there be a choice of prospective or retrospective application?
I	Easy	Y	Y	Y	No response	No response

3.51 Almost all (8 out of 9) field test participants stated that it was easy to identify the dates and business combinations to which legacy goodwill related. One stated that this exercise would be challenging but possible, due to the considerable number of business combinations which made up the legacy goodwill balance.

3.52 Field test participants were asked whether, in the event of transition to a hybrid model, they thought prospective or retrospective application of the hybrid model would be preferable.⁴⁸

3.53 The majority view was that retrospective application was preferable. Participants noted that:

- a) prospective application would not necessarily provide a faithful representation, because the benefits of legacy goodwill may already have been consumed; and
- b) retrospective application would allow for improved comparability between entities from the effective date forward.

3.54 The majority did not agree with a free choice between retrospective and prospective application. Participants felt that mandating retrospective application would lead to greater comparability.

3.55 However, most participants noted that practical expedients would be necessary for retrospective application because:

- a) The information required to determine a useful life of goodwill may not be available for historic acquisitions, due to systems and data retention

48 If applied prospectively, the hybrid model would be applied to legacy goodwill from the effective date forwards. Retrospective application would not require all legacy goodwill to be written off at the effective date. Rather, it would require adjustment for the amount of legacy goodwill which would have been amortised under a hybrid model between the date of the business combination and the effective date. The amount of the adjustment would therefore be determined by the estimated useful life of goodwill and the time elapsed between the date of the business combination and the effective date.

policies at the time of the acquisition and employee turnover since the acquisition.

- b) Management may have limited ability to determine the useful life of goodwill without hindsight, that is, using only the information which would have been available at the date of the acquisition.

- 3.56 The most frequently recommended practical expedient for retrospective application was a default amortisation period for legacy goodwill.
- 3.57 One participant also supported the practical expedient of adjusting opening reserves for the earliest period presented at transition.
- 3.58 Two participants recommended that if retrospective application were used, the adjustment should be made to opening reserves of the current reporting period, and full restatement of comparatives should not be required, because in their view the cost of full restatement of comparatives would outweigh the benefit.
- 3.59 Auditors noted that in cases where legacy goodwill was not fully amortised at the date of transition, it should be possible to estimate remaining useful life, rendering practical expedients unnecessary.
- 3.60 The materiality of legacy goodwill did not appear to influence field test participants' views on the anticipated financial reporting outcomes of a potential transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill. Despite potentially material impacts on reported net assets and reported profit, the majority of field test participants anticipated improved financial reporting outcomes arising from a transition to a hybrid model.
- 3.61 Field test participants with immaterial legacy goodwill were more likely to recommend that a choice of retrospective or prospective application should be permitted if there were a transition to a hybrid model. It is possible that the immateriality of legacy goodwill for these participants led them to conclude that more choice in the treatment of legacy goodwill would be acceptable, because, where legacy goodwill is immaterial, different treatments have less impact on comparability.
- 3.62 Some users expressed concern about the time and resource that would be needed to restate previous years' figures in forecasting models if retrospective application were required.

Examples of methods used by field test participants to estimate the useful life of goodwill and treatment of legacy goodwill

- 3.63 This section provides four examples based on the field test to show how participants estimated the useful life of goodwill and treated legacy goodwill. In the field test, participants were asked to provide:
- a) An analysis, by business combination, of the carrying value of goodwill in their entity's latest published accounts, subject to usual materiality constraints;
 - b) Retrospective estimation of the useful life of goodwill for each business combination separately identified in that analysis;
 - c) A description of how the useful life of goodwill was estimated;
 - d) Primary financial statement extracts and disclosures illustrating retrospective application of the hybrid model.
- 3.64 Entity A⁴⁹ used the following approach to determine the useful life of goodwill on a recent acquisition and to calculate the amortisation charge:
- a) Applied a valuation model approved by its board and used by advisers that assisted during a recent material acquisition.
 - b) Used the valuation model to identify components of goodwill and to value them. The components identified were the assembled workforce, anticipated cost synergies and anticipated margin uplift. The value of goodwill was allocated to these components in the following proportions: assembled workforce – 63%; cost synergies – 3%; margin uplift – 34%.
 - c) Estimated a useful life of the assembled workforce based on expected remaining service and knowledge transfer.
 - d) Estimated a useful life of anticipated cost synergies based on the expected realisation period for those synergies.
 - e) Determined a useful life for anticipated margin uplift based on expected period of access to a specific market.
 - f) Performed a weighted average calculation to arrive at an annual amortisation charge.
 - g) Fully amortised in year one the excess of goodwill over the combined valuation of specific components of goodwill.

49 Entity A did not provide illustrative disclosures as part of their field test response.

- h) Used the practical expedient of amortising legacy goodwill over the same period as that arrived at in the methodology outlined in a) to f) above.

3.65 Entity B used the following insights and approach to estimate the useful life of goodwill on recent acquisitions:

- a) Identified that the main components of goodwill were synergies, value of the assembled workforce and access to a network.
- b) Used the valuation undertaken at acquisition to value the assembled workforce and synergies. The remaining portion of goodwill was deemed to be the value of access to a network.
- c) The estimate of the useful life of the assembled workforce was based on employee churn data.
- d) Synergies were amortised over the same time period used for cash flow forecasts in the business case for the acquisition.

Entity B example disclosure (extract)

When determining the consideration the group was willing to pay for the company being acquired, the group identified revenue and cost synergies it expected to achieve through the business combination. These included, but are not limited to, shared maintenance, operations and procurement.

Synergies arising upon the acquisition of subsidiaries are initially recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition and then amortised over the period that synergies were expected to be generated in the business case for the acquisition (x years).

Assembled workforce arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary is initially valued at fair value on the acquisition date and amortised over the period of expected staff turnover within that subsidiary (x years).

3.66 Entity C used a valuation model which determines the period of time over which returns are expected to exceed the cost of capital. Entity C used this period as the useful life of goodwill and amortised goodwill on a straight-line basis.

