

Illustration 1

Illustration 2

Illustration 3

Illustration 4

Illustration 12

Illustration 13

Practical 13

Practical 14

Practical 4

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Practical 6

Practical 7

Practical 8

Practical 9

Practical 10

Practical 12

Illustration 20

Illustration 7

Illustration 10

CA RAHUL PANCHAL

36. Impairment of Asset.

Reduction in value of Asset

covered

NOT covered

PPE

Inventory

Intangible Asset

Investment Property

Individual Asset

Cash Generating Unit

Corporate Asset

creation
OF
Impairment
loss

Reversal
OF
Impairment
loss

creation
OF
Impairment
loss

Reversal
OF
Impairment
loss

CA RAHUL PANCHAL

20x1	20x2	Yrs	CF	DF	PV
100 (10yrs)	10	1-9	15		✓
	90				use - ✓ FV-CTS ✓

Carrying Amt	90	90
<u>Recoverable Amt</u>		
a) VIU	70	
b) FV-CTS	80	95
	10	15 -
	Impairment loss	No Impairment loss

Illustration 1

a) CA 300

b) RA

i) VIU 250

ii) FV-CTS 238 (250)

Impairment loss. 50

CA RAHUL PANCHAL

Illustration 2

a) CA 40 m

b) RA

· YIU	36	→	36 m
· FV-C73	xx		

Impairment loss 4 m

CA RAHUL PANCHAL

Illustration 3

1. IL 31-3-X4

a) CA		12687
b) RA		
i) YIU	9513	
ii) FY-CTS	10,000	(10,000)
Impairment loss		2687

(WN-1) CA On 31-3-X4

CA 1-4-X1		20,000
- Dep'n (3 yrs)		(7313)
$\left(\frac{20,000 - 500}{8} \times 3 \text{ yrs} \right)$		
		12687

(WN-2) YIU:

Year	Cash Flows	P.V.	Amount
20X4-20X5	2,000	.870	1,740
20X5-20X6	3,000	.756	2,268
20X6-20X7	3,000	.658	1,974
20X7-20X8	4,000	.572	2,288
20X8-20X9 (including residual value)	2,500	.497	1,243
Total			9,513

2. Revised CA:

CA 31-3-X4	12687
IL	(2687)
Revised CA 31-3-X4	10,000 (5 yrs)

3. Revised dep'n:

$$\frac{10,000 - 500}{5} = 1900$$

Illustration 4

1. IL

a) CA	250
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b) RA	
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i) VIU	200
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ii) FY-CTS (200-13)	187	(200)
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Impairment loss (PIL)	50
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CA RAHUL PANCHAL

Illustration 12

1. IL

o) CA 27.3

b) RA

i) YIU

ii) FV-CTS

12

Impairment loss (PIL) 15.3

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Asset} \quad 14 \\ \text{To RR} \quad 14 \end{array} \right\}$$
2. Treatment of IL:

RR	14	
PIL	15.3	15.3 - 14
	1.3	

IL	15.3
To Asset	15.3

RR	14
PIL	1.3

3. Depn:

CA: 12

$$\frac{12 - 0}{3} = 4$$

To IL	15.3
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CA RAHUL PANCHAL

Illustration 13

1. IL

0) CA		500
0) RA		
1) VIU	400	
ii) FY-CTS	375	400
Impairment loss (PIL)		100

2. JE:

IL	100	PIL	100
To Asset	100	To IL	100

CA RAHUL PANCHAL

Practical 131. IL 31-3-2016

a) CA 660,000

b) RA

i) VIU 588230 (WN-1)

ii) FY-CTS 504000 588230 (600,000 - 96000)

Impairment loss (P/L) 71770(WN-1) VIU:

Year ended	Cash flow ₹	Discount factor @ 9%	Amount ₹
31 st March, 20X7	2,76,000	0.9174	2,53,202
31 st March, 20X8	1,92,000	0.8417	1,61,606
31 st March, 20X9	1,20,000	0.7722	92,664
31 st March, 20Y0	1,14,000	0.7084	80,758
Total (Value in Use)			<u>5,88,230</u>

2. Revised depn:

CA 588230

Depn: $\frac{588230 - NRV}{4} = 147058$ 3. Treatment of IL:

RR 36000

P/L 35770Impairment loss (P/L) 717704. Treatment of Government compensation:

Any compensation by government would be accounted for as such when it becomes receivable. At this time, the government has only stated that it may reimburse the company and therefore credit should not be taken for any potential government receipt.

