

loss on the sale of the majority interest in the component be classified in the Company's statement of operations as "discontinued operations" pursuant to Statement 144?

Interpretive Response: No. A condition necessary for discontinued operations reporting, as indicated in paragraph 42 of Statement 144 is that an entity "not have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the component after the disposal transaction." In these circumstances, the transaction should be accounted for as the disposal of a group of assets that is not a component of an entity and classified within continuing operations pursuant to Statement 144.²

5. Classification and Disclosure of Contingencies Relating to Discontinued Operations

Facts: A company disposed of a component of an entity in a previous accounting period. The Company received debt and/or equity securities of the buyer of the component or of the disposed component as consideration in the sale, but this financial interest is not sufficient to enable the Company to apply the equity method with respect to its investment in the buyer. The Company made certain warranties to the buyer with respect to the discontinued business, or remains liable under environmental or other laws with respect to certain facilities or operations transferred to the buyer. The disposition satisfied the criteria of Statement 144 for presentation as "discontinued operations." The Company estimated the fair value of the securities received in the transaction for purposes of calculating the gain or loss on disposal that was recognized in its financial statements. The results of discontinued operations prior to the date of disposal or classification as held for sale included provisions for the Company's existing obligations under environmental laws, product warranties, or other contingencies. The calculation of gain or loss on disposal included estimates of the Company's obligations arising as a direct result of its decision to dispose of the component, under its warranties to the buyer, and under environmental or other laws. In a period subsequent to the disposal date, the Company records a charge to income with respect to the securities because

their fair value declined materially and the Company determined that the decline was other than temporary. The Company also records adjustments of its previously estimated liabilities arising under the warranties and under environmental or other laws.

Question 1: Should the writedown of the carrying value of the securities and the adjustments of the contingent liabilities be classified in the current period's statement of operations within continuing operations or as an element of discontinued operations?

Interpretive Response: Adjustments of estimates of contingent liabilities or contingent assets that remain after disposal of a component of an entity or that arose pursuant to the terms of the disposal generally should be classified within discontinued operations.¹ However, the staff believes that changes in the carrying value of assets received as consideration in the disposal or of residual interests in the business should be classified within continuing operations.

Paragraph 44 of Statement 144 requires that "adjustments to amounts previously reported in discontinued operations that are directly related to the disposal of a component of an entity in a prior period shall be classified separately in the current period in discontinued operations." The staff believes that the provisions of paragraph 44 apply only to adjustments that are necessary to reflect new information about events that have occurred that becomes available prior to disposal of the component of the entity, to reflect the actual timing and terms of the disposal when it is consummated, and to reflect the resolution of contingencies associated with that component, such as warranties and environmental liabilities retained by the seller.

Developments subsequent to the disposal date that are not directly related to the disposal of the component or the operations of the component prior to disposal are not "directly related to the disposal" as contemplated by paragraph 44 of Statement 144. Subsequent changes in the carrying value of assets received upon disposition of a component do not affect the determination of gain or loss at the disposal date, but represent the consequences of management's subsequent decisions to hold or sell those assets. Gains and losses, dividend and interest income, and portfolio management expenses associated with

assets received as consideration for discontinued operations should be reported within continuing operations.

Question 2: What disclosures would the staff expect regarding discontinued operations prior to the disposal date and with respect to risks retained subsequent to the disposal date?

Interpretive Response: MD&A¹² should include disclosure of known trends, events, and uncertainties involving discontinued operations that may materially affect the Company's liquidity, financial condition, and results of operations (including net income) between the date when a component of an entity is classified as discontinued and the date when the risks of those operations will be transferred or otherwise terminated. Disclosure should include discussion of the impact on the Company's liquidity, financial condition, and results of operations of changes in the plan of disposal or changes in circumstances related to the plan. Material contingent liabilities,³ such as product or environmental liabilities or litigation, that may remain with the Company notwithstanding disposal of the underlying business should be identified in notes to the financial statements and any reasonably likely range of possible loss should be disclosed pursuant to Statement 5. MD&A should include discussion of the reasonably likely effects of these contingencies on reported results and liquidity. If the Company retains a financial interest in the discontinued component or in the buyer of that component that is material to the Company, MD&A should include discussion of known trends, events, and uncertainties, such as the financial condition and operating results of the issuer of the security, that may be reasonably expected to affect the amounts ultimately realized on the investments.

6. Deleted by SAB 103

7. Accounting for the Spin-off of a Subsidiary

Facts: A Company disposes of a business through the distribution of a subsidiary's stock to the Company's shareholders on a pro rata basis in a transaction that is referred to as a spin-off.

Question: May the Company elect to characterize the spin-off transaction as resulting in a change in the reporting entity and restate its historical financial statements as if the Company never had

² However, a plan of disposal that contemplates the transfer of assets to a limited-life entity created for the single purpose of liquidating the assets of a component of an entity would not necessitate classification within continuing operations solely because the registrant retains control or significant influence over the liquidating entity.

¹ Registrants are reminded that Interpretation 45 requires recognition and disclosure of certain guarantees which may impose accounting and disclosure requirements in addition to those discussed in this SAB Topic.

¹² Item 303 of Regulation S-K.

³ Registrants also should consider the disclosure requirements of Interpretation 45.