Entity C example disclosure (extract)

Goodwill of £xxm was recognised, which is attributable to the anticipated increase in revenues arising from a strengthened market position and greater critical mass, and the anticipated future operating cost synergies arising from the elimination of duplicated back office and support functions.

For the period ended 31 December 2021, the amount of amortisation of goodwill charged is £xxm. This is included in the 'operating expenses before credit impairment write-backs / losses, provisions and changes' line in the statement of profit or loss.

- 3.67 Users told us that Entity C's example disclosure was helpful because it identified where amortisation of goodwill was charged in the statement of profit or loss, so that it could easily be adjusted for cash flow forecasting.
- 3.68 Entity D's illustrative disclosures under the hybrid model provided insight into the strategic rationale for each material acquisition. The factors that entity D considered in estimating the useful life of goodwill included access to new markets, value of assembled workforce, cost synergies and expected useful life of underlying assets acquired. Entity D recommended that where the useful life of goodwill cannot be determined with certainty, its useful life should not exceed 10 years. Entity D concluded that the useful life of the identified factors could not be determined with certainty and amortised goodwill over 10 years.

Entity D example disclosure (extract)

The acquisition was a long-term strategic investment expected to create value for the ABC group through revenue growth.

The following have been considered in the assessment of useful life of goodwill:

- The expected benefit of the strengthened customer proposition that owning the DEF group brings.
- The assembled workforce and its existing customer relationships which will generate income going forwards.

- 3.69 The investor webinar poll on the example disclosures in the illustrative examples above returned these results⁵⁰:

	Entity B	Entity C	Entity D
Very useful	30%	27%	22%
Partly useful	60%	64%	44%
Not useful at all	10%	9%	33%
Total	100%	100%	100%

- 3.70 Entity D's example disclosure was seen as less useful than Entity B's and Entity's C's example disclosures were seen as only partly useful, perhaps because it did not include management's assumptions about the estimated useful life of goodwill.

⁵⁰ Seventeen investors took part in the webinar. The webinar software analysed responses by percentage for each question but did not identify how many of those attending the webinar voted in each poll.

Effect on financial stability

3.71 The research covered the anticipated effect of a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill on compliance with debt covenants, compliance with market regulations, tax payments and management compensation schemes.

Evidence sources

3.72 The research assessed the effect on financial stability of a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill through the field test, preparer survey and desk-based research.

Evidence

Effect on compliance with debt covenants

3.73 The preparer survey included questions on debt covenants. The objective of these questions was to establish whether a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill was likely to lead to breaches of such covenants.

3.74 15 out of the 23 respondents to the preparer survey for UK IFRS preparers completed the debt covenants section. Others declined to complete that section because they deemed the information requested commercially sensitive. Respondents who completed the covenants section of the survey had a combined market capitalisation of £290 billion, representing 11% of FTSE 350 market capitalisation as at 31 December 2021. Their combined goodwill totals £49 billion, representing 13% of FTSE 350 combined goodwill as at 31 December 2021.⁵¹

3.75 Of the respondents to the debt covenants section, 87% (13 respondents) affirmed that those covenants use IFRS-based measures.

3.76 Of these 13 respondents:

- a) eight stated that the IFRS-based measures in covenants include goodwill and are taken directly from the financial statements;
- b) one stated that the IFRS-based measures in covenants are derived from the financial statements but adjusted to exclude goodwill; and
- c) four stated that covenants used both types of IFRS-based measure.

3.77 The survey asked whether IFRS-based measures in covenants were based on frozen GAAP.⁵² Of the respondents to the covenants section, 47% (seven respondents) stated that IFRS-based measures in covenants were based on frozen GAAP. Another 47% (seven respondents) stated that IFRS-based measures

51 Source: UKEB calculations based on Eikon data

52 Frozen GAAP is the GAAP prevailing at the date of the transaction.

in covenants were not based on frozen GAAP. 6% (one respondent) did not answer this question.

- 3.78 The survey further asked whether covenants allow for re-negotiation when there are changes to financial reporting standards. 80% (12 respondents) of the respondents to the covenants section of the survey stated that covenants do not allow for renegotiation when there are changes to financial reporting standards. However, in follow-up discussions those respondents identified that, in practice, debt covenants which did not use frozen GAAP would be likely to be renegotiated in the event of changes to IFRS.
- 3.79 20% (three respondents) stated that covenants allow for renegotiation when there are changes to financial reporting standards.
- 3.80 Some respondents noted that ability to comply with debt covenants could be affected by changes to credit ratings resulting from a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill. However, during this research project, credit ratings agencies highlighted that goodwill is typically excluded from their rating methodologies, so it seems that changes in the subsequent measurement of goodwill are unlikely to lead to changes in credit ratings.
- 3.81 Respondents from the insurance sector noted that loan covenants are typically based on their Solvency II position rather than on IFRS-based measures.
- 3.82 There were no other discernible trends by sector, size of entity, reported goodwill or number of acquisitions in the responses to the survey questions on debt covenants.

Effect on compliance with market regulations

- 3.83 Desk-based research and the preparer survey did not identify an increased risk of failing to meet market regulations if there were changes to the subsequent measurement of goodwill.
- 3.84 UK Listing Rules require additional disclosure where the gross assets, capital or profits of an acquiree exceed certain thresholds relative to the gross assets, capital or profits of the acquiror. Tests are performed to establish whether the additional disclosures are necessary⁵³. These tests are based on asset, capital and profit values at the date the test is required.
- 3.85 Application of a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill may lead to increased disclosure on future acquisitions under the Listing Rules. If accumulated amortisation and goodwill impairment charges under a hybrid model exceed goodwill impairments charged under the current impairment-only model, then gross assets, capital and profits of the acquiror will be lower under a hybrid model, and, if gross assets, capital and profits of the acquiree are unchanged, the

53 For example, Listing Rules Class tests for transactions Listing Rules 13.5.33b; Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules Related Party tests.

gross assets, capital or profits of an acquiree are more likely to exceed a percentage threshold of gross assets, capital or profits of the acquiror.

