

Also refer: NZ IFRIC 12: *Service Concession Arrangements*; NZ SIC 29: *Disclosure - Service Concession Arrangements*; and NZ SIC 32: *Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs*

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Recognise when it is probable that:

- ▶ The future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- ▶ The cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Measurement:

- ▶ Initially recorded at cost.
- ▶ Subsequent costs are only recognised if costs can be reliably measured and these will lead to additional economic benefits flowing to the entity.

Cost comprises:

- ▶ Purchase price plus import duties and taxes.
- ▶ Any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in a manner intended by management.
- ▶ The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

THE COST MODEL

The asset is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

DEPRECIATION

- ▶ The depreciable amount is allocated on a systematic basis over the asset's useful life.
- ▶ The residual value, the useful life and the depreciation method of an asset should be reviewed annually at reporting date.
- ▶ Revenue based depreciation is prohibited.
- ▶ Depreciation method reflects the pattern in which future economic benefits are expected to be consumed
- ▶ Changes in residual value, depreciation method and useful life are changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively in accordance with NZ IAS 8 - *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.
- ▶ Depreciation is charged to profit or loss, unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.
- ▶ Depreciation commences when the asset is available for use.

THE REVALUATION MODEL

The asset is carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation, less subsequent depreciation, provided that fair value can be measured reliably.

- ▶ Revaluations should be carried out regularly (the carrying amount of an asset should not differ materially from its fair value at the reporting date - either higher or lower).
- ▶ Revaluation frequency depends upon the changes in fair value of the items measured (annual revaluations for volatile items or intervals between 3 - 5 years for items with less significant changes).
- ▶ If an item is revalued, the entire class of assets to which that asset belongs is required to be revalued.
- ▶ Revalued assets are depreciated the same way as under the cost model.
- ▶ The net carrying amount of the asset is adjusted to the revalued amount and either
 - The gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner consistent with the net carrying amount. Accumulated depreciation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross and net carrying amount; or
 - Accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the carrying amount.
- ▶ Transfers between reserves - depreciation on revaluation amount.
- ▶ An increase in value is credited to other comprehensive income under the heading "revaluation surplus" unless it represents the reversal of a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised as an expense, in this case the increase in value is recognised in profit or loss.

OTHER

COMPONENT ACCOUNTING

- ▶ Significant parts/components are required to be depreciated over their estimated useful life.
- ▶ Costs of replacing parts are required to be capitalised.
- ▶ Continued operation of an item of PPE may require regular major inspections for faults regardless of whether parts of the item are replaced. When each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of PPE as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

DISPOSALS

- ▶ Remove the asset from the Statement of Financial Position on disposal or when withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal.
- ▶ The gain or loss on disposal is the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount and is recognised in profit or loss.
- ▶ When a revalued asset is disposed of, any revaluation surplus may be transferred directly to retained earnings. The transfer to retained earnings is not made through profit or loss.

SPARE PARTS, STAND-BY OR SERVICING EQUIPMENT

- ▶ Are classified as PPE when they meet the definition of PPE and are classified as inventory when definition is not met.

DISCLOSURE

Disclosures include but are not limited to (refer to paragraphs 73 - 79):

- ▶ Measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount.
- ▶ Depreciation methods used.
- ▶ Useful lives or depreciation rates used.
- ▶ Gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation at the beginning and end of the period.
- ▶ A reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing: additions/assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale/ other disposals/ acquisitions through business combinations/ changes resulting from revaluations and from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income/ impairment losses recognised in profit or loss/ impairment losses reversed in profit or loss/ depreciation/ exchange differences/ other changes.
- ▶ Existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and PPE pledged as security for liabilities.
- ▶ Contractual commitments for the acquisition of PPE.

TIER 2 NZ IFRS RDR REPORTERS

NZ IFRS RDR Reporters must comply fully with the recognition and measurement principles of NZ IAS 16. However, there are certain disclosure exemptions available.