

IND AS 101: FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IND AS

Illustration 1

X Ltd. is required to adopt Ind AS from April 1, 20X1, with comparatives for one year, i.e., for 20X0-20X1. What will be its date of transition?

Solution

The date of transition for X Ltd. will be April 1, 20X0 being the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. To explain it further, X Ltd. is required to adopt an Ind AS from April 1, 20X1 (i.e. year 20X1-20X2), and it will give comparatives as per Ind AS for 20X0-20X1. Accordingly, the beginning of the comparative period will be April 1, 20X0 which will be considered as date of transition.

Illustration 2

Company B is a foreign subsidiary of Company A and has adopted IFRS as issued by IASB as its primary GAAP for its local financial reporting purposes. Company B prepares its financial statements as per Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for the purpose of consolidation with Company A. On transition of Company A to Ind-AS, what would be the previous GAAP of the foreign subsidiary Company B for its financial statements prepared for consolidation with Company A?

Solution

Ind AS 101 defines previous GAAP as the basis of accounting that a first-time adopter used for its statutory reporting requirements in India (emphasis added) immediately before adopting Ind AS. For instance, companies preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 shall consider those financial statements as previous GAAP financial statements.

Accordingly, the previous GAAP of the foreign subsidiary for the purpose of consolidation under Ind-AS with the parent company would be accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and not the IFRS as issued by the IASB since the first time adoption has to be considered in the context of India only.

Illustration 3

E Ltd. is required to first time adopt Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) from 1 April 20X1. The management of E Ltd. has prepared its financial statements in accordance with Ind AS and an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with Ind AS has been given by the management. However, there is a disagreement on application of one Ind AS between the management and the auditor. Can such financial statements of E Ltd. be treated as first Ind AS financial statements?

Solution

Ind AS 101 defines first Ind AS financial statements as “The first annual financial statements in which an entity adopts Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), by an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with Ind AS.” In accordance with the above definition, if an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with Ind AS has been given in the financial statements, even if the auditor’s report contains a qualification because of disagreement on application of Indian Accounting Standard(s), it would be considered that E Ltd. has done the first time adoption of Ind AS. In such a case, exemptions given under Ind AS 101 cannot be availed again. If, however, the unreserved statement of compliance with Ind AS is not given in

the financial statements, such financial statements would not be considered to be first Ind AS financial statements.

Illustration 4

Ind AS requires allocation of losses to the non-controlling interest, which may ultimately lead to a debit balance in non-controlling interests, even if there is no contract with the non-controlling interest holders to contribute assets to the Company to fund the losses. Whether this adjustment is required or permitted to be made retrospectively?

Solution

In case an entity elects not to restate past business combinations, Ind AS 101 requires the measurement of non-controlling interests (NCI) to follow from the measurement of other assets and liabilities on transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 contains a mandatory exception that prohibits retrospective allocation of accumulated profits between the owners of the parent and the NCI. In case an entity elects not to restate past business combinations, the previous GAAP carrying value of NCI is not changed other than for adjustments made (remeasurement of the assets and liabilities subsequent to the business combination) as part of the transition to Ind AS. As such, the carrying value of NCI in the opening Ind AS balance sheet cannot have a deficit balance on account of recognition of the losses attributable to the minority interest, which was not recognised under the previous GAAP as part of NCI in the absence of contract to contribute assets to fund such a deficit. However, the NCI could have a deficit balance due to remeasurement of the assets and liabilities subsequent to the business combination as part of the transition to Ind AS. In case an entity restates past business combination, Ind AS 101 requires that the balance in NCI as at the date of transition shall be determined retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS, taking into account the impact of other elections made as part of the adoption of Ind AS. As such, the NCI could have a deficit balance on account of losses attributable to the NCI, even if there is no obligation on the holders of NCI to contribute assets to fund such a deficit.

However, the NCI could have a deficit balance due to remeasurement of the assets and liabilities subsequent to the business combination as part of the transition to Ind AS.

In case an entity restates past business combination, Ind AS 101 requires that the balance in NCI as at the date of transition shall be determined retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS, taking into account the impact of other elections made as part of the adoption of Ind AS.

As such, the NCI could have a deficit balance on account of losses attributable to the NCI, even if there is no obligation on the holders of NCI to contribute assets to fund such a deficit.

Illustration 5

A Ltd. had made certain investments in B Ltd.'s convertible debt instruments. The conversion rights are substantive rights and would provide A Ltd. with a controlling stake over B Ltd. A Ltd. has evaluated that B Ltd. would be treated as its subsidiary under Ind AS and, hence, would require consolidation in its Ind AS consolidated financial statements. B Ltd. was not considered as a subsidiary, associate or a joint venture under previous GAAP. How should B Ltd. be consolidated on transition to Ind AS assuming that A Ltd. has opted to avail the exemption from retrospective restatement of past business combinations?

Solution

Ind AS 101 prescribes an optional exemption from retrospective restatement in relation to past business combinations. Ind AS 101 prescribes that when the past business combinations are not restated and a parent entity had not consolidated an entity as a subsidiary in accordance with its previous GAAP (either because it was not regarded as a subsidiary or no consolidated financial statements were required under previous GAAP), then the subsidiary's assets and liabilities would be included in the parent's opening consolidated financial statements at such values as would appear in the subsidiary's separate financial statements if the subsidiary were to adopt the Ind AS as at the parent's date of transition. For this

purpose, the subsidiary's separate financial statements would be prepared as if it was a first-time adopter of Ind AS i.e. after availing relevant first-time adoption mandatory exceptions and voluntary exemptions. In other words, the parent will adjust the carrying amount of the subsidiary's assets and liabilities to the amounts that Ind AS would require in the subsidiary's balance sheet.

The deemed cost of goodwill equals the difference at the date of transition between:

- (a) the parent's interest in those adjusted carrying amount; and
- (b) the cost in the parent's separate financial statements of its investment in the subsidiary.

The measurement of non-controlling interest and deferred tax follows from the measurement of other assets and liabilities.

It may be noted here that the above exemption is available only under those circumstances where the parent, in accordance with the previous GAAP, has not presented consolidated financial statements for the previous year; or where the consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the previous GAAP but the entity was not treated as a subsidiary, associate or joint venture under the previous GAAP. As such, if the consolidated financial statements were required to be prepared and there is a change in classification of the entity from subsidiary to associate or vice versa in accordance with Ind AS, then the above exemption does not apply.

Illustration 6

A Ltd. has a subsidiary B Ltd. On first time adoption of Ind AS by B Ltd., it availed the optional exemption of not restating its past business combinations. However, A Ltd. in its consolidated financial statements has decided to restate all its past business combinations. Whether the amounts recorded by subsidiary need to be adjusted while preparing the consolidated financial statements of A Ltd. considering that A Ltd. does not avail the business combination exemption? Will the answer be different if the A Ltd. adopts Ind AS after the B Ltd?

Solution

As per Ind AS 101: "A first-time adopter may elect not to apply Ind AS 103 retrospectively to past business combinations (business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to Ind AS). However, if a first-time adopter restates any business combination to comply with Ind AS 103, it shall restate all later business combinations and shall also apply Ind AS 110 from that same date.

