

Ind AS DRONE CHARTS 3.2

Covers:

Companies (Ind AS)
Amendment Rules, 2022,
Schedule 3 Amendments, 2021,
SM 2022 &
All Ind AS (Except Ind AS on FI,
Business Combination,
Consolidation, SBP covered
in Brahmastra).

re Topics" and Coverage

Covers:

Other Topics of CA Final: Integrated Reporting & Corporate Social Responsibility (Amended)

with Su's conceptual underst

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CA FINAL - FR - DRONE CHARTS



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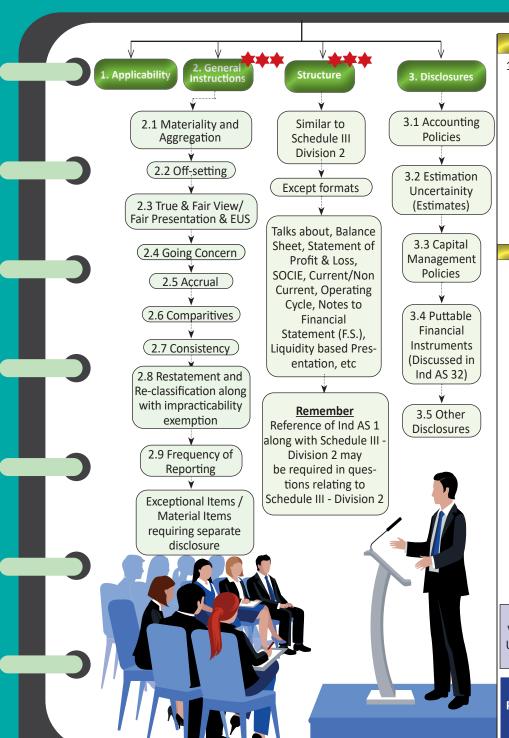




F.A.5.7 first attempt success tutorials PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DRONE CHARTS







1. Applicability 1) Ind AS applies to Standalone/Separate and Consolidated F.S.

F.S. of company that has no subsidiary

Standalone F.S.

Individual F.S. of holding company

Separate F.S.

- 2) Section 8 Companies etc. also to follow Ind AS with flexibility to change "Nomenclature of items" (E.g. Profit-Surplus,
- 3) Interim F.S. (Condensed format)- Ind AS 1 not applicable
- 4) Ind AS applies on **General Purpose Financial Statements**

2. General Instructions

- 2.1 Materiality & Aggregation : Ind AS Amendment Rules, 2020
- Definition of Materiality: Transaction or other events and Information is material if omitting misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statement (FS for generic users and not for specific use of any user) make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.
- Materiality is based on magnitude and/or nature of transaction or other events and conditions judged in surrounding circumstances
- Ind AS 1 requires that: Items of dissimilar nature (e.g. CSR & Donation); or Items of similar nature, different class (Donation to political & non-political parties); Should not be aggregated to obscure material information being presented/disclosed to users of financial statements (Except if required by Law)
- Ind AS 1 also states that company should not combine immaterial information with material information
- **Dis-aggregate information** of material items may be given on Face of F.S. or Notes to F.S.

Obscuring (New)

Information regarded as obscuring (misguiding)

Clubbing Similar items in-Scattered Vague/ across the dissimilar appropriately Unclear dis-aggregate

Who do not get information directly from management and hence, primarily rely on FS for taking their decision like investors, govt, shareholders etc. These users do have experience & understanding of reading & interpreting FS

2.2 Off-Setting (Netting-Off):

- Meaning: Netting off income & expense or asset & liability while presenting financial infor-
- Ind AS 1:
- **Rule (i):** Off setting is permitted only when any Ind AS requires (E.g. Ind AS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation, requires that a Financial Asset and Financial Liability should be off-set if:
- Entity has a **legal right to off-set it**;
- It intends to off-set it or realise the asset & settle the liability simultaneously).
- Rule (ii): Setting off 'Provision on Assets' with carrying amount of asset is not off-setting

(E.g. Trade receivables and Provision for Bad Debts, Property, Plant and Equipment and Provision for Depreciation)

Rule (iii): Off-Setting is required when it

represents substance of transactions (E.g. Reimbursement for payments on behalf of 3rd parties, Setting-off contingent asset with liabilities [Ind AS 37], Setting-off insurance claim with loss)

Rule(iv): As a practice information like foreign exchange gain/loss, profit/loss on sale of investment/PPE etc. are presented on net basis, unless the information is material in which case it should be presented separately

