

**Proposed Amendments to AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* – Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary**

Prepared by the  
**Australian Accounting Standards Board**



**Australian Government**

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**Australian Accounting  
Standards Board**

## Commenting on this Exposure Draft

Constituents are strongly encouraged to respond to the AASB and the IASB. The AASB is seeking comment by 13 April 2007. This will enable the AASB to consider Australian constituents' comments in the process of formulating its own comments to the IASB, which are due by 27 April 2007. Comments should be addressed to:

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A copy of all non-confidential submissions to the AASB will be placed on public record on the AASB website: [www.aasb.com.au](http://www.aasb.com.au) and sent to the IASB.

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### PREFACE

IASB Exposure Draft of Proposed Amendments to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* – Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary

IASB Basis for Conclusions on Exposure Draft of Proposed Amendments to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* – Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary

## PREFACE

### Background

#### *Australian Accounting Standards*

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) makes Australian Accounting Standards to be applied by:

- (a) entities required by the *Corporation Act 2001* to prepare financial reports;
- (b) all reporting entities engaged in either for-profit, not-for-profit or public sectors; and
- (c) any other entity that prepares general purpose financial reports.

Australian Accounting Standards that apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005 include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Although IFRSs are developed to apply to for-profit entities, the AASB has decided to continue to make transaction-neutral accounting standards as between for-profit, not-for-profit private and not-for-profit public sectors. Accordingly, Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian equivalents to IFRSs) generally require the same accounting treatment for similar transactions occurring in both for-profit and not-for-profit entities, including public sector entities. An Australian equivalent to an IFRS uses the corresponding IFRS as the “foundation” Standard to which the AASB adds material detailing its scope and applicability in the Australian environment. Additions are made, where necessary, to broaden the content of the Australian equivalent to an IFRS to cover domestic, regulatory or other issues. In addition to making accounting standards that are Australian equivalents to IFRSs, the AASB also continues to make other Australian Accounting Standards that are specific to the not-for-profit or public sectors or that are purely of a domestic nature.

#### *Exposure Drafts*

The adoption of IFRSs is an ongoing process. Whenever the IASB issues new or amended IFRSs, the AASB must also consider making new or amended Australian equivalents to those IFRSs.

In developing a new or amended IFRS, the IASB releases an Exposure Draft (ED) of the proposed Standard or amendments for public comment. The AASB generally follows a similar due process prior to making or amending Australian Accounting Standards. In the case of changes proposed by the IASB to IFRSs, the AASB also releases an ED containing those proposed changes and specifically invites comments from Australian constituents on, among other things, whether the implementation of the proposals in an Australian equivalent to an IFRS may be affected by the Australian environment (including the legal and regulatory environment) and whether the proposals are in the best interests of the Australian economy.

### Purpose of this Exposure Draft

The purpose of this ED is to invite comments from Australian constituents on proposed amendments to AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards*, which is the Australian equivalent to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*.

These proposed amendments are contained in the Exposure Draft of *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* that was issued by the IASB in January 2007. If these amendments are approved by the IASB, and subsequently by the AASB, they are expected to be applicable from the time that the IASB amendments become effective. The IASB has not yet specified an effective date.

## **Structure of this Exposure Draft**

The AASB has decided to:

- (a) reproduce the IASB Exposure Draft of *Proposed Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary* without amendment as part of this ED;
- (b) identify the main changes in this Preface; and
- (c) seek constituents' views on the proposals.

## **Summary of Main Changes to AASB 1**

This ED proposes amendments to AASB 1 to reduce the burden on parents of complying with AASB 127 and measuring the cost of a subsidiary at acquisition in their separate financial statements in certain circumstances. The proposed amendments apply only on the adoption of Australian equivalents to IFRSs.

The ED proposes permitting a parent to use a deemed cost for an investment in a subsidiary rather than using the actual cost of acquisition. The deemed cost can be determined to be either the fair value of the investment or the parent's interest in the net assets of the subsidiary at the date of transition to IFRS. The choice made by the parent may subsequently impact on the recognition of distributions to the parent from pre-acquisition retained profits.

The AASB's preliminary view is to support the IASB's proposals.

## **Request for Comments**

Comments are invited on any of the proposals in the ED, including the questions on the proposed amendments to IFRS 1 as listed in the Invitation to Comment section of the IASB ED.