For example, if a first-time adopter elects to restate a business combination that occurred on 30 June 20X0, it shall restate all business combinations that occurred between 30 June 20X0 and the date of transition to Ind AS, and it shall also apply Ind AS 110 from 30 June 20X0." Based on the above, if A Ltd. restates past business combinations, it would have to be applied to all business combinations of the group including those by subsidiary B Ltd. for the purpose of Consolidated Financial Statements. Ind AS 101 states, "However, if an entity becomes a first-time adopter later than its subsidiary (or associate or joint venture) the entity shall, in its consolidated financial statements, measure the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary (or associate or joint venture) at the same carrying amounts as in the financial statements of the subsidiary (or associate or joint venture), after adjusting for consolidation and equity accounting adjustments and for the effects of the business combination in which the entity acquired the subsidiary." Thus, in case where the parent adopts Ind AS later than the subsidiary (for example, if the parent is a non-banking financial company and the subsidiary is a trading or manufacturing company) then it does not change the amounts already recognised by the subsidiary.

Illustration 7

X Ltd. is a first time adopter of Ind AS. The date of transition is April 1, 20X1. It has given 200 stock options to its employees. Out of these, 75 options have vested on November 30, 20X0 and the remaining 125 will vest on November 30, 20X1. What are the options available to X Ltd. at the date of transition?

Solution

Ind AS 101 provides that a first-time adopter is encouraged, but not required, to apply Ind AS 102 on 'Share-based Payment' to equity instruments that vested before the date of transition to Ind-AS. However, if a first time adopter elects to apply Ind AS 102 to such equity instruments, it may do so only if the entity has disclosed publicly the fair value of those equity instruments, determined at the measurement date, as defined in Ind AS 102.

Having regard to the above, X Ltd. has the following options:

- For 75 options that vested before the date of transition:
 - a) To apply Ind AS 102 and account for the same accordingly, provided it has disclosed publicly the fair value of those equity instruments, determined at the measurement date, as defined in Ind AS 102.
 - b) Not to apply Ind AS 102.

However, for all grants of equity instruments to which Ind AS 102 has not been applied, i.e., equity instruments vested but not settled before date of transition to Ind AS, X Ltd. would still need to disclose the information.

- For 125 options that will vest after the date of transition: X Ltd. will need to account for the same as per Ind AS 102.

Illustration 8

X Ltd. is the holding company of Y Ltd. X Ltd. is required to adopt Ind AS from April 1, 20X1. X Ltd. wants to avail the optional exemption of using the previous GAAP carrying values in respect of its property, plant and equipment whereas Y Ltd. wants to use fair value of its property, plant and equipment as its deemed cost on the date of transition. Examine whether X Ltd. can do so for its consolidated financial statements. Also, examine whether different entities in a group can use different basis for arriving at deemed cost for property, plant and equipment in their respective standalone financial statements?

Solution:

Where there is no change in its functional currency on the date of transition to Ind AS, a first-time adopter to Ind AS may elect to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment as at the date of transition measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments. If a first time adopter chooses this option then the option of applying this on selective basis to some of the items of property, plant and equipment and using fair value for others is not available. Nothing prevents different entities within a group to choose different basis for arriving at deemed cost for the standalone financial statements. However, in Consolidated Financial Statements, the entire group should be treated as one reporting entity. Accordingly, it will not be permissible to use different basis for arriving at the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment on the date of transition by different entities of the group for the purpose of preparing Consolidated Financial Statements.

Illustration 9

For the purpose of deemed cost on the date of transition, an entity has the option of using the carrying value as the deemed cost. In this context, suggest which carrying value is to be considered as deemed cost: original cost or net book value? Also examine whether this would have any impact on future depreciation charge?

Solution

For the purpose of deemed cost on the date of transition, if an entity uses the carrying value as the deemed cost, then it should consider the net book value on the date of transition as the deemed cost and not the original cost because carrying value here means net book value. The future depreciation charge will be based on the net book value and the remaining useful life on the date of transition. Further, as per the requirements of Ind AS 16, the depreciation method, residual value and useful life need to be reviewed

atleast annually. As a result of this, the depreciation charge may or may not be the same as the depreciation charge under the previous GAAP.

Illustration 10

Is it possible for an entity to allocate cost as per the previous GAAP to a component based on its fair value on the date of transition even when it does not have the component-wise historical cost?

Solution

Yes, an entity can allocate cost to a component based on its fair value on the date of transition. This is permissible even when the entity does not have component-wise historical cost.

Illustration 11

Revaluation under previous GAAP can be considered as deemed cost if the revaluation was, at the date of the revaluation, broadly comparable to fair value or cost or depreciated cost of assets in accordance with Ind AS, adjusted to reflect, e.g., changes in a general or specific price index. What is the acceptable time gap of such revaluation from the date of transition? Can adjustments be made to take effects of events subsequent to revaluation?

Solution

There are no specific guidelines in Ind AS 101 to indicate the acceptable time gap of such revaluation from the date of transition. The management of an entity needs to exercise judgement in this regard. However, generally, a period of 2 –3 years may be treated as an acceptable time gap of such revaluation from the date of transition. In any case, adjustments should be made to reflect the effect of material events subsequent to revaluation.

Illustration 12

Y Ltd. is a first time adopter of Ind AS. The date of transition is April 1, 20X1. On the date of transition, there is a long- term foreign currency monetary liability of ₹60 crores (US \$ 10 million converted at an exchange rate of US \$ 1 = ₹ 21 60). The accumulated exchange difference on the date of transition is nil since Y Ltd. was following AS 11 notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and has not exercised the option provided in paragraph 46/46A of AS 11. The Company wants to avail the option under paragraph 46A of AS 11 prospectively or retrospectively on the date of transition to Ind AS. How should it account for the translation differences in respect of this item under Ind AS 101?

Solution

Ind AS 101 provides that a first-time adopter may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP.

If the Company wants to avail the option prospectively

The Company cannot avail the exemption given in Ind AS 101 and cannot exercise option under paragraph 46/46A of AS 11, prospectively, on the date of transition to Ind AS in respect of Long term foreign currency monetary liability existing on the date of transition as the company has not availed the option under paragraph 46/46A earlier. Therefore, the Company need to recognise the exchange differences in accordance with the requirements of

Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates which requires all foreign exchange differences to be recognised in profit or loss, except such foreign exchange differences which are accounted for as an adjustment to borrowing costs in accordance with Ind AS 23.

If the Company wants to avail the option retrospectively

The Company cannot avail the exemption given in Ind AS 101 and cannot exercise the option under paragraph 46/46A of AS 11 retrospectively on the date of transition to Ind AS in respect of long term foreign currency monetary liability that existed on the date of transition since the option is available only if it is in continuation of the accounting policy followed in accordance with the previous GAAP. Y Ltd. has not been using the option provided in Para 46/ 46A of AS 11, hence, it will not be permitted to use the option given in Ind AS 101 retrospectively.

Illustration 13

Y Ltd. is a first time adopter of Ind AS. The date of transition is April 1, 20X5. On April 1, 20X1, it obtained a 7 year US\$ 1,00,000 loan. It has been exercising the option provided in Paragraph 46/46A of AS 11 and has been amortising the exchange differences in respect of this loan over the balance period of such loan. On the date of transition, the company wants to continue the same accounting policy with regard to amortising of exchange differences. Whether the Company is permitted to do so?