Information is

hidden Eg. Ma-

terial info shown

as immaterial

(Cash Flow off-setting : Refer Ind AS 7)

2.3 Fair Presentation and EUS:

- Transaction or other events and conditions are presented fairly as per the framework for preparation of financial statements.
- Disclosure of inappropriate accounting treatments would not be a basis for achieving fair presentation.
- **Explicit Unreserved Statement (EUS):**
- Entity complying with Ind AS to make an EUS of the fact that F.S. are prepared as per Ind AS (No choice of selective application of Ind AS)

• In Extremely Rare Circumstances:

In Extremely Rare Circumstances

Entity may have to deviate from Ind AS requirements to achieve fair presentation

Entity may have to deviate fromInd AS requirements to achieve fair presentation but legal requirements prohibit such deviation

Ind AS permits such departure and requires following disclo-

- (a) Name & number of Ind AS not complied
- (b)Reasons thereof & description of alternate accounting treatment followed
- (c) Financial effect in current year & on comparitive, of non-compliance with Ind AS

In such case F.S. may not be prepared to give fair presentation due to limitation imposed by law. In such circumstances disclosures to be given to achieve fair presentation (Follow law + use disclosures to give fair representation of F.S.)

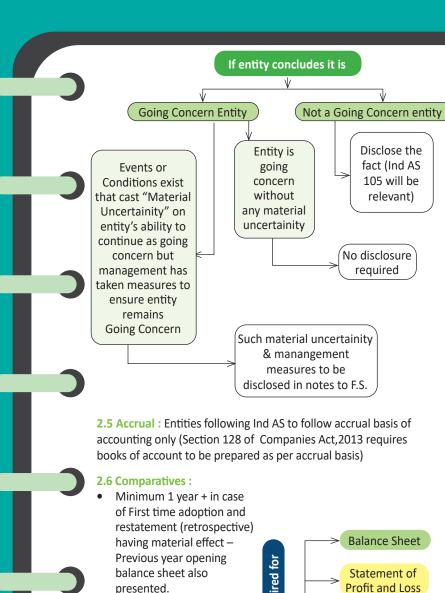
2.4 Going Concern:

- Business/Entity will continue till foreseeable future.
- Entity is required to test whether it is a going concern, as disclosed.
- Ind AS 10 & 105 also relevant
- **Q.1** Company makes a statement in financial statement that it has complied with all Ind AS except Ind AS 7 cash flow statements, comment.
- **Hint:** In such case it will be considered company has not adopted Ind AS, as it is selectively applying Ind AS. Hence F.S. will not be considered to be prepared as per Ind AS.
- **Q.2** Company makes a statement in financial statement that it has 'Prepared & presented financial statement as per Ind AS', while doing audit, you found cash flow statement is not prepared as per Ind AS
- **Hint:** Financial Statements will be considered to be prepared as per Ind AS & auditor would qualify his report w.r.t cash flow statements.



Ind AS 1 DRONE CHARTS PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FIRST Attempt success tutorials





Entity can disclose

as per Ind AS 1;

comparatives for > 1 year

• Entity may also give > 1 year

comparative for Statement

for Profit and Loss & 1-year

comparative for Balance

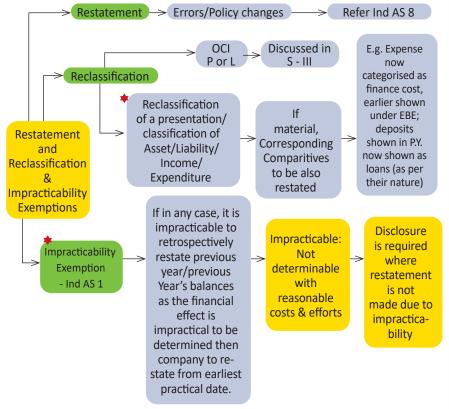
ment or Vice Versa.

Sheet and Cash flow State-

2.7 Consistency

- Company to use consistent basis of accounting for similar items or items similar class.
- Changes to be made only if:
- a) Provides better presentation: or
- b) Change in nature of operations; or
- c) Required by any Ind AS
- Disclosures are required for changes in accounting policies giving the financial effect.

2.8 Restatement and Reclassification & Impracticability Exemptions



2.9 Frequency of Reporting:

Cash Flow

Statement

Schedule of Changes

in Equity (SOCIE)

Information given

in notes to F.S.

