TOPIC 13

Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

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Quote:-

Limitations live only in our minds.
But if we use our imaginations,
our possibilities become limitless.
Jamie Paolinetti

Why Ind AS 105?

When a company stops continuing its business or plans to sell an asset then the users of financial statements mainly investors should be informed about these events.
Therefore INDAS 105 is drafted to set the requirements to be followed when above events takes place.

What is Discontinued Operation?

A **Discontinued Operation** is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and:

(a) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or

(b) is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or

(c) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

What are the Objectives of IndAS 105?

Accounting for Assets held for Sale	Presentation and Disclosure of Discontinued Operations
Measurement – At Fair value less Cost to sell; no depreciation further. **Presentation –** Separately in the Balance Sheet	**Presentation –** Results to be presented separately in statement of profit & loss. (Refer Page no. 22 & 23 of this book)

It is very important to note that the requirements of this standard applies to ALL Non - Current Assets, however measurement provisions shall not be applicable to:

- DTA (IndAS 12)
- Assets arising from employee benefits (IndAS 19)
- Financial Assets (IndAS 109) Example:- Investment in shares or long term receivables
- Biological Assets which are measured at Fair value less cost to sell (IndAS 41)
- Contractual rights under insurance contracts (IndAS 104)

When to classify an asset as held for sale?

- ✓ An Entity should classify a ***non-current asset as held for sale*** if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale rather than continuing use.
- ✓ The same applies for a disposal group.
- ✓ ***Disposal group*** is a new concept introduced by IndAS 105 and it represents a group of assets and liabilities to be disposed of together as a group in a single transaction.
- ✓ For example, when a company runs a few divisions and decides to sell one division, then all assets (including PPE, inventories, deferred tax, etc.) and all liabilities of that division would represent a disposal group.
- ✓ Does it mean that if we stop using the asset or abandon it, we have to apply IndAS 105? The answer is NO if still we can realize its carrying amount from continuing use.

When will an asset be recovered through a sale rather than continuing use?

- First of all, the asset or disposal group must be available for immediate sale in its present conditions and the sale must be highly probable.
- Highly Probable means - significantly more likely than probable. (Probable means more likely than not)

Examples- Available for Immediate Sale

1. A property being used as a headquarters by the entity needs to be vacated before it can be sold. The time required to vacate the building is usual and customary for sale of such assets. Hence the criteria for classification as held for sale would be met.
2. In above example, if property can be vacated only after a replacement is available then this may indicate that the property is not available for immediate sale, but only after the replacement becomes available.
3. An entity can't classify a manufacturing facility as held for sale if prior to selling the facility it needs to clear a backlog of uncompleted order.
4. In above example, if entity intends to sell the manufacturing facility along with the uncompleted orders it can be classified as held for sale.
5. An entity plans to renovate some of its property to increase its value prior to selling it to a third party. The entity is already searching for a buyer at current market values. But due to the plans to renovate the property prior to sale, the property may not be meeting condition of available for immediate sale.

INDAS - 5 sets a few criteria for the sale to be highly probable:

- Management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset;
- An active program to find a buyer must have been initiated;
- The asset must be actively marketed for sale at a price reasonable to its current fair value;
- The sale is expected to be completed within 1 year from the date of classification;
- Significant changes to or withdrawal from the plan to sell the Assets are unlikely.

Exception to the period of One year - An entity can still classify an asset (or disposal group) as held for sale, even if the timeframe of one year to conclude the sale transaction has lapsed. For this:

(i) the delay must have been caused by the events or circumstances which are beyond the control of the entity; and

(ii) there must be sufficient evidences that the entity is still committed to it selling plan.

Example 6

An entity is committed to its selling plan of a manufacturing facility in its present condition and so classifies it as held for sale. After a firm purchase commitment, the buyer's inspection identifies environmental damages not previously known to exist. The entity is required by the buyer to make good the damage, which will extend the timeframe of one year to complete the sale within one year. However the entity has initiated actions to make good the damage and satisfactory rectification is highly probable. In this situation exception to one year requirement will met.

Note:- Non-current assets (or disposal group) that need to be abandoned will not qualify to classify as held for sale because their carrying amount will be principally recovered through continuing use in the entity's operation rather through the sale.

