

# AS 12 ACCOUNTING FOR GOVERNMENT GRANTS

## Illustration 1

Z Ltd. purchased a fixed asset for ₹ 50 lakhs, which has the estimated useful life of 5 years with the salvage value of ₹ 5,00,000. On purchase of the assets government granted it a grant for ₹ 10 lakhs. Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of the company for first two years if the grant amount is deducted from the value of fixed asset.

### Solution:

#### Journal in the books of Z Ltd.

Year	Particulars	₹ (Dr.)	₹ (Cr.)
1st	Fixed Assets Account <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span>	50,00,000	
	To Bank Account		50,00,000
	(Being Fixed Assets purchased)		
	Bank Account <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span>	10,00,000	
	To Fixed Assets Account	10,00,000	
	(Being grant received from the government)		
	Depreciation Account <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span>	7,00,000	
	To Fixed Assets Account		7,00,000
	(Being Depreciation charged on SLM)		
	Profit & Loss Account <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span>	7,00,000	
	To Depreciation Account		7,00,000
	(Being Depreciation transferred to P&L Account)		
	2nd Depreciation Account <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span>	7,00,000	
	To Fixed Assets Account		7,00,000
	(Being Depreciation charged on SLM)		
	Profit & Loss Account <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span>	7,00,000	
	To Depreciation Account		7,00,000
	(Being Depreciation transferred to P&L Account)		

### Method II:

- Grants related to depreciable assets are treated as deferred income which is recognised in the profit and loss statement on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset.
- Grants related to non-depreciable assets are credited to capital reserve under this method, as there is usually no charge to income in respect of such assets.
- If a grant related to a non-depreciable asset requires the fulfilment of certain obligations, the grant is credited to income over the same period over which the cost of meeting such obligations is charged to income.

## Illustration 2

Z Ltd. purchased a fixed asset for ₹ 50 lakhs, which has the estimated useful life of 5 years with the salvage value of ₹ 5,00,000. On purchase of the assets government granted it a grant for ₹ 10 lakhs. Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of the company for first two years if the grant is treated as deferred income.

### Solution

Journal in the books of Z Ltd.

Year	Particulars	₹ in lakhs (Dr.)	₹ in lakhs (Cr.)
1	Fixed Asset Account Dr. To Bank Account (Being fixed asset purchased)	20	20
	Bank Account Dr. To Fixed Asset Account (Being grant received from the government reduced the cost of fixed asset)	8	8
	Depreciation Account (W.N.1) Dr. To Fixed Asset Account (Being depreciation charged on Straight Line method (SLM))	2	2
	Profit & Loss Account Dr. To Depreciation Account (Being depreciation transferred to Profit and Loss Account at the end of year 1)	2	2
2	Fixed Asset Account Dr. To Bank Account (Being government grant on asset partly refunded which increased the cost of fixed asset)	5	5
	Depreciation Account (W.N.2) Dr. To Fixed Asset Account (Being depreciation charged on SLM on revised value of fixed asset prospectively)	3.67	3.67
	Profit & Loss Account Dr. To Depreciation Account (Being depreciation transferred to Profit and Loss Account at the end of year 2)	3.67	3.67

**Working Notes:**

## 1. Depreciation for Year 1

	₹ in lakhs
Cost of the Asset	20
Less: Government grant received	(8)
	12
Depreciation $\left[ \frac{12-4}{4} \right]$	2

## 2. Depreciation for Year 2

	₹ in lakhs
Cost of the Asset	20
Less: Government grant received	(8)
	12
Less: Depreciation for the first year $\left[ \frac{12-4}{4} \right]$	2
	10
Add: Government grant refundable	5
	15
Depreciation for the second year $\left[ \frac{15-4}{3} \right]$	3.67

**Illustration 9 (MTP Oct'20, Mar'22) (Past Exam May'18, Nov '20)**

On 1st April, 2016, Mac Ltd. received a Government Grant of ₹ 60 lakhs for acquisition of machinery costing ₹ 300 lakhs. The grant was credited to the cost of the asset. The estimated useful life of the machinery is 10 years. The machinery is depreciated @ 10% on WDV basis. The company had to refund

the grant in June 2019 due to non-compliance of certain conditions. How the refund of the grant is dealt with in the books of Mac Ltd. assuming that the company did not charge any depreciation for the year 2019-20. Pass necessary Journal Entries for the year 2019-20.

