

Applicability :- Contractors .  
Not applicable on self owned property constructed .

from contractors POV, they are earning revenue from construction of asset owned by others. Hence, this AS states how such revenue earned will be recognised by contractors.

Construction Contract :- meaning

1. Contract for :- construction of one asset  
:- construction of number of assets.

Contract  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow 1 \text{ single asset} \\ \rightarrow 4 \text{ assets} \end{cases}$

2. Contracts for rendering of services related to construction of assets.

Examples :-

- 1) Architecture
- 2) Project Manager
- 3) Interior designer

3. Contracts for :- destruction of asset .  
restoration of asset .  
restoration of environment following destruction of asset .

Example :- Bridge (todna) destruction  
Noida - twin towers destruction  
Residential apartment - redevelop.

### Segmenting of Construction Contracts

for construction of multiple assets  
A single construction contract should be segmented and each asset should be considered a separate construction contract when :-

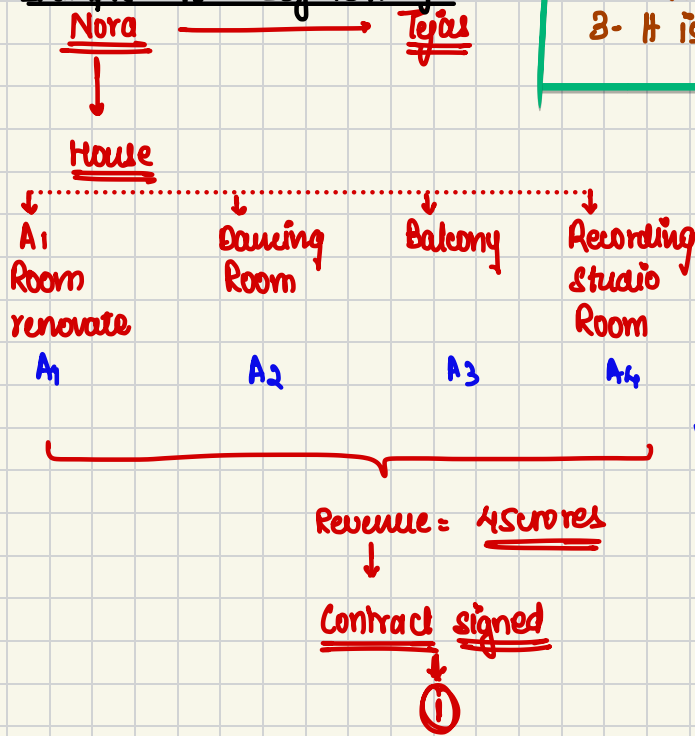
1. Separate proposals are submitted for each asset .
2. Each proposal can be individually accepted or rejected .
3. Cost and revenues of each asset can be separately / individually identified .

### Combining of construction contract :-

A contract whether with a single customer or multiple customers should be treated as one single construction contract from the pov of revenue recog when :-

