

Let's take as an example an office lease, for a portion of an office building. It lasts for ten years. The first 5 years, the rent is \$5,000 per month; the second five years, the rent increases to \$6,000 per month

In many cases, the "fair value" of a portion of a building is not easily determinable. If this is true, FAS 13 allows you to skip the present value test [FAS 13, para. 28]. Such leases will, as a rule, never convey ownership, so the only test left to determine whether the lease is capital is whether the lease term is 75% or more of the economic life. A building is typically assigned a life of 20 years or more, so this lease's 10-year term is considerably less than 75%, and the lease is considered operating.

Office lease





If there were no change in the rents, the rental payments would simply be expensed as incurred, making very simple accounting (though the future rent commitment of all leases needs to be disclosed). Since this lease has a scheduled rent increase, which does not reflect a change in the availability of the asset (for example, an increase in the space covered by the lease), FASB Technical Bulletin 85-3 (FTB 85-3) requires the rent to be recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, with a deferred liability that accounts for the difference between cash rent paid and accrued rent expense. (A lessor also straight-lines the rent, recognizing a deferred asset.)

Account	Debit	Credit
Monthly journal entry (first 5 years)		
Operating rent expense	5,500.00	
Deferred liability		500.00
Cash		5,000.00
Monthly journal entry (second 5 years)		
Operating rent expense	5,500.00	
Deferred liability	500.00	
Cash		6,000.00

Note: At the end of the life of the lease, the deferred liability will be zero. If a lease is terminated early, you recognize a gain equal to the balance in the deferred liability account (because rent that you have expensed will not actually need to be paid). Any termination penalty is an offsetting loss.



You also need to disclose your future rent commitments. At the end of the first year, for example, you have four years of \$5000 per month rent remaining, plus five years of \$6000 per month. (Future rent commitment disclosure is based on cash, not accrual, rent.) So as of the end of year 1, your disclosure would be:

The following is a schedule by years of minimum future rentals on noncancelable operating leases as of December 31, 2010 (to match the begin date on the lease described on the next page)

Account	
Year ending December 31	
2011:	60,000
2012:	60,000
2013:	60,000
2014:	60,000
2015:	72,000
Later years:	288,000
Total minimum future payments required:	600,000



To enter this lease in EZLease, follow these steps*:

- Enter a Lease Number and/or name for the lease
- Enter a Begin Date of January 1, 2010
- Double-click on the Base Term box; in the box that appears, enter 120 (months).
- ✓ Leave Classification as "To be classified" as EZLease will automatically classify this lease.
- On the Main Data tab, on the first line of the Rent Steps grid, enter a Gross Rent on the first line of 5000
- Enter a Step End date 5 years after the begin date Dec.31, 2014

- On the second rent line, enter Gross Rent of 6000; the Step End date matching the end of the lease will automatically update
- ✓ Enter an Economic Life of 240 (20 years)
- ✓ Click on the Inception tab, enter 8.5 as the Incremental Borrowing Rate and check the box that reads Fair Value Not Determinable
- Click Save Lease
- Note that the lease is automatically classified as Operating

EZLease provides fast, simple lease accounting and compliance software for ASC 842, GASB 87 and IFRS 16. For over 15 years, private, government and public organizations have relied on EZLease to manage and automate lease accounting for lessees and lessors across real estate and equipment assets, delivering customer-first support and deep accounting expertise. Learn more at: **www.ezlease.net**



^{*}Assumes default system settings of an Implementation Date of 1/1/2019 and a 12/31 Year End.