**Solution:**

	(₹ in lakhs)	
1st April, 2016	Acquisition cost of machinery	300.00
	Less: Government Grant	60.00
		240.00
31st March, 2017	Less: Depreciation @ 10%	(24.00)
1st April, 2017	Book value	216.00
31st March, 2018	Less: Depreciation @ 10%	(21.60)
1st April, 2018	Book value	194.40
31st March, 2019	Less: Depreciation @ 10%	(19.44)
1st April, 2019	Book value	174.96
	Less: Depreciation @10% for 2 months	(2.916)
1st June, 2019	Book value	172.044
June 2019	Add: Refund of grant*	60.00
	Revised book value	232.044

Depreciation @10% on the revised book value amounting to ₹ 232;044 lakhs is to be provided prospectively over the residual useful life of the machinery.

\*considered refund of grant at beginning of June month and depreciation for two months already charged. Alternative answer considering otherwise also possible.

#### Journal Entries

Machinery Account	Dr.	60	
To Bank Account			60
(Being government grant on asset partly refunded which increased the cost of fixed asset)			
Depreciation Account	Dr.	19.337	
To Machinery Account		19.337	
(Being depreciation charged on revised value of fixed asset prospectively for 10 months)			
Profit & Loss Account	Dr.	22.253	
To Depreciation Account			22.253
(Being depreciation transferred to Profit and Loss Account amounting to ₹ (2;916 + 19.337= 22.253)			

#### Illustration 10

A Ltd. purchased a machinery for ₹ 40 lakhs. (Useful life 4 years and residual value ₹ 8 lakhs) Government grant received is ₹ 16 lakhs.

Show the Journal Entry to be passed at the time of refund of grant in the third year and the value of the fixed assets, if:

- 1) the grant is credited to Fixed Assets A/c.
- 2) the grant is credited to Deferred Grant A/c.

**Solution:**

In the books of A Ltd.

Journal Entries (at the time of refund of grant)

(1) If the grant is credited to Fixed Assets Account:

I.

		₹	₹
Fixed Assets A/c	Dr	. 16 lakhs	
To Bank A/c			16 lakhs
(Being grant refunded)			

II. The balance of fixed assets after two years depreciation will be ₹16 lakhs (W.N.1) and after refund of grant it will become (₹16 lakhs + ₹16 lakhs) = ₹32 lakhs on which depreciation will be charged for remaining two years. Depreciation =  $(32-8)/2 = ₹12$  lakhs p.a. will be charged for next two years.

**(2) If the grant is credited to Deferred Grant Account:**

As per para 14 of AS 12 'Accounting for Government Grants,' income from Deferred Grant Account is allocated to Profit and Loss account usually over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation on related assets is charged. Accordingly, in the first two years (₹16 lakhs /4 years) = ₹4 lakhs p.a. x 2 years = ₹8 lakhs were credited to Profit and Loss Account and ₹8 lakhs was the balance of Deferred Grant Account after two years.

Therefore, on refund in the 3rd year, following entry will be passed:

I

		₹	₹
Deferred Grant A/c	Dr.	8 lakhs	
Profit & Loss A/c	Dr.	8 lakhs	
To Bank A/c			16 lakhs
(Being Government grant refunded)			

II Deferred grant account will become Nil. The fixed assets will continue to be shown in the books at ₹24 lakhs (W.N.2) and depreciation will continue to be charged at ₹8 lakhs per annum for the remaining two years.