- 3.86 Retrospective adjustments do not affect the test. Therefore, retrospective application of potential changes to the subsequent measurement of goodwill would not increase the risk of compliance failure.

Effect on tax payments

- 3.87 Transitioning to a hybrid model for the subsequent measurement of goodwill under IFRS would not generally directly impact tax payable by UK IFRS reporters and their UK-based subsidiaries.
- 3.88 This is because for UK companies, corporation tax liabilities are calculated at individual company level, whereas amortisation of goodwill arising on acquisitions of legal entities arises only in consolidated financial statements. Even in those less frequent cases when goodwill arises in individual company financial statements due to trade and asset acquisitions, amortisation of goodwill may still not have an impact on tax payable because amortisation of goodwill is generally not deductible for corporation tax purposes. However, the position is complex in relation to some legacy goodwill, depending on when it arose, and for non-UK based subsidiaries different tax regimes may apply.

Effect on management compensation schemes

- 3.89 Some survey respondents highlighted that changes to the subsequent measurement of goodwill could impact management compensation schemes.⁵⁴
- 3.90 Through follow up discussion with survey respondents, research identified that remuneration committees will typically discuss and agree any necessary adjustments to IFRS-based performance measures in management compensation schemes in the event of changes to IFRS Accounting Standards. Given lead-times for the implementation of new IFRS Accounting Standards, the effect on management compensation schemes is unlikely to be significant or unexpected by management.

Effect on audit, processes, systems and costs

Sources of evidence

- 3.91 Evidence on audit, processes, systems and costs is gathered from the preparer survey, field test and auditor roundtable.

54 Some management compensation schemes include measures which would be affected by the introduction of a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill explored in this paper. Other schemes, may be based on measures such as EBITDA which would not be affected by changes to the subsequent measurement of goodwill.

Evidence

Implications for audit, processes and systems

- 3.92 The majority (71% / 16 responses) of preparer survey respondents said that they would not anticipate significant operational changes if there were a transition to a hybrid model for the subsequent measurement of goodwill. One respondent commented:

“We have systems and processes in place already for other tangible and intangible assets that are accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Should a hybrid approach be introduced, goodwill can be embedded into the existing reporting environment to allow amortisation going forward.”

- 3.93 These respondents identified that they would expect some change in the following operational areas if a potential transition to a hybrid model were to go ahead: processes and procedures, audit, staff training and investor relations. One respondent commented:

“There would be a need to train/educate investors and users of our financial reports on the change in our reporting, given the non-cash nature of the charge.”

- 3.94 The remaining respondents (39% / seven responses) said that they anticipated significant operational changes if there were a transition to a hybrid model. These respondents identified that significant changes would be needed to the following areas: processes and procedures, audit, data, staff training, systems and technology. One field test participant commented:

“To get the judgements involved in estimating the useful life of goodwill through SOx⁵⁵ level reviews, we would anticipate having to provide a significant amount of information.”

- 3.95 Another field test participant commented:

“We think auditors would want to do full impairment testing anyway. It is therefore unlikely that there would be a saving on the audit of goodwill impairment. Management and the audit committee also wouldn't want to look at an indicator-only approach for impairment.”

55 Sarbanes Oxley level reviews. No other respondents to the field test identified this an issue.

- 3.96 Respondents anticipating significant operational changes if there were a transition to a hybrid model did not report higher goodwill or higher numbers of acquisitions in the last five years.

Implications for costs

- 3.97 When asked about the anticipated cost impact of a potential transition to a hybrid model, 39% of survey respondents anticipated either a substantial reduction, a minor reduction, or minimal or no impact on costs. The respondent who anticipated a substantial reduction in costs cited ongoing cost reductions in processes and procedures as the underlying reason. At the auditor roundtable, one participant commented:

“You’d have less costs on impairment testing as you’d only look at it if there was a trigger.”

- 3.98 48% of respondents anticipated a minor increase in costs and 13% of respondents anticipated a significant increase in costs. Approximately one third of the respondents anticipating a minor increase in costs attributed this to one-off implementation costs rather than ongoing costs.

- 3.99 The 13% of survey respondents anticipating a significant increase in on-going costs cited audit, staff training and additional expert resource as underlying reasons. Two thirds of these respondents anticipated increases in implementation costs and ongoing costs. The implementation costs related to developing a model for estimating the useful life of goodwill and a methodology for revising it for future acquisitions. One participant at the auditor roundtable observed:

“Smaller AIM companies have smaller teams and won’t be able to determine the valuations of different components of goodwill themselves. Where they opt to seek assistance from experts or firms, it generally isn’t cheap.”

- 3.100 Respondents anticipating cost increases did not report higher numbers of acquisitions in the last five years or higher goodwill.

- 3.101 One field test participant commented that additional one-off costs could arise for training, development of consolidation systems and ongoing costs for resource. In particular, resource would be needed to monitor goodwill at the level of individual acquisitions where it is currently allocated to CGUs. However, the participant also observed that:

“If you have a lead time, you can future proof and do things right.”

3.102 From the UKEB's research described above it appears that a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill is practically feasible and, whilst further work would be required to be able to conclude definitively, we did not identify any significant adverse consequences for financial stability or for processes, operations and costs. Therefore, Section 4 explores the potential benefits, concerns and solutions observed by stakeholders during the course of the research.

4 A hybrid model: potential benefits, concerns and solutions

- 4.1 This section explores the potential benefits, concerns and solutions observed by stakeholders during the UKEB research project. Unless otherwise stated, this section summarises observations made by stakeholders during the course of the research.

