OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO INVESTORS

	At cost[1]	IFRS 9[2]	IAS 39[2]	Equity method[1]
Measurement at initial recognition	At cost, which comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure necessary to obtain it (July 2009 IFRIC update)	At fair value (which is generally the cost price) plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (P/L), transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (IFRS 9, paragraph 5.1.1). In the case of a financial asset at fair value through P/L, transaction costs are expensed	At fair value (which is generally the cost price) plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through P/L, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (IAS 39, paragraph 43). In the case of a financial asset at fair value through P/L, transaction costs are expensed	At cost (IAS 28, paragraph 10), which comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure necessary to obtain it (July 2009 IFRIC update)
	Changes in status of investment:[3] IFRS is silent on the calculation of 'cost' in such circumstances, but the following possible treatment could be considered: If an entity's policy is to measure the 'new' investment at cost, the carrying amount of the previously held interest (that is, fair value or equity accounted carrying amount) is deemed to be its 'cost', plus the purchase price and transaction costs of any additional interest acquired (if applicable)	Changes in status of investment:[3] Difference between carrying amount of previously held interest (for example cost or equity accounted) and fair value on date of change is recognised in P/L or other comprehensive income (OCI), depending on the subsequent measurement (see below)	Changes in status of investment:[3] Difference between carrying amount of previously held interest (for example cost or equity accounted) and fair value on date of change is recognised in P/L or OCI, depending on the subsequent measurement (see below)	Changes in status of investment:[3] IFRS is silent on the calculation of 'cost' in such circumstances, but the following possible treatment could be considered: If an entity's policy is to account for the 'new' investment using the equity method, the carrying amount of the previously held interest (that is, fair value or cost) is deemed to be its 'cost', plus the purchase price and transaction costs of any additional interest acquired (if applicable)

	At cost[1]	IFRS 9[2]	IAS 39[2]	Equity method[1]
Subsequent measure-ment	Remain at cost, unless there is an indication of impairment (see below)	At fair value through P/L, unless the investment is not held for trading and the investor made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment in OCI (IFRS 9, paragraphs 5.7.5, 5.2.1)	At fair value through OCI (classified as 'available for sale', assuming the investment is not held for trading) (IAS 39, paragraph 46, 55(b))	At cost, adjusted for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets (IAS 28, paragraph 3)
Impairment	Apply the provisions of IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets* (IAS 36), to test for impairment when such an indication exists	The impairment provisions of IFRS 9 are not applicable, since the investment is measured at fair value (IFRS 9, paragraph 5.5.1)	Apply the provisions of IAS 39 to determine, at each year end, if an indication of impairment exists. If an indication of impairment exists, apply the provisions of IAS 39 relating to impairment of 'available for sale' investments (IAS 28, paragraph 40, prior to IFRS 9 consequential amendment)	Apply the provisions of IAS 39 (entities that haven't early adopted IFRS 9) or provisions of IAS 28, paragraphs 41A–41C (entities that are applying IFRS 9) to determine if an additional impairment loss with respect to the net investment is necessary, after recognising the subsidiary's, associate's or joint venture's losses (if any). If IAS 39 or IAS 28, paragraphs 41A–41C indicate that the investment may be impaired, the provisions of IAS 36 are applied to test the entire carrying amount of the investment (including possible goodwill) for impairment