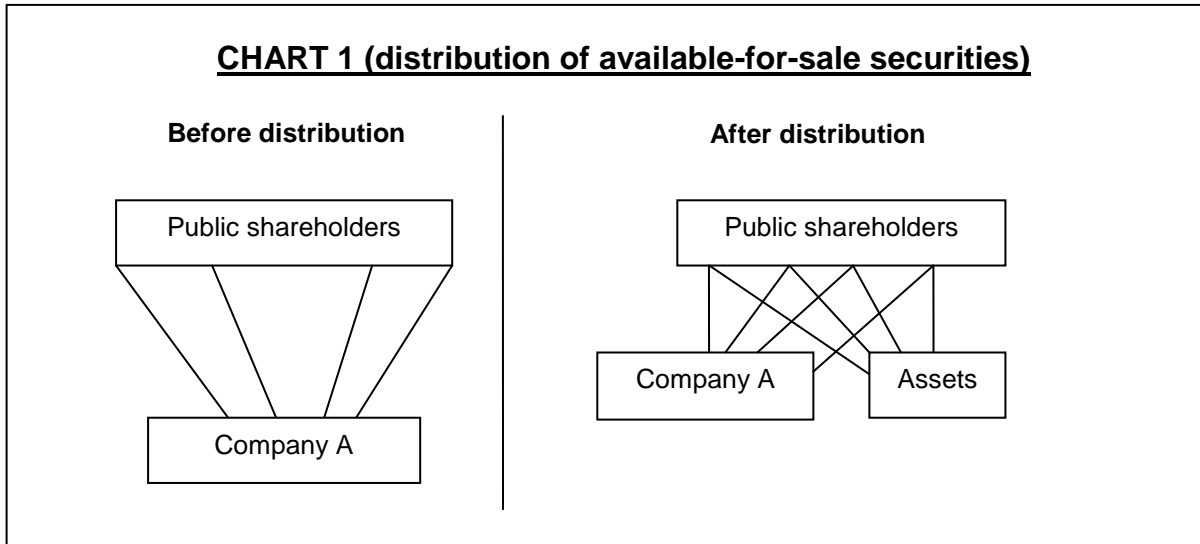# Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
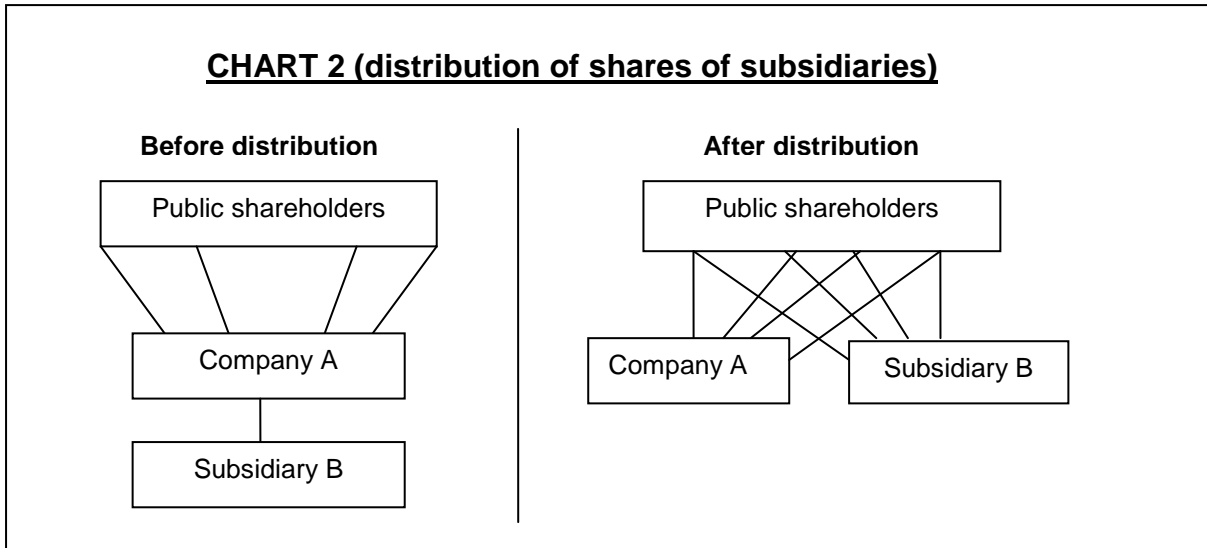## Illustrative Examples

# Illustrative examples

*These examples accompany, but are not part of, INT SB-FRS 117.*

## Scope of the Interpretation (paragraphs 3–8)

### CHART 1 (distribution of available-for-sale securities)

**Before distribution**

Public shareholders

Company A

**After distribution**

Public shareholders

Company A          Assets

IE1     Assume Company A is owned by public shareholders. No single shareholder controls Company A and no group of shareholders is bound by a contractual agreement to act together to control Company A jointly. Company A distributes certain assets (eg available-for-sale securities) pro rata to the shareholders. This transaction is within the scope of the Interpretation.

IE2     However, if one of the shareholders (or a group bound by a contractual agreement to act together) controls Company A both before and after the transaction, the entire transaction (including the distributions to the non-controlling shareholders) is not within the scope of the Interpretation. This is because in a pro rata distribution to all owners of the same class of equity instruments, the controlling shareholder (or group of shareholders) will continue to control the non-cash assets after the distribution.

## CHART 2 (distribution of shares of subsidiaries)

**Before distribution**

Public shareholders

Company A

Subsidiary B

**After distribution**

Public shareholders

Company A

Subsidiary B

IE3    Assume Company A is owned by public shareholders. No single shareholder controls Company A and no group of shareholders is bound by a contractual agreement to act together to control Company A jointly. Company A owns all of the shares of Subsidiary B. Company A distributes all of the shares of Subsidiary B pro rata to its shareholders, thereby losing control of Subsidiary B. This transaction is within the scope of the Interpretation.

IE4    However, if Company A distributes to its shareholders shares of Subsidiary B representing only a non-controlling interest in Subsidiary B and retains control of Subsidiary B, the transaction is not within the scope of the Interpretation. Company A accounts for the distribution in accordance with SB-FRS 110 *Consolidated Financial Statements*. Company A controls Company B both before and after the transaction.