Solution

Ind AS 101 provides that a first-time adopter may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP. In view of the above, the Company can continue to follow the existing accounting policy of amortising the exchange differences in respect of this loan over the balance period of such long-term liability.

Illustration 14

A Ltd. acquired B Ltd. in a business combination transaction. A Ltd. agreed to pay certain contingent consideration (liability classified) to B Ltd. As part of its investment in its separate financial statements, A Ltd. did not recognise the said contingent consideration (since it was not considered probable) A Ltd. considered the previous GAAP carrying amounts of investment as its deemed cost on first-time adoption. In that case, does the carrying amount of investment required to be adjusted for this transaction?

Solution

In accordance with Ind AS 101, an entity has an option to treat the previous GAAP carrying values, as at the date of transition, of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures as its deemed cost on transition to Ind AS. If such an exemption is adopted, then the carrying values of such investments are not adjusted. Accordingly, any adjustments in relation to recognition of contingent consideration on first time adoption shall be made in the statement of profit and loss.

Illustration 15 - RTP (May 2020) + PP (Nov 2018)

On April 1, 20X1, Sigma Ltd. issued 30,000 6% convertible debentures of face value of ₹100 per debenture at par. The debentures are redeemable at a premium of 10% on March 31, 20X5 or these may be converted into ordinary shares at the option of the holder. The interest rate for equivalent debentures without conversion rights would have been 10%. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 20X3. Suggest how should Sigma Ltd. account for this compound financial instrument on the date of transition. The present value of ₹ 1 receivable at the end of each year based on discount rates of 6% and 10% can be taken as:

End of year	6%	10%
1	0.94	0.91
2	0.89	0.83
3	0.84	0.75
4	0.79	0.68

Solution

The carrying amount of the debenture on the date of transition under previous GAAP, assuming that all interest accrued other than premium on redemption have been paid, will be ₹ 31,20,000 [(30,000 x 100) + (30,000 x 100 x 10/100 x 2/5)]. The premium payable on redemption is being recognised as borrowing costs as per para 4(b) of AS 16 ie under previous GAAP on straight-line basis.

As per para D18 of Ind AS 101, Ind AS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation, requires an entity to split a compound financial instrument at inception into separate liability and equity components. If the liability component is no longer outstanding, retrospective application of Ind AS 32 would involve separating two portions of equity. The first portion is recognised in retained earnings and represents the cumulative interest accreted on the liability component. The other portion represents the original equity component. However, in accordance with this Ind AS, a first-time adopter need not separate these two portions if the liability component is no longer outstanding at the date of transition to Ind AS.

In the present case, since the liability is outstanding on the date of transition, Sigma Ltd. will need to split the convertible debentures into debt and equity portion on the date of transition. Accordingly, we will first measure the liability component by discounting the contractually determined stream of future cash flows (interest and principal) to present value by using the discount rate of 10% p.a. (being the market interest rate for similar debentures with no conversion option).

	(₹)
Interest payments p.a. on each debenture	6
Present Value (PV) of interest payment for years 1 to 4 (6×3.17) (Note 1)	19.02
PV of principal repayment (including premium) 110×0.68 (Note 2)	74.80
Total liability component per debenture	93.82
Equity component per debenture (Balancing figure)	6.18
Face value of debentures	100.00
Total equity component for 30,000 debentures	1,85,400
Total debt amount (30,000 x 93.82)	28,14,600

Thus, on the date of transition, the amount of ₹ 30,00,000 being the amount of debentures will be split as under:

Debt	₹ 28,14,600
Equity	₹ 1,85,400

However, on the date of transition, unwinding of ₹ 28,14,600 will be done for two years as follows:

Year	Opening balance	Finance cost @ 10%	Interest paid	Closing balance
1	28,14,600	2,81,460	1,80,000	29,16,060
2	29,16,060	2,91,606	1,80,000	30,27,666

Therefore, on transition date, Sigma Ltd. shall –

- recognise the carrying amount of convertible debentures at ₹ 30,27,666;
- recognise equity component of compound financial instrument of ₹ 1,85,400;
- debit ₹ 93,066 to retained earnings being the difference between the previous GAAP amount of ₹ 31,20,000 and ₹ 30,27,666 and the equity component of compound financial instrument of ₹ 1,85,400; and
- derecognise the debenture liability in previous GAAP of ₹ 31,20,000.

Notes:

- 3.17 is present value of annuity factor of ₹ 1 at a discount rate of 10% for 4 years.
- On maturity, ₹ 110 will be paid (₹ 100 as principal payment + ₹ 10 as premium)

Illustration 16 - MTP (Oct 2019)

H Ltd. has the following assets and liabilities as at March 31, 20x1, prepared in accordance with previous GAAP:

Particulars	Notes	Amount (₹)
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	1,34,50,000
Investments in S. Ltd.	2	48,00,000
Debtors		2,00,000
Advances for purchase of inventory		50,00,000
Inventory		8,00,000
Cash		<u>49,000</u>
Total assets		<u>2,42,99,000</u>
Deferral loan	3	60,00,000
Creditors		30,00,000
Short term borrowing		8,00,000
Provisions		<u>12,00,000</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,10,00,000</u>
Share capital		1,30,00,000
Reserves:		2,99,000
Cumulative translation difference	4	1,00,000
ESOP reserve	4	20,000
Retained earnings		<u>1,79,000</u>
Total equity		<u>1,32,99,000</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,42,99,000</u>

The following GAAP differences were identified by the Company on first -time adoption of Ind AS with effect from April 1, 20X1:

- In relation to property, plant and equipment, the following adjustments were identified:
 - Property, plant and equipment land held for capital appreciation purposes costing ₹4,50,000 and was classified as investment property as per Ind AS 40.
 - Exchange differences of ₹1,00,000 were capitalised to depreciable fixed assets on which accumulated depreciation of ₹40,000 was recognised.
 - There were no asset retirement obligations.
 - The management intends to adopt deemed cost exemption for using the previous GAAP carrying values as deemed cost as at the date of transition for PPE and investment property.
- The Company had made an investment in S Ltd. (subsidiary of H Ltd.) for ₹ 48,00,000 that carried a fair value of ₹ 68,00,000 as at the transition date. The Company intends to recognise the investment at its fair value as at the date of transition.
- Financial instruments:
 - VAT Deferral loan ₹60,00,000 :**
The deferral loan of ₹60,00,000 was obtained on March 31, 20X1, for setting up a business in a backward region with a condition to create certain defined targets for employment of local population of that region. The loan does not carry any interest and is repayable in full at the end of 5 years. In accordance with Ind AS 109, the discount factor on the loan is to be taken as 10%, being

the incremental borrowing rate. Accordingly, the fair value of the loan as at March 31, 20X1, is ₹ 37,25,528. The entity chooses to exercise the option given in paragraph B11 of Ind AS 101, i.e., the entity chooses to apply the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments and Ind AS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, retrospectively as required information had been obtained at the time of initially accounting for VAT deferral loan

4. The retained earnings of the Company contained the following:

- **ESOP reserve of ₹20,000:**

The Company had granted 1,000 options to employees out of which 800 have already vested. The Company followed an intrinsic value method for recognition of ESOP charge and recognised ₹ 12,000 towards the vested options and ₹ 8,000 over a period of time as ESOP charge and a corresponding reserve. If fair value method had been followed in accordance with Ind AS 102, the corresponding charge would have been ₹ 15,000 and ₹ 9,000 for the vested and unvested shares respectively. The Company intends to avail the Ind AS 101 exemption for share-based payments for not restating the ESOP charge as per previous GAAP for vested options.

