

AS 18 – RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Illustration 1

Identify the related parties in the following case as per AS 18:

A Ltd. holds 51% of B Ltd.

B Ltd holds 51% of O Ltd.

Z Ltd holds 49% of O Ltd.

Solution

In relation to Reporting enterprise - A Ltd.

- B Ltd. (subsidiary) is a related party
- O Ltd.(subsidiary) is a related party

In relation to Reporting enterprise - B Ltd.

- A Ltd. (holding company) is a related party
- O Ltd. (subsidiary) is a related party

In relation to Reporting enterprise - O Ltd.

- A Ltd. (ultimate holding company) is a related party
- B Ltd. (holding company) is a related party
- Z Ltd. (investor/ investing party) is a related party (O Ltd being Associate of Z Ltd)

Reporting enterprise - Z Ltd.

- Ltd. (Associate) is a related party

Illustration 2

Consider a scenario wherein:

- A Ltd. has 60% voting right in B Ltd.
- A Ltd. also has 22% voting right in C Ltd.; and
- B Ltd. has 30% voting right in C Ltd.

Whether C Ltd. is to be treated under AS-18 as a party related to A Ltd.?

Solution

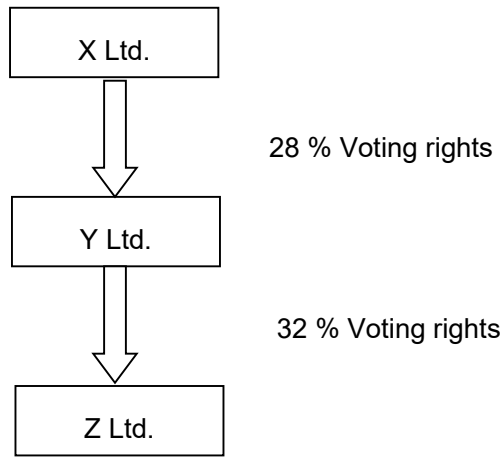
Yes – in relation to A Ltd. (the reporting enterprise), C Ltd. is a related party under AS-18. This is because A Ltd. indirectly controls C Ltd.

In this case, A Ltd. (together with its subsidiary B Ltd.) controls more than one half of the voting rights of C Ltd.

Illustration 3

Consider a scenario wherein:

- X Ltd. holds 28% voting right in Y Ltd. (and hence Y Ltd. is an associate of X Ltd.)
- Y Ltd. holds 32% voting right in Z Ltd. (and hence Z Ltd. is an associate of Y Ltd.)



In the above case, since Y Ltd. is an associate of X Ltd. – Y Ltd. is a related party to X Ltd.

Likewise, since Z Ltd. is an associate of Y Ltd. - Z Ltd. is a related party to Y Ltd.

The question is: Whether Z Ltd. is to be treated under AS-18 as a party related to X Ltd.?

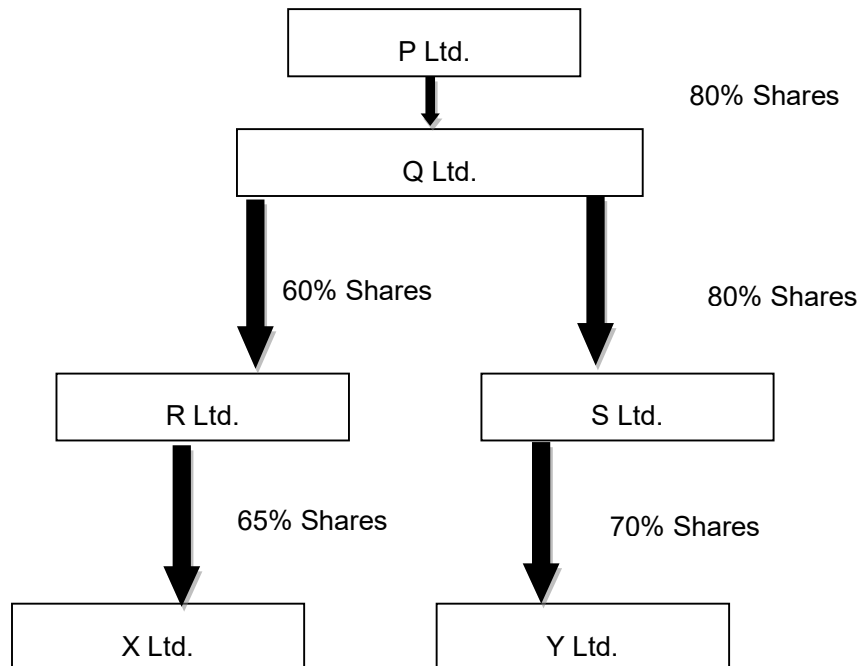
Solution

No – in relation to X Ltd. (the reporting enterprise), Z Ltd. is a not a related party.