Example 7

Entity ceases to use a manufacturing plant because demand has declined. However, the plant is maintained in a workable condition and it is expected to be brought back into use in future when demand picks up.

It is to be treated as abandoned asset rather as held for sale because its carrying amount will be principally recovered through continuous use, therefore the entity will not stop charging depreciation or treat it as held for sale. Because its carrying amount will be recovered principally through continuing use to the end of its economic life.

Asset acquired exclusively with a view to subsequent disposal

When an entity acquires a non-current asset (or disposal group) **exclusively with a view to its subsequent disposal, the non-current asset (or disposal group) is classified as held for sale at the acquisition date.** This standard provides a short period (usually three months) to meet the classification criteria that don't met at the acquisition except requirement of one year.

How to account for assets held for sale?

(1) Lower of –

(a) Carrying Amount of Asset; or

(b) Fair Value less costs to sell

(2) Depreciation and amortization shall be immediately stopped from the moment the asset has been classified as held for sale.

(3) Treatment of Loss – After you classify an asset as held for sale, you would recognize any impairment loss in profit or loss only. No OCI even for Revaluation Model Asset.

Individual Assets	Disposal Group
On Initial measurement – Impairment loss is to be recognised in P&L a/c **Subsequently thereafter**, if fair value less cost to sell increases - Gain should be recognised **only to the extent of earlier cumulative impairments.**	On Initial measurement – Impairment loss shall be allocated to disposal group in the following order: (a) First, CA of Goodwill (b) Then to other assets of disposal group pro rata on the basis of carrying amount of each assets in the group. **Subsequently when fair value less costs to sell increases – Gain** (reversal of impairment loss) to the extent of goodwill is not to be recognised. Gain on other assets is to be recognised in P&L a/c

(4) Carrying amount of Asset

Immediately before we classify an asset as held for sale, we should measure it under applicable INDAS. For example, we should measure an item of property, plant and equipment under INDAS- 16.

On subsequent re-measurement of a disposal group, the carrying amounts of any assets and liabilities that are not within the scope of the measurement requirements of this Ind AS **(eg. Inventory or Financial Instruments),** but are included in a disposal group classified as held for sale, should be remeasured in accordance with applicable Ind ASs (eg. IndAS 2 or IndAS 32) before the fair value less costs to sell of the disposal group is remeasured.

Example 8 - Classification as held for sale

- ✓ A ltd acquired a property for ₹ 2,00,000. After few years the cumulative depreciation on the property is of ₹ 80,000 has been recognised and subsequently the property is classified as held for sale under Ind AS 105.
- ✓ At the time of classification as held for sale it will be measured at lower of its carrying amount which is ₹ 1,20,000 (2,00,000 – 80,000) and fair value less costs to sell as estimated at ₹ 1,00,000.
- ✓ Accordingly, there is a write-down on initial classification of property as held for sale and accordingly the property is carried at ₹ 1,00,000. A loss of ₹ 20,000 is recognised in profit or loss.
- ✓ On next reporting date, the property's fair value less costs to sell is estimated at ₹ 85,000. Accordingly, a loss of ₹ 15,000 is recognised in profit or loss and the property is carried at ₹ 85,000.
- ✓ Subsequently, the property is sold for ₹ 90,000. A gain of ₹ 5,000 is recognised.

Example 9 - Disposal group classified as Held for Sale

Disposal Group	CA at reporting date before classification as held for Sale	CA as measured immediately before classification as held for Sale
Goodwill	1500	1500
PPE (Revaluation Model)	4600	4000
Building (Cost Model)	5700	5700
Inventory	2400	2200
Investment in Equity Instruments	1800	1500
Total	**16000**	**14900**

- ✓ On subsequent re-measurement of a disposal group, the carrying amounts of any assets and liabilities that are not within the scope of the measurement requirements of this Ind AS (eg. Inventory or Financial Instruments), but are included in a disposal group classified as held for sale, should be remeasured in accordance with applicable Ind ASs (eg. IndAS 2 or IndAS 32) before the fair value less costs to sell of the disposal group is remeasured.