- **Cumulative translation difference :**

₹1,00,000 The Company had a non-integral foreign branch in accordance with AS 11 and had recognised a balance of ₹1,00,000 as part of reserves. On first-time adoption of Ind AS, the Company intends to avail Ind AS 101 exemption of resetting the cumulative translation difference to zero.

Prepare transition date Ind AS balance sheet of Company H showing adjustments to the values of assets and liabilities

Solution

Adjustments for opening balance sheet as per Ind AS 101

1. **PPE:** As the land held for capital appreciation purposes qualifies as investment property, such investment property should be reclassified from property, plant and equipment (PPE) to investment property and presented separately; As the Company has adopted the previous GAAP carrying values as deemed cost, all items of PPE and investment property should be carried at its previous GAAP carrying values. As such, the past capitalised exchange differences require no adjustment in this case.
2. **Investment in subsidiary:** On first time adoption of Ind AS, a parent company has an option to carry its investment in subsidiary at fair value as at the date of transition in its separate financial statements. As such, the Company can recognise such investment at a value of ₹68,00,000.
3. **Financial instruments:** As the VAT deferral loan is a financial liability under Ind AS 109, that liability should be recognised at its present value discounted at an appropriate discounting factor. Consequently, the VAT deferral loan should be recognised at ₹37,25,528 and the remaining ₹22,74,472 would be recognised as deferred government grant.
4. **ESOPs:** Ind AS 101 provides an exemption of not restating the accounting as per the previous GAAP in accordance with Ind AS 102 for all options that have vested by the transition date. Accordingly, out of 1000 ESOPs granted, the first-time adoption exemption is available on 800 options that have already vested. As such, its accounting need not be restated. However, the 200 options that are not vested as at the transition date, need to be restated in accordance with Ind AS 102. As such, the additional impact of ₹ 1,000 (i.e., 9,000 less 8,000) would be recognised in the opening Ind AS balance sheet.
5. **Cumulative translation difference :** As per paragraph D 12 of Ind AS 101, the first-time adopter can avail an exemption regarding requirements of Ind AS 21 in context of cumulative translation differences. If a first-time adopter uses this exemption the cumulative translation differences for all foreign operation are deemed to be zero as at the transition date. In that case, the balance is

transferred to retained earnings. As such, the balance of ₹1,00,000 should be transferred to retained earnings.

6. **Retained earnings should be increased by ₹20,99,000 on account of the following:**

Increase in fair value of investment in subsidiary (note 2)	20,00,000
Additional ESOP charge on unvested options (note 4)	(1,000)
Transfer of cumulative translation difference balance earnings to retained (note 5)	<u>1,00,000</u>
Increase in Retained Earnings	<u>20,99,000</u>

The transition date Ind AS Balance Sheet after the above adjustments in the carrying values of assets and liabilities is as under:

Transition date Ind AS Balance Sheet of H Ltd. as at 1st April, 20X1

Particular	Notes	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS GAAP
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant & Equipment	1	1,34,50,000	(4,50,000)	1,30,00,000
Investment property	1	0	4,50,000	4,50,000
Current Assets				
Inventory		8,00,000		8,00,000
Financial assets:				
Investment in S Ltd.	2	48,00,000	20,00,000	68,00,000
Trade Receivables		2,00,000		2,00,000
Cash		49,000		49,000
Other current asset – (Advances for purchase of inventory)		50,00,000		50,00,000
Total assets		2,42,99,000	20,00,000	2,62,99,000
Share capital		1,30,00,000		1,30,00,000
Other Equity:				
Cumulative translation difference	5	1,00,000	(1,00,000)	0
ESOP reserve	4	20,000	1,000	21,000
Retained earnings	6	1,79,000	20,99,000	22,78,000
Total equity		1,32,99,000	20,00,000	1,52,99,000
Non-current Liabilities				
Financial liability:				
VAT deferral loan	3	60,00,000	(22,74,472)	37,25,528
Deferred government grant	3	0	22,74,472	22,74,472
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables		30,00,000		30,00,000
Short term borrowings		8,00,000		8,00,000
Provisions		12,00,000		12,00,000
Total liabilities		1,10,00,000		1,10,00,000
Total equity and liabilities		2,42,99,000	20,00,000	2,62,99,000

Illustration 17 - (MTP - Oct 2020)

Shaurya Limited is the company having its registered and corporate office at New Delhi. 60% of the Shaurya Limited's shares are held by the Government of India and rest by other investors.

This is the first time that Shaurya limited would be applying Ind AS for the preparation of its financials for the current financial year 2019-2020. Following balance sheet is prepared as per earlier GAAP as at the beginning of the preceding period along with the additional information:

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

(All figures are in '000, unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	Amount
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	
(1) Shareholders' Funds	
(a) Share Capital	10,00,000
(b) Reserves & Surplus	25,00,000
(2) Non-Current Liabilities	
(a) Long Term Borrowings	4,50,000
(b) Long Term Provisions	3,50,000
(c) Deferred tax liabilities	3,50,000
(3) Current Liabilities	
(a) Trade Payables	22,00,000
(b) Other Current Liabilities	4,50,000
(c) Short Term Provisions	12,00,000
TOTAL	85,00,000
ASSETS	
(1) Non-Current Assets	
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment (net)	20,00,000
(b) Intangible assets	2,00,000
(c) Goodwill	1,00,000
(d) Non-current Investments	5,00,000
(e) Long Term Loans and Advances	1,50,000
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	2,00,000
(2) Current Assets	
(a) Current Investments	18,00,000
(b) Inventories	12,50,000
(c) Trade Receivables	9,00,000
(d) Cash and Bank Balances	10,00,000
(e) Other Current Assets	4,00,000
TOTAL	85,00,000

Additional Information (All figures are in '000) :

- Other current liabilities include ₹ 3,90,000 liabilities to be paid in cash such as expense payable, salary payable etc. and ₹ 60,000 are statutory government dues.
- Long term loans and advances include ₹ 40,000 loan and the remaining amount consists Advance to staff of ₹ 1,10,000.
- Other non-current assets of ₹ 2,00,000 consists Capital advances to suppliers.
- Other current assets include ₹ 3,50,000 current assets receivable in cash and Prepaid expenses of ₹ 50,000.

5. Short term provisions include Dividend payable of ₹ 2,00,000. The dividend payable had been as a result of board meeting wherein the declaration of dividend for financial year 2017 -2018 was made. However, it is subject to approval of shareholders in the annual general meeting.