This is because as per the requirements of AS-18, 'associate of an associate' is not a related party.

Illustration 4

Consider the following organization structure related to P Ltd.



Given the above structure: Identify related party relationships, if R Ltd. is the reporting enterprise

Solution

The following table identifies the related party relationships for R Ltd. (being the reporting enterprise):

Party Name	Relationship under AS-18
P Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P Ltd. has indirect control on R Ltd. (through Q Ltd.) • Hence R Ltd. is related to P Ltd.
Q Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q Ltd. has direct control of R Ltd. • Hence R Ltd. is related to Q Ltd.

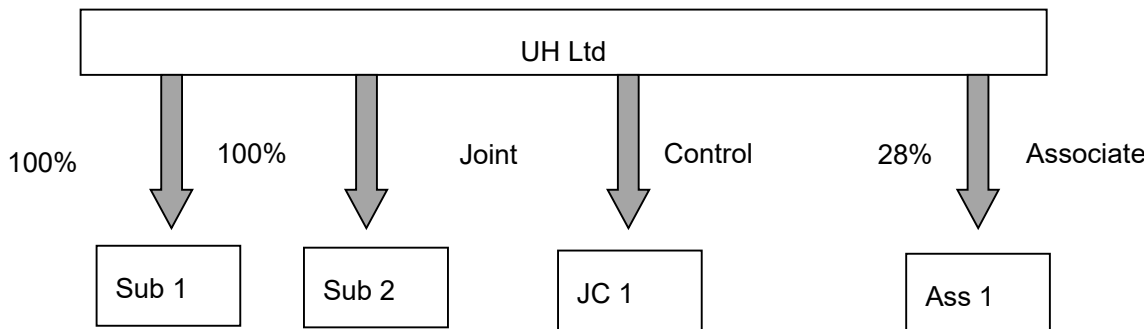
S Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R Ltd. and S Ltd. are under common control of Q Ltd. • Hence R Ltd. is related to S Ltd.
X Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X Ltd. is controlled by R Ltd. • Hence R Ltd. is related to X Ltd.
Y Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y Ltd. is the sub-subsidiary of Q Ltd. • Both R Ltd. and Y Ltd. are under common control of Q Ltd. • Hence R Ltd. is related to Y Ltd.

Illustration 5

Consider the following organization structure related to UH Ltd. (the ultimate parent company of a Group), wherein UH Ltd. has made the following investments:

- Investment in two of the wholly owned subsidiaries, viz. Sub 1 and Sub 2
- Investment in JC 1, in which UH Ltd. has a joint control
- 20% investment in Ass 1 (and hence, Ass 1 is an associate of UH Ltd.)

Given the above structure: Identify related party relationships for each of the above entities under AS-18



Solution

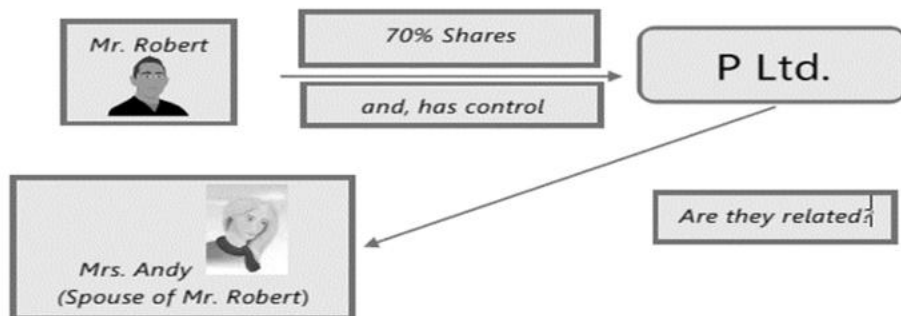
The following table identifies the related party relationships for each of the entities in the Group:

Reporting enterprise	Related Party as per AS-18
UH Ltd.	All the four entities (viz. Sub 1, Sub 2, JC 1 and Ass 1)
Sub 1	Only two of the entities in the Group (viz. UH Ltd. and Sub 2)
Sub 2	Only two of the entities in the Group (viz. UH Ltd. and Sub 1)
JC 1	Only UH Ltd.
Ass 1	Only UH Ltd.

