
IASB[®] meeting

Date	November 2022
Project	Goodwill and Impairment
Topic	Cover paper
Contacts	Tim Craig (tcraig@ifrs.org)

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Introduction and purpose of this meeting

1. The objective of the International Accounting Standards Board's (IASB) Goodwill and Impairment project is to explore whether entities can, at a reasonable cost, provide users of financial statements (users) with more useful information about the business combinations those entities make. The IASB is considering how to meet this objective by considering changes to disclosure requirements about business combinations, the subsequent accounting for goodwill (including whether to reintroduce amortisation of goodwill) and other aspects of the accounting for business combinations. The Discussion Paper *Business Combinations—Disclosures, Goodwill and Impairment* included the IASB's preliminary views.
2. In September 2021 the IASB decided to prioritise, amongst other things, performing further work to make decisions on the package of disclosure requirements about business combinations and to then redeliberate its preliminary view that it should retain the impairment-only model to account for goodwill.
3. In its [September 2022 meeting](#) the IASB made tentative decisions to proceed with an amended version of its preliminary views on the package of disclosure requirements about business combinations.
4. In its October 2022 meeting the IASB discussed feedback on its preliminary view to retain the impairment-only model and additional information or evidence and developments since the closure of the comment letter period for the Discussion Paper on this topic.
5. The purpose of this meeting is to ask the IASB to tentatively decide whether to proceed with its preliminary view to retain the impairment-only model for the subsequent accounting for goodwill, or whether to explore reintroducing amortisation of goodwill.
6. This paper summarises:
 - (a) papers for this meeting (paragraphs 7–8);
 - (b) next steps (paragraphs 9–11); and
 - (c) preliminary views, feedback and tentative decisions to date (Appendix).

Papers for this meeting

7. There are two papers for this meeting:
 - (a) Agenda Paper 18A—Subsequent accounting for goodwill – Staff recommendation; and
 - (b) Agenda Paper 18B—Subsequent accounting for goodwill – Possible ways forward.
8. Agenda Paper 18B is unchanged from Agenda Paper 18B to the IASB's October 2022 meeting. Agenda Paper 18B set out the possible ways forward for the subsequent accounting for goodwill and the principal arguments in support of the alternatives considered in that paper. Agenda Paper 18B has been carried forward to this meeting because we refer to and draw on some of the arguments and evidence set out in that paper in explaining our recommendation in Agenda Paper 18A.

Next steps

9. Subject to the IASB's tentative decision at this meeting, in December 2022 we plan to ask the IASB whether to move the project from the research phase to the standard-setting phase.
10. At future meetings, we will also ask the IASB to tentatively decide on other aspects of the project, such as improving the effectiveness of and simplifying the impairment test in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, other aspects of the package of disclosure requirements and the recognition of intangible assets acquired in a business combination.
11. Once the IASB has made tentative decisions on all aspects of the project, we will ask the IASB whether the package as a whole meets the project objective.

Appendix—Summary of preliminary views, feedback and tentative decisions

Topic	Summary of the IASB's preliminary view	Summary of feedback	Tentative decisions
Objective and scope	<p>The project's objective is to explore whether an entity can, at a reasonable cost, provide users of financial statements (users) with more useful information about the business combinations those entities make.</p>	<p>See Agenda Paper 18A to the IASB's March 2021 meeting.</p> <p>Most respondents who commented on the project's objective agreed. However, some respondents, notably in Germany and Japan, disagreed.</p> <p>Many respondents commenting on the scope agreed with it. However, many respondents commenting on the project's scope said that they did not view the IASB's preliminary views as a package of views with a unifying objective. Many of those respondents suggested considering disclosures separately from the subsequent accounting for goodwill.</p>	<p>June 2021 The IASB tentatively decided to leave the objective of the project unchanged from that described in the Discussion Paper and to make no changes to the project's scope at this stage.</p> <p>September 2021 The IASB decided to prioritise performing further work to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. make tentative decisions on the package of disclosures about business combinations; and b. analyse specific aspects of the feedback on the subsequent accounting for goodwill.
Disclosure on the subsequent performance of business combinations	<p>The IASB's preliminary view is that it should develop proposals to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. amend IFRS 3 <i>Business Combinations</i> to replace the requirement to disclose the primary reasons for a business combination with a requirement for an entity to disclose the strategic rationale for undertaking a business combination and management's objectives for the business combination. b. add a requirement for companies to disclose in the year in which a business combination occurs, the metrics that management will use to monitor whether its objectives are being met and in subsequent 	<p>See Agenda Paper 18C to the IASB's April 2021 meeting.</p> <p>Many respondents, including almost all users, agreed that an entity should be required to provide additional information about the subsequent performance of business combinations and with basing that information on what an entity's management review.</p> <p>However, many respondents, including many preparers, had concerns about the cost of providing this information.</p> <p>In addition, many respondents said information about the performance of business combinations should be provided in an entity's management commentary rather than financial statements.</p>	<p>October 2021 The IASB tentatively decided that, based on the <i>Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting</i>, information can be required in financial statements about the benefits an entity's management expects from a business combination and the extent to which management's objectives are being met—such as information about the subsequent performance of a business combination, and quantitative information about expected synergies.</p>

