

30 Cannon Street, London EC4M 6XH, United Kingdom Tel: +44 (0)20 7246 6410 Fax: +44 (0)20 7246 6411 Email: iasb@iasb.org Website: www.iasb.org

International
Accounting Standards
Board

This observer note is provided as a convenience to observers at IFRIC meetings, to assist them in following the IFRIC's discussion. Views expressed in this document are identified by the staff as a basis for the discussion at the IFRIC meeting. This document does not represent an official position of the IFRIC. Decisions of the IFRIC are determined only after extensive deliberation and due process. IFRIC positions are set out in Interpretations.

Note: The observer note is based on the staff paper prepared for the IFRIC. Paragraph numbers correspond to paragraph numbers used in the IFRIC paper. However, because the observer note is less detailed, some paragraph numbers are not used.

INFORMATION FOR OBSERVERS

IFRIC meeting: September 2007, London

Project: Accounting for non-cash distributions – An overview of

papers (Agenda Paper 2)

THE ISSUE

1. The issue is how an entity should account for *non-cash distributions* to its equity holders acting in their capacity as equity holders in its financial statements.

A SUMMARY OF THE IFRIC DISCUSSIONS AT ITS PREVIOUS MEETINGS

- 2. At its May 2007 meeting, the IFRIC commented that there had been significant diversity in practice regarding how an entity should account for demergers and other in-specie distributions. Consequently, the IFRIC decided to take the issue on to its agenda.
- 3. At its July 2007 meeting, the IFRIC discussed the scope of the project. The IFRIC agreed that the project should:
 - address *all* non-cash distributions;

- define a distribution as *an unconditional non-reciprocal transfer* of assets by an entity to its equity holders acting in their capacity as equity holders;
- focus on the financial statements of the entity that makes the distributions;
 and
- focus on situations in which all equity holders of an entity within the same class are treated equally.
- 4. In July 2007, the IFRIC preliminarily discussed how an entity should account for non-cash distributions. The IFRIC asked the staff to develop a further paper, focusing on:
 - When an entity *declares* distributions, how the entity should measure noncash distributions and the corresponding dividends payable; and
 - When an entity distributes the relevant assets to its equity holders, how
 any difference between the carrying amounts of the assets distributed and
 the carrying amount of the dividends payable should be accounted for.
 This question effectively asks whether the difference, if any, should be
 recognised in profit or loss.

AN OVERVIEW OF PAPERS

5. This set of papers discusses how an entity should account for non-cash distributions *from the time it declares the distributions to the time it makes the distributions*. The diagram below gives a summary of Papers 2A – D.

A timeline between the date of declaration of the distributions and the date of making the distributions

At the time an entity declares distributions, it should record the following entry:

DR Distributions

CR Dividends payable

Paper A discusses how the entity should, in principle, measure its dividends payable.

Paper A addresses both initial and subsequent measurement.

Paper C then discusses whether, and if so, what exceptions to the principle

Paper D discusses whether, when the entity declares the distributions, it should apply IFRS 5

At the time the entity makes the distributions:

DR Dividends payable

measurement requirements proposed in Paper A should be made.

CR Assets distributed

CR Difference – Paper B discusses where the difference, if any, should be recognised.

- 6. Paper 2C discusses whether, and if so what, exceptions to the principle measurement requirements proposed in Paper 2A should be made. In particular, Paper 2C considers the following possible exceptions:
 - Distributions of ownership interests that are not traded in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured;
 - Distributions of intangible assets that are not allowed to be recognised under IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*; and
 - Distributions of ownership interests in subsidiaries that are for the purpose of group restructuring (eg separating two different businesses into two different groups).