Constituents are strongly encouraged to respond to the AASB and the IASB. The AASB is seeking comment by 13 April 2007. This will enable the AASB to consider Australian constituents' comments in the process of formulating its own comments to the IASB, which are due by 27 April 2007. The AASB would prefer that respondents supplement their opinions with detailed comments, whether supportive or critical, on the major issues. The AASB regards both critical and supportive comments as essential to a balanced review and will consider all submissions, whether they address all specific matters, additional issues or only one issue.

## **Specific Matters for Comment**

In addition, the AASB would value comments on:

- (a) any regulatory issues or other issues arising in the Australian environment that may affect the implementation of the proposals, particularly any issues relating to:

- (i) not-for-profit entities;
  - (ii) public sector entities; and
- (b) whether the proposals are in the best interests of the Australian economy.

**Exposure Draft of Proposed**

**AMENDMENTS TO  
IFRS 1**

***FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF  
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL  
REPORTING STANDARDS***

**COST OF AN INVESTMENT IN A  
SUBSIDIARY**

*Comments to be received by 27 April 2007*

This Exposure Draft of proposed Amendments to IFRS 1 First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards—*Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary* is published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) for comment only. The proposals may be modified in the light of the comments received before being issued in final form as amendments to IFRS 1. Comments on the Exposure Draft and the Basis for Conclusions should be submitted in writing so as to be received by **27 April 2007**.

All responses will be put on the public record unless the respondent requests confidentiality. However, such requests will not normally be granted unless supported by good reason, such as commercial confidence. If commentators respond by fax or email, it would be helpful if they could also send a hard copy of their response by post. Comments should preferably be sent by email to: **CommentLetters@iasb.org** or addressed to:

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### INTRODUCTION AND INVITATION TO COMMENT PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 1 BASIS FOR CONCLUSIONS



## Introduction and Invitation to Comment

In this Exposure Draft the International Accounting Standards Board proposes to amend IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* to provide relief from particular requirements of IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* in the separate financial statements of a parent. The Board invites comments on the proposals. It would particularly welcome answers to the questions set out below. Comments are most helpful if they indicate the specific paragraph or group of paragraphs to which they relate, contain a clear rationale and, when applicable, provide a suggestion for alternative wording.

The Board is not requesting comments on matters in IFRS 1 not addressed in this Exposure Draft.

Comments should be submitted in writing so as to be received no later than 27 April 2007.

### Question 1

IAS 27 requires a parent, in its separate financial statements, to account for an investment in a subsidiary either at cost or at fair value (in accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*). However, the Board believes that in some cases, on first-time adoption of IFRSs, the difficulties in determining cost in accordance with IAS 27 exceed the benefit to users.

This exposure draft proposes to allow a parent, at its date of transition to IFRSs, to use a deemed cost for an investment in a subsidiary. The deemed cost would be determined using either the carrying amount of the net assets of the subsidiary, or its fair value, at that date. Is this appropriate? If not, why?

### Question 2

The cost method in IAS 27 requires a parent to recognise distributions from a subsidiary as a reduction in the cost of the investment to the extent they are received from the subsidiary's pre-acquisition profits. This may require a parent, in some cases, to restate the subsidiary's pre-acquisition accumulated profits in accordance with IFRSs.

Such a restatement would be tantamount to restating the original business combination, requiring judgements by management about past conditions after the outcome of the transaction is known.

This Exposure Draft proposes a simplified approach to determining the pre-acquisition accumulated profits of a subsidiary for the purpose of the cost method in IAS 27. Is this appropriate? If not, why?

## Proposed Amendments to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*

In the Standard, paragraph 47F and in Appendix B, after paragraph B3, a heading and paragraphs B4–B6 are added.

### Effective date

- 47F An entity shall apply paragraphs B4–B6 for annual periods beginning on or after [date to be determined after exposure]. Earlier application is permitted. If an entity applies those paragraphs for an earlier period, it shall disclose that fact.

### Appendix B Business Combinations

#### Investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the parent

- B4 IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* requires a parent to account for investments in subsidiaries in its separate financial statements (unless they are classified as held for sale, or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale, in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*) either:
- (a) at cost, or

- (b) at fair value in accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

B5 In determining cost in accordance with IAS 27, a first-time adopter may elect to use a deemed cost to measure some or all investments in subsidiaries as at the date of transition to IFRSs. For this purpose, a parent shall use as the deemed cost:

- (a) its interest in the carrying amount of the subsidiary's assets less liabilities, using the carrying amounts that IFRSs would require in the subsidiary's balance sheet; or
- (b) the fair value of the investment in the subsidiary.

A first-time adopter may choose which measurement to use for each individual investment in a subsidiary.

