

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to MFRS 112)

This Addendum sets out the amendments to MFRS 112 Income Taxes. An entity shall apply these amendments in accordance with paragraphs 98K-98L for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

Paragraphs 15, 22 and 24 are amended. Paragraphs 22A and 98J-98L are added. Deleted text is struck through and new text is underlined.

Recognition of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets

Taxable temporary differences

- 15** A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:
- (a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or
 - (b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which:
 - (i) is not a business combination; ~~and~~
 - (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss); ~~and~~;
 - (iii) at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

...

Initial recognition of an asset or liability

- 22** A temporary difference may arise on initial recognition of an asset or liability, for example if part or all of the cost of an asset will not be deductible for tax purposes. The method of accounting for such a temporary difference depends on the nature of the transaction that led to the initial recognition of the asset or liability:
- (a) in a business combination, an entity recognises any deferred

tax liability or asset and this affects the amount of goodwill or bargain purchase gain it recognises (see paragraph 19);

- (b) if the transaction affects either accounting profit or taxable profit, or gives rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, an entity recognises any deferred tax liability or asset and recognises the resulting deferred tax expense or income in profit or loss (see paragraph 59);
- (c) if the transaction is not a business combination, ~~and affects~~ neither accounting profit nor taxable profit and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, an entity would, in the absence of the exemption provided by paragraphs 15 and 24, recognise the resulting deferred tax liability or asset and adjust the carrying amount of the asset or liability by the same amount. Such adjustments would make the financial statements less transparent. Therefore, this Standard does not permit an entity to recognise the resulting deferred tax liability or asset, either on initial recognition or subsequently (see example below). Furthermore, an entity does not recognise subsequent changes in the unrecognised deferred tax liability or asset as the asset is depreciated.

...

22A A transaction that is not a business combination may lead to the initial recognition of an asset and a liability and, at the time of the transaction, affect neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. For example, at the commencement date of a lease, a lessee typically recognises a lease liability and the corresponding amount as part of the cost of a right-of-use asset. Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of the asset and liability in such a transaction. The exemption provided by paragraphs 15 and 24 does not apply to such temporary differences and an entity recognises any resulting deferred tax liability and asset.

...

Deductible temporary differences

24 A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

- (a) is not a business combination; ~~and~~
- (b) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss); ~~and;~~
- (c) at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

...

Effective date

...

98J Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction issued by IASB in May 2021) amended paragraphs 15, 22 and 24 and added paragraph 22A. An entity shall apply these amendments in accordance with paragraphs 98K–98L for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

98K An entity shall apply *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction* to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented.

98L An entity applying *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction* shall also, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented:

- (a) recognise a deferred tax asset - to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised - and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:
 - (i) right-of-use assets and lease liabilities; and

- (ii) decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset; and
- (b) recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date.