Illustration 6

Consider a scenario wherein:

- Mr. Robert holds 70% shares and voting rights in P Ltd



Determine: Whether Andy (spouse of Mr. Robert) is a related party to P Ltd. Under AS-18?

Solution

Yes

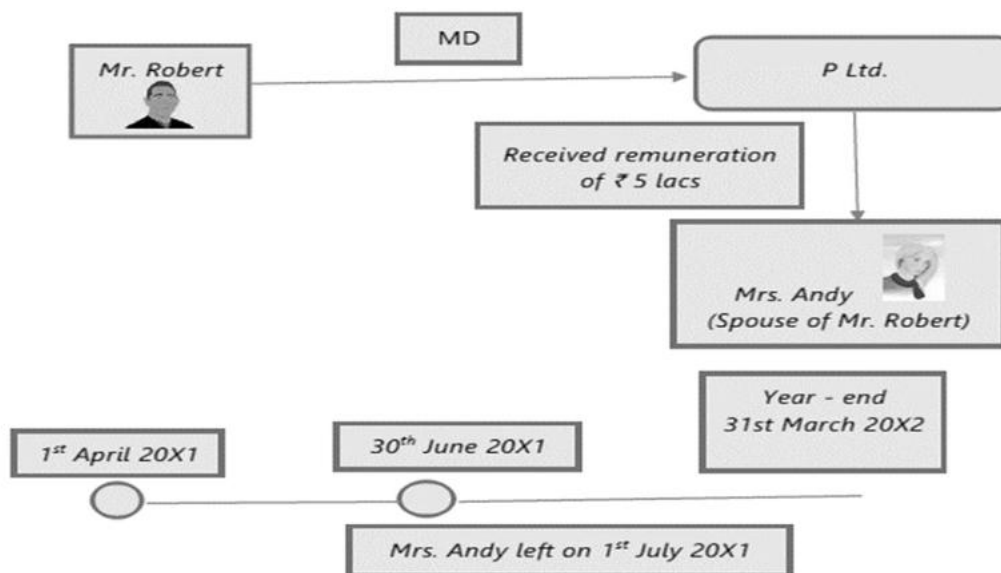
– Andy is a related party to P Ltd., in view of the requirements of AS-18.

It may be recalled that under AS-18 ‘relatives of individuals owning an interest in the voting power of the reporting enterprise that gives them control or significant influence over the enterprise’ are considered as related parties.

Illustration 7

Consider a scenario wherein:

- Mr. Robert is a Managing Director of P Ltd.
- Andy (spouse of Robert) received a remuneration of Rs 5 lacs from P Ltd. – for the services she rendered to P Ltd. for the period 1st April 20X1 through 30th June 20X1
- Andy left the services of P Ltd. on 1st July 20X1
- Consider 31st March 20X2 as the year-end date for P Ltd.



Whether Andy is to be identified as related party at the year-end date (31st March 20X2) for the purposes of AS-18?

Solution

Yes

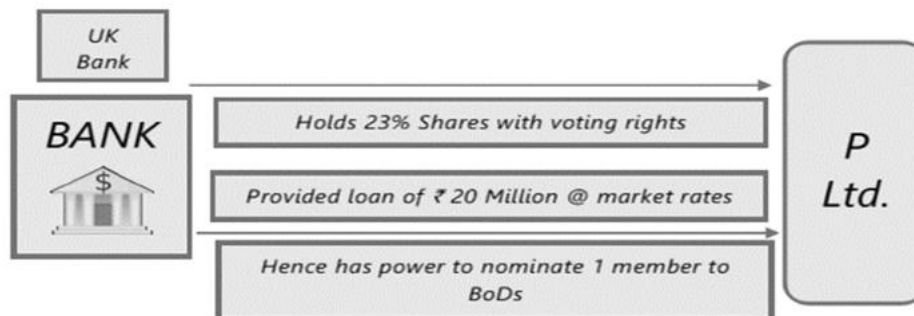
– This is because as per AS-18, parties are considered to be related if at any time during the reporting period one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions.

