IFRS Accounting

Staff paper

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IASB® meeting

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Project	**Equity Method**
Topic	**Sweep issues**
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Introduction and purpose of this paper

1. At its September 2025 meeting, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) started redeliberating the proposals in the Exposure Draft *Equity Method of Accounting—IAS 28* Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures *(revised 202x)* (the Exposure Draft).

2. The purpose of this paper is for the IASB to consider some issues identified by the staff that have not been discussed. The IASB is asked to decide how to address these issues.

3. References to 'investor', 'associate' and 'significant influence' should be read as also referring to 'joint venturer', 'joint venture' and 'joint control' in relation to investments in joint ventures in consolidated financial statements.[1]

[1] Entities are permitted to use the equity method in separate financial statements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

Staff recommendations

4. We recommend the IASB:

   (a) not include the requirement to recognise in full gains or losses from transfers of a business in the accounting policy choice for gains or losses from transactions with subsidiaries in separate financial statements;

   (b) require that, if an entity:

      (i) loses control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate;

      (ii) retains an interest in the former subsidiary that is now accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9; and

      (iii) elects to restrict gains or losses in transactions with associates,

   the entity shall measure the retained interest on initial recognition at fair value and restrict the remeasurement gain against the carrying amount of the investment in the receiving associate;

   (c) not include requirements on 'sidestream' transactions;

   (d) confirm the proposal to remove from IAS 28 the presentation requirement to include a bargain purchase gain from the determination of the entity's share of the associate or joint venture's profit or loss;

   (e) ask the Interpretation Committee to consider withdrawing Agenda Decisions E2, E5, E9 and E10; and amending Agenda Decision E8.

Structure of this paper

5. This paper is structured as follows:

   (a) accounting policy choice for gains or losses from transactions with subsidiaries accounted for applying the equity method in the parent's separate financial statements – exception for businesses (paragraphs 7–13 of this paper);

(b) accounting policy choice for gains or losses from transactions with associates – retaining an interest in a former subsidiary that does not include a business (paragraphs 14–34 of this paper);

(c) 'sidestream' transactions between subsidiaries (paragraphs 35–45 of this paper);

(d) presentation of income and expenses from associates, including a gain from a bargain purchase (paragraphs 46–49 of this paper)

(e) effect of the IASB's tentative decisions on the IFRS Interpretations Committee's Agenda Decisions (paragraphs 50–61 of this paper); and

(f) questions for the IASB.

6. Appendix A includes an extract from IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements,* and Appendix B a list of the Agenda Decisions relevant to IAS *28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

Accounting policy choice for gains or losses from transactions with subsidiaries – exception for businesses

7. At its May 2026 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided to introduce into IAS 28 an accounting policy choice that permits an investor to choose either full recognition or restricted recognition of gains and losses from transactions with associates and joint ventures, except for gains or losses on transfers of a business, which would be recognised in full.

8. At its June 2026 meeting, the IASB considered the implications of this tentative decision for a parent that applies the equity method to its investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries in separate financial statements. The IASB tentatively decided that in separate financial statements:

(a) an investor may choose either to restrict recognition of gains or losses (except for gains or losses on transfers of a business, which would be recognised in full) or to recognise gains and losses in full on all transactions with associates and joint ventures. The investor need not apply the same accounting policy to the recognition of gains and losses from transactions with associates and joint ventures in its consolidated and separate financial statements.

(b) a parent may choose either to restrict the recognition of gains or losses or to recognise gains and losses in full on all transactions with subsidiaries.

9. The accounting policy chosen for investments in subsidiaries needs not be the same as the accounting policy chosen for investments in associates and joint ventures.

10. The accounting policy choice for transactions with associates in both consolidated and separate financial statements includes a specific requirement for the investor to recognise in full gains or losses from transfers of a business. At its May 2026 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided to include this requirement in IAS 28 to resolve the conflict between the requirements in IAS 28 and IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements,* when a parent loses control of a business to an associate.

