

Dedicated to My Parents Shri Girish Chawla & Smt. Kanchan Chawla & My Life long Support My Wife Dammini Chawla.

Special thanks to my Mentor CA. Vishal Bhattad Sir from whom I have derived an idea to create this book.

I also want to Thank my Team who supported me Day & Night to create this Masterpiece.

#### Special Message to Students,

I am delighted and overwhelmed to share that the belief and love of you students has inculcated more enthusiasm and courage to do better and best for you all.

The Best example is My "CHART BOOK" and I really want that every student should have something handy and précised form of the syllabus so that substantial portion can be revised in a jiffy. So, I along with the support of V'Smart Team, has decided to provide you this A-3 Size (Very Popular among CA FINAL Students) Chart Book.

This book is not only provided to my registered students but also to the students buying other subjects of CA Final such as IDT from V'Smart Academy. Those students can consider this as a Gift from my side.

It is my strong belief that if you revise the syllabus from Chart Book with the help of short revision videos uploaded on YouTube, will not only boost your confidence and will also help you to get a proper understanding of the concepts, so that even the off-track questions may also be solved within the prescribed time in Exam.

I also urge you, to score good marks, so as to sail through the entire CA Final, u must watch all the revision videos available on YouTube covering all Important Topics of Financial Reporting.

Also feel free to give ur feedback to me and recommend to your friends and juniors.

"A Small Request to all the Students that in Case You receive more than I chart books, kindly gift it to your Friend/Junior who is in CA/CMA Final"

From My Pen
CA. Jai Chawla & Team

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## **INDAS 1 - PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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(Page 1)

**Normal** 

**Operating Cycle** 

Time Gap between

**Acquisition of Asset** 

& their Realisation in

Cash (Assume 12 Months

if not Clearly identifiable)

#### A) Meanings Other General Material Purpose F.S. Comprehensive Income (OCI) **Any Information FS** Prepared is Material if its OCI refers to items of for Users Omission / **Incomes / Expenses** who do not Mis-statement & which are not require **Obscuring could** recognised in P&L A/C **Tailored** reasonably **Reports** be expected to **These Incomes /** Influence the **Expenses appears as** decision a line item below the of User **Income Statement.** Obscure means Unrealised **Unclear / Vague** Gain / Losses **Examples**

#### B) Current Assets & **Current Liabilities**

#### **Current Assets**

#### 1. Expects to Realise / Sale or Consume in

- 2. Held Primarily for **Trading** (Financial Instruments)
- 3. Expects to be realised within 12 month after **Reporting Period.**
- 4. Cash / Cash **Equivalents unless** Restricted for atleast 12 Months.

#### **Current Liability**

- 1. Expects to be Settled in Entity's Normal Normal Operating Cycle Operating Cycle
  - 2. Held Primarily for Trading
  - 3. Due to be settled in 12 Months after Reporting Period.
  - 4. Any obligations where entity does not have **Unconditional Right to** defer Settlement beyond 12 Months

#### C) Financial Statements should have Following Characteristics

- 1. Explicit & Unreserved statement of Complaince with INDAS
- 2. FS shall be Prepared on Going **Concern Basis unless there is** intention to Liquidate 12 months.
- 3. FS Shall be Prepared on Accrual Basis
- 4. Offsetting of Assets & Liabilities is not allowed unless it is required by any INDAS
- 5. Presentation & Classification of items shall be consistent from one Period to another Unless:-
- (a) Any Ind AS Requires the Change or; (b) the Change is more appropriate.
- 6. Any Item of Income / Exp. Cannot be presented as "Extra-ordinary" It is Prohibited.
- 7. OCI shall be Grouped into:-

Items which will not be Re-Classified Subsequently to P&L (eg.- Actuarial Gain / Loss as per Ind AS - 19) Items which will be Reclassified subsequently to P&LA/C (eg.- FCTR on foreign Oper. as per Ind AS 21)

1) Information is provided but language used is Unclear or Vague.

2) Information is scattered throughout the Fin.Statement for

3) Dissimilar items are inappropriately aggregated.

4) Similar items are inappropriately Dis-aggregated.

5) Material info is Hidden by immaterial info to reduce Understandability of Fin.Stat. & User is Unable to identify Material Info.





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(Page 2)



Refinancing Agreement on a long term basis is completed after the Reporting Period but before the approval of FS - Treat FL as Current when it is due to be settled within 12 months after RP.

Non-adjusting

At the Reporting date, if Entity Expects and has discretion to refinance/ roll over the Obligation for at least 12 months -Treat FL as Non-Current even it is due to be settled within 12months. E) Breach Of Provision Of Long Term Loan Contract On Or Before Reporting Date

If Liability becomes repayable on demand and if lender agreed pe after Reporting Period but before approval of FS for not demanding the payment.

**NON-CURRENT** 

adjusting event

#### **NON-CURRENT**

If lender agreed to provide Grace period before end of Reporting Period for at least 12 months from the end of reporting date and during which lender cannot demand immediate payments.

**CURRENT** 

If Liability becomes repayable on demand and if the lender does not agreed for not demanding the payment.

Complete set of Financial statements

**Balance Sheet** 

**Statement of P&L** (including OCI)

**Statement of Changes** in equity (SOCIE)

**Cash Flow Statement** 

Notes, Signficant A/c Policies & Explanatory Information

Comparative information of Preceeding Period

Opening BS of Preceding Period on Retrospective application of Ind AS

G) When an entity departs from a requirement of an Ind AS (in extremely Rare circumstances), it shall disclose

Management's conclusion that the financial statements present a True and Fair View Management's compliance with applicable IndASs. except departure from a particular requirement to present a true and fair view

- The title of the IndAS departed
- The Nature of the departure
- The treatment that the Ind AS would require
- The reason why that treatment would be so misleading; and
- The treatment adopted

For each period presented, the departure on each item in the financial statements

If Manag. Could not Find any
Mitigating Factor to Pay its Liab.

FS Connot be prepared as per Going Concern Assumption

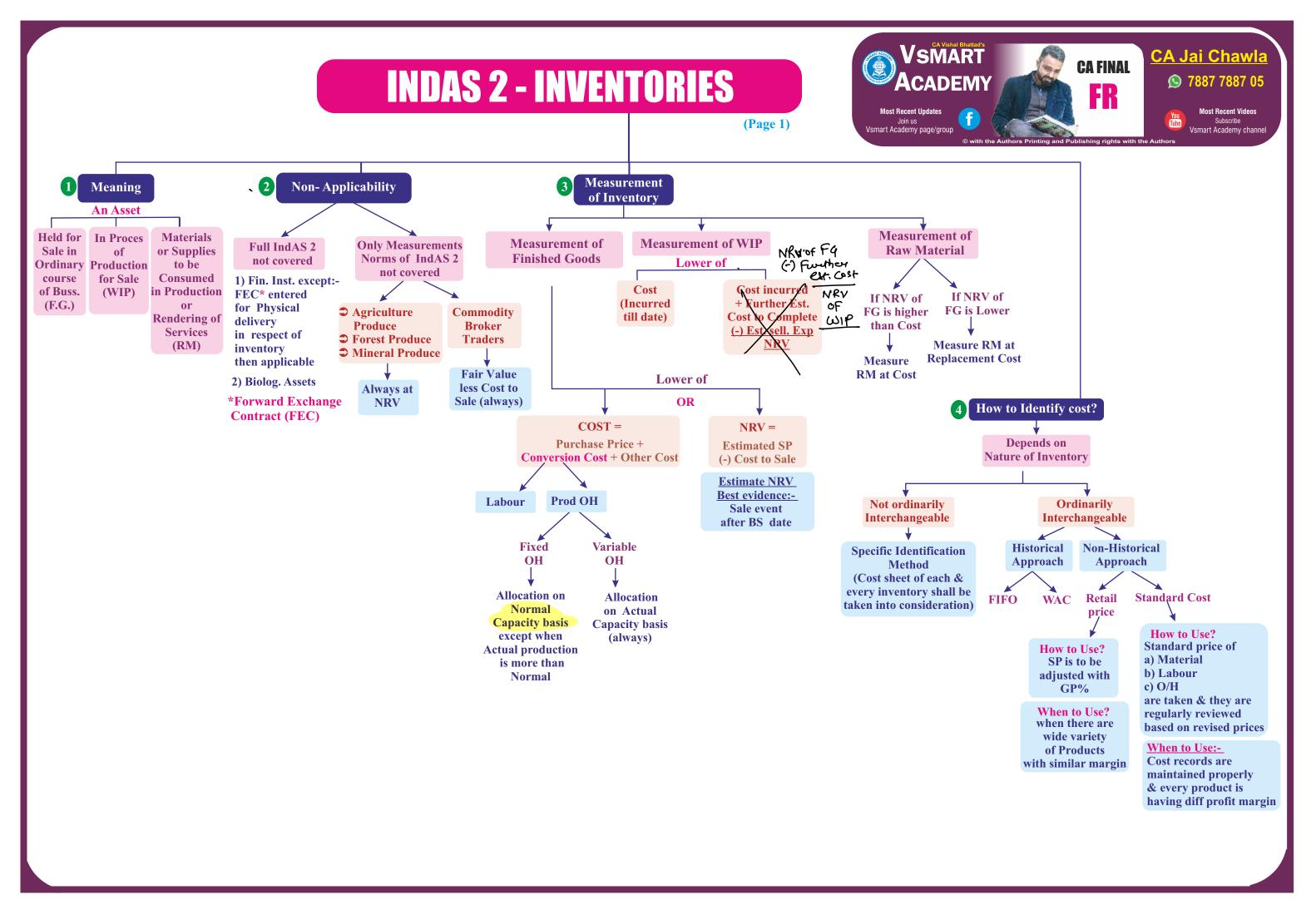
(i.e no Option other than Settlement)

H) Liquidity is affected due to COVID-19 & Entity not able to Repay its Liab. due with in 12 months

If entity is in a position to Defer the Liab. beyond 12 months & able to arrange the sufficient funds within Such time to Settle.

Fin.stat. Shall Continue to be Prepared as per Going Concern Assumption

<u>Note:</u> An entity cannot Rectify inappropriate Accounting Policies either by Disclosure of the accounting policies used or by Notes or Explanatory material.



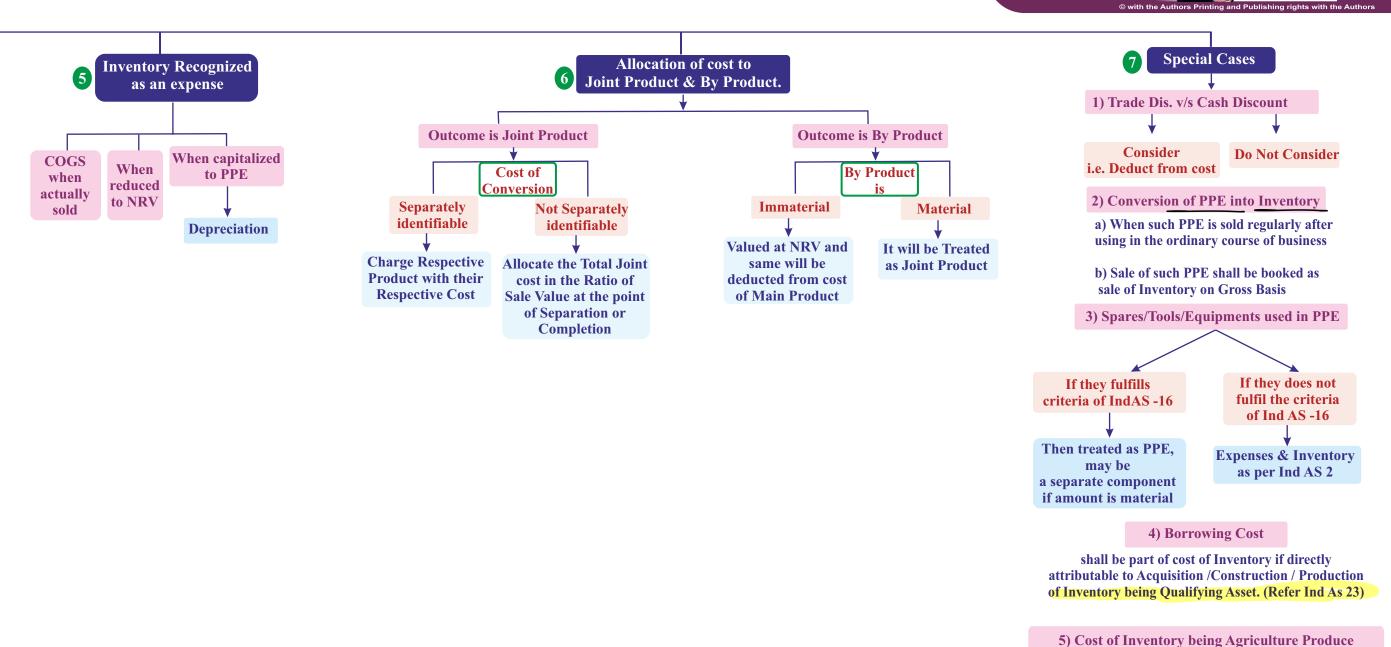
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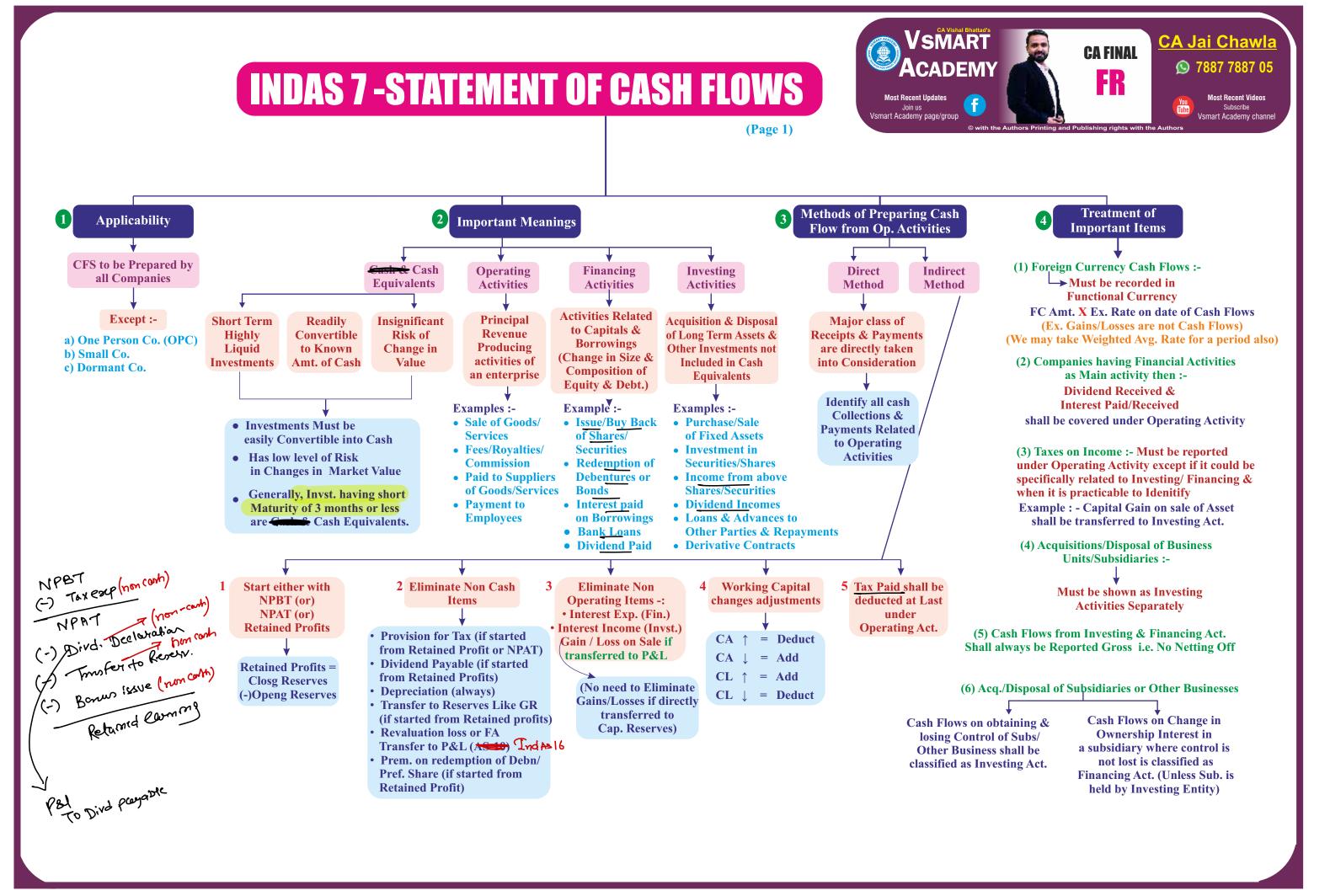
### **INDAS 2 - INVENTORIES**

(**Page 2**)



Harvested from Biological Assets shall be Fair Value less Cost to Sale (Ind AS 41)





Continued to next ...



### **SUMMARY OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

(Page 2)

**Net Cash Inflow** means Cash Generated

> **Net Cash Outflow** means Cash Used

If nothing is specified about Cash Sales & Cash Purchases then we would always assume the Total Sales & Purchases in Credit Only.

To Calculate Tax Payment, we should prepare following A/c

TAX A/c

Tax Paid shall be shown under **Cash Flow from Operating** Activities after all Adjustments (Sabse Last me likhna hai)

If Debentures are shown in BS with % of Interest is also given even if nothing is mentioned about interest then also we have to make adjustment of Interest.

To Opening Balance of Advance Tax

By Opening Balance of Provision for Tax By Tax Provision made in CY thru P&L

By Closing Bal. of Advance Tax

Bank of Couth & Couth

Of Couth & Couth

Ognivature

Couth & Lost

Couth outhous Under

Trivesting activity,

Case to: The

Case

Subsd. => 90%. Sale 10% Inv.
Sale without Loss F OF Control I Sale 60% Invst. Sale with Loss of anto Investing Activity

Investing Entity Such Venture Capital Co.
Or Motual Find Co., if they Obtain
or late any Investment then it is
Operating activity.

If Debenture or Pref. Shares are redeemed during the year at Premium, such premium must have been written off from P&L after Tax (as appropriation), then in such case Premium shall be added back under Operating Activities as elimination if solution started from Retained Earnings.

**Grant Received For Capital Projects For Revenue Expenses Financing Activities Operating Activities** If such grant is amortised in P&L Then less back under

**Operating Activities** 







Based on Entity's Judgement

If it is material to apply Accounting policy Apply otherwise

Do not apply

How to select Accounting Policy

### Accounting Policy should:-

- Relevant for Economic Decision Making of users.
- Complete, product neutral, substance over form.

#### Consistency of Accounting Policy

Accounting Policy should be same for similar transactions

Unless IndAS specifies that different policy to be followed

#### Change in Accounting Policy

An Entity shall change Accounting Policy only when:-

- Required by relevant IndAS; or
- Change results in providing more Relevant and Reliable Information.

Note:- Frequent changes in Accounting Policies are not permitted

- Following are not Change in Accounting Policy.
- a) Application of Accounting Policy on Transaction that is different in substance from those previously occurring.
- b) Application of Accounting Policy on Transaction that did not occur previously or were Immaterial.

### Applying Change in Accounting Policy

Situation: -1
When there is Initial Application of IndAS. ⇒ Then as per
Transitional Provision of IndAS.

#### **Situation :- 2**

When change is due to New IndAS

As per transitional provision of that IndAS whether Prospective or Retrospective.

#### **Situation :- 3**

When change is due to initial Application of IndAS and there is no transitional Provision then Retrospective effect.

Note:- Early Adoption of IND AS is not a Voluntary Change.

Current Period Errors

Correct before Approval of FS

Prior Period Errors

Correct these
Errors and Comparative
FS must be presented
with Retrospective Effect

Errors

Limitation on Retrospective Restatement

Same as change in Accounting Policy

**Disclosure of Prior Period Errors** 

- **⊃**Nature
- **⇒**Amount of correction
- **⇒**Amount of correction for beginning of Prior Period
- **⇒**If Retrospective Restatement is impracticable then reasons for same.

#### Retrospective Application

When there is Retrospective change, Entity shall adjust Opening Balance of each component of Equity and OCI of Earliest period presented as if new Accounting Policy had always been adopted.

# Limitation on Retrospective Application

When it is impracticable for Entity to do so?

- **⇒** Effects of retrospective Application are not determinable.
- → Retrospective Restatement requires assumptions of Mgt intention in that period.
- **○** Retrospective Restatement requires Estimates and it is not possible.

#### Disclosures

When there is change in Accounting Policy disclose Following:-

- **⇒** Title of IndAS
- **○** Whether the change is due to Transitional provisions
- **⇒** Nature of change
- Description of Transitional provisions.
- **○** Whether Transitional provision will affect future periods
- **⇒** Effect on current and prior period.
- **⇒** Amount relating to prior periods.

### Change in Accounting Estimates

Applying change in Accounting Estimates Prospectively.

- ⇒ Whether Change in Estimate can be treated as Prior Period Item → No
- **○** Change in Estimate is not an Error.
- ☼ When it is difficult to bifurcate between Change in Accounting Estimate or Change in Accounting Policy, Then treat it as Change in Accounting Estimate and make Prospective Effect.

Disclosure of change in Estimates

- **○** Nature and Effect of change in Current and Future periods.
- → If it is Impracticable to determine Effect, then it's FACT must be disclosed.

July D'hangen puerpose => not a Change M A/c Policy 2) fractional Current is not a matter of Mc poling But Change in present ation Courseur Will be change in Mc policy -> Retrospetive Mange on Irrutary lost formula is Charge on the policy 5) applying wrong Classification of Al (avocut proseverent) is E8808.