Hence Andy (being the spouse and relative of the KMP of P Ltd.) needs to be reported as related party at the year-end date (i.e. 31st March 20X2). This is because the remuneration Andy received from P Ltd. (for the period April 20X1 to 30 June 20X1) falls within the reporting year April 20X1 to March 20X2.

Illustration 8

Consider a scenario wherein:

- UK Bank holds 23% equity shares with voting rights in P Ltd.
- The bank has provided a loan of Rs. 20 million to P Ltd. at market interest rate
- As per the terms and conditions of the loan agreement, the bank has appointed one person as its nominee to the board of directors of P Ltd. and any major transaction to be entered into by P Ltd. will require the consent of the Bank Determine: Whether under AS-18 - UK Bank is a related party to P Ltd. (the reporting enterprise)?



Solution

In the instant case, the UK Bank holds 23% shares with voting rights in P Ltd. And hence is deemed to exercise significant influence over P Ltd.

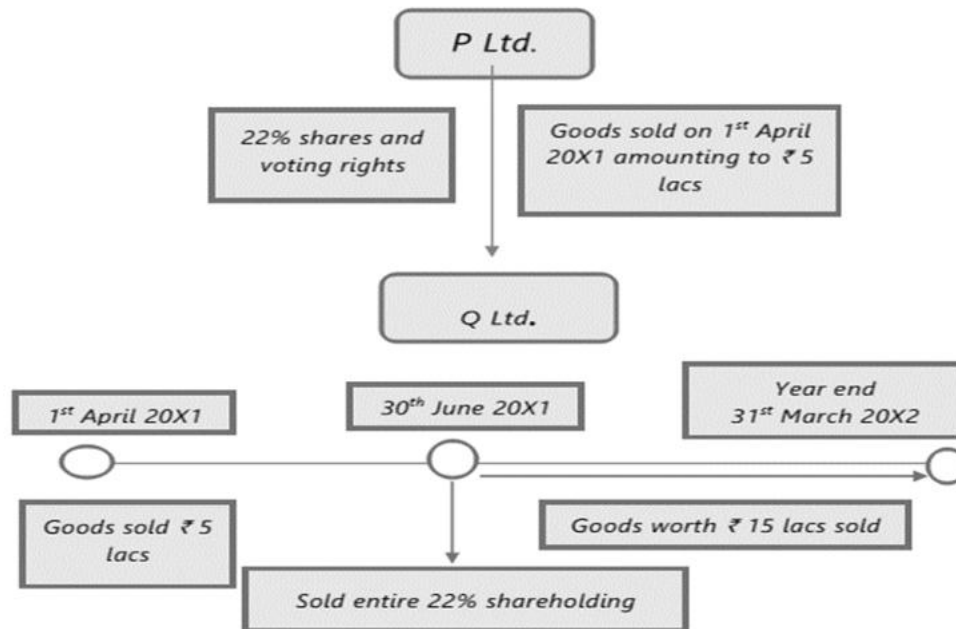
The bank is also a provider of finance to P Ltd. (the reporting enterprise) and as per AS-18, parties like providers of finance are deemed not to be considered as a related party in the course of normal dealings with an enterprise by virtue only of those dealings. However, this exemption will not be available to UK Bank in this case – since it exercises significant influence over P Ltd. (by virtue of holding 23% shares with voting rights in P Ltd.)

Accordingly, for P Ltd. (the reporting enterprise), the UK Bank is a related party and it will be required to disclose the transactions with UK Bank in its financial statements.

Illustration 9

Consider a scenario wherein:

- P Ltd. hold 22% shares and voting rights in Q Ltd. (and hence Q Ltd. is an associate of P Ltd.)
- On 1st April 20X1, P Ltd. sold certain goods to Q Ltd. amounting to Rs. 5 lacs
- On 30th June 20X1, P Ltd. sold its entire 22% stake in Q Ltd. (and hence the related party relationship ceased to exist after 30th June 20X1)
- However, P Ltd. continued supply goods to Q Ltd. subsequent to 30th June 20X1 (just like any other customer) and sold goods worth Rs. 15 lacs during 9-month period ended 31st March 20X2
- Consider 31st March 20X2 as the year-end date for P Ltd.