11. At its June meeting, the IASB did not specifically consider the question of whether this requirement for transfers of a business also applies to transactions with subsidiaries in separate financial statements when the equity method is applied. We think that in this case, the requirement is not necessary because IFRS 10 does not apply to when a parent loses control of a business to a subsidiary, therefore no conflict arises.

12. Moreover, a requirement to recognise in full gains or losses from transfers of a business in transactions with subsidiaries in separate financial statements would:

(a) be inconsistent with feedback from respondents who expressed the view that the IASB should require or permit a parent to continue eliminating intragroup gains or losses in its separate financial statements;

(b) be inconsistent with the rationale of the majority of IASB members who agreed with the IASB's tentative decision to permit an accounting policy choice for gains and losses from transactions with subsidiaries in separate financial statements because it was beyond the scope of the project to assess whether the parent-subsidiary control relationship applies in separate financial statements in the same way as in consolidated financial statements – a requirement to recognise gains or losses on transfers of a business in full would suggest that the parent-subsidiary control relationship does not apply in separate financial statements (for these transactions); and

(c) be inconsistent the rationale of the minority of IASB members who disagreed with the IASB's tentative decision to permit an accounting policy choice for gains and losses from transactions with subsidiaries in separate financial statements because they agreed with requiring a parent to restrict gains and losses on transactions with subsidiaries – a requirement to recognise in full gains or losses on transfers of a business is contrary to that view.

13. We recommend the IASB not include the requirement to recognise in full gains or losses from transfers of a business in the accounting policy choice for gains or losses from transactions with subsidiaries in separate financial statements. Accordingly, a parent that chooses to restrict gains and losses from transactions with subsidiaries in its separate financial statements would apply that policy to transfers of business.

Accounting policy choice for gains or losses from transactions with associates – retaining an interest in a former subsidiary that does not include a business

Background

14. When a parent loses control of a subsidiary, paragraphs 25 and B98 of IFRS 10 require the entity to derecognise the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries and recognise the fair value of the consideration received and any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. Consequently, the entity recognises a remeasurement gain as part of the gain or loss on losing control of the subsidiary.

15. In 2014, the IASB issued *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures* (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28) (the 2014 Amendments) to solve the conflict between the requirements in the two Standards described in paragraph 10 of this paper. The Amendments added paragraph B99A to IFRS 10.

16. Paragraph B99A includes requirements on how to account for a retained interest in a former subsidiary that does contain a business. The last sentence of paragraph B99A specifies that, if the retained interest in the former subsidiary is now accounted for applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments,* the part of the gain resulting from remeasuring the retained interest at fair value is recognised in full in profit or loss. The entity therefore does not restrict the remeasurement gain on the retained interest.

17. In the Exposure Draft, the IASB proposed that gains or losses from all transactions with associates would be recognised in full. This proposal would have made the 2014 Amendments unnecessary. Consequently, the IASB proposed to withdraw the 2014 Amendments, including paragraph B99A.

Staff analysis

18. As noted in paragraph 7 of this paper, the IASB, in May 2026, tentatively decided to permit an accounting policy choice. Accordingly, an entity would apply its accounting policy choice to the transfer of a subsidiary that does not contain a business. An entity that restrict gains or losses and retains an interest in that former subsidiary would therefore find itself in the scenario addressed by paragraph B99A – that is, it would have to consider how to restrict the remeasurement gain on the retained interest.

19. We have considered whether the IASB should address the fact pattern addressed by the requirements in the last sentence of paragraph B99A of IFRS 10. As a reminder, the requirement applies to the following fact pattern:

    (a) the entity transfers a subsidiary to an associate;

    (b) the subsidiary does not contain a business;

    (c) the entity retains an interest in that former subsidiary;

    (d) the retained interest is a financial instrument within the scope of IFRS 9; and

    (e) the entity chooses to restrict gains or losses from transactions with associates.

