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- Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations
- Agriculture
- Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources
- Operating leases
- Investment properties

2.2 Recognition

- In general
 - The assets must be controlled by the entity
- IAS 16.7-14
 - Recognition only when
 - It is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity
 - The cost of the item can be measured reliably
- Items acquired for a safety or environmental reasons
 - Do not necessary directly increase the future economic benefits compared to the point before the acquisition
- Elements of costs IAS 16.16
 - The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises
 - Its purchase price, including duties and non-refundable taxes, less trade discounts and rebates
 - Any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the 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
 - Costs of self-constructed assets
 - Borrowing costs IAS 23
 - Overhead allocation IAS 2
 - Measurement by exchange of assets

2.3 Measurement of subsequent costs

- Measurement of subsequent costs
 - Recognition as an asset
 - Subsequent acquisitions
 - Rules for recognizing assets
 - A replaced part is recognized and the old part is derecognized
 - Decomposing of an asset
 - Recognition and depreciation of each decomposed part separately
 - Spare parts
 - Inventory
 - Plant or equipment if it is non-current
 - Recognition as a cost

- Internally generated intangible assets which cannot be recognised
 - IAS 51: Difficulties in assessing whether internally generated intangible asset qualifies for recognition because of problems in
 - identifying whether and when there is an identifiable asset that will generate expected future economic benefits; and
 - Determining the cost of the asset reliably. In some cases, the cost of generating an intangible asset internally cannot be distinguished from the cost of maintaining or enhancing the entity's internally generated goodwill or of running day-to-day operations

3.3 Measurement

- Initial Measurement
 - IAS 38.24
 - An intangible asset shall be measured initially at cost
 - Same as IAS 16
 - Examples that are not part of cost IAS 38.29
 - Costs of introducing a new product or service (including costs of advertising promotional activities)
 - Costs of conducting business in a new location or with a new class of customer (including costs of staff training)
 - Administration and other general overhead costs

3.4 Measurement of subsequent costs

- Subsequent costs
 - IAS 37.2
 - Subsequent cost rarely meet the definition requirements for recognition as an asset
 - Most subsequent expenditures are likely to maintain the expected future economic benefits embodied in an existing intangible asset and not increase it
 - It is difficult to distinguish subsequent costs from expenditure to develop the business as a whole

3.5 Measurement after recognition

- IAS 38.74-87
 - Main rule
 - After initial recognition, an intangible asset shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated impairment losses
 - Allowed alternative IAS 38.75
 - After initial recognition, an intangible asset shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and any subsequent accumulated impairment losses

5.3 Recognition of loss by reclassification

- A possible loss is recognised when observed
 - This is the case when fair value less cost to sell is lower than the carrying amount
- Impairment loss is treated in accordance with IAS 36
- Reversal of impairment loss
 - Increasing fair value less cost to sell shall be recognised in the P&L if the profit matches a prior recognised loss

5.4 The entity meets no longer the criteria

- The asset is reclassified to a non-current asset
 - When the criteria's for sale are no longer met
 - e.g. change of plans
 - The entity shall measure a non-current asset that ceases to be classified as held for sale (or ceases to be included in a disposal group classified as held for sale) at the lower of:
 - Its carrying amount before the asset (or disposal group) was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had the asset (or disposal group) not been classified as held for sale, and
 - Its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell
 - Same as IAS 16...

6 Leases

6.1 Definition

- Lease
 - The right of use to an asset for an agreed period of time for a payment or a series of payments
- Finance lease
 - A lease that transfers substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset
- Operating lease
 - A lease that is not a finance lease
- Sale and leaseback
 - ...
 - Sales price and the lease payment are interdependent
- Lease term
 - Non-cancellable period for which the lessee has contracted to lease the asset
- Minimum lease payments