Anticipated benefits of the hybrid model explored in this paper

Financial reporting benefits

- 4.2 The majority of field test participants noted that amortisation of goodwill would provide a more faithful representation of profitability and asset values by reflecting the consumption of economic benefits. Consequently, the risk that goodwill continues to be reported at cost in the statement of financial position when its benefits have already been consumed would be reduced.
- 4.3 The materiality of the impact of shielding would also be reduced. Subject to usual materiality constraints, a hybrid model would require management tracking of goodwill by acquisition. This would require consideration of the consumption of benefit of goodwill at the level of each material acquisition, thereby ensuring that amortisation is charged over the period where its benefits are consumed and reducing the materiality of any impact of shielding whilst also increasing accountability.
- 4.4 Comparability between entities that grow organically and those that grow through acquisition would improve, because amortisation requires the cost of growing the entity to be charged to the statement of profit or loss in the same way that the cost of organic growth is charged to the statement of profit or loss, albeit in different accounting periods.
- 4.5 The analysis of the carrying amount of goodwill by material acquisition or by groups of similar acquisitions would provide insight into the age and constituent parts of goodwill. Investors would see which acquisitions make up the carrying amount of goodwill, when those acquisitions took place, and management's assumptions about the useful life of goodwill for those acquisitions. Users have noted that this insight could help to increase management accountability for acquisitions. The disclosures relating to the age and constituent parts of goodwill could be mandated under other models for the subsequent measurement of goodwill.

- 4.6 Disclosures of management's assumptions used to determine the useful life of goodwill would provide relevant information to investors. This information would provide insight into expected future profits and help investors to engage with management on the subsequent performance of acquisitions.
- 4.7 Disclosures on the presentation and amount of the amortisation expense would allow investors to easily identify that expense⁵⁶ and, where relevant, to adjust for amortisation expenses in models and metrics, for example in cash-flow forecast models and return on invested capital metrics.
- 4.8 Indicator-only impairment testing would continue to provide relevant information where the carrying amount of goodwill is no longer expected to be recovered.

Other benefits

- 4.9 Some of those who took part in the research observed that there is potential for cost savings from moving from full annual impairment testing to indicator-only impairment testing. These are likely to arise from savings on resources currently deployed in impairment testing and associated audit fees. However, other stakeholders noted a potential increase in costs related to ongoing monitoring and review of the useful life of goodwill under a hybrid model.

Potential concerns and potential solutions

Volume of disclosures

- 4.10 The hybrid model explored in this paper could lead to a substantial increase in volume of disclosures for entities with large numbers of acquisitions. However:
- Assuming usual materiality constraints are applied⁵⁷, the hybrid model explored in this paper would not necessarily result in a large volume of disclosures. For example, disclosures on individually immaterial acquisitions could be aggregated.
 - During meetings with investors undertaken as part of this research, users anticipated that the disclosures proposed in the hybrid model explored in this paper would be useful.⁵⁸ Some investors also commented that a large volume of disclosures is not problematic provided that those disclosures address users' needs.
 - Developments in digital reporting may mean that users are able to extract the information they need more easily, and that increased volumes of

56 The disclosure of total amortisation and the lines in the statement of profit or loss where it is presented is currently under discussion by the IASB as part of its General Presentation and Disclosures project.

57 Additional disclosures under the hybrid model explored in this paper would be subject to existing materiality constraints.

58 Section 3 describes the benefits which the investors participating in this research anticipated from the hybrid model explored in this paper.

disclosures are therefore less of an issue than they may have been before those developments in digital reporting.

- d) IASB's Discussion Paper: *Disclosures, Goodwill and Impairment* proposed additional disclosures to support management accountability for acquisitions. The feedback to the Discussion Paper identified a potential increase in volume of disclosures as a concern with its proposals. The IASB is currently considering a solution which would require disclosures only for a subset of acquisitions.⁵⁹ If that solution is carried forward in the final amendment to the standard, it would be feasible to deploy it to address any potential concerns arising from a high volume of disclosures under the hybrid model discussed in this paper.

Commercial sensitivity of disclosures

- 4.11 Concerns regarding commercial sensitivity of some disclosures arose during this research. A commercial sensitivity exemption could be a solution, as is permitted elsewhere in IFRS. For example, IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* paragraph 92 permits an entity not to disclose information if doing so may prejudice seriously the entity's position in a legal dispute. However, the IASB's research⁶⁰ shows that the exemption was applied by only approximately 110 entities in 2021, with the source database containing over 37,000 entities globally.

Potential loss of disclosures required by IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*

- 4.12 In some cases, IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* requires disclosure of key assumptions used in impairment testing goodwill.⁶¹ These disclosures are required for each cash-generating unit when the amount of goodwill allocated to that cash-generating unit is significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill. These disclosures include growth rates, discount rates, forecast periods and the extent to which assumptions reflect past experience or external information.
- 4.13 In meetings with investors forming part of this research project, some investors stated that these disclosures are useful for forecasting purposes in the cases where they are provided. Those investors thought that the hybrid model explored in this paper could lead to less frequent updates of the assumptions in these disclosures, because currently IFRS requires full impairment testing of goodwill annually, whereas under the hybrid model explored in this paper, goodwill would be tested for impairment only when there is an indicator of impairment.

59 The IASB has explored a subset based on a quantitative threshold, a subset based on a qualitative threshold, and a subset based on a factor or indicator-based threshold.