6) applying Voluntary application

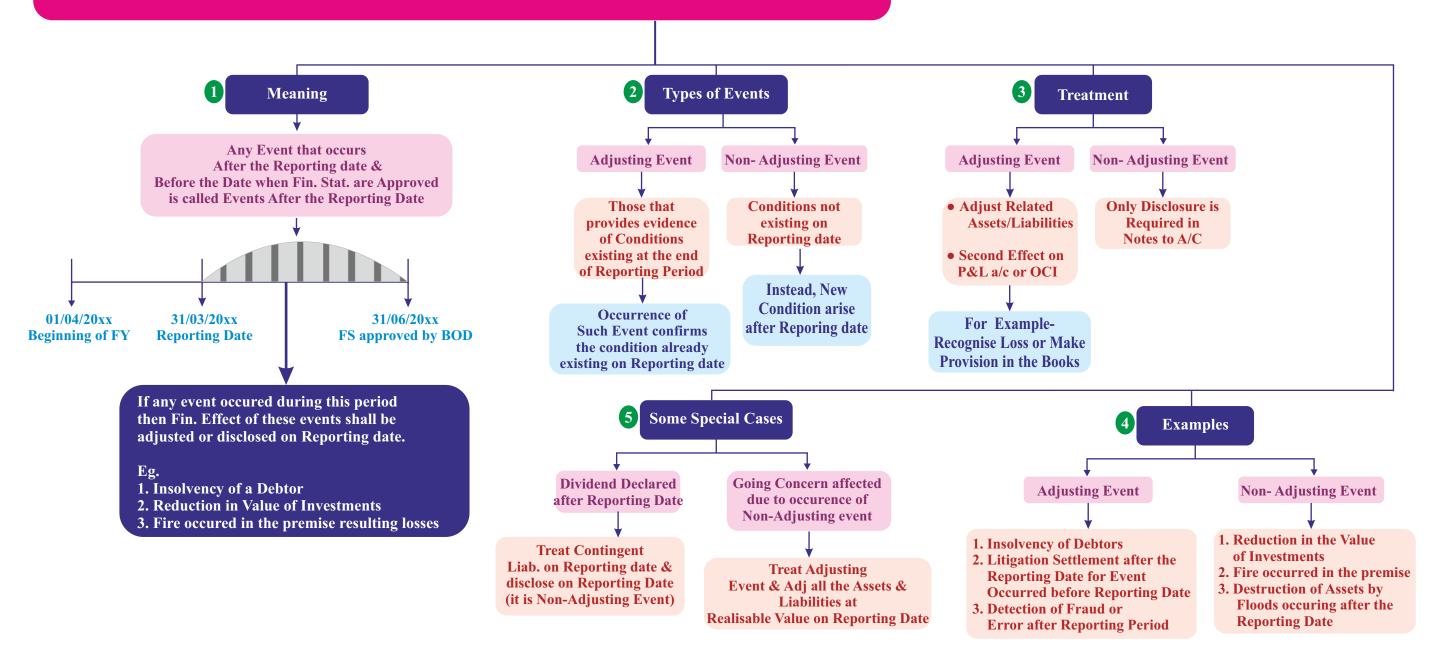
OF A/C Policy or Ind A/s

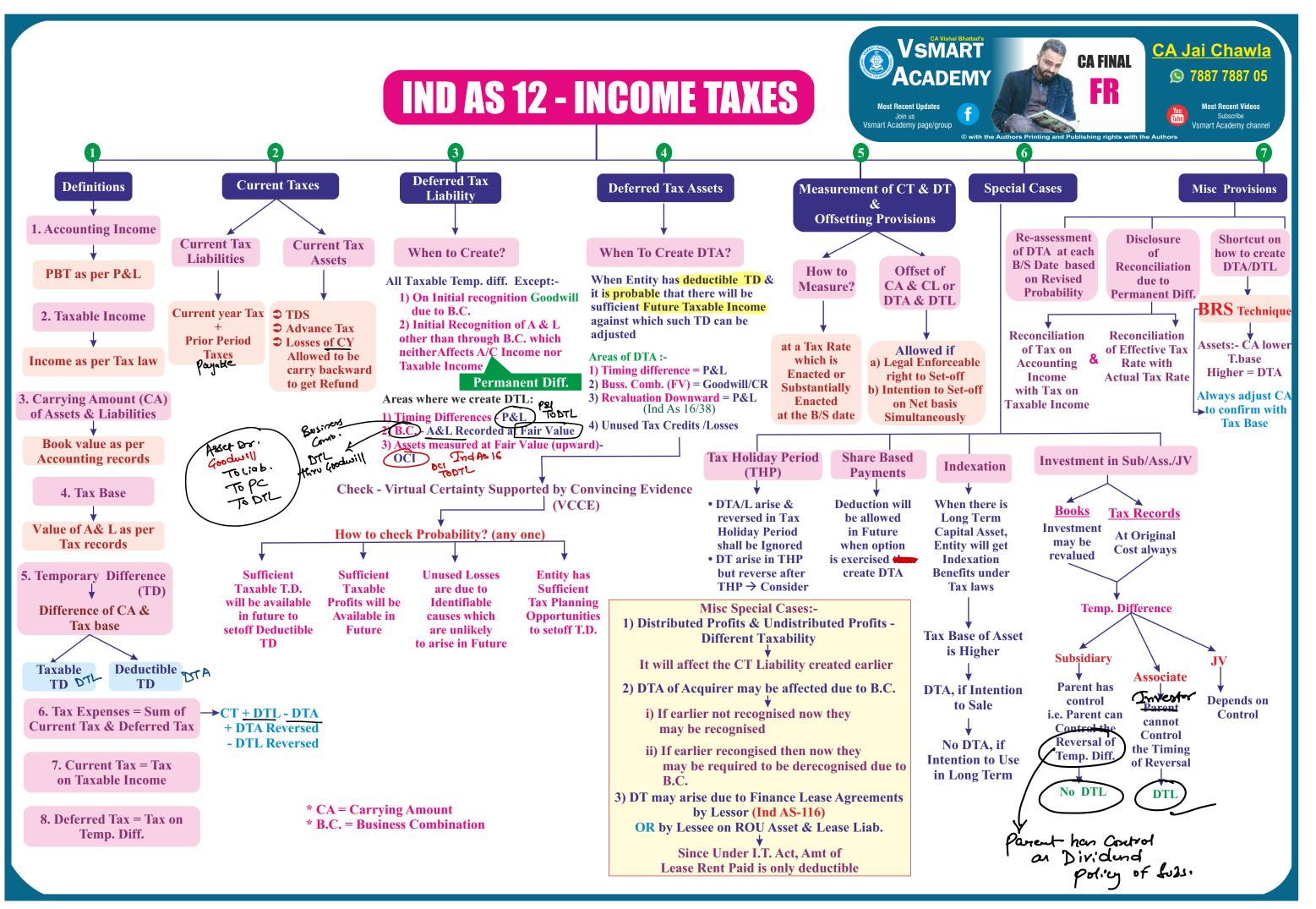
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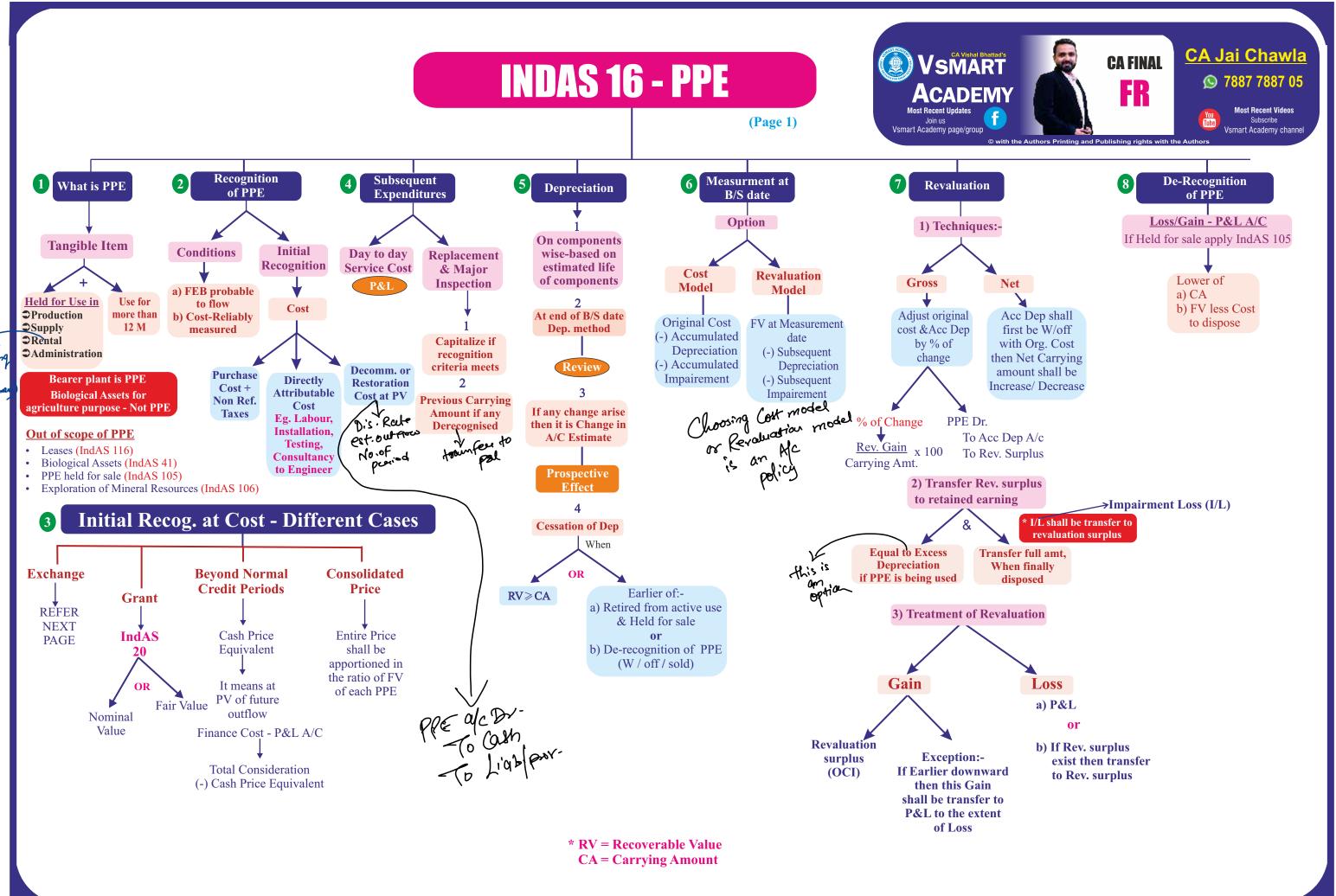
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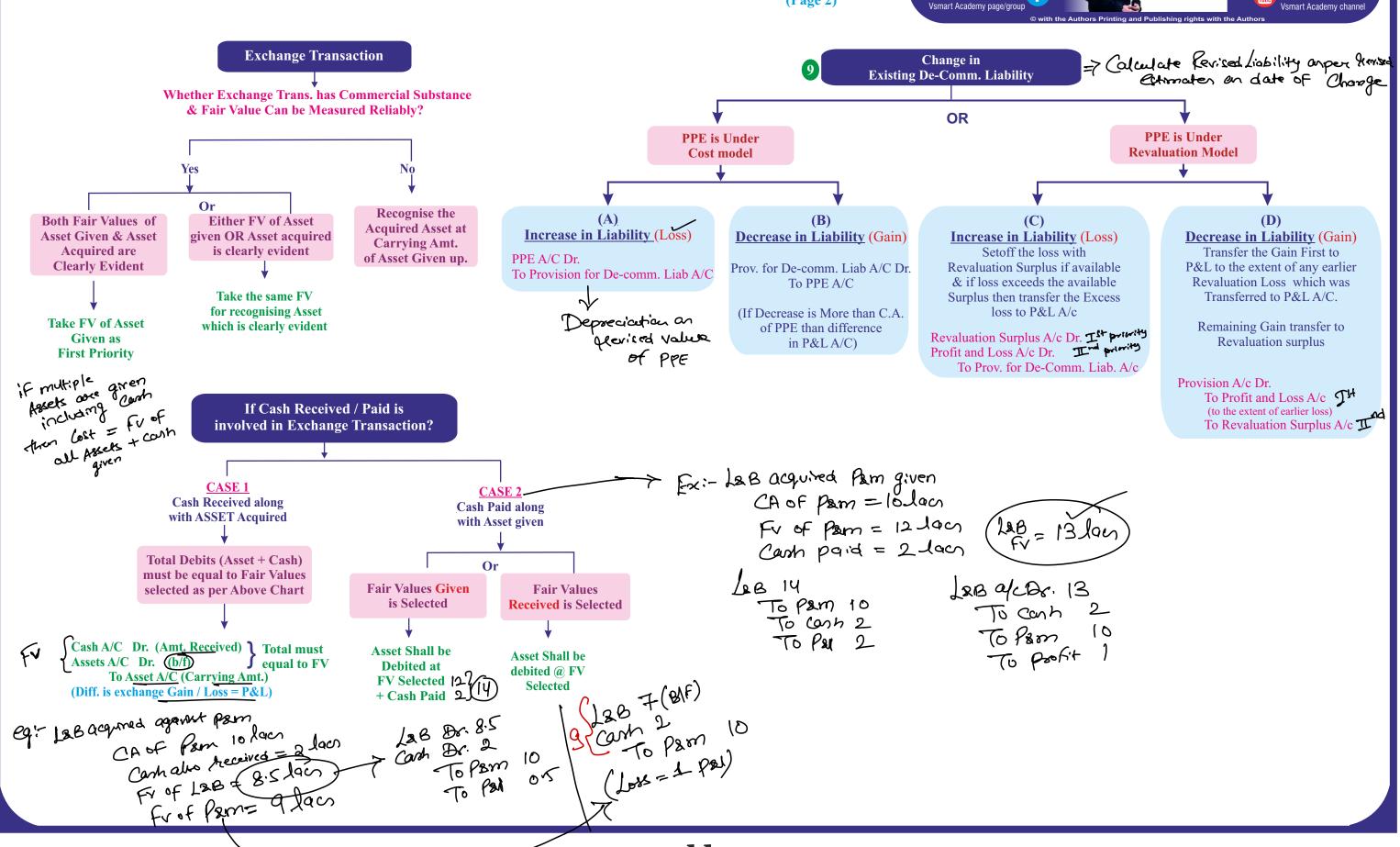
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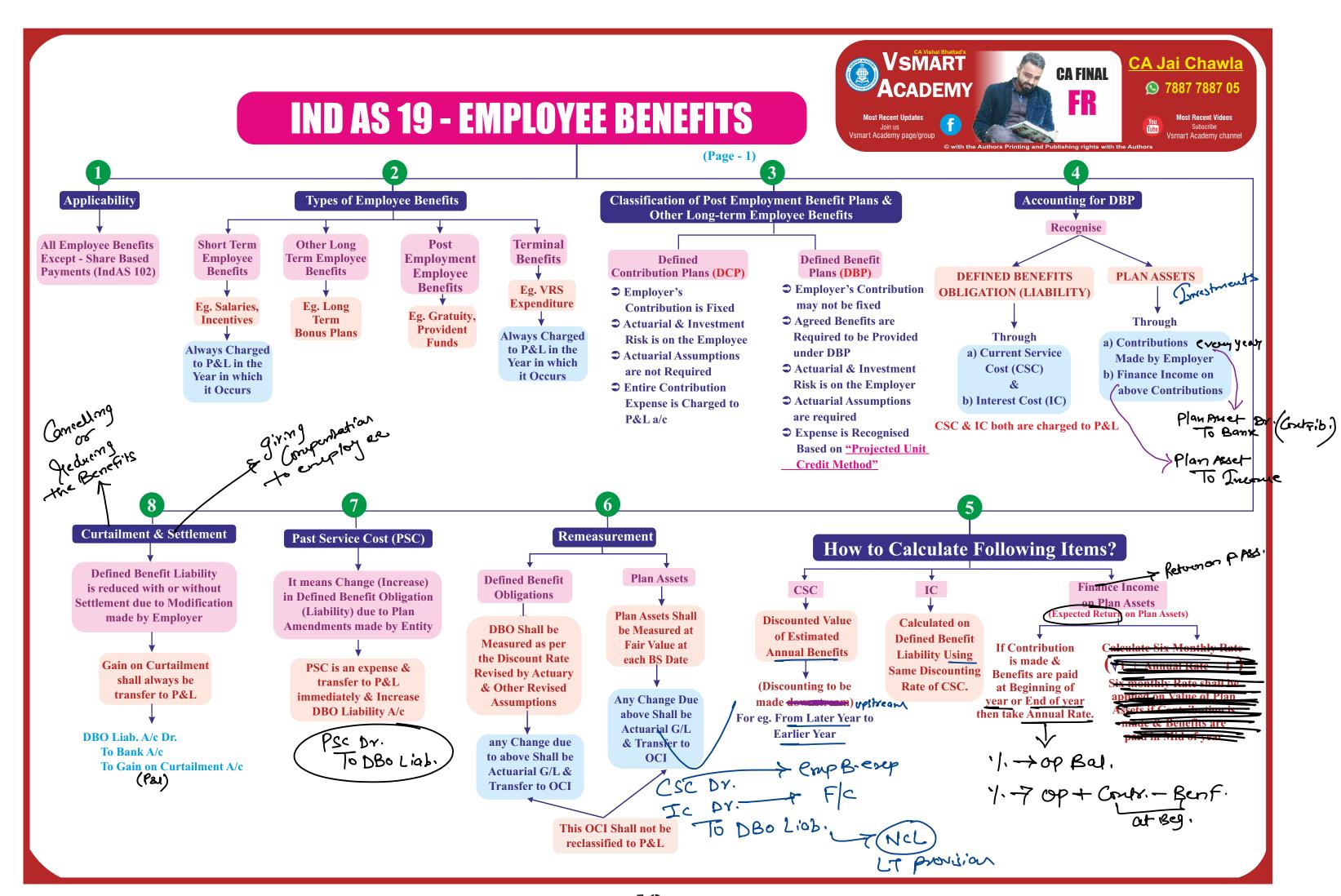
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### **INDAS 16 - PPE**

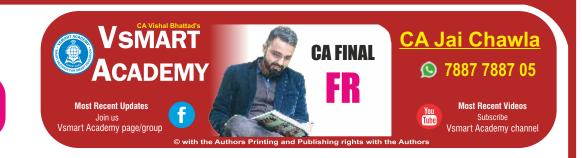


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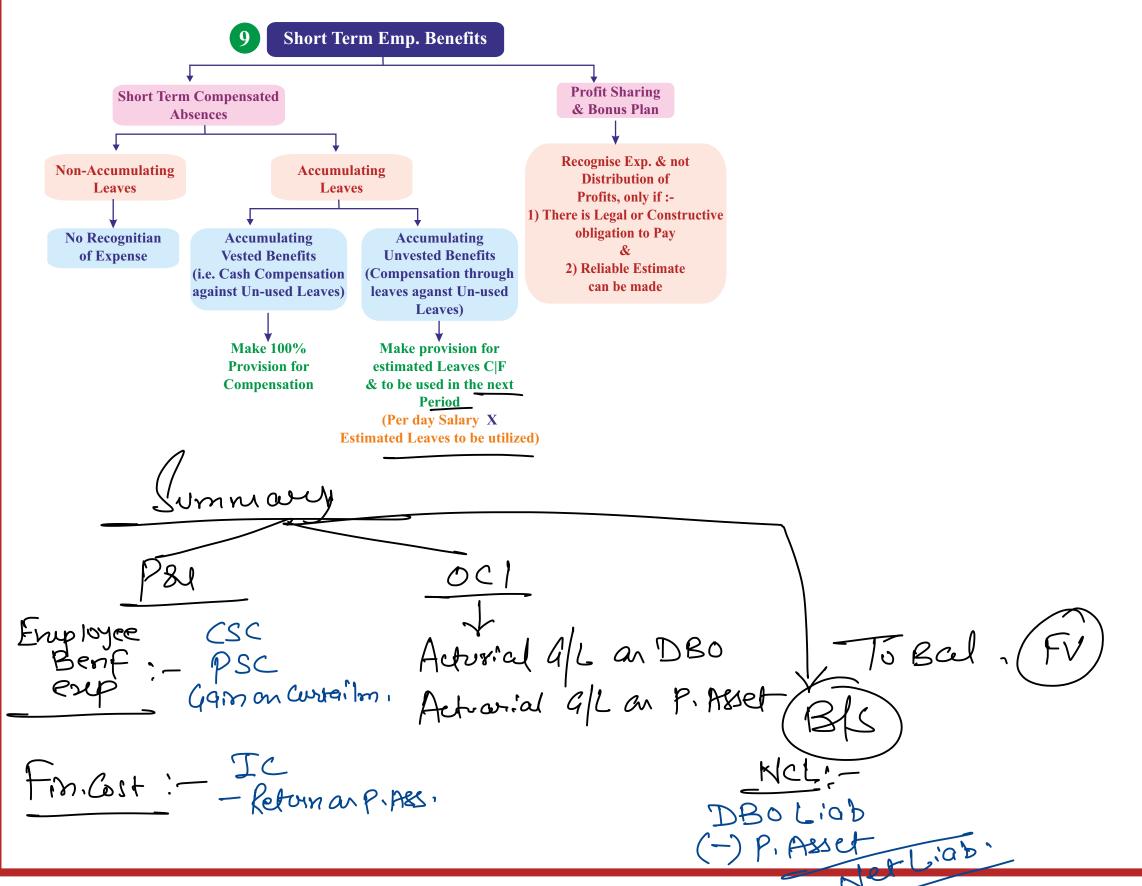




### IND AS 19 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

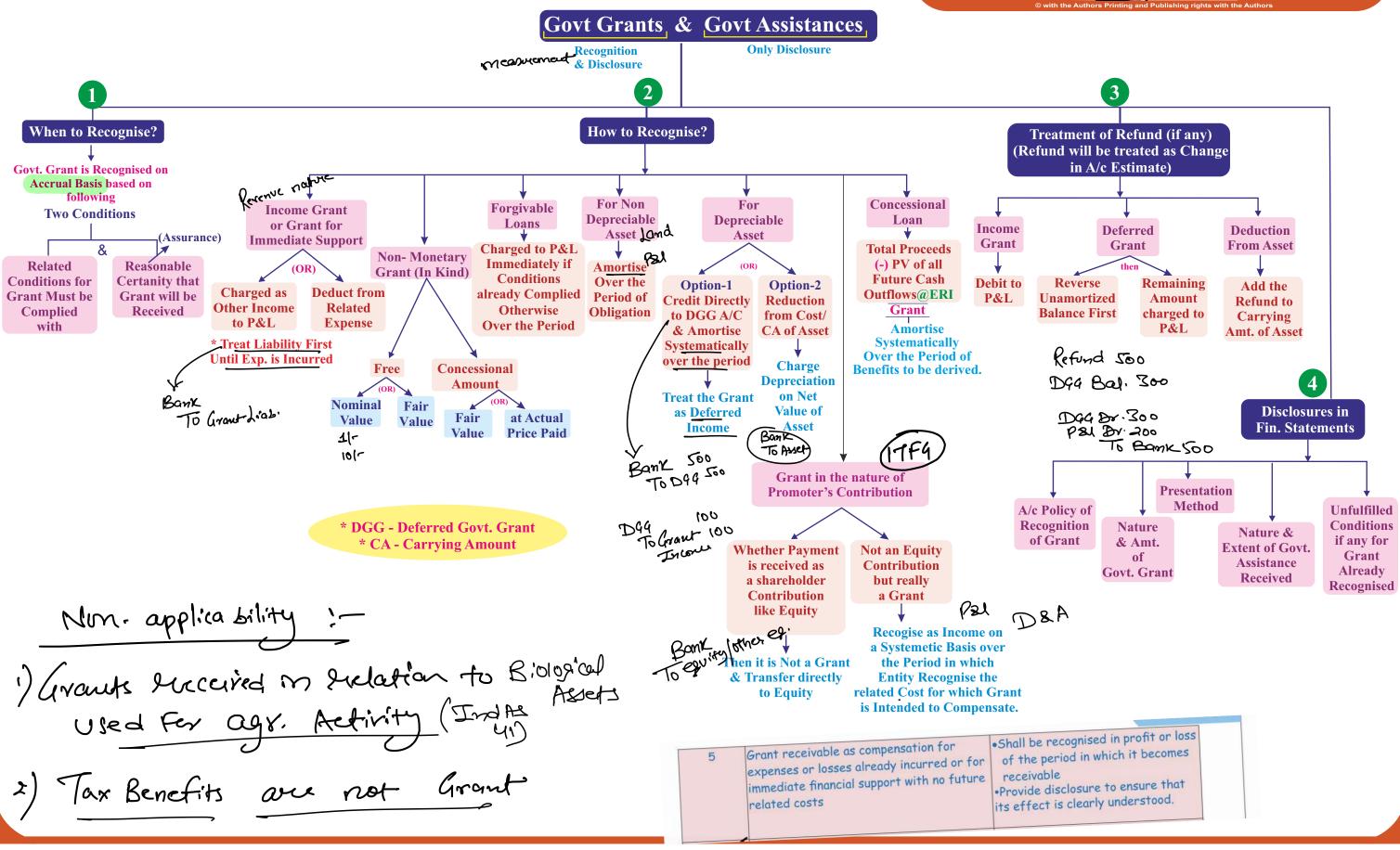


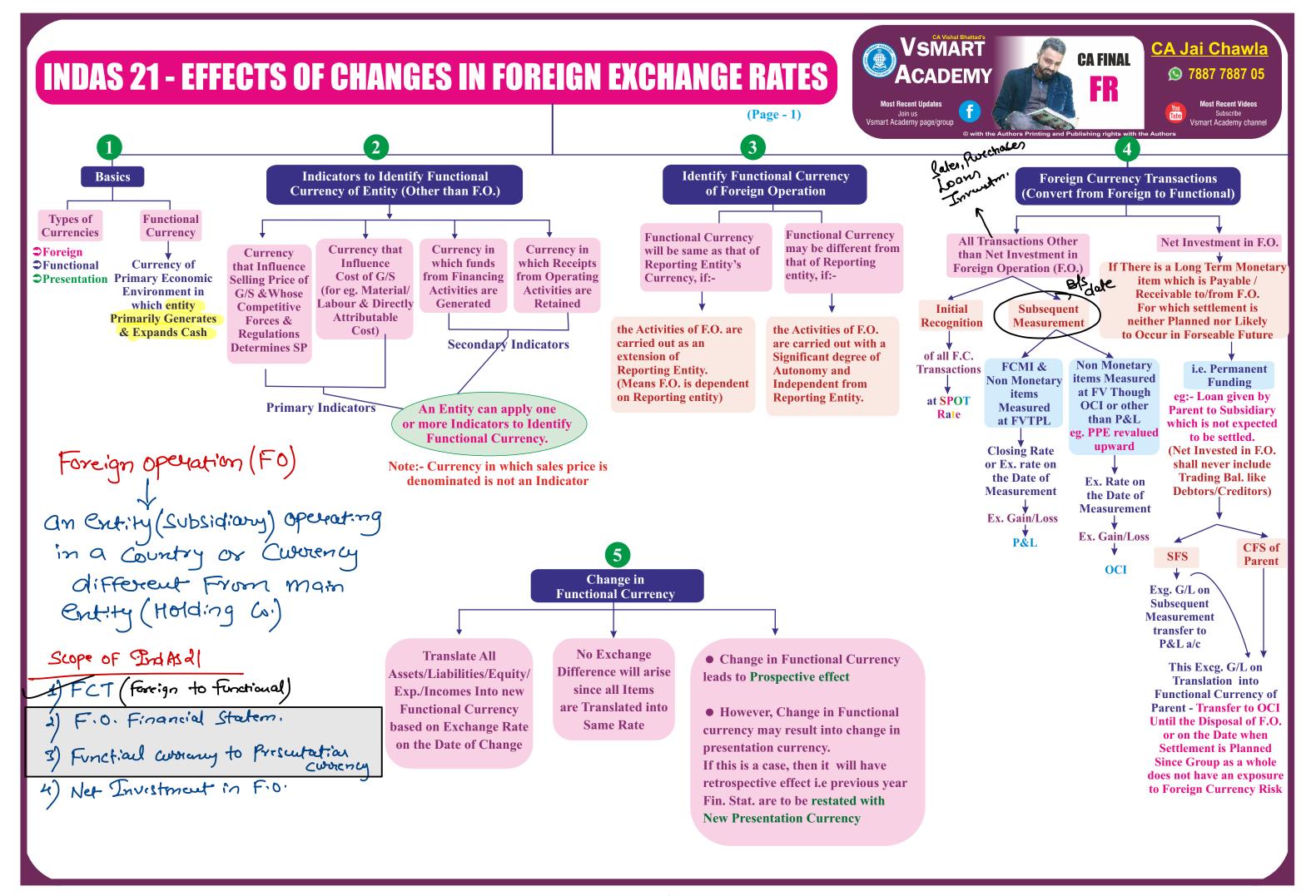
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### IND AS 20 - GOVERNMENT GRANTS