Chief financial officer of Shaurya Limited has also presented the following information against corresponding relevant items in the balance sheet:

- a) Property, Plant & Equipment consists a class of assets as office buildings whose carrying amount is ₹ 10,00,000. However, the fair value of said office building as on the date of transition is estimated to be ₹ 15,00,000. Company wants to follow revaluation model as its accounting policy in respect of its property, plant and equipment for the first annual Ind AS financial statements.
- b) The fair value of Intangible assets as on the date of transition is estimated to be ₹ 2,50,000. However, the management is reluctant to incorporate the fair value changes in books of account.
- c) Shaurya Ltd. had acquired 80% shares in a company, Excel private limited few years ago thereby acquiring the control upon it at that time. Shaurya Ltd. recognised goodwill as per erstwhile accounting standards by accounting the excess of consideration paid over the net assets acquired at the date of acquisition. Fair value exercise was not done at the time of acquisition.
- d) Trade receivables include an amount of ₹ 20,000 as provision for doubtful debts measured in accordance with previous GAAP. Now as per latest estimates, the provision needs to be revised to ₹ 25,000.
- e) Company had given a loan of ₹1,00,000 to an entity for the term of 10 years six years ago. Transaction costs were incurred separately for this loan. The loan carries an interest rate of 7%. The principal amount is to be repaid in equal installments over the period of ten years at the year end. Interest is also payable at each year end. The fair value of loan as on the date of transition is ₹ 50,000 as against the carrying amount of loan which at present amounts to ₹ 40,000. However, Ind AS 109 mandates to charge the interest expense as per effective interest method after the adjustment of transaction costs. Management says it is tedious task in the given case to apply the effective interest rate changes with retrospective effect and hence is reluctant to apply the same retrospectively in its first time adoption.
- f) In the long term borrowings, ₹ 4,50,000 of component is due towards the State Government. Interest is payable on the government loan at 4%, however the prevailing rate in the market at present is 8%. The fair market value of loan stands at ₹ 4,20,000 as on the relevant date.
- g) Under Previous GAAP, the mutual funds were measured at cost or market value, whichever is lower. Under Ind AS, the Company has designated these investments at fair value through profit or loss. The value of mutual funds as per previous GAAP is ₹ 2,00,000 as included in 'current investment'. However, the fair value of mutual funds as on the date of transition is ₹ 2,30,000.
- h) Ignore separate calculation of deferred tax on above adjustments. Assume the net deferred tax income to be ₹ 50,000 on account of Ind AS transition adjustments.

Requirements:

- Prepare transition date balance sheet of Shaurya Limited as per Indian Accounting Standards
- Show necessary explanation for each of the items presented by chief financial officer in the form of notes, which may or may not require the adjustment as on the date of transition.

(20 Marks)

Solution

Transition date (opening) IND-AS BALANCE SHEET of SHAURYA LIMITED

As at 1 April 2018

(All figures are in '000, unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	Previous GAAP	Transitional Ind AS adjustments	Opening Ind AS Balance sheet
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment (Note 1)	20,00,000	5,00,000	25,00,000
Goodwill (Note 2)	1,00,000	-	1,00,000
Other Intangible assets (Note 3)	2,00,000	-	2,00,000
Financial assets:			
Investment	5,00,000	-	5,00,000
Loans (Note 4)	40,000	10,000	50,000
Other financial assets	1,10,000	-	1,10,000
Other non-current assets	2,00,000	-	2,00,000
Current assets			
Inventories	12,50,000	-	12,50,000
Financial assets			
Investment (Note 5)	18,00,000	30,000	18,30,000
Trade receivables (Note 6)	9,00,000	-	9,00,000
Cash and cash equivalents/Bank	10,00,000	-	10,00,000
Other financial assets	3,50,000	-	3,50,000
Other current assets	<u>50,000</u>	-	<u>50,000</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>85,00,000</u>	<u>5,40,000</u>	<u>90,40,000</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10,00,000	-	10,00,000
Other equity	25,00,000	7,90,000	32,90,000
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings (Note-7)	4,50,000	-	4,50,000
Provisions	3,50,000	-	3,50,000
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	3,50,000	(50,000)	3,00,000
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	22,00,000	-	22,00,000
Other financial liabilities	3,90,000	-	3,90,000
Other current liabilities	60,000	-	60,000
Provisions (Note-8)	<u>12,00,000</u>	<u>(2,00,000)</u>	<u>10,00,000</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u>85,00,000</u>	<u>5,40,000</u>	<u>90,40,000</u>

OTHER EQUITY

	Retained Earnings (₹)	Fair value reserve	Total
As at 31 March, 2018	27,90,000 (W.N.1)	5,00,000	32,90,000

Working Note 1:

Retained earnings balance:	
Balance as per Earlier GAAP	25,00,000
Transitional adjustment due to loan's fair value	10,000
Transitional adjustment due to increase in mutual fund's fair value	30,000
Transitional adjustment due to decrease in deferred tax liability	50,000
Transitional adjustment due to decrease in provisions (dividend)	<u>2,00,000</u>
Total	<u>27,90,000</u>

Disclosure forming part of financial statements:

Proposed dividend on equity shares is subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company at the annual general meeting and should not be recognized as liability as at the Balance Sheet date.

Note 1: Property, plant & Equipment:

As per para D5 of Ind AS 101, an entity may elect to measure an item of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition to Ind AS at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date.

Note 2: Goodwill:

Ind AS 103 mandatorily requires measuring the assets and liabilities of the acquiree at its fair value as on the date of acquisition. However, a first-time adopter may elect to not apply the provisions of Ind AS 103 with retrospective effect that occurred prior to the date of transition to Ind AS.

Hence company can continue to carry the goodwill in its books of account as per the previous GAAP.

Note 3: Intangible assets:

Para D7 read with D6 of Ind AS 101 states that a first-time adopter may elect to use a previous GAAP revaluation at, or before, the date of transition to Ind AS as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation, if the revaluation was, at the date of the revaluation, broadly comparable to:

- Fair value; or
- Cost or depreciated cost in accordance with Ind AS, adjusted to reflect, for example, changes in a general or specific price index.

However, there is a requirement that Intangible assets must meet the definition and recognition criteria as per Ind AS 38.

Hence, company can avail the exemption given in Ind AS 101 as on the date of transition to use the carrying value as per previous GAAP.

Note 4: Loan

Para B8C of Ind AS 101 states that if it is impracticable (as defined in Ind AS 8) for an entity to apply retrospectively the effective interest method in Ind AS 109, the fair value of the financial asset or the financial liability at the date of transition to Ind ASs shall be the new gross carrying amount of that financial asset or the new amortised cost of that financial liability at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Accordingly, ₹ 50,000 would be the gross carrying amount of loan and difference of ₹ 10,000 (₹ 50,000 – ₹ 40,000) would be adjusted to retained earnings.

Note 5: Mutual Funds

Para 29 of Ind AS 101 states that an entity is permitted to designate a previously recognised financial asset as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph D19A.

The entity shall disclose the fair value of financial assets so designated at the date of designation and their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements.

D19A states that an entity may designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109 on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Note 6: Trade receivables

Para 14 of Ind AS 101 states that an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Para 15 of Ind AS 101 further states that an entity may receive information after the date of transition to Ind ASs about estimates that it had made under previous GAAP. In accordance with paragraph 14, an entity shall treat the receipt of that information in the same way as non-adjusting events after the reporting period in accordance with Ind AS 10, Events after the Reporting Period.

The entity shall not reflect that new information in its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet (unless the estimates need adjustment for any differences in accounting policies or there is objective evidence that the estimates were in error). Instead, the entity shall reflect that new information in profit or loss (or, if appropriate, other comprehensive income) for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Note 7: Government Grant

Para 10A of Ind AS 20 states that the benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant. The loan shall be recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The benefit of the below-market rate of interest shall be measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan determined in accordance with Ind AS 109, and the proceeds received. The benefit is accounted for in accordance with this Standard.