B6 For the purpose of applying the cost method in IAS 27:

- (a) when a parent measures an investment in a subsidiary using a deemed cost in accordance with paragraph B5, the parent shall, at the date of transition to IFRSs, treat that subsidiary's accumulated profits under IFRSs as pre-acquisition accumulated profits;
- (b) a parent shall, for subsidiaries that have not been measured in accordance with paragraph B5, either:
- (i) determine the pre-acquisition accumulated profits of each subsidiary under IFRSs, or
- (ii) treat the pre-acquisition accumulated profits of each subsidiary under previous GAAP as the pre-acquisition accumulated profits under IFRSs.

In the *Guidance on implementing IFRS 1*, after paragraph IG31, paragraphs IG31A and IG31B and IG Examples 9A and 9B are added.

## **IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements**

IG31A Paragraph B5 of Appendix B of the IFRS refers to the carrying amount of a subsidiary's assets and liabilities. If the subsidiary is also a parent, the assets and liabilities referred to in paragraph B5 are the assets and liabilities of the group of which the subsidiary is the parent.

IG31B IG Examples 9A and 9B illustrate the application of paragraphs B4–B6 of the IFRS.

### **IG Example 9A Cost of an investment in a subsidiary**

#### **Background**

Parent X's date of transition to IFRSs is 1 January 2007. Parent X has one subsidiary, Subsidiary Y. On transition to IFRSs, Parent X elects to account for Subsidiary Y in its separate financial statements using the cost method in IAS 27.

On 1 January 2007:

- (a) Parent X owns 100 per cent of Subsidiary Y.
- (b) under its previous GAAP, Parent X measures its investment in Subsidiary Y at 100 in its separate financial statements.
- (c) under IFRSs, Subsidiary Y would measure its assets at 800 and its liabilities at 300. On this basis, Subsidiary Y's net assets are 500 under IFRSs.
- (d) the fair value of Parent X's investment in Subsidiary Y is 600.

**Application of requirements**

At 1 January 2007, Parent X may measure its investment in Subsidiary Y at any of the following amounts:

- (a) deemed cost of 500 (the carrying amount of Subsidiary Y's assets less liabilities, using the carrying amounts that IFRSs would require in Subsidiary Y's balance sheet).
- (b) deemed cost of 600 (fair value of its investment in Subsidiary Y).
- (c) cost determined under IAS 27.

**IG Example 9B Post-transition distributions****Background**

Parent X's date of transition to IFRSs is 1 January 2007. Parent X has two subsidiaries, Subsidiary Y and Subsidiary Z. All entities use the same GAAP before Parent X's transition to IFRS.

On 1 January 2007:

- (a) Parent X elects to use the cost method in IAS 27 for the subsidiaries in its separate financial statements.
- (b) for Subsidiary Y only, Parent X uses a deemed cost to measure the cost of the investment.
- (c) under its previous GAAP, Subsidiary Y has pre-acquisition accumulated profits of 350 and total accumulated profits of 800.

- (d) under its previous GAAP, Subsidiary Z has pre-acquisition accumulated profits of 300 and total accumulated profits of 900.
- (e) there are IFRS transition adjustments in Subsidiary Y and Subsidiary Z that would change their accumulated profits at the acquisition date.
- (f) in accordance with IFRSs, the accumulated profits of Subsidiary Y and Subsidiary Z are 650 and 1,000 respectively.

Some time after the date of transition to IFRSs, Subsidiary Y and Subsidiary Z pay a dividend to Parent X equal to their entire accumulated profits calculated in accordance with IFRSs. Their accumulated profits at this time were 750 and 950 respectively.

**Application of requirements**

On transition to IFRSs, Parent X elects to use a deemed cost for its investment in Subsidiary Y only.

At Parent X's date of transition to IFRSs the accumulated profits of Subsidiary Y under IFRSs are 650. In accordance with paragraph B6(a) of the IFRS, 650 is Subsidiary Y's pre-acquisition accumulated profits for the purpose of applying the cost method in IAS 27. Therefore, Parent X treats 650 of the dividend from Subsidiary Y as a reduction in the cost of its investment in Subsidiary Y. Parent X recognises the remainder of the dividend (100) as revenue.

In accordance with paragraph B6(b) of the IFRS, Parent X elects to use Subsidiary Z's pre-acquisition accumulated profits arising under its previous GAAP for the purpose of applying the cost method in IAS 27. Therefore, Parent X treats the portion of the dividend that relates to the pre-acquisition accumulated profits of Subsidiary Z under its previous GAAP as a return on the investment in Subsidiary Z (300). Parent X recognises the remainder of the dividend (650) as revenue.