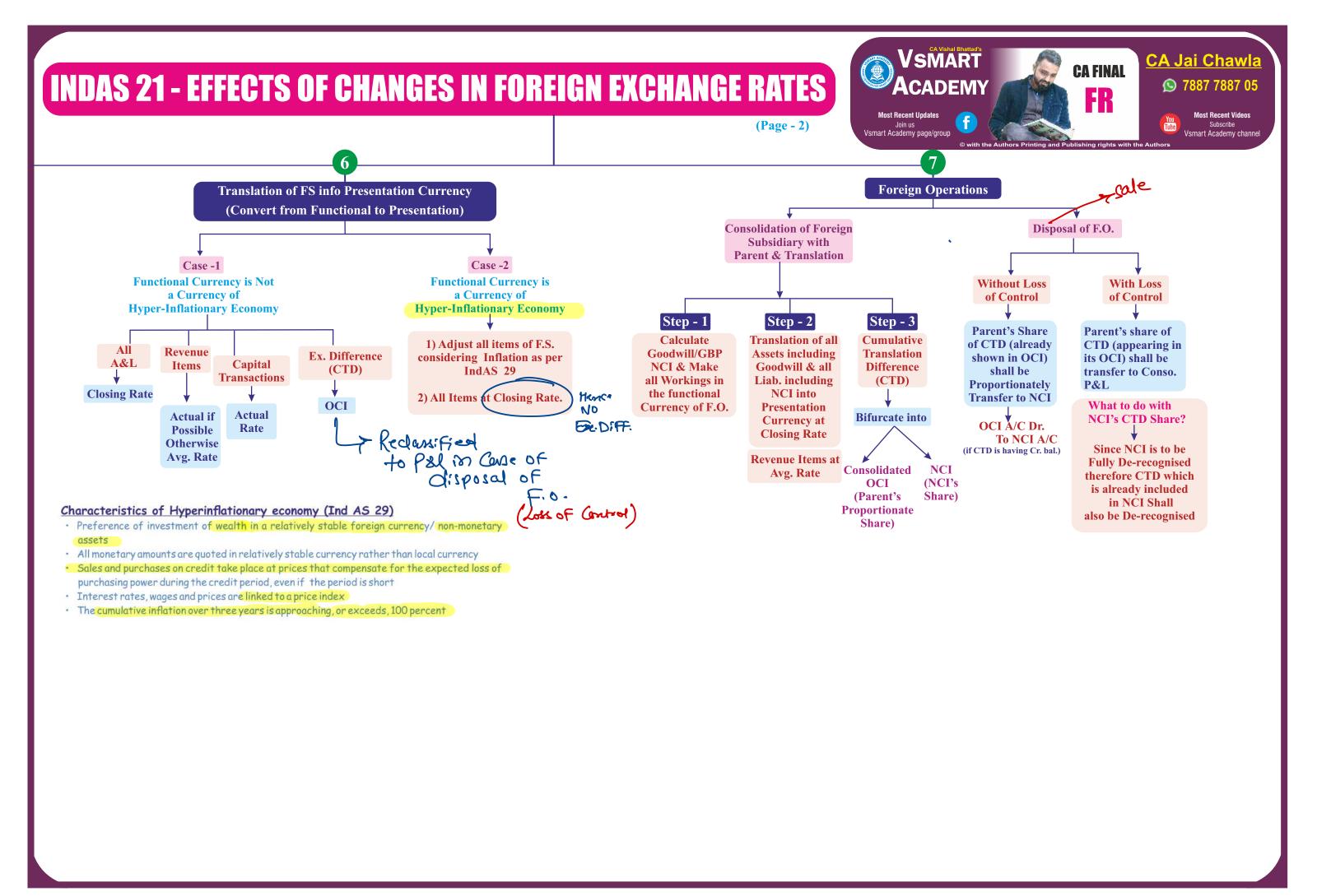


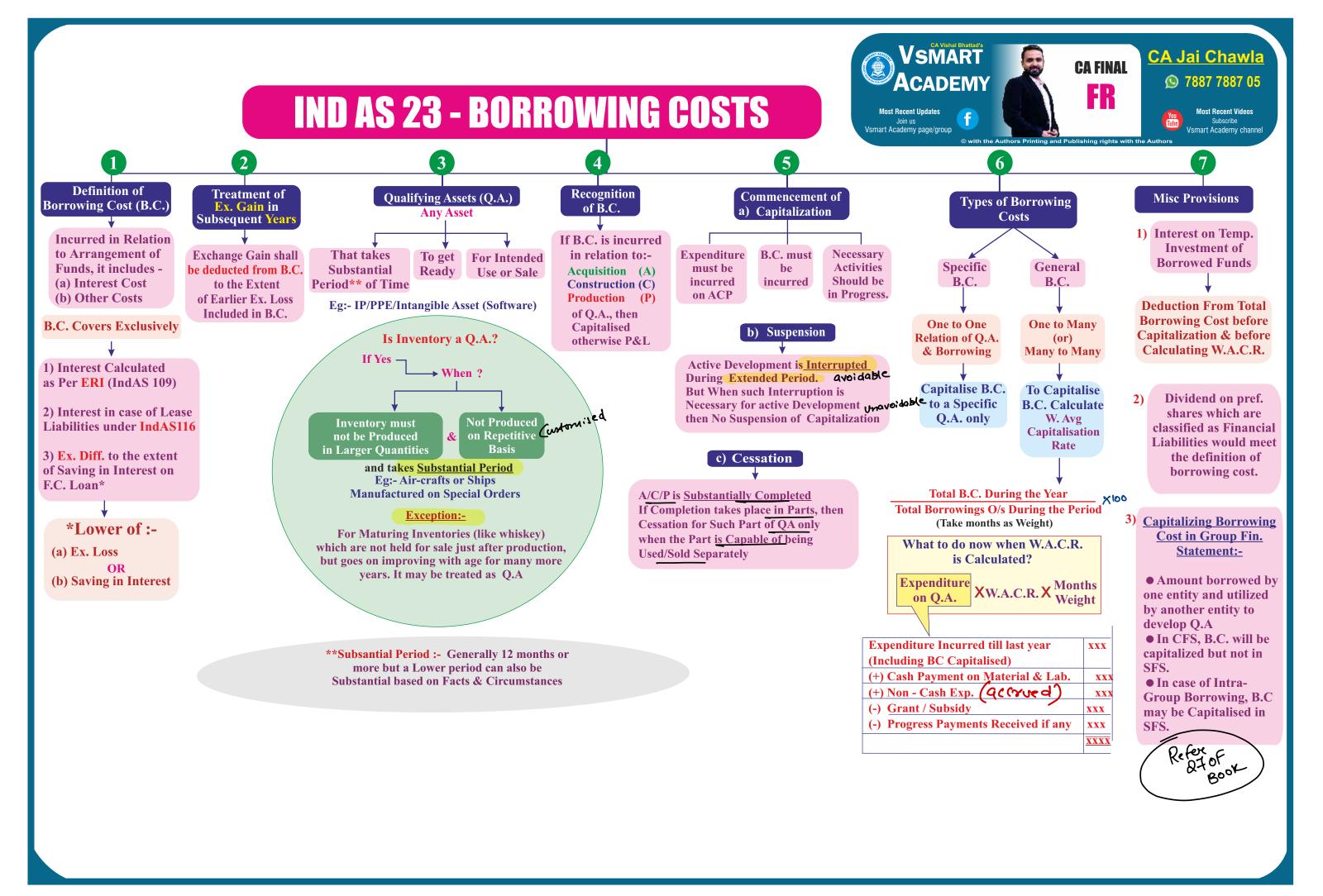


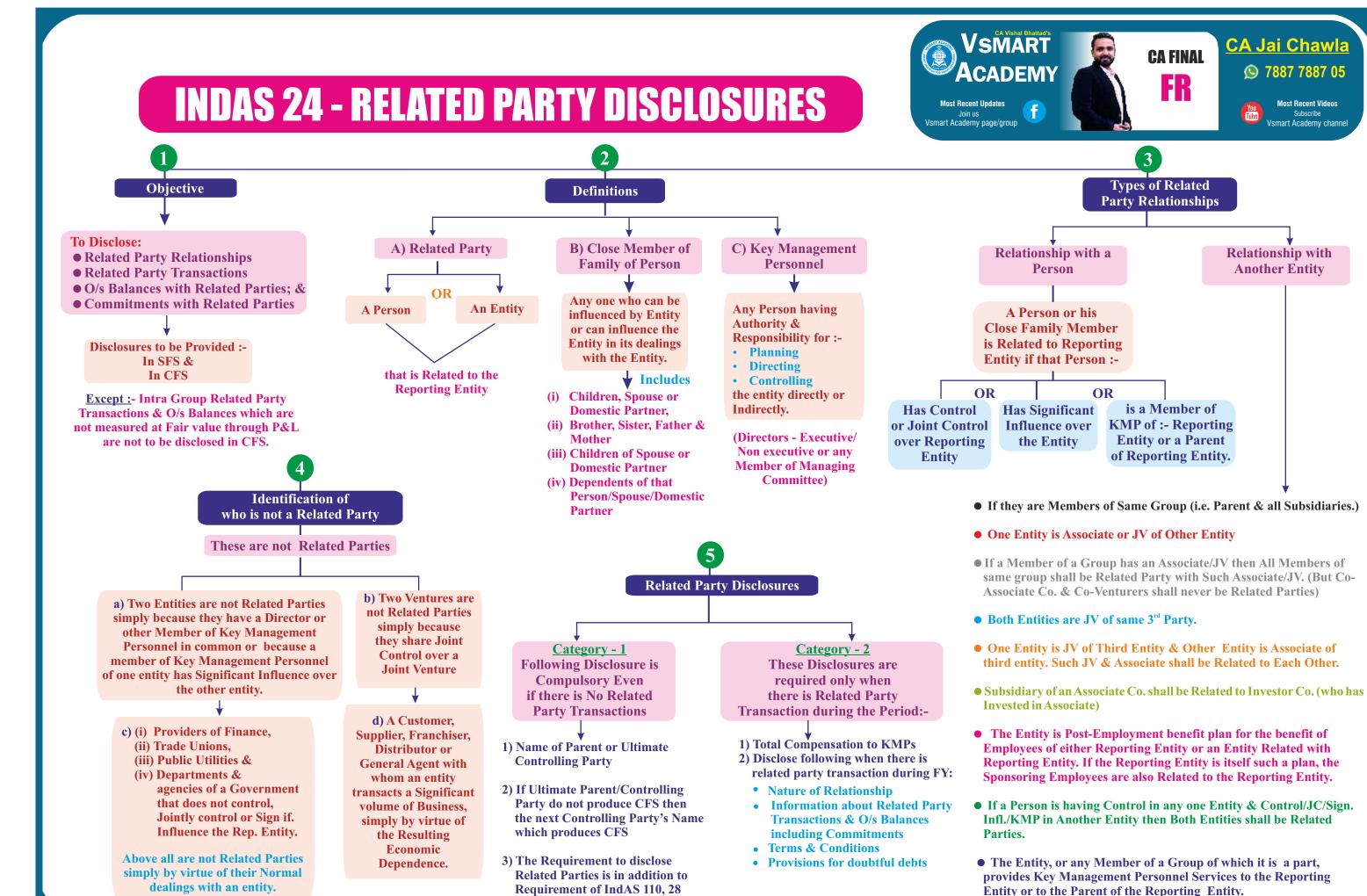
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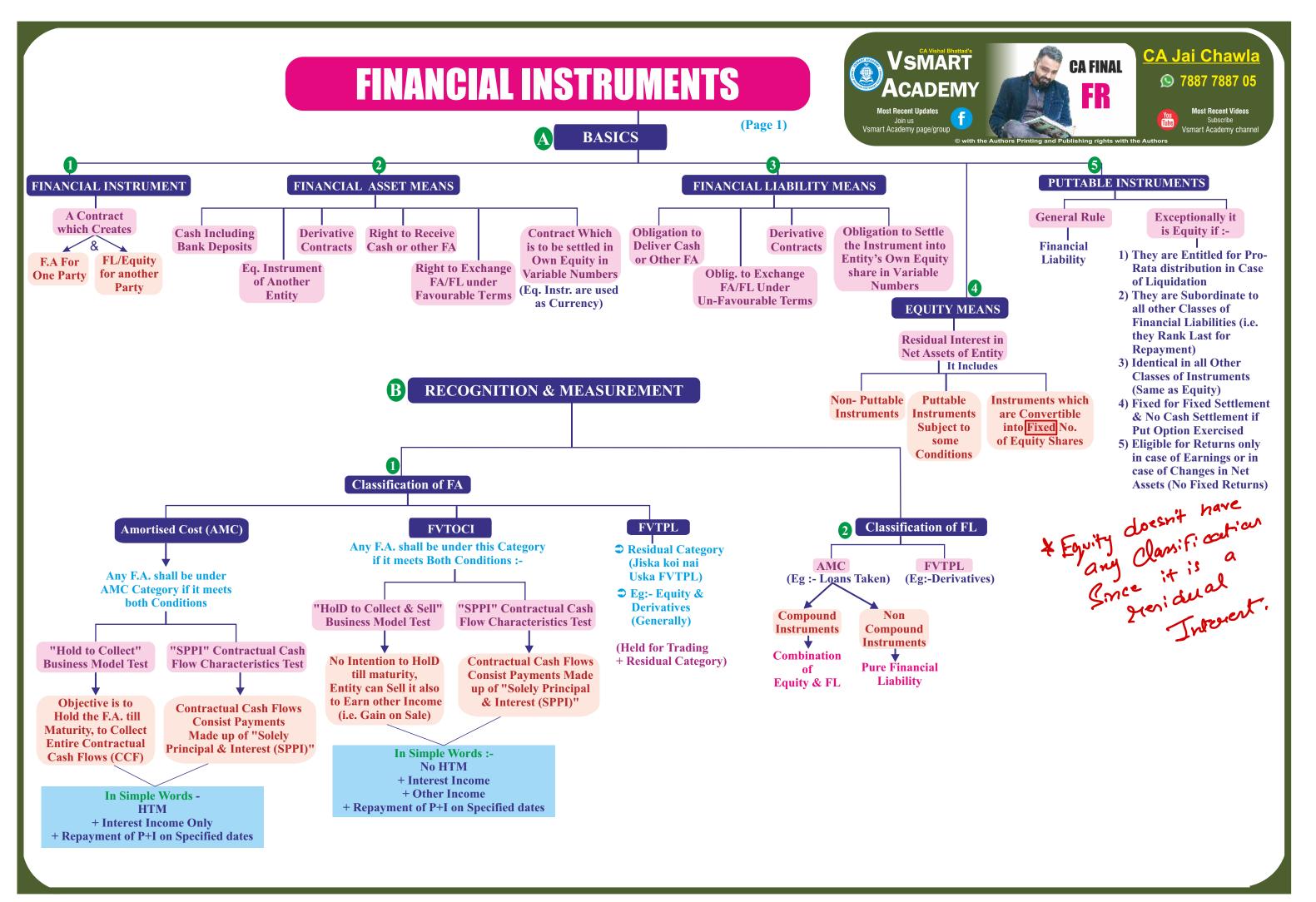
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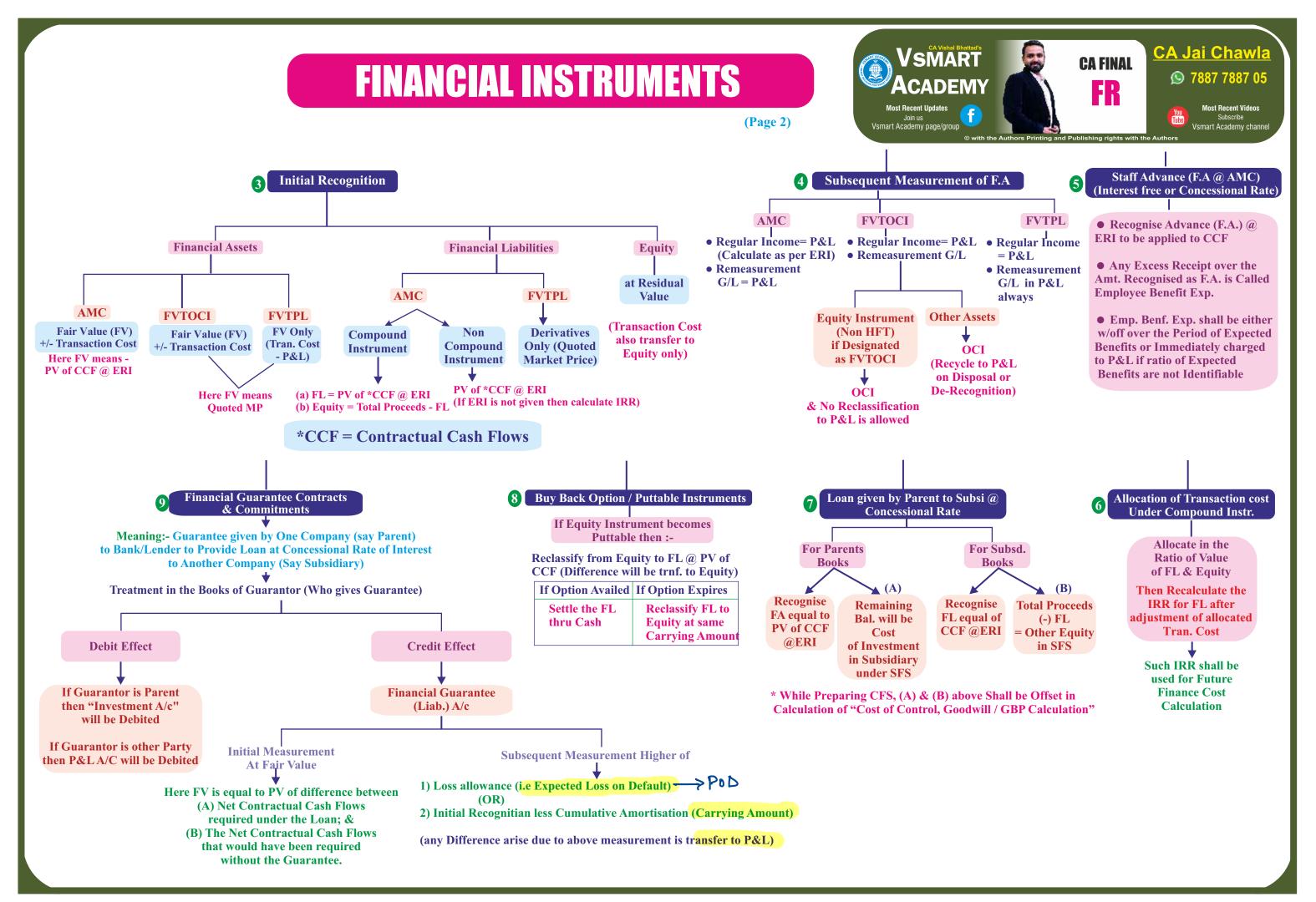


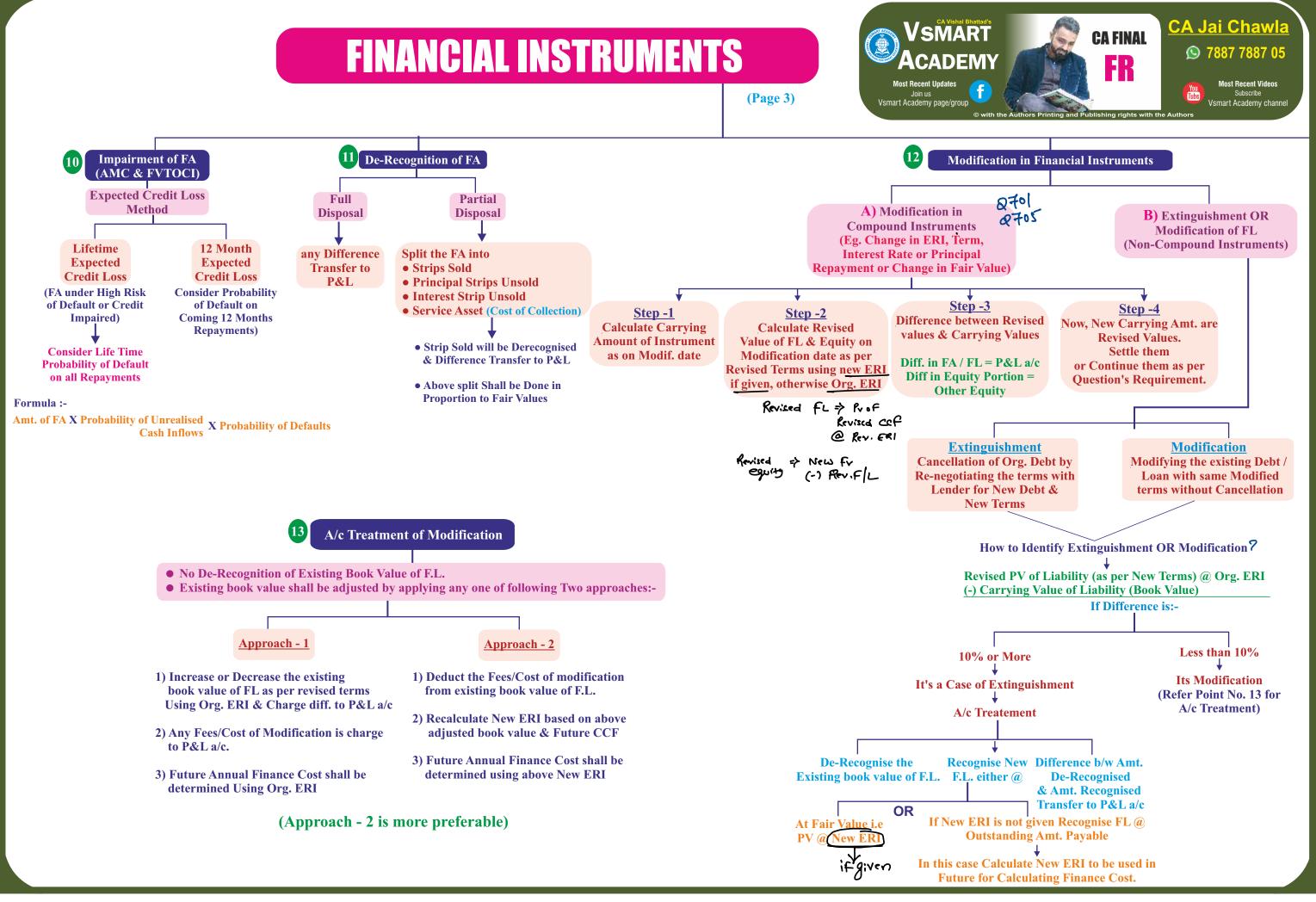






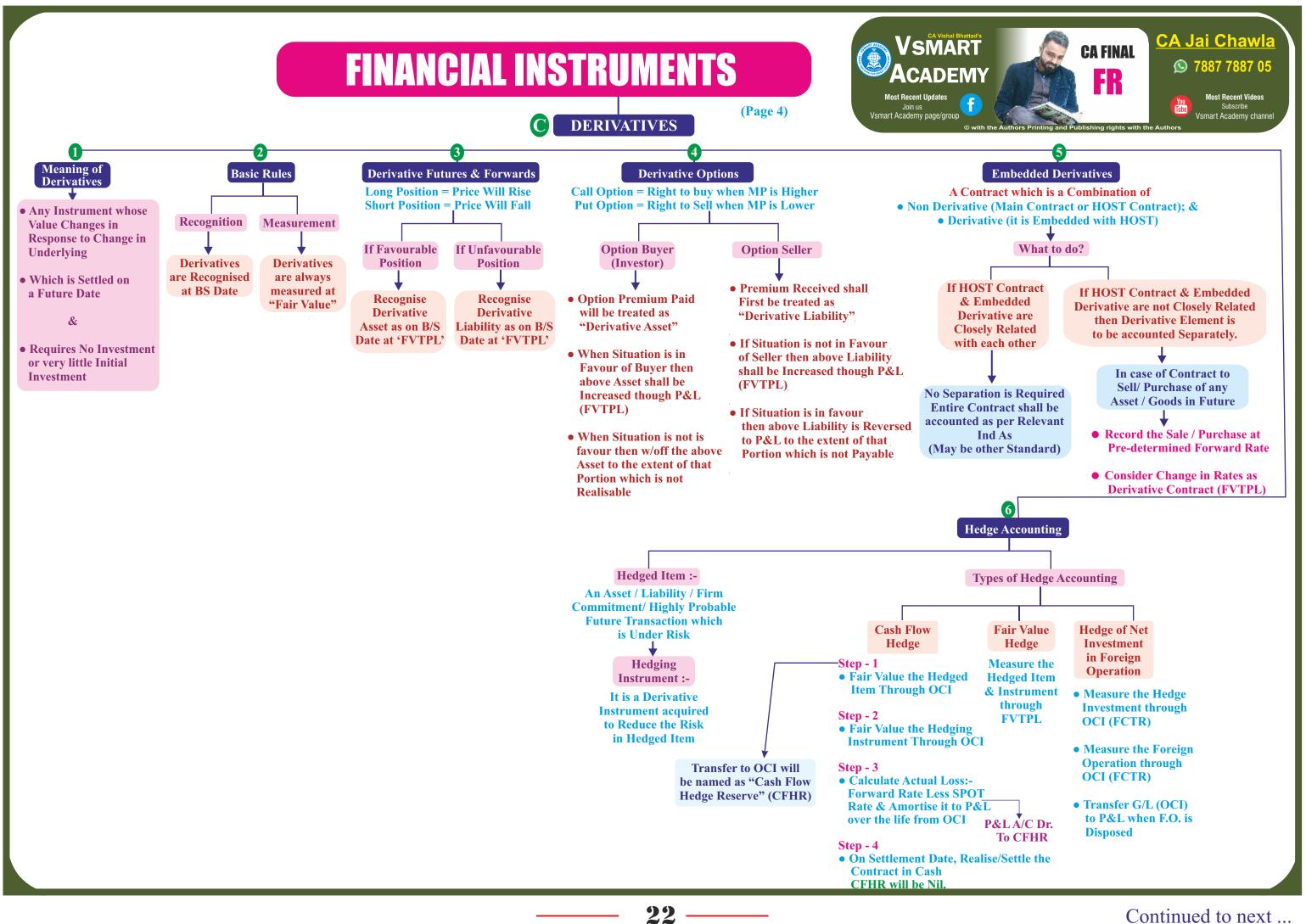
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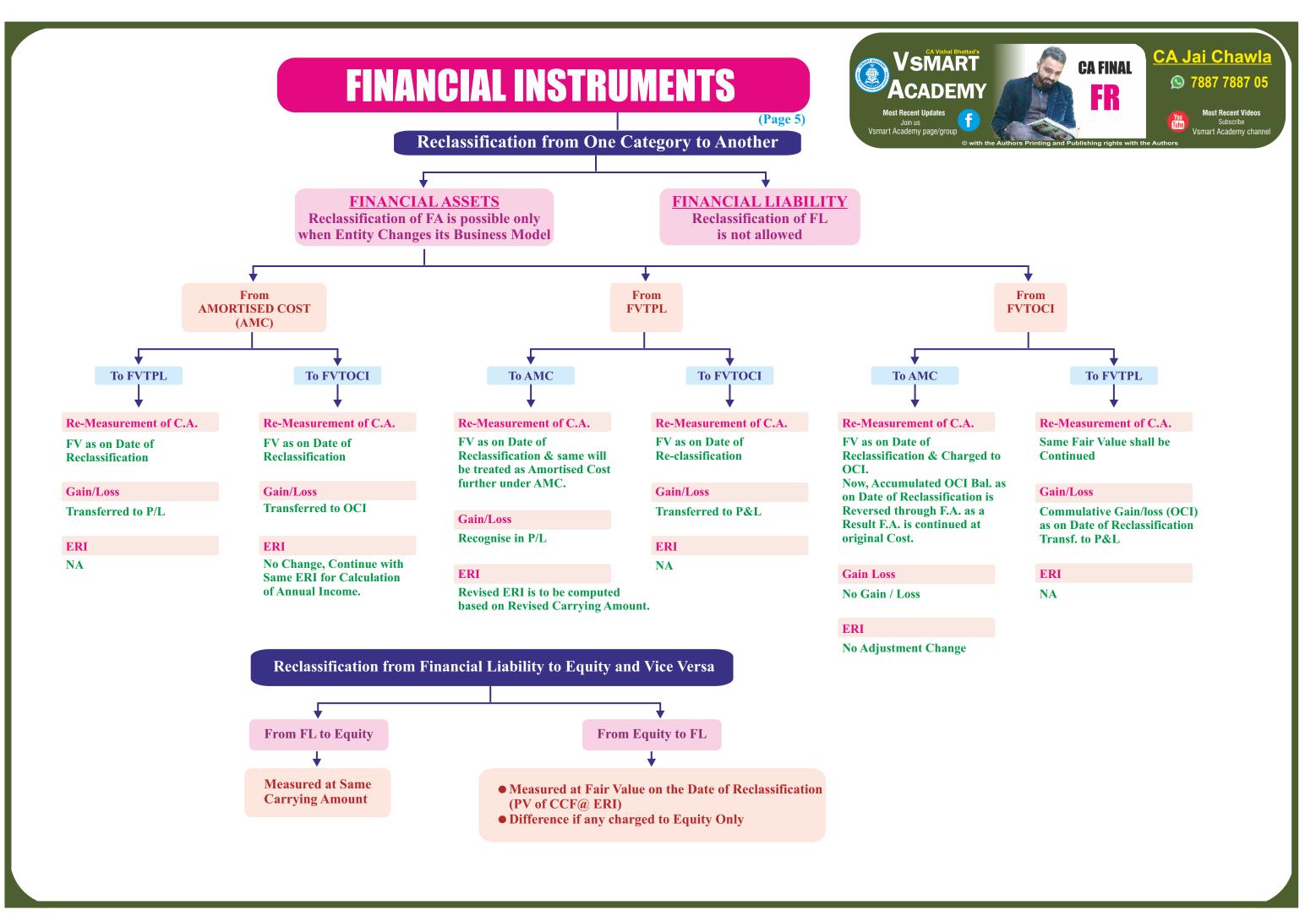