However, Para B10 of Ind AS 101 states, a first-time adopter shall classify all government loans received as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with Ind AS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation. Except as permitted by paragraph B11, a first-time adopter shall apply the requirements in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, and Ind AS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, prospectively to government loans existing at the date of transition to Ind ASs and shall not recognise the corresponding benefit of the government loan at a below-market rate of interest as a government grant. 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.

Note 8: Dividend

Dividend should be deducted from retained earnings during the year when it has been declared and approved. Accordingly, the provision declared for preceding year should be reversed (to rectify the wrong entry). Retained earnings would increase proportionately due to such adjustment.

Illustration 18

Company A intends to restate its past business combinations with effect from 30 June 20 X0 (being a date prior to the transition date). If business combinations are restated, whether certain other exemptions, such as the deemed cost exemption for property, plant and equipment (PPE), can be adopted?

Solution

Ind-AS 101 prescribes that an entity may elect to use one or more of the exemptions of the Standard. As such, an entity may choose to adopt a combination of optional exemptions in relation to the underlying account balances.

When the past business combinations after a particular date (30 June 20 X0 in the given case) are restated, it requires retrospective adjustments to the carrying amounts of acquiree's assets and liabilities on account of initial acquisition accounting of the acquiree's net assets, the effects of subsequent measurement of those net assets (including amortisation of non-current assets that were recognised at its fair value), goodwill on consolidation and the consolidation adjustments. Therefore, the goodwill and equity (including non-controlling interest (NCI)) cannot be computed by considering the deemed cost exemption for PPE. However, the entity may adopt the deemed cost exemption for its property, plant and equipment other than those acquired through business combinations.

Illustration 19

X Ltd. was using cost model for its property, plant and equipment till March 31, 20 X2 under previous GAAP. The Ind AS become applicable to the company for financial year beginning April 1, 20X2. On April 1, 20X1, i.e., the date of its transition to Ind AS, it used fair value as the deemed cost in respect of its property, plant and equipment. X Ltd. wants to follow revaluation model as its accounting policy in respect of its property, plant and equipment for the first annual Ind AS financial statements. Whether use of fair values as deemed cost on the date of transition and use of revaluation model in the first annual Ind AS financial statements would amount to a change in accounting policy?

Solution

In the instant case, X Ltd. is using revaluation model for property, plant and equipment for the first annual Ind AS financial statements and using fair value of property, plant and equipment on the date of the transition, as deemed cost. Since the entity is using fair value at the transition date as well as in the first Ind AS financial statements, there is no change in accounting policy and mere use of the term 'deemed cost' would not mean that there is a change in accounting policy.

Illustration 20

Y Ltd. is a first time adopter of Ind AS. The date of transition is April 1, 20X5. On April 1, 20X0, it obtained a 7 year US \$ 1,00,000 loan. It has been exercising the option provided in Paragraph 46/46A of AS 11 and has been amortising the exchange differences in respect of this loan over the balance period of such loan. On the date of transition to Ind AS, Y Ltd. wants to discontinue the accounting policy as per the previous GAAP and follow the requirements of Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates with respect to recognition of foreign exchange differences. Whether the Company is permitted to do so?

Solution

Ind AS 101 provides that a first-time adopter may continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP. Ind AS 101 gives an option to continue the existing accounting policy. Hence, Y Ltd. may opt for discontinuation of accounting policy as per previous GAAP and follow the requirements of Ind AS 21. The cumulative amount lying in the FCMITDA should be derecognised by an adjustment against retained earnings on the date of transition.

Illustration 21

A company has chosen to elect the deemed cost exemption in accordance with Ind AS 101. However, it does not wish to continue with its existing policy of capitalising exchange fluctuation on long term foreign currency monetary items to property, plant and equipment i.e. it does not want to elect the exemption available as per Ind AS 101. In such a case, how would the company be required to adjust the foreign

exchange fluctuation already capitalised to the cost of property, plant and equipment under previous GAAP?

Solution

Ind AS 101 permits to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as per the previous GAAP and use that as deemed cost for the purposes of first time adoption of Ind AS. Accordingly, the carrying value of property, plant and equipment as per previous GAAP as at the date of transition need not be adjusted for the exchange fluctuations capitalized to property, plant and equipment. Separately, it allows a company to continue with its existing policy for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, given that Ind AS 101 provides these two choices independent of each other, it may be possible for an entity to choose the deemed cost exemption for all of its property, plant and equipment and not elect the exemption of continuing the previous GAAP policy of capitalising exchange fluctuation to property, plant and equipment. In such a case, in the given case, a harmonious interpretation of the two exemptions would require the company to recognise the property, plant and equipment at the transition date at the previous GAAP carrying value (without any adjustment for the exchanges differences capitalized under previous GAAP) but for the purposes of the first (and all subsequent) Ind AS financial statements, foreign exchange fluctuation on all long term foreign currency borrowings would be recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Illustration 22 - (RTP - May 2019)

XYZ Pvt. Ltd. is a company registered under the Companies Act, 2013 following Accounting Standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. The Company has decided to voluntarily adopt Ind AS w.e.f 1st April, 20X2 with a transition date of 1st April, 20X1.

The Company has one Wholly Owned Subsidiary and one Joint Venture which are into manufacturing of automobile spare parts.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company under Indian GAAP are as under

Consolidated Financial Statements

Particulars	31.03.20X2	31.03.20X1
Shareholder's Funds		
Share Capital	7,953	7,953
Reserves & Surplus	16,547	16,597
Non-Current Liabilities		
Long Term Borrowings	1,000	1,000
Long Term Provisions	1,101	691
Other Long-Term Liabilities	5,202	5,904
Current Liabilities		
Trade Payables	9,905	8,455
Short Term Provisions	500	475
Total	42,208	41,075
Non-Current Assets		
Property Plant & Equipment	21,488	22,288
Goodwill on Consolidation of subsidiary and JV	1,507	1,507
Investment Property	5,245	5,245
Long Term Loans & Advances	6,350	6,350
Current Assets		
Trade Receivables	4,801	1,818
Investments	1,263	3,763
Other Current Assets	1,554	104

Total	42,208	41,075
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Additional Information:

The Company has entered into a joint arrangement by acquiring 50% of the equity shares of ABC Pvt. Ltd. Presently, the same has been accounted as per the proportionate consolidated method. The proportionate share of assets and liabilities of ABC Pvt. Ltd. included in the consolidated financial statement of XYZ Pvt. Ltd. is as under:

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs
Property, Plant & Equipment	1,200
Long Term Loans & Advances	405
Trade Receivables	280
Other Current Assets	50
Trade Payables	75
Short Term Provisions	35

The Investment is in the nature of Joint Venture as per Ind AS 111.

The Company has approached you to advice and suggest the accounting adjustments which are required to be made in the opening Balance Sheet as on 1st April, 20 X1.

Solution

As per paras D31AA and D31AB of Ind AS 101, when changing from proportionate consolidation to the equity method, an entity shall recognise its investment in the joint venture at transition date to Ind AS.