1. It is negotiated as a single package.

## Example for Segmenting

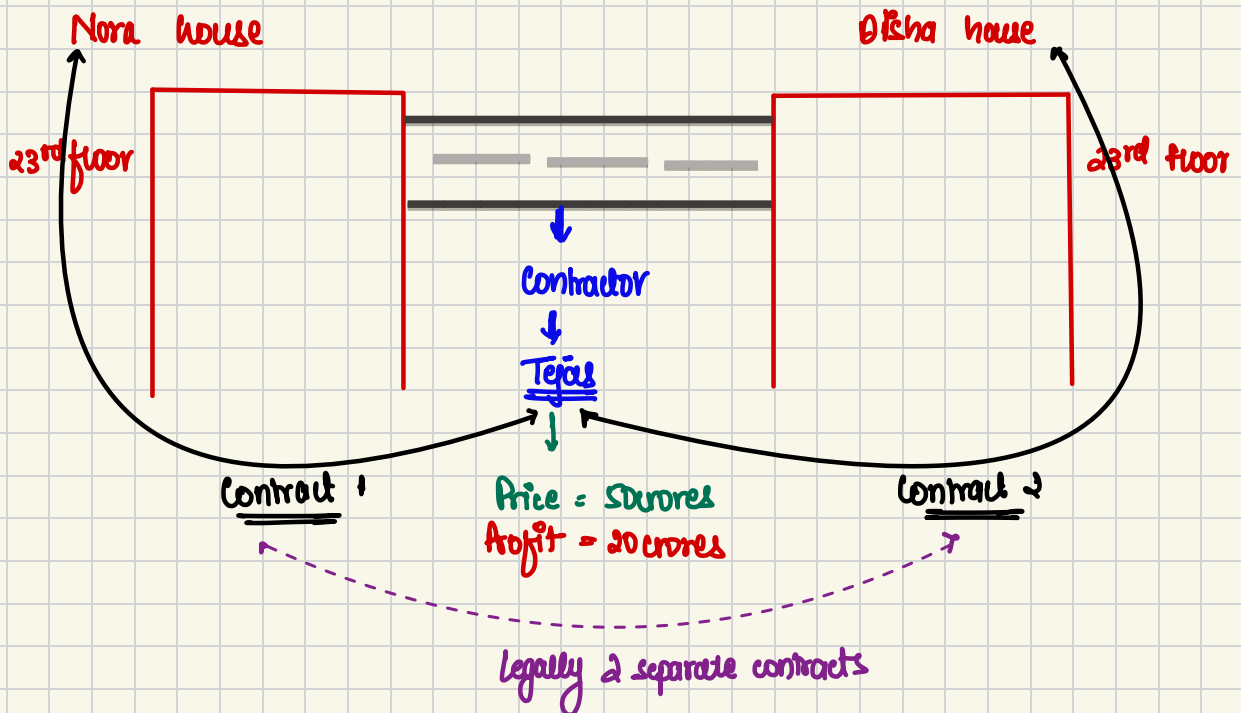


1. Overall profit margin.  
2. It is performed in a continuous sequence.

A<sub>1</sub>  
A<sub>2</sub>  
A<sub>3</sub>  
A<sub>4</sub>

Separate proposals.  
Individual basis - prop.  
A/R  
Individual basis -  
cost/revenue can be  
determined

## Example of combining of contracts



- negotiated as a single package.
- perform in a continuous sequence
- overall profit margin

Revenue Acq → 1 single contract → AS-7  
↓  
combining.

## Construction of additional assets :

L42

When an additional asset is constructed, such additional asset should be treated as a separate contract and its revenue should be recognised separately if :

- OR
1. The additional assets differs significantly in design, technology, function from the original asset.
  2. Its price is negotiated without regard to the original contract price.

### Types of construction contracts

#### Fixed Price Contract

10L

#### Cost Plus Contract

Actual cost  
+ % as fees/comm.

#### Hybrid Contract

Actual cost  
+ % fees/comm

↓  
maximum cap  
upto a certain amount.

### Contract Revenue

15 August 2021

→ Revenue initially agreed

→ SD000L + SC000L

↳ Includes

Claims

→ nuisance  
→ additional cost  
↓  
because of the customer  
↓  
wasnt covered under  
the original contract  
price.

Variations

Balcony - with 2 chairs.

↓  
Terrace Garden  
→ with recliner sofa.  
→ warm & dim lights  
→ music system.

↓  
Scope of work has changed

Incentive Payments

→ work complete within  
a specified time.

→ a desired quality is  
achieved.

### Recognition Criteria

- Approved by customer.
- Amount - measurable

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### Recognition Criteria

- Contract should be  
at a sufficiently advanced  
stage where recognition  
is justified
- Amount measurable.

## Revenue Recognition

Outcome of the contract can be reliably measured → YES

### STEP 1:-

$$\text{Stage (\%age) of completion} = \frac{\text{Cost incurred till date}}{\text{Total contract cost}}$$

Example :- Cost incurred till 31.3.20 on the contract = 500,000  
Estimated future cost to complete the contract = 400,000

Calculate stage of completion.

Solution :-

1. Cost incurred till date = 500,000
2. + estimated future cost = 400,000
3. Total cost = 900,000

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Percentage completion} &= \frac{\text{Cost incurred till date}}{\text{Total contract cost}} \\ &= \frac{500,000}{900,000} = 55.55\%\end{aligned}$$

### STEP 2 :- Recognise Revenue and cost in proportion to stage of completion

Example :-

|               |             |                                                       |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Total Revenue | = 1,500,000 | } Total profit = 600,000 × 55.55%<br>= <u>333,250</u> |
| Total cost    | = 900,000   |                                                       |

Determine revenue and cost to be recognised in the current year.