20. If the IASB does not address the fact pattern described in paragraph 19 of this paper, an entity choosing to restrict gains or losses might restrict the remeasurement gain against the carrying amount of the retained financial instrument in the scope of IFRS 9. This would have the following implications:

    (a) the measurement of the financial instrument at initial recognition would not be consistent with the requirements in IFRS 9. Paragraph 5.1.1 of IFRS 9 states that, except for trade receivables in scope of paragraph 5.1.3, at initial recognition an entity shall measure a financial asset at its fair value, plus or minus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition of the financial asset;

(b) after initial recognition, the entity would need to remeasure the financial asset to its fair value (because the retained interest is an equity instrument). This could result in recognising a Day-2 ‘gain’.

21. Moreover, we note that IFRS 9 permits an entity to irrevocably designate an equity instrument at fair value with the changes recognised in other comprehensive income. If the entity took the designation for the retained interest, then the Day-2 ‘gain’ would be recognised in other comprehensive income. The requirement in paragraph B98 requires recognition of the remeasurement gain in profit or loss.

22. Removing the requirement in the last sentence of paragraph B99A therefore creates an application question for entities that choose to restrict gains or losses. We have identified two possible approaches to accounting for the remeasurement gain on the retained interest:

(a) Approach A is to retain the requirement in the last sentence of paragraph B99A – the entity would recognise the remeasurement gain on the retained interest in full;

(b) Approach B is to require the entity to restrict the remeasurement gain by adjusting the carrying amount of the investment in the receiving associate (that is, the associate that obtains control of the transferred subsidiary).

23. Both Approach A and Approach B ensure that the retained interest is measured consistently with the measurement requirements in IFRS 9 and avoid the recognition of a Day–2 gain.

24. Approach A results in the entity restricting the disposal gain, in accordance with its accounting policy choice, while recognising the remeasurement gain in full.

25. Approach B results in the entity restricting the total gain in accordance with its accounting policy choice.

26. By restricting the remeasurement gain, Approach B results in a change in the carrying amount of the investment in the receiving associate. Paragraph 3 of IAS 28 defines the equity method as a method of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets. The restriction in the remeasurement gain in the retained interest does not correspond to a change in the investee's net assets.

27. An alternative view of Approach B to that in paragraph 26, is that the accounting in IFRS 10 is based on the view that the loss of control of a subsidiary is a significant economic event, which explains the remeasurement of the retained interest. The parent-subsidiary relationship ceases to exist, and a new investor-investee relationship is recognised (see BCZ182 of the Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 10). Hence this view also supports Approach A.

28. On balance, we think that Approach B is preferable as it ensures that both components of the gain on losing control of the subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate are measured in accordance with the entity's accounting policy.

Additional fact pattern

29. In addition to the fact pattern described in paragraph 19 of this paper, paragraph B99A of IFRS 10 includes requirements for when the entity retains an interest in the former subsidiary and the retained interest is an associate or joint venture accounted for under the equity method. Paragraph B99A requires restricting the remeasurement gain by adjusting the carrying amount of the interest retained in the former subsidiary (the 'new' associate).

30. This requirement differs from the requirement for when the retained interest is a financial instrument accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9. Paragraph BC190J of the Basis for Conclusions on IFRS 10 explains that in this case, the requirements of IFRS 9, rather than the requirements of IAS 28, apply for the partial gain or loss recognition.

31. We have considered whether the IASB should also address the fact pattern where the retained interest is an associate or joint venture. Approach B (or Approach A) could also be applied to this fact pattern. Extending Approach B (or applying Approach A) to the fact pattern would ensure that the IASB replaces in full the guidance included in paragraph B99A and does not create an application question for entities choosing to restrict gains or losses.

32. If the additional fact pattern is viewed as obtaining significant influence on a new associate that does not contain a business, we think the IASB's tentative decision at the September 2025[2] meeting not to introduce requirements for the acquisition of associates that do not contain a business is relevant. At that meeting, the IASB decided not to add to the scope of the project an application question on obtaining significant influence in an associate that does not contain a business. Alternatively, if this fact pattern is viewed as accounting for the loss of control of a subsidiary, then either Approach A or Approach B discussed above could be used to solve the application question.

33. On balance, we think that the IASB does not need to address the additional fact pattern, such a decision would be consistent with the IASB's tentative decision in September 2025.