That initial investment shall be measured as the aggregate of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities that the entity had previously proportionately consolidated, including any goodwill arising from acquisition. If the goodwill previously belonged to a larger cash-generating unit, or to a group of cash-generating units, the entity shall allocate goodwill to the joint venture on the basis of the relative carrying amounts of the joint venture and the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units to which it belonged. The balance of the investment in joint venture at the date of transition to Ind AS, determined in accordance with paragraph D31AA above is regarded as the deemed cost of the investment at initial recognition.

Accordingly, the deemed cost of the investment will be

Property, Plant & Equipment	1,200
Goodwill (Refer Note below)	119
Long Term Loans & Advances	405
Trade Receivables	280
Other Current Assets	50
Total Assets	2,054
Less: Trade Payables	75
Short Term Provisions	35
Deemed cost of the investment in JV	1,944

Calculation of proportionate goodwill share of Joint Venture ie ABC Pvt. Ltd.

Property, Plant & Equipment	22,288
Goodwill	1,507
Long Term Loans & Advances	6,350

Trade Receivables	1,818
Other Current Assets	<u>104</u>
Total Assets	32,067
Less: Trade Payables	8,455
Short Term Provisions	<u>475</u>
	<u>23,137</u>

Note: Only those assets and liabilities have been taken into account for calculation of „proportionate goodwill share of Joint Venture“, which were given in the question as proportionate share of assts and liabilities of ABC Ltd. added to XYZ Ltd.” Proportionate Goodwill of Joint Venture

= [(Goodwill on consolidation of subsidiary and JV/Total relative net asset) x Net asset of JV]

= (1507 / 23,137) x 1825 = 119 (approx.)

Accordingly, the proportional share of assets and liabilities of Joint Venture will be removed from the respective values assets and liabilities appearing in the balance sheet on 31.3.20X1 and Investment in JV will appear under non-current asset in the transition date balance sheet as on 1.4.20X1.

Adjustments made in previous GAAP balance sheet to arrive at Transition date Ind AS Balance Sheet

Transition Date Ind AS Balance Sheet of XYZ Pvt. Ltd. as at 1st April, 20X1

Particulars	Previous GAAP	Ind AS Adjustment	Ind AS GAAP
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	22,288	(1,200)	21,088
Investment Property	5,245	-	5,245
Intangible assets - Goodwill on Consolidation	1,507	(119)	1,388
Financial Assets			
Long Term Loans & Advances	6,350	(405)	5,945
Non- current investment in JV	-	1,944	1,944
Current Assets	-		
Financial Assets			
Investments	3,763	-	3,763
Trade Receivables	1,818	(280)	1,538
Other Current Assets	<u>104</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>54</u>
Total	<u>41,075</u>	<u>(110)</u>	<u>40,965</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share Capital	7,953	-	7,953
Other equity	16,597	-	16,597
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	1,000		1,000
Long Term Provisions	691		691
Other Long-Term Liabilities	5,904		5,904
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	8,455	(75)	8,380
Short Term Provisions	<u>475</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>440</u>
Total	<u>41,075</u>	<u>(110)</u>	<u>40,965</u>

Illustration 23

Mathur India Private Limited has to present its first financials under Ind AS for the year ended 31st March, 20X3. The transition date is 1st April, 20X1.

The following adjustments were made upon transition to Ind AS:

- The Company opted to fair value its land as on the date on transition.
The fair value of the land as on 1st April, 20X1 was ₹ 10 crores. The carrying amount as on 1st April, 20X1 under the existing GAAP was ₹ 4.5 crores.
- The Company has recognised a provision for proposed dividend of ₹ 60 lacs and related dividend distribution tax of ₹ 18 lacs during the year ended 31st March, 20X1. It was written back as on opening balance sheet date.
- The Company fair values its investments in equity shares on the date of transition. The increase on account of fair valuation of shares is ₹ 75 lacs.
- The Company has an Equity Share Capital of ₹ 80 crores and Redeemable Preference Share Capital of ₹ 25 crores.
- The reserves and surplus as on 1st April, 20X1 before transition to Ind AS was ₹ 95 crores representing ₹ 40 crores of general reserve and ₹ 5 crores of capital reserve acquired out of business combination and balance is surplus in the Retained Earnings.
- The company identified that the preference shares were in nature of financial liabilities.

What is the balance of total equity (Equity and other equity) as on 1st April, 20X1 after transition to Ind AS? Show reconciliation between total equity as per AS (Accounting Standards) and as per Ind AS to be presented in the opening balance sheet as on 1st April, 20X1.

Ignore deferred tax impact.

Solution

1. Computation of balance total equity as on 1st April, 20X1 after transition to Ind AS

			₹ in crore
Share capital- Equity share Capital			80
Other Equity			
General Reserve		40	
Capital Reserve		5	
Retained Earnings (95-5-40)	50		
Add: Increase in value of land (10-4.5)	5.5		
Add: De recognition of proposed dividend (0.6 + 0.18)	0.78		
Add: Increase in value of Investment	<u>0.75</u>	<u>57.03</u>	<u>102.03</u>
Balance total equity as on 1st April, 20X1 after transition to Ind AS			<u>182.03</u>

Reconciliation between Total Equity as per AS and Ind AS to be presented in the opening balance sheet as on 1st April, 20X1

		₹ in crore
Equity share capital		80
Redeemable Preference share capital		<u>25</u>
		105
Reserves and Surplus		<u>95</u>
Total Equity as per AS		200
Adjustment due to reclassification		
Preference share capital classified as financial liability		(25)
Adjustment due to derecognition		

Proposed Dividend not considered as liability as on 1 st April 20X1		0.78
Adjustment due to remeasurement		
Increase in the value of Land due to remeasurement at fair value	5.5	
Increase in the value of investment due to remeasurement at fair value	<u>0.75</u>	<u>6.25</u>
Equity as on 1st April, 20X1 after transition to Ind AS		<u>182.03</u>

Illustration 24

ABC Ltd is a government company and is a first-time adopter of Ind AS. As per the previous GAAP, the contributions received by ABC Ltd. from the government (which holds 100% shareholding in ABC Ltd.) which is in the nature of promoters' contribution have been recognised in capital reserve and treated as part of shareholders' funds in accordance with the provisions of AS 12, Accounting for Government Grants. State whether the accounting treatment of the grants in the nature of promoters' contribution as per AS 12 is also permitted under Ind AS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. If not, then what will be the accounting treatment of such grants recognised in capital reserve as per previous GAAP on the date of transition to Ind AS.

Solution

Paragraph 2 of Ind AS 20, "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance" inter alia states that the Standard does not deal with government participation in the ownership of the entity.

Since ABC Ltd. is a Government company, it implies that government has 100% shareholding in the entity. Accordingly, the entity needs to determine whether the payment is provided as a shareholder contribution or as a government. Equity contributions will be recorded in equity while grants will be shown in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Where it is concluded that the contributions are in the nature of government grant, the entity shall apply the principles of Ind AS 20 retrospectively as specified in Ind AS 101

„First Time Adoption of Ind AS". Ind AS 20 requires all grants to be recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Unlike AS 12, Ind AS 20 requires the grant to be classified as either a capital or an income grant and does not permit recognition of government grants in the nature of promoter's contribution directly to shareholders' funds.

Where it is concluded that the contributions are in the nature of shareholder contributions and are recognised in capital reserve under previous GAAP, the provisions of paragraph 10 of Ind AS 101 would be applied which states that except in certain cases, an entity shall in its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet:

- recognise all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS;
- not recognise items as assets or liabilities if Ind AS do not permit such recognition;
- 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
- apply Ind AS in measuring all recognised assets and liabilities.