- ✓ The entity should recognise the loss of ₹1,100 (₹16,000 - ₹14,900), in accordance of applicable Ind ASs, immediately before classifying as held for sale.
- ✓ The entity estimated that fair value less costs to sell of the disposal group amounts to ₹13,000.
- ✓ Since the entity has classified a disposal group as held for sale it should measure it at the lower of its carrying amount ₹14,900 and fair value less costs to sell ₹13,000 which comes to ₹13,000.
- ✓ The entity should recognises an impairment loss of ₹1,900 (₹14,900 – 13,000) when the disposal group is initially classified as held for sale.
- ✓ The Inventory and Investment is remeasured as per Ind AS 2 and Ind AS 109 at not more than fair value at the date of re-measurement immediately classified as held for sale.
- ✓ This impairment loss of ₹1,900 is allocated to remaining assets in the proportion of their carrying value other than inventory and investment in equity instrument.
- ✓ The allocation of impairment loss can be illustrated as follows:

Disposal Group	CA as measured immediately before classification as held for Sale	Allocated Impairment Loss	CA after allocation of Impairment Loss
Goodwill	1500	(1500)	-
PPE (Revaluation Model)	4000	(165)	3835
Building (Cost Model)	5700	(235)	5465
Inventory	2200	-	2200
Investment in Equity Instruments	1500	-	1500
Total	**14900**	**(1900)**	**13000**

- ✓ Firstly, the impairment loss reduces the amount of goodwill in the disposal group. Then, the remaining impairment loss is recognised to other assets pro-rata based on the carrying amount of those assets.
- ✓ Suppose, at the end of reporting period the fair value less cost to sell is increased and estimated at ₹15,500.
- ✓ The maximum impairment loss reversal allowed will be ₹1,900 being cumulative impairment loss recognised earlier. Out of this, the impairment loss actual reversal shall be limited to ₹400 i.e. ₹(1900-1,500).

✓ Reversal of impairment loss is not allowed on Goodwill as it will leads to recognition of Self generated goodwill which is prohibited under Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets.

What to do when there is a Change in a 'Plan to Sale'?

Earlier Classified as Held for Sale

⬇

Now it ceases to classify the asset or disposal group as held for sale

Re-measure the non current asset **at Lower of –**

(a) Original Carrying Amount before classification as held for sale

Less - Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation on such CA

Less - Accumulated Revaluation

(b) Recoverable Amount at the date of subsequent decision not to sell

Any difference due to reclassification from held for sale to other category will be treated as gain or loss and transfer to profit and loss account.

How to present discontinued operations?

Once it is identified that there is a discontinued operation, we should present it **separately from other continuing operations** in our financial statements (refer Schedule III – Statement of Profit and Loss)

Thus, the readers of the financial statements will be able to see what we put away and what we keep going on in order to generate future profits and cash flows.

More specifically, it should be presented:

1. **In the statement of Statement of Profit & Loss:** a **single amount** comprising the total of:
   - The post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations, and
   - The post-tax gain or loss recognized on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of assets or disposal groups.

The analysis of a single amount shall be reported in the notes or in the statement of Profit and Loss.

2. **In the statement of cash flows:** the net cash flows attributable to the operating, investing and financing activities of discontinued operations. Present these disclosures in the notes or in the financial statements themselves.

3. ***In the statement of financial position***: We shall present a non-current asset or assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale separately from other assets. The same applies for liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale.

What other points should be kept in mind?

(A) It is very important to note that the requirements of this standard applies to ALL Non - Current Assets, however **measurement provisions shall not be applicable to:**

- DTA (IndAS 12)
- Assets arising from employee benefits (IndAS 19)
- Financial Assets (IndAS 109)
- Biological Assets which are measured at Fair value less cost to sell (IndAS 41)
- Contractual rights under insurance contracts (IndAS 104)

(B) When the sale is expected to occur beyond one year, the entity should measure the costs to sell at their present value. Any increase in the present value of the costs to sell that arises from the passage of time shall be presented in profit or loss as a financing cost.

(C) Non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for distribution are also measured on same line as non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale.

(D) If an entity removes an individual asset or liability from a disposal group classified as held for sale, the remaining assets and liabilities of the disposal group will continue to be measured as a group only if the group meets the criteria for classification as held for sale. Otherwise:

- ✓ the remaining non-current assets of the group that individually meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale shall be measured individually at the lower of their carrying amounts and fair values less costs to sell at that date; and
- ✓ any non-current assets that do not meet the criteria shall cease to be classified as held for sale in accordance with paragraph 26.

