International Accounting Standard IAS 27

Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

January 2010

(incorporating amendments from IFRSs issued up to 31 December 2009 with an effective date no later than 1 January 2010)

TABLE OF CONCORDANCE

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Table of Concordance

This table shows how the contents of the superseded version of IAS 27 and the amended version of IAS 27 correspond. Paragraphs are treated as corresponding if they broadly address the same matter even though the guidance may differ.

Superseded IAS 27 paragraph	Amended IAS 27 paragraph
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
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10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	None
17	None
18	None
19	16
20	17
21	32
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29	25
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33	27
34	28
35	28
36	29
37	38
38	39
39	40
40	41
41	42
42	43
43	44
44	46
45	None
None	30,31, 33–35, 38A–38C, 45–45C

The main amendments made in January 2008 were:

- The term *minority interest* was replaced by the term *non-controlling interest*, with a new definition.
- An entity must attribute total comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. The previous version required excess losses to be allocated to the owners of the parent, except to the extent that the non-controlling interests had a binding obligation and were able to make an additional investment to cover the losses.
- Requirements were added to specify that changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control must be accounted for as equity transactions. The previous version did not have requirements for such transactions.
- Requirements were added to specify how an entity measures any gain or loss arising on the loss of control of a subsidiary. Any such gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary is measured at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The previous version required the carrying amount

of an investment retained in the former subsidiary to be regarded as its cost on initial measurement of the financial asset in accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

The amendments also changed the structure of IAS 27, by moving some paragraphs within the standard. The paragraphs were renumbered for ease of reading.

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