**Working Notes:**

1. Balance of Fixed Assets after two years but before refund (under first alternative)

Fixed assets initially recorded in the books = ₹40 lakhs – ₹16 lakhs = ₹24 lakhs

Depreciation p.a. =  $(₹24 \text{ lakhs} - ₹8 \text{ lakhs})/4 \text{ years} = ₹4$  lakhs per year

Value of fixed assets after two years but before refund of grant

= ₹24 lakhs – (₹4 lakhs x 2 years) = ₹16 lakhs

2. Balance of Fixed Assets after two years but before refund (under second alternative)

Fixed assets initially recorded in the books = ₹40 lakhs

Depreciation p.a. =  $(₹40 \text{ lakhs} - ₹8 \text{ lakhs})/4 \text{ years} = ₹8$  lakhs per year

Book value of fixed assets after two years = ₹40 lakhs – (₹8 lakhs x 2 years) = ₹24 lakhs

Note: Value of fixed assets given above is after refund of government grant.

**Illustration 11**

Co X runs a charitable hospital. It incurs salary of doctors, staff etc to the extent of ₹ 30 lakhs per annum. As a support, the local govt grants a lumpsum payment of ₹90 lakhs to meet the salary expense for a period of next 5 years.

At the start of Year 4, Co X is unable to meet the conditions attached to the grant and is required to refund the entire grant of 90 lakhs.

You are required to pass the necessary journal entries in the books of the company for refund of the grant if the grant was shown separately as Other Income.

**Solution**

D Ltd. acquired a machine on 01-04-2017 for ₹ 20,00,000. The useful life is 5 years. The company had applied on 01-04-2017, for a subsidy to the tune of 80% of the cost. The sanction letter for subsidy was received in November 2020. The Company's Fixed Assets Account for the financial year 2020-21 shows a credit balance as under:

Particulars	₹
Machine (Original Cost)	20,00,000
Less: Accumulated Depreciation (from 2017-18- to 2019-20 on Straight Line Method)	12,00,000
	8,00,000
Less: Grant received	(16,00,000)
Balance	(8,00,000)

You are required to explain how should the company deal with this asset in its accounts for 2020-21?

(5 Marks)

**Solution:**

From the above account, it is inferred that the Company has deducted grant from the book value of asset for accounting of Government Grants; Accordingly, out of the ₹ 16,00,000 that has been received, ₹ 8,00,000 (being the balance in Machinery A/c) should be credited to the machinery A/c; The balance ₹ 8,00,000 may be credited to P&L A/c, since already the cost of the asset to the tune of ₹ 12,00,000 had been debited to P&L A/c in the earlier years by way of depreciation charge, and ₹ 8,00,000 transferred to P&L A/c now would be partial recovery of that cost.

There is no need to provide depreciation for 2020-21 or 2021-22 as the depreciable amount is now Nil.

**Question 4 (RTP May '21, May'23)**

- (i) Hygiene Ltd. had received a grant of Rs. 50 lakh in 2012 from a State Government towards installation of pollution control machinery on fulfilment of certain conditions. The company, however, failed to comply with the said conditions and consequently was required to refund the said amount in 2020.

The company debited the said amount to its machinery account in 2020 on payment of the same. It also reworked the depreciation for the said machinery from the date of its purchase and passed necessary adjusting entries in the year 2020 to incorporate the retrospective impact of the same. State whether the treatment done by the company is correct or not.

- (ii) ABC Ltd. received two acres of land received for set up of plant. It also received Rs.2 lakhs received for purchase of machinery of Rs. 10 lakhs. Useful life of machinery is 5 years. Depreciation on this machinery is to be charged on straight-line basis. How should ABC Ltd. recognize these government grants in its books of accounts?

**Solution:**

- (i) As per the facts of the case, Hygiene Ltd. had received a grant of Rs. 50 lakh in 2012 from a State Government towards installation of pollution control machinery on fulfilment of certain conditions.

However, the amount of grant has to be refunded since it failed to comply with the prescribed conditions. In such circumstances, AS 12, "Accounting for Government Grants", requires that the amount refundable in respect of a government grant related to a specific fixed asset is recorded by increasing the book value of the asset or by reducing the capital reserve or the deferred income balance, as appropriate, by the amount refundable. The Standard further makes it clear that in the first alternative, i.e., where the book value of the asset is increased, depreciation on the revised book value should be provided prospectively over the residual useful life of the asset. Accordingly, the accounting treatment given by Hygiene Ltd. of increasing the value of the plant and machinery is quite proper. However, the accounting treatment in respect of depreciation given by the company of adjustment of depreciation with retrospective effect is improper and constitutes violation of AS 12.

