CA FINAL – FINANCIAL REPORTING

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS: EXAM JULY 21; RTP NOV 21; MTP NOV 21

IND AS 1

Q1: A holding company [being the entity under consideration] gives a loan / intercorporate deposit to a subsidiary that is recoverable on demand, at a rate of interest at 10%.

(a) Should such loan be disclosed as a current/non-current asset in the books of the holding company?

How relevant would the commercial reality of the transaction be in comparison to the legal terms of the transaction?

(b) How this loan / inter-corporate deposit that is repayable on demand would be classified in the books of the subsidiary? **[MTP Nov 2021]**

Ans:

(a) Paragraph 66 (c) of Ind AS 1 provides that an asset shall be classified as current when an entity expects to realise the asset within a period of twelve months after the reporting period. To determine the expectation of the entity, the commercial reality of the transaction should also be considered. If the loans have been given with an understanding that these loans would not be called for repayment even though a clause may have been added that these are recoverable on demand, it should be classified as a non-current asset.

(b) Paragraph 69(c) of Ind AS 1 provides that a liability should be classified as current if the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period. Since the loan/inter- corporate deposit would become due immediately as and when demanded and presuming that the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period, it should be classified as current liability.

Q2: Charm Limited (the 'Company') is a manufacturing company, which is into manufacturing of wires and cables and has assessed its operating cycle to be 15 months. The Company has some trade receivables which are receivable within a period of 12 months from the reporting date i.e. 31st March 2021.

With respect to the following transactions, which took place during the financial year 2020-2021, give your opinion based on relevant Ind AS:

- The Company has received a contract of ₹ 10 crore on 31st March 2021. The terms of the contract require the Company to make a security deposit of 20% of the contract value with the customer. The Company made a security deposit of ₹ 2 crore on 31st March 2021. This contract will be completed in about 14 months. 70% of the deposit will be refunded immediately and the balance 30% of the deposit will be refunded after 3 months from the completion of the contract. The Company wants to present the security deposit of ₹ 2 crore as non-current. Is the management's decision correct?

- The Company has some trade receivables that are due after 14 months from the date of the balance sheet; the management of the Company expects to receive the amount within the period of the operating cycle. Despite the fact that these are receivables in 14 months, the management would like to present these as current. Is the management's decision correct?
- In the normal course of business, the Company has given 2 contracts and received a total security deposit of ₹ 4 crore. ₹ 3 crore is received from X Limited and ₹ 1 crore is received from Y Limited on 31st March 2021. These are repayable on completion of the contract. However, if the contract is cancelled within the contract term of 18 months, then the deposit becomes payable immediately. The Company is positive about the contract with X Limited but is in doubt about the contract received from Y Limited. The Company wants to present the amount of ₹ 3 crore as non-current and ₹ 1 crore as current in the balance sheet. Is the management's decision correct?
- The Company is planning to replace a machinery. It has given an advance of ₹ 1 crore for purchase of new machinery which will be delivered in 6 months from the date of the balance sheet. It has sold the old machinery for ₹ 0.5 crore, the payment of which is due in 10 months from the date of the balance sheet. The Company wants to present both these amounts as current since they will be settled within twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Is the management's decision correct? **[Exam JULY 2021 (4 Marks)]**

Ans: Operating cycle of Charm Limited = 15 months

- The security deposit made by the Company with the customers be classified as current assets to the extent of 70% (₹ 2 crore x 70% = ₹ 1.40 crore) as it will be refunded immediately on completion of 14 months of contract i.e. within the operating cycle of 15 months.

  However, 30% of the security deposit will be refunded after 3 months of completion of the contract (14+3 = 17 months) i.e. after 2 months of operating cycle (Operating cycle of the Company is 15 months). Hence, it will be classified as non-current. Therefore, management's decision is not correct. (Refer Para 66 of Ind AS 1)
- Yes, the Company's decision of presenting the trade receivables as Current Assets is correct despite the fact that these are receivables in 14 months' time since the operating cycle of the company is 15 months and any event arising due to trade will be considered as current if its settlement is within the tenure of operating cycle. Additionally, the Company also need to disclose amounts that are receivable within a period of 12 months and after 12 months from the reporting date. (Refer Para 60 and 61 of Ind AS 1)
- Paragraph 69(d) of Ind AS 1 states that an entity shall classify a liability as current when it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

  Although it is expected that X Limited will fulfil the contract and the deposit will not be refunded, but in case of cancellation within the contract term, refund of security deposit is a condition that is not within the control of the entity. Hence, Charm Limited does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Accordingly, the deposit will have to be classified as current liability in case of both X and Y Limited.

- Yes, the management decision to classify the payment of ₹ 0.5 crore as a current asset is correct since the payment will be realised in less than twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

  Capital advances are advances given for procurement of Property, Plant and Equipment etc. Typically, companies do not expect to realize them in cash. Rather, over the period, these get converted into non-current assets. Hence, capital advances should be treated as other non-current assets irrespective of when the Property, Plant and Equipment is expected to be received.

  Under Ind AS Schedule III, Capital Advances are not to be classified under Capital Work in Progress since they are specifically to be disclosed under other non-current assets.

  Accordingly, advance of ₹ 1 crore given for purchase of machinery is 'Capital advance' which will be classified as non-current as it relates to acquisition of non-current item i.e., machinery. Hence, management decision to classify it as current is incorrect.

Q3: Is offsetting permitted under the following circumstances?

(a) Expenses incurred by a holding company on behalf of subsidiary, which is reimbursed by the subsidiary - whether in the separate books of the holding company, the expenditure and related reimbursement of expenses can be offset?

(b) Whether profit on sale of an asset against loss on sale of another asset can be offset?

(c) When services are rendered in a transaction with an entity and services are received from the same entity in two different arrangements, can the receivable and payable be offset?

[RTP Nov 2021]

Ans:

(1) As per paragraph 33 of Ind AS 1, offsetting is permitted only when the offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction.

In this case, the agreement/arrangement, if any, between the holding and subsidiary company needs to be considered. If the arrangement is to reimburse the cost incurred by the holding company on behalf of the subsidiary company, the same may be presented net. It should be ensured that the substance of the arrangement is that the payments are actually in the nature of reimbursement.

(2) Paragraph 35 of Ind AS 1 requires an entity to present on a net basis gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions. Accordingly, gains or losses arising on disposal of various items of property, plant and equipment shall be presented on net basis. However, gains or losses should be presented separately if they are material.

(3) Ind AS 1 prescribes that assets and liabilities, and income and expenses should be reported separately, unless offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction. In addition to this, as per paragraph 42 of Ind AS 32, a financial asset and a financial liability should be offset if the entity has legally enforceable right to set off and the entity intends either to settle on net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In accordance with the above, the receivable and payable should be offset against each other and net amount is presented in the balance sheet if the entity has a legal right to set off and the entity intends to do so. Otherwise, the receivable and payable should be reported separately.

IND AS 8

Q4: Given the decreased revenue in financial year 20X1-20X2, management of PQR Ltd is keen to identify ways to reduce the overall impact on profit and loss. A consultant has suggested that they could explore changing the basis of depreciation from SLM to hours-in-use but not entirely sure if this is permitted. Annual depreciation charge for financial year 20X1-20X2 would be ₹ 25 lacs using SLM and ₹ 7 lacs using new method. This difference is significant for PQR Ltd.'s financial statements.

What are the considerations in determining whether a change in depreciation methodology is appropriate, and how should this change be accounted for? Given the risk of charging lower depreciation per annum and the possibility that the asset will be depreciated over a period longer than it would otherwise be (under SLM basis), what other safeguards do you suggest, in order to ensure compliance with relevant standards in Ind AS and its framework?

[MTP Nov 2021]

Ans: As illustrated in per para 32 of Ind AS 8, Change in method of depreciation is a change in accounting estimates.

Considerations in determining whether the change in depreciation methodology is appropriate:

Paragraphs 60 and 61 of Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment, state that the depreciation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity.

The depreciation method applied to an asset shall be reviewed at least at each financial year-end and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern.

Accounting procedure:

Such a change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with Ind AS 8.

Depreciation is a function of several factors, with extent of usage and efflux of time being its primary determinants. The hours-in-use method relates the amount of periodic depreciation charge only to one of the above two factors, namely, the extent of usage as reflected by the number of hours. This method may therefore be said to be appropriate as per para 62 of Ind AS 16.

Determination of depreciation method involves an accounting estimate; depreciation method is not a matter of an accounting policy. Accordingly, as per Ind AS 8 and Ind AS 16, a change in depreciation method shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate, i.e; prospectively.

However, given the possibility that the asset will be depreciated over a period longer than it would be under SLM basis, the company will need to assess if there are any impairment triggers and carry out impairment testing as required under Ind AS 36.

Q5: While preparing interim financial statements for the half-year ended 30 September 20X2, an entity discovers a material error (an improper expense accrual) in the interim financial statements for the period ended 30 September 20X1 and the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 20X2. The entity does not intend to restate the comparative amounts for the prior period presented in the interim financial statements as it believes it would be sufficient to correct the error by restating the comparatives in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 20X3. Is this acceptable? Discuss in accordance with relevant Ind AS.

[RTP Nov 2021]

Ans: Paragraph 42 of Ind AS 8, inter alia, states that an entity shall correct material prior period errors retrospectively in the first set of financial statements approved for issue after their discovery by restating the comparative amounts for the prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred.

Paragraph 28 of Ind AS 34 requires an entity to apply the same accounting policies in its interim financial statements as are applied in its annual financial statements (except for accounting policy changes made after the date of the most recent annual financial statements that are to be reflected in the next annual financial statements).

Paragraph 15B of Ind AS 34 cites ‘corrections of prior period errors’ as an example of events or transactions which need to be explained in an entity’s interim financial report if they are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the entity since the end of the last annual reporting period.

Paragraph 25 of Ind AS 34, Interim Financial Statements, states as follows:

“While judgement is always required in assessing materiality, this Standard bases the recognition and disclosure decision on data for the interim period by itself for reasons of understandability of the interim figures. Thus, for example, unusual items, changes in accounting policies or estimates, and errors are recognised and disclosed on the basis of materiality in relation to interim period data to avoid misleading inferences that might result from non-disclosure. The overriding goal is to ensure that an interim financial.

IND AS 2

Q6: Whether the following costs should be considered while determining the Net Realisable Value (NRV) of the inventories?

(a) Costs of completion of work-in-progress;

(b) Trade discounts expected to be allowed on sale; and

(c) Cash discounts expected to be allowed for prompt payment **[RTP Nov 2021]**

Ans: Ind AS 2 defines Net Realisable Value as the "estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale."

Costs of completion of work-in-progress are incurred to convert the work-in-progress into finished goods. Since these costs are in the nature of completion costs, in accordance with the above definition, the same should be deducted from the estimated selling price to determine the NRV of work-in-progress.

Trade Discount is "A reduction granted by a supplier from the list price of goods or services on business considerations other than for prompt payment". Trade discount is allowed either expressly through an agreement or through prevalent commercial practices in the terms of the trade and the same is adjusted in arriving at the selling price. Accordingly, the trade discount expected to be allowed should be deducted to determine the estimated selling price.

Cash Discount is "A reduction granted by a supplier from the invoiced price in consideration of immediate payment or payment within a stipulated period." These types of costs are incurred to recover the sale proceeds immediately or before the end of the specified period or credit period allowed to the customer. In other words, these costs are not incurred to make the sale, therefore, the same should not be considered while determining NRV.

