ANSWERS OF MODEL TEST PAPER 2

FINAL COURSE: GROUP – I

PAPER – 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING

ANSWER TO PART – I CASE SCENARIO BASED MCQS

1 **Option (d) :** Provision for ₹ 50 crores

2. **Option (a) :** ₹ 48,753

3 **Option (b) :** ₹ 1.75 crores

4. **Option (c) :** ₹ 0.03 crores

5. **Option (c) :** ₹ 20,00,000 goodwill

6. **Option (d) :** The first Ind AS financial statements shall distinguish the correction of errors from changes in accounting policies and reported as part of the reconciliations as at 1st April, 20X2.

7. **Option (a) :** 4 performance obligations

8. **Option (d) :** ₹ 40 lakhs

9. **Option (d) :** Issuance of equity shares ₹ 40 lakhs; dividends paid ₹ 10 lakhs

10. **Option (d) :** Advertising costs ₹ 40 lakhs; staff bonuses ₹ 60 lakhs

11. **Option (c) :** Annual depreciation charge will be ₹ 13,000 and an annual transfer of ₹ 3,000 may be made from revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

12. **Option (d) :** ₹ Nil

13. **Option (b) :** Interest expense ₹ 12,000

14. **Option (d) :** ₹ 36 lakhs

15. **Option (d) :** All of the above

ANSWERS OF PART – II DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. **Calculation of purchase consideration:**

Particulars	**₹ in million**
Market value of shares issued (150 million x 4/3 x ₹ 10)	2,000

Initial estimate of market value of shares to be issued (150 million x 1/5 x ₹ 10)	300
Incremental acquisition costs other than the issue cost of shares	1
Total consideration	2,331

Contingent consideration is recognized in full if payment is probable. Incremental costs associated with the acquisition, other than the issue costs of financial instruments, can be included in the cost of the investment. Where material, future consideration is measured at the present value of the amount payable. In the case of shares to be issued, this is represented by the share price.

Statement of fair value of identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition

Particulars	₹ in million
As per B Ltd.'s Balance Sheet	1,200
Fair value of customer relationships	100
Fair value of research and development project	50
Total net assets acquired	1,350

As per *Ind AS 38 'Intangible assets',* intangible assets can be recognized separately from goodwill provided they are identifiable, are under the control of the acquiring entity, and their fair value can be measured reliably.

Customer relationships that are similar in nature to those previously traded, pass these tests but employee expertise fails the 'control' test. Both the research and development phases in process project can be capitalised provided their fair value can be measured reliably.

Statement of computation of goodwill

Particulars	₹ in million
Fair value of consideration given	2,331
Fair value of net assets acquired	(1,350)
Goodwill on acquisition	981

As per para 58 of Ind AS 103, changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that the acquirer recognises after the acquisition date are measurement period adjustments to be dealt with in accordance with paragraphs 45–49.

As per para 48 of Ind AS 103, the acquirer recognises an increase (decrease) in the amount by means of a decrease (increase) in goodwill.

Accordingly, the changes in the fair value of contingent consideration is recorded as an adjustment to goodwill as follows:

Goodwill	Dr.	₹ 30 million	
To Contingent consideration			₹ 30 million

2. **(a)** The USD contract for purchase of machinery entered into by company A includes an embedded foreign currency derivative due to the following reasons:

- The host contract is a purchase contract (non-financial in nature) that is not classified as or measured at FVTPL.
- The embedded foreign currency feature (requirement to settle the contract by payment of USD at a future date) meets the definition of a stand-alone derivative – it is akin to a USD-₹ forward contract maturing on 31 December 20X1.
- USD is not the functional currency of either of the substantial parties to the contract (i.e., neither company A nor company B).
- Machinery is not routinely denominated in USD in commercial transactions around the world. In this context, an item or a commodity may be considered 'routinely denominated' in a particular currency only if such currency was used in a large majority of similar commercial transactions around the world. For example, transactions in crude oil are generally considered routinely denominated in USD. A transaction for acquiring machinery in this illustration would generally not qualify for this exemption.
- USD is not a commonly used currency for domestic commercial transactions in the economic environment in which either company A or B operate. This exemption generally applies when the business practice in a particular economic environment is to use a more stable or liquid foreign currency (such as the USD), rather than the local currency, for a majority of internal or cross-border transactions, or both. In the illustration above, companies

A and B are companies operating in India and the purchase contract is an internal/domestic transaction. USD is not a commonly used currency for internal trade within this economic environment and therefore the contract would not qualify for this exemption.