Determine whether the transaction for the entire year (ending on 31st March 20X2) is required to be disclosed under AS-18 as related party transaction.

Solution

No – This is because as per AS-18, the disclosure requirements under the Standard relate only to the period during related party relationship existed.

Accordingly, only transactions between P Ltd and Q Ltd till 30th June 20X1 (being sale of goods worth Rs. 5 lacs) are required to be reported / disclosed under AS18.

Transactions entered into after 30th June 20X1 are NOT required to be disclosed under AS-18.

Illustration 10 (MTP Mar'23) (RTP Nov'18, May'20, Nov'20)

Narmada Ltd. sold goods for ₹ 90 lakhs to Ganga Ltd. during financial year ended 31-3-20X1. The Managing Director of Narmada Ltd. owns 100% shares of Ganga Ltd. The sales were made to Ganga Ltd. at normal selling prices by Narmada Ltd. The Chief accountant of Narmada Ltd contends that these sales need not require a different treatment from the other sales made by the company and hence no disclosure is necessary as per the accounting standard. Is the Chief Accountant correct? **(5 Marks)**

Solution

As per AS 18 'Related Party Disclosures', Enterprises over which a key management personnel is able to exercise significant influence are related parties. This includes enterprises owned by directors or major shareholders of the reporting enterprise and enterprise that have a member of key management in common with the reporting enterprise.

In the given case, Narmada Ltd. and Ganga Ltd are related parties and hence disclosure of transaction between them is required irrespective of whether the transaction was done at normal selling price.

Hence the contention of Chief Accountant of Narmada Ltd is wrong.

Illustration 11

Who are related parties under AS 18? What are the related party disclosure requirements?

Solution:

Parties are considered to be related if at any time during the reporting period one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions. If there have been transactions between related parties, during the existence of a related party relationship, the reporting enterprise should disclose the following:

- i. The name of the transacting related party;

management personnel, should be identified as related party for disclosure in the financial statements for the year ended 31.3.20X2.

Illustration 15 (MTP Mar'21, Mar'22, Oct '23)

X Ltd. sold goods to its associate company during the 1st quarter ended 30.6.20X1. After that, the related party relationship ceased to exist. However, goods were supplied as were supplied to any other ordinary customer. Decide whether transactions of the entire year have to be disclosed as related party transaction.

Solution:

As per AS 18, transactions of X Ltd. with its associate company for the first quarter ending 30.06.20X1 only are required to be disclosed as related party transactions. The transactions for the period in which related party relationship did not exist would not be reported.

Illustration 16 (MTP May 20, Sep '22) (Past Exam May 18)

You are required to identify the related parties in the following cases as per AS 18:

M Ltd. holds 61 % shares of S Ltd.

S Ltd. holds 51 % shares of F Ltd.

C Ltd. holds 49% shares of F Ltd.

(Give your answer - Reporting Entity wise for M Ltd., S Ltd., C Ltd. and F Ltd.)

(2.5 Marks)

Solution:

Reporting Entity	Related Party
M Ltd.	S Ltd. (subsidiary) F Ltd.(subsidiary)
S Ltd.	M Ltd. (holding company) F Ltd. (subsidiary)
F Ltd.	M Ltd. (ultimate holding company) S Ltd. (holding company) C Ltd. (investor/ investing party)
C Ltd.	F Ltd. (associate)

MTP / RTP / Past Exam**Question 1 (MTP April'21, Sep'23) (RTP Nov'22, May'24) Past Exam July'21)**

SP hotels Limited enters into an agreement with Mr. A for running its hotel for a fixed return payable to the later every year. The contract involves the day-to-day management of the hotel, while all financial and operating policy decisions are taken by the Board of Directors of the company. Mr. A does not own any voting power in SP Hotels Limited. Would he be considered as a related party of SP Hotels Limited? Also explain the required related party disclosure requirements under AS 18? **(5 Marks)**

Solution:

Mr. A will not be considered as a related party of SP Hotels Limited in view of AS 18 which states, "individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the reporting enterprise that gives them control or significant influence over the enterprise, and relatives of any such individual". In the given case, in the absence of share ownership, Mr. A would not be considered to exercise significant influence on SP Hotels Limited, even though there is an agreement giving him the power to manage the company. Further, the fact that Mr. A does not have the ability to direct or instruct the board of directors does not qualify him as a key management personnel.

