



Executive Summary

Topic 842: Equipment lessees

September 2018



The new leases standard focuses on increased transparency and comparability – providing financial statement users with more information about an entity’s leasing activities.

In a snapshot

ASC 842 (the new leases standard) was issued in February 2016. Lessees will recognize all leases, including operating leases, with a term greater than 12 months on-balance sheet. In addition, lessees will disclose key information about their leasing transactions.

	Balance sheet	Income statement	Statement of cash flows
Finance leases	✓ Substantially the same as capital lease accounting under current US GAAP	✓	✓
Operating leases	⚠ Recognized on-balance sheet	✓ Substantially the same as operating lease accounting under current US GAAP	✓

Key balance sheet measures and ratios may change, affecting analyst expectations and potentially compliance with contractual covenants.

IT systems may need to be upgraded or modified to ensure all leases are captured and the lease data necessary to apply the new standard are accumulated.

Accounting processes and/or internal controls will need to be revised to apply the new standard, which requires significant new judgments and reassessments during the lease term.



Effective dates

	Public business entities	Other types of entities
When is Topic 842 effective?	Annual and interim periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— Annual periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019— Interim periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020
Can entities early adopt?	Yes, all entities can adopt Topic 842 immediately	



The transition approach

Modified retrospective transition approach with the cumulative effect of application recognized at either the:

- beginning of earliest comparative period presented – comparative periods adjusted; or
- effective date – comparative periods not adjusted.

Certain practical expedients are permitted.

- Package of practical expedients (must be elected together). At the adoption date, an entity may elect not to reassess:
 - whether expired or existing contracts contain leases under the new definition of a lease;
 - lease classification for expired or existing leases; and
 - whether previously capitalized initial direct costs would qualify for capitalization under the new standard.
- Use of hindsight – when determining the lease term and in assessing other lease options.
- Not to reassess whether land easements not accounted for as leases under current US GAAP qualify as leases under the new standard.

Practical expedients must be applied consistently to all leases for which the entity is a lessee or a lessor.



Leases on-balance sheet

A lessee will recognize all leases with a term greater than 12 months on its balance sheet.

A lessee will recognize a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a lease liability for all leases, including operating leases, with a term greater than 12 months, which may significantly increase reported assets and liabilities for some lessees.

The critical accounting determination will be whether a contract contains a lease. The lease classification distinction will affect how lessees measure and present lease expense and cash flows – not whether the lease is on- or off-balance sheet as it does under current US GAAP.

Lease liability initial and subsequent measurement

$$\text{Lease liability} = \text{Present value of unpaid lease payments}$$

Lease payments exclude variable or contingent payments other than those that are in-substance fixed. The discount rate is the lessor's implicit rate if readily determinable; otherwise, it is the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

ROU asset initial measurement

$$\text{Lease liability} + \text{Initial direct costs} + \text{Prepaid lease payments} - \text{Lease incentives received}$$

The new standard has a narrow definition of initial direct costs. Some origination costs incurred in negotiating and arranging a lease that are capitalized under current US GAAP will now be expensed when incurred.

ROU asset subsequent measurement¹

Finance lease

$$\text{ROU asset} = \text{Beginning balance} - \text{Accumulated amortization}^*$$

* The ROU asset is amortized generally on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Operating lease

There are two methods, each of which yields the same carrying amount throughout the lease term.²

Method 1. The amortization of the ROU asset each period equals the difference between the straight-line single lease cost for the period and the periodic accretion of the lease liability using the effective interest method.

$$\text{ROU asset} = \text{Beginning balance} - \text{Accumulated amortization}$$

Method 2. The carrying amount of the ROU asset is derived from the carrying amount of the lease liability at the end of each reporting period. This is inherently a manual process.

$$\text{Lease liability} + \text{Unamortized initial direct costs} - \text{Prepaid (accrued) lease payments} - \text{Unamortized balance of lease incentives received}$$

¹ ROU assets (finance and operating) are subject to the long-lived asset impairment guidance (Topic 360).

² Under both methods, if a ROU asset becomes impaired, subsequent measurement is the same as for a finance lease.



Other key considerations



Lease and non-lease components

The new standard only governs the accounting for leases.

- If there are lease and non-lease components (e.g. consumables or services), an entity applies the new standard to the lease components and other US GAAP to the non-lease components, unless a lessee elects (by class of underlying asset) to account for non-lease components as part of the lease component to which they relate.

Contract consideration allocated between the lease and non-lease components.

- The consideration in the contract is allocated to the lease and non-lease components on a relative stand-alone price basis, maximizing the use of observable information.
- Likewise, variable payments are also allocated to the lease and non-lease components on a relative stand-alone price basis. Variable payments are allocated to both the lease and non-lease components, regardless of their nature.

No more 'executory costs'.

- Maintenance is a non-lease component – i.e. a service provided to the lessee.
- Lessee payments of lessor tax and insurance costs, whether paid to the lessor or directly to a third party (e.g. a taxing authority or insurance company) are not payments for non-lease components. Fixed or variable payments of such amounts are allocated to the lease and non-lease components in the same manner as all other payments in the contract, and therefore will not be excluded from lease accounting as they are under current US GAAP.