- (ii) ABC Ltd. should recognize the grants in the following manner:

Less: Government grant received	(10)
	<u>65</u>
Depreciation $\left[ \frac{65-5}{10} \right]$	6

**2. Depreciation for Year 3**

	₹ in lakhs
Cost of the Machinery	75
Less: Government grant received	(10)
	65
Less: Depreciation for the first two years	<u>20</u>
	45
Add: Government grant refundable	8
	<u>53</u>
Depreciation for the third year $\left[ \frac{53-5}{4} \right]$	12

**Question 7 (Past Exam May '19)**

State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. Also give reason for your answer. As per the provisions of AS-12, government grants in the nature of promoters' contribution which become refundable should be reduced from the capital reserve., **(1 Mark)**

**Solution:**

True: When grants in the nature of promoters' contribution becomes refundable, in part or in full to the government on non-fulfillment of some specified conditions, the relevant amount refundable to the government is reduced from the capital reserve.

**Question 8 (Past Exam May'22)**

Suraj Limited provides you the following information:

- (i) It received a Government Grant @40% towards the acquisition of Machinery worth ₹ 25 Crores.
- (ii) It received a Capital Subsidy of ₹ 150 Lakhs from Government for setting up a Plant costing ₹ 300 Lakhs in a notified backward region.
- (iii) It received ₹ 50 Lakhs from Government for setting up a project for supply of arsenic free water in a notified area.
- (iv) It received ₹ 5 Lakhs from the Local Authority for providing Corona Vaccine free of charge to its employees and their families.
- (v) It also received a performance award of ₹ 500 Lakhs from Government with a condition of major renovation in the Power Plant within 3 years. Suraj Limited incurred 90% of amount towards Capital expenditure and balance for Revenue Expenditure.

State, how you will treat the above in the books of Suraj Limited.

**(5 Marks)**

**Solution:**

- (i) As per AS 12 "Accounting for Govt; Grants", two methods of presentation in financial statements of grants related to specific fixed assets are regarded as acceptable alternatives. Under the first alternative, the grant of ₹ 10 crores (40% of 25 crores) is shown as a deduction from the gross value of the asset concerned in arriving at its book value. The grant is thus recognized the profit and loss statement over the useful life of a depreciable asset by way of a reduced depreciation charge. Under

second alternative method, grant amounting ₹ 10 crores is treated as deferred income which is recognized in the profit and loss statement on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset.

- (ii) In the given case, the grant amounting ₹ 150 lakhs received from the Central Government for setting up a plant in notified backward area may be considered as in the nature of promoters' contribution; Thus, amount of ₹ 150 lakhs should be credited to capital reserve and the plant will be shown at ₹ 300 lakhs;
- (iii) ₹ 50 lakhs received from Govt. for setting up a project for supply of arsenic free water in notified area should be credited to capital reserve.

Alternatively, if it is assumed that the project consists of capital asset only, then the amount of ₹ 50 lakhs received from Govt; for setting up a project for supply of arsenic free water should either be deducted from cost of asset of the project concerned in the balance sheet or treated as deferred income which is recognized in the profit and loss statement on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset.

- (iv) ₹ 5 lakhs received from the local authority for providing corona vaccine to the employees is a grant received in nature of revenue grant. Such grants are generally presented as a credit in the profit and loss account, either separately or under a general heading 'Other Income';

Alternatively, ₹ 5 lakhs may be deducted in reporting the related expense i.e. employee benefit expenses.

- (v) ₹ 500 Lakhs will be reduced from the renovation cost of power plant or will be treated as deferred income irrespective of the expenditure done by the entity out of it as it was specifically received for the purpose major renovation of power plant. However, it may be, later on, decided by the Govt. whether the grant will have to be refunded or not due to non-compliance of conditions attached to the grant.