Practical Questions:

Q130 - Measurement prior to classification as held for sale

An item of property, plant and equipment that is measured on the cost basis should be measured in accordance with Ind AS 16.

Entity ABC owns an item of property and it was stated at the following amounts in its last financial statements:

	31st December 20X1
Cost	12,00,000
Depreciation	(6,00,000)
Net book value	6,00,000

The asset is depreciated at an annual rate of 10% i.e. 1,20,000

During July 20X2 entity ABC decides to sell the asset and on 1st August it meets the conditions to be classified as held for sale. Analyse.

Solution

At 31st July entity ABC should ensure that the asset is measured in accordance with Ind AS 16. It should be depreciated by a further 70,000 (7 months × 10,000) and should be carried at 5,30,000 before it is measured in accordance with Ind AS 105.

Q131

S Ltd purchased a property for ₹6,00,000 on 1 April 20X1. The useful life of the property is 15 years.

On 31 March 20X3 S ltd classify the property as held for sale. The impairment testing provides the estimated recoverable amount of ₹4,70,000.

The fair value less cost to sell on 31 March 20X3 was ₹4,60,000. On 31 March 20X4 management change the plan as property no longer met the criteria of held for sale. The recoverable amount as at 31 March 20X4 is ₹5,00,000.

Value the property at the end of 20X3 and 20X4.

Solution

(a) Value of property immediately before the classification as held for sale as per Ind AS 16 as on 31 March 20X3

Purchase Price	6,00,000
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	80,000 (for two years)
Less: Impairment loss	50,000 (5,20,000-4,70,000)
Carrying Amount	**4,70,000**

On initial classification as held for sale on 31 March 20X3, the value will be lower of:

Carrying amount	₹ 4,70,000
Fair Value less Cost to sell	₹ 4,60,000

On 31 March 20X3 Non-current classified as held for sale will be recorded at ₹4,60,000.
Depreciation of ₹ 40,000 and Impairment Loss of ₹ 60,000 (50,000 +10,000) is charged in profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 20X3.

(b) On 31 March 20X4 held for sale property is reclassified as criteria doesn't met. The value will be lower of:

Carrying amount had the asset is not classified as held for sale	₹4,33,846
Carrying amount immediately before classification on 31 March 20X3	₹4,70,000
Less Depreciation based on 13 years balance life	₹ 36,154
Recoverable Amount	₹5,00,000

Property will be valued at ₹ 4,33,846 on 31 March 20X4
Adjustment to the carrying amount of ₹ 26,154 (₹ 4,60,000 - 4,33,846) is charged to the profit or loss.

Q132

Sun Ltd is a retailer of takeaway food like burger and pizzas. It decides to sell one of its outlets located in chandni chowk in New Delhi. The company will continue to run 200 other outlets in New Delhi.
All Ind AS 105 criteria for held for sale classifications were first met at 1st October 20X1. The outlet will be sold in June 20X2.
Management believes that outlet is a discontinued operation and wants to present the results of outlet as 'discontinued operations'. Analysis

Solution

The chandani chowk outlet is a disposal group; it is not a discontinued operation as it is only one outlet. It is not a major line of business or geographical area, nor a subsidiary acquired with a view to resale.

Q133.

On November 30, 20X1, Entity X becomes committed to a plan to sell a property. However, it plans certain renovations to increase its value prior to selling it. The renovations are expected to be completed within a short span of time i.e., 2 months.

Can the property be classified as held for sale at the reporting date i.e. December 31, 20X1?

Solution:

The property cannot be classified as held for sale at the balance sheet date as it is not available for sale immediately in its present condition. Although the renovations are expected to be completed within a short span 2 months, this fact is not relevant for classification.

However, if the PPE meets the criteria for held for sale by January 31, 20X2 (i.e., 2 months from November 30, 20X1) and the accounts are not authorised by that date, then necessary disclosures need to be given in the financial statements.

Q134.

On March 1, 20X1, entity R decides to sell one of its factories. An agent is appointed and the factory is actively marketed. As on March 31, 20X1, it is expected that the factory will be sold by February 28, 20X2. However, in May 20X1, the market price of the factory deteriorated. Entity R believed that the market will recover and thus did not reduce the price of the factory. The company's accounts are authorised for issue on June 26, 20X1. Should the factory be shown as held for sale as on March 31, 20X1?

