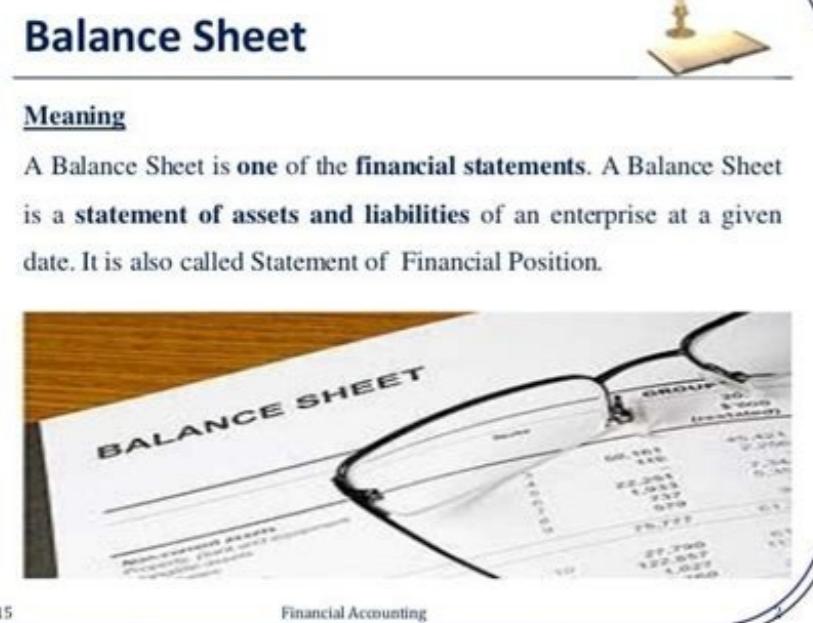




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ASC 842	IFRS 16
effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, for public entities and after December 15, 2019, for other entities. Early adoption is permitted	effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted
ASC 842 can be adopted by companies by using either the retrospective approach (restating comparatives) or by using the modified retrospective approach. Puts restrictions on the combinations of practical expedients that may be elected.	IFRS 16 can be adopted by companies by using either the retrospective approach (restating comparatives) or by using the modified retrospective approach. Exemptions/practical expedients are available for lessees
ASC 842 provides no such exemption.	IFRS 16 gives an option to lessees who may apply the recognition exemption to low-value assets.
ASC 842 uses a dual classification on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees, where leases are classified into finance leases and operating leases.	Under IFRS 16 lessees use a single on-balance sheet accounting model for classification purposes.
Under ASC 842 though, adjustments to index rate do not constitute a reassessment.	Under IFRS 16, lessees remeasure the lease liability for any changes in variable lease payments on the basis of either an index rate or at a rate prevailing on the date of changes in contracted cash flows.
Under ASC 842, if the seller-lessee has a substantive option to repurchase an underlying asset (not real estate), the transfer may be a sale under certain circumstances. The seller-lessee measures the right-of-use asset at the present value of all lease payments, and a gain or loss is recognized for the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the underlying asset.	If the seller-lessee has a substantive option to repurchase the underlying asset, the transfer is not a sale under IFRS 16. The seller-lessee measures the right-of-use asset at cost and only the amount of gain or loss related to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor is recognized.
Under ASC 842, a sublessor classifies a sublease by reference to the underlying asset.	The sublessor for the head lease applies the recognition and measurement exemption applicable to short term leases to classify a sublease taking reference of the right-of-use asset from the head lease.

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#### REVENUE RECOGNITION CONSIDERATIONS FOR PRODUCERS AND NATURAL GAS PROCESSORS UNDER ASC 606

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##### Introduction

Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606 (ASC 606), Revenue from Contracts with Customers, was issued in 2014 to provide a more consistent revenue recognition principle to eliminate variation across industries and geographies. While it may be argued that standardization simplifies the revenue recognition process, it does not provide clarity for investors. ASC 606 adds significant complexity to the revenue recognition process for a producer or natural gas processor (processor). This paper addresses several areas that a producer or processor should consider in their application of the ASC 606.