Practical 14

1st Jan : Year 1 : Purchase Cost 240,000 (20 yrs)
 Depⁿ (2 yrs) (24000) (2 yrs)

$$\left(\frac{240,000 - NIL}{20} \right) \times 2$$

1st Jan Year 3 CA. 216000
 RR 34000

1st Jan Year 3 Revised CA 250,000 (18 yrs)
 Depⁿ (1 year) (13889) (1 year)

$$\left(\frac{250,000 - NIL}{18} \right)$$

1st Jan Year 4 CA 236111
 Impairment loss
 CA : 236111
 RA : 100,000 (136111)

1st Jan Year 4 CA 100,000 (~~17 years~~)
 Depⁿ 10,000 10 years

$$\left(\frac{100,000 - NIL}{10} \right)$$

Practical 6

1-4-X0	Purchase cost	100	(4yrs)
	Depn	(25)	
	$\left(\frac{100-0}{4}\right)$		

31-3-X1	CA	75	(3yrs)
	IL		
	CA: 75		
	RA: 60	(15)	

31-3-X1	Revised CA	60	(3yrs)
	Depn	(20)	
	$\left(\frac{60-0}{3}\right)$		

31-3-X2	CA	40	(2yrs)
	IL		
	CA : 40		
	RA: 40	-	

31-3-X2	CA	40	(2yrs)
	Depn	(20)	
	$\left(\frac{40-0}{2}\right)$		

31-3-X3	CA	20	(1yr)
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* IL

CA : 20

RA: 28

Reversal 8

maximum Reversal possible 5

(20-25) ←

lower OF Above 5

Revised CA 25

CA ON 31-3-X3 (IF NO IL)

Purchase cost 100

↳ Depn (3yrs) (75)

$\left(\frac{100-0}{4}\right) \times 3$

25

Practical 4

1. IL 31-3-22.

o) CA	80	(WN-1)
b) RA		
1) VIU	75.31	(WN-2)
ii) FY-CTS	70	75.31
Impairment loss (PIL)	4.69	

(WN-1) CA 31-3-22:

1-4-21	Purchase Cost	100	(5 YRS)
	Depn	(20)	
	$\left(\frac{100-0}{5}\right)$		
31-3-22	CA	80	(4 YRS)

(WN-2) VIU:

Financial year	Estimated cash flows (₹ in crore)	Present value factor @ 10%	Present value
20X2-20X3	15	0.9091	13.64
20X3-20X4	30	0.8264	24.79
20X4-20X5	40	0.7513	30.05
20X5-20X6	10	0.6830	<u>6.83</u>
			<u>75.31</u>

Practical 5

1. IL 31-3-x3

o) CA 56.48 (WN-1)

b) RA

i) VIU 67.84 (WN-2)

ii) FY-CTS 40 67.84

11.36 ← NOT REVERSAL OF IL.

(WN-1) 31-3-x3:

31-3-x2 CA (80-4.69) 75.31 (4 yrs)

Depn

18.83

$$\left(\frac{75.31 - 0}{4} \right)$$

31-3-x3 CA 56.48 (3 yrs)

(WN-2) VIU:

Financial year	Estimated cash flows (₹ in crore)	Present value factor @ 10%	Present value
20X3-20X4	30	0.9091	27.27
20X4-20X5	40	0.8264	33.06
20X5-20X6	10	0.7513	7.51
			<u>67.84</u>

Practical 7

Year	Cash flows (US \$)	Present value factor @ 10%	Discounted cash flows (US \$)
20X1-20X2	80	0.9091	72.73
20X2-20X3	100	0.8264	82.64
20X3-20X4	20	0.7513	<u>15.03</u>
Total Discounted cash flows in US \$			<u>170.40</u>
Exchange rate as on 31 st March, 20X1, i.e., date of calculating value in use ₹ 45/US \$			
Value in use as on 31 st March, 20X1			₹ 7,668

<u>Year</u>	<u>CF</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>PV</u>
	\$	\$	\$
			x Exchange Spot
	<u>VIU</u>		₹

Practical 8

100	10%
200	60%
300	30%

220 .

Cash flows	Probability	Expected cash flow
100	10%	10
200	60%	120
300	30%	<u>90</u>
Total		<u>220</u>

The expected cash flow is ₹ 220.

Practical 9

Year	Cash flows	P.V.F.	Present value	Probability	Expected cash flows
1	1,000	0.95238	952.38	10%	95.24
2	1,000	0.90273	902.73	60%	541.64
3	1,000	0.85161	851.61	30%	<u>255.48</u>
Total					<u>892.36</u>

The expected present value is ₹ 892.36.