IND AS 16

Q7: Heaven Ltd. had purchased a machinery on 1.4.2X01 for ₹ 30,00,000, which is reflected in its books at written down value of ₹ 17,50,000 on 1.4.2X06. The company has estimated an upward revaluation of 10% on 1.4.2X06 to arrive at the fair value of the asset. Heaven Ltd. availed the option given by Ind AS of transferring some of the surplus as the asset is used by an enterprise.

On 1.4.2X08, the machinery was revalued downward by 15% and the company also re- estimated the machinery's remaining life to be 8 years. On 31.3.2 X10 the machinery was sold for ₹ 9,35,000. The company charges depreciation on straight line method.

Prepare machinery account in the books of Heaven Ltd. over its useful life to record the above transactions. **[RTP Nov 2021]**

Ans: **In the books of Heaven Ltd.**

Machinery A/c

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
1.4.2X01	To Bank / Vendor	30,00,000	31.3.2X02	By Depreciation (W.N.1)	2,50,000
			31.3.2X02	By Balance c/d	27,50,000
		30,00,000			30,00,000
1.4.2X02	To Balance b/d	27,50,000	31.3.2X03	By Depreciation	2,50,000
			31.3.2X03	By Balance c/d	25,00,000
		27,50,000			27,50,000
1.4.2X03	To Balance b/d	25,00,000	31.3. 2X04	By Depreciation	2,50,000
			31.3.2X04	By Balance c/d	22,50,000
		25,00,000			25,00,000
1.4.2X04	To Balance b/d	22,50,000	31.3.2X05	By Depreciation	2,50,000

			31.3.2X05	By Balance c/d	20,00,000
		22,50,000			22,50,000
1.4.2X05	To Balance b/d	20,00,000	31.3.2X06	By Depreciation	2,50,000
			31.3.2X06	By Balance c/d	17,50,000
		20,00,000			20,00,000
1.4.2X06	To Balance b/d	17,50,000	31.3.2X07	By Depreciation (W.N.2)	2,75,000
1.4.2X06	To Revaluation Reserve @ 10%	1,75,000	31.3.2X07	By Balance c/d	16,50,000
		19,25,000			19,25,000
1.4.2X07	To Balance b/d	16,50,000	31.3.2X08	By Depreciation	2,75,000
			31.3.2X08	By Balance c/d	13,75,000
		16,50,000			16,50,000
1.4.2X08	To Balance b/d	13,75,000	1.4.2X08	By Revaluation Reserve (W.N.4)	1,25,000
			31.3.2X09	By Profit and Loss A/c (W.N.5)	81,250
			31.3.2X09	By Depreciation (W.N.3)	1,46,094
			31.3.2X09	By Balance c/d	10,22,656
		13,75,000			13,75,000
1.4.2X09	To Balance b/d	10,22,656	31.3.2X10	By Depreciation	1,46,094
31.3.2.X10	To Profit an Loss A/C (balancing figure)	58,438*			
		10,81,094			10,81,094

Working Notes:

1. Calculation of useful life of machinery on 1.4.2X01

Depreciation charge in 5 years = (30,00,000 – 17,50,000) = ₹ 12,50,000

Depreciation per year as per Straight Line method = 12,50,000 / 5 years

= ₹ 2,50,000

Remaining useful life = ₹ 17,50,000 / ₹ 2,50,000 = 7 years

Total useful life = 5 years + 7 years = 12 years

2. Depreciation after upward revaluation as on 31.3.2X06 ₹

	₹
Book value as on 1.4.2X06	17,50,000
Add: 10% upward revaluation	1,75,000
Revalued amount	19,25,000

Remaining useful life 7 years (Refer W.N.1)

Depreciation on revalued amount = 19,25,000 / 7 years = ₹ 2,75,000 lakh

3. Depreciation after downward revaluation as on 31.3.2X08

	₹
Book value as on 1.4.2X08	13,75,000
Less: 15% Downward revaluation	(2,06,250)
Revalued amount	11,68,750

Revised useful life 8 years

Depreciation on revalued amount = 11,68,750 / 8 years = ₹ 1,46,094

4. Amount transferred from revaluation reserve

Revaluation reserve on 1.4.2X06 (A)	₹ 1,75,000
Remaining useful life 7 years	
Amount transferred every year (1,75,000 / 7)	₹ 25,000
Amount transferred in 2 years (25,000 x 2) (B)	₹ 50,000
Balance of revaluation reserve on 1.4.2X08 (A-B)	₹ 1,25,000

5. Amount of downward revaluation to be charged to Profit and Loss Account

Downward revaluation as on 1.4.2X08 (W.N.3)	₹ 2,06,250
Less: Adjusted from Revaluation reserve (W.N.4)	(₹ 1,25,000)
Amount transferred to Profit and Loss Account	₹ 81,250

IND AS 23

Q8: Nikka Limited has obtained a term loan of ₹620 lacs for a complete renovation and modernisation of its Factory on 1st April, 20X1. Plant and Machinery was acquired under the modernisation scheme and installation was completed on 30th April, 20X2. An expenditure of ₹ 510 lacs was incurred on installation of Plant and Machinery, ₹ 54 lacs has been advanced to suppliers for additional assets (acquired on 25th April, 20X1) which were also installed on 30th April, 20X2 and the balance loan of ₹ 56 lacs has been used for working capital purposes. Management of Nikka Limited considers the 12 months period as substantial period of time to get the asset ready for its intended use.

The company has paid total interest of ₹ 68.20 lacs during financial year 20X1-20X2 on the above loan. The accountant seeks your advice how to account for the interest paid in the books of accounts. Will your answer be different, if the whole process of renovation and modernization gets completed by 28th February, 20X2? **[RTP Nov 2021]**

Ans: As per Ind AS 23, Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense.

Where, a qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Accordingly, the treatment of Interest of ₹ 68.20 lacs occurred during the year 20X1-20X2 would be as follows:

(i) When construction of asset completed on 30th April, 20X2

The treatment for total borrowing cost of ₹ 68.20 lakh will be as follows:

Purpose	Nature	Interest to be Capitalised	Interest to becharged to profit and loss account
		₹ in lakh	₹ in lakh
Modernization and renovation of plant and machinery	Qualifying asset	[68.20 x (510/620)] = 56.10	
Advance to Suppliers for additional assets	Qualifying asset	[68.20 x (54/620)] = 5.94	
Working Capital	Not a qualifying asset		[68.20 x (56/620)] = 6.16
		62.04	6.16

(ii) When construction of assets is completed by 28th February, 20X2

When the process of renovation gets completed in less than 12 months, the plant and machinery and the additional assets will not be considered as qualifying assets (until and unless the entity specifically considers that the assets took substantial period of time for completing their construction). Accordingly, the whole of interest will be required to be charged off / expensed off to Profit and loss account.

IND AS 20

Q9: A Ltd. has been conducting its business activities in backward areas of the country and due to higher operating costs in such regions, it has collectively incurred huge losses in previous years. As per a scheme of government announced in March 20X1, the company will be partially compensated for the losses incurred by it to the extent of ₹ 10,00,00,000, which will be received in October 20X1. The compensation being paid by the government meets the definition of government grant as per Ind AS 20. Assume that no other conditions are to be fulfilled by the company to receive the compensation.

When should the grant be recognised in statement of profit and loss? Discuss in light of relevant Ind AS. **[RTP Nov 2021]**

Ans: Paragraph 7 of Ind AS 20 states that, Government grants, including non-monetary grants at fair value, shall not be recognised until there is reasonable assurance that:

(a) the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and

(b) the grants will be received.

Further, paragraphs 20 and 22 of Ind AS 20 state as follows:

"A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs shall be recognised in profit or loss of the period in which it becomes receivable".

"A government grant may become receivable by an entity as compensation for expenses or losses incurred in a previous period. Such a grant is recognised in profit or loss of the period in which it becomes receivable, with disclosure to ensure that its effect is clearly understood."

In accordance with the above, in the given case, as at March 20X1, A Ltd. is entitled to receive government grant in the form of compensation for losses already incurred by it in the previous years. Therefore, even though the compensation will be received in the month of October 20X1, A Ltd. should recognise the compensation receivable by it as a government grant in the profit or loss for the period in which it became receivable, i.e., for the financial year 20X0-20X1 with disclosure to ensure that its effect is clearly understood.

IND AS 105

Q10: On February 28, 20X1, Entity X is committed to the following plans:

(a) To sell a property after completion of 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.

(b) To sell a commercial building to a buyer after the occupant vacates the building. The time required for vacating the building is usual and customary for sale of such commercial property. The entity considers the sale to be highly probable.

Can the above-mentioned property and commercial building be classified as non- current assets held for sale at the reporting date i.e., 31st March, 20X1? **[RTP Nov 2021]**

Ans: Ind AS 105 provides guidance on classification of a non-current asset held for sale in paragraph 7 which states that, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups) and its sale must be highly probable.

(a) In respect of Entity X's plan to sell property which is being renovated and such renovation is incomplete as at the reporting date. Although, the renovations are expected to be completed within 2 months from the reporting date i.e., March 31, 20X1, the property cannot be classified as held for sale at the reporting date as it is not available for sale immediately in its present condition.

(b) In case of Entity X's plan to sell commercial building, it intends to transfer the commercial building to a buyer after the occupant vacates the building and the time required for vacating such building is usual and customary for sale of such non- current asset. Accordingly, the criterion of the asset being available for immediate sale would be met and hence, the commercial building can be classified as held for sale at the reporting date.

IND AS 102

Q11: Ryder, a public limited company is reviewing certain events which have occurred since its year - end 31st March, 20X4. The financial statements were authorized for issue on 12th May, 20X4. The following events are relevant to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 20X4.

The company granted share appreciation rights (SARs) to its employees on 1st April, 20X2 based on 10 million shares. At the date the rights are exercised, the SAR's provide employees with the right to receive cash equal to the appreciation in the company's share price since the grant date. The rights vested on 31st March, 20X4 and payment was made on schedule on 1st May, 20X4.

The FV of the SAR's per share at 31st March, 20X3 was ₹ 6, at 31st March, 20X4 was ₹8 and at 1st May, 20X4 was ₹9. The company has recognized a liability for the SAR's as at 31st March, 20X2 based upon Ind AS 102 'Share-based Payments' but the liability was stated at the same amount at 31st March, 20X4.

Discuss the accounting treatment of the above events in the financial statements of the Ryder Group for the year ending 31st March, 20X4 taking into account the implications of events occurring after the reporting period. **[MTP Nov 2021]**

Ans: Ind AS 102 'Share-based Payments' requires a company to remeasure the fair value of a liability to pay cash-settled share-based payments at each reporting date and the settlement date until the liability is settled. Share Appreciation rights fall under this category. Hence, the company should recognize a liability of ₹80 million (₹8 x 10 million) at 31st March, 20X4, the vesting date.

The liability recognised at 31st March, 20X4 was in fact based on the share price at the previous year-end and would have been shown at ₹6 x ½ x 10 million shares – half the cost as the SARs vest over 2 years. This liability at 31st March, 20X4 has not been changed since the previous year-end by the company.

The SARs vest over a two-year period and hence on 31st March, 20X4 there would be a weighting of the eventual cost by 1 year/2 year. Therefore, an additional liability of ₹ 50 million (30 million + 20 million) should be accounted for in the financial statements at 31st March, 20X4.

The SARs would be settled on 1st May, 20X4 at ₹ 90 million (₹ 9 x 10 million). The increase of ₹ 10 million (over and above ₹ 80 million) in the value of the SARs is a non-adjusting event. Hence, the change in the fair value of ₹ 10 million during the year 20X4-20X5 would be charged to profit and loss for the year ended 31st March, 20X5 and not 31st March, 20X4.

Q12: Voya Limited issued 1,000 share options to each of its 200 employees for an exercise price of ₹ 10. The employees are required to stay in employment for next 3 years. The fair value of the option is estimated at ₹ 18.