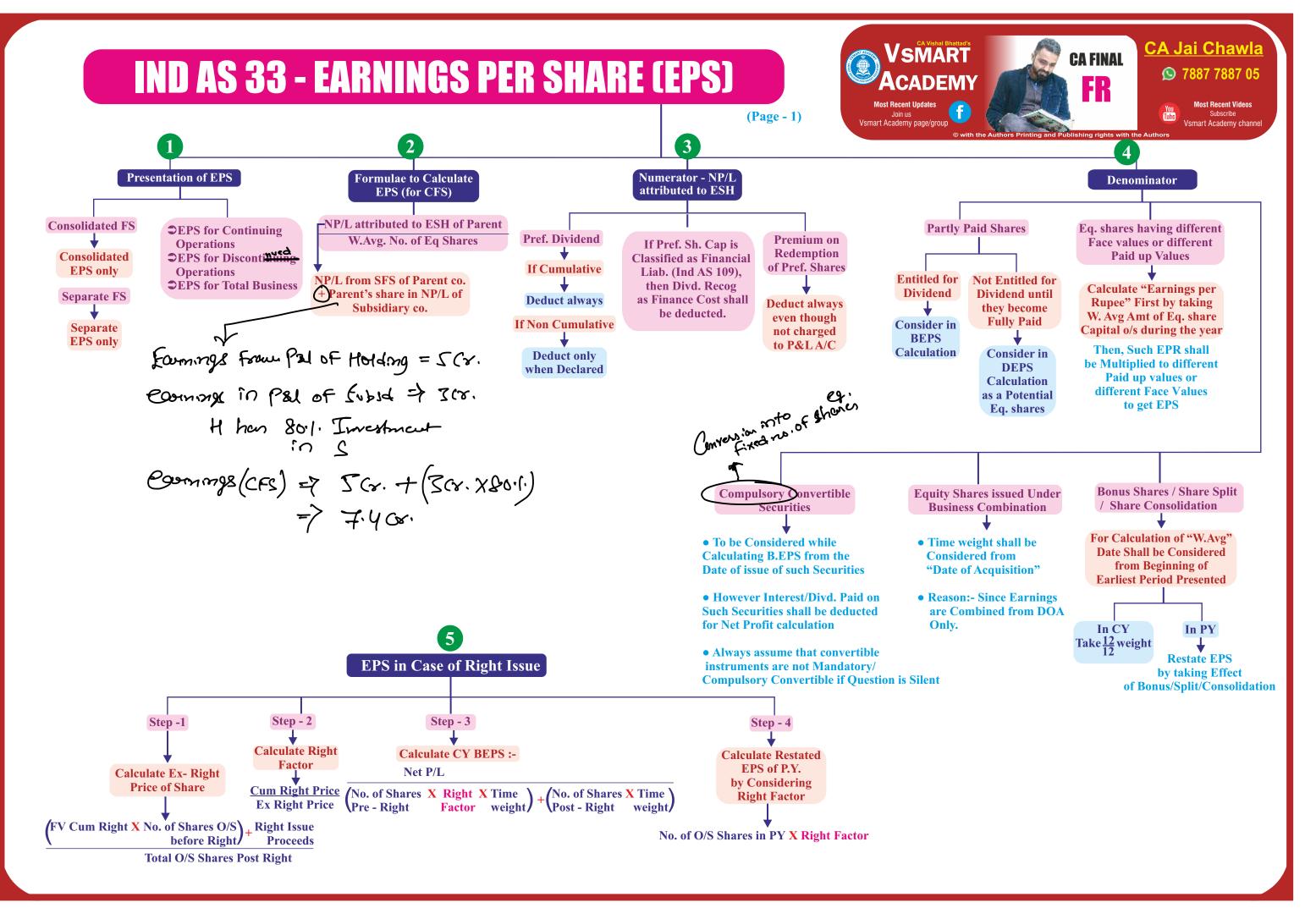


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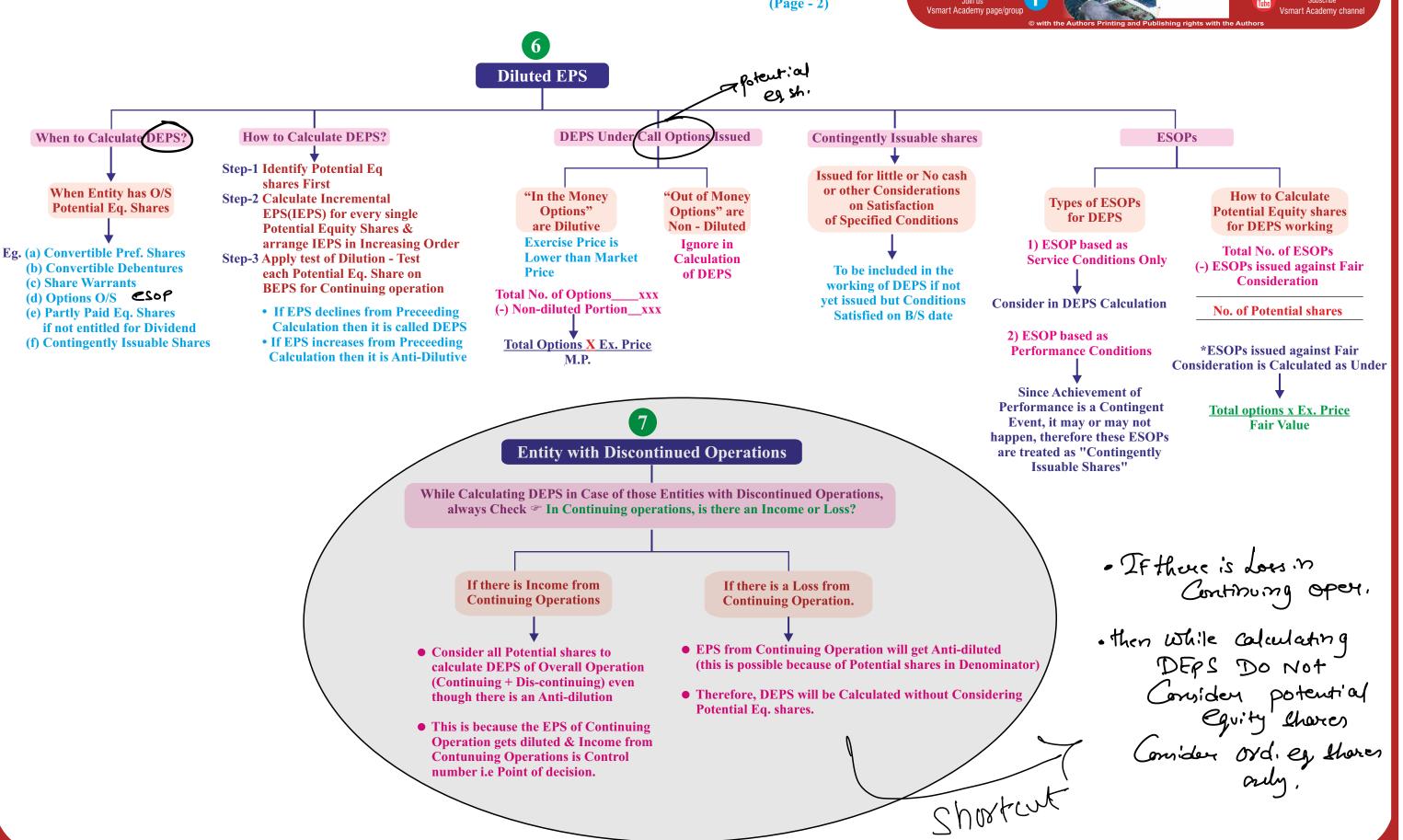


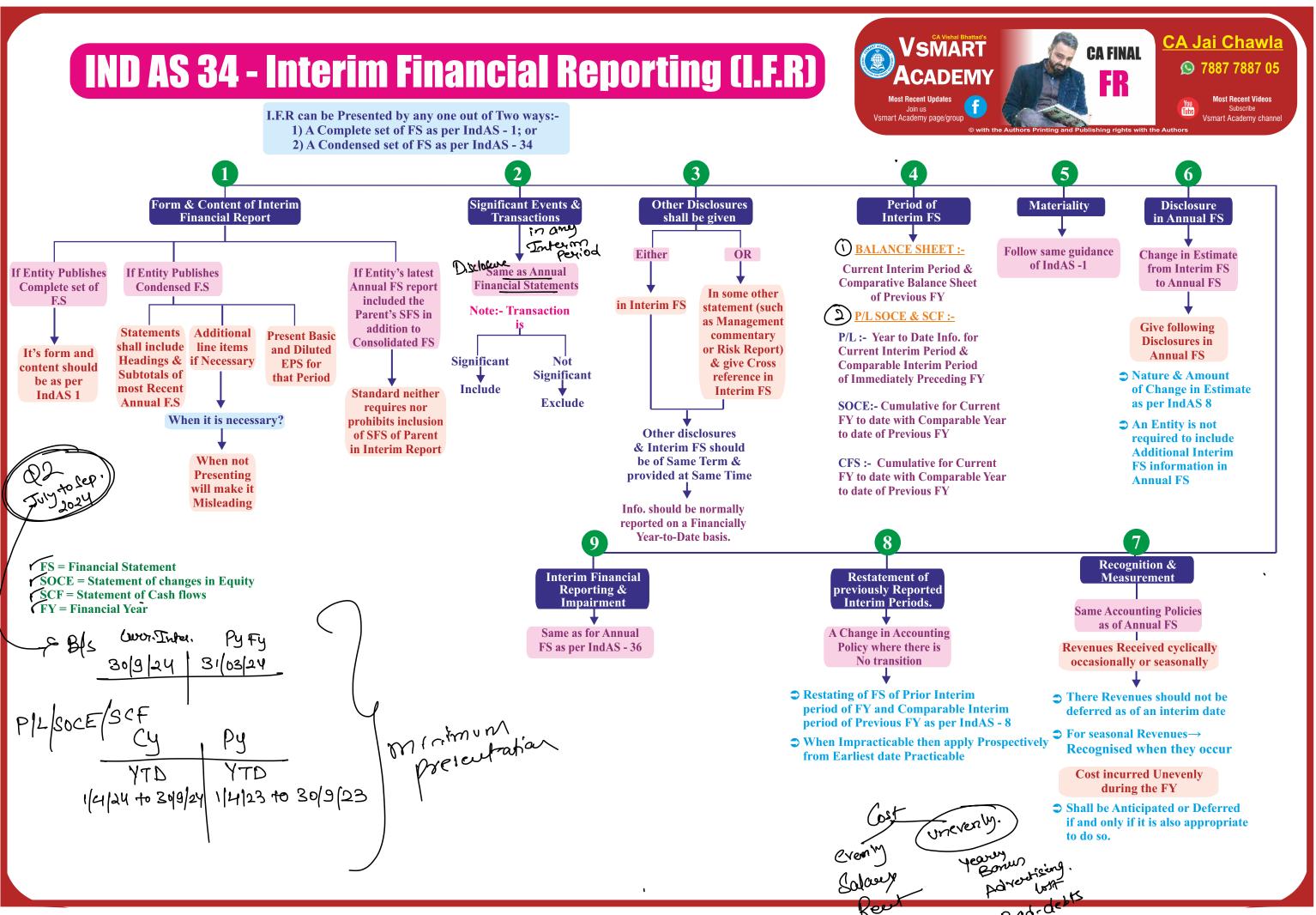
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### IND AS 33 - EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

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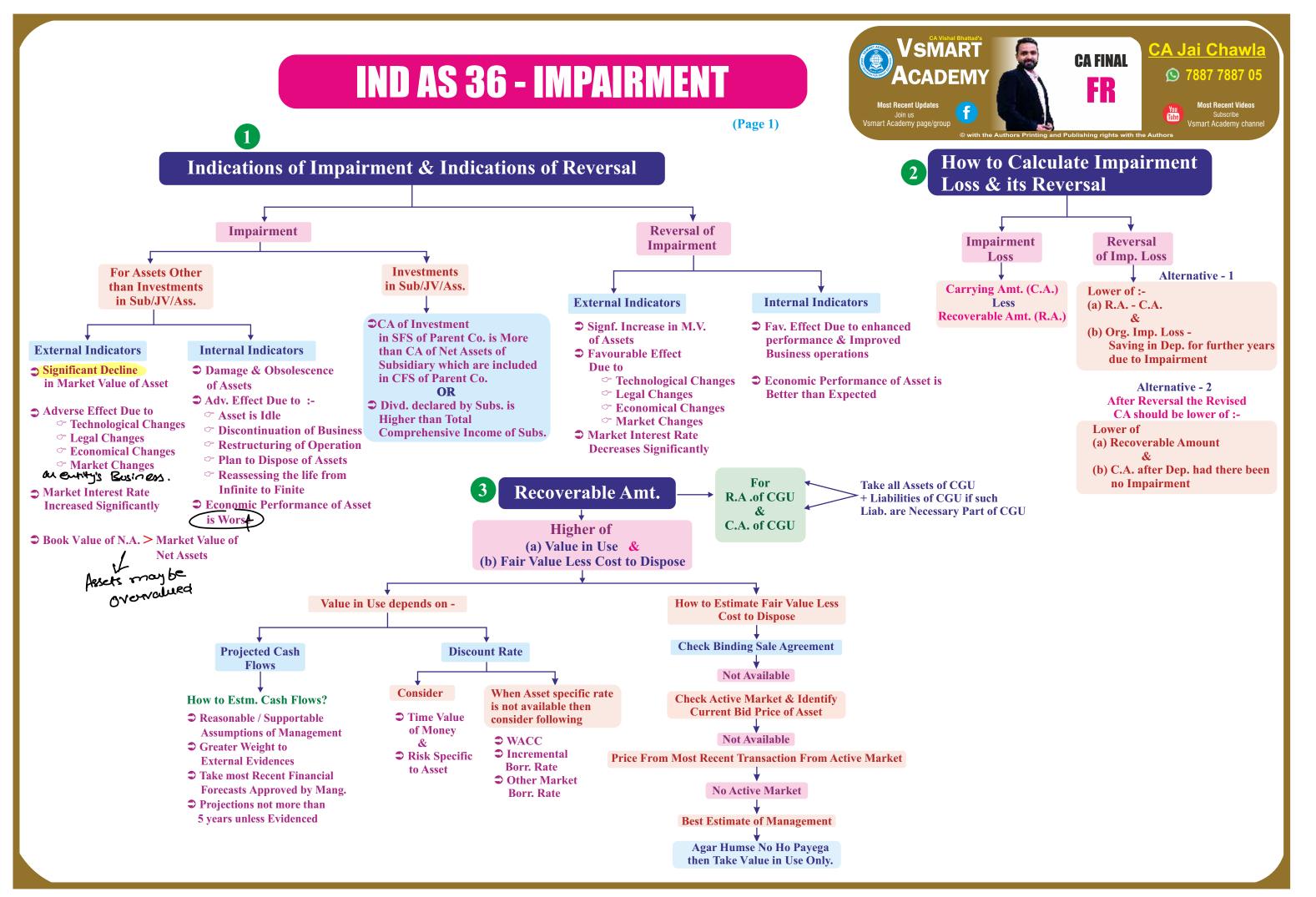
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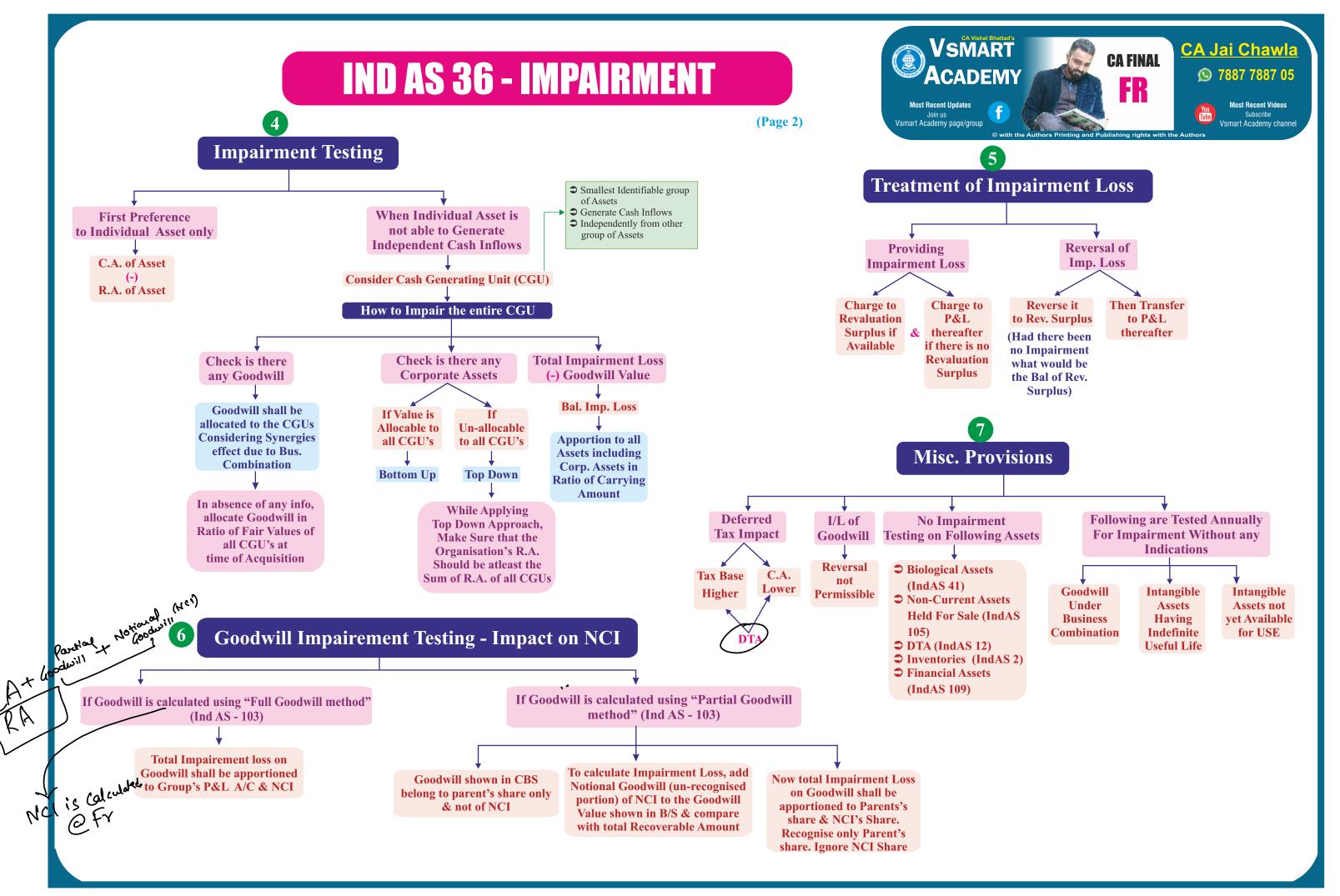
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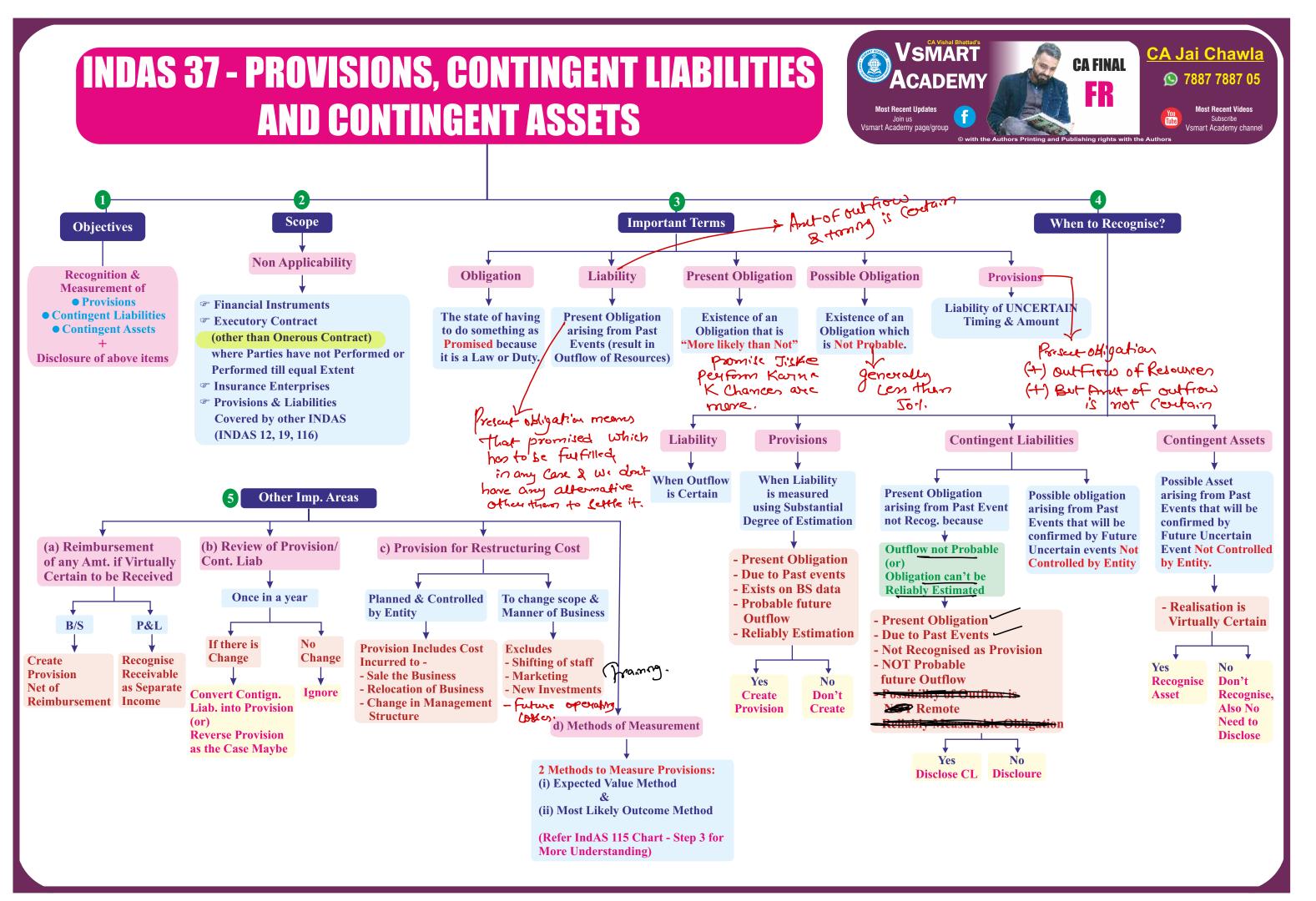
## Tax aspects

1) Calculate Estimated Total Tax & Est. Total Annual Income

- 2) Calculate 20. Aug. Tax Rate if there Once different Slab Irenter, (excluding Cap. gain /special Incomes)
- 3) Apply that Wilry Rate to each