Related Party Disclosures: Name of the related party and nature of the related party relationship where control exists should be disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties.

This is to enable users of financial statements to form a view about the effects of related party relationships on the enterprise.

If there have been transactions between related parties, during the existence of a related party relationship, the reporting enterprise should disclose the following:

- (i) The name of the transacting related party;
- (ii) A description of the relationship between the parties;
- (iii) A description of the nature of transactions;
- (iv) Volume of the transactions either as an amount or as an appropriate proportion;
 - a) Any other elements of the related party transactions necessary for an
 - b) understanding of the financial statements;
 - c) The amounts or appropriate proportions of outstanding items pertaining to related parties at the balance sheet date and provisions for doubtful debts due from such parties at that date;
 - d) Amounts written off or written back in the period in respect of debts due from or to related parties.

Question 2

On the basis of provisions of AS 18 'Related Party Disclosures': Identify the related parties in the following cases:

X Limited holds 60% shares of Y Limited Y Limited holds 55% shares of W Limited Z Limited holds 35% shares of W Limited

Solution:

X Ltd., Y Ltd. & W Ltd. are related to each other. Z Ltd. & W Ltd. are related to each other by virtue of associate relationship. However, neither X Ltd. nor Y Ltd. is related to Z Ltd. and vice versa since neither control nor significant influence exists between them.

Question 3 (RTP Nov'21)

- a) Omega Bank Limited holds 25 per cent of the voting power of B Limited. Omega Bank Limited also provides finance by way of a loan to B Limited at market rates of interest, on account of which, Omega Bank Limited would have the power to nominate one person to the board of directors of B Limited. Any major transactions proposed to be entered into by B Limited would need the consent of Omega Bank Limited. Would Omega Bank Limited be considered as related party for B Ltd. (reporting enterprise)?
- b) A Limited has two Associates, B Limited and C Limited, and owns 25 per cent of the voting power of B Limited and 30 per cent of the voting power of C Limited. Would B Limited be considered a related party for the purpose of financial statements of C Limited?

Solution:

- a) Omega Bank Limited would be a related party of B Limited. As per AS 18 “associates and joint ventures of the reporting enterprise and the investing party of venture in respect of which the reporting enterprise is an associate or a joint venture” are related party relationship. Further, an associate has been defined as “an enterprise in which an investing reporting party has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture of the party”. Significant influence has been defined to be “participation in the financial and /or operating policy decisions of an enterprise, but not control of those policies”. Further, it is given in the standard that significant influence may be gained by share ownership, agreement or statute. As regards share ownership, there is a presumption that ownership of 20 per cent or more of the voting power enables the enterprise to exercise significant influence, unless it could be clearly demonstrated otherwise. In the given example, Omega Bank Limited exercises significant influence over B Limited by virtue of ownership of 25 per cent of the voting power. Omega Bank Limited is also a provider of finance for B Limited (as it has provided a loan to B Limited), and as per the standard, a provider of finance is deemed not to be a related party during its normal dealings with the enterprise by virtue only of those dealing. However, in this case, the exemption would not be available to Omega Bank Limited as the exercise of significant influence of Omega Bank Limited over B Limited has been demonstrated on account of ownership of more than 20 per cent of voting power. Accordingly, Omega Bank Limited would be construed to be a related party in the financial statements of B Limited and consequently, the latter would be required to disclose the transactions with Omega Bank Limited in its financial statements.
- b) Both B Limited and C Limited are ‘associates’ of A Limited. Follow-associates cannot be regarded as a related parties only by virtue of the relationship. AS 18 states that “enterprise that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the reporting enterprise” are related parties. Further, it is given that “associates and joint ventures of the reporting enterprise and the investing party or venture in respect of which the reporting enterprise is an associate or a joint venture” are also related parties. As B Limited is not an associate of C Limited, nor is it being controlled, directly or indirectly, by C Limited or is not so controlling C Limited, it is not a related party of C Limited.

Question 4 (RTP May 21)

R Ltd. has 60% voting right in S Ltd. S Ltd. has 15% voting right in T Ltd. R Ltd. directly enjoys voting right of 10% in T Ltd. T Ltd. is a listed company and regularly supplies goods to R Ltd. The management of T Ltd. has not disclosed its relationship with R Ltd. You are required to assess the situation from the view point of AS 18 on Related Party Disclosures.