90% of the employees are expected to vest the option.

The Company faced severe crisis during the 2nd year and it was decided to cancel the scheme with immediate effect. The market price of the share at the date of cancellation was ₹ 15.

The following information is available:

- Fair value of the option at the date of cancellation is ₹ 12.

- The company paid compensation to the employees at the rate of ₹ 13.50. There were only 190 employees in the employment at that time.

You are required to show how cancellation will be recorded in the books of the Company as per relevant Ind AS. **[Exam July 2021 (5 Marks)]**

Ans:

(A) Calculation of employee compensation expense

	Year 1	Year 2	
Expected employees to remain in the employment during the vesting period	180	190	
Fair value of option	18	18	
Number of options	1,000	1,000	
Total	32,40,000	34,20,000	
Expense weightage	1/3	2/3	Balance 2/3rd in full, as it is cancelled
Expense for the year	10,80,000	23,40,000	Remaining amount since cancelled

(B) Cancellation compensation to be charged in the year 2

Cancellation compensation		
Number of employees (A)	190	
Amount agreed to pay (B)	13.50	
Number of options/ employee (C)	1,000	
Compensation amount (A x B x C)		25,65,000
Less: Amount to be deducted from Equity		
Number of employees (D)	190	
Fair value of option (at the date of cancellation) (E)	12	
Number of options / employee (F)	1,000	
Amount to be deducted from Equity (D x E x F)		(22,80,000)
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss		2,85,000

IND AS 32 & 109

Q13: Which of the following would meet and not meet the definition of financial instruments and fall outside the scope of Ind AS 32?

(1) Cash deposited in banks

(2) Gold deposited in banks

(3) Trade receivables

(4) Investments in debt instruments

(5) Investments in equity instruments

(6) Prepaid expenses

(7) Inter-corporate loans and deposits

(8) Deferred revenue

(9) Tax liability

(10) Provision for estimated litigation losses. **[MTP Nov 2021]**

Ans: Table showing classification of various items:

S. No.	Item	Classification
(1)	Cash deposited in banks	Financial Instrument
(2)	Gold deposited in banks	Not a financial instrument
(3)	Trade receivables	Financial Instrument
(4)	Investments in debt instruments	Financial Instrument
(5)	Investments in equity instruments	Financial Instrument
(6)	Prepaid expenses	Not a financial instrument
(7)	Inter-corporate loans and deposits	Financial Instrument
(8)	Deferred revenue	Not a financial instrument
(9)	Tax liability	Not a financial instrument
(10)	Provision for estimated litigation losses	Not a financial instrument

Q14: On 1st October, 2017 Axe Limited issues preference shares to B Limited for a consideration of ₹ 18 lakh. The holder has an option to convert these preference shares to a fixed number of equity instruments of the issuer any time up to a period of 4 years. If the holder does not exercise the option, the preference shares are redeemable at the end of 4 years. The preference shares carry a fixed coupon of 5.5% per annum and is payable every year. The prevailing market rate for similar preference shares without the conversion feature is 8% per annum.

Axe Limited has an early redemption option to prepay the instrument at ₹ 20 lakh and on 30th September, 2020, it exercised that option. The interest rate has changed on that date.

At that time, Axe Limited could have issued a 1 year (that is maturity 30th September, 2021) non-convertible instrument at 6%.

Calculate the value of liability and equity components at the date of initial recognition. Also give amortization schedule. (Limit discounting factor to 3 decimal places for calculation purpose).

[Exam July 2021 (5 Marks)]

Ans: The values of the liability and equity components are calculated as follows:

Present value of principal payable at the end of 4 years (₹ 18,00,000 discounted at 8% for 4 years i.e. ₹ 18,00,000 x 0.735)	₹ 13,23,000

Present value of interest payable in arrears for 4 years (₹ 99,000 (₹ 18,00,000 x 5.5%) discounted at 8% for each of 4 years (i.e. ₹ 99,000 x 3.312))	₹ 3,27,888
Total financial liability	₹ 16,50,888
Consideration amount	(₹ 18,00,000)
Residual – equity component	₹ 1,49,112

Therefore, equity component = fair value of compound instrument, say, ₹ 18,00,000 less financial liability component i.e. ₹ 16,50,888 = ₹ 1,49,112.

The amortisation schedule of the instrument is set out below:

Dates	Cash flows	Finance cost at effective interest rate	Liability
1st October 2017	18,00,000	-	16,50,888
30th September 2018	(99,000)	1,32,071	16,83,959
30th September 2019	(99,000)	1,34,717	17,19,676
30th September 2020	(99,000)	1,37,574	17,58,250
30th September 2021	(18,99,000)	1,40,750*	-

*Note: The difference in amount of finance cost is due to approximation of discounting factor to 3 decimal places.

IND AS 115

Q15: GTM Limited has provided the following 4 independent scenarios. You are advised to respond to the queries mentioned at the end of each scenario. Support your answer with the relevant extracts of the applicable Ind AS.

Scenario 1

GTM Limited enters into a contract with a customer to sell product G, T and M in exchange for ₹ 1,90,000. GTM Limited will satisfy the performance obligations for each of the product at different points in time. GTM Limited regularly sells product G separately and therefore the stand-alone selling price is directly observable. The stand- alone selling prices of product T and M are not directly observable.

Because the stand-alone selling prices for Product T and M are not directly observable, the Company has to estimate them. To estimate the stand-alone selling prices, the Company uses the adjusted market assessment approach for product T and the expected cost plus a margin approach for product M. In making these estimates, the Company maximizes the use of observable inputs.

The entity estimated the stand -alone selling prices as follows:

Product	Stand-alone selling price (₹)
Product G	90,000

Product T	44,000
Product M	66,000
Total	2,00,000

Determine the transaction price allocated to each Product.

Scenario 2

GTM Limited regularly sells Products G, T and M individually. The standalone selling prices are as under:

Product	Stand-alone selling price (₹)
Product G	90,000
Product T	44,000
Product M	66,000
Total	2,00,000

In addition, the Company regularly sells Products T and M together for ₹ 1,00,000.

The Company enters into a contract with another customer to sell Products G, T and M in exchange for ₹ 1,90,000. GTM Limited will satisfy the performance obligations for each of the products at different points in time; or Product T and M at same point in time.

Determine the allocation of transaction price to Product T and M.

Scenario 3

GTM Limited enters into a contract with a customer to sell products G, T and M as described in scenario 2. The contract also includes a promise to transfer product 'Hope'. Total consideration in the contract is ₹ 2,40,000. The stand-alone selling price for product 'Hope' is highly variable because the company sells Product 'Hope' to different customers for a broad range of amounts (₹ 40,000 to ₹ 65,000).

Determine the selling price of Products G, T, M and Hope using the residual approach.

Scenario 4

The same facts as in scenario 3 applies to scenario 4 except that the transaction price is ₹ 2,25,000 instead of ₹ 2,40,000.

Discuss how the transaction price should be allocated. **[Exam July 2021 (12 Marks)]**

Ans: **Scenario 1**

The customer receives a discount for purchasing the bundle of goods because the sum of the stand-alone selling prices (₹ 2,00,000) exceeds the promised consideration (₹ 1,90,000). The entity considers that there is no observable evidence about the performance obligation to which the entire discount belongs. The discount is allocated proportionately across Products G, T and M. The discount, and therefore the transaction price, is allocated as follows:

Product	Allocated transaction price

	₹	
Product G	85,500	(₹ 90,000 ÷ ₹ 2,00,000 × ₹ 1,90,000)
Product T	41,800	(₹ 44,000 ÷ ₹ 2,00,000 × ₹ 1,90,000)
Product M	62,700	(₹ 66,000 ÷ ₹ 2,00,000 × ₹ 1,90,000)
Total	1,90,000	

Scenario 2

The contract includes a discount of ₹ 10,000 on the overall transaction, which would be allocated proportionately to all three performance obligations when allocating the transaction price using the relative stand-alone selling price method.

However, because the entity regularly sells Products T and M together for ₹ 1,00,000 and Product G for ₹ 90,000, it has evidence that the entire discount of ₹ 10,000 should be allocated to the promises to transfer Products T and M in accordance with paragraph 82 of Ind AS 115.

If the entity transfers control of Products T and M at the same point in time, then the entity could, as a practical matter, account for the transfer of those products as a single performance obligation. That is, the entity could allocate ₹ 90,000 of the transaction prices to the single performance obligation of G and recognise revenue of ₹ 1,00,000 when Products T and M simultaneously transfer to the customer.

If the contract requires the entity to transfer control of Products T and M at different points in time, then the allocated amount of ₹ 1,00,000 is individually allocated to the promises to transfer Product T (stand-alone selling price of ₹ 44,000) and Product M (stand-alone selling price of ₹ 66,000) as follows:

Product	**Allocated transaction price**	
	₹	
Product T	40,000	(₹ 44,000 ÷ ₹ 1,10,000 total stand-alone selling price × ₹ 1,00,000)
Product M	60,000	(₹ 66,000 ÷ ₹ 1,10,000 total stand-alone selling price × ₹ 1,00,000)
Total	1,00,000	

Scenario 3

Before estimating the stand-alone selling price of Product Hope using the residual approach, the entity determines whether any discount should be allocated to the other performance obligations in the contract.

As in Scenario 2, because the entity regularly sells Products T and M together for ₹ 1,00,000 and Product G for ₹ 90,000, it has observable evidence that ₹ 1,90,000 should be allocated to those three products and ₹ 10,000 discount should be allocated to the promises to transfer Products T and M in accordance with paragraph 82 of Ind AS 115.

Using the residual approach, the entity estimates the stand-alone selling price of Product Hope to be ₹ 50,000 as follows:

Product	**Stand-alone selling price**	**Method**

	₹	
Product G	90,000	Directly observable
Products T and M	1,00,000	Directly observable with discount
Product Hope	50,000	Residual approach
Total	2,40,000	

The entity observes that the resulting ₹ 50,000 allocated to Product Hope is within the range of its observable selling prices (₹ 40,000 to ₹ 65,000).

Scenario 4

The same facts as in Scenario 3 apply to Scenario 4 except the transaction price is ₹ 2,25,000 instead of ₹ 2,40,000. Consequently, the application of the residual approach would result in a stand-alone selling price of ₹ 35,000 for Product Hope (₹ 2,25,000 transaction price less ₹ 1,90,000 allocated to Products G, T and M).

The entity concludes that ₹35,000 would not faithfully depict the amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying its performance obligation to transfer Product Hope, because ₹ 35,000 does not approximate the stand- alone selling price of Product Hope, which ranges from ₹ 40,000 to ₹ 65,000.

Consequently, the entity reviews its observable data, including sales and margin reports, to estimate the stand-alone selling price of Product Hope using another suitable method. The entity allocates the transaction price of ₹ 2,25,000 to Products G, T, M and Hope using the relative stand-alone selling prices of those products in accordance with paragraphs 73–80 of Ind AS 115.

Q16: Prime Ltd. is a technology company and regularly sells Software S, Hardware H and Accessory A. The stand-alone selling prices for these items are stated below:

Software S – ₹ 50,000 Hardware H – ₹ 1,00,000 and Accessory A – ₹ 20,000.

Since the demand for Hardware H and Accessory A is low, Prime Ltd. sells H and A together at ₹ 100,000. Prime Ltd. enters into a contract with Zeta Ltd. to sell all the three items for a consideration of ₹ 1,50,000.

What will be the accounting treatment for the discount in the financial statements of Prime Ltd., considering that the three items are three different performance obligations which are satisfied at different points in time? Further, what will be the accounting treatment if Prime Ltd. would have transferred the control of Hardware H and Accessory A at the same point in time.