Accordingly, as per the above requirements of paragraph 10(c) in the given case, contributions recognised in the Capital Reserve should be transferred to appropriate category under „Other Equity" at the date of transition to Ind AS.

MOCK TEST PAPER / REVISION TEST PAPER / PAST EXAM

Question 1 – (RTP – May 2021)

HIM Limited having net worth of ₹ 250 crores is required to adopt Ind AS from 1 April, 20X2 in accordance with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015.

Rahul, the senior manager, of HIM Ltd. has identified following issues which need specific attention of CFO so that opening Ind AS balance sheet as on the date of transition can be prepared:

Issue 1 : As part of Property, Plant and Equipment, Company has elected to measure land at its fair value and want to use this fair value as deemed cost on the date of transition. The carrying value of land as on the date of transition was ₹ 5,00,000. The land was acquired for a consideration of ₹ 5,00,000. However, the fair value of land as on the date of transition was ₹ 8,00,000.

Issue 2 : Under Ind AS, the Company has designated mutual funds as investments at fair value through profit or loss. The value of mutual funds as per previous GAAP was ₹ 4,00,000 (at cost). However, the fair value of mutual funds as on the date of transition was ₹ 5,00,000.

Issue 3 : Company had taken a loan from another entity. The loan carries an interest rate of 7% and it had incurred certain transaction costs while obtaining the same. It was carried at cost on its initial recognition. The principal amount is to be repaid in equal instalments over the period of loan. Interest is also payable at each year end. The fair value of loan as on the date of transition is ₹ 1,80,000 as against the carrying amount of loan which at present equals ₹ 2,00,000.

Issue 4 : The company has declared dividend of ₹ 30,000 for last financial year. On the date of transition, the declared dividend has already been deducted by the accountant from the company's 'Reserves & Surplus' and the dividend payable has been grouped under 'Provisions'. The dividend was only declared by board of directors at that time and it was not approved in the annual general meeting of shareholders. However, subsequently when the meeting was held it was ratified by the shareholders.

Issue 5 : The company had acquired intangible assets as trademarks amounting to ₹ 2,50,000. The company assumes to have indefinite life of these assets. The fair value of the intangible assets as on the date of transition was ₹ 3,00,000. However, the company wants to carry the intangible assets at ₹ 2,50,000 only.

Issue 6 : After consideration of possible effects as per Ind AS, the deferred tax impact is computed as ₹ 25,000. This amount will further increase the portion of deferred tax liability. There is no requirement to carry out the separate calculation of deferred tax on account of Ind AS adjustments.

Management wants to know the impact of Ind AS in the financial statements of company for its general understanding.

Prepare Ind AS Impact Analysis Report (Extract) for HIM Limited for presentation to the management wherein you are required to discuss the corresponding differences between Earlier IGAAP (AS) and Ind AS against each identified issue for preparation of transition date balance sheet. Also pass journal entry for each issue.

Solution:**Preliminary Impact Assessment on Transition to Ind AS in HIM Limited's Financial Statements****Issue 1: Fair value as deemed cost for property plant and equipment:**

Accounting Standards (Erstwhile IGAAP)	Ind AS	Impact on Company's financial statements
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As per AS 10, Property, Plant and Equipment is recognised at cost less depreciation.	Ind AS 101 allows entity to elect to measure Property, Plant and Equipment on the transition date at its fair value or previous GAAP carrying value (book value) as deemed cost.	The company has decided to adopt fair value as deemed cost in this case. Since fair value exceeds book value, so the book value should be brought up to fair value. The resulting impact of fair valuation of land ₹ 3,00,000 should be adjusted in other equity.
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Journal Entry on the date of transition

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Property Plant and Equipment Dr.	3,00,000	
To Revaluation Surplus (OCI- Other Equity)		3,00,000

Issue 2: Fair valuation of Financial Assets:

Accounting Standards (Erstwhile IGAAP)	Ind AS	Impact on Company's financial statements
As per Accounting Standard, investments are measured at lower of cost and fair value.	On transition, financial assets including investments are measured at fair values except for investments in subsidiaries, associates and JVs' which are recorded at cost.	<p>All financial assets (other than Investment in subsidiaries, associates and JVs' which are recorded at cost) are initially recognized at fair value.</p> <p>The subsequent measurement of such assets are based on its categorization either Fair Value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL) or Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) or at Amortised Cost based on business model assessment and contractual cash flow characteristics.</p> <p>Since investment in mutual fund are designated at FVTPL, increase of ₹ 1,00,000 in mutual funds fair value would increase the value of investments with corresponding increase to Retained Earnings.</p>

Journal Entry on the date of transition

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Investment in mutual funds Dr.	1,00,000	
To Retained earnings		1,00,000

Issue 3: Borrowings - Processing fees/transaction cost:

Accounting Standards (Erstwhile IGAAP)	Ind AS	Impact on Company's financial statements
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As per AS, such expenditure is charged to Profit and loss account or capitalised as the case may be	As per Ind AS, such expenditure is amortised over the period of the loan. Ind AS 101 states that if it is impracticable for an entity to apply retrospectively the effective interest method in Ind AS 109, the fair value of the financial asset or the financial liability at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be the new gross carrying amount of that financial asset or the new amortised cost of that financial liability.	Fair value as on the date of transition is ₹ 1,80,000 as against its book value of ₹2,00,000. Accordingly, the difference of ₹ 20,000 is adjusted through retained earnings.
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Journal Entry on the date of transition

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Borrowings / Loan payable Dr.	20,000	
To Retained earnings		20,000

Issue 4: Proposed dividend:

Accounting Standards (Erstwhile IGAAP)	Ind AS	Impact on Company's financial statements
As per AS, provision for proposed dividend is made in the year when it has been declared and approved.	As per Ind AS, liability for proposed dividend is recognised in the year in which it has been declared and approved.	Since dividend should be deducted from retained earnings during the year when it has been declared and approved. Therefore, the provision declared for preceding year should be reversed (to rectify the wrong entry). Retained earnings would increase proportionately due to such adjustment

Journal Entry on the date of transition

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Provisions Dr.	30,000	
To Retained earnings		30,000

Issue 5 : Intangible assets:

Accounting Standards (Erstwhile IGAAP)	Ind AS	Impact on Company's financial statements
The useful life of an intangible asset cannot be indefinite under IGAAP principles. The Company amortised brand/trademark on a straight line basis over maximum of 10 years as per AS 26.	The useful life of an intangible asset like brand/trademark can be indefinite. Not required to be amortised and only tested for impairment. Company can avail the exemption given in Ind AS 101 as on the date of transition to use the carrying value as per previous GAAP.	Consequently, there would be no impact as on the date of transition since company intends to use the carrying amount instead of book value at the date of transition.

Issue 6: Deferred tax

Accounting Standards (Erstwhile IGAAP)	Ind AS	Impact on Company's financial statements
As per AS, deferred taxes are accounted as per income statement approach.	As per Ind AS, deferred taxes are accounted as per balance sheet approach.	On date of transition to Ind AS, deferred tax liability would be increased by ₹ 25,000.

Journal Entry on the date of transition

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Retained earnings Dr.	25,000	
To Deferred tax liability		25,000