Illustrative Example—Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

This example portrays a hypothetical situation illustrating how an entity (investor) accounts for long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the entity’s net investment in an associate (long-term interests) applying IFRS 9 and IAS 28 based on the assumptions presented. The entity applies IFRS 9 in accounting for long-term interests. The entity applies IAS 28 to its net investment in the associate, which includes long-term interests. The analysis in this example is not intended to represent the only manner in which the requirements in IAS 28 could be applied.

Assumptions

The investor has the following three types of interests in the associate:

(a) O Shares—ordinary shares representing a 40% ownership interest to which the investor applies the equity method. This interest is the least senior of the three interests, based on their relative priority in liquidation.

(b) P Shares—non-cumulative preference shares that form part of the net investment in the associate and that the investor measures at fair value through profit or loss applying IFRS 9.

(c) LT Loan—a long-term loan that forms part of the net investment in the associate and that the investor measures at amortised cost applying IFRS 9, with a stated interest rate and an effective interest rate of 5% a year. The associate makes interest-only payments to the investor each year. The LT Loan is the most senior of the three interests.

The LT Loan is not an originated credit-impaired loan. Throughout the years illustrated, there has not been any objective evidence that the net investment in the associate is impaired applying IAS 28, nor does the LT Loan become credit-impaired applying IFRS 9.

The associate does not have any outstanding cumulative preference shares classified as equity, as described in paragraph 37 of IAS 28. Throughout the years illustrated, the associate neither declares nor pays dividends on O Shares or P Shares.

The investor has not incurred any legal or constructive obligations, nor made payments on behalf of the associate, as described in paragraph 39 of IAS 28. Accordingly, the investor does not recognise its share of the associate’s losses once the carrying amount of its net investment in the associate is reduced to zero.
The amount of the investor’s initial investment in O Shares is CU200, in P Shares is CU100 and in the LT Loan is CU100. On acquisition of the investment, the cost of the investment equals the investor’s share of the net fair value of the associate’s identifiable assets and liabilities.

This table summarises the carrying amount at the end of each year for P Shares and the LT Loan applying IFRS 9 but before applying IAS 28, and the associate’s profit (loss) for each year. The amounts for the LT Loan are shown net of the loss allowance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>P Shares applying IFRS 9 (fair value)</th>
<th>LT Loan applying IFRS 9 (amortised cost)</th>
<th>Profit (Loss) of the associate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>CU110</td>
<td>CU90</td>
<td>CU50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>CU90</td>
<td>CU70</td>
<td>CU(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 3</td>
<td>CU50</td>
<td>CU50</td>
<td>CU(500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td>CU40</td>
<td>CU50</td>
<td>CU(150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 5</td>
<td>CU60</td>
<td>CU60</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 6</td>
<td>CU80</td>
<td>CU70</td>
<td>CU500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 7</td>
<td>CU110</td>
<td>CU90</td>
<td>CU500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis**

**Year 1**

The investor recognises the following in Year 1:

Investments in the associate:
- DR. O Shares CU200
- DR. P Shares CU100
- DR. LT Loan CU100
  - CR. Cash CU400
  
  *To recognise the initial investment in the associate*

- DR. P Shares CU10
- CR. Profit or loss CU10
  
  *To recognise the change in fair value (CU110 – CU100)*

- DR. Profit or loss CU10
  - CR. Loss allowance (LT Loan) CU10
  
  *To recognise an increase in the loss allowance (CU90 – CU100)*

- DR. O Shares CU20
  - CR. Profit or loss CU20
  
  *To recognise the investor’s share of the associate’s profit (CU50 × 40%)*

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1 In this Illustrative Example, currency amounts are denominated in currency units (CU).
At the end of Year 1, the carrying amount of O Shares is CU220, P Shares is CU110 and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is CU90.

**Year 2**

The investor recognises the following in Year 2:

- **DR. Profit or loss** CU20
  - **CR. P Shares** CU20
  - **To recognise the change in fair value (CU90 – CU110)**

- **DR. Profit or loss** CU20
  - **CR. Loss allowance (LT Loan)** CU20
  - **To recognise an increase in the loss allowance (CU70 – CU90)**

- **DR. Profit or loss** CU80
  - **CR. O Shares** CU80
  - **To recognise the investor’s share of the associate’s loss (CU200 × 40%)**

At the end of Year 2, the carrying amount of O Shares is CU140, P Shares is CU90 and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is CU70.

**Year 3**

Applying paragraph 14A of IAS 28, the investor applies IFRS 9 to P Shares and the LT Loan before it applies paragraph 38 of IAS 28. Accordingly, the investor recognises the following in Year 3:

- **DR. Profit or loss** CU40
  - **CR. P Shares** CU40
  - **To recognise the change in fair value (CU50 – CU90)**

- **DR. Profit or loss** CU20
  - **CR. Loss allowance (LT Loan)** CU20
  - **To recognise an increase in the loss allowance (CU50 – CU70)**

- **DR. Profit or loss** CU200
  - **CR. O Shares** CU140
  - **CR. P Shares** CU50
  - **CR. LT Loan** CU10
  - **To recognise the investor’s share of the associate’s loss in reverse order of seniority as specified in paragraph 38 of IAS 28 (CU500 × 40%)**