- At least **Annually; or**
- If Reporting period is > 12 months or < 12 months; then disclose:
- a) The reporting period; and
- b) Fact that current year figures are not entirely comparable with previous vear figures

3. Disclosures under Ind AS 1 (in brief)

3.1 Accounting Policies

- Disclose significant accounting policies regarding:
- a) Bases of measurement (Cost/ Fair Value/Else); and
- b) Other accounting policies
- Changes in accounting policies (See Consistency)
- Deviations from Ind AS in choice of accounting policies (See fair presentation)
- Significant judgements of managements (other than estimates) to be disclosed
- ity, Going Concern etc.)

- 3.2 Accounting Estimates Disclose any material uncertainty/ estimates involving significant uncertainty to be disclosed providing information on:
- a) Estimates used;
- b) Sensitivity involved:
- c) Range of possible outcomes;
- d) Basis of selection of estimates
- E.g. discounting factor, fair values, expected loss on legal cases

3.3 Capital Management Policies

- a) Qualitative aspects of capital:
- b) Quantitative aspects of capital;
- (E.g. Materiality, Impracticabil- c) Management of both the above aspects;

- d) Externally imposed restrictions on capital; and
- e) Any violations of those restrictions during the year.

3.4 Puttable Financial Instruments: Discussed in Ind AS 32

3.5 Other Disclosures:

- a) Proposed dividend;
- b) Arrears of Preference dividend;
- Legal form +Domicile (Registered at) + Registered Address;
- Holding & ultimate holding company name;
- Nature of operations;
- If it has specified life then disclose.

Framework for Preparation & Presentation of Financial Statements

- 1) ICAI has given a framework (i.e. Guideline for preparation & presentation of financial statements)
- 2) Framework covers matters like:
- a) Qualitative characteristics of F.S. (like Understandability, Comparability, Relevance and Reliability)
- b) Provides definitions for Asset, Liability,
- Capital, Income and Expenditure (covered in DC in respective Ind AS)
- c) Measurement basis (Like Cost, Realisable value, NRV, Replacement Cost, Present Value etc.)
- d) Underlying assumptions (Accrual & Going Concern) **
- 3) Capital Maintenance:

Physical Capital Maintenance (Real growth) Financial Capital Maintenance (Nominal growth) Whether closing capital at current cost > opening capital at current cost Whether closing capital is > excluding dividends/fresh issue/buy Opening capital excluding any backs [Inflation adjusted] dividends/fresh issue/buy backs E.g.(2)

Closing Capital

Opening Capital	₹ 50,000
C.Y.Profits	₹ 5,000
Inflation	12.5%
Whether financial capital maintained?	
Hint: Yes, it has increased by ₹5,000	

Opening Capital (Restated) ₹ 56,250 (50000x 112.50%)

₹55,000

Whether physical capital maintained?

Hint: No, Physical capital not maintained as closing capital < opening capital (by ₹ 1250)

E.g.(1)



Ind AS 2 **INVENTORIES**





- a) Held for sale in ordinary course of business (Finished goods)
- b) In the process of production for such sale (Work in progress)
- c) In the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services (Raw materials) Packages, Empties, By- products also included inventory specifically.

Definition

2.

Scope

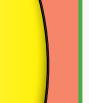
(ii) Net realizable value (NRV):

- a. Estimated selling price in ordinary course
- b. Estimated cost of completion
- c. Estimated cost necessary to make the sale (-)

(iii) Fair Value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (Ind AS 113)

VALUATION OF

INVENTORY



Cost of Inventory

Cost of Inventories Components

All cost of purchase

Costs of conversion

Other costs incurred in bringing the ventories to their resent location & condition

a. Cost of Purchase includes:

- i) Purchase price
- ii) Import duties and other taxes (Non-recoverable)
- iii) Transport, handling and
- iv) Other cost to bring inventory to present location & condition
- v) Less:- Trade discounts rebates etc.

b. Cost of Conversion:

- i) Direct material
- ii) Direct labour
- iii) Other direct costs
- iv) Systematic allocated fixed & variable overheads incurred for conversion

c. Other Costs:

- Other costs to be included only to the extent that they are incurred in bringing the inventories to present location & condition.
- Borrowing cost as determined on the basis of Ind AS-23

d. Cost to be excluded:

- i) Abnormal costs
- ii) Storage cost (unless necessary in the production process)
- iii) General administrative overheads
- iv) Selling costs
- v) Research cost

Applicable to all inventories, except:

- a) Financial Instruments (accounted under Ind AS 109)
- b) Biological assets related to agriculture activity and agriculture produce at the point of harvest (accounted under Ind AS 41)
- c) Spare parts having life> one period covered under Ind AS-16