60 Slide 21 of ASAF Agenda Paper 1 "Goodwill and Impairment", July 2022 ASAF meeting: <https://www.ifrs.org/content/dam/ifrs/meetings/2022/july/asaf/ap1-goodwill-and-impairment.pdf>

61 IAS 36 paragraphs 134 and 135 set out the required disclosures.

4.14 We note that:

- a) IAS 36 currently exempts an entity from updating the assumptions to be used in goodwill impairment testing where (i) there has not been a change in the assets and liabilities making up the cash-generating unit, (ii) the most recent recoverable amount exceeded carrying amount by a substantial margin, and (iii) the likelihood of a current determination of recoverable amount being below carrying amount is remote. Whenever this exemption is applied, the disclosures are not updated.
- b) Under the hybrid model explored in this paper, the approach to impairment testing remains the same as under IFRS now, but on an indicator-only basis. As a result, the current disclosure requirements will continue to apply, to the extent they are applicable. It is therefore possible that under a hybrid model, the disclosures would not be updated any less frequently.⁶²

Potential increase in number of reconciling items between IFRS totals and subtotals and management performance measures

- 4.15 One field test participant noted that requiring amortisation of goodwill would be likely to lead to an increase in the number of reconciling items between IFRS totals and subtotals and management performance measures (MPMs). In their view, such an increase would reduce the relevance of IFRS totals and subtotals.
- 4.16 During the course of this research, a review of a sample of fifty annual reports showed that in almost all cases there is already an adjustment to IFRS totals or subtotals for amortisation of intangibles to arrive at an MPM. In the event of a transition to a hybrid model, it is possible that amortisation of goodwill would be included in the existing adjustment for amortisation, and that additional adjustments would therefore not be necessary.⁶³

62 A potential area for further research is the frequency with which the IAS 36 paragraph 99 exemption is currently applied. Section 6 sets out potential areas for further research.

63 A potential area for further research is the impact of a potential transition to a hybrid model on the number of adjustments between IFRS numbers and management performance measures. Section 6 sets out potential areas for further research.

5 Conclusions

5.1 Alternative models for subsequent measurement of goodwill merit consideration because:

- a) Despite nearly two decades of experience in implementing an impairment-only model under IFRS, the debate on subsequent measurement of goodwill continues. The problems with the impairment-only model are widely acknowledged and include a lack of faithful representation of those elements of goodwill whose benefits are consumed over time, shielding, and insufficient disclosure to hold management to account for acquisitions.
- b) The subsequent measurement of goodwill is an important issue from a UK perspective, since goodwill totals £397 billion for FTSE 350 entities in 2021 and represents approximately 18% of total assets and 63% of net assets for those 228 FTSE 350 companies reporting goodwill in 2021.
- c) On average, annual goodwill impairments for the FTSE 350 represented 2.85% of the opening carrying amount of goodwill over the seventeen-year period from 2005 to 2021. The level of impairments reduced during that time, from 5% of the opening carrying value of goodwill on a five-year rolling average basis in 2009, to 2% of the opening carrying value of goodwill on a five-year rolling average basis in 2021.
- d) No firm conclusions can be drawn on the responsiveness of the impairment-only model to economic conditions. Trends are prone to distortions arising from some very large single impairments, with 80% of total goodwill impairments by value charged by only twelve entities between 2005 and 2021.
- e) Under the current impairment-only model for goodwill, disclosure does not support investors in holding management to account for acquisitions, because it is extremely difficult to analyse the carrying amount of goodwill by age and acquisition.⁶⁴

64 The IASB's Disclosures, Goodwill and Impairment project aims to improve management accountability for acquisitions. Proposals to improve management accountability for acquisitions currently under discussion by the IASB include improved disclosures on the rationale for acquisitions and disclosures on the subsequent performance of acquisitions. The advantages, disadvantages and feasibility of these proposals are currently under debate.

- 5.2 Stakeholders who supported the hybrid model identified the following potential benefits of moving to the hybrid model explored in this paper:
- a) Faithful representation of the components of goodwill where benefits are consumed over time, supporting the ongoing relevance of the statement of financial position.
 - b) Disclosure of an analysis of goodwill by age and composition, and of management's assumptions in estimating the useful life of goodwill, providing investors with information relevant to their resource allocation decisions and support investors in holding management to account for acquisitions. However, the disclosures relating to the age and constituent parts of goodwill could also be mandated under other models for the subsequent measurement of goodwill.
 - c) The impact of shielding being reduced.
- 5.3 Stakeholders highlighted potential concerns about increased volume of disclosure and commercial sensitivity. It may be possible to address these concerns through limiting disclosures to a subset of acquisitions or by providing a commercial sensitivity exemption (proposals under consideration by the IASB at the time of writing).
- 5.4 The UKEB research indicates that a transition to a hybrid model would be practically feasible as:
- a) The majority of preparers involved in our field test believe it is possible to estimate a useful life for goodwill through consideration of a range of relevant factors and if sufficient application guidance is provided. However, challenges in estimating a useful life for goodwill were also identified by one third of those taking part in the field test.
 - b) A similar model works effectively under UK GAAP.
 - c) Suitable transition arrangements could be provided for legacy goodwill.
 - d) No significant adverse consequences for financial stability or for processes, operations or costs were identified. Further work would be required to be able to conclude more definitively on this point.

6 Potential areas for further research

6.1 During the research project, five further potential areas for future research were identified.

- a) Research into the effectiveness of the impairment-only model by:
 - i. An analysis of trends in goodwill impairments against expectations of goodwill impairment derived from indicators of impairment, such as financial performance indicators, e.g., declining margins, net liabilities, and market capitalisation below book value. Trends in the light of rising costs and supply chain issues in 2022 may be particularly interesting to explore.
 - ii. Further analysis of carrying amounts of goodwill by acquisition date for UK IFRS reporters, to further understand the age profile of goodwill and its implications.
- b) Research into the prevalence and materiality of trade and assets deals, to understand the impact of amortisation of goodwill arising in separate company financial statements on distributable profits, dividend payments and financial stability.
- c) Research into the potential impact of a transition to a hybrid model on economic activity, and whether transparency on management expectations for amortisation rates relative to investor expectations would affect the financing of acquisitions.
- d) Research into the frequency with which the IAS 36 paragraph 99 exemption is currently applied.
- e) Research into the impact of a potential transition to a hybrid model on the number of adjustments between IFRS numbers and management performance measures.