[RTP NOV 2021]

Ans: Paragraph 82 of Ind AS 115 states that, "An entity shall allocate a discount entirely to one or more, but not all, performance obligations in the contract if all of the following criteria are met:

(a) the entity regularly sells each distinct good or service (or each bundle of distinct goods or services) in the contract on a stand-alone basis;

(b) the entity also regularly sells on a stand-alone basis a bundle (or bundles) of some of those distinct goods or services at a discount to the stand-alone selling prices of the goods or services in each bundle; and

(c) the discount attributable to each bundle of goods or services described in paragraph 82(b) is substantially the same as the discount in the contract and an analysis of the goods or services in each bundle provides observable evidence of the performance obligation (or performance obligations) to which the entire discount in the contract belongs".

In the given case, the contract includes a discount of ₹ 20,000 on the overall transaction, which should have been allocated proportionately to all three performance obligations when allocating the transaction price using the relative stand-alone selling price method (in accordance with paragraph 81 of Ind AS 115). However, as Prime Ltd. meets all the criteria specified in paragraph 82 above, i.e., it regularly sells Hardware H and Accessory A together for ₹ 1,00,000 and Software S for ₹ 50,000, accordingly, it is evident that the entire discount should be allocated to the promises to transfer Hardware H and Accessory A.

In the given case, since the contract requires the entity to transfer control of Hardware H and Accessory A at different points in time, then the allocated amount of ₹ 1,00,000 should be individually allocated to the promises to transfer Hardware H (stand-alone selling price of ₹ 1,00,000) and Accessory A (stand-alone selling price of ₹ 20,000).

Product	**Allocated transaction price (₹)**
Hardware H	83,333 (1,00,000/ 120,000 x 100,000)
Accessory A	16,667 (20,000/120,000 x 100,000)
Total	1,00,000

However, if Prime Ltd. would have transferred the control of Hardware H and Accessory A at the same point in time, then the Prime Ltd. could, as a practical matter, account for the transfer of those products as a single performance obligation. That is, Prime Ltd. could allocate ₹ 1,00,000 of the transaction price to the single performance obligation and recognise revenue of ₹ 1,00,000 when Hardware H and Accessory A simultaneously transfer to Zeta Ltd.

IND AS 116

Q17: Ted entered into a lease contract with lessor to lease 2,000 sqm of retail space for 5 years. The rentals are payable monthly in advance. The lease commenced on 1st April 2019. In the year 2020, as a direct consequence of Covid 19 pandemic, Ted has negotiated with the lessor which may results in the following situations:

- Lessor agrees a rent concession under which the monthly rent will be reduced by 30% per month for the 12 months commencing 1st October 2020.
- Ted is granted a rent concession by the lessor whereby the lease payments for the period October 2020 to December 2020 are deferred. Three months are added to the end of the lease term at same monthly rent.
- Lessor offers to reduce monthly rent by 50% for the months October 2020 to March 2021 on the condition that its space is reduced from 2,000 sq m to 1,500 sq m.

Analyze the given situations in the light of Ind AS 116 and comment on whether rent concession/deferral is eligible for practical expedient? **[Exam July 2021 (4 Marks)]**

Ans: **Applicability of practical expedient:**

The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic.

As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess a rent concession as a lease modification only if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;

(b) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before the 30th June, 2021; and

(c) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the contract

Analysis:

Based on above guidance, answer to the given situations with the lessor would be as follows:

- Lessor agrees a rent concession under which the monthly rent will be reduced by 30% per month for the 12 months commencing 1st October 2020:

  The rent deferral does not satisfy the criteria to apply the practical expedient because out of the listed eligibility criteria given in Ind AS 116, rent concession reduces lease payments starting from October, 2020 and reduction will continue till September, 2021 which is beyond 30th June 2021. Therefore, Ted is not permitted to apply the practical expedient.

- Ted is granted a rent concession by the lessor whereby the lease payments for the period October 2020 to December 2020 are deferred. Three months are added to the end of the lease term at same monthly rent:

  (a) condition is met since revised consideration in the lease is substantially the same as the original

  (b) condition is met since the rent concession only reduces lease payments originally due in 2020 – i.e. before 30th June 2021.

  (c) end of the lease term is with substantially the same lease payments. Hence, it would not constitute a substantive change.

  Since, the rent concession is a direct consequence of COVID-19 and all three conditions are met, rent concession is eligible for application of practical expedient in this case.

- Lessor offers to reduce monthly rent by 50% for the months October 2020 to March 2021 on the condition that its space is reduced from 2,000 sqm to 1,500 sqm:

  The rent concession does not satisfy the criteria to apply the practical expedient because out of the listed eligibility criteria given in Ind AS 116, there is a substantive change to the terms and conditions of the lease as there is a change in the scope of lease by reducing the space from 2,000 sqm to 1,500 sqm. Therefore, Ted is not permitted to apply the practical expedient.

Q18: The Company has entered into a lease agreement for its retail store as on 1st April, 20X1 for a period of 10 years. A lease rental of ₹ 56,000 per annum is payable in arrears. The Company recognized a lease liability of ₹ 3,51,613 at inception using an incremental borrowing rate of 9.5% p.a. as at 1st April 20X1. As per the terms of lease agreement, the lease rental shall be adjusted every 2 years to give effect of inflation. Inflation cost index as notified by the Income tax department shall be used to derive the lease payments. Inflation cost index was 280 for financial year 20X1-20X2 and 301 for financial year 20X3-20X4. The current incremental borrowing rate is 8% p.a. Show the Journal entry at the beginning of year 3, to account for change in lease. **[RTP Nov 2021]**

Ans: As per para 27 (b) of Ind AS 116, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, are initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.

At the beginning of the third year, Lessee remeasures the lease liability at the present value of eight payments of ₹ 60,200 discounted at an original discount rate of 9.5% per annum as per para 43 of Ind AS 116.

Year	Revised lease rental	Discount factor @ 9.5%	Present value
3	[(56,000 / 280) x 301] = 60,200	0.913	54,963
4	60,200	0.834	50,207
5	60,200	0.762	45,872
6	60,200	0.696	41,899
7	60,200	0.635	38,277
8	60,200	0.580	34,916
9	60,200	0.530	31,906
10	60,200	0.484	29,137
			3,27,127

Table showing amortised cost of lease liability

Year	Opening balance	Interest @ 9.5%	Rental paid	Closing balance
1	3,51,613	33,403	56,000	3,29,016
2	3,29,016	31,257	56,000	3,04,273

Difference of ₹ 22,854 (3,27,127 – 3,04,273) will increase the lease liability with corresponding increase in ROU Asset as per para 39 of Ind AS 116.

Journal entry at the beginning of year 3 would be:

Right-of-use asset	Dr.	₹ 22,854
To Lease liability		₹ 22,854

CFS

Q19: Solar Limited has an 80% interest in its subsidiary, Mars Limited. Solar Limited holds a direct interest of 25% in Venus Limited. Mars Limited also holds a 30% interest in Venus Limited. The decisions concerning relevant activities of Venus Limited require a simple majority of votes. How should Solar Limited account for its investment in Venus Limited in its consolidated financial statements? **[RTP NOV 2021]**

Ans: In the present case, Solar Limited controls Mars Limited (since it holds 80% of its voting rights). Consequently, it also controls the voting rights associated with 30% equity interest held by Mars Limited in Venus Limited. Solar Limited also has 25% direct equity interest and related voting power in Venus Limited. Thus, Solar Limited controls 55% (30% + 25%) voting power of Venus Limited. As the decisions concerning relevant activities of Venus Limited require a simple majority of votes. Solar Limited controls Venus Limited and should therefore consolidate it in accordance with Ind AS 110.

Although, Solar Limited controls Venus Limited, its entitlement to the subsidiary's economic benefits is determined on the basis of its actual ownership interest. For the purposes of the consolidated financial statements, Solar Limited's share in Venus Limited is determined as 49% [25% + (80% × 30%)]. As a result, 51% of profit or loss, other comprehensive income and net assets of Venus Limited shall be attributed to the non-controlling interests in the consolidated financial statements (this comprises 6% attributable to holders of non-controlling interests in Mars Limited [reflecting 20% interest of non-controlling shareholders of Mars Limited in 30% of Venus Limited] and 45% to holders of non-controlling interests in Venus Limited).

Q20: Given below are the balance sheets of a group of companies comprising LX Limited, MX Limited and NX Limited as on 31st March 2021:

Particulars	LX Limited	MX Limited	NX Limited
Assets			
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment Investment	1,500	1,600	1,400
17.0 lakh share in MX Limited	2,620	-	-
9.6 lakh shares in NX Limited	-	1,350	-
Current Assets			
Inventories	1,230	730	1,180
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	1,415	270	620
Bills Receivables	650	60	-
Cash in hand and at Bank	1,085	90	150
	8,500	**4,100**	**3,350**
Equity and Liabilities			
Shareholders' Equity			
Share Capital (₹ 100 per share)	3,400	2,000	1,600
Other Equity			
Reserves	1,150	810	580
Retained earnings	1,030	600	310
Current Liabilities			

Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	2,920	690	805
Bills Payable	-	-	
MX Limited			55
	8,500	**4,100**	**3,350**

LX Limited holds 85% shares in MX Limited, which were acquired on 1st April 2020 and MX Limited holds 60% shares in NX Limited, which were acquired on 30th September 2020.

The following balances stood in the books of MX Limited and NX Limited as on 1st April 2020:

	MX Limited	NX Limited
	₹ in lakh	**₹ in lakh**
Reserves	760	520
Retained earnings	480	150

The business activities of NX Limited are not seasonal in nature.

The parent company has adopted an accounting policy to measure non-controlling interest at fair value applying Ind AS 103. The fair value is to be determined at quoted market price. The given market price of MX Limited is ₹ 120 per share and NX Limited is ₹ 125 per share.

Prepare the consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2021 of the group of companies LX Limited, MX Limited and NX Limited. **[Exam JULY 2021(16 Marks)]**

Ans: Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Group as at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	₹ in lakh
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	1	4,500.00
Current assets		
(a) Inventories	2	3,140.00
(b) Financial assets		
Trade receivables	3	2,305.00
Bills receivables	4	655.00
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,325.00
Total assets		**11,925.00**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Equity attributable to owners of parent		
Share Capital		3,400.00

Other Equity	6	2,893.10
Non-controlling interests (W.N.4)		1,216.90
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		**Nil**
Current liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
Trade payables	7	4,415.00
Total equity and liabilities		**11,925.00**

Notes to Accounts **(₹ in lakh)**

1.	**Property Plant & Equipment**		
	LX Ltd.	1,500	
	MX Ltd.	1,600	
	NX Ltd.	1,400	4,500
2.	**Inventories**		
	LX Ltd.	1,230	
	MX Ltd.	730	
	NX Ltd.	1,180	3,140
3.	**Trade Receivables**		
	LX Ltd.	1,415	
	MX Ltd.	270	
	NX Ltd.	620	2,305
4.	**Bills Receivables**		
	LX Ltd.	650	
	MX Ltd. (60-55)	5	655
5.	**Cash & Cash equivalents**		
	LX Ltd.	1,085	
	MX Ltd.	90	
	NX Ltd.	150	1,325
6.	**Other Equity**		
	Reserve (W.N.5)	1,207.80	
	Retained earnings (W.N.5) Capital	1,172.80	
	Reserve (W.N.3)	512.50	2,893.10
7.	**Trade Payables**		
	LX Ltd.	2,920	
	MX Ltd.	690	

	NX Ltd.	805	4,415

Working Notes:

1. Analysis of Reserves and Surplus **(₹ in lakh)**

	MX Ltd.		NX Ltd.
Reserves as on 1.4.2020	760		520
Increase during the year 2020-2021 (580 - 520)		60	
Increase for the half year till 30.9.2020			30
Balance on acquisition date (A)	760		550
Total balance as on 31.3.2021	810		580
Post-acquisition balance	50		30
Retained Earnings as on 1.4.2020	480		150
Increase during the year 2020-2021 (310 - 150)		160	
Increase for the half year till 30.9.2020			80
Balance on acquisition date (B)	480		230
Total balance as on 31.3.2021	600		310
Post-acquisition balance	120		80
Total balance on the acquisition date (A+B)	1,240		780

2. Calculation of Effective Interest of LX Ltd. in NX Ltd.

Acquisition by LX Ltd. in MX Ltd. = 85%

Acquisition by MX Ltd. in NX Ltd. = 60%

Acquisition by Group in NX Ltd. (85% x 60%) = 51% Non-controlling Interest = 49%

3. Calculation of Goodwill / Capital Reserve on the acquisition

	MX Ltd.	**NX Ltd.**
Investment or consideration	2,620.00	(1,350 x 85%) 1,147.50
Add: NCI at Fair value		
[(2,000 / 100) x 120 x 15%]	360.00	
[(1,600 / 100) x 125 x 49%]	-	980.00
	2,980.00	2,127.50
Less: Identifiable net assets (Share Capital + Increase in the Reserves and Surplus till acquisition date)	(2,000+760+480) (3,240.00)	(1,600+550+230) (2,380.00)
Capital Reserve	260.00	252.50
Total Capital Reserve (260 + 252.50)		512.50

4. Calculation of Non-controlling Interest

	MX Ltd.	NX Ltd.
At Fair Value (See Note 3)	360.00	980.00
Add: Post Acquisition Reserves (W.N.1)	(50 x 15%) 7.50	(30 x 49%) 14.70
Add: Post Acquisition Retained Earnings (W.N.1)	(120 x 15%) 18.00	(80 x 49%) 39.20
Less: NCI share of investment in NX Ltd.	(1,350 x 15%) (202.50)*	-
	183.00	1,033.90
Total (183.00 + 1,033.90)		1,216.90

*** Note:** The non-controlling interest in MX Ltd. will take its proportion in NX Ltd. Therefore, they have to bear their proportion in the investment by MX Ltd. (in NX Ltd.) also.

5. Calculation of Consolidated Other Equity

	Reserves	Retained Earnings
LX Ltd.	1,150.00	1,030.00
Add: Share in MX Ltd.	(50 x 85%) 42.50	(120 x 85%) 102.00
Add: Share in NX Ltd.	(30 x 51%) 15.30	(80 x 51%) 40.80
	1,207.80	1,172.80

Q21: PP Ltd., a non-investment entity, is the parent of Praja Ltd. within the meaning of Ind AS 110 'Consolidated Financial Statements'. The investment in Praja Ltd. was carried in the separate financial statements of PP Ltd. at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the other comprehensive income. On 1st April, 20X2, PP Ltd. qualifies as one that is an investment entity. Carrying amount of the investment on 1st April, 20X2 was ₹ 8,00,000. The fair value of its investment in Praja Ltd was ₹ 10,00,000 on that date. PP Ltd had recognised in OCI an amount of ₹ 1,00,000 as a previous fair value increase related to the investment in Praja Ltd.

How would PP Ltd account for the investment in Praja Ltd on the date of change of its classification/status as an investment entity, in its separate financial statements?

[RTP NOV 2021]

Ans:

(a) As per paragraph 11B(b) of Ind AS 27, on the date of change, ie, 1st April, 20X2, PP Ltd (the parent) becoming an investment entity, its investment in Praja Ltd (the subsidiary) shall be at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the new carrying amount will be ₹ 10,00,000.

(b) The difference between the new carrying amount and the carrying amount of the investment on the date of change will be recognised in the profit and loss. Hence, PP Ltd will recognise an amount of ₹ 2,00,000 (₹ 10,00,000 – ₹ 8,00,000) in profit and loss as gain.

(c) Any fair value adjustments previously recognised in OCI in respect of subsidiary ie Praja Ltd. shall be treated as if the investment entity had disposed off the subsidiary at the date of change in status as per para 11B(b) of Ind AS 27.

Further, as per para B5.7.1 of Ind AS 109, amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss. However, the entity may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Therefore, the company shall not reclassify the fair value gains or losses to profit or loss on change in classification from FVTOCI to FVTPL. However, the company may transfer the fair value gains or losses from one component to the other within equity.

Moreover, Paragraph 11A(e) of Ind AS 107, requires disclosure of any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the period and the reason for such transfers. Accordingly, PP Ltd. shall provide the disclosures if it transfers the cumulative gain or loss from one component to the other within equity.

Particulars	₹
Carrying amount of investment in Praja Ltd [as per (i) above]	10,00,000
Amounts recognised in profit and loss relating to investment in Praja Ltd [as per (ii) above]	2,00,000

IND AS 21

Q22: PQR Holdings Limited is based in London and has Pound sterling ("GBP") as its functional and presentation currency. On 1st April, 20X1, PQR Holdings Limited incorporated PQR India Limited as its wholly owned subsidiary in India. PQR India will be engaged in trading of items purchased from PQR Holdings. The shares of PQR India, having a face value of ₹ 10 each amounting to total of ₹ 500 crore, were issued to PQR Holdings in GBP on 1st April, 20X1.

PQR India has adopted Ind AS with effect from its incorporation. In accordance with Ind AS, management of PQR India has concluded that its functional currency is Indian Rupee ("INR"). Following is the summarized trial balance of PQR India as on 31st March, 20X2, being the reporting date of PQR India and PQR Holdings:

(**Note:** All amounts in the below mentioned trial balance are ₹ in crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Debit Balances	Credit Balances
1.	Share capital	-	500.0
2.	Securities premium reserve on issue of equity shares	-	150.0
3.	Retained earnings	-	110.0
4.	Long-term borrowings	-	30.0
5.	Deferred tax liability	-	10.0
6.	Income tax payable	-	25.0
7.	Import duty payable	-	5.0

8.	Employee benefits payable		7.5
9.	Sundry trade payables	-	2.5
10.	Property, plant and equipment (net of depreciation)	550.0	-
11.	Computer software (net of amortisation)	70.0	-
12.	Inventories purchased on 15th March, 20X2	200.0	
	(there is no indicator of impairment)		
13.	Cash and bank balance	5.0	-
14.	Sundry trade receivables	17.0	-
15.	Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	2.0
	Total	842.0	842.0

Additional information relating to property, plant and equipment, and computer software:

Line item	Date of acquisition
Property, plant and equipment	30th April, 20X1
Computer software	5th May, 20X1

PQR India has adopted the following accounting policy in relation to shareholders' funds to translate equity:

Share capital	To be translated using historical exchange rate
Securities premium	To be translated using historical exchange rate
Retained earnings	To be translated using average exchange rate

Since the presentation currency of PQR Holdings is GBP, PQR India is required to translate its trial balance from INR to GBP. Following table provides relevant foreign exchange rates:

Closing spot rate as on 1st April, 20X1	1 INR = 0.0123 GBP
Closing spot rate as on 30th April, 20X1	1 INR = 0.0120 GBP
Closing spot rate as on 5th May, 20X1	1 INR = 0.0119 GBP
Closing spot rate on 15th March, 20X2	1 INR = 0.0108 GBP
Closing spot rate as on 31st March, 20X2	1 INR = 0.0109 GBP
Average exchange rate for the year ended 31st March, 20X2	1 INR = 0.0116 GBP

As the accountant of PQR India, you are required to do the following for its separate financial statements:

a) Explain the principle of monetary and non-monetary items.Based on this principle, bifurcate the line items of the trial balance into monetary and non-monetary items.

b) Translate the trial balance of PQR India from INR to GBP. **[MTP Nov 2021]**

Ans:

a) Monetary items are units of currency held and assets and liabilities to be received or paid in a fixed or determinable number of units of currency. Para 15 of Ind AS 21 states that the essential feature of a monetary item is a right to receive (or an obligation to deliver) a fixed or determinable number of units of currency. Similarly, a contract to receive (or deliver) a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or a variable amount of assets in which the fair value to be received (or delivered) equals a fixed or determinable number of units of currency is a monetary item.

Conversely, the essential feature of a non-monetary item is the absence of a right to receive (or an obligation to deliver) a fixed or determinable number of units of currency.

On the basis of above principles, the line items of trial balance should be bifurcated as follows:

Particulars	**Monetary item / Non-monetary item**
Share Capital	Non-monetary item
Securities Premium reserve on issue of equity shares	Non-monetary item
Retained earnings	Non-monetary item
Long-term borrowings	Monetary item
Deferred tax liability	Non-monetary item
Income tax payable	Monetary item
Import duty payable	Monetary item
Employee benefits payable	Monetary item
Sundry trade payables	Monetary item
Property, plant and equipment (net of depreciation)	Non-monetary item
Computer software (net of amortization)	Non-monetary item
Inventories purchased (there is no indicator of impairment)	Non-monetary item
Cash and bank balance	Monetary item
Sundry trade receivables	Monetary item
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	Monetary item

As per para 38 of Ind AS 21, an entity may present its financial statements in any currency (or currencies). If the presentation currency differs from the entity's functional currency, it translates its results and financial position into the presentation currency. For example, when a group contains individual entities with different functional currencies, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in a common currency so that consolidated financial statements may be presented.

b) Translation of the balances for the purpose of consolidation

Particulars	**INR in crore**	**Rate (GBP)**	**Amount in GBP**

Property, plant and equipment (net of depreciation)	550.0	0.0109	5.995
Computer software (net of amortization)	70.0	0.0109	0.763
Inventories	200.0	0.0109	2.18
Cash and bank balance	5.0	0.0109	0.0545
Sundry trade receivables net of allowance for doubtful trade receivables (17.0-2.0)	15.0	0.0109	0.1635
Total Assets	**840.0**		**9.156**
Share Capital	500.0	0.0123	6.15
Securities Premium reserve	150.0	0.0123	1.845
Retained earnings	110.0	0.0116	1.276
Long-term borrowings	30.0	0.0109	0.327
Deferred tax liability	10.0	0.0109	0.109
Income tax payable	25.0	0.0109	0.2725
Import duty payable	5.0	0.0109	0.0545
Employee benefits payable	7.5	0.0109	0.08175
Sundry trade payables	2.5	0.0109	0.02725
Foreign Currency Translation reserve recognised in OCI (balancing figure)			(0.987)
Total Equity and liabilities	**840.0**		**9.156**

IND AS 103

Q23: Company X is engaged in the business of exploration & development of Oil & Gas Blocks. Company X currently holds participating interest (PI) in below mentioned producing Block as follows:

Block Name	Company X	Company Y	Company Z	Total
AWM/01	30%	60%	10%	100%

For the above Block, Company X, Y & Z has entered into unincorporated Joint Venture.

Company Y is the Operator of the Block AWM/01. Company X & Company Z are the Joint Operators. Company Y incurs all the expenditure on behalf of Joint Venture and raise cash call to Company X & Company Z at each month end in respect of their share of expenditure incurred in Joint Venture. All the manpower and requisite facilities / machineries owned by the Joint venture and thereby owned by all the Joint Operators.

For past few months, due to liquidity issues, Company Z defaulted in payment of cash calls to operators. Therefore, company Y (Operator) has issued notice to company Z for withdrawal of their participating right from on 01.04.20X1. However, company Z has filed the appeal with arbitrator on 30.04.20X1.