Staff recommendation

34. We recommend the IASB require that, if an entity:

    (a) loses control of a subsidiary that is not a business in a transaction with an associate;

    (b) retains an interest in the former subsidiary that is now accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9; and

    (c) elects to restrict gains or losses in transactions with associates,

[2] See paragraphs 46–54 of Agenda Paper 13A for the September 2025 IASB meeting

the entity shall measure the retained interest on initial recognition at fair value and restrict the remeasurement gain against the carrying amount of the investment in the receiving associate.

'Sidestream' transactions

Background

35. Paragraph 28 of IAS 28 requires an investor to restrict gains or losses on 'downstream' and 'upstream' transactions between the investor and its associate or joint venture. The Standard does not mention transactions between two associates ('sidestream' transactions). Some stakeholders had asked the IASB to clarify whether paragraph 28 of IAS 28 applies to sidestream transactions.

36. In the Exposure Draft, the IASB proposed to require an investor to recognise gains or losses from transactions with associates in full. Consequently, the question on whether paragraph 28 of IAS 28 applied to sidestream transactions between associates became a moot point and was not pursued further.

37. Paragraph B86 of IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* requires eliminating in full intra group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Consequently, sidestream transactions between subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

Sidestream transactions between associates

38. A few respondents to the Exposure Draft commented that, because paragraph 53 of the Exposure Draft does not mention sidestream transactions and the IASB retained the reference to consolidation procedures in paragraph 55 of the Exposure Draft[3], it could be argued that an investor is required to restrict gains and losses on sidestream transactions. These respondents asked the IASB to provide clarification.

39. At its May 2026 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided to permit an accounting policy choice to either restrict gains or losses from transactions with associates or recognise them in full. For those entities that choose to restrict gains or losses, this election would bring back the question on sidestream transactions between associates.

40. To answer this application question, we think would need a discussion about the purpose of the restriction of the gains or losses and whether associates are part of the reporting entity of the investor. We do not think that the principles underlying IAS 28 would provide an answer to the application question on sidestream transactions between associates.

41. Consequently, we do not think the IASB should seek to answer this question. We also note that entities that choose to restrict gains or losses on transactions with associates may face other application questions, such as how to restrict gains that exceed the carrying amount of the investment.

Sidestream transactions between subsidiaries

42. At its June 2026 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided to permit an accounting policy choice to either restrict gains or losses on all transactions with subsidiaries or recognise them in full, when a parent applies the equity method to investments in subsidiaries in its separate financial statements.

[3] Paragraph 55 of the Exposure Draft (retained unchanged from IAS 28) states that the concepts underlying the procedures used in accounting for the acquisition of a subsidiary are also adopted on obtaining significant influence over an associate.

43. The IASB did not explicitly specify that, if the entity chooses to restrict gains or losses on transactions with subsidiaries, it also restricts gains or losses on transactions between subsidiaries. However, the rationale to permit the choice was to ensure that an entity that chooses restricting gains or losses on transactions with subsidiaries needs not adjust eliminations made in consolidated financial statements. As noted in paragraph 37 of this paper, IFRS 10 is clear in requiring elimination of gains or losses on transactions between subsidiaries in consolidated financial statements.

44. We considered whether the IASB's tentative decision may give raise to doubts when applying the accounting policy choice in paragraph 42 of this paper. To avoid any doubt, the IASB could state that the accounting policy choice applies to '*intragroup* gains or losses', consistent with the wording of paragraph B86 of IFRS 10, rather than to 'gains or losses on *transactions with subsidiaries'*. 'Intragroup gains or losses' would clearly include gains or losses from transactions between subsidiaries. This change would need to be made in IAS 27, because the reference to 'intragroup gains or losses' could not be used in IAS 28.

45. On balance, we think that it is clear that an entity that elects to restrict gains or losses on transactions with subsidiaries may continue to use the eliminations made in consolidated financial statements, including eliminations of sidestream transactions between subsidiaries. Therefore, we do not recommend the IASB change the wording to refer to 'intragroup gains or losses'.