Appendix A Shielding

IAS 36 requirements

- A1 IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* states that any asset which is not capable of generating cash flows independently from other assets should be tested for impairment as part of a cash-generating unit (CGU) or group of CGUs.
- A2 Goodwill is cited in the standard as an example of an asset which cannot generate cash flows independently from other assets.
- A3 Such assets are allocated to a CGU or group of CGUs. A CGU is the lowest level group of assets which generates cash flows independently. Each CGU or groups of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated must represent the lowest level within the entity at which goodwill is monitored by management and cannot be larger than an operating segment.
- A4 To determine whether goodwill is impaired, the CGU (group of CGUs) recoverable amount is measured, typically by computing the present value of the forecast future cash flows of the CGU (group of CGUs). Where the carrying amount of the CGU (group of CGUs) exceeds its recoverable amount, those assets are impaired. Consequently, an impairment expense is recognised to reduce carrying amount to recoverable amount.
- A5 The impairment expense is typically presented in profit or loss and is allocated to the assets in the CGU in the following order, reducing their carrying amount:
- a) Goodwill
 - b) Other assets in the CGU, pro-rated on their carrying amounts.
- A6 However, no individual asset can be impaired to a carrying amount that is below the higher of its recoverable amount and zero. When this limit is reached for an asset that forms part of a CGU, the otherwise unallocated impairment is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the CGU.

The shielding problem

- A7 The allocation of goodwill to CGUs (group of CGUs) creates a problem known as the shielding of goodwill.

Shielding arises where goodwill recognised in the accounting for a particular business combination is, inconsistently with economics, protected from impairment. Shielding commonly results from headroom in the acquirer's pre-combination assets that form part of the CGU (group of CGUs) and headroom created by the future cash flows of unrelated assets in the CGU (group of CGUs). For example, an entity may have a CGU (group of CGUs) for a broad category of products, such as health products or magazines. All goodwill on all acquisitions in

the broad category is allocated to the health products CGU or magazines CGU. None of the goodwill will be impaired provided the present value of future cash flows for the health products CGU (group of CGUs) or magazines CGU (group of CGUs) exceeds the carrying amount of the total assets in the CGU (group of CGUs). Goodwill on unsuccessful acquisitions could be allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs) but under the current impairment-only model would be shielded from impairment by the cash flows generated by other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs).

- A8 An entity may have a CGU (group of CGUs) which includes successful business lines developed organically rather than through acquisition. These successful organically developed business lines could shield goodwill arising on acquisitions from impairment.
- A9 Such shielding could continue indefinitely under the impairment-only model.

Appendix B Research method

Scope

- B1 The research addressed the following areas:
- a) Effect on financial reporting outcomes if there were to be a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill. In particular, stakeholder views on accountability, faithful representation, relevance and comparability were sought.
 - b) Feasibility of a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill. This area examined the feasibility of estimating a useful life of goodwill, the factors considered when estimating a useful life of goodwill, and how to deal with legacy goodwill. The materiality of transitional impacts was also analysed.⁶⁵
 - c) Potential impact on financial stability. This area considered the potential impact of a transition to a hybrid model on loan covenants, compliance with market and other regulatory rules, tax revenues and management compensation schemes.
 - d) Potential impact on audit, processes, systems and costs.

Phases

- B2 Research took place between October 2021 and July 2022. Research consisted of two phases. Each phase is summarised below.
- B3 Phase one took place from October 2021 to December 2021. Phase one explored how the useful life of goodwill is determined under UK GAAP and whether a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill would be likely to have a significant impact on financial stability in the UK. Phase one showed that a range of relevant factors is considered in estimating the useful life of goodwill under UK GAAP, and that a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill would be unlikely to have a significant impact on financial stability in the UK. Research methods used in phase one were a preparer survey, a review of the application of the UK GAAP hybrid model, and other desk-based research. Further detail on each method is provided below.
- B4 Phase two took place from January 2022 to July 2022 and built on the conclusions from phase one. Phase two explored the feasibility of a transition to a hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill for UK IFRS preparers, focusing on anticipated financial reporting outcomes, the feasibility of estimating

⁶⁵ Appendix C provides profiles of those entities which participated in field-testing.

a useful life of goodwill, options on transition, and anticipated effects on audit, processes, systems and costs. Research methods used in phase 2 were analysis of FTSE 350 data and financial statements, and a field test completed with UK IFRS preparers, followed by meetings with users, auditors and academics at which the results of the field test were shared. Further detail on each method is provided below.

Methods

Phase 1

Preparer survey

- B5 To obtain an understanding of UK stakeholders' views on the implications of a potential transition to a hybrid model for the subsequent measurement of goodwill, the UKEB conducted a survey of UK IFRS reporters.
- B6 The survey was open from 15 November to 26 November 2021 and was publicly promoted to UK IFRS preparers.
- B7 23 UK IFRS preparers completed the survey, representing 17% of the FTSE 350 by market capitalisation.⁶⁶ The survey participants covered a range of sectors including fast-moving consumer goods, banking, energy, utilities, construction, technology, retail, pharmaceutical, medical technology, insurance, airlines, B2B, and manufacturing. The total carrying amount of goodwill of respondents represented 17% of total goodwill of the FTSE 350. 22 of the 23 respondents had made acquisitions in the last five years.

Review of the application of the UK GAAP hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill

- B8 To assess the feasibility of estimating the useful life of goodwill under a hybrid model, the UKEB reviewed the application of the UK GAAP hybrid model for subsequent measurement of goodwill.
- B9 The review consisted of:
 - a) Review of the financial statements of the UK's 100 largest private companies to ascertain how the useful life of goodwill is estimated under UK GAAP.
 - b) Structured interviews with auditors of UK GAAP entities to understand how the estimate of useful life of goodwill under UK GAAP is audited.

⁶⁶ The market capitalisation of survey respondents represented 17% of FTSE 350 market capitalisation as at 30 November 2021.

- c) Outreach to the UK GAAP regulator to ascertain whether particular issues arise with any frequency in regard to estimation of the useful life of goodwill under UK GAAP.

Desk-based research

B10 The UKEB used desk-based research, including review of relevant legislation, regulation, and academic and industry papers, to understand the relevant accounting and economic issues relating to goodwill.

