

## EITF Abstracts

Issue No. 93-11

**Title:** Accounting for Barter Transactions Involving Barter Credits

**Dates Discussed:** September 23, 1993; November 18, 1993; January 20, 1994; March 24, 1994

**References:** FASB Statement No. 15, *Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings*  
FASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting by Broadcasters*  
FASB Statement No. 121, *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of*  
FASB Statement No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*  
FASB Concepts Statement No. 5, *Recognition and Measurement in Financial Statements of Business Enterprises*  
APB Opinion No. 29, *Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions*

### ISSUE

In a barter transaction involving barter credits, an enterprise enters into a transaction to exchange a nonmonetary asset (for example, inventory) for barter credits. Those transactions may occur directly between principals to the transaction or include a third party whose business is to facilitate those types of exchanges (for example, a barter company).

The barter credits can be used to purchase goods or services, such as advertising time, from either the barter company or members of its barter exchange network. The goods and services to be purchased may be specified in a barter contract or limited to items made available by members of the exchange network. Some arrangements may require the payment of cash in addition to the barter credits to purchase goods or services. Barter credits also may have a contractual expiration date, at which time they become worthless.

The issue is whether Opinion 29 should be applied to an exchange of a nonmonetary asset for barter credits and, if so, the amount of profit or loss, if any, that should be recognized.

### EITF DISCUSSION

The Task Force reached a consensus that transactions in which nonmonetary assets are exchanged for barter credits should be accounted for under Opinion 29. An impairment of the nonmonetary asset exchanged should be recognized prior to recording the exchange if the fair value of that asset is less than its carrying amount. The impairment should be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Recognition of an impairment loss also would be required in an exchange of assets or contractual rights not reported in the balance sheet (for example, operating leases) if the transferor is not relieved of primary liability for the related obligation. The definition of fair value in paragraph 13 of Statement 15 may be useful in determining the fair value of the nonmonetary asset. The Task Force noted that fair value should not be based on an estimate of the value of the barter credits to be received. After an impairment is recognized, the reduced carrying amount of the nonmonetary asset becomes its new cost. [Note: See STATUS section.]

If an exchange involves the transfer or assumption of an operating lease, impairment of that lease should be measured as the amount of the remaining lease costs (discounted rental payments and unamortized leasehold improvements) in excess of the discounted amount of probable sublease rentals for the remaining lease term. [Note: See STATUS section.]

The Task Force also reached a consensus that in reporting the exchange of a nonmonetary asset for barter credits, it should be presumed that the fair value of the nonmonetary asset exchanged is more clearly evident than the fair value of the barter credits received and that the barter credits should be reported at the fair value of the nonmonetary asset exchanged. The Task Force noted, however, that that presumption might be overcome if an entity can convert the barter credits into cash in the near term, as evidenced by a historical practice of converting barter credits into cash shortly after receipt, or if independent quoted market prices exist for items to be received upon exchange of the barter credits. It also should be presumed that the fair value of the nonmonetary asset does not exceed its carrying amount unless there is persuasive evidence supporting a higher value. An impairment loss on the barter credits should be recognized if it subsequently becomes apparent that (1) the fair value of any remaining barter credits is less than the carrying amount or (2) it is probable that the enterprise will not use all of the remaining barter credits.

### **STATUS**

In March 1995, the FASB issued Statement 121, which requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles to be held and used be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Statement 121 establishes accounting standards for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses and sets forth an approach to determining an asset's fair value. Statement 121 also requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles to be disposed of be reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

In August 2001, the FASB issued Statement 144. Statement 144 addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment of long-lived assets and for long-lived assets to be disposed of and supersedes Statement 121.

No further EITF discussion is planned.