

Adviser alert – *Insights into IFRS 16 – Interim periods*

May 2019

Overview

The Grant Thornton International IFRS team has published *Insights into IFRS 16 – Interim periods*.

The *Insights into IFRS 16* series provides insights on applying IFRS 16, *Leases*, in key areas. Each edition will focus on an area of IFRS 16 to assist you in preparing for the required changes on adoption of the standard.

The bulletin *Insights into IFRS 16 – Interim periods* provides guidance on the recognition of variable lease payments in interim financial statements that are compliant with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The issue

There appears to be a conflict between the guidance in IFRS 16 on the accounting for variable lease payments that are not based on an index or rate and the guidance in IAS 34 regarding variable lease payments based on sales.

The bulletin explains how to apply the guidance in IFRS 16 and IAS 34 on variable lease payments using examples.

Resource

The bulletin *Insights into IFRS 16 – Interim periods* follows this *Adviser alert*.

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Insights into IFRS 16

Interim periods

How do you treat a variable lease payment in the financial statements of an interim period?

IFRS 16 must first be applied to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, including interim periods beginning on or after that date. The application of IFRS 16 to those interim periods will broadly follow the requirements of IFRS 16 except in one key respect.

IFRS 16 requires a variable lease payment, provided it is not in-substance fixed or based on an index or rate, to be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the triggering event or condition occurs. Therefore, you might assume that the same would apply in interim periods. In other words, a variable lease payment would only be recognised in the interim period in which the event that crystallises the payment occurs.

However, IAS 34.B7 requires a variable lease payment to be recognised if it is expected that the event will occur before the end of the current annual reporting period.

This appears to be a direct conflict between the two Standards.

In our view, when preparing a set of interim financial statements under IAS 34, the IAS 34 approach should be taken to ensure the interim financial statements are compliant with IAS 34. However, given the evident conflict, it is not possible to entirely rule out an IFRS 16 approach.

Example 1

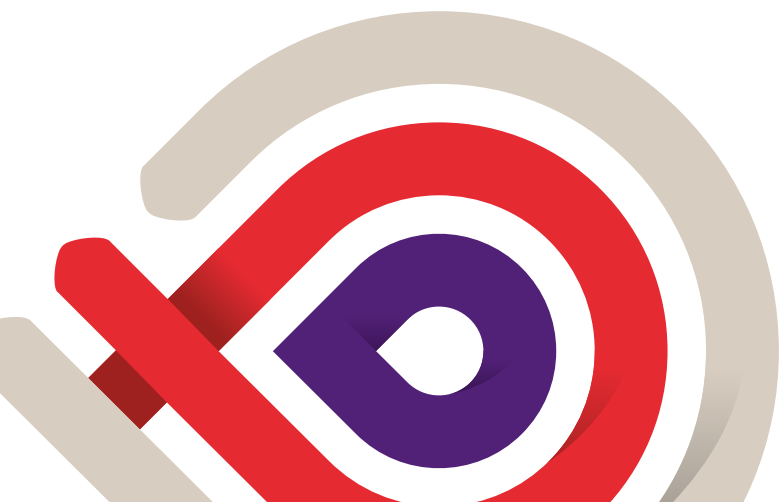
Entity A has a December year-end and leases a high street store. As well as making fixed lease payments each year, Entity A is required to make a further lease payment of £100,000 every year the store makes sales of at least £10 million. Considering both IFRS 16 and IAS 34 when should a liability be recognised for the additional £100,000 payment? Assume Entity A reports on a six-monthly basis.

Analysis

IFRS 16 will only require recognition of that additional lease payment in any annual reporting period if the triggering event, ie sales of at least £10 million, has occurred.

However, in its first interim financial statements to 30 June 2019, Entity A must assess whether it expects the store to make sales of at least £10 million before the end of the year. In our view, the entity should apply an IAS 34 approach and recognise a liability for the additional payment if it expects the threshold to be met.

IAS 34 does not specify whether or not the expense can be pro-rated, ie whether the expense can be based on the proportion of the target sales recognised to date or on a time apportionment basis. Given the lack of specific guidance on this point management will need to exercise their judgement in selecting an appropriate accounting policy.



Example 2

Entity A has a December year-end and leases a high street store for a four-year period. As well as making fixed lease payments each year, Entity A is required to make a further lease payment in year 4 of £200,000 if the store makes sales of at least £10 million over the first 3 years. At the start of the lease, Entity A believes the threshold will be exceeded at some point in the third year and therefore the amount will be payable. The liability is triggered in October of the third year. Considering both IFRS 16 and IAS 34 when should a liability be made for the £100,000 additional payment?

Analysis

As with example 1 above, IFRS 16 will only require recognition of that additional lease payment in any annual reporting period if the triggering event, ie sales of at least £10 million, has occurred. This means the payment will be recorded in year 3 when the sales exceed £10 million.

However, in our view, IAS 34 will require Entity A to begin recognising a provision in the first interim period of the third year.

For both scenarios it is important to note that IAS 34 is a Standard relating to interim reports only and therefore should not influence how IFRS 16 is applied to the year-end financial report.

Contact us

We hope you find the information in this article helpful in giving you some detail into aspects of IFRS 16. If you would like to discuss any of the points raised, please speak to your usual Grant Thornton contact or visit www.grantthornton.global/ locations to find your local member firm.