Accordingly, company A is required to separate the embedded foreign currency derivative from the host purchase contract and recognise it separately as a derivative.

The separated embedded derivative is a forward contract entered into on 9th September 20X1, to exchange USD 10,00,000 for ₹ at the USD/₹ forward rate of 67.8 on 31st December 20X1. Since the forward exchange rate has been deemed to be the market rate on the date of the contract, the embedded forward contract has a fair value of zero on initial recognition.

Subsequently, company A is required to measure this forward contract at its fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The following is the accounting treatment at quarter-end and on settlement:

Accounting treatment:

Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
09-Sep-X1	***On initial recognition of the forward contract*** (No accounting entry recognised since initial fair value of the forward contract is considered to be nil)	Nil	Nil
30-Sep-X1	***Fair value change in forward contract*** Derivative asset (company B) Dr. [(67.8-67.5) x10,00,000]	3,00,000	
	To Profit or loss		3,00,000
31-Dec-X1	***Fair value change in forward contract*** Forward contract asset (company B) Dr.	5,00,000	

	[{(67.8-67) x 10,00,000} - 3,00,000] To Profit or loss		5,00,000
31-Dec-X1	***Recognition of machinery acquired and on settlement*** Property, plant and equipment Dr. (at forward rate)	6,78,00,000	
	To Forward contract asset (company B)		8,00,000
	To Creditor (company B) / Bank		6,70,00,000

(b) (i) Ind AS 1, inter alia, provides, "An entity classifies the liability as non-current if the lender agreed by the end of the reporting period to provide a period of grace ending at least twelve months after the reporting period, within which the entity can rectify the breach and during which the lender cannot demand immediate repayment." In the present case, following the default, grace period within which an entity can rectify the breach is less than twelve months after the reporting period. Hence as on 31st March, 20X2, the loan will be classified as current.

(ii) Ind AS 1 deals with classification of liability as current or non-current in case of breach of a loan covenant and does not deal with the classification in case of expectation of breach. In this case, whether actual breach has taken place or not is to be assessed on 30th June, 20X2, i.e., after the reporting date. Consequently, in the absence of actual breach of the loan covenant as on 31st March, 20X2, the loan will retain its classification as non-current.

3. (a) Applying paragraph 17 of Ind AS 23 to the fact pattern, the entity would not begin capitalising borrowing costs until it incurs borrowing costs (i.e. from 1st July, 20X1)

In determining the expenditures on a qualifying asset to which an entity applies the capitalisation rate (paragraph 14 of Ind AS 23), the entity does not disregard expenditures on the qualifying asset incurred before the entity obtains the general borrowings. Once the entity incurs borrowing costs and therefore satisfies all three conditions in para 17 of Ind AS 23, it then applies paragraph 14 of Ind AS 23 to determine the expenditures on the qualifying asset to which it applies the capitalisation rate.

Calculation of borrowing cost for financial year 20X0-20X1

Expenditure		Capitalization Period (current year)	Weighted average Accumulated Expenditure
Date	Amount		
1st January 20X1	₹ 5 crore	0/3	Nil

Borrowing Costs eligible for capitalisation = NIL. LT Ltd. cannot capitalise borrowing costs before 1st July, 20X1 (the day it starts to incur borrowing costs).

Calculation of borrowing cost for financial year 20X1-20X2

Expenditure		Capitalization Period (current year)	Weighted average Accumulated Expenditure
Date	Amount		
1st January, 20X1	₹ 5 crore	9/12*	₹ 3.75 crore
30th June, 20X1	₹ 20 crore	9/12	₹ 15 crore
31st March, 20X2	₹ 20 crore	0/12	Nil
Total			₹ 18.75 crore

Borrowing Costs eligible for capitalisation

= 18.75 cr. x 10% = ₹ 1.875 cr.

*LT Ltd. cannot capitalise borrowing costs before 1st July, 20X1 (the day it starts to incur borrowing costs). Accordingly, this calculation uses a capitalization period from 1st July, 20X1 to 31st March, 20X2 for this expenditure.

Calculation of borrowing cost for financial year 20X2-20X3

Expenditure		Capitalization Period (current year)	Weighted average Accumulated Expenditure
Date	Amount		
1st January, 20X1	₹ 5 crore	3/12	₹ 1.25 crore
30th June, 20X1	₹ 20 crore	3/12	₹ 5 crore
31st March, 20X2	₹ 20 crore	3/12	₹ 5 crore
31st March, 20X2	₹ 1.875 crore	3/12	₹ 0.47 crore
30th June, 20X2	₹ 5 crore	0/12	Nil
Total			₹ 11.72 crore

Borrowing Costs eligible for capitalisation= ₹ 11.72 cr. x 10% = ₹ 1.172 cr.