### Question 9 (Past Exam May '23)

On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021, Eleanor Limited purchased a manufacturing Plant for ₹ 60 lakhs, which has an estimated useful life of ₹ 10 years with a salvage value of ₹ 10 lakhs. On purchase of the Plant, a grant of ₹ 20 lakhs was received from the government.

You are required to calculate the amount of depreciation as per AS-12 for the financial year 2022-23 in the following cases:

- (i) If the grant amount is deducted from the value of Plant.
- (ii) If the grant is treated as deferred income.
- (iii) If the grant amount is deducted from the value of Plant, but at the end of the year 2022-2023 grant is refunded to the extent of ₹ 4 lakhs, due to non-compliance of certain conditions.
- (iv) If the grant is treated as the promoter's contribution.

(Assume depreciation on the basis of Straight-Line Method.)

(5 Marks)

#### Solution:

Calculation of depreciation as per AS 12 for the financial year 2022-23:

- (i) If the grant amount is deducted from the value of Plant, then the amount of depreciation will be ₹ 3,00,000 p.a.  $(₹ 60,00,000 - ₹ 10,00,000 - ₹ 20,00,000) / 10$  year.
- (ii) If the grant is treated as deferred income, then amount of depreciation will be ₹ 5,00,000 p.a.  $(₹ 60,00,000 - ₹ 10,00,000) / 10$  year.
- (iii) If the grant amount is deducted from the value of plant, but at the end of the year 2022-23 grant is refunded to the extent of ₹ 4 lakh then the amount of depreciation will be ₹ 3,00,000 p.a.  $(₹ 60,00,000 - ₹ 10,00,000 - ₹ 20,00,000) / 10$  year for year 202122 and for the year 2022-23
- (iv) Depreciation will be ₹ 3,00,000 calculated as follows,  $(₹60,00,000 - ₹ 10,00,000 - ₹ 20,00,000 - ₹ 3,00,000) / 10$  years.

**Note:** It is assumed that the depreciation for the year has been charged on the book value on the plant before making adjustment for grant. Alternatively, if it is considered otherwise then the depreciation will be charged after making adjustment for grant. In that case depreciation for the year 2022-23 will be as ₹ 3,44,444 calculated as follows, (₹ 60,00,000 - ₹10,00,000 - ₹ 20,00,000 + 4,00,000 – ₹ 3,00,000 / 9 years

(v) If the grant is treated as promoter's contribution, then the amount of depreciation will be ₹ 5,00,000 p.a. (₹ 60,00,000 -10,00,000) /10 year.

**NOTE:** The answer can be presented in the following alternative manner:

(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

Date	Particulars	Grant Value deducted from Plant	Grant treated as Deferred Income	Grant Refunded	Grant is treated as Promoter's Contribution
01.04.2021	Cost of Plant	60,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
	Less: Salvage	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
		<b>50,00,000</b>	<b>50,00,000</b>	<b>50,00,000</b>	<b>50,00,000</b>
01.04.2021	Less: Grant	20,00,000	-	20,00,000	-
		30,00,000	50,00,000	30,00,000	50,00,000
	Useful Life (years)	10	10	10	10
31.03.2022	Depreciation FY 2021-22	3,00,000	5,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000
1.4.2022	Cost of Plant			60,00,000	
	Less: Salvage			10,00,000	
				50,00,000	
	Less: Grant			20,00,000	
	Less:			30,00,000	
	Depreciation FY 2022-23			3,00,000	
				27,00,000	
	Book value at the time of refund of grant i.e. at the end of period			4,00,000	
	Add: Grant Refundable at end of 22-23 Book value available for remaining 8 years.			31,00,000	

**Note:**

It is assumed that the depreciation for the year has been charged on the book value on the plant before making adjustment for grant. Alternatively, if it is considered otherwise then the depreciation will be charged after making adjustment for grant. In that case depreciation for the year 2022-23 will be as:

Cost of Plant	60,00,000
Less: Salvage	10,00,000
	50,00,000
Less: Grant	20,00,000
	30,00,000
Add: Grant Refundable	4,00,000
	34,00,000
Less: Depreciation For 2021-22	3,00,000
	31,00,000
Useful Life (years)	9
<b>Depreciation For 2022-23</b>	<b>3,44,444</b>

**Question 10 (RTP Sep'24)**

Energy Ltd. has acquired a generator on 1.4.2023 for ₹ 100 lakh. On 2.4.2023, it applied to Indian Renewable Energy Development Authority (IREDA) for a subsidy. The subsidy was granted in June, 2024 after the accounts for 2023-2024 were finalized. The company has not accounted for the subsidy for the year ended 31.3.2024.