Solution :-

|                    |                      |                         |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue recognised | = 1,500,000 × 55.55% | = <u>833,250</u>        |
| Cost recognised    | = 900,000 × 55.55%   | = 500,000               |
| Profit recognised  |                      | = <u><u>333,250</u></u> |

| Dr.           |         | P&L a/c          |         | Cr. |
|---------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----|
| Contract cost | 500,000 | Contract Revenue | 833,250 |     |
| Profit        | 333,250 |                  |         |     |

Example 2:- from the following information calculate contract revenue and contract cost to be recognised in the current year:-

1. material consumed = 400,000
2. Labour cost = 200,000
3. sub contract cost = 150,000
4. Estimated further completion cost = 300,000
5. Contract Price = 2,000,000

Solution:- Calculation of stage of completion:-

1. Cost Incurred Till Date:-

- a. Material consumed = 400,000
- b. labour cost = 200,000
- c. Sub contract cost = 150,000

Cost Incurred till Date = 750,000

Stage of completion =  $\frac{\text{Cost Incurred till date}}{\text{Total contract cost}}$

$$= \frac{750,000}{750,000 + 300,000}$$

$$= \frac{750,000}{1,050,000}$$

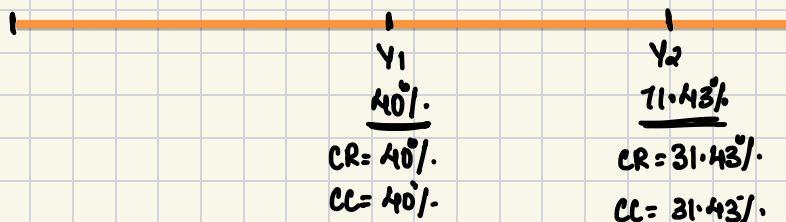
$$= 71.43\%$$

Contract Revenue to be recognised =  $2,000,000 \times 71.43\%$  = 1,428,600

Contract costs to be recognised (cost incurred till date) = 750,000

Profit to be recognised = 678,600

Example 3:- Suppose, in the above question the date given was for year 1 and in year 1 the work already completed was 40%. Calculate contract revenue and cost to be recognised.



### Solution :- Contract Revenue : Y2

1. Total contract revenue to be recognised upto 2nd year = 14,28,600  
(20,00,000 x 71.43%)
2. less: contract revenue recognised in Y1 = 8,00,000  
(20,00,000 x 40%)
3. Contract Revenue for Y2 = 6,28,600

### Contract cost : Y2

1. Total contract costs to be recognised upto Y2 = 7,50,000  
(10,50,000 x 71.43%) (actual cost inc.)
2. less: contract cost recognised in Y1 (10,50,000 x 40%) = 4,20,000
3. Contract costs for Y2 = 3,30,000

$$\text{Profit f-t-year 2} = 6,28,600 - 3,30,000 = \underline{\underline{2,98,600 /-}}$$

Outcome of the contract can be reliably measured → NO

- No profits will be recognised.
- Contract revenue can be recognised only to the extent of contract costs.

NOTE :- If at any stage it is probable that we will incur loss on the contract then we will recognise the full amount of loss irrespective of ;

1. Whether or not work has commenced on the contract.
2. Stage of completion
3. Profit arising on other contracts.

### Example :-

Contract costs incurred till date = 7,00,000  
further estimated cost to be incurred = 5,00,000  
Contract revenue = 12,00,000  
% completion (7,00,000 / 12,00,000) = 58.33%  
Calculate the loss to be recognised.

Solution :-

|       |            |            |   |               |
|-------|------------|------------|---|---------------|
| Total | Contract   | costs      | = | 1200000       |
| Total | Contract   | revenue    | = | 1000000       |
| Total | Loss to be | recognised | = | <u>200000</u> |

P&L a/c

|                                              |        |                                        |        |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|--------|
| Contract Costs<br>(1200000 x 58.33%)<br>Loss | 700000 | Contract Revenue<br>(1000000 x 58.33%) | 583300 |
| Provision for losses                         | 200000 |                                        |        |
|                                              | 116700 |                                        |        |
|                                              | 83300  |                                        |        |

↓  
additional provision  
will have to be created.

JE: -

→ P&L                      Dr.    83300  
To, Provision for losses    83300