Practical 10

10. (a) the estimated expected cash flow is ₹ 150 $[(50 + 250)/2]$.
 (b) the estimated expected cash flow is ₹ 133.33 $[(50 + 100 + 250)/3]$.
 (c) the estimated expected cash flow is ₹ 140 $[(50 \times 0.10) + (250 \times 0.30) + (100 \times 0.60)]$.

Ind AS 36 RTP NOV 19

17. East Ltd. (East) owns a machine used in the manufacture of steering wheels, which are sold directly to major car manufacturers.

Hire
Purchase

- The machine was purchased on 1st April, 20X1 at a cost of ₹ 500 000 through a vendor financing arrangement on which interest is being charged at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Past
Data

- During the year ended 31st March, 20X3, East sold 10 000 steering wheels at a selling price of ₹ 190 per wheel.

Future
Data 5 years
SP

- The most recent financial budget approved by East's management, covering the period 1st April, 20X3 – 31st March, 20X8, including that the company expects to sell each steering wheel for ₹ 200 during 20X3-X4, the price rising in later years in line with a forecast inflation of 3 per cent per annum.

Units

- During the year ended 31st March, 20X4, East expects to sell 10 000 steering wheels. The number is forecast to increase by 5 per cent each year until 31st March, 20X8.

CPU

- East estimates that each steering wheel costs ₹ 160 to manufacture, which includes ₹ 110 variable costs, ₹ 30 share of fixed overheads and ₹ 20 transport costs.

- Costs are expected to rise by 1 per cent during 20X4-X5, and then by 2 per cent per annum until 31st March, 20X8.

- During 20X5-X6, the machine will be subject to regular maintenance costing ₹ 50,000.

ignore
as no
commitment

- In 20X3-X4, East expects to invest in new technology costing ₹ 100 000. This technology will reduce the variable costs of manufacturing each steering wheel from ₹ 110 to ₹ 100 and the share of fixed overheads from ₹ 30 to ₹ 15 (subject to the availability of technology, which is still under development).

- East is ⁸depreciating the machine using the straight line method over the machine's ~~10~~ year estimated useful life. The current estimate (based on similar assets that have reached the end of their useful lives) of the disposal proceeds from selling the machine is ₹ 80 000 net of disposal costs. East expects to dispose of the machine at the end of March, 20X8.

- East has determined a pre-tax discount rate of 8 per cent, which reflects the market's assessment of the time value of money and the risks associated with this asset.

Assume a tax rate of 30%. What is the value in use of the machine in accordance with Ind AS 36?

ignore

1. <u>Calculation of value in use:</u>						
	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>x3-x4</u>	<u>x4-x5</u>	<u>x5-x6</u>	<u>x6-x7</u>	<u>x7-x08</u>
+3%	Selling Price p.u.	200	206	212	218	225
(1,2%)	Cost per unit.	(160)	(162)	(165)	(168)	(171)
	Profit p.u	40	44	47	50	54
+5%	x NO OF Units	x 10,000	x 10500	x 11025	x 11576	x 12155
	Total Profit	400,000	462000	518175	578800	656370
	- Regular maintenance			(50,000)		
	+ salvage value					80,000
	Cash Inflow	400,000	462000	468175	578800	736370
	x Discount@8%	x 0.9259	x 0.8573	x 0.7938	x 0.7350	x 0.6806
	Present Value	370360	396073	371637	425418	501173
	\therefore Total value in use =	<u>20,64,661</u>				
As per IND AS 36, the value use calculation shall not include following						
1. Cash flow from financing: 10 % interest on vendor financing is ignored						
2. Income Tax: Tax rate of 30% is ignored						
3. New technology: Cost 1,00,000 and cash inflows from new technology are ignored as new technology has not been developed yet.						
4. Past cash inflows: Inflows of X2-X3 is ignored						

CGU Goodwill

Illustration 20

<u>Part</u>	<u>CGU</u>	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Total</u>
CA (1-4-x1)	1000	200	1200
(-) Depn $\left(\frac{1000-0}{10} \times 1\right)$	(100)	-	
CA (31-3-x2)	900	200	1100
(-) Impairment loss	(300)	(200)	500
CA: 1100	(500-200)		
RA: (600)			
<u>IL 500</u> (1st : Goodwill)			
CA (31-3-x2)	600	-	600

Illustration 7

<u>Part</u>	<u>CGU 1</u>	<u>CGU 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
Part consideration	33	17	50m
Net Asset (FY)	(25)	(10)	(35m)
Goodwill	8	7	15m

