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Changes in an investor's interest in an associate without a change of influence

Accounting Standards Advisory Forum meeting

ASAF Agenda Paper 1F October 2021

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Purpose

 To obtain feedback from ASAF members on the analysis and accounting for changes in an investor's interest in an associate without a change in significant influence



Application questions

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Agenda ref 1F

Investor increases its interest in an associate but *retains significant influence* both before and after the transaction

- How is the increase in the investor's share in the net assets of the associate measured?
- How does investor account for any difference between the consideration paid and the additional share in the net assets of the associate recognised?



Analysis – Changes in an investor's interest in an associate without a change in significant influence



Alternatives

	1	2	3	4
	Fair value, goodwill	Fair value, profit or loss	Consideration paid	Investor's Book value ¹
Measurement of additional share in the associate's net assets	Share of net fair value of associate's assets and liabilities at acquisition	Share of net fair value of associate's assets and liabilities at acquisition	At fair value of consideration paid	Use investor's book value of existing share of associate's net assets
Difference between consideration paid and additional share	Goodwill (or bargain purchase gain)	Profit or loss	No difference	Profit or loss



Alternative 1: Share of net fair value of associate's assets and liabilities (difference is goodwill)

Agenda ref **1F**

		Rationale
Measurement of additional share in associate's net assets	Share of net fair value of associate's assets and liabilities at acquisition	Principle D: Fair value at the date that significant influence or joint control is obtained provides the most relevant information and faithful representation of an associate's or joint venture's identifiable net assets.
Difference between consideration paid and additional share	Goodwill (or bargain purchase gain)	Analogise to IAS 28.32: Initial recognition of associate
Features of Alternative 1:		
Leads to a mixture of	f fair values at each acquis	sition date
 Goodwill that exists w 	when an investor acquires	an additional interest in an associate can be

measured applying the same requirement for recognition of the initial interest in the associate



Alternative 2: Share of net fair value of associate's assets and liabilities (difference is profit or loss)

Agenda ref 1F

Rationale

Measurement of additional share in associate's net assets	Share of net fair value of associate's assets and liabilities at acquisition	Principle D: Fair value at the date that significant influence or joint control is obtained provides the most relevant information and faithful representation of an associate's or joint venture's identifiable net assets.
Difference between consideration paid and additional share	Profit or loss	Analogise to IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> , initial measurement of financial instruments
Features of Alternative 2:		

- Leads to a mixture of fair values at each acquisition date
- Goodwill is not recognised when there is no change in significant influence. Goodwill recognition
 occurs when control or significant influence is obtained.
- Arguably inconsistent to analogise to a mix of IAS 28 and IFRS 9



Alternative 3: Fair value of consideration paid

		Rationale
Measurement of additional share in associate's net assets	At fair value of consideration paid	Analogise to purchases of assets in other standards such as IAS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> and IAS 40 <i>Investment Property</i>
Difference between consideration paid and additional share	No difference	-

Features of Alternative 3:

- Leads to a mixed measurement of the investor's share of the net assets in the associate
- Easy to determine with no difference arising



		Rationale
Measurement of additional share in associate's net assets	Use investor's book value of existing share of associate's net assets	Analogise to BC96 of the Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> , acquisition of additional share in a subsidiary (ie non-controlling interest)
Difference between consideration paid and additional share	Profit or loss	Difference between consideration paid and additional share is profit or loss (<i>Book value</i> <i>measurement is inconsistent with recognition of</i> <i>goodwill, which conceptually is an excess</i> <i>payment over fair value of net assets acquired</i>)

Features of Alternative 4:

- Inconsistent with identified principles underlying IAS 28 Principle D
- Considers cost vs. benefits of requiring fair value information
- Simplifies the subsequent accounting



Questions for ASAF Members



1. Do ASAF members have questions on the staff analysis in agenda paper 1C?

2. What are ASAF members' views on the alternatives presented in agenda paper 1C and their implications for the accounting for changes in the investor's interest in an associate with no change in significant influence?



Thank you!

For more details about the project, please refer to the Equity Method project page

on the IFRS website



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