Financial performance of company Z has not been improved in subsequent months and therefore company Z has decided to withdraw participating interest rights from Block AWM/01 and entered into sale agreement with Company X & Company Y. As per the terms of the agreement, dated 31.5.20X1, Company X will receive 33.33% share & Company Y will receive 66.67% share of PI rights owned by Company Z.

Company X is required to pay ₹1 Lacs against 33.33% share of PI rights owned by Company Z.

After signing of sale agreement, Operator (company Y) approach government of India for modification in PSC (Production Sharing Contract) i.e., removal of Company Z from PSC of AWM/01 and government has approved this transaction on 30.6.20X1. Government approval for the modification in PSC is essential given the industry in which the joint-operators operate.

Balance sheet of Company X & Company Z are as follows:

Particulars	Company X		Company Z	
	31.5.20X1	30.6.20X1	31.5.20X1	30.6.20X1
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Assets				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant & Equipment	5,00,000	10,00,000	1,50,000	3,00,000
Right of Use Asset	1,00,000	2,00,000	10,000	20,000
Development CWIP	50,000	1,00,000	50,000	1,00,000
Financial Assets				
Loan receivable	25,000	50,000	25,000	50,000
Total Non-Current Assets	**6,75,000**	**13,50,000**	**2,35,000**	**4,70,000**
Current assets				
Inventories	1,00,000	2,00,000	15,000	30,000
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	1,50,000	3,00,000	50,000	1,00,000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,00,000	4,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
Other Current Assets	2,25,000	50,000	25,000	50,000
Total Current Assets	**6,75,000**	**9,50,000**	**1,90,000**	**3,80,000**
Total Assets	**13,50,000**	**23,00,000**	**4,25,000**	**8,50,000**
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	3,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other equity	2,00,000	3,00,000	75,000	2,50,000
Total Equity	**5,00,000**	**6,00,000**	**1,75,000**	**3,50,000**
Liabilities				
Non-Current Liabilities				
Provisions	4,00,000	8,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
Other Liabilities	1,50,000	3,00,000	50,000	1,00,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**5,50,000**	**11,00,000**	**1,50,000**	**3,00,000**
Current Liabilities				

Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payable	3,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
Total Current Liabilities	**3,00,000**	**6,00,000**	**1,00,000**	**2,00,000**
Total Liabilities	**13,50,000**	**23,00,000**	**4,25,000**	**8,50,000**

Additional Information:

(a) Fair Value of PPE & Development CWIP owned by Company Z as per Market participant approach is ₹ 5,00,000 & ₹ 2,00,000 respectively.

(b) Fair Value of all the other assets and liabilities acquired are assumed to be at their carrying values (except cash & cash equivalents). Cash and cash equivalents of Company Z are not to be acquired by Company X as per the terms of agreement.

(c) Tax rate is assumed to be 30%.

(d) As per Ind AS 28, all the joint operators are joint ventures whereby each parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement and therefore every operator records their share of assets and liabilities in their books.

You need to determine the following:

a) Whether the above acquisition falls under business or asset acquisition as defined under business combination standard Ind AS 103?

b) Determine the acquisition date in the above transaction.

c) Prepare Journal entries for the above-mentioned transaction.

d) Draft the Balance Sheet for Company X based on your analysis in Part 1 above as at acquisition date. **[RTP NOV 2021]**

Ans: **(1)** Ind AS 103 defines business as an integrated set of activities and assets that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing goods or services to customers, generating investment income (such as dividends or interest) or generating other income from ordinary activities.

For a transaction to meet the definition of a business combination (and for the acquisition method of accounting to apply), the entity must gain control of an integrated set of assets and activities that is more than a collection of assets or a combination of assets and liabilities.

To be capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose identified in the definition of a business, an integrated set of activities and assets requires two essential elements—inputs and processes applied to those inputs.

Therefore, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output.

In the aforesaid transaction, Company X acquired share of participating rights owned by Company Z for the producing Block (AWM/01). The output exist in this transaction

(Considering AWM/01) is a producing block. Also all the manpower and requisite facilities / machineries are owned by Joint venture and thereby all the Joint

Operators. Hence, acquiring participating rights tantamount to acquire inputs (Expertise Manpower & Machinery) and it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs. Thus, the said acquisition will fall under the Business Acquisition and hence standard Ind AS 103 is to be applied for the same.

(2) As per paragraph 8 of Ind AS 103, acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer obtains control of the acquiree. Further, paragraph 9 of Ind AS 103 clarifies that the date on which the acquirer obtains control of the acquiree is generally the date on which the acquirer legally transfers the consideration, acquires the assets and assumes the liabilities of the acquiree—the closing date. However, the acquirer might obtain control on a date that is either earlier or later than the closing date.

An acquirer shall consider all pertinent facts and circumstances in identifying the acquisition date. Since government of India (GOI) approval is a substantive approval for Company X to acquire control of Company Z's operations, the date of acquisition cannot be earlier than the date on which approval is obtained from GOI. This is pertinent given that the approval from GOI is considered to be a substantive process and accordingly, the acquisition is considered to be completed only on receipt of such approval. Hence acquisition date in the above scenario is 30 6.20X1.

(3) Journal entry for acquisition

Particulars		Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Property Plant & Equipment	Dr.	1,66,650	
Right-of-use Asset	Dr.	6,666	
Development CWIP	Dr.	66,660	
Financial Assets - Loan Receivables	Dr.	16,665	
Inventories	Dr.	9,999	
Trade Receivables	Dr.	33,330	
Other Current Assets	Dr.	16,665	
To Provisions			66,660
To Other Liabilities			33,330
To Trade Payables			66,660
To Deferred Tax Liability			29,997
To Cash & Cash Equivalent (Purchase consideration)			1,00,000
To Gain on bargain purchase (Other Comprehensive Income)			19,988
(Being assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Company Z recorded at fair value along gain on bargain purchase)			

(4) Balance Sheet of Company X as at 30.6.20X1 (Pre & Post Acquisition of PI rights pertaining to Company Z)

Particulars	Pre-Acquisition	Adjustments	Post-Acquisition
	30.6.20X1	30.6.20X1	
Assets			
Non - Current Assets			
Property Plant & Equipment	10,00,000	1,66,650	11,66,650
Right of Use Asset	2,00,000	6,666	2,06,666
Development CWIP	1,00,000	66,660	1,66,660
Financial Assets			
Loan receivable	50,000	16,665	66,665
Total Non-Current Assets	**13,50,000**		**16,06,641**
Current assets			
Inventories	2,00,000	9,999	2,09,999
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	3,00,000	33,330	3,33,330
Cash and cash equivalents	4,00,000	(1,00,000)	3,00,000
Other Current Assets	50,000	16,665	66,665
Total Current Assets	**9,50,000**		**9,09,994**
Total Assets	**23,00,000**		**25,16,635**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	3,00,000	-	3,00,000
Other equity	3,00,000	-	3,00,000
Capital Reserve (OCI)	-	19,988	19,988
Total Equity	**6,00,000**		**6,19,988**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	8,00,000	66,660	8,66,660
Other Liabilities	3,00,000	33,330	3,33,330
Deferred Tax Liability	-	29,997	29,997
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**11,00,000**		**12,29,987**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payable	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Total Current Liabilities	**6,00,000**		**6,00,000**
Total Equity and Liabilities	**23,00,000**		**25,16,635**

Working Notes

1) Determination of Company Z's balance acquired by Company X on 30.6.20X1 (Acquisition Date)

Particulars	As per Company Z Books 30.6.20X1	Carrying Value 33.33% Share	Acquisition Date Value	Remarks
	₹	₹	₹	
Assets				
Non-Current Assets				
Property Plant & Equipment	3,00,000	99,990	1,66,650	Note 1
Right of Use Asset	20,000	6,666	6,666	
Development CWIP	1,00,000	33,330	66,660	Note 2
Financial Assets				
Loan receivable	50,000	16,665	16,665	
Total Non-Current Assets	**4,70,000**	**1,56,651**	**2,56,641**	
Current assets				
Inventories	30,000	9,999	9,999	
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	1,00,000	33,330	33,330	
Cash and cash equivalents	2,00,000	66,660	66,660	
Other Current Assets	50,000	16,665	16,665	
Total Current Assets	**3,80,000**	**1,26,654**	**1,26,654**	
Liabilities				
Non-Current Liabilities				
Provisions	2,00,000	66,660	66,660	
Other Liabilities	1,00,000	33,330	33,330	
Total Non – Current Liabilities	**3,00,000**	**99,990**	**99,990**	
Current Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payable	2,00,000	66,660	66,660	
Total Current Liabilities	**2,00,000**	**66,660**	**66,660**	

Note 1: Fair Value of PPE:

Fair Value of PPE in Company Z Books	₹ 5,00,000
33.33% Share acquired by Company X	₹ 1,66,650

Note 2: Fair Value of Development CWIP:

Fair Value of PPE in Company Z Books	₹ 2,00,000
33.33% Share acquired by Company X	₹ 66,660

2) Computation Goodwill/Bargain Purchase Gain

Particulars	As at 30.6.20X1 (₹)
Total Non - Current Assets	2,56,641
Total Current Assets (Except Cash & Cash Equivalent of ₹ 66,660) (1,26,654 – 66,660)	59,994
Total Non-Current Liabilities	(99,990)
Total Current Liabilities	(66,660)
Total Deferred Tax Liability (Refer Working note 3)	(29,997)
Net Assets Acquired	**1,19,988**
Less: Consideration Paid	(1,00,000)
Gain on Bargain Purchase (To be transferred to OCI)	**19,988**

* In extremely rare circumstances, an acquirer will make a bargain purchase in a business combination in which the value of net assets acquired in a business combination exceeds the purchase consideration. The acquirer shall recognise the resulting gain in other comprehensive income on the acquisition date and accumulate the same in equity as capital reserve, if the reason for bargain purchase gain is clear and evidence exist. If there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, then the gain shall be recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. Since in above scenario it is clearly evident that due to liquidity issues, Company Z has to withdraw their participating right from AWM/01. The said bargain purchase gain should be transferred to other comprehensive income on the acquisition date.

3) Computation of Deferred Tax Liability arising on Business Combination

Particulars	Acquisition Date Value (₹)
Total Non - Current Assets	2,56,641
Total Current Assets (Except Cash & Cash Equivalent of ₹ 66,660)	59,994
Total Non-Current Liabilities	(99,990)
Total Current Liabilities	(66,660)
Net Assets Acquired at Fair Value	**1,49,985**
Book value of Net Assets Acquired	49,995
Temporary Difference	**99,990**
DTL @ 30% on Temporary Difference	**29,997**

Note: As per Ind AS 103, in case an entity acquires another entity step by step through series of purchase then the acquisition date will be the date on which the acquirer obtains control. Till the time the control is obtained the investment will be accounted as per the requirements of other

Ind AS 109, if the investments are covered under that standard or as per Ind AS 28, if the investments are in Associates or Joint Ventures.

If a business combination is achieved in stages, the acquirer shall remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognise the resulting gain or loss, if any, in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

Since in the above transaction, company X does not hold any prior interest in Company Z & company holds only 30% PI rights in Block AWM/01 through unincorporated joint venture, this is not a case of step acquisition.

IND AS 7

Q24: From the following data of Galaxy Ltd., prepare statement of cash flows showing cash generated from Operating Activities using direct method as per Ind AS 7

	31.3.20X2 (₹)	31.3.20X1 (₹)
Current Assets:		
Inventory	1,20,000	1,65,000
Trade receivables	2,05,000	1,88,000
Cash & cash equivalents	35,000	20,500
Current Liabilities:		
Trade payable	1,95,000	2,15,000
Provision for tax	48,000	65,000

Summary of Statement of Profit and Loss		₹
Sales	85,50,000	
Less: Cost of sales	(56,00,000)	29,50,000
Other Income		
Interest income	20,000	
Fire insurance claim received	1,10,000	1,30,000
		30,80,000
Depreciation	(24,000)	
Administrative and selling expenses	(15,40,000)	
Interest expenses	(36,000)	
Foreign exchange loss	(18,000)	(16,18,000)
Net Profit before tax and extraordinary income		14,62,000
Income Tax		(95,000)
Net Profit		13,67,000

Additional information:

(a) Trade receivables and Trade payables include amounts relating to credit sale and credit purchase only.