Presentation of a gain from a bargain purchase

46. Paragraph 32 of IAS 28 requires an investor to include a bargain purchase gain as income in the determination of the entity's share of an associate's profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired. The Exposure Draft carried forward the requirement to recognise a bargain purchase gain in profit or loss but removed the presentation requirement to include the gain 'in the determination of the entity's share of the associate or joint venture's profit or loss'.

47. The IASB decided at its June 2024 meeting[4] not to specify the line item in the statement of profit or loss in which an investor includes income and expenses that arise when applying the equity method, and to rely on the requirements in IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.* Paragraph 19 of the Basis for Conclusion of the Exposure Draft explains that IFRS 18 includes requirements on aggregating and disaggregating income and expenses when presenting line items. IFRS 18 also includes specific requirements for investments accounted for under the equity method:

    (a) paragraph 53 of IFRS 18 requires an entity to classify within the investment category income and expenses from associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method;

    (b) paragraph 54 of IFRS 18 specifies which income and expenses comprise the amounts included in the investing category;

    (c) paragraph 75 of IFRS 18 requires an entity to present in the statement of profit or loss a line item for the share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, if it is useful to provide a structured summary.

48. No specific question was asked in the Request for Information and respondents to the Exposure Draft did not ask for guidance on the presentation of a bargain purchase gain, although some recommended separate disclosure of such gains.

49. We recommend the IASB confirm the proposal to remove from IAS 28 the presentation requirement to include a bargain purchase gain from the determination of the entity's share of the associate or joint venture's profit or loss, thereby not specifying the line item in which an investor includes income and expenses that arise when applying the equity method.

[4] See paragraphs 37-46 of Agenda Paper 13 for the IASB June 2024 meeting.

Effect of the IASB's tentative decisions on the IFRS Interpretations Committee's Agenda Decisions

50. The IFRS Interpretations Committee ('the Committee') has issued ten Agenda Decisions on IAS 28. Paragraph 8.5 of the *IFRS Foundation Due Process Handbook* ('the Handbook') states that explanatory material derives its authority from the IFRS Accounting Standards. Consequently, the IASB takes the following approach in maintaining Agenda Decisions:

    (a) an agenda decision is withdrawn if the explanatory material within it refers to requirements that have been changed or removed from IFRS Accounting Standards; and

    (b) the references included in the explanatory material are updated with those of the new or amended IFRS Accounting Standard if the requirements have been brought forward unchanged.

51. Paragraph 5.16 of the Handbook states that the IASB can ask the Interpretations Committee to consider updating particular agenda decisions that would otherwise be withdrawn to reflect new or amended requirements.

52. We have reviewed all the Agenda Decisions related to IAS 28 and considered how the IASB's tentative decisions in the project affect them by introducing, removing or amending the requirements that support them. Paragraphs 53–61 of this paper explain what actions in our view the IASB should ask the Committee to consider.

Agenda Decisions to be withdrawn (paragraph 8.5(a) of the Handbook)

E2 – July 2009 – Potential effect of IFRS 3 Business Combinations (as revised in 2008) and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (as amended in 2008) on equity method accounting.

53. At its October 2025 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided that acquisition-related costs to purchase an interest in an associate should be recognised as an expense.

54. Agenda Decision E2 discusses how the initial carrying amount of an equity method investment should be determined. We think that Agenda Decision E2 should be withdrawn as it notes:

> The IFRIC noted that IFRS Accounting Standards consistently require assets not measured at fair value through profit and loss to be measured at initial recognition at cost. Generally stated, cost includes the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the asset, such as professional fees for legal services, transfer taxes and other transaction costs. Therefore, the cost of an investment in an associate at initial recognition comprises it purchase price and any directly attributable expenditures necessary to obtain it.

E5 – July 2009 – Potential effect of IFRS 3 Business Combinations (as revised in 2008) and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (as amended in 2008) on equity method accounting.

55. At its March 2026 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided to require an investor to account for a decrease in its ownership interest as if the investor had disposed of an ownership interest. A decrease in the ownership interest may result from the issue of shares from the associate. The tentative decision requires an investor to recognise a dilution gain or loss in profit or loss.