CA RAHUL PANCHAL

Illustration 10 Reversal of CGU

Particulars	Assets	Goodwill	Total
CA (1-4-x1) (20 yrs)	320,000	80,000	400,000
⇒ Depreciation (2 years)	(32,000)		
$\left(\frac{320,000 - NZL}{20} \times 2 \right)$			
CA (31-3-x3) (18 years)	288,000	80,000	368,000
⇒ Impairment loss:	(76,000)	(80,000)	(156,000)
CA	368,000		
RA	(212,000)		
	156,000		
CA (31-3-x3) (18 years)	212,000	-	212,000
⇒ Depn (2 years)			
$\left(\frac{212,000 - NZL}{18} \times 2 \right)$			
			Round OFF → (24,000)
			(23,556)
CA (31-3-x5) (16 years)	188,000	-	188,000
+ Reversal of Impairment:	68,000	-	68,000
CA	188,000		
RA			
1) VIU : 304,000			
2) FV : 290,000	304,000		
Reversal	116,000		
maximum limit	68,000		
CA - CA (WNT) without IL			
$\frac{188,000 - 256,000}{}$			
lower of above	68,000		
CA (31-3-x5) (16 years)	256,000	-	256,000
⇒ Dep	(16,000)		
$\left(\frac{256,000 - NZL}{16} \right)$			
CA (31-3-x6)	240,000	-	240,000

(QNT-1)

CA without I.L.:

CA (1-4-x1) (20 yrs) 320,000

↳ Depreciation (2 years) (64000)

$$\left(\frac{320,000 - \text{NIL}}{20} \times 4 \right)$$

CA (31-3-x5) (16 years) 256000 .

CA RAHUL PANCHAL

Practical 11 Reversal of CGU(WN-1) Machine A (CA on 31-3-18)

CA (1-4-18)	10,00,000	(10 yrs)
(-) Depn (5 years)	(475000)	
	$\left(\frac{10L - 50,000}{10}\right) \times 5$	

CA (31-3-18) 525000 (5 yrs)

(WN-2) Machine B (CA on 31-3-18)

CA (1-4-15)	500,000	(10 years)
(-) Depn (3 years)	(150,000)	
	$\left(\frac{500,000 - NIL}{10}\right) \times 3$	

CA (31-3-18) 350,000 (7 years)

(WN-3) VIU of machine A on 31-3-18

Period	Cash Flows (₹)	10% PVF	PV
1	1,50,000	0.909	1,36,350
2	1,00,000	0.826	82,600
3	1,00,000	0.751	75,100
4	1,50,000	0.683	1,02,450
5	1,00,000	0.621	62,100
5	50,000	0.621	<u>31,050</u>
Value in use			<u>4,89,650</u>

(WN-4) FY less CTS of machine A on 31-3-18

FV	700,000	
CTS	(250,000)	(150,000 + 25000 + 75000)
	<u>450,000</u>	

(WN-5) maximum IL on machine A on 31-3-18

CA	525000	(VIU or FV-CTS)
PV	(489650)	(489650 450,000)
	<u>35350</u>	

2. Impairment loss:

Particulars	A	B	GIW	Inventory	Total
CA (31-3-18)	525000	350000	150,000	200,000	1225000
<u>Impairment loss:</u>	(35350)	(39650)	(150,000)	-	(225000)
CA	1225000				
RA	10,00,000				
	225000				
CA (31-3-18)	489650	310350	-	200,000	10,00,000

(WN-6) Allocation of IL:

	225000		
	↓	↓	↓
Inventory	Goodwill	Balance	
x	150,000	75000	
		↓	875000
		525000:350000	
		A	B
IL Allocated	45000	X 30,000	
maximum limit	35350	↓	
lower of above	35350	75000 - 35350	
		= 39650	

2. Prospective Depreciation:

Particulars	A	B	GIW	Inventory	Total
CA (31-3-18)	489650	310350	-	200,000	10,00,000
(→ Depreciation:	(87930)	(44336)			
	A	B			
	$\left(\frac{489650 - 50,000}{5}\right)$	$\left(\frac{310350 - NPL}{7}\right)$			
CA (31-3-19)	401720	266014	-	200,000	867704

	CA	867704	+ 42296		
	RA	1100,000			919,000
	<u>Reversal</u>	232296			
	maximum	62296			
	CA: - CA	867704 - 930,000			
		62296			

Particulars	A	B	G/W	Inventory	Total
CA (31-3-18)	(5) 525000	(7) 350000		200,000	1225000
(-) Depn	(95000)	(50,000)			
	<u>525000 - 5DK</u>	<u>350,000 - 5</u>			
	5	7			
✓ 31-3-19	430,000	300,000	2L		930,000
	✓	✓	✓		✓

CA RAHUL PANCHAL

CGU Corporate Asset

Illustration 8

CA RAHUL PANCHAL