Solution

In this case, the factory ceases to meet the definition of held for sale post the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, as it is not actively marketed at a reasonable price. But, since the market conditions deteriorated post the balance sheet date, the asset will be classified as held for sale as at March 31, 20X1.

Q135.

On June 1, 20X1, entity X plans to sell a group of assets and liabilities, which is classified as a disposal group. On July 31, 20X1, the Board of Directors approves and becomes committed to the plan to sell the manufacturing unit by entering into a firm purchase commitment with entity Y. However, since the manufacturing unit is regulated, the approval from the regulator is needed for sale. The approval from the regulator is customary and highly probable to be received by November 30, 20X1 and the sale is expected to be completed by March 31, 20X2. Entity X follows December year end. The assets and liabilities attributable to this manufacturing unit are as under:

Particulars	Carrying Value as on December 31, 20X0	Carrying Value as on July 31, 20X1
Goodwill	500	500
Plant and Machinery	1000	900
Building	2000	1850
Debtors	850	1050
Inventory	700	400
Creditors	(300)	(250)
Loans	(2000)	(1850)
	2750	**2600**

The fair value of the manufacturing unit as on December 31, 20X0 is ₹ 2,000 and as on July 31, 20X1 is ₹1,850. The cost to sell is 100 on both these dates. The disposal group is not sold at the period end i.e., December 31,20X1. The fair value as on December 31, 20X1 is lower than the carrying value of the disposal group as on that date.

Required:

1. Assess whether the manufacturing unit can be classified as held for sale and reasons there for. If yes, then at which date?
2. The measurement of the manufacturing unit as on the date of classification as held for sale.
3. The measurement of the manufacturing unit as at the end of the year.

Solution:

Assessing whether the manufacturing unit can be classified as held for sale

The manufacturing unit can be classified as held for sale due to the following reasons:

(a) The disposal group is available for immediate sale and in its present condition. The regulatory approval is customary and it is expected to be received in one year. The date at which the disposal group must be classified as held for sale is July 31, 20X1, i.e., the date at which management becomes committed to the plan.

(b) The sale is highly probable as the appropriate level of management i.e., board of directors in this case have approved the plan.

(c) A firm purchase agreement has been entered with the buyer.

(d) The sale is expected to be complete by March 31, 20X2, i.e., within one year from the date of classification.

Measurement of the manufacturing unit as on the date of classification as held for sale

Following steps need to be followed:

Step 1: Immediately before the initial classification of the asset (or disposal group) as held for sale, the carrying amounts of the asset (or all the assets and liabilities in the group) shall be measured in accordance with applicable Ind AS.

This has been done and the carrying value of the disposal group as on July 31, 20X1 is determined at ₹ 2,600. The difference between the carrying value as on December 31, 20X0 and July 31, 20X1 is accounted for as per the relevant Ind AS i.e., (Ind AS 2 for inventory and Ind AS 39 for debtors, creditors and loans).

Step 2: An entity shall measure a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The fair value less cost to sell of the disposal group as on July 31, 20X1 is ₹ 1,750 (i.e.1,850-100). This is lower than the carrying value of ₹ 2,600. Thus an impairment loss needs to be recognised and allocated first towards goodwill and thereafter pro-rata between assets of the disposal group which are within the scope of Ind AS 105 based on their carrying value. Thus, the assets will be measured as under:

Particulars	Carrying Value as on July 31, 20X1	Impairment	Carrying Value as per IndAS 105 – July 31, 20X1
Goodwill	500	(500)	-
Plant and Machinery	900	(115)	785
Building	1850	(235)	1615
Debtors	1050	-	1050
Inventory	400	-	400
Creditors	(250)	-	(250)
Loans	(1850)	-	(1850)
	2600	**(850)**	**1750**

Measurement of the manufacturing unit as on the date of classification as at the year end

- The measurement as at the year-end shall be on similar lines as done above.
- The assets and liabilities in the disposal group not within the scope of this Standard are measured as per the respective Standards.

- The fair value less cost to sell of the disposal group as a whole is calculated. This fair value less cost to sell as at the year-end shall be compared with the carrying value as at the date of classification as held for sale. It is provided that the fair value as on the year end is less than the carrying amount as on that date – thus the impairment loss shall be allocated in the same way between the assets of the disposal group falling within the scope of this standard as shown above.