(b) Computation of amounts to be recognized in the P&L and OCI:

Particulars	*USD*	*Exchange rate*	*₹*
Cost of the bond	1,000	40	40,000
Interest accrued @ 10% p.a.	100	42	4,200
Interest received (USD 1,250 x 4.7%)	(59)	45	(2,655)
Amortized cost at year-end	1,041	45	46,845
Fair value at year end	1,060	45	47,700
Interest income to be recognized in P & L			4,200
Exchange gain on the principal amount [1,000 x (45-40)]			5,000
Exchange gain on interest accrual [100 x (45 - 42)]			300
Total exchange gain/loss to be recognized in P&L			5,300
Fair value gain to be recognized in OCI [45 x (1,060 - 1,041)]			855

Journal entry to recognize gain/loss

Bond (₹ 47,700 – ₹ 40,000)	Dr.	7,700	
Bank (Interest received)	Dr.	2,655	
To Interest Income (P & L)			4,200
To Exchange gain (P & L)			5,300
To OCI (fair value gain)			855

4. (a) (i) **Computation of benefit attributed to prior years and current year:** **Amount in ₹**

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Benefit attributed to:					
- Prior years	-	131	262	393	524
- Current year (Refer W.N.1)	131	131	131	131	131
Total (i.e. current and prior years)	**131**	**262**	**393**	**524**	**655**

(ii) **Computation of the obligation for an employee who is expected to leave at the end of year 5 (taking discount rate of 10% p.a.)** **Amount in ₹**

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Opening obligation (A)	-	89	196	324	475
Interest at 10% (B = A X 10%)	-	9	20	32	47
Current service cost (C) (Refer WN 2)	89	98	108	119	131
Closing obligation D = (A+B+C)	**89**	**196**	**324**	**475**	**653**

Figures have been rounded off in the above table.

Working Notes:

1. A lump sum benefit is payable on termination of service and equal to 1 per cent of final salary for each year of service. The salary in year 1 is ₹ 10,000 and is assumed to increase at 7% (compound) each year.

The year on year salary would be as follows: Amount in ₹

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Salary	10,000	10,700 (10,000 x 107%)	11,449 (10,700 x 107%)	12,250 (11,449 x 107%)	13,108 (12,250 x 107%)

Accordingly, for the purpose of above-mentioned employee benefit, 1% of final salary to be considered for each year of service would be ₹ 131.

2. Computation of current service cost: Amount in ₹

Year	1	2	3	4	5
1% salary at the end of year 5	-	-	-	-	131
PV factor at the end of each year to be considered at 10% p.a. **(E)**	0.683	0.751	0.826	0.909	1.000
PV at the end of each year	89 (131 x E)	98 (131 x E)	108 (131 x E)	119 (131 x E)	131 (131 x E)

Accordingly, for the purpose of above-mentioned employee benefit, 1% of final salary to be considered for each year of service would be ₹ 131.

(b) Journal entries in the books of P Ltd (without modification of service period of stock appreciation rights) (₹ in lakhs)

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
31.03.20X2	Profit and Loss account Dr.	15.75	
	To Liability against SARs		15.75
	(Being expenses liability for stock appreciation rights recognised)		

31.03.20X3	Profit and Loss account Dr. To Liability for SARs (Being expenses liability for stock appreciation rights recognised)	17.25	17.25
31.03.20X4	Profit and Loss account Dr. To Liability for SARs (Being expenses liability for stock appreciation rights recognised)	15.38	15.38
31.03.20X5	Profit and Loss account Dr. To Liability for SARs (Being expenses liability for stock appreciation rights recognised)	17.02	17.02

Journal entries in the books of P Ltd (with modification of service period of stock appreciation rights) (₹ in lakhs)

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
31.03.20X2	Profit and Loss account Dr. To Liability for SARs (Being expenses liability for stock appreciation rights recognised)	15.75	15.75
31.03.20X3	Profit and Loss account Dr. To Liability for SARs (Being expenses liability for stock appreciation rights recognised)	28.25	28.25
31.03.20X4	Profit and Loss account Dr. To Liability for SARs (Being expenses liability for stock appreciation rights recognised)	20.50	20.50

Working Notes:

Calculation of expenses for issue of stock appreciation rights without modification of service period

For the year ended 31st March 20X