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	<p>years the extent to which management's objectives are being met using those metrics.</p>		<p>September 2022</p> <p>The IASB tentatively decided to propose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. replacing the requirement in IFRS 3 for an entity to disclose the 'primary reasons for the business combination' in paragraph B64(d) of IFRS 3 with a requirement to disclose the 'strategic rationale for undertaking the business combination'. b. adding to IFRS 3 a requirement for an entity to disclose, for 'strategically important' business combinations, (i) information about management's objectives for a business combination and the metrics and targets management will use to monitor whether the objectives for the business combination are being met and (ii) actual performance in subsequent periods. c. providing an exemption in specific circumstances that would permit an entity not to disclose information about management's objectives for a business combination and the metrics and targets management will use to monitor whether the objectives for the business combination are being met.
<p>Improvements to existing IFRS 3 disclosure requirements</p>	<p>The IASB's preliminary view is that it should develop proposals to add additional disclosure objectives to IFRS 3.</p>	<p>See Agenda Paper 18D to the IASB's April 2021 meeting.</p> <p>Of the IASB's other preliminary views on disclosures, the requirement to disclose additional quantitative information about synergies attracted most comment. The IASB received mixed feedback on this preliminary view.</p>	<p>October 2021</p> <p>The IASB tentatively decided that, based on the <i>Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting</i>, information can be required in financial statements about the benefits an entity's management expects</p>

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		<p>Respondents generally agreed with the IASB's preliminary views that it should add new disclosure objectives and a requirement to disclose debt and pension liabilities obtained in a business combination.</p> <p>There was mixed feedback on the IASB's preliminary views on information about the contribution of the acquired business.</p>	<p>from a business combination and the extent to which management's objectives are being met—such as information about the subsequent performance of a business combination, and quantitative information about expected synergies.</p> <p>September 2022 The IASB tentatively decided to propose adding the disclosure objectives described in the Discussion Paper to IFRS 3.</p>
<p>Improvements to existing IFRS 3 disclosure requirements</p>	<p>The IASB's preliminary view is that it should develop proposals to amend paragraph B64(e) of IFRS 3 to require a company to disclose the estimated amount or range of amounts of expected synergies arising from the business combination.</p>		<p>October 2021 The IASB tentatively decided that, based on the <i>Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting</i>, information can be required in financial statements about the benefits an entity's management expects from a business combination and the extent to which management's objectives are being met—such as information about the subsequent performance of a business combination, and quantitative information about expected synergies.</p> <p>November 2021 The IASB tentatively decided: a. not to define 'synergies'. b. not to make changes to its preliminary view as a result of feedback on other specific aspects of its preliminary view.</p>

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			<p>For the purpose of testing staff examples the IASB decided that the examples should illustrate disclosure of information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. total expected synergies disaggregated by nature; for example, total revenue, total cost and totals for other types of synergies; and b. when the benefits expected from the synergies are expected to start and how long they will last (which would require an entity to identify whether those synergies are expected to be one-off or recurring). <p>September 2022</p> <p>The IASB tentatively decided to propose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. adding to IFRS 3 a requirement for an entity to disclose in the year of a business combination quantitative information about expected synergies; and b. providing an exemption from disclosing that information in specific circumstances.
Improvements to existing IFRS 3 disclosure requirements	The IASB's preliminary view is that it should develop proposals to amend paragraph B64(i) of IFRS 3 to specify that liabilities arising from financing activities and defined benefit pension liabilities are major classes of liabilities.		<p>November 2021</p> <p>The IASB tentatively decided to achieve the objective of its preliminary view by not specifying that these liabilities are major classes of liabilities but instead by proposing to amend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. paragraph B64(i) of IFRS 3 to remove the term 'major'; and