At the end of Year 3, the carrying amount of O Shares is zero, P Shares is zero and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is CU40.
**Year 4**

Applying IFRS 9 to its interests in the associate, the investor recognises the following in Year 4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DR. Profit or loss</th>
<th>CR. P Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CU10</td>
<td>CU10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To recognise the change in fair value (CU40 – CU50)

Recognition of the change in fair value of CU10 in Year 4 results in the carrying amount of P Shares being negative CU10. Consequently, the investor recognises the following to reverse a portion of the associate’s losses previously allocated to P Shares:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DR. P Shares</th>
<th>CR. Profit or loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CU10</td>
<td>CU10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To reverse a portion of the associate’s losses previously allocated to P Shares

Applying paragraph 38 of IAS 28, the investor limits the recognition of the associate’s losses to CU40 because the carrying amount of its net investment in the associate is then zero. Accordingly, the investor recognises the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DR. Profit or loss</th>
<th>CR. LT Loan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CU40</td>
<td>CU40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To recognise the investor’s share of the associate’s loss

At the end of Year 4, the carrying amount of O Shares is zero, P Shares is zero and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is zero. There is also an unrecognised share of the associate’s losses of CU30 (the investor’s share of the associate’s cumulative losses of CU340 – CU320 losses recognised cumulatively + CU10 losses reversed).

**Year 5**

Applying IFRS 9 to its interests in the associate, the investor recognises the following in Year 5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DR. P Shares</th>
<th>CR. Profit or loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CU20</td>
<td>CU20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To recognise the change in fair value (CU60 – CU40)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DR. Loss allowance (LT Loan)</th>
<th>CR. Profit or loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CU10</td>
<td>CU10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To recognise a decrease in the loss allowance (CU60 – CU50)

After applying IFRS 9 to P Shares and the LT Loan, these interests have a positive carrying amount. Consequently, the investor allocates the previously unrecognised share of the associate’s losses of CU30 to these interests.
At the end of Year 5, the carrying amount of O Shares is zero, P Shares is zero and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is zero.

**Year 6**

Applying IFRS 9 to its interests in the associate, the investor recognises the following in Year 6:

- **DR. P Shares** (CU20)  
  **CR. Profit or loss** (CU20)  
  *To recognise the change in fair value (CU80 − CU60)*

- **DR. Loss allowance (LT Loan)** (CU10)  
  **CR. Profit or loss** (CU10)  
  *To recognise a decrease in the loss allowance (CU70 − CU60)*

The investor allocates the associate’s profit to each interest in the order of seniority. The investor limits the amount of the associate’s profit it allocates to P Shares and the LT Loan to the amount of equity method losses previously allocated to those interests, which in this example is CU60 for both interests.

- **DR. O Shares** (CU80)  
  **DR. P Shares** (CU60)  
  **DR. LT Loan** (CU60)  
  **CR. Profit or loss** (CU200)  
  *To recognise the investor’s share of the associate’s profit (CU500 × 40%)*

At the end of Year 6, the carrying amount of O Shares is CU80, P Shares is CU80 and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is CU70.

**Year 7**

The investor recognises the following in Year 7:

- **DR. P Shares** (CU30)  
  **CR. Profit or loss** (CU30)  
  *To recognise the change in fair value (CU110 − CU80)*

- **DR. Loss allowance (LT Loan)** (CU20)  
  **CR. Profit or loss** (CU20)  
  *To recognise a decrease in the loss allowance (CU90 − CU70)*

* IFRS Foundation
At the end of Year 7, the carrying amount of O Shares is CU280, P Shares is CU110 and the LT Loan (net of loss allowance) is CU90.

Years 1–7

When recognising interest revenue on the LT Loan in each year, the investor does not take account of any adjustments to the carrying amount of the LT Loan that arose from applying IAS 28 (paragraph 14A of IAS 28). Accordingly, the investor recognises the following in each year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DR.</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>CU5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CR.</td>
<td>Profit or loss</td>
<td>CU5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To recognise interest revenue on LT Loan based on the effective interest rate of 5%

Summary of amounts recognised in profit or loss

This table summarises the amounts recognised in the investor’s profit or loss.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items recognised</th>
<th>Impairment (losses), including reversals, applying IFRS 9</th>
<th>Gains (losses) of P Shares applying IFRS 9</th>
<th>Share of profit (loss) of the associate recognised applying the equity method</th>
<th>Interest revenue applying IFRS 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>CU(10)</td>
<td>CU10</td>
<td>CU20</td>
<td>CU5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>CU(20)</td>
<td>CU(20)</td>
<td>CU(80)</td>
<td>CU5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 3</td>
<td>CU(20)</td>
<td>CU(40)</td>
<td>CU(200)</td>
<td>CU5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>CU(10)</td>
<td>CU(30)</td>
<td>CU5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 5</td>
<td>CU10</td>
<td>CU20</td>
<td>CU(30)</td>
<td>CU5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 6</td>
<td>CU10</td>
<td>CU20</td>
<td>CU200</td>
<td>CU5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 7</td>
<td>CU20</td>
<td>CU30</td>
<td>CU200</td>
<td>CU5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>