Disposal of Subsidiary - Scenarios



Scenario	IFRS10	Goodwill	CSPLOCI	CSOFP	CSOCE	NCI	Retained Earnings	Examples
Full Disposal of Shareholding (Sub -> Nil)	Control Lost - Derecognise Sub & Show Profit/Loss on Disposal	Calculate as normal - will be part of disposal calculation Adjust for any impariment Remove from CSOFP at disposal	Include Sub results up to date of disposal Include profit/loss on disposal NCI profit allocation up to date of disposal	Remove all traces of Sub (assets, liabilities, goodwill, NCI) Include proceeds from disposal	1. Show disposal line for full removal of NCI	Consolidate up to date of disposal (i.e. share of post-acq profits) Remove and bring to disposal calculation	Include profit/loss on disposal Consolidate Sub until date of disposal (i.e. share of post-acq profits)	S'17 Q2 A'15 Q2
Partial Disposal w/ Subsidiary Remaining (Sub -> Sub)	No Loss of Control - recognise as an equity transaction	Calculate as normal - may be part of disposal calculation. (Will depend on approach taken - we include goodwill for AC571)	I. Include Subs results for full year Profit/loss on partical disposal does not go to CSPLOCI - straight to CSOCE NCI profit allocation for full year (NB differing %s before/after disposal)	Full consolidation as before Include proceeds from partial disposal	Show line for partial disposal (increase NCI, profit/loss in Ret E column)	Increase NCI by share of net assets disposed of Different NCI %s for before and after date of disposal (NB)	Include profit/loss on disposal Consolidate Sub for full year (NB different ownership %s if sold mid year)	
Partial Disposal w/ Associate Remaining (Sub -> Assoc.)	Control Lost - Derecognise Sub, Recognise Assoicate, & Show Profit/Loss on Disposal	Calculate as normal - will be part of disposal calculation Adjust for any impariment Remove from CSOFP at disposal	Include Subs results up to date of disposal Include profit/loss on disposal NCI profit allocation up to date of disposal 4. Show associate profits thereafter (equity method)	1.Remove all traces of Sub (assets, liabilities, goodwill, NCI) 2. Include proceeds from disposal 3. Account for Associate from date of disposal	1. Show disposal line for full removal of NCI	Consolidate up to date of disposal (i.e. share of post-acq profits) Remove and bring to disposal calculation	Include profit/loss on disposal Consolidate Sub until date of disposal (i.e. share of post-acq profits) Post acq profits from Associate after disposal date	
Partial Disposal w/ Investment Remaining (Sub -> Investment)	Control Lost - Derecognise Sub, Recognise Investment, & Show Profit/Loss on Disposal	Calculate as normal - will be part of disposal calculation Adjust for any impariment Remove from CSOFP at disposal	Include Sub results up to date of disposal Include profit/loss on disposal NCI profit allocation up to date of disposal 4. Show dividend income and/or fair value movements for investment thereafter	1.Remove all traces of Sub (assets, liabilities, goodwill, NCI) 2. Include proceeds from disposal 3. Account for Investment from date of disposal	1. Show disposal line for full removal of NCI	Consolidate up to date of disposal (i.e. share of post-acq profits) Remove and bring to disposal calculation	Include profit/loss on disposal Consolidate Sub until date of disposal (i.e. share of post-acq profits) Dividends/FV movements from Investment thereafter	

Key Things to Watch for

When did the disposal occur? Mid-year disposals will be tricky in terms of calculating the profit/loss on disposal at that date + dealing with any remaining investment (e.g. associate, investment) for the remainder of the reporting period.

You should always account for any goodwill impairment before calculating the profit/loss on disposal.

You will always need to finish the NCI working fully (i.e. allocating its share of post acqusition profits up to the date of disposal) before calculating the profit/loss on disposal.

When there is a disposal of a Sub, the NCI column in the CSOCE will be impacted. It will have a disposal line item to reflect the removal of the NCI (should there be a loss of control) or it may reflect the increase in NCI (should there be no loss of control - an equity transaction).