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			<p>b. paragraph IE72 of the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 3 to illustrate liabilities arising from financing activities and defined benefit pension liabilities as classes of liabilities assumed.</p>
<p>Improvements to existing IFRS 3 disclosure requirements</p>	<p>The IASB's preliminary view is that it should retain the requirement for an entity to disclose information about the contribution of the acquired business, with some amendments to the requirements.</p>		<p>November 2021 The IASB tentatively decided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. to retain the requirement in paragraph B64(q) of IFRS 3. b. to explain the objective of the requirement in paragraph B64(q)(ii) of IFRS 3 but not to provide guidance on how the information required by paragraph B64(q)(ii) should be prepared. c. to specify in paragraph B64(q)(ii) of IFRS 3 that the basis that an entity applies in preparing the information required by that paragraph is an accounting policy. d. to replace the term 'profit or loss' in paragraph B64(q) of IFRS 3 with 'operating profit or loss'. 'Operating profit or loss' will be as defined in the IASB's Primary Financial Statements project. e. not to add a requirement to disclose information about cash flows arising from operating activities.
<p>Effectiveness of the impairment test</p>	<p>The IASB's preliminary view is that it is not feasible to design a different impairment test for cash-generating units containing goodwill that is significantly more effective</p>	<p>See Agenda Paper 18B to the IASB's May 2021 meeting.</p> <p>Most respondents agreed with the IASB's preliminary view that it is not feasible to design a different impairment test that is significantly more</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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	<p>than the impairment test in IAS 36 at recognising impairment losses on goodwill on a timely basis and at a reasonable cost.</p>	<p>effective than the impairment test of cash-generating units containing goodwill in IAS 36 at a reasonable cost.</p> <p>However, many of those respondents suggested how the IASB could improve the application of the impairment test in IAS 36. In particular, many respondents suggested ideas for additional disclosure requirements to combat management over-optimism and suggested the IASB develop additional guidance to improve the level at which goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units to reduce the 'shielding' effect described in the Discussion Paper.</p>	
Subsequent accounting for goodwill	<p>By a small majority (eight out of 14 IASB members), the IASB reached a preliminary view that the IASB should retain the impairment-only model rather than reintroduce amortisation of goodwill.</p>	<p>See Agenda Paper 18C to the IASB's May 2021 meeting.</p> <p>Respondents remain divided on whether the IASB should reintroduce amortisation of goodwill. Many respondents agreed with the IASB's preliminary view to retain the impairment-only approach but many other respondents disagreed with the IASB's preliminary view and instead advocated reintroducing amortisation of goodwill.</p>	N/A
Simplifying the impairment test	<p>The IASB's preliminary view is that it should develop proposals to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. reduce the cost and complexity of performing the impairment test by providing entities with relief from having to perform an annual quantitative impairment test for cash-generating units containing goodwill if there is no indication that an impairment may have occurred; and b. reduce cost and complexity, and to provide more useful and understandable information by simplifying the requirements for estimating value in use. 	<p>See Agenda Paper 18D to the IASB's May 2021 meeting.</p> <p>Most respondents, including some preparers, did not support the IASB's preliminary view that it should implement an indicator-based impairment test for goodwill. However, many of those who disagreed also said that the cost-benefit could be re-evaluated if the IASB decides to amortise goodwill.</p> <p>Respondents generally welcomed the IASB's preliminary views on simplifying and improving how value in use should be estimated.</p>	N/A
Presenting total equity excluding goodwill	<p>In the IASB's preliminary view, it should develop a proposal to require an entity to present on its statement of financial position</p>	<p>See Agenda Paper 18E to the IASB's May 2021 meeting.</p>	N/A

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	the amount of total equity excluding goodwill. This amount would likely be presented as a free-standing item, and not as a subtotal, or line item, within the structure of the statement of financial position.	Almost all respondents disagreed with the IASB's preliminary view that it should require an entity to present in its statement of financial position an amount representing total equity excluding goodwill. In their view, users can easily calculate that amount and presenting that amount could cast doubt on whether goodwill is an asset.	
Intangible assets acquired in a business combination	The IASB's preliminary view is that it should not change the recognition criteria for identifiable intangible assets that are acquired in a business combination.	See Agenda Paper 18E to the IASB's May 2021 meeting. Most respondents who commented on the question, including many users, agreed with the IASB's preliminary view not to develop such a proposal. In their view, goodwill and other intangible assets acquired in a business combination are different in nature and recognising these assets separately provides users with better and more useful information.	N/A

A1. In addition, we provided the IASB with a summary of feedback from users ([Agenda Paper 18B](#) to the IASB's April 2021 meeting) and a summary of academic evidence ([Agenda Paper 18F](#) to the IASB's May 2021 meeting).