Subsequent Measurement (similar to IAS 16)

After recognition, an entity can choose either:

1. Cost model

- Cost less amortisation less impairment
- Note: amortisation is similar to depreciation

2. Revaluation model (OCI) - all ITA in the same class - sufficient regularity → CA × differ significantly from FV

- Revalued amount (fair value) less amortisation less impairment
- The accounting treatments are similar to revaluation model in IAS 16, except that revaluation model **can only be used** for intangible asset if fair value can be determined by reference to an **active market** (*)
  - Products are **homogenous** (similar)
  - There are **willing buyers and sellers** to be found **at all times**
  - Prices are **available** to the **public** (not a secret)
  - Uncommon for active market to exist for intangible asset (e.g. there is no active market for brands, newspaper mastheads, music and film publishing rights, patents or trademarks as each such asset is unique) → × use revaluation model
  - Example: freely transferable taxi licences, fishing licences or production quotas logging licences