56. Agenda Decision E5 discusses how an equity method investee's issue of shares should be accounted for. We think Agenda Decision E5 should be withdrawn, as it notes that there is no specific guidance for the recognition of the gain or loss resulting from the reduction in the investor's ownership interest resulting from the issue of shares from the associate.

E9 – June 2005 – IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Impairment of an Equity Security; and

E10 – July 2009 – IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurements – Meaning of 'significant or prolonged'.

57. At its February 2026 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided to remove the reference to a 'significant or prolonged' decline in fair value from the requirement on impairment losses.

58. We think Agenda Decisions E9 and E10 should be withdrawn. The Agenda Decisions discuss the possibility to add guidance on the meaning of 'significant or prolonged' when assessing the possible impairment of an investment in an associate.

Agenda Decision to be updated (paragraph 5.16 of the Handbook)

E8 – January 2018 – Contributing property, plant and equipment to an associate.

59. At its May 2026 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided to introduce an accounting policy choice that permits an investor to choose either full or restricted recognition of gains or losses on all transactions with associates, except for gains or losses on transfer of businesses, which would be recognised in full.

60. Agenda Decision E8 discusses the accounting of a transaction in which an entity contributes an item of property, plant or equipment to a newly formed associate in exchange for shares in the associate. Question B of the Agenda Decision indicates that the transaction is a 'downstream' transaction and that the entity should recognise any gain or loss on the contribution to the extent of other investors' interests in the associate. We think Agenda Decision E8 should be amended to refer to the new requirements on recognition of gains or losses from 'downstream' transactions with associates.

61. The Committee would be able to amend the Agenda Decision only when the new requirements in IAS 28 (revised 202x) has been issued.

Questions for the IASB
1. Does the IASB agree with the staff recommendation in paragraph 13 of this paper? 2. Does the IASB agree with the staff recommendation in paragraph 34 of this paper? 3. Does the IASB agree with the staff recommendation in paragraph 41 of this paper? 4. Does the IASB agree with the staff recommendation in paragraph 49 of this paper? 5. Does the IASB agree with the staff's recommended actions for the Agenda Decisions?

Appendix A—Extract from IFRS 10

Loss of control

B99A If a parent loses control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business, as defined in IFRS 3, as a result of a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, the parent determines the gain or loss in accordance with paragraphs B98–B99. The gain or loss resulting from the transaction (including the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income that would be reclassified to profit or loss in accordance with paragraph B99) is recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. The remaining part of the gain is eliminated against the carrying amount of the investment in that associate or joint venture. In addition, if the parent retains an investment in the former subsidiary and the former subsidiary is now an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, the parent recognises the part of the gain or loss resulting from the remeasurement at fair value of the investment retained in that former subsidiary in its profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture. The remaining part of that gain is eliminated against the carrying amount of the investment retained in the former subsidiary. If the parent retains an investment in the former subsidiary that is now accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9, the part of the gain or loss resulting from the remeasurement at fair value of the investment retained in the former subsidiary is recognised in full in the parent's profit or loss.

Appendix B—List of Agenda Decisions

	Title	*Recommendation*
E1	Fund's manager assessment of significant influence	Retain
E2	Potential effect of IFRS 3 (as revised in 2008) and IAS 27 (as amended in 2008) on equity method accounting	Withdraw
E3	Investment in subsidiary accounted for at cost: step acquisition	Retain for IAS 27
E4	Potential effect of IFRS 3 (as revised in 2008) and IAS 27 (as amended in 2008) on equity method accounting	Retain
E5	Potential effect of IFRS 3 (as revised in 2008) and IAS 27 (as amended in 2008) on equity method accounting	Withdraw
E6	Reciprocal equity interests	Retain
E7	Reciprocal interests	Retain
E8	Contributing property, plant and equipment to an associate	Amend
E9	Impairment of an equity security	Withdraw
E10	Meaning of 'significant or prolonged'	Withdraw