## Basis for Conclusions

*This Basis for Conclusions accompanies, but is not part of, the draft amendments.*

### Introduction

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BC1 This Basis for Conclusions summarises the International Accounting Standards Board's considerations in reaching the conclusions in the Exposure Draft of Proposed Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – *Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary*. Individual Board members gave greater weight to some factors than to others.

### Cost of an investment in a subsidiary on first-time adoption of IFRSs

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BC2 The Board has received comments about difficulties, on first-time adoption of IFRSs, of measuring, in the separate financial statements of a parent, the cost of an investment in a subsidiary in accordance with IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*. These difficulties result from practices under previous GAAP that were inconsistent with those required by IAS 27 (such as determining the carrying amount of the subsidiary by reference to the nominal value of shares issued to acquire the subsidiary). In these circumstances, some believe it is too difficult or even impossible to restate cost in accordance with IFRSs because the information required may be unavailable or difficult to obtain. Acknowledging those difficulties, the Board proposes to allow a parent to use a deemed cost at the date of transition to IFRSs instead of restating the cost in accordance with IAS 27.

BC3 The Board considered three ways of determining a deemed cost of an investment in a subsidiary at the parent's date of transition to IFRSs. These were:

- the cost of the investment in the subsidiary under previous GAAP (previous GAAP deemed cost)

- the parent's interest in the carrying amount of the subsidiary's assets less liabilities, using the carrying amounts that IFRSs would require in the subsidiary's balance sheet (net asset deemed cost)
- the fair value of the investment (fair value deemed cost).

BC4 The Board decided that the net asset deemed cost would provide relevant information to users about the subsidiary's financial position at the date of transition to IFRSs and would be relatively easy for an entity to determine. Conversely, the fair value deemed cost would provide information about the underlying market value of a subsidiary at the date of transition to IFRSs, but might be more costly and difficult to determine. In some situations, the cost of an investment in a subsidiary determined in accordance with an entity's previous GAAP bore little resemblance to cost in accordance with IAS 27. Therefore, the Board rejected the use of a deemed cost based on the previous GAAP cost because it would provide less useful information than the other two methods proposed. As a result, the Board proposes to allow preparers a choice between the net asset deemed cost and the fair value deemed cost.

### Post-transition distributions

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BC5 The cost method in IAS 27 requires a parent to recognise distributions received from the pre-acquisition accumulated profits of a subsidiary as a reduction in the cost of the investment. If the parent acquired a subsidiary before the parent's date of transition to IFRSs, the parent might need to know the subsidiary's pre-acquisition accumulated profits under IFRSs for the purpose of the cost method.

BC6 Restating the pre-acquisition accumulated profits would be a task tantamount to restating the business combination (for which IFRS 1 provides an exemption in paragraph 15 and Appendix B). It might involve subjective, and potentially selective, use of hindsight, which would diminish the relevance and reliability of the information. In many circumstances, the restatement would be time-consuming and difficult. In some circumstances it would be impossible (because it would involve making judgements about the fair values of the assets and liabilities of a subsidiary at the acquisition date).

- BC7 Having considered these difficulties, the Board proposes to provide an exception on transition to IFRSs from restating the accumulated profits of the subsidiary at the date of acquisition for the purpose of applying the cost method. The form of the exception depends on whether the parent used the proposed exemption from restating the cost of the investment on first-time adoption.
- BC8 If the parent uses the proposed exception from restating the cost of an investment in a subsidiary, the Board proposes that the accumulated profits of that subsidiary at the parent's date of transition should be deemed to be the pre-acquisition accumulated profits for the purpose of applying the cost method in IAS 27. This approach prevents a parent from recognising the subsidiary's profits that were earned after its acquisition, but before the parent's transition to IFRSs, twice – once on restating the investment in the subsidiary to deemed cost (measuring the deemed cost using either the net assets or the fair value of the subsidiary) and again in income (when distributions from the subsidiary were received).
- BC9 If the parent did not use the exemption from restating the cost of the investment in a subsidiary, the Board proposes that a parent can determine the pre-acquisition accumulated profits of the subsidiary using IFRSs or using the pre-acquisition accumulated profits under the previous GAAP for the purpose of the cost method. The Board believes that using the previous GAAP accumulated profits would, in most circumstances, not result in a different treatment of distributions received by the parent after its transition to IFRSs.