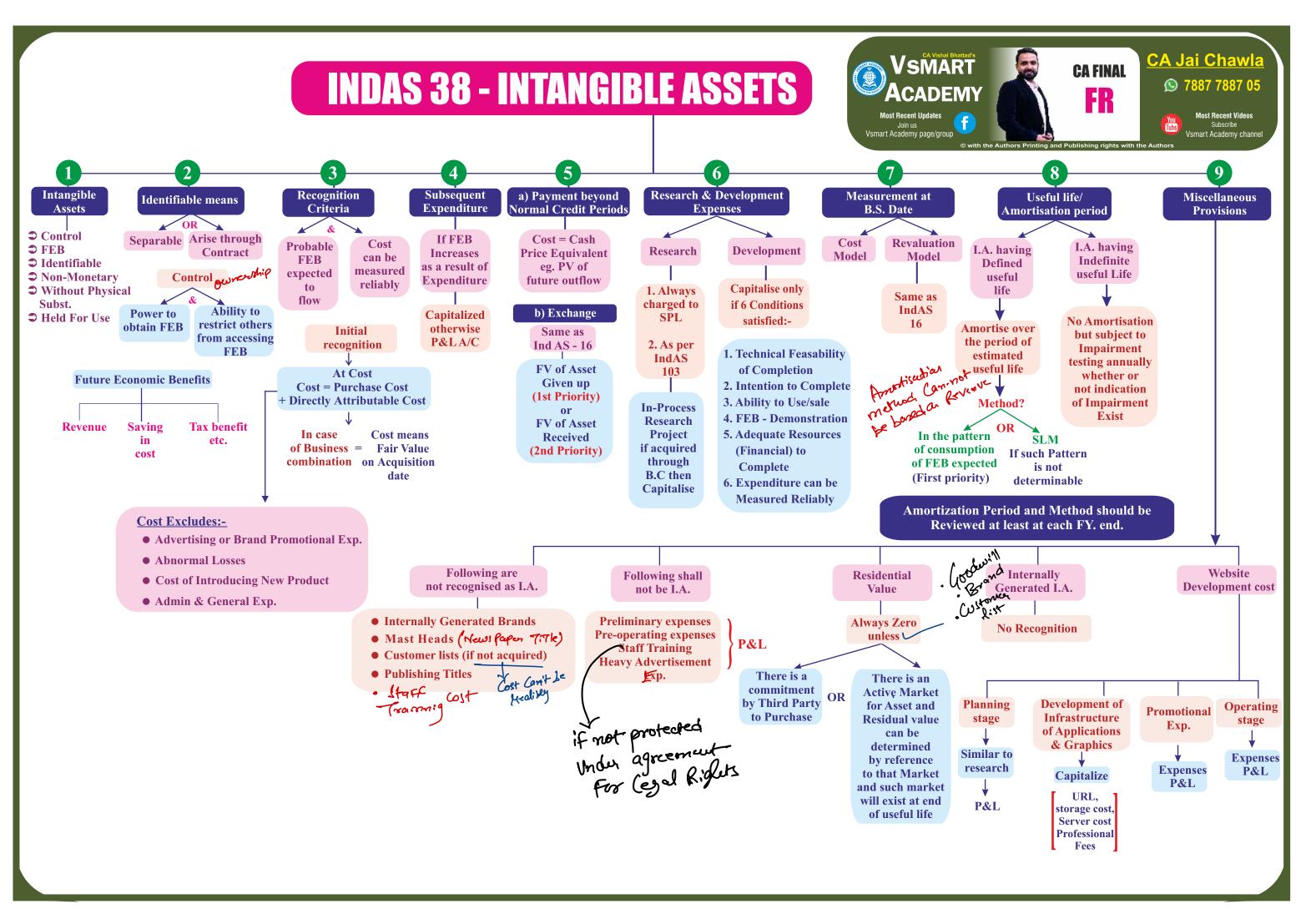


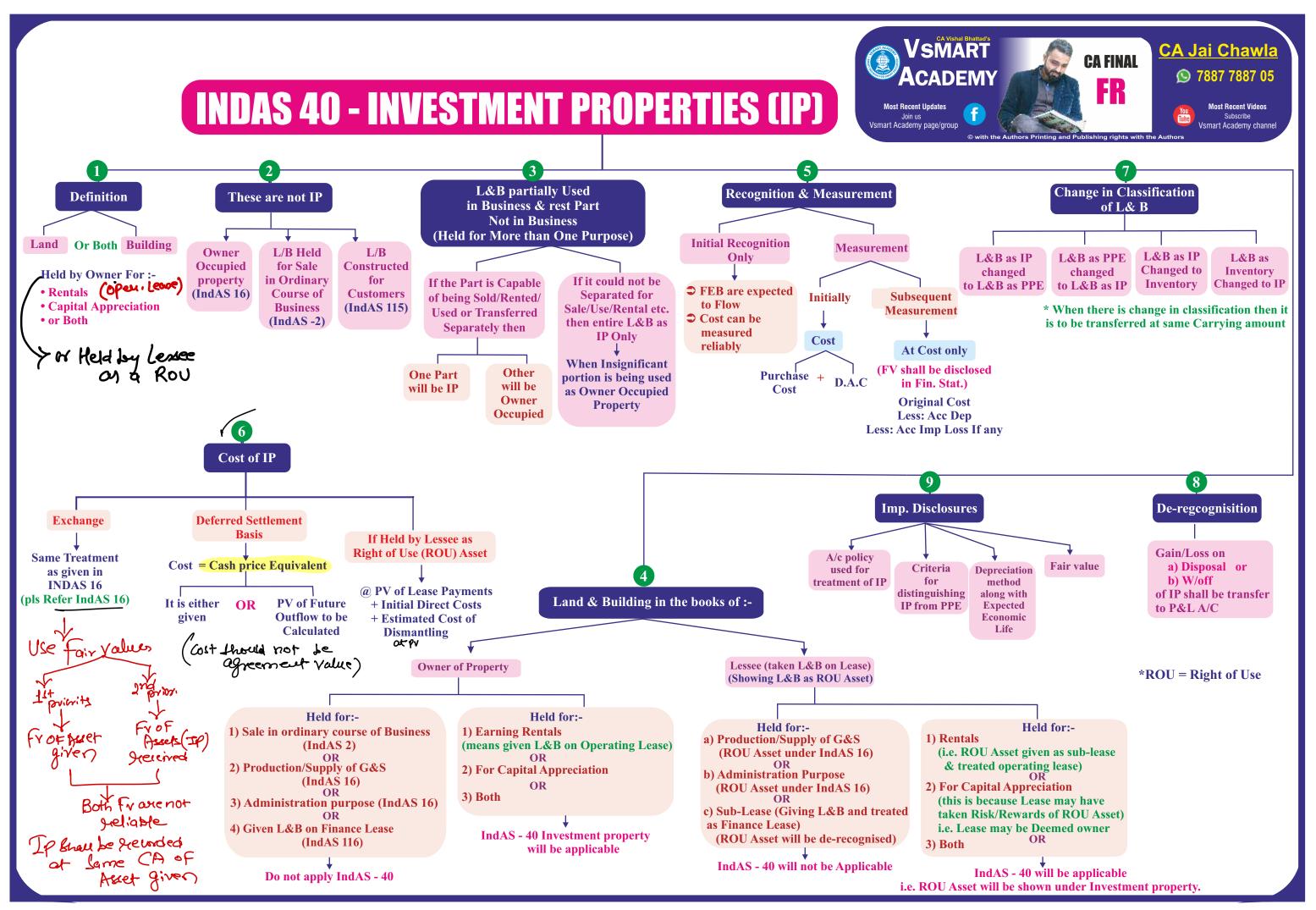


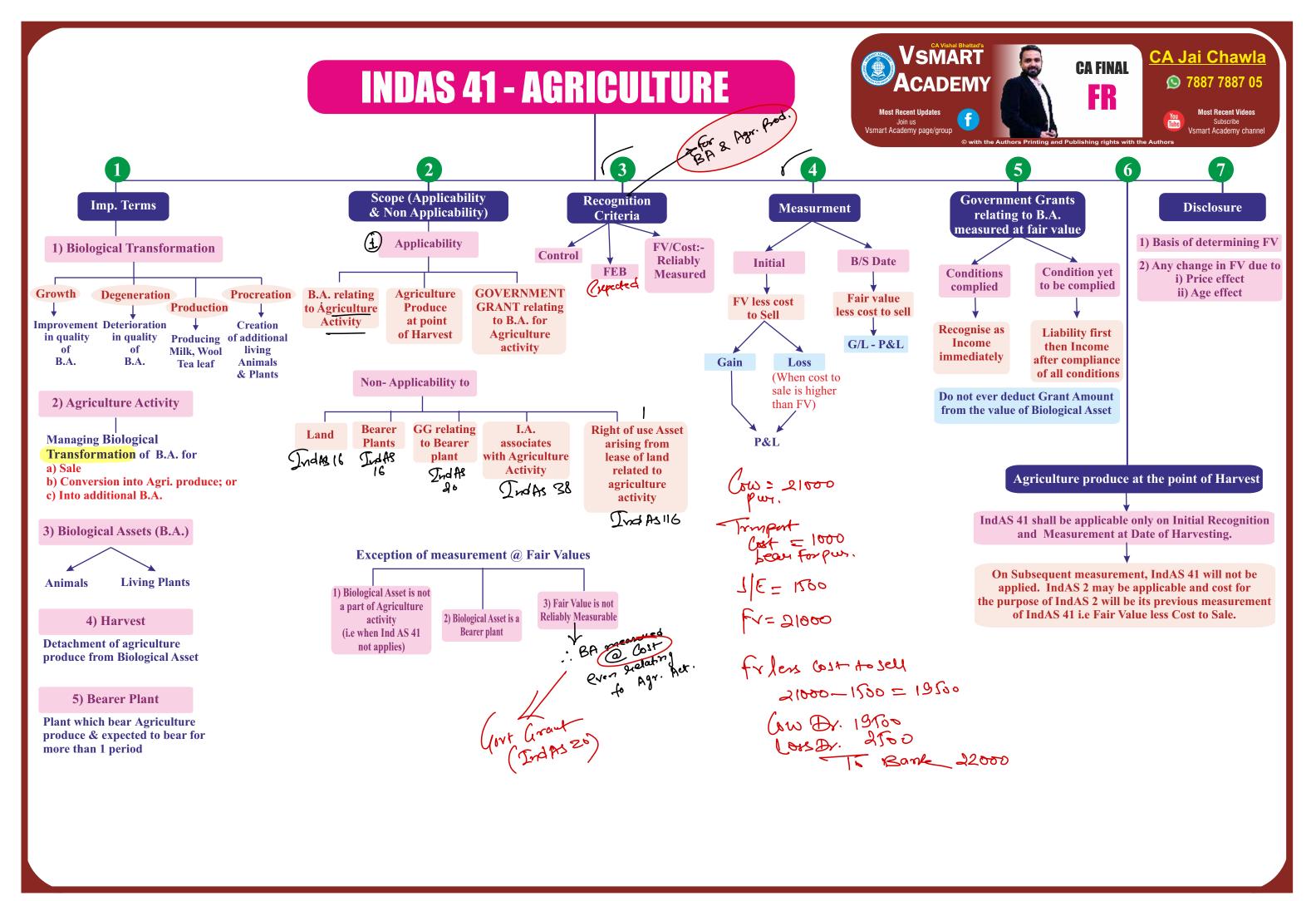


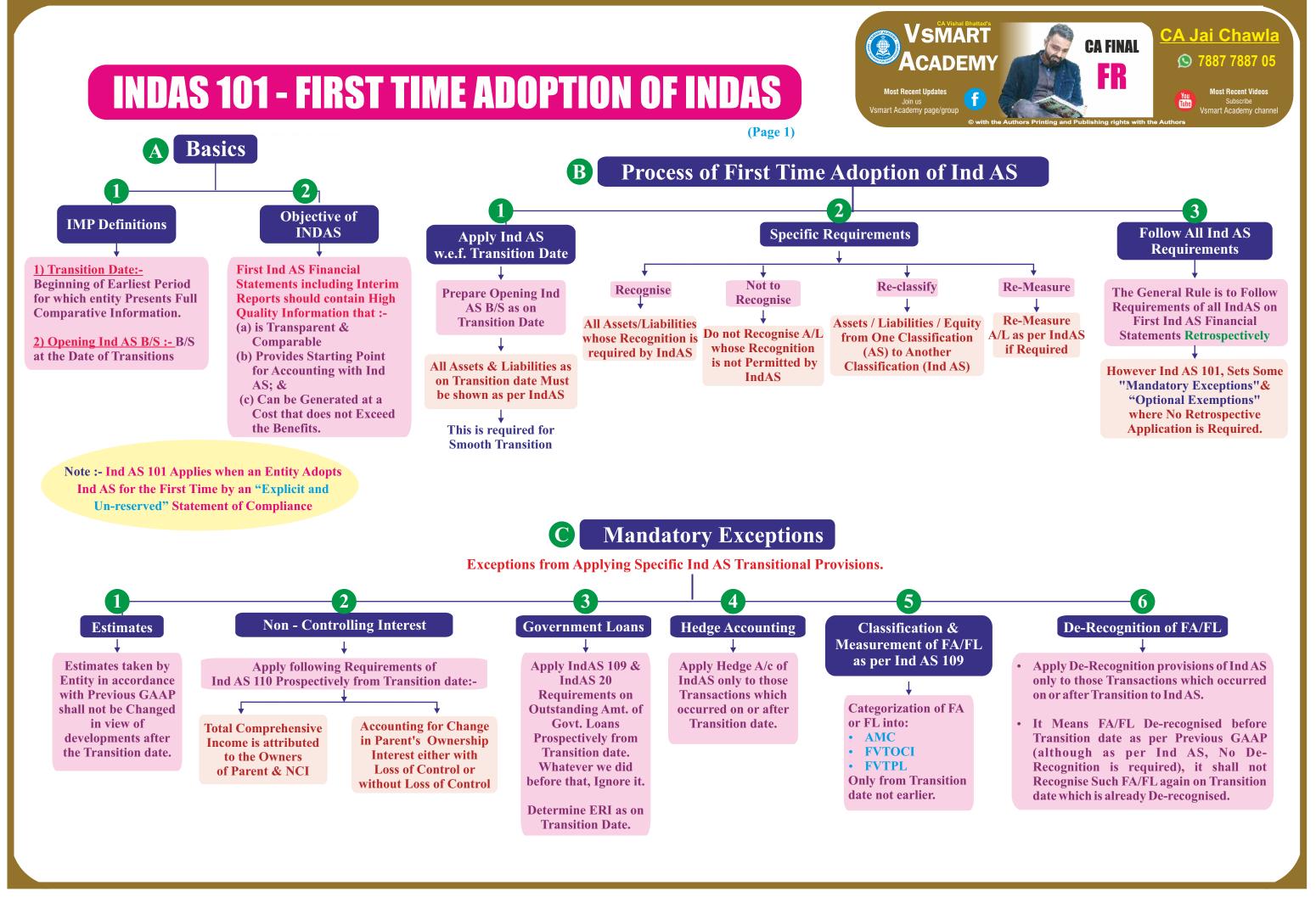
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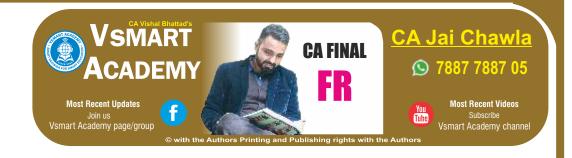






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## **Optional Exemptions**

Exemptions from applying Retrospective requirments of Ind AS.



No Need to apply IndAS 103 to all those Combinations Occurred before date of Transition.

**Share Based Payments** 

**Entity** is not required to apply IndAS 102 to those Equity **Instruments that** Vested before date of **Transition** 

### **Deemed Cost**

On Transition Date, Measure **PPE/Intangible Assets/Investment** Properties either at:-(a) Fair Value or (b) Same Previous **GAAP Carrying** Amt. as Deemed Cost for the Purpose of Ind

AS adoption.

### **Long Term Foreign Currency Monetary** Items (LTFCMI):-

**Entity can Continue** to apply previous GAAP policy on LTFCMI recognised in the Fin. Statement immediately before the Beg. of First **IndAS Financial Reporting Period** 

i.e. Para 46 & 46A of As 11 can be followed

### **Investments in** Sub./Ass./JV

If Invest. in Sub./Ass./JV in SFS is being measured by opting COST **Model:-**

### Cost will be Either:-

- (a) Determined as per IndAS 27
- (b) Deemed Cost as under:
- (i) FV on Transition date; or
- (ii) Previous GAAP Carrying **Amt. on Date of Transition**

### **Compound Financial Instruments**

No need to Split the **Compound Fin. Inst.** into Separate Liability & Equity, if **Liability Component** is not Outstanding as at Transition Date.

### **Non-Current Assets Held for Sale & Discontiuned Operation**

- On Transition date apply Ind AS 105 & Recognise any Difference directly in Retained earnings.
- **Difference** = New Value as per Ind AS 105 (-) Carrying Amt. as on Transition date as per Previous GAAP.

**Entity has to Prepare Reconciliation** Statements for differences arise in Equity & Total Comprehensive Income for the Amounts as per AS & IndAS

### (8)**Joint** Arrangements

**Transitions from Proportionate Consolidation to Equity Method** 

On Transitions date, **Recognise Investment** in JV @ Equal to Aggregate of Carrying Amt. of **Proportionate Amt.** of Assets & Liabilities including Goodwill

## Leases

Lessee shall Recognise Lease Liability & **ROU** Assets in Respect of O/s Lease Contract on Transition date as follow:-

### **Lease Liability**

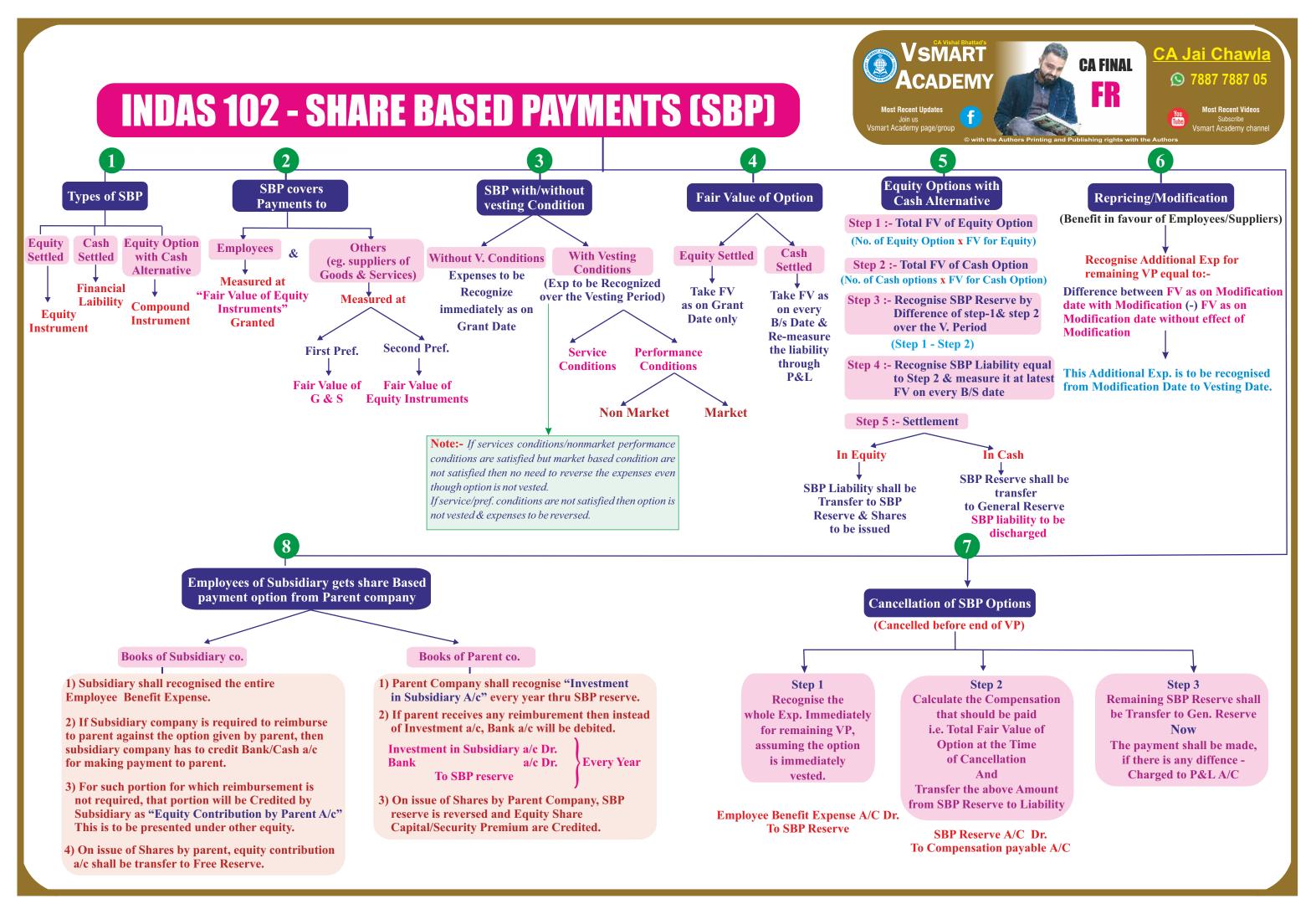
**PV of Remaining Lease Payments Using Increamental Borrowing Rate on Transition Date** 

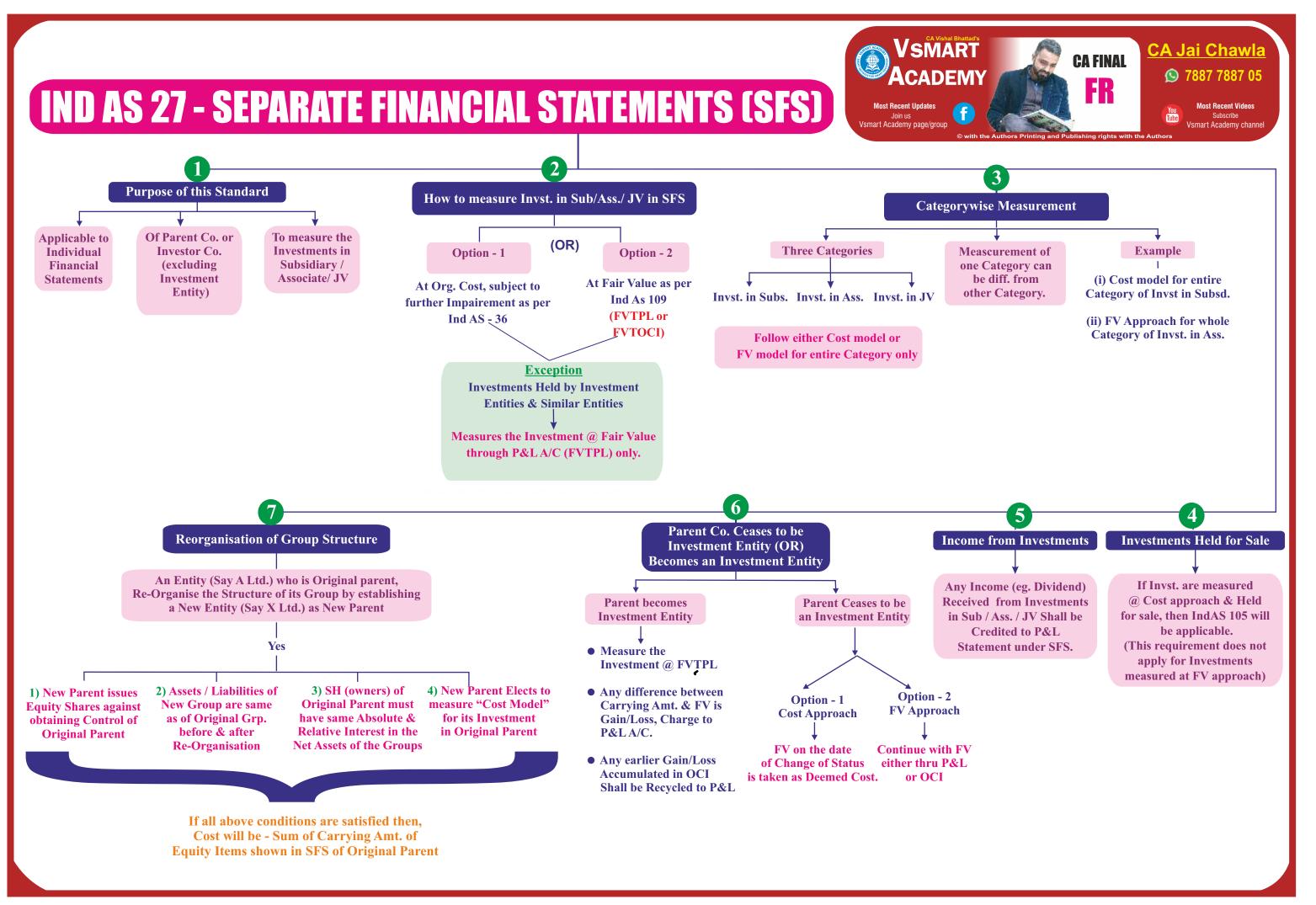
### **ROU** Asset Either at:-

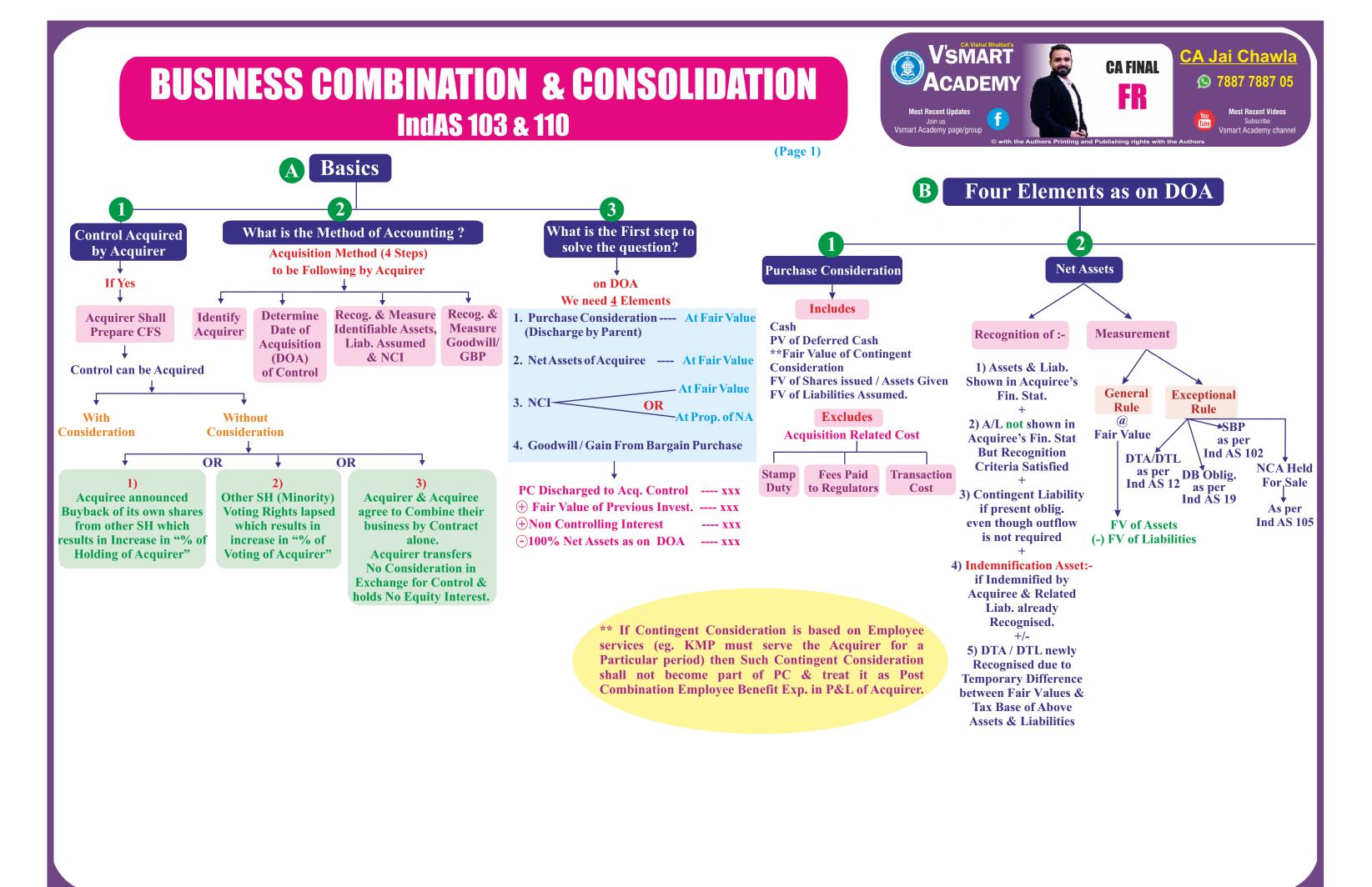
Amt. Equal to **Lease Liability** 

(OR) **Carrying Amount as if** IndAS 116 had been applied **Since Commencement** date of Lease, Discounted using Incremental Borrowing