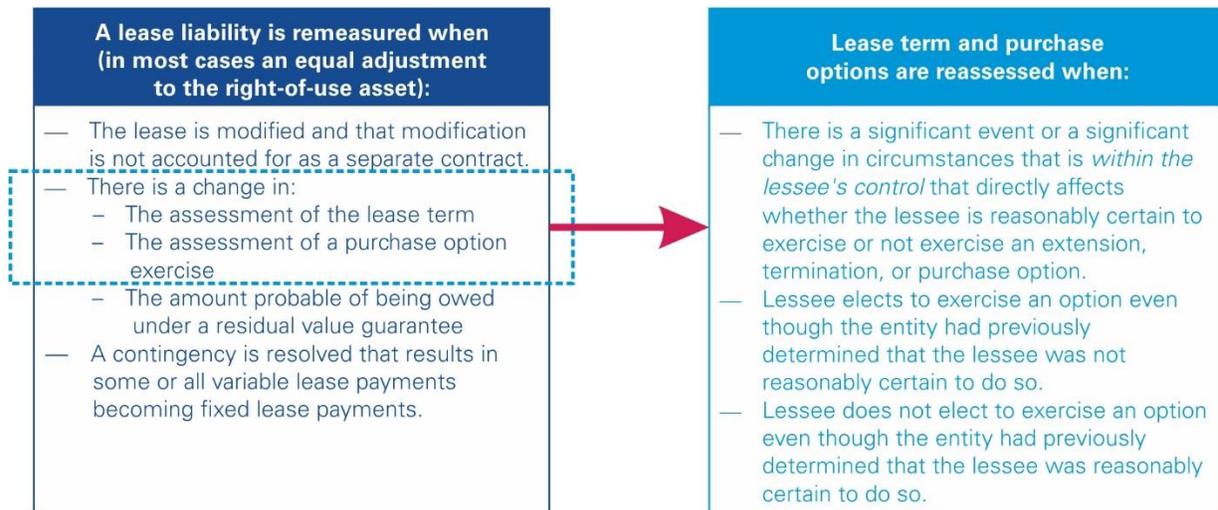
Short-term leases

Lessees may elect, by class of underlying asset, not to recognize leases with a 'lease term' of 12 months or less on balance sheet, provided the lessee does not have a bargain purchase option.

- Short-term leases are accounted for in the same manner as operating leases under current US GAAP except that they are subject to the new reassessment and remeasurement requirements that apply to all other leases.
- The 'lease term' includes any optional renewal periods the lessee is 'reasonably certain' to exercise.
- '12 months or less' is a bright-line threshold; leases with a term even slightly greater (e.g. 367 days) do not qualify.



More frequent revisions to lease accounting will require new processes and controls



Sale-leaseback accounting substantially changed

The new standard eliminates sale-leaseback accounting as an off-balance sheet financing proposition. This is because seller-lessees will recognize a ROU asset and a lease liability for the leaseback.

- If a sale-leaseback transaction does not qualify as a sale under the revenue recognition guidance, the seller-lessee will account for the failed sale as a financing transaction.
- Sale and capital (finance) leasebacks will no longer exist. A finance leaseback will result in a failed sale.
- Repurchase options generally will preclude sale accounting, unless (a) the strike price of the repurchase option is the fair value of the equipment asset at the option exercise date and (b) there are substantially equivalent assets readily available in the marketplace.
- If the sale-leaseback transaction qualifies as a sale, the seller-lessee will recognize the entire gain from the sale (i.e. the difference between the selling price and the carrying amount of the underlying asset) at the time of sale rather than over the leaseback term (as typically occurred under current US GAAP). An exception arises if the sale price is not 'at-market'. If the sale price is above market, the above market amount is additional financing to the seller-lessee, and if the sale price is below market, the below market amount is accounted for as prepaid rent.
- Unlike under current US GAAP, the sale-leaseback guidance is the same regardless of the nature of the underlying asset (e.g. equipment versus real estate).



Expanded qualitative and quantitative disclosures

The disclosure objective of the new standard is to provide financial statement users sufficient information to assess the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases.

To achieve that objective, a lessee's disclosures will include:

- **Qualitative** disclosures, such as information about the nature of leases (e.g. terms and conditions of variable lease payments, extension and termination options, purchase options, and residual value guarantees).
- **Quantitative** disclosures, such as operating lease cost, amortization of finance lease ROU assets and interest on finance lease liabilities, variable lease cost, short-term lease cost, weighted-average remaining lease term, weighted-average discount rate, and a maturity analysis of lease liabilities.
- Significant judgments and assumptions made, such as whether a contract contains a lease, stand-alone prices for lease and non-lease components, and the discount rate for the entity's leases.

The descriptive and summary statements in this newsletter are not intended to be a substitute for the requirements of the standard or any other potential or applicable requirements of the accounting literature or SEC regulations. Companies applying US GAAP or filing with the SEC should apply the texts of the relevant laws, regulations, and accounting requirements, consider their particular circumstances, and consult their accounting and legal advisors.

[KPMG's Handbook, Leases](#) explains the new standard in detail, using Q&As, examples and observations, and comparing the requirements to current US GAAP.

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