Conclusions from phase 1

- B11 The UKEB published the results of phase 1 of its research and shared those results with the IASB. The high-level conclusions from phase 1 were:
- a) It is possible to estimate a useful life of goodwill, and relevant factors are identified and considered by entities when making this estimation.
 - b) It is unlikely that a transition to a hybrid model for the subsequent measurement of goodwill would have a significant adverse impact on financial stability in the UK.

Phase 2

Field test

- B12 Building on the conclusions from phase 1 of the research, the survey results and evidence from desk-based research were used to develop a field test questionnaire.
- B13 The field test was publicly promoted from February – March 2022.
- B14 Nine UK entities preparing financial statements under IFRS participated in field-testing.⁶⁷ The entities were from the following sectors: financials, consumer discretionary, utilities, industrial, and consumer staples. Of the nine entities, seven are FTSE 100 listed, one is FTSE 250 listed, and one is AIM listed.
- B15 Field- test participants were asked to complete a questionnaire on transitional arrangements to a hybrid model and to prepare example financial statement extracts and disclosures under the hybrid model.
- B16 Four entities completed the questionnaire and example financial statement extracts and disclosures. Five entities completed the questionnaire only.

⁶⁷ Appendix C sets out field test participants' profiles.

Outreach to auditors, academics and users of financial statements

- B17 Summarised field test questionnaire responses and anonymised financial statement extracts and disclosures were shared with auditors, academics and users of financial statements for comment.
- B18 An analysis of outreach by stakeholder group is provided in Appendix E.

Financial statement and FTSE 350 data analysis

- B19 To provide context for the research, the UKEB undertook financial statement and FTSE 350 data analysis to investigate the application of the impairment-only model for listed companies in the UK from 2005 to 2021.
- B20 Data relating to the carrying amount of goodwill, accumulated amortisation and impairment, and goodwill impairment charges for the FTSE 350 from 2005 to 2021 was extracted from Reuters Eikon and analysed by UKEB staff. As part of this work, a number of simplifying assumptions needed to be made. UKEB staff tested a sample of the data extracted from Reuters Eikon for reliability by agreeing it to annual reports. The data was deemed to be sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this research.

Appendix C Field test participants

Organisation	FTSE Industry	FTSE Supersector	Listing medium
Entity A	Utilities	Utilities	LSE
Entity B	Consumer Discretionary	Travel and leisure	LSE
Entity C	Financials	Banks	LSE
Entity D	Financials	Financial services	LSE
Entity E	Financials	Insurance	LSE
Entity F	Financials	Insurance	LSE
Entity G	Industrials	Industrial goods and services	AIM
Entity H	Consumer Staples	Personal care, Drug and Grocery stores	LSE
Entity I	Consumer Discretionary	Media	LSE

Market capitalisation of field test participants represented 10% of FTSE 350 market capitalisation and 0.02% of AIM market capitalisation.

Goodwill as a percentage of net assets averaged 36% for field test participants. Goodwill as a percentage of net assets ranged between 2% and 96% for field test participants.

Appendix D Survey respondents

Analysis of survey respondents by FTSE sector		
Sector	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Communications	2	9%
Consumer discretionary	1	4%
Consumer staples	2	9%
Energy	3	13%
Financials	6	26%
Health care	2	9%
Industrials	4	17%
IT	1	4%
Materials	1	4%
Utilities	1	4%
Total respondents	23	100%

Appendix E Outreach events and participants

	Preparers	Auditors	Users	Academics	Total
Survey	23	-	-	-	23
Meetings	-	6	6	-	12
Field test	9	-	-	-	9
Roundtables	-	14	10	5	29
Webinar	-	-	17	-	17
Total	32	20	33	5	90

Appendix F Glossary

Term	Description
AIM	Alternative Investment Market. The London Stock Exchange's market for small and medium size growth companies.
Amortisation	The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life. (IAS 38, paragraph 8.)
Backstop model	A model where, if management is unable to estimate the useful life of goodwill reliably, there is a cap on the period over which goodwill is amortised.
FRC	Financial Reporting Council
Frozen GAAP	GAAP effective at the time of the transaction.
FTSE 100	A share index of the 100 largest companies traded on the London Stock Exchange (LSE).
FTSE 350	A share index of the 350 largest companies traded on the London Stock Exchange (LSE). The FTSE 350 index is made up of the constituents of the FTSE 100 and FTSE 250 index.
Goodwill	An asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognised. (IFRS 3, Appendix A.)
Headroom	The excess of the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (or group of units) over the carrying amount of that unit.
Hybrid model	A method of accounting for goodwill after its initial recognition in which both an annual amortisation charge and an impairment test are applied.
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IAS 36	International Accounting Standard 36 <i>Impairment of Assets</i>
IAS 38	International Accounting Standard 38 <i>Intangible Assets</i>
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IFRS 3	International Financial Reporting Standard 3 <i>Business Combinations</i>
Impairment	The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. (IAS 38, paragraph 8.)
Indicator-only impairment testing	Indicator-only impairment testing requires entities conduct an impairment test when there is an indicator of impairment, rather

Term	Description
	than at a regular time interval. Indicator-only impairment testing is currently used for all assets except for goodwill and indefinite-life intangible assets. IAS 36 paragraph 12 identifies the external and internal sources of information ('indicators') an entity should consider when deciding whether a full impairment test is needed.
Legacy goodwill	Goodwill arising from business acquisitions undertaken before adopting a hybrid model of accounting for goodwill.
LSE	London Stock Exchange
M&A	Mergers and Acquisitions
Management Performance Measures (MPMs)	Quantifiable measures that assess management's performance during the reporting period.
Outreach	Activities conducted with various groups and organisations, to gather information and insights.
Shielding effect	Shielding arises where goodwill recognised in the accounting for a particular business combination is, inconsistently with economics, protected from impairment.
Solvency II	Solvency II sets out regulatory requirements for insurance firms and groups, covering financial resources, governance and accountability, risk assessment and management, supervision, reporting and public disclosure. (https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/key-initiatives/solvency-ii)
Synergy	The value of the benefit arising from two or more companies operating together as opposed to operating separately.
Trade and asset transaction	A transaction involving the sale and purchase of some or all of an entity's assets and liabilities, without there being a change in the shareholding.
Useful life	The period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by an entity
UKEB	UK Endorsement Board
UK GAAP	United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
Unincorporated business	A business that does not possess a separate legal identity from its owners
Underlying items	Non-identifiable items that form part of an easily identifiable item
US FASB	United States Financial Accounting Standards Board.
Wasting asset	An asset whose useful life is limited