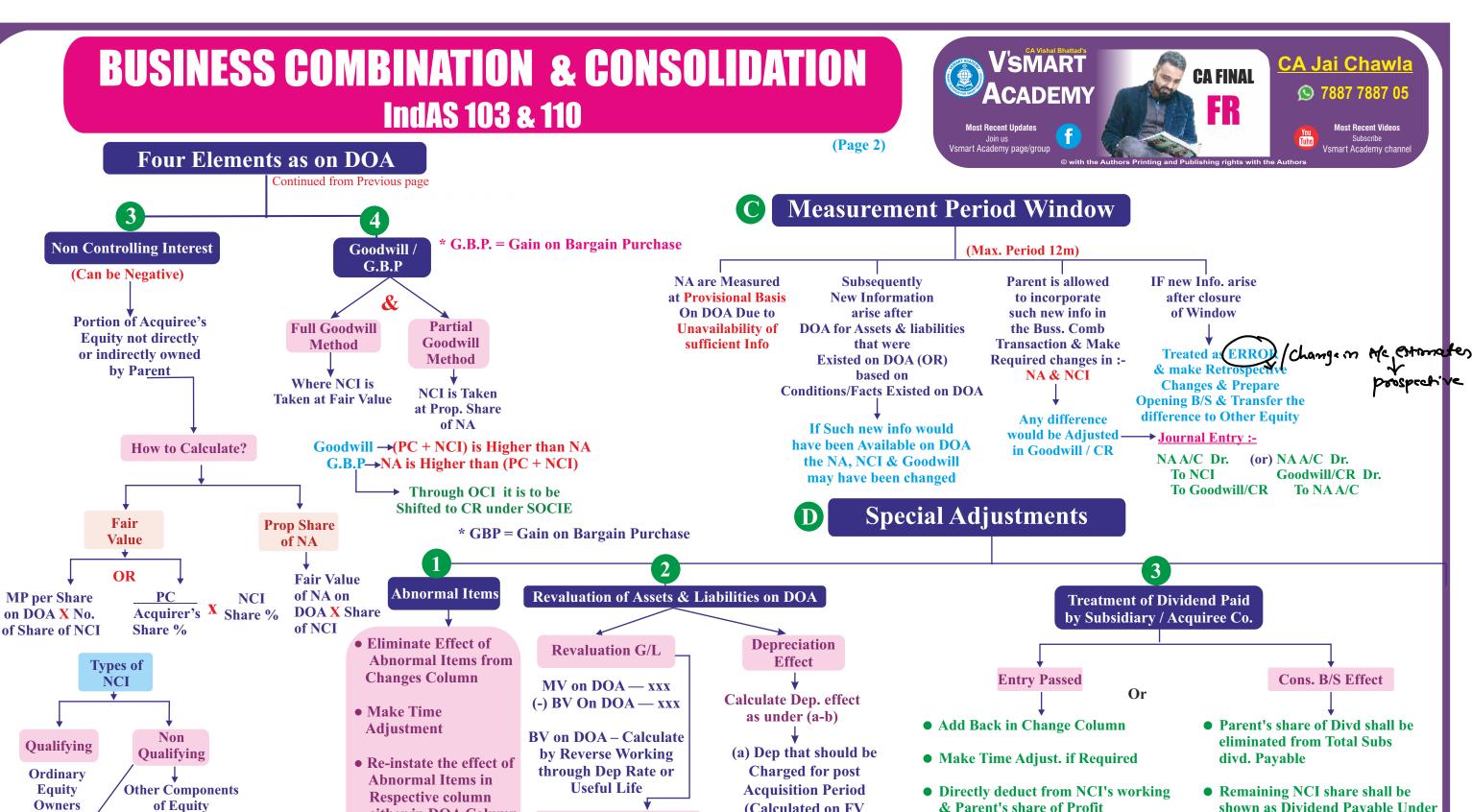
Rate







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- shown as Dividend Payable Under "Other Current Liabilities"
- Divd. Paid/Payable to NCI shall always be deducted from NCI working except when it is declared before DOA.
- If declared before DOA it is aleady deducted from NA Calculation under Stat. of **Changes in NA Working**

**Imp. Note:-** When FV is not given & Question is Silent, then always Use 'Proportionate share of NA method' to Calculate NCI

**Convertible Securities** 

**Share Warrants** 

(Not Ordinary)

**ESOP** 

**Always** 

**Apply Fair** 

Value Method for

Non-Qualifying

Respective column either in DOA Column or Change Column

Transfer G/L to DOA **Column After Time Adjustment** 

Calculate DTA / DTL also on G/L

\* Ignore DTA / DTL if Tax Rate is not given

(Calculated on FV on DOA)

### Less

(b) Dep Actually / Already **Charged for Same Period** 

Additional / Saving

Dep. Effect Transfer to **Change Column** after Time Adjustment

Calculate DTA/DTL also

• Deduct from Parent's share also if already added/recog in SFS as **Dividend Receivable** 

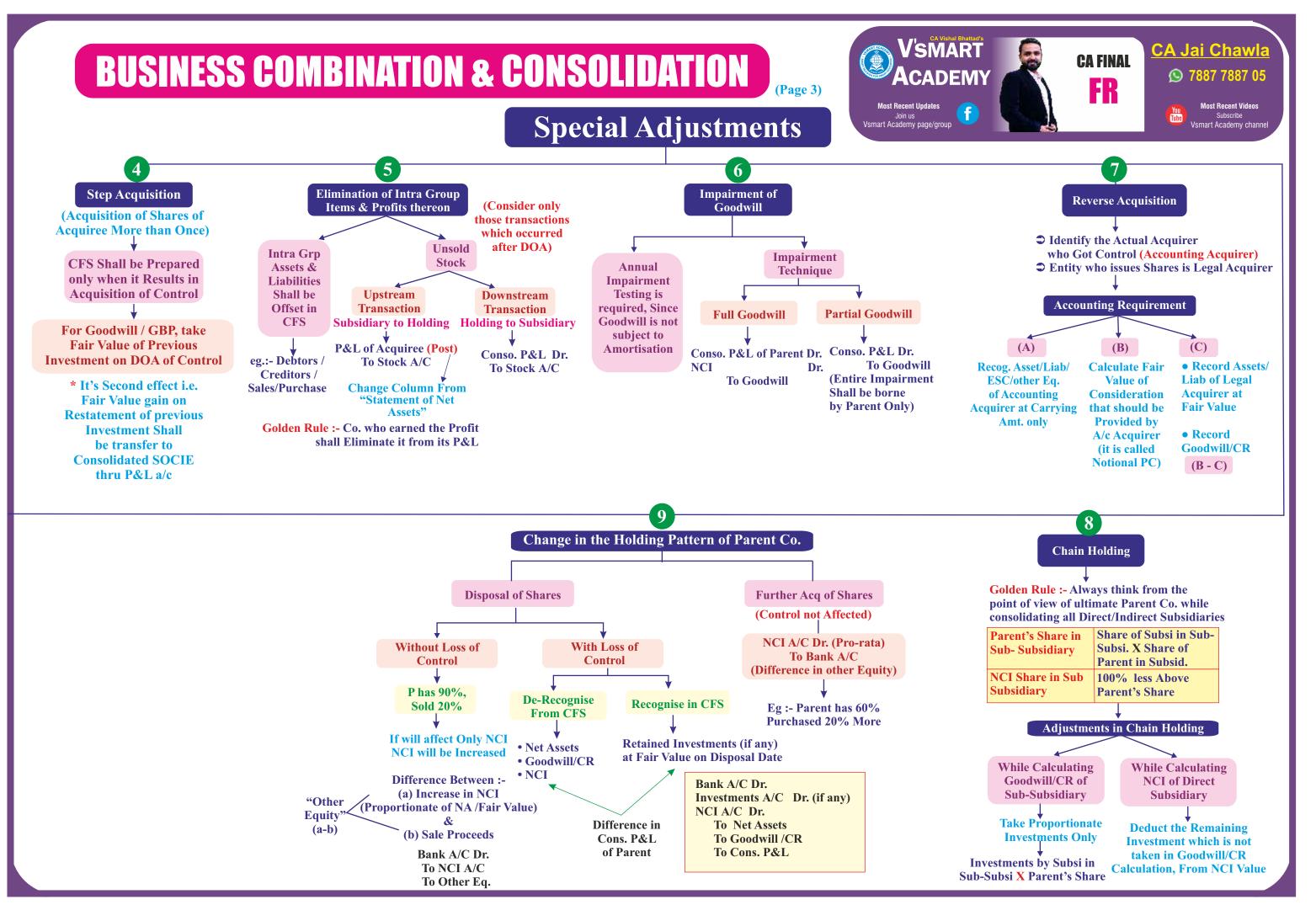
• Directly deduct from NCI Working

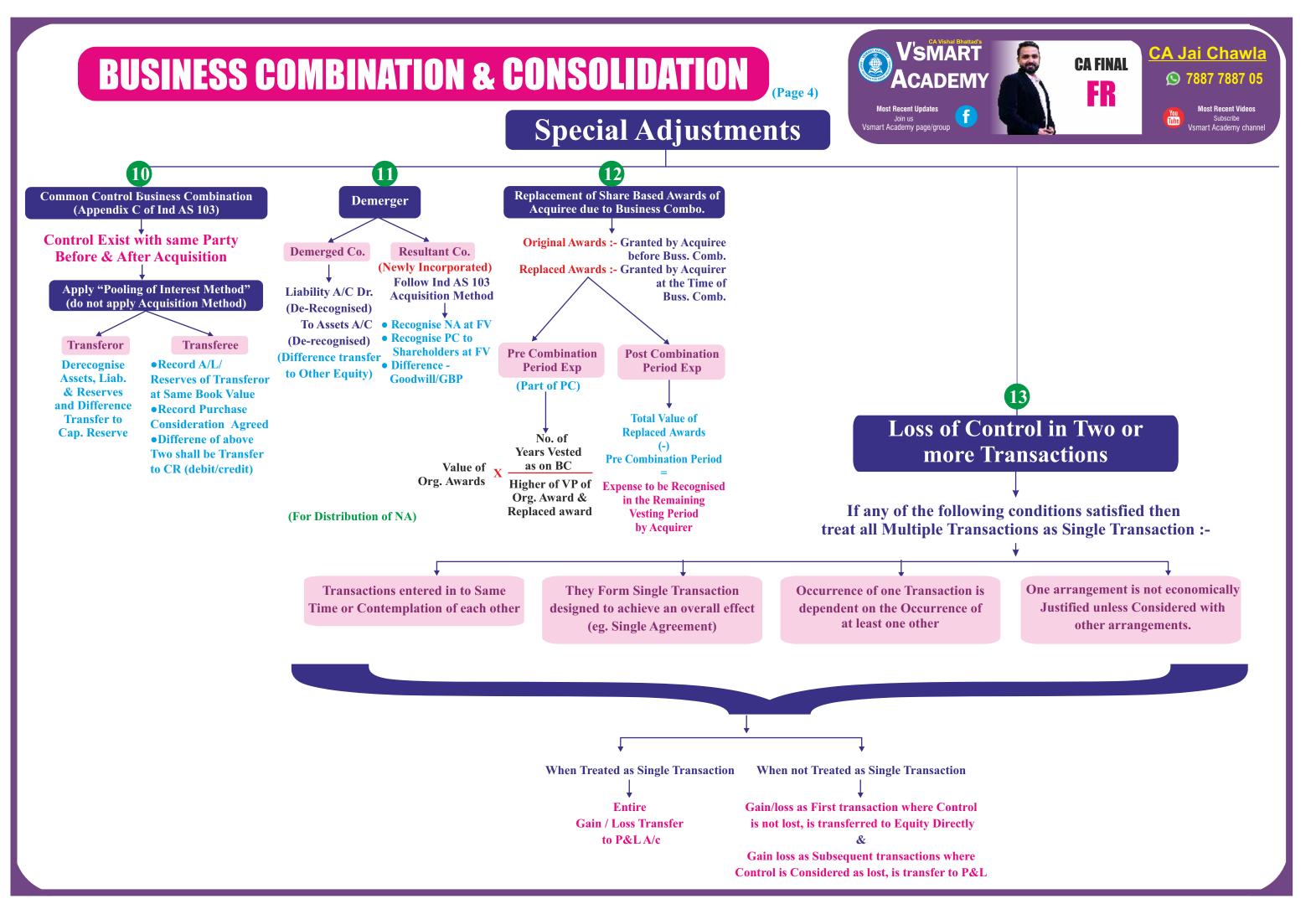
& Parent's share of Profit

Entry not yet passed

• No Need to Add Back in Change Column

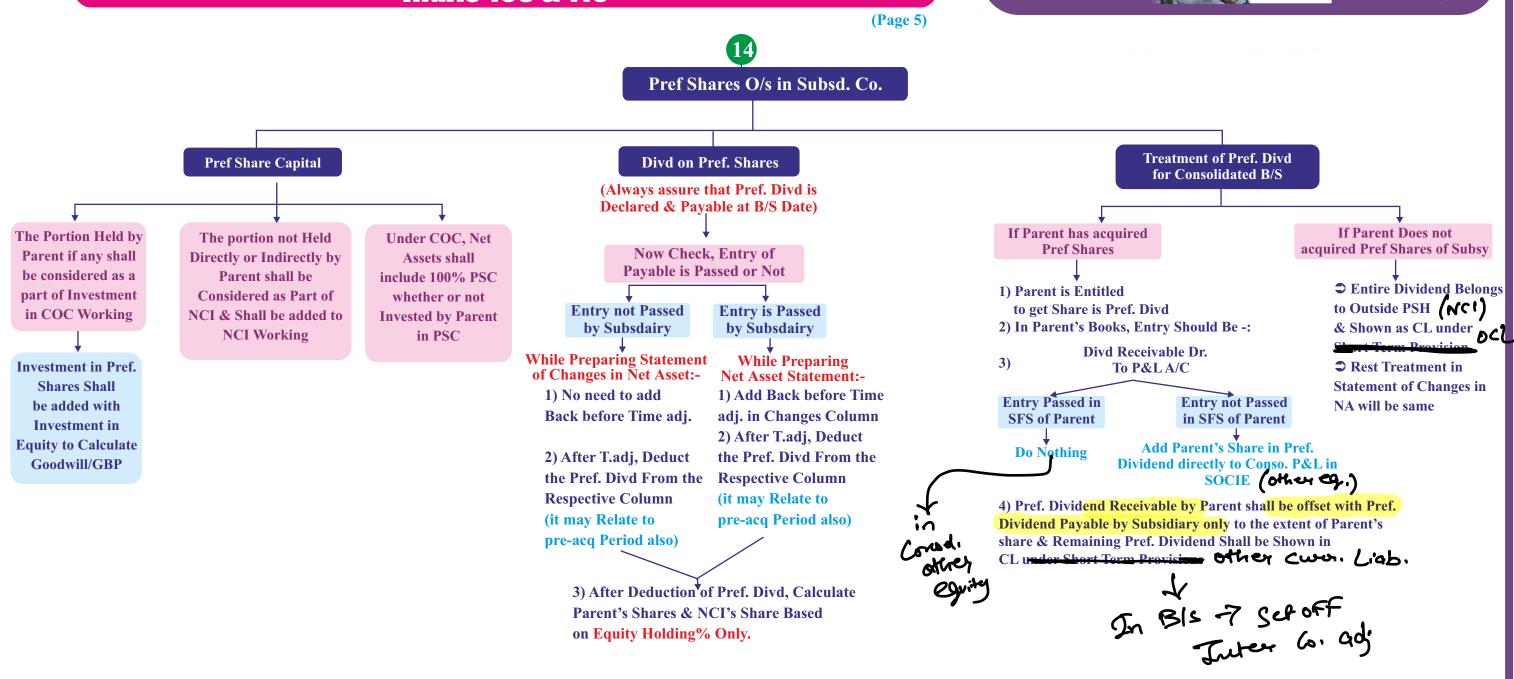
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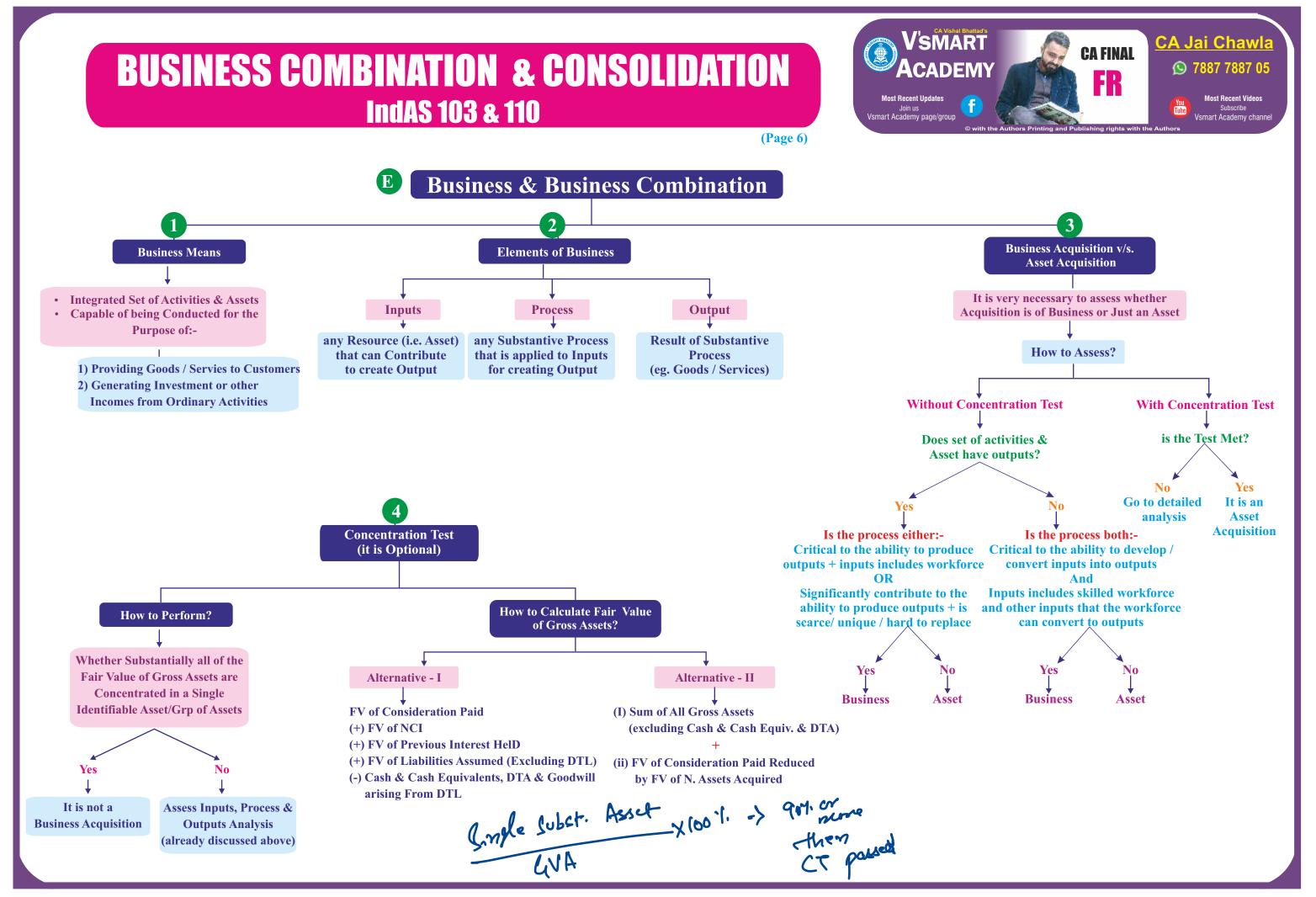




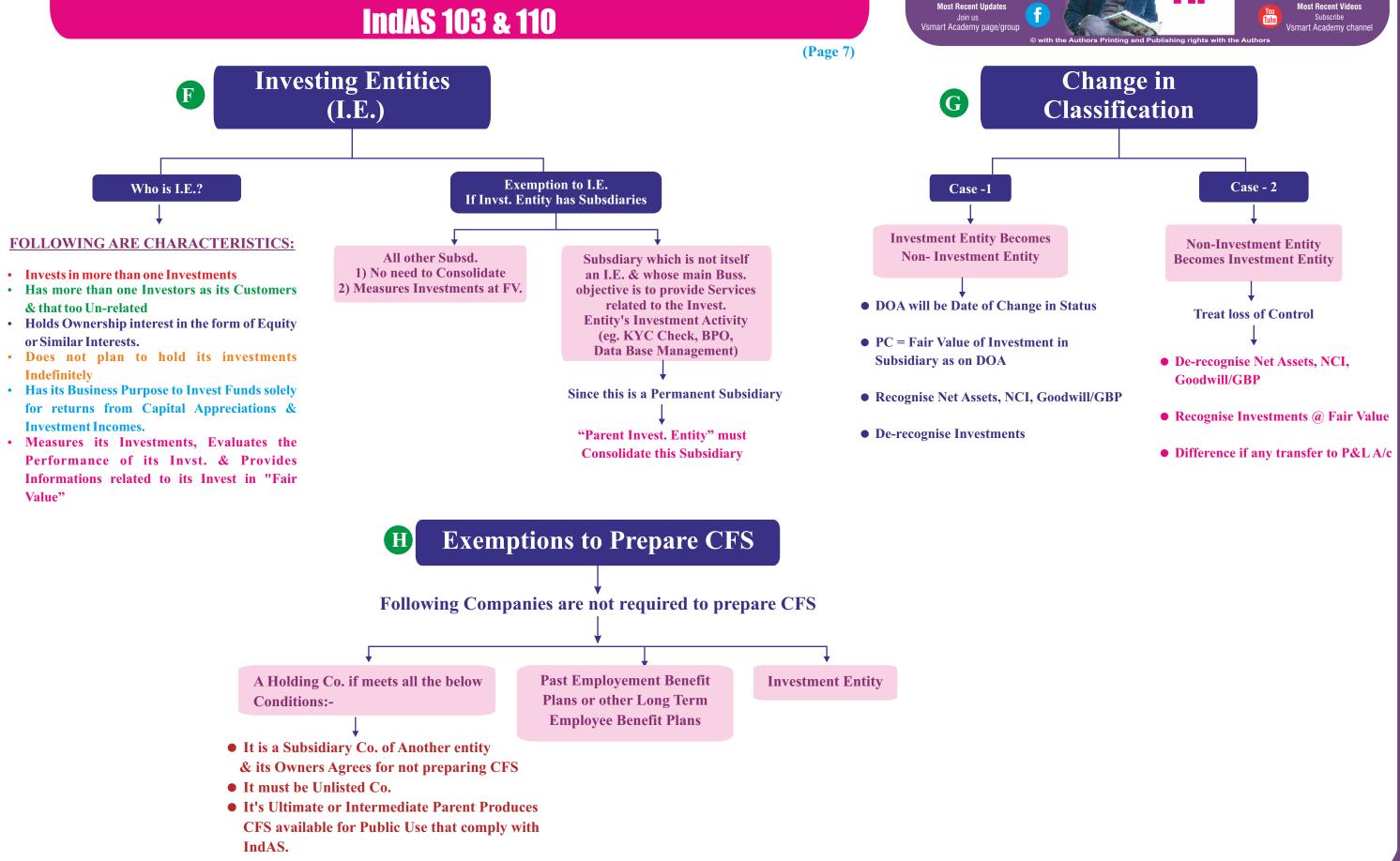








## **BUSINESS COMBINATION & CONSOLIDATION**



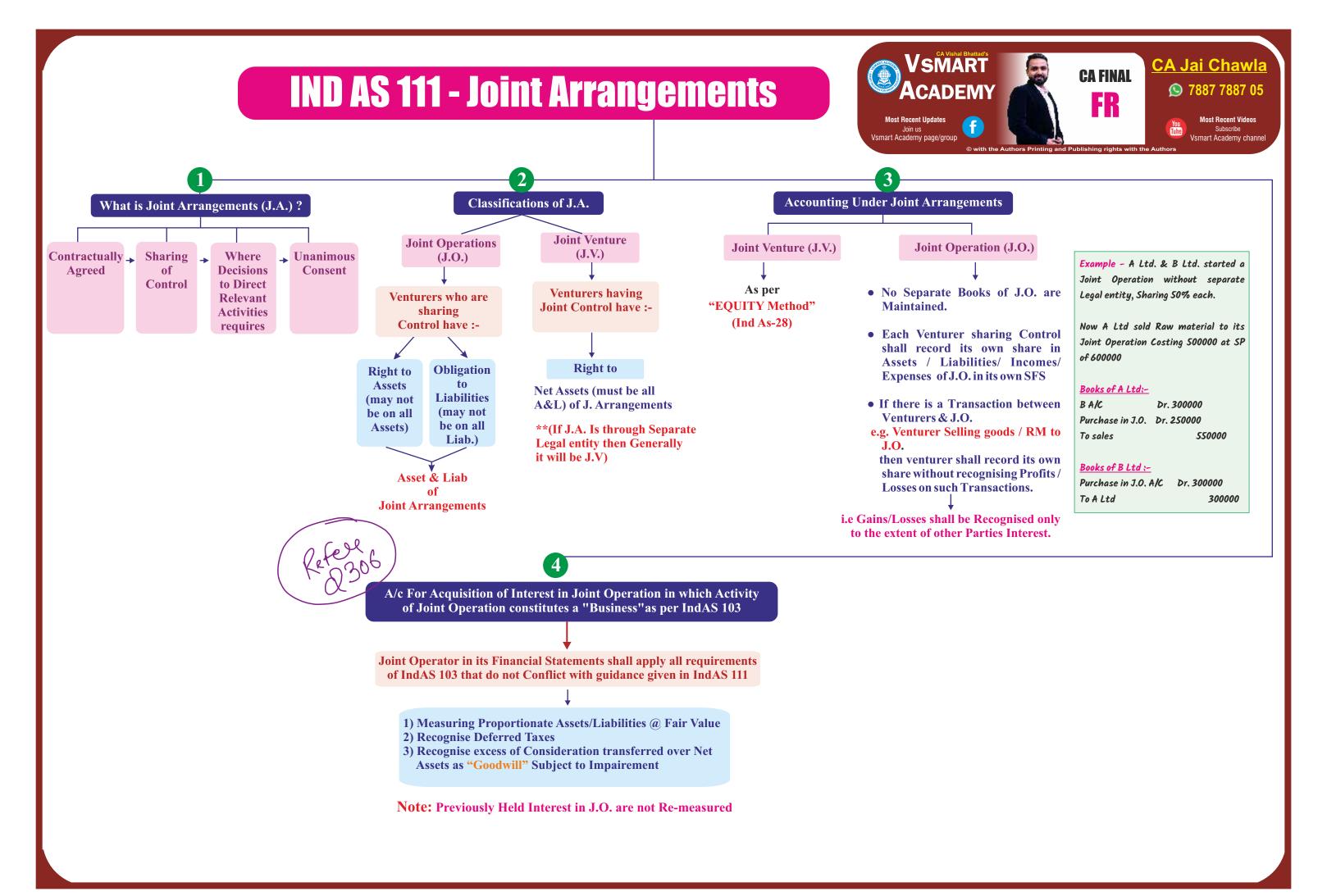
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# IND AS 28 - INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES AND JV





### **Applicability**

When there is
Investment in Associate
or JV, then Investor /
Venturer has to apply
IndAS 28 in its CFS or
the <u>Financial</u>
Statements other than
SFS where <u>Equity</u>
<u>Method</u> is applied.



### Who is Associate Co.

- **⇒** Where Investment is 20% or more but upto 50%
- **⊃**Investor gets "Significant Influence" over the Investee but not "Control"
- ⇒ Significant Influence means "Power to Participate in decision making on Financial / Operating Decisions"



### **Equity Method For Associates / JV**

•	
Investment at cost in Ass. / J.V	XXX
(including Goodwill / CR)	
(+) Post Acquisitions share in Profit & OCI-	XXX
(-) Dividend Distributed -	XXX
(+/-) Depreciation additional / Saving due to	
Revaluation of Assets -	XXX
(-) Unrealised Profit to the Extent of	
Investor's Share - on Downstream	
Transaction	(xx)
(-) Impairment Loss to the extent -	(xxx
of Inventor's Share	
Value of Investment as per Equity Method	XX

For this purpose Investment Shall be compared with fair value of NA as on Date of Acquisition

> If there is CR :- Then Investment A/C Dr. To CR A/C

If there is Goodwill then no recognition separately

• Goodwill under JV / Associate is not required to be Recog. Separately.