Q136 (RTP MAY18)

Following is the extract of the consolidated financial statements of A Ltd. for the year ended on:

Asset/ (liability)	Carry amount as on 31st March, 20X1 (In Rs '000)
Attributed goodwill	200
Intangible assets	950
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	300
Property, plant & equipment	1100
Deferred tax asset	250
Current assets – inventory, receivables and cash balances	600
Current liabilities	(850)
Non-current liabilities – provisions	(300)
Total	**2,250**

On 15th September 20X1, Entity A decided to sell the business. It noted that the business meets the condition of disposal group classified as held for sale on that date in accordance with Ind AS 105. However, it does not meet the conditions to be classified as discontinued operations in accordance with that standard.

The disposal group is stated at the following amounts immediately prior to reclassification as held for sale.

Asset/ (liability)	Carry amount as on 15th September 20X1 (In ` '000)
Attributed goodwill	200
Intangible assets	930
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	360
Property, plant & equipment	1,020
Deferred tax asset	250
Current assets – inventory, receivables and cash balances	520
Current liabilities	(870)
Non-current liabilities – provisions	(250)
Total	**2,160**

Entity A proposed to sell the disposal group at Rs 19,00,000. It estimates that the costs to sell will be Rs 70,000. This cost consists of professional fee to be paid to external lawyers and accountants.

As at 31st March 20X2, there has been no change to the plan to sell the disposal group and entity A still expects to sell it within one year of initial classification. Mr. X, an accountant of Entity A remeasured the following assets/ liabilities in accordance with respective standards as on 31st March 20X2:

Available for sale:	(In Rs'000)
Financial assets	410
Deferred tax assets	230
Current assets- Inventory, receivables and cash balances	400
Current liabilities	900
Non- current liabilities- provisions	250

The disposal group has not been trading well and its fair value less costs to sell has fallen to Rs 16,50,000.

Required:

What would be the value of all assets/ labilities within the disposal group as on the following dates in accordance with Ind AS 105?

(a) 15 September, 20X1 and

(b) 31st March, 20X2

Solution:

(a) As at 15 September, 20X1

The disposal group should be measured at Rs 18,30,000 (19,00,000-70,000). The impairment write down of Rs 3,30,000 (Rs 21,60,000 – Rs18,30,000) should be recorded within profit from continuing operations.

The impairment of Rs 3,30,000 should be allocated to the carrying values of the appropriate non-current assets.

Asset/ (liability)	Carrying value as at 15 June 2004	Impairment	Revised carrying value as per IND AS 105
Attributed goodwill	200	(200)	-
Intangible assets	930	(62)	868
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	360	-	360
Property, plant & equipment	1,020	(68)	952
Deferred tax asset	250	-	250
Current assets – inventory, receivables and cash balances	520	-	520
Current liabilities	(870)	-	(870)
Non-current liabilities – provisions	(250)	-	(250)
Total	2,160	(330)	1,830

The impairment loss is allocated first to goodwill and then pro rata to the other assets of the disposal group within Ind AS 105 measurement scope. Following assets are not in the measurement scope of the standard- financial asset measured at other comprehensive income, the deferred tax asset or the current assets. In addition, the impairment allocation can only be made against assets and is not allocated to liabilities.

(b) As on 31 March. 20X2:

All of the assets and liabilities, outside the scope of measurement under IFRS 5, are remeasured in accordance with the relevant standards. The assets that are remeasured in this case under the relevant standards are the Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Ind AS 109), the deferred tax asset (Ind AS 12), the current assets and liabilities (various standards) and the non-current liabilities (Ind AS 37).

Asset/ (liability)	Carrying amount as on 15 September, 20X1	Change in value to 31st March 20X2	Impairment	Revised carrying value as per Ind AS 105
Attributed goodwill	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	868	-	(29)	839
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	360	50	-	410
Property, plant & equipment	952	-	(31)	921
Deferred tax asset	250	(20)	-	230
Current assets – inventory, receivables and cash balances	520	(120)	-	400
Current liabilities	(870)	(30)	-	(900)
Non-current liabilities – provisions	(250)	-	-	(250)
Total	**1,830**	**(120)**	**(60)**	**1,650**

Student Notes:-

Student Notes:-

Student Notes:-