

Useful Life

An entity shall assess the useful life of an asset to be having either:

1. Finite useful life

- The intangible asset is amortised
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 Computer software and may other intangible assets are susceptible to technological obsolescence, and thus having a short useful life
- The useful life of an intangible asset that arises from contractual or other legal rights should not exceed the period of the rights, but may be shorter depending on the period over which the entity expects to use the asset.
- If the contractual or other legal rights can be renewed, the useful life of the intangible asset shall include the renewal period(s) only if there is evidence to support renewal by the entity without significant cost
 - o **Evidence** (e.g. based on experience) that it will be renewed;
 - o Evidence that any conditions necessary to obtain renewal will be satisfied; and
 - Cost of renewal is not significant when compared with future economic benefits expected
 - Note: if this cost is significant, it would represent a cost to acquire a new intangible asset at the renewal date

2. Indefinite useful life (a4, brand)

Apple, MCD

- There is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity
- The intangible asset is not amortised

- The intangible asset should be tested for impairment (IAS 36)
 - o **Annually**, and
 - Whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired
- The indefinite useful life assumption shall be reviewed each period. If there is a change from indefinite useful life to finite useful life, it should be accounted for as a change in

accounting estimates (IAS 8).

O - assume: indefinite life

- blood test (annually)

- if something happen, (impairment

-) life: finite (amortise)