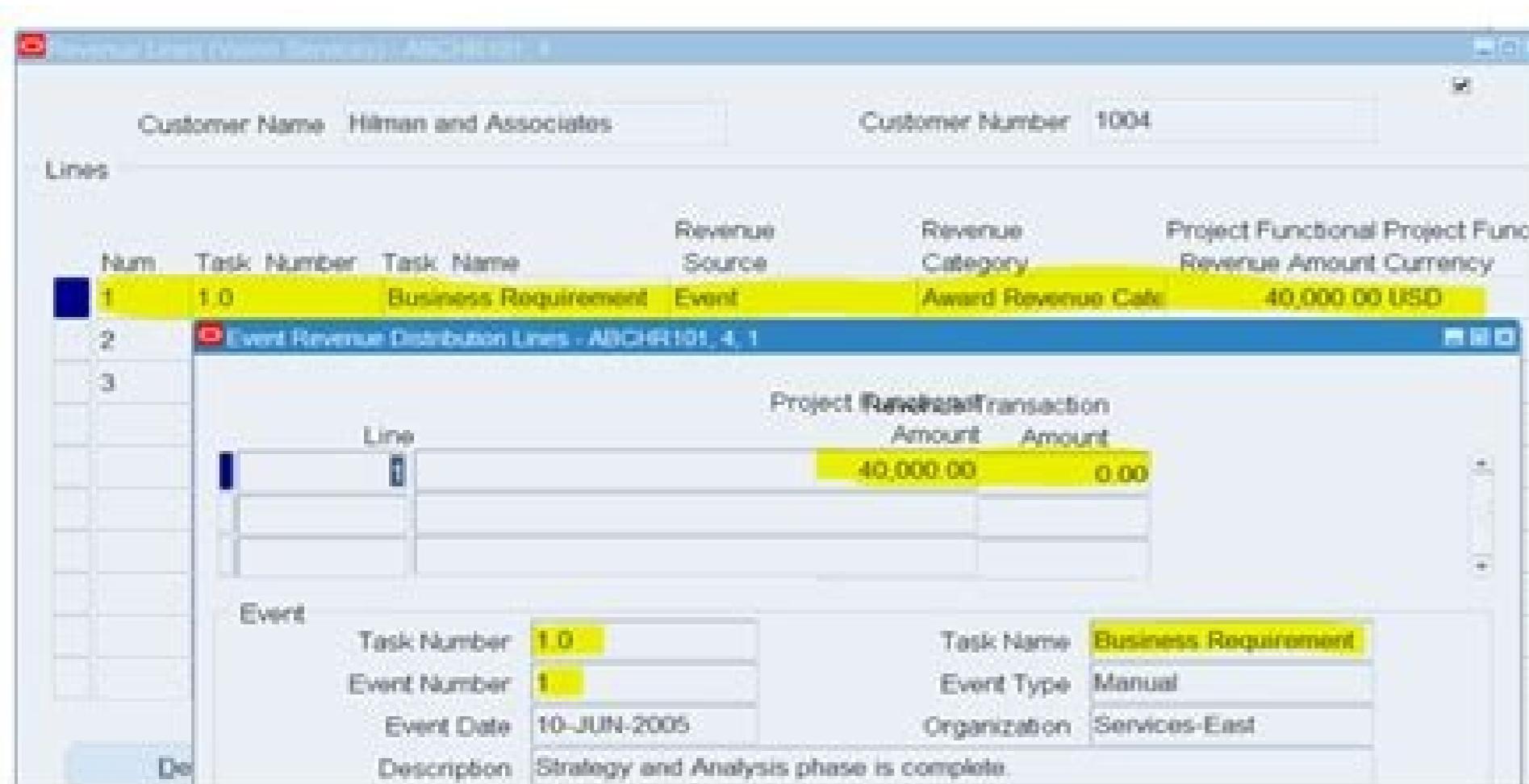
ASC 606 applies to contracts with customers which are in enforceable rights and performance obligations between parties. Contracts with a supplier who delivers goods or services to the customer for consideration in the ordinary course of the supplier's activities in an exchange transaction (ASC 606-10-32-1). In this paper, the steps are presented identifying the producer or processor as customer or supplier.

Step 1. The contract is identified based on the enforceable rights of the producer or processor, as customer, and the specific performance obligations of the producer or processor, as supplier.

Step 2. Promises in the contract are identified as specific performance obligations of the producer or processor, as customer or supplier. See ASC 606-10-25-14 through 22.

Step 3. The transaction price is determined as being fixed or variable consideration and may be settled by the producer or processor, as supplier, or by the customer, as customer, based on the terms of the contract. See ASC 606-10-32-2 through 27.

Step 4. The transaction price is allocated to the specific performance obligations of the producer or processor, as supplier. See ASC 606-10-32-28 through 41.



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