Solution:

AS 18 ‘Related Party Disclosures’, defines related party as one that has at any time during the reporting period, the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions.

Definition for Control

Here, control is defined as ownership directly or indirectly of more than one-half of the voting power of an enterprise; and Significant Influence is defined as participation in the financial and/or operating policy decisions of an enterprise but not control of those policies.

Mr. Subhash Kumar is Key management personnel as he has the authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of A Ltd. He also holds substantial interest in B Ltd. as he holds 72% capital of B Ltd. Thus, Mr. Subhash is related party for both A Ltd. and B Ltd. Moreover, as per the definition of related party relationship described in para 3 of AS 18, enterprises over which Subhash is able to exercise significant influence are also related parties. Thus, A Ltd. and B Ltd. will also be construed as related to each other.

Question 7 (Past Exam May'23)

Answer the following with respect to AS-18:

- (i) If the majority of directors of Arjun Ltd. constitute the majority of the Board of another Company Bheem Ltd. in their individual capacity as professionals (and not by virtue of their being Directors in Arjun Ltd.). Are both the companies related?
- (ii) Asha Ltd. sells all the manufactured furniture of ₹ 1,00,00,000 to Sasha Ltd, as per agreement. Sasha Ltd. is the only customer to Asha Ltd. In the financial statements, Asha Ltd. wants to present Sasha company as a related party. Comment on the disclosure requirement.

Solution:

- (i) In the given case, Arjun Ltd. cannot be said to control the composition of board of directors of Bheem Ltd. as the directors have been appointed in their individual capacity as professionals and not by virtue of their being directors in Arjun Ltd.

Hence, it cannot be concluded that the companies are related merely because the majority of the directors of one company became the majority of the directors of the second in their individual capacity as professionals.

- (ii) In the context of AS 18, a single customer, supplier, franchiser, distributor, or general agent with whom an enterprise transacts a significant volume of business cannot be construed as Related Party Relationship merely by virtue of the resulting economic dependence. There is an economic dependence between the companies but no one controls or exercise significant influence on the other.

In the given case, Asha Ltd. need not report Sasha Company as its related party in its financial statements.

13. Will transactions with related parties, for services provided/received free of cost, be required to be disclosed?

A Limited has a corporate communications department, which centralises the public relations function for the whole group of A Limited and its subsidiaries. No charges are, however, levied by A Limited on its subsidiaries and accordingly, these transactions are not given accounting recognition. Would these constitute related party transactions requiring disclosure under AS 18 in the standalone financial statements of A Limited?

13. These transactions would require disclosure under AS 18 in the standalone financial statements of A Limited. As per paragraph 10 of AS 18, a related party transaction is "a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether or not a price is charged". In the given situation, there is a transfer of resources from A Limited to its subsidiaries, though no price is charged for the same. Hence, it will constitute as related party transaction and will require disclosure in the financial statements of A Ltd.

MCQs

1. According to AS-18 Related Party Disclosures, which ONE of the following is not a related party of Skyline Limited?
 - a. A shareholder of Skyline Limited owning 30% of the ordinary share capital
 - b. An entity providing banking facilities to Skyline Limited in the normal course of business
 - c. An associate of Skyline Limited
 - d. Key management personnel of Skyline Limited

2. Are the following statements in relation to related parties true or false, according to AS-18 Related Party Disclosures?
 - A. A party is related to another entity that it is jointly controlled by.
 - B. A party is related to another entity that it controls.

Statement (A)	Statement (B)
a. False	False
b. False	True
c. True	False
d. True	True

3. Which of the following is not a related party as envisaged by AS-18 Related Party Disclosures?
 - a. A director of the entity
 - b. The parent company of the entity
 - c. A shareholder of the entity that holds 1% stake in the entity
 - d. The spouse of the managing director of the entity

4. According to AS-18 Related Party Disclosures, related party transaction is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties – provided a price is charged for such transfer.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. According to AS-18 Related Party Disclosures, parties are considered to be related, if and only if at the end of the reporting period - one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions.
 - a. True
 - b. False

c. ANSWERS/HINTS**MCQs**

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)