State

- (i) Is this a prior period item?
- (ii) How should the subsidy be accounted in the accounting year 2024-2025?

**Solution:**

(i) Whether a subsidy applied is to be classified as prior period item as per AS 5, depends upon whether the company has committed an error in 2023-2024 by not recognising the subsidy?

The answer is in para 13 of AS 12 "Accounting for Government Grants" which permits recognition of grant only when there is reasonable assurance that -

- (i) the enterprise will comply with the conditions attached to them and
- (ii) the subsidy will be received.

Mere making of an application does not provide the reasonable assurance that the subsidy will be received. Letter of sanction from IREDA is required to provide this assurance. Since, the subsidy was granted in June, 2024 after approval of accounts, non-recognition of grant in 2023-2024 will not be considered as an error. Hence, this is not a prior period item. Therefore, the company was right in not recognizing the grant.

Further, AS 4 requires adjustment of events occurring after the balance sheet date only upto the date of approval of accounts by the Board of Directors. In view of this, the company is correct in not adjusting the same in the accounts in the year 2023-2024.

(ii) The subsidy should be deducted from the cost of the generator.

The revised unamortised amount of generator should be written off over the remaining useful life.

Alternatively, the same may be treated as 'deferred income' and allocated over the remaining useful life in the proportion in which depreciation is charged.

**MCQ**

1. To encourage industrial promotion, IDCI offers subsidy worth ₹ 50 lakhs to all new industries set up in the specified industrial areas. This grant is in the nature of promoter's contribution. How such subsidy should be accounted in the books?

- (a) Credit it to capital reserve
- (b) Credit it as 'other income' in the profit and loss account in the year of commencement of commercial operations
- (c) Both (a) and (b) are permitted
- (d) Credit it to general reserve

2. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses incurred in a previous accounting period or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the enterprise with no further related costs, should be

- (a) recognised and disclosed in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which they are receivable as an ordinary item.
- (b) recognised and disclosed in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which the losses or expenses were incurred.
- (c) recognised and disclosed in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which they are receivable, as an extraordinary item if appropriate as per AS 5.
- (d) disclosed in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which they are receivable, as an extraordinary item

3. Which of the following is an acceptable method of accounting presentation for a government grant relating to an asset?

- (a) Credit the grant immediately to Income statement
- (b) Show the grant as part of Capital Reserve
- (c) Reduce the grant from the cost of the asset or show it separately as a deferred income on the Liability side of the Balance Sheet.
- (d) Show the grant as part of general Reserve

4. X Ltd. has received a grant of ₹ 20 crore for purchase of a qualified machine costing ₹ 80 crore. X Ltd has a policy to recognise the grant as a deduction from the cost of the asset. The expected remaining useful life of the machine is 10 years. Assume that there is no salvage value and the depreciation method is straight-line. The amount of annual depreciation to be charged as an expense in Profit and Loss Statement will be:

- (a) ₹ 10 crore
- (b) ₹ 6 crore
- (c) ₹ 2 crore
- (d) ₹ 8 crore

5. X Ltd has received a grant of ₹ 20 crore for purchase of a qualified machine costing ₹ 80 crore. X Ltd. has a policy to recognise the grant as deferred income. The expected remaining useful life of the machine is 10 years. Assume that there is no salvage value and the depreciation method is straight-line. The amount of other income to be to be recognised in Profit and Loss Statement will be:

- (a) ₹ 10 crore
- (b) ₹ 6 crore
- (c) ₹ 2 crore
- (d) ₹ 8 crore

**Answers**

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