Not applicable to the inventories held by:

- a) Producers for agriculture & forest products, agriculture produce after harvest and minerals and mineral products, to the extent they are measured at NRV in accordance with industry practices
- b) Commodity broker traders who measure their inventories at fair value less costs to sell

Inventories shall be measured at lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value

Measurement





Ind AS 2 **INVENTORIES**



XXX

XX

(XX)

XXX

Joint Products:

Reasonable basis for allocation of costs to joint products to be used like split-off point costing

By-Product:

- Output of manufacturing process with immaterial value
- To be valued at NRV, and such value to be reduced from cost of production (conversion cost) [Same logic applies to packages & empties]
- By-product closing stock shown as asset in BS under inventories but at NRV.

5.Joint products & **By-product**

Writing inventories down to NRV: Exception

- Materials and other supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost
 - If FG expected to be sold below cost then value RM at cost or NRV whichever is less.
 - Replacement cost i.e. cost to purchase such inventory is NRV.

Net realisible value

- 1. Estimates on NRV are based on the most realiable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the inventories are expected to realize.
- 2. Consideration to be taken while making such estimates:

Amount of inventories recognized as expense =

Amount of Inventories recognized as expense

a) Carrying amount of inventories sold in the period in which

b) Add: The amount of any write-down of Inventories to NRV

c) Less: Amount of any reversal in the period of any write-down

- a) Fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period
- b) Purpose for which inventory is held

related revenue is recognised

and all losses of Inventories

of inventories

3. Inventories are usually written down to NRV item by item. It is not appropriate to write inventories down on the basis of a classification of inventory

Inventory ordinarily interchangeable

Historical Cost Method

FIFO: i.e First in first out, it assumes that the items of inventory at the end of the period are those most recently purchased or produced.

Weighted Average:

The cost of each item is determined from weighted average of the cost of similar items at the beginning of a period and the cost of similar items purchase or produced during the period

Non-Historical Cost Method

Retail Inventory/Adjusted

 It is used when large numbers of rapidly changing items with similar margins are

- It takes into account normal level of:
- □ Labour efficiency
- and are reviewed
- regularly

Selling Price Method:

- involved
- Cost is determined by reducing the sales value of the inventory by the appropriate percentage gross margin

Standard Cost Method:

- ⇒ Supplies

for the measurement of cost

Techniques

Inventory not ordinarily Interchangeable

Specific Identification Method

Generally used in jewellery, tailor made industries.

SJ Update

Specific identification applies for inventories segregated for specific projects too like it is applicable to non-interchangable inventory

8. Recognition as an expense

Disclosures

- i) Accounting policies
- ii) Analysis of carrying amount in classification appropriate to the entity
- iii) Inventories carried at FV less costs to sell
- iv) Amount recognized in profit or loss
- v) Inventories pledged as security

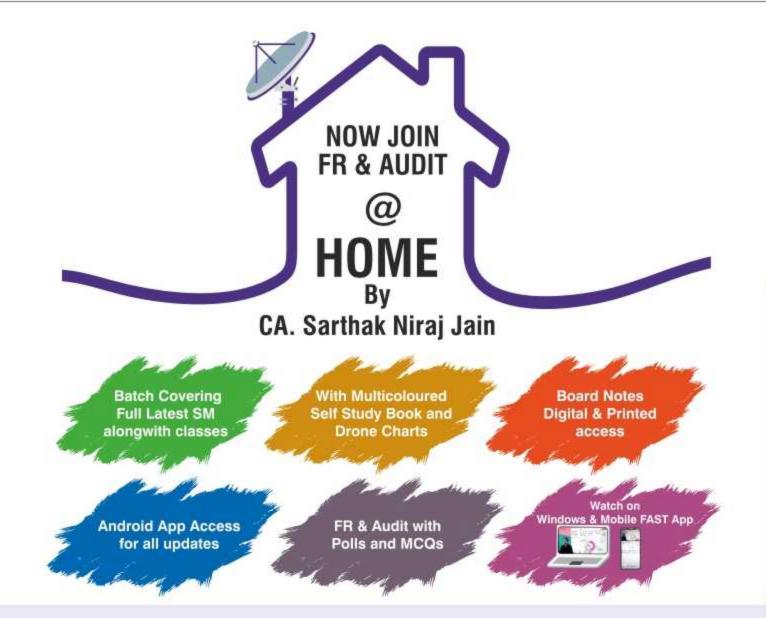






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