(b) Foreign exchange loss represents increment in liability of a long-term borrowing due to exchange rate fluctuation between acquisition date and balance sheet date.

[RTP NOV 2021]

Ans: **Statement Cash Flows from operating activities of Galaxy Ltd. for the year ended 31 March 20X2 (Direct Method)**

Particulars	₹	₹
Operating Activities:		
Cash received from Trade receivables (W.N. 3)		85,33,000
Less: Cash paid to Suppliers (W.N.2)	55,75,000	
Payment for Administration and Selling expenses	15,40,000	
Payment for Income Tax (W.N.4)	1,12,000	(72,27,000)
		13,06,000
Adjustment for exceptional items (fire insurance claim)		1,10,000
Net cash generated from operating activities		14,16,000

Working Notes:

1. Calculation of total purchases

Cost of Sales = Opening stock + Purchases – Closing Stock

₹ 56,00,000 = ₹ 1,65,000 + Purchases – ₹ 1,20,000

Purchases = ₹ 55,55,000

2. Calculation of cash paid to Suppliers

Trade Payables

	₹		₹
To Bank A/c (balancing figure)	55,75,000	By Balance b/d	2,15,000
To Balance c/d	1,95,000	By Purchases (W.N. 1)	55,55,000
	57,70,000		57,70,000

3. Calculation of cash received from Customers

Trade Receivables

	₹		₹
To Balance b/d	1,88,000	By Bank A/c (balancing figure)	85,33,000

To Sales	85,50,000	By Balance c/d	2,05,000
	87,38,000		87,38,000

4. Calculation of tax paid during the year in cash

Provision for tax

	₹		₹
To Bank A/c (balancing figure)	1,12,000	By Balance b/d	65,000
To Balance c/d	48,000	By Profit and Loss A/c	95,000
	1,60,000		1,60,000

IND AS 33

Q25: Sohan has been recently hired in Zio Life Limited. Since he is facing difficulty in computation of EPS as per Ind AS 33, guide him by discussing the steps for the calculation of Basic EPS and Diluted EPS along with the necessary computations for EPS of Year 1.

The following basic facts relate to Company Zio Life Limited.

- Net profit for Year 1 is ₹ 46,00,000.
- The number of ordinary shares outstanding on 1st April Year 1 is 30,00,000.

The following facts are also relevant for Year 1.

- On 1st April, Zio Life Limited issues 20,00,000 three-year term convertible bonds for ₹ 1 each.
- Zio Life Limited has an option to settle the principal amount in ordinary shares (every 10 bonds are convertible into one ordinary share) or cash on settlement date.
- The principal amount of the bonds is classified as an equity instrument and the interest is classified as a financial liability.
- The interest expense relating to the liability component of the bonds is ₹ 1,800.
- The interest expense is tax-deductible. The applicable income tax rate is 40%.

[MTP Nov 2021]

Ans: **The EPS computations for Year 1 as per Ind AS 33 are as follows.**

Basic EPS	Diluted EPS
1. Determine the numerator No adjustment is necessary until the convertible bonds are converted and ordinary shares are issued. The numerator is net profit ie. ₹ 46,00,000.	**1. Identify Potential Ordinary Shares (POSs)** The convertible bonds are the only POSs.

2. **Determine the denominator** There is no change in the number of outstanding shares during the year. The denominator is therefore 30,00,000.	2. **For each POS, calculate Earnings per Incremental Share (EPIS)** Since Zio Life Limited has the choice of settlement, for the purpose of determining the EPIS, it assumes the share-settlement assumption. **Potential adjustment to the numerator for EPIS:** The convertible bonds, when settled in ordinary shares, would increase profit or loss for the year by the post-tax amount of the interest expense: (Interest expense on the convertible bonds) x (1 - income tax rate) = (₹ 1,800) x (1 - 40%) = ₹ 1,080 **Potential adjustment to the denominator for EPIS:** The convertible bonds, when settled in ordinary shares, would increase the number of outstanding shares by 2,00,000 (20,00,000 / 10). **EPIS is calculated as follows:** EPIS = 1,080 / 2,00,000 = 0.01
3. **Determine basic EPS** Basic EPS = 46,00,000 / 30,00,000 = 1.53	3. **Rank the POSs** This step does not apply, because the convertible bonds are the only class of POSs.
	4. **identify dilutive POSs and determine diluted EPS** The potential impact of convertible bonds is determine as follows. (Refer W.N. below)
	Accordingly, Zio Life Limited includes the impact of the convertible bonds in diluted EPS. Diluted EPS = ₹ 1.44

Working Note:

Calculation of Diluted EPS

	Earnings (₹)	Weighted average number of shares	Per Share (₹)	Dilutive?
Basic EPS	46,00,000	30,00,000	1.53	
Convertible bonds	1,080	2,00,000		
Total	46,01,080	32,00,000	1.44	Yes

Q26: Following information pertains to an entity for the year ending 31 st March 20X1:

Net profit for the year	₹ 12,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	5,00,000 shares
Average market price per share during the year	₹ 20
Weighted average number of shares under option during the year	1,00,000 shares
Exercise price per share under option during the year	₹ 15

Calculate basic and diluted earnings per share. **[RTP Nov 2021]**

Ans: Calculation of earnings per share

	Earnings	Shares	Per share
Profit attributable to equity holders	₹ 12,00,000		
Weighted average shares outstanding during year 20X1		5,00,000	
Basic earnings per share			₹ **2.40**
Weighted average number of shares under option		100,000	
Weighted average number of shares that would have been issued at average market price: (1,00,000 × ₹ 15.00) ÷ ₹ 20.00	Refer Note	(75,000)	
Diluted earnings per share	₹ **1,200,000**	**525,000**	₹ **2.29**

Note: Earnings have not increased because the total number of shares has increased only by the number of shares (25,000) deemed to have been issued for no consideration.

IND AS 101

Q27: Government of India provides loans to MSMEs at a below-market rate of interest to fund the set-up of a new manufacturing facility. Sukshma Limited's date of transition to Ind AS is 1st April 2020.

In financial year 2014-2015, the Company had received a loan of ₹ 2.0 crore at a below - market rate of interest from the government. Under Indian GAAP, the Company had accounted for the loan as equity and the carrying amount was ₹ 2.0 crore at the date of transition. The amount repayable on 31st March 2024 will be ₹ 2.50 crore.

The Company has been advised to recognize the difference of ₹ 0.50 crores in equity by correspondingly increasing the value of various assets under property, plant & equipment by an equivalent amount on proportionate basis. Further, on 31st March 2024 when the loan has to be repaid, ₹ 2.50 crore should be presented as a deduction from property, plant & equipment.

Discuss the above treatment and share your views as per applicable Ind AS.

[Exam July 2021 (6 Marks)]

Ans: Requirement as per Ind AS:

A first-time adopter shall classify all government loans received as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with Ind AS 32. A first-time adopter shall apply the requirements in Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 20, prospectively to government loans existing at the date of transition to Ind AS and shall not recognise the corresponding benefit of the government loan at a below-market rate of interest as a government grant.

Treatment to be done:

Consequently, if a first-time adopter did not, under its previous GAAP, recognise and measure a government loan at a below-market rate of interest on a basis consistent with Ind AS requirements, it shall use its previous GAAP carrying amount of the loan at the date of transition to Ind AS as the carrying amount of the loan in the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet. An entity shall apply Ind AS 109 to the measurement of such loans after the date of transition to Ind AS.

In the instant case, the loan meets the definition of a financial liability in accordance with Ind AS 32. Company therefore reclassifies it from equity to liability. It also uses the previous GAAP carrying amount of the loan at the date of transition as the carrying amount of the loan in the opening Ind AS balance sheet.

It calculates the annual effective interest rate (EIR) starting 1st April 2020 as below: EIR = Amount / Principal(1/t) i.e. 2.50/2(1/4) i.e. 5.74%. approx.

At this rate, ₹ 2 crore will accrete to ₹ 2.50 crore as at 31st March 2024.

During the next 4 years, the interest expense charged to statement of profit and loss shall be:

Year ended	Opening amortised cost (₹)	Interest expense for the year (₹) @ 5.74% p.a. approx.	Closing amortised cost (₹)
31st March 2021	2,00,00,000	11,48,000	2,11,48,000
31st March 2022	2,11,48,000	12,13,895	2,23,61,895
31st March 2023	2,23,61,895	12,83,573	2,36,45,468
31st March 2024	2,36,45,468	13,54,532	2,50,00,000

An entity may apply the requirements in Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 20 retrospectively to any government loan originated before the date of transition to Ind AS, provided that the information needed to do so had been obtained at the time of initially accounting for that loan.

The accounting treatment is to be done as per above guidance and the advice which the company has been provided is not in line with the requirements of Ind AS 101.

Q28: While preparing an opening balance sheet on the date of transition, an entity is required to:

(a) recognise all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS;

(b) reclassify items that it recognised in accordance with previous GAAP as one type of asset, liability or component of equity, but are a different type of asset, liability or component of equity in accordance with Ind AS; and

(c) apply Ind AS in measuring all recognised assets and liabilities.

Give examples for each of the above 4 categories. **[RTP Nov 2021]**

Ans: The examples of the items that an entity may need to recognise, derecognise, remeasure, reclassify on the date of transition are as under:

(a) recognise all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS:

i. customer related intangible assets if an entity elects to restate business combinations

ii. share-based payment transactions with non-employees

iii. recognition of deferred tax on land

(b) reclassify items that it recognised in accordance with previous GAAP as one type of asset, liability or component of equity, but is a different type of asset, liability or component of equity in accordance with Ind AS:

i. redeemable preference shares that would have earlier been classified as equity;

ii. non-controlling interests which would have been earlier classified outside equity; and

(c) apply Ind ASs in measuring all recognised assets and liabilities:

i. discounting of long-term provisions

ii. measurement of deferred income taxes for all temporary differences instead of timing differences.

IND AS 113

Q29: On 1st January, 20X1, A Ltd assumes a decommissioning liability in a business combination. The reporting entity is legally required to dismantle and remove an offshore oil platform at the end of its useful life, which is estimated to be 10 years. The following information is relevant:

If A Ltd was contractually allowed to transfer its decommissioning liability to a market participant, it concludes that a market participant would use all of the following inputs, probability weighted as appropriate, when estimating the price, it would expect to receive:

a. Labour costs

Labour costs are developed based on current marketplace wages, adjusted for expectations of future wage increases, required to hire contractors to dismantle and remove offshore oil platforms. A Ltd. assigns probability to a range of cash flow estimates as follows:

Cash Flow Estimates:	100 Cr	125 Cr	175 Cr
Probability:	25%	50%	25%

b. Allocation of overhead costs:

Assigned at 80% of labour cost

c. The compensation that a market participant would require for undertaking the activity and for assuming the risk associated with the obligation to dismantle and remove the asset. Such compensation includes both of the following:

i. Profit on labour and overhead costs:

A profit mark-up of 20% is consistent with the rate that a market participant would require as compensation for undertaking the activity

ii. The risk that the actual cash outflows might differ from those expected, excluding inflation:

A Ltd. estimates the amount of that premium to be 5% of the expected cash flows. The expected cash flows are 'real cash flows' / 'cash flows in terms of monetary value today'.

d. Effect of inflation on estimated costs and profits

A Ltd. assumes a rate of inflation of 4 percent over the 10 -year period based on available market data.

e. Time value of money, represented by the risk-free rate: 5%

f. Non-performance risk relating to the risk that Entity A will not fulfill the obligation,

including A Ltd.'s own credit risk: 3.5%

A Ltd, concludes that its assumptions would be used by market participants. In addition, A Ltd. does not adjust its fair value measurement for the existence of a restriction preventing it from transferring the liability.

You are required to calculate the fair value of the asset retirement obligation.

[RTP Nov 2021]

Ans:

Particulars	**Workings**	**Amount (In Cr)**
Expected Labour Cost (Refer W.N.)		131.25
Allocated Overheads	(80% x 131.25 Cr)	105.00
Profit markup on Cost	(131.25 + 105) x 20%	47.25
Total Expected Cash Flows before inflation		**283.50**
Inflation factor for next 10 years (4%)	(1.04)10 =1.4802	
Expected cash flows adjusted for inflation	283.50 x 1.4802	419.65
Risk adjustment - uncertainty relating to cash flows	(5% x 419.65)	20.98

Total Expected Cash Flows	(419.65+20.98)	440.63
Discount rate to be considered = risk-free rate + entity's non-performance risk	5% + 3.5%	8.5%
Expected present value at 8.5% for 10 years	**(440.63 / (1.08510))**	**194.88**

Working Note: Expected labour cost:

Cash Flows Estimates	Probability	Expected Cash Flows
100 Cr	25%	25.00 Cr
125 Cr	50%	62.50 Cr
175 Cr	25%	43.75 Cr
Total		**131.25 Cr**

Q30: **(a)** Entity A owns 250 ordinary shares in company XYZ, an unquoted company. Company XYZ has a total share capital of 5,000 shares with nominal value of ₹ 10. Entity XYZ's after-tax maintainable profits are estimated at ₹ 70,000 per year. An appropriate price/earnings ratio determined from published industry data is 15 (before lack of marketability adjustment). Entity A's management estimates that the discount for the lack of marketability of company XYZ's shares and restrictions on their transfer is 20%. Entity A values its holding in company XYZ's shares based on earnings. Determine the fair value of Entity A's investment in XYZ's shares.

(b) Based on the facts given in the aforementioned part (i), assume that, Entity A estimates the fair value of the shares it owns in company XYZ using a net asset valuation technique. The fair value of company XYZ's net assets including those recognised in its balance sheet and those that are not recognised is ₹ 8,50,000. Determine the fair value of Entity A's investment in XYZ's shares. **[RTP Nov 2021]**

Ans: **(a)** An earnings-base]d valuation of Entity A's holding of shares in company XYZ could be calculated as follows:

Particulars	Unit
Entity XYZ's after-tax maintainable profits (A)	₹ 70,000
Price/Earnings ratio (B)	15
Adjusted discount factor (C) (1- 0.20)	0.80
Value of Company XYZ (A) x (B) x (C)	₹ 8,40,000

Value of a share of XYZ = ₹ 8,40,000 ÷ 5,000 shares = ₹ 168

The fair value of Entity A's investment in XYZ's shares is estimated at ₹ 42,000 (that is, 250 shares × ₹ 168 per share).

(b) Share price = ₹ 8,50,000 ÷ 5,000 shares = ₹ 170 per share.

The fair value of Entity A's investment in XYZ shares is estimated to be ₹ 42,500 (250 shares × ₹ 170 per share).

CSR

Q31: Nice Limited is a company incorporated on 1st April 2019. The Company has a net worth of ₹ 350 crore. The business of the company was affected due to low demand of its products. The following financial data is available as on 31st March 2021:

₹ in crore

	31st March 2020 Audited	31st March 2020 Provisional
Net Profit	7.10	4.80
Turnover	550.00	1,050.00

During the financial year 2020-2021:

- The Company has spent ₹ 55,000 per month for developing vocational skills of local youth;
- The Company has also provided its products at a considerable discount for the benefit of the under-privileged, the cost of which to the Company is ₹ 3,50,000.

The Company wants to carry forward its entire expenditure to next year as it is of the opinion that it does not have to spend anything on CSR activities during the current year.

Comment on the Company's applicability under Corporate Social Responsibility as per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial year 2020 -2021. Does it have any obligation to transfer any amount to any fund? **[Exam July 2021 (6 Marks)]**

Ans: **Applicability of CSR:** A company which meets the net worth, turnover or net profits criteria in immediately preceding financial year will need to comply with provisions of sections 135(2) to (5) read with the CSR Rules.

According to the Act, the Board of every company shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two percent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years or where the company has not completed the period of three financial years since its incorporation, during such immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.

Analysis of given case:

As per the criteria

(i) Net worth greater than or equal to ₹ 500 crore: This criterion is not satisfied.

(ii) Sales greater than or equal to ₹ 1,000 crore: This criterion is not satisfied.

(iii) Net profit greater than or equal to ₹ 5 crore: This criterion is satisfied in financial year ended 31st March 2020 i.e., immediately preceding financial year.

Hence, the Board has to spend on CSR Activities.

Quantification and mode of utilisation: As per the facts given in the question amount spent on CSR Activities during the year 2020-2021 pertains to the average net profits of the immediately preceding financial year i.e., 2019-2020. Accordingly, the company is under the obligation to transfer/expense 2% of ₹ 7.10 crore i.e., 0.142 crore = ₹ 14,20,000 in the year 2020-2021.

Nice Limited has spent ₹ 6,60,000 during the financial year 2020-2021 for developing vocational skills of local youth which is a permissible activity of Corporate Social Responsibility under Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013. However, expenditure of ₹ 3,50,000 spent on commercial activities at concessional rate does not qualify as expenditure on CSR activity. Hence, the amount spent of ₹6,60,000 by Nice Limited for financial year 2020-2021 is less than the required expenditure of ₹14,20,000 to be spent as per the provisions of CSR Rules.

Decision:

Since the company fails to spend such amount, the Board has to report the reasons for not spending the amount as per section 135(5). Further, because the company does not have any on-going project, the unspent amount of ₹7,60,000 (₹ 14,20,000 – ₹ 6,60,000) will be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 within a period of 6 months of the expiry of the financial year 2020-2021.

INTEGRATED REPORTING

Q32: What is the organisational structure and role of IIRC in relation to integrated reporting. What considerations are kept in mind by IIRC while developing the framework. **[MTP NOV 2021]**

Ans: In 2010, the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) was set up which aims to create the globally accepted integrated reporting framework.

The International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) is a global coalition of:

- Regulators
- Investors
- Companies
- Standard setters
- The accounting profession and NGOs

Together, this coalition shares the view that communication about value creation should be the next step in the evolution of corporate reporting. With this purpose, they issued the International Integrated Reporting (IR) Framework.

The framework has been developed keeping in mind the greater flexibility to be given to the entity and the management in the reporting but at the same time should target to report the value created by the organisation through various capital.

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Q33: Special Limited is a multinational entity that owns 3 properties. All 3 properties were purchased on 1st April, 2020. The following details were furnished:

Particulars	Property 1	Property 2	Property 3
Purchase Price	₹ 7,50,000	₹ 10,50,000	₹ 12,00,000
Estimated life	10 years	15 years	15 years
Fair value as on 31st March, 2021	₹ 8,00,000	₹ 9,50,000	₹ 13,00,000

The Company uses Property 1 and Property 2 for its business purposes. The Company is exploring the opportunity to sell Property 3 if it gets reasonable consideration. Till the time it is not sold, the Company has rented the property.

It has adopted revaluation model for subsequent measurement of these properties. The depreciation is charged on straight line method. However, the Company has not charged any depreciation on Property 1 and Property 3 tor the current year since the fair value of properties exceeds their carrying amount. The difference between their fair value and carrying amount has been recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The properties are shown under the head property, plant and equipment in the Balance Sheet.

Analyze whether the accounting policies adopted by the Company in relation to the given properties are in accordance with Ind AS. If not, advise the correct treatment and present an extract of the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March 2021. **[Exam July 2021 (8 Marks)]**

Ans: **Preamble:** The given issue needs to be examined in the umbrella of the provisions given in Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', Ind AS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' in relation to property '1' and '2' and Ind AS 40 'Investment Property' in relation to property '3'.

Guidance given in relevant Ind AS:

1. Property '1' and '2'

Definition and applicability:

As per Ind AS 16, Property plant and equipment are tangible items that:

(a) are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; and

(b) are expected to be used during more than one period.

Hence, property 1 and 2 are held for use in the business, therefore Ind AS 16 shall apply in respect of these two properties.

Accounting Principles:

- If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. However, the increase shall be recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

If an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of revaluation, the decrease

shall be recognised in profit and loss statement.

2. Property '3'

Definition and applicability:

As per Ind AS 40, Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- Use in the production of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or

- Sale in the ordinary course of business.

Therefore, property 3 is an investment property and company shall follow cost model for its subsequent measurement.

Accounting Principles:

- An entity shall adopt as its accounting policy the cost model to all of its investment property; and (Refer paragraph 30 of Ind AS 40)
- requires that an entity shall disclose the fair value of investment property. (Refer paragraph 79 (e) of Ind AS 40

Further, paragraph 54 (2) of Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' requires that as a minimum, the balance sheet shall include line items that present the following amounts:

a. Property, Plant and Equipment

b. Investment Property.

Analysis:

As per the facts given in the question, Special Ltd. has

a. Presented all three properties in balance sheet as 'property, plant and equipment';

b. Not charged depreciation to Property '1' and '3';

c. Upward revaluation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as profit; and

d. Applied revaluation model to Property '3' being classified as Investment Property.

The above accounting treatment is neither correct nor in accordance with provision of Ind AS 1, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 40.

Accordingly, Special Ltd. shall depreciate Property 1 irrespective of the fact that, their fair value exceeds the carrying amount. The revaluation gain shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus.

There is no alternative of revaluation model in respect to property '3' being classified as Investment Property and only cost model is permitted for subsequent measurement. However, Special Ltd. is required to disclose the fair value of the property in the Notes to Accounts. Further, Property '3' shall be presented as separate line item as Investment Property and depreciation should be charged on it as well.

Therefore, as per the provisions of Ind AS 1, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 40, the presentation of these three properties in the balance sheet will be as follows:

Balance Sheet (extracts) as at 31st March, 2021

Assets	₹
Non-Current Assets	
Property, Plant and Equipment	
Property '1' 8,00,000	

Property ‘2’ 9,50,000	17,50,000
Investment Properties	
Property ‘3’ (1,200,000 – 80,000)	11,20,000
Equity and Liabilities	
Other Equity	
Revaluation Reserve	
Property ‘1’ [8,00,000 – (7,50,000 – 75,000)]	1,25,000

The revaluation reserve should be routed through Other Comprehensive Income (subsequently not reclassified to Profit and Loss) and shown in a separate column under Statement of Changes in Equity.

Working Notes:

Particulars	**Property 1**	**Property 2**	**Property 3**
Purchase Price	₹ 7,50,000	₹ 10,50,000	₹ 12,00,000
Estimated Life	10 years	15 years	15 years
Depreciation for the year	₹ 75,000	₹ 70,000	₹ 80,000
Carrying Value as on 31st March, 2021	₹ 6,75,000	₹ 9,80,000	₹ 11,20,000
Fair Value as on 31st March, 2021	₹ 8,00,000	₹ 9,50,000	₹ 13,00,000
Subsequent Measurement Revaluation Surplus / (Deficit)	Fair Value ₹ 1,25,000	Fair Value (₹30,000)	Cost