Appendix G Analysis of age of goodwill

- G1 To analyse the age of the carrying amount of goodwill in the 2021 financial statements, the UKEB analysed the individual financial statements of seven FTSE 350 companies for the period from 2005 to 2021. The companies were selected because their combined carrying amount of goodwill represented a significant proportion of total FTSE 350 carrying amount of goodwill.
- G2 The notes relating to goodwill were analysed to determine if the explanations given enabled any changes in the carrying amount of goodwill to be assigned to the year(s) of the related acquisition.

Limitations in the analysis

- G3 The reconciliation of gross carrying amount of goodwill and the reconciliation of accumulated amortisation and impairment included several items in addition to acquisitions and impairments that needed to be checked. For example, exchange movements, transfer of assets held for resale, disposals and other. The most significant of these items are described below.
- G4 **Impairment charges:** The analysis was hampered by the fact that acquisitions are usually described by referring to the company acquired and impairments are described in the same terms. The impairment charge does not usually refer to the date of the acquisition, so further work was necessary to find the date of the acquisition to which the impairment charge relates.
- G5 Some companies describe the impairment charge in terms of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs and do not give the name of the acquisition or the year in which it took place.
- G6 **Exchange movements:** Exchange movements occur where an acquisition is not in the functional currency of the company.⁶⁸ From the available information it is not possible to allocate the exchange rate movements to specific acquisitions.
- G7 **Other items in the reconciliations:** For example, transfer of assets held for resale. These items were usually explained in a similar way to impairment charges, by referring to the company about to be sold and did not usually refer to when the company was acquired.

68 IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates requires that, foreign currency assets and liabilities, including goodwill, are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

How the data was grouped

G8 The aim of the analysis was to analyse the net carrying amount of goodwill in the 2021 financial statements by age band, as shown in the table below:

Age of goodwill	
2004 and before	X%
2005-2009	X%
2010-2014	X%
2015-2019	X%
2020-2021	X%
2021 Net carrying amount of goodwill	100%

G9 However, this analysis was not possible given the limitations in the data, so the analysis was extracted as follows:

Age of goodwill	
2004 and before	X%
2005-2009	X%
2010-2014	X%
2015-2019	X%
2020-2021	X%
Impairment charge	X%
Transfer to held for sale	X%
Disposals	X%
Exchange movements 2005-2021	X%
Other	X%
2021 Net carrying amount of goodwill	100%

G10 **Impairment charge:** For large value impairment charges further work was undertaken, by looking at earlier financial statements, to see whether the acquisition date of the company that had been subject to an impairment charge could be found and, if so, it was then allocated to the relevant year of acquisition. Smaller impairment charges were not analysed in this way due to time constraints, the remaining amount of unallocated impairment charges are shown as a separate item.

G11 **Other items in the reconciliations:** For large values, these amounts were analysed, in a similar way to that for large value impairment charges to determine if the acquisition date could be found, and if so, it was then allocated to the relevant year of acquisition.

G12 **Exchange movements:** Exchange movements were unable to be allocated to specific acquisitions, so the total amount of the movement for 2005–2021 is shown as a separate item.

What was found

G13 The analysis shows that:

- 3 companies had 61%–86% of the 2021 net carrying amount of goodwill from acquisitions relating to 2015–2019. One company had 144% of the 2021 net carrying amount of goodwill from acquisitions relating to 2004 and before, although that company also has -71% relating to exchange movements. 2 companies also had 49%–54% of the 2021 net carrying amount of goodwill from acquisitions relating to 2004 and before.
- All 7 companies had exchange movements. These varied from less than 1% of the 2021 net carrying amount of goodwill to -71% of the 2021 net carrying amount of goodwill.
- 6 companies had unallocated impairment charges varying from less than 1% of the 2021 net carrying amount of goodwill to -19% of the 2021 net carrying amount of goodwill.
- All 7 companies had some unallocated items. For example, one company had -9% of the 2021 net carrying amount of goodwill relating to transfer of goodwill to held for sale and disposals.

Company	A		B		C		D		E		F		G	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	€m	%	£m	%
2004 and before	7,607	18%	5,927	54%	304	3%	7,235	144%	2,377	16%	9,883	49%	257	3%
2005-2009	1,850	4%	4,418	40%	2,712	26%	1,436	29%	598	4%	817	4%	1,855	24%
2010-2014	133	0%	660	6%	1,264	12%	16	0%	57	0%	2,192	11%	1,765	23%
2015-2019	34,522	80%	33	0%	6,402	61%	-	0%	12,786	86%	5,623	28%	2,024	27%
2020-2021	36	0%	1,082	10%	124	1%	-	0%	1,793	12%	3,148	15%	376	5%
Impairment charge	- 982	-2%	- 2,042	-19%	22	0%	-	0%	- 1,336	-9%	- 161	-1%	- 622	-8%
Transfer to held for sale	-	0%	- 1,014	-9%	739	-7%	-	0%	-	0%	- 1,099	-5%	-	0%
Disposals	- 21	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	- 660	-3%	-	-
Exchange movements 2005-2021	77	0%	1,852	17%	611	6%	- 3,594	-71%	256	-2%	204	1%	1,948	26%
Other	- 28	0%	6	0%	104	-1%	60	-1%	- 1,099	-7%	383	2%	9	0%
Net carrying amount of goodwill	43,194	100%	10,910	100%	10,552	100%	5,033	100%	14,920	100%	20,330	100%	7,612	100%

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