• IF value of Investment is more than value of N.A. as on DOA (under equity method) the Excess Amt. is Goodwill, which is Included in Investment



Classification of Investment in Associate/JV as "Held for Sale"

Treatement of share in Profit / Loss of Ass./JV in CFS of Investor

In case of Profit in Ass/JV

Investor's share of above Profit shall be allocated in "Invst. in Equity Sh. A/c" as per Equity method In case of Loss in Ass./JV

- (a) Investors share in loss of Ass./JV shall be allocated to Investment in Equity A/c (as per Equity method) only to extent of Carrying value of Invest. in Eq. Share A/c
- (b) Any Remaining Loss (i.e Ur-recognised Loss) Should be allocated or applied to other Components of Investor's Interest in Ass./JV (i.e other Long Term Investments which are as good as Equity)

  However, above Loss shall be applied to those Investment only after applying IndAS 109 on such Investment
- (c) After setting off the share in loss in above Investments, if any Unrecognised loss still remains (i.e all Investments are reduced to Zero) then Such loss may be provided as Liability only when Investor has any Legal/Constructive obligation to make the loss good.

Cons P&LA/C Dr. To Liab A/C

[Ignore if there is no such obligation]

- (d) Unrecognised Loss (for which No Liability is Provided can be C/F to the next year for writing off against value of Investments if they are positive
- (e) When Ass./JV Subsequently generates profits Such Profits Shall be allocated to each of the Long Term Instruments (Pref. Shares / Debn) First other than Invest. in Equity to the extent of Losses Previously allocated to them.

That Portion of Investment in Associate / JV which meets Criteria to be Classified as Held for as per IndAS - 105

Apply IndAS-105 for measurement of such portion i.e Lower of Carrying Amt or Fair Value less Cost to Sale.

The portion which is not classified as "Held for Sale" shall be accounted as Follows:-

Use Equity method till the disposal of that portion which is Held for Sale.

After the disposal of Investment Classified as Held for Sale

Whether Retained Interest Continues to be an Associate / JV

Yes
Apply Equity method
Continuously

Measure @ Fair Value as per Ind AS - 109



Discontinuing the Use of Equity Method (When Investment Ceases to be an Associate / JV)

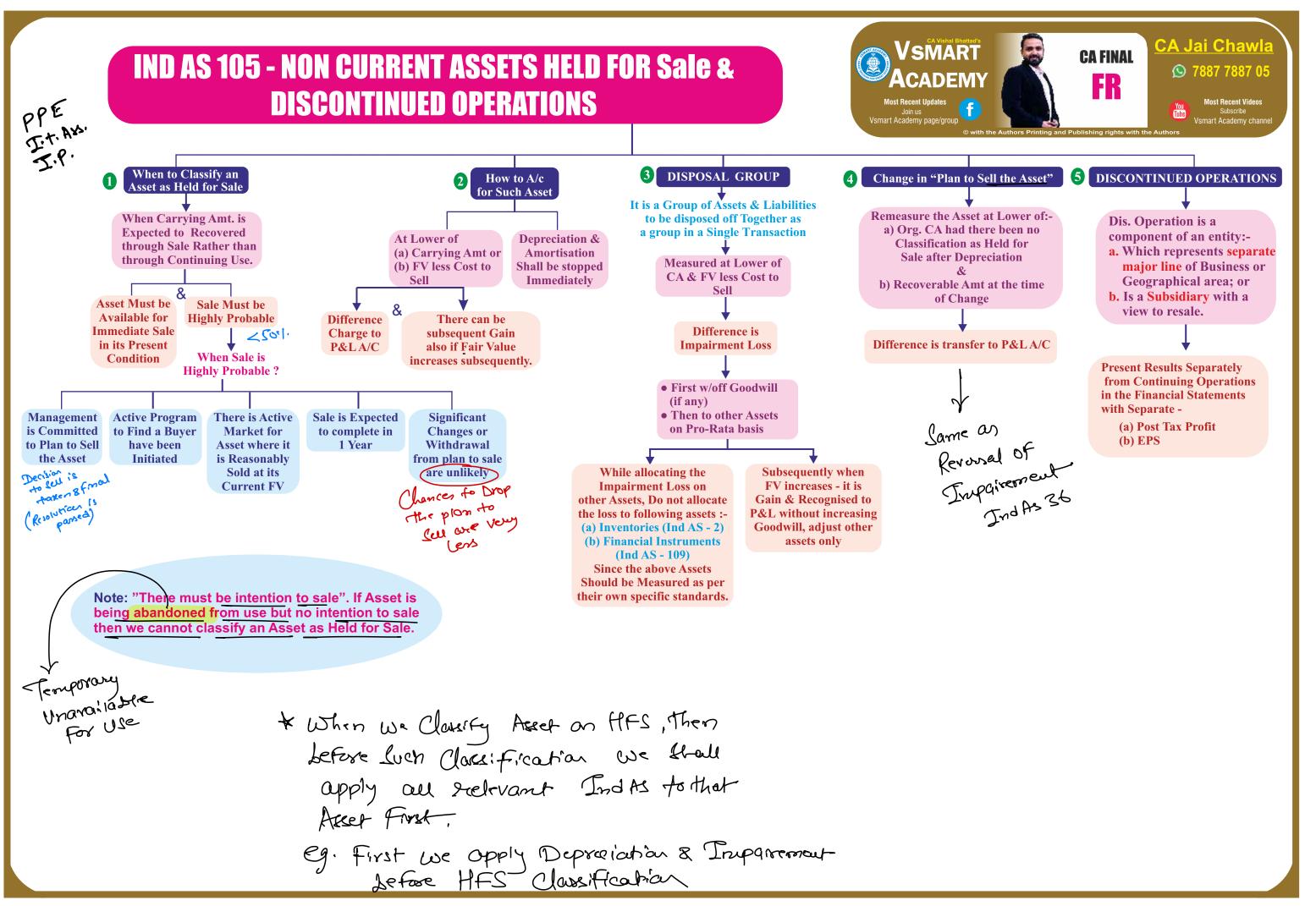
### Case - 1 Investment becomes Subsidiary

- Apply Step Acq. Technique
- Recognise Net Assets, NCI & Goodwill/GBP
- Measure Previously acq. Investments @ Fair Value thru P&L

Any Consolidated OCI
(recognised Previously due to change
in Equity Interest in Associate / JV
as per Ind AS 28) shall be re-classified to
Consolidated P&L a/c, Except in case of
Revaluation Surplus which should be
direcly transfer to Retained Earnings/GR

Case - 2 Some or all Investments SolD

- Retained Investements should be recognised @ Fair Value
- Difference between Carrying Amt of Investments as per Equity method and Fair Value of Retained Investments Plus any Proceeds from sale of part of Investment shall be transfer to P&L a/c



## **INDAS 108 - OPERATING SEGMENTS**





**Preparing Segment wise report of entire Business to Understand & Evaluate the** Performances

Segment Report is not a part of Financial **Statements** 

**Segment Information is Required only** in CFS, if Financial Report contains both Financial Statements CFS & SFS.

There are 4 Steps, we should follow to prepare Segment Report

Who is CODM

**Chief Operating Decision Maker** can be a Function (not necessarily an Individual Person or a Manager)

Who is responsible to Allocate Resources to & Assess the **Performance of Operating Segments** (CODM can be CEO)

Step - 1 **Identify Operating Segments** 

**Following 3 Conditions are required to** be satisfied for Operating Segment:

- (a) Earns Revenue & Incurs Expenditure
- (b) Operating Results (P/L) are Regularly reviewed by Cheif Operating Decision Maker (CODM)
- (C) Discrete Financial Info. is available (Like Incomes, Expenses, Assets, Liab.)

A) Not Every Part/Activity is an Operating **Segment. Following can-not be Operating Segment:-**

- 1) Corporate Headquarters
- 2) Post Employee Benefit Plans
- B) Following can be Operating Segments:-
- 1) Research & Development Function of a Company if it is an Integral part of Business
- 2) Dis-continued Operation if :-
- Continues to Engage in Business
- Whose Results are reviewed by CODM
- & Discrete Fin. Info is available

Step - 2 **Aggregation of Similar Operating Segments** 

**Two or More Operating Segments** may be aggregated if following conditions are satisfied

- (a) Similar Products & Services
- (b) Similar Production Process
- (SS) (c) Similar Type or Category of **Customers**
- (d) Similar Methods Needed to **Distribute Products/Services**
- (e) Similar Regulators Requirements

Step 3 -Which Operating Segment Should be Presented?

**Any Operating Segments which meets** following Quantitative Thresholds shall be presented separately:

- (a) Revenue of Segment (Internal + External) Should be Equal to or More than Combined Revenue of the Entity (Internal + External)
- (b) Absolute Amount of Profit or Loss should be 10% or more of the Greater of:
- (i) Combined Profits of All Profitable Segments;
- (ii) Combined Losses of All Loss Making **Segments (in absolute terms)**
- (c) Segment Assets is 10% or more of Total **Assets of All Operating Segments.**

- (i) Those Segments which are not Fulfilling the above criteria can also be Reported if Management Intends = to do So.
- (ii) If Total External Revenue of Reported Operating Segments as per the above threshold limit is less than 75% of **Entity's Revenue, Then Additional** Segments are required to be Reported until at least 75% of Entity's Revenue is Included.

- Formate: 1) General 10, Fo

  2) Financial Info: 
  a) Revenue Cegmetwise with Reconciliation

  b) Results Legmentwise with Reco.

  c) Other Info: a) Asset with Reco.

  b) Liab. with Reco.

c) Cap. exp. &

JohnHud

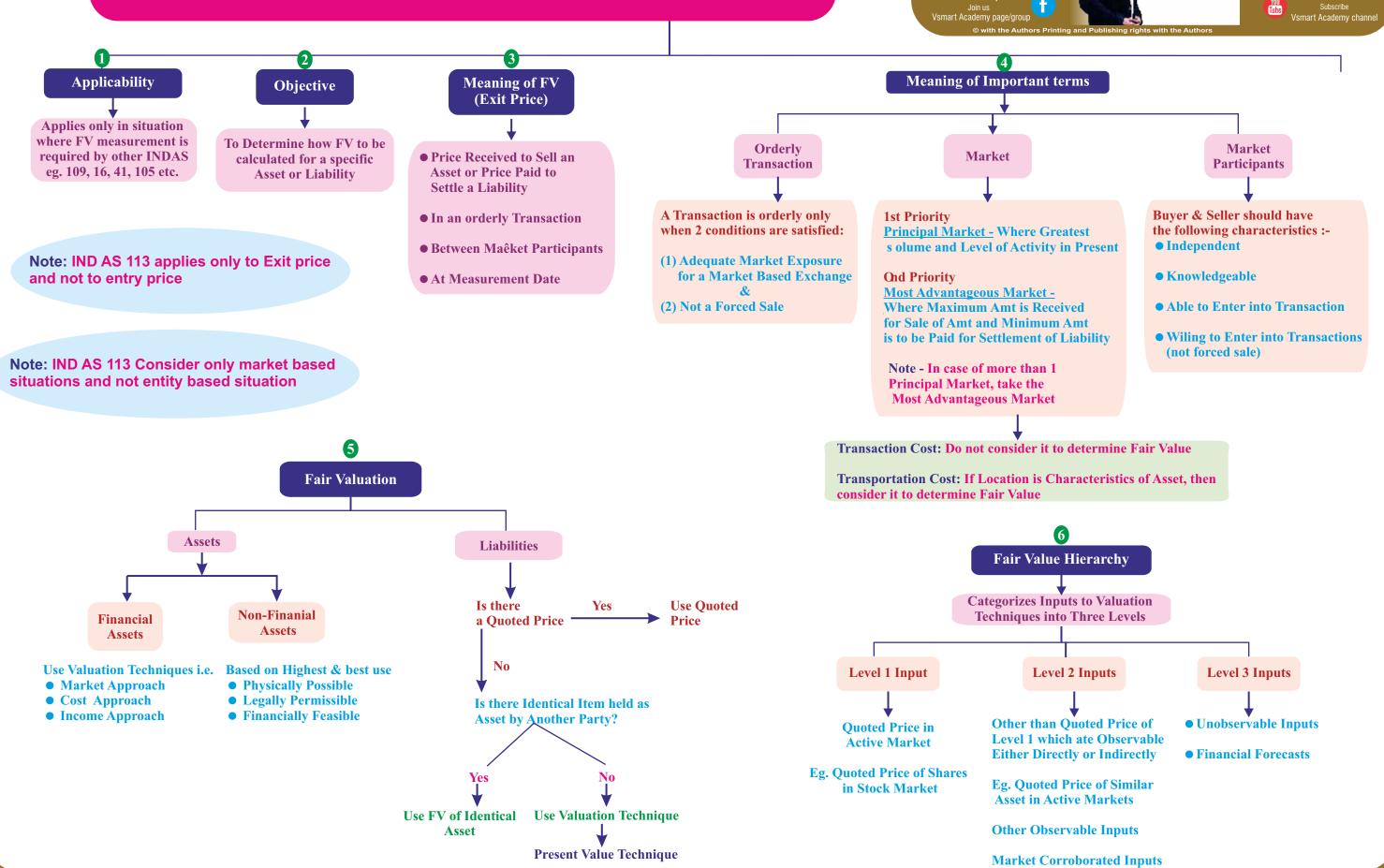
Step 4 -**Prepare Segment Report** (Disclosures)

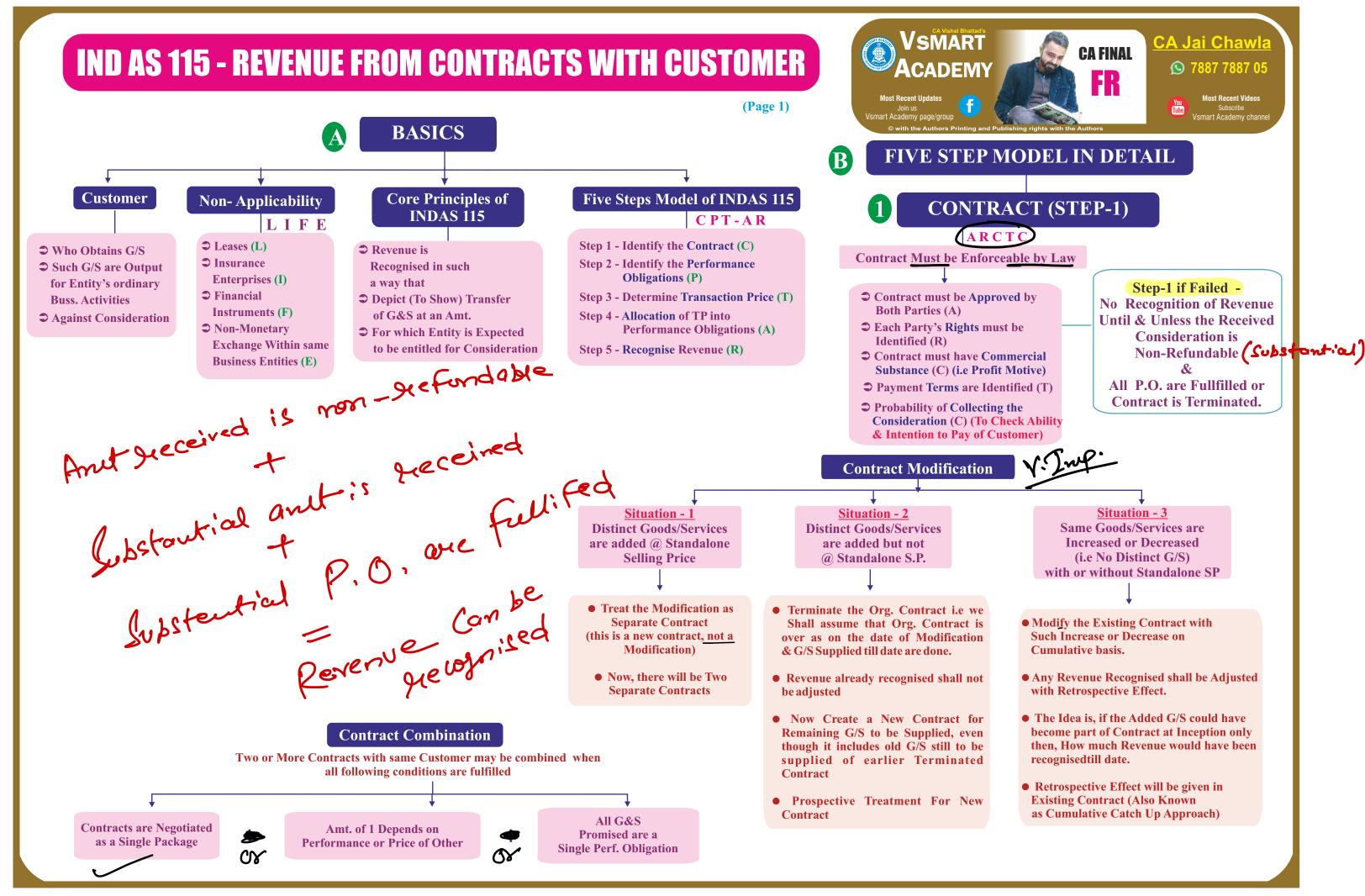
Following Disclosures are required in a Segment Report:-

- (a) General Information:
- Factors used to Identify Segment
- Mgmt. Judgements for Aggregation
- Types of Products & Services
- (b) Information about P/L, Assets & Liab. & basis of Measurement.
- (c) Reconciliations of Seg. Info With Annual Fm. Rewords.

## **INDAS 113- FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT**





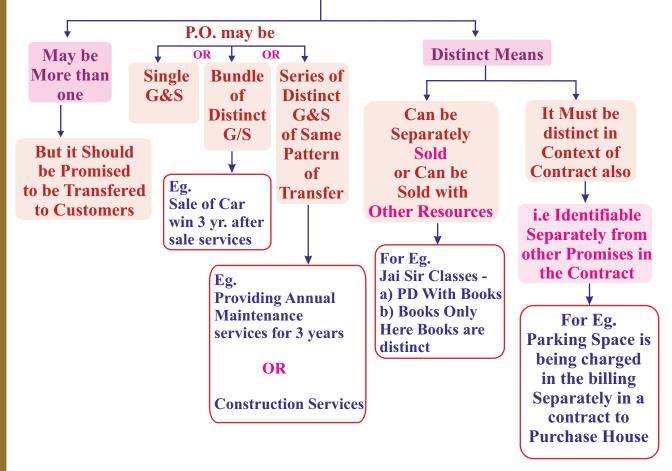


## IND AS 115 - REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMER

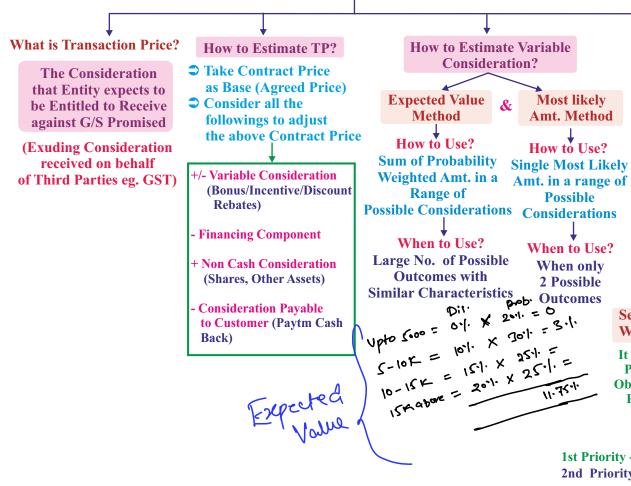


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## PERFORMANCE OBLIGATIONS (P.O.) (STEP - 2)



## TRANSACTION PRICE (TP) (STEP -3)



8) Restocking Fees: When goods are expected to be returned, Restocking Fees is sometimes charged from customer & would be included in the estimate of Transaction Price at Inception.

(Page 2)

- 9) Slotting Fees: Payable by Entity (Manufacturer) to their retailers (customers) to have their Goods displayed on Store Shelves (Physical or Virtual) Such fees shall be deducted from Transaction Price Since No Separate P.O. is there.
- 10) Price Protection:- Reimbursement by Vendor to retailer for any shortfall in the sales prices on Vendor's Product. This amount is to be reduced from the Transaction Price.

Different Cases

- 1) Penalties Part of TP if inherent in determination of TP
- 2) Refund Liability The portion of TP which
  is probable to be refunded
- 3) Sale with Right of Return Recog. Revenue Expected to be Entitled & a Refund Liab. for which not expected to be Entitled.

**Warranties:** 

Service type Warranty

Warranty
It is a Separate
Performance
Obligation while
Recognizing

Revenue

Ind As 37
Provision
for Outflow

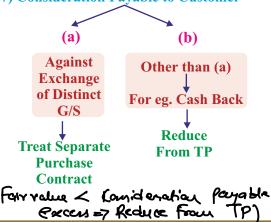
Warranty

**Assurance Type** 

5) Non Cash Consideration:

1st Priority - Fair Value of consideration received 2nd Priority - Take Stand alone SP of Goods/Services Transferred

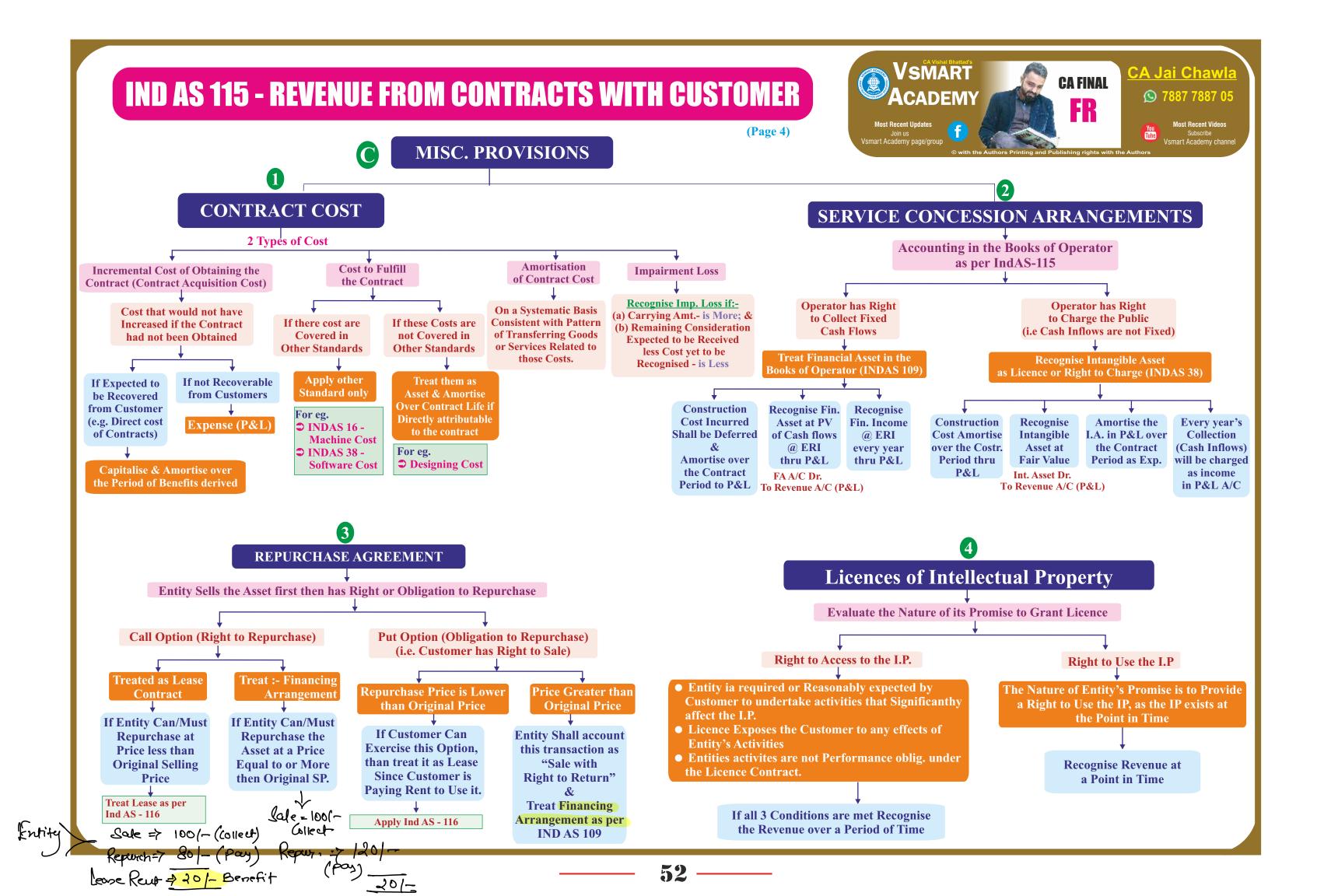
- 6) Customer Provided Goods or Services -May be Treated as Non- Cash Consideration if Control is Passed to entity
- 7) Consideration Payable to Customer

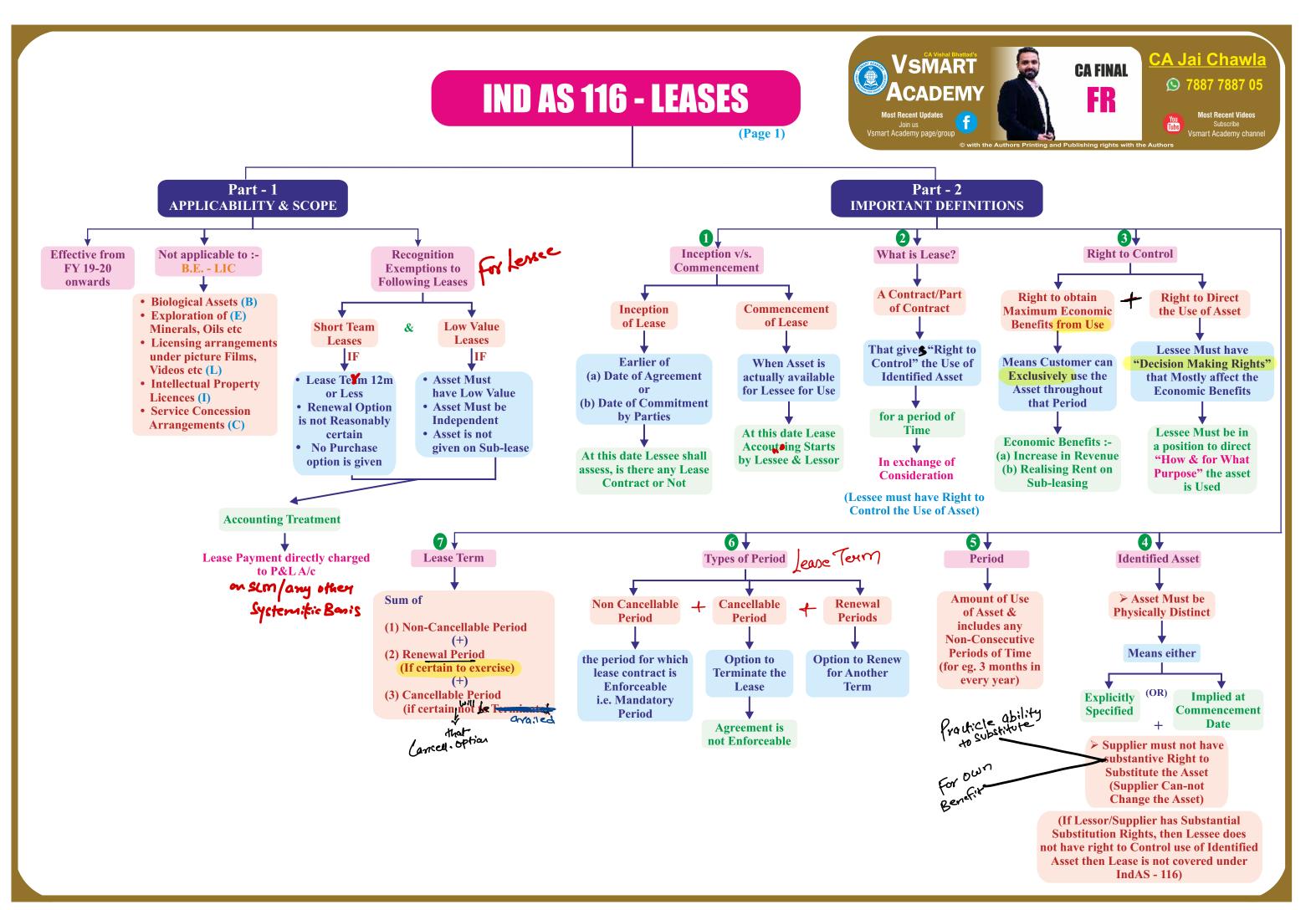


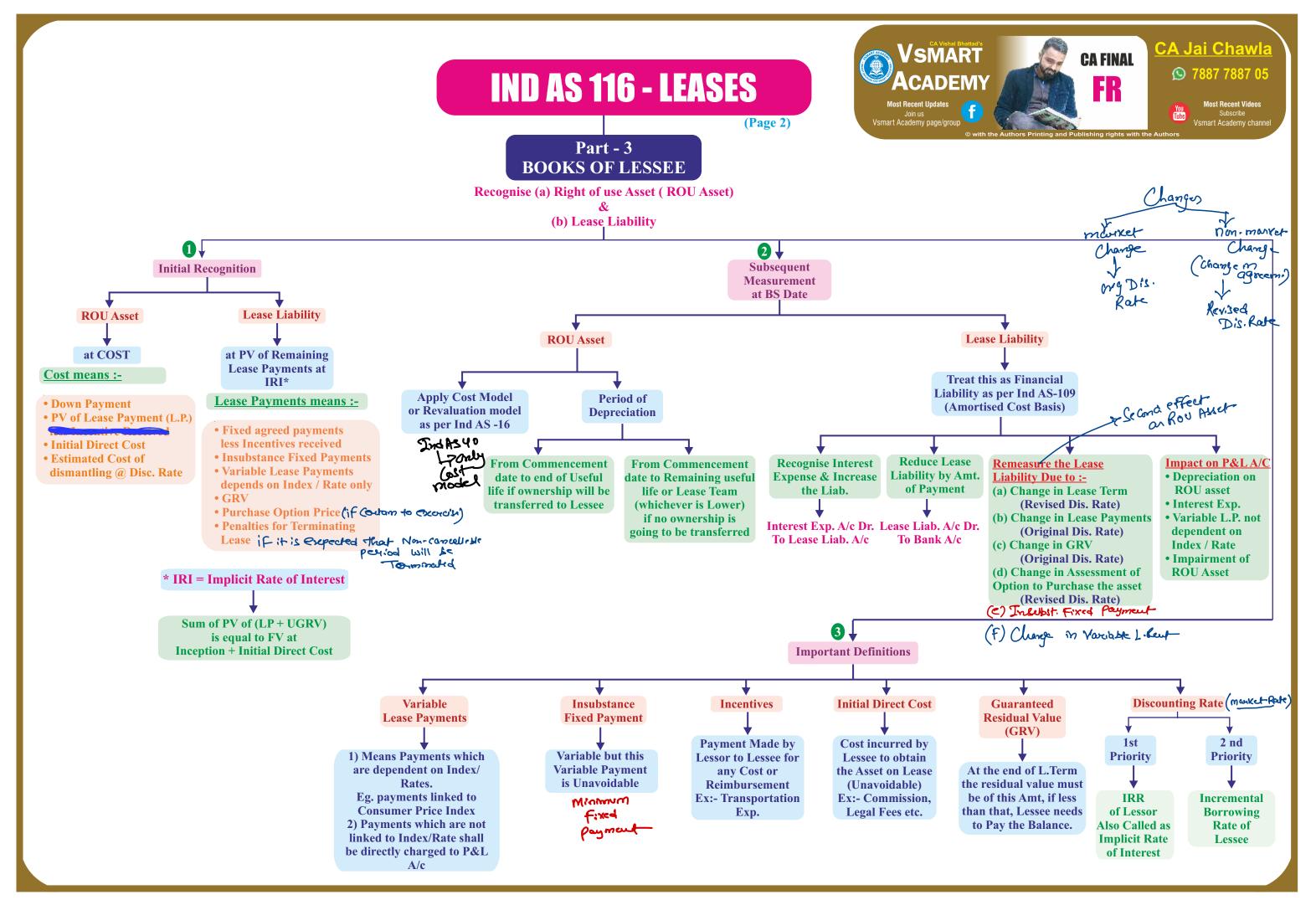
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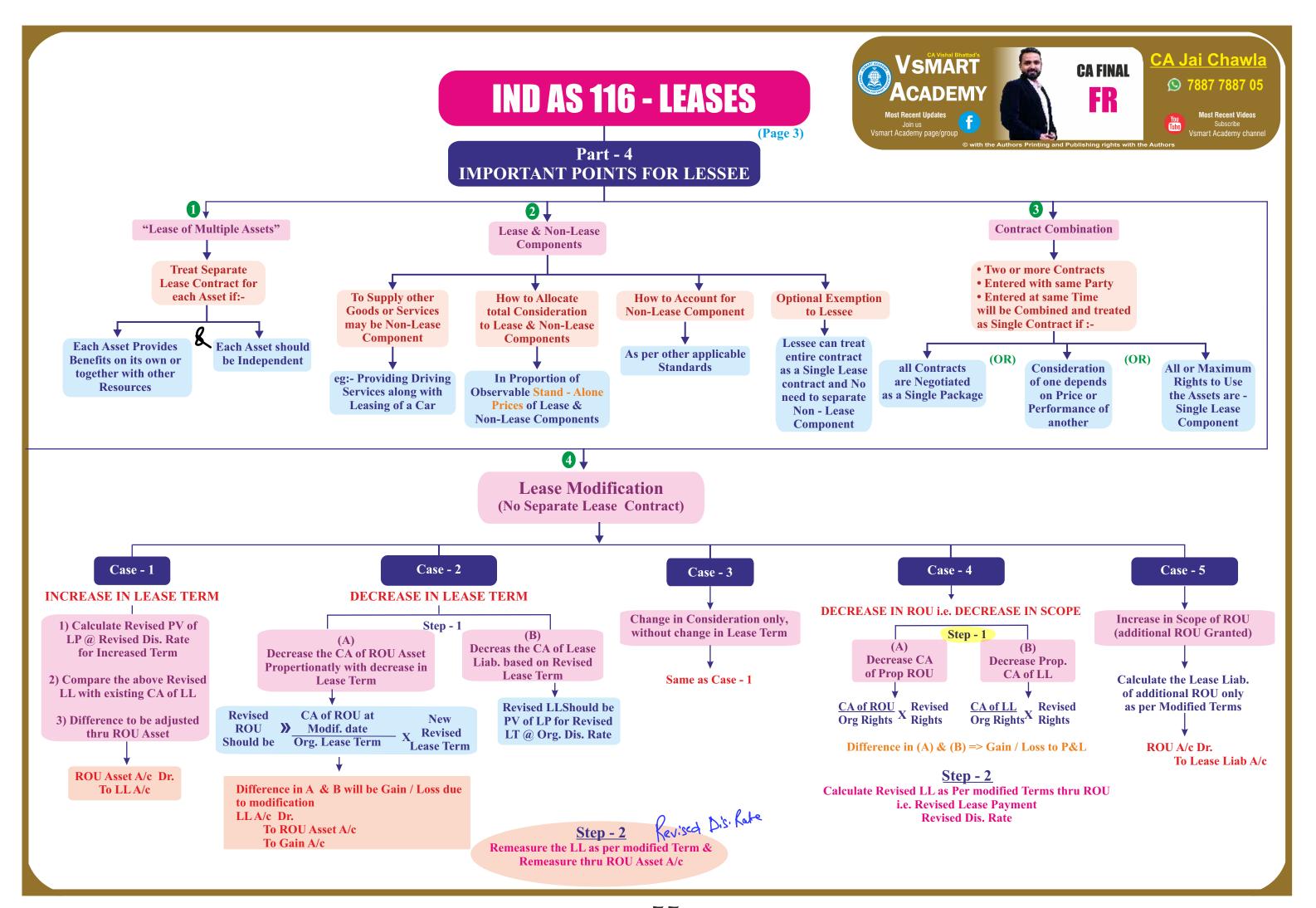


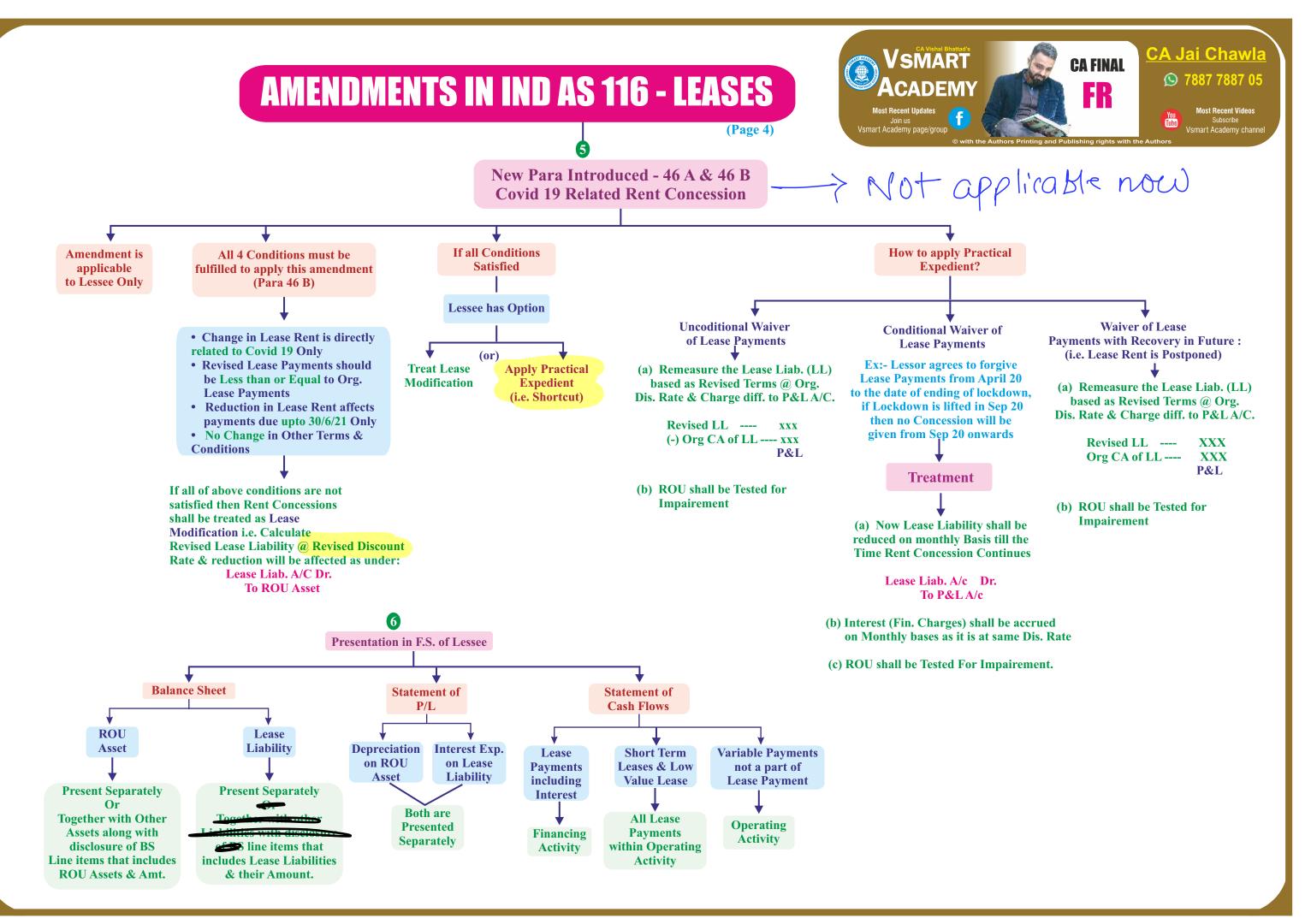
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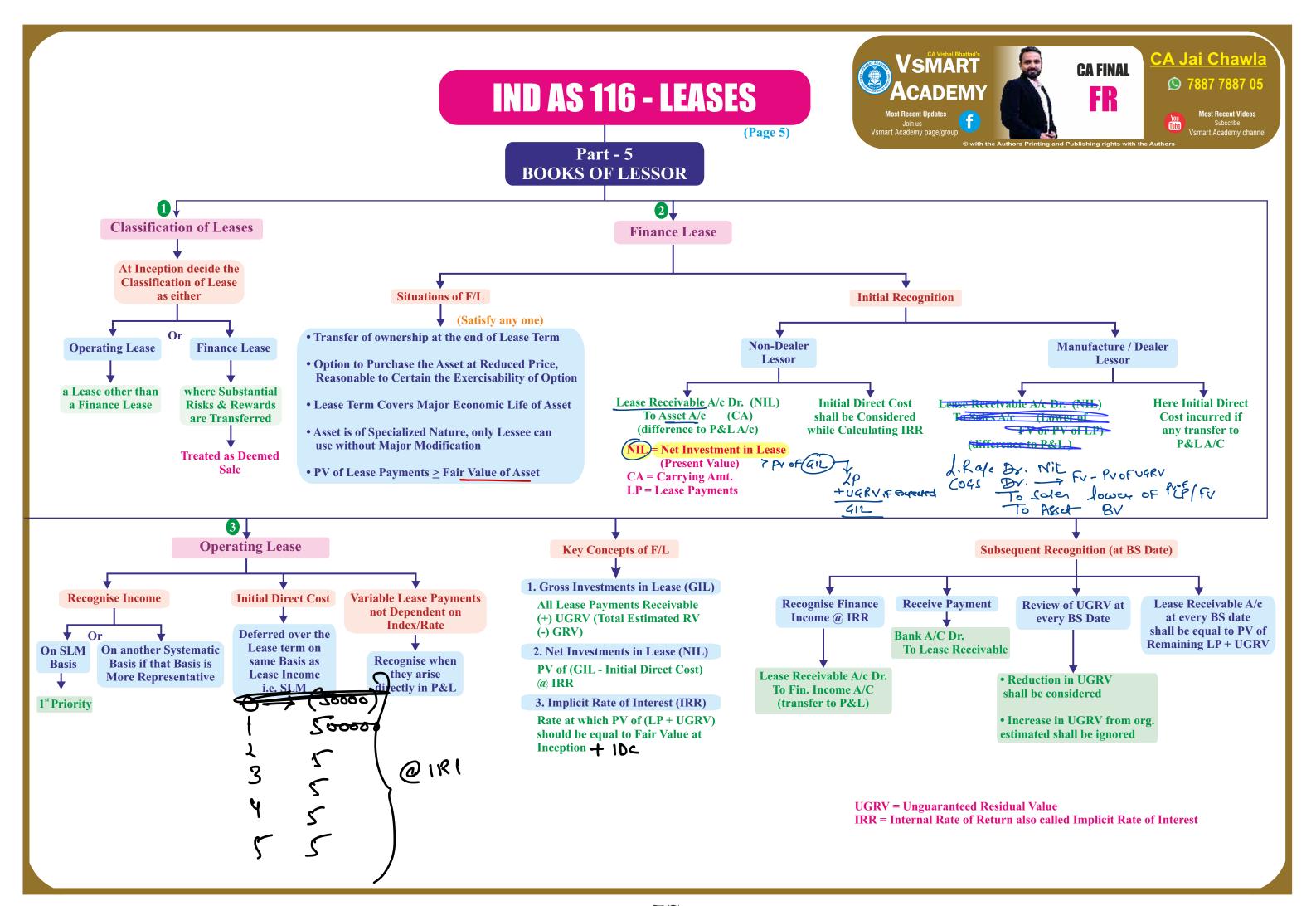


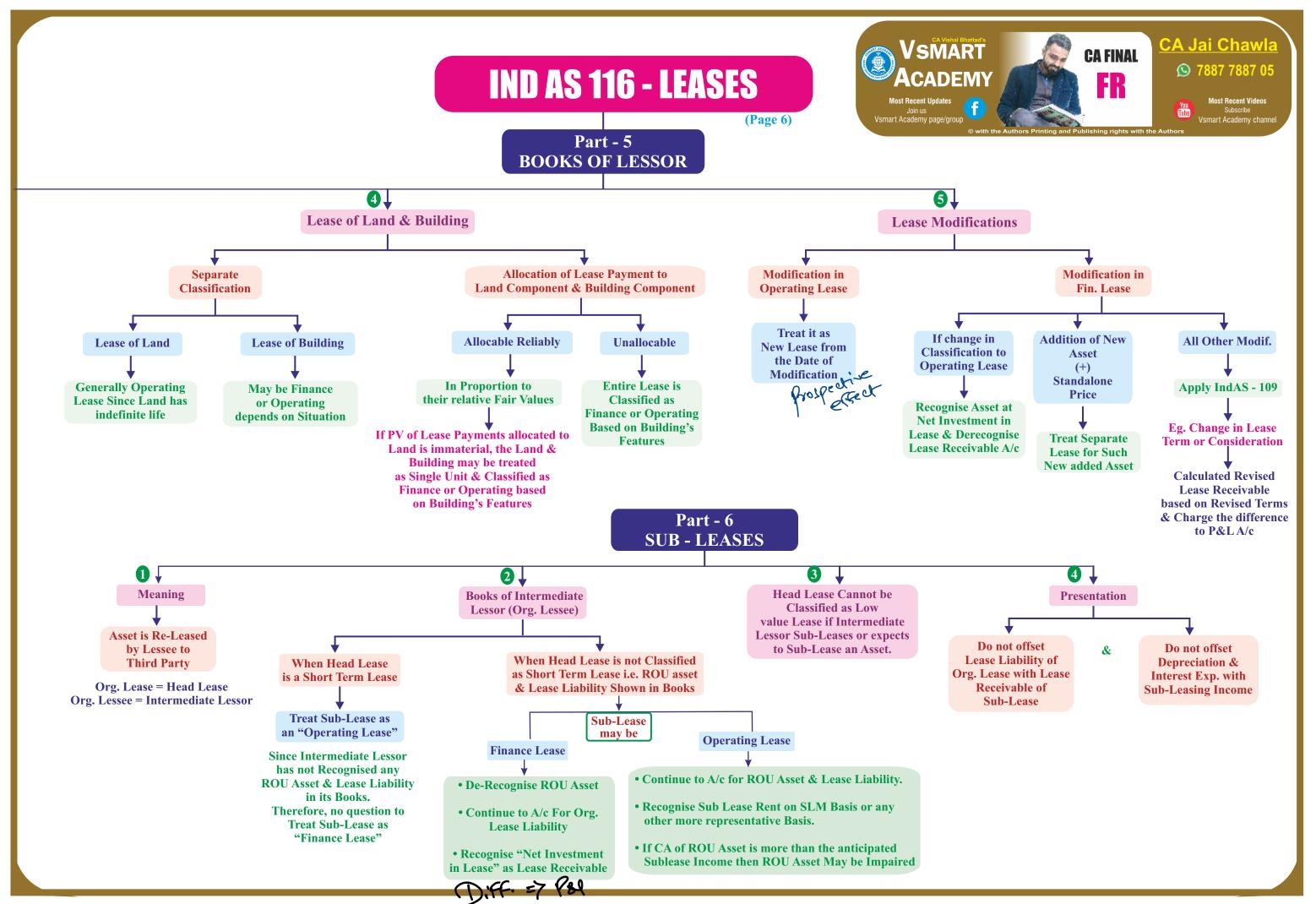


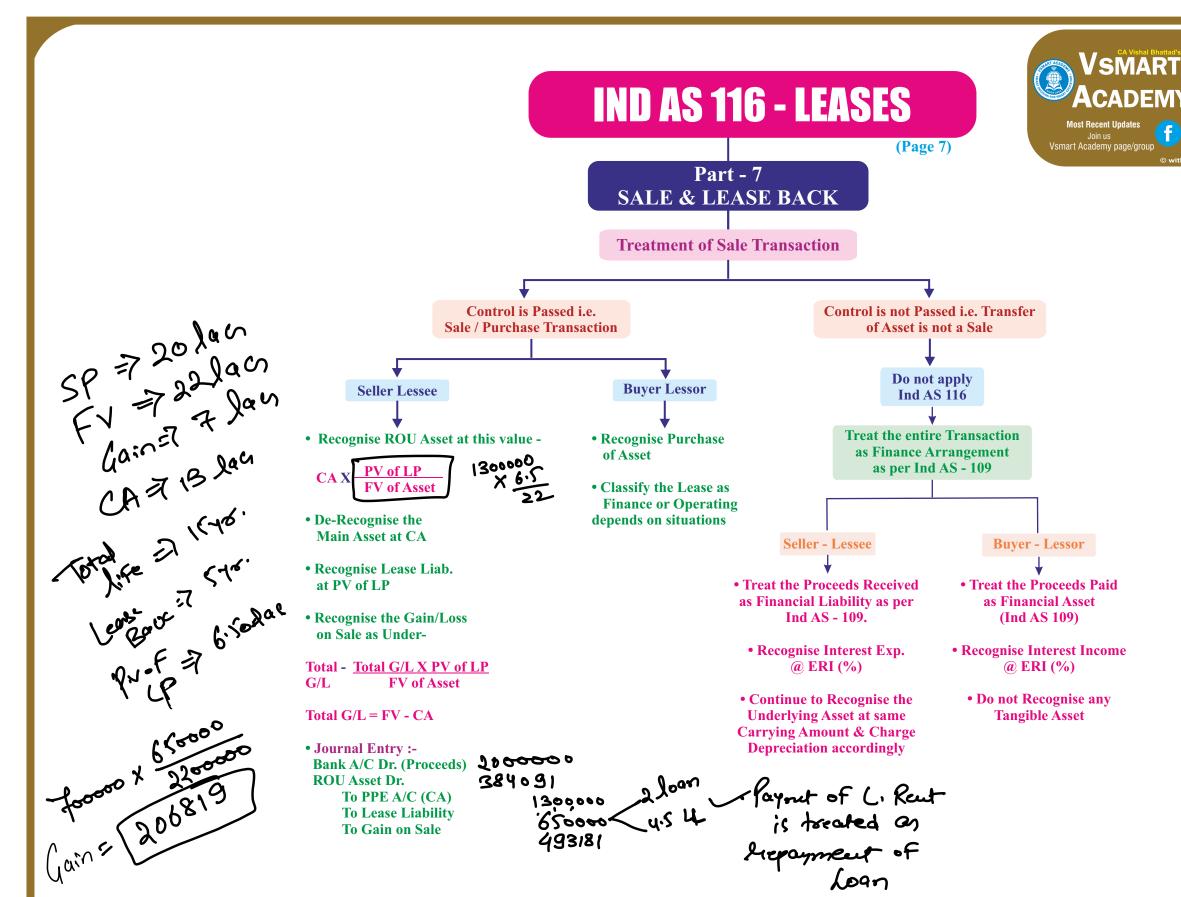












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## **IMPORTANT ITEMS OF OCI**





### **IND AS 19 - Employee Benefits**

Any Acturial Gain or Loss due to subsequent measurement of Defined Benefit Obligation & Plan Assets will be transferred to OCI

(Such Item of OCI will not be Reclassified to P/L)



IND AS 28 - Investment in **Associates and Joint Ventures** 

Share in OCI of Investee Company will be recognised to OCI of Parent (Investor Co.) while following Equity Method.

### **IND AS 16 - PPE & IND AS 38 - Intangible Assets**

Revaluation Gain on Upward Revaluation of PPE/Intangible Assets is Transferred to OCI

(Such Item of OCI will not be Reclassified to P/L)

### IND AS 36 - Impairment of Assets

If any PPE/Intangible Asset which was earlier Revalued upward is tested for Impairment then Impairment Loss if any shall first be recognised to OCI (i.e. Revaluation Surplus to the extent of **Balance Available**)

### **IND AS 21 -Effects of Changes** in Foreign Exchange Rates

Translation of Financial Statements from Functional to **Presentation Currency (including Translation of Items** of Foreign Operation)

Any Exchange Difference arising from such Translation shall be Transferred & Accumulated to

(On Subsequent Disposal, such OCI Balance of Accumulated difference shall be Reclassified to P/L)

### **INDAS 103 - Business Combination**

"Gain from Bargain Purchase" will be recognised

### **IND AS 12 - Income Taxes**

Any Item which is recognised through OCI, DTA/DTL on such item shall also be recognised through OCI) (Eg. DTL - Created on Ravaluation Surplus will be recognised through OCI)

in OCI.

### IND AS 109 -FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(A) Those Financial Assets whose Business Model is "To Collect Contractual Cash Flows" or "To Sell it before Maturity" are Categorised under "FVTOCI"

FA under FVTOCI are measured at Fair Value & FV Gain/Loss is Accumulated in **OCI** 

(Reclassification to P&L is Possible on Disposal / Sell)

(B) F.A. in the Form of "Equity **Instruments of Another Entity"** not Held for Trading may be designated Under FVTOCI.

(No Reclassification to P&L is allowed)

C) Equity Component of **Compound Financial Instrument** (Debt Instrument) is Classified **Under "Other Equity"** Separately

(D) "Cash Flow Hedge Accounting"

- On Subsequent Measurement of Hedged Item & Hedging Instrument, difference is recognised through OCI in the Form of "Cash Flow Hedge Reserve"
- Cash Flow Hedge Reserve shall be amortised to P&L over the Contract period.

(E) Hedge of "Net Investment in Foreign **Operation**"

Partion of Gain / Loss on Hedging Instrument that is determined to be **Effective Hedge is recognised in OCI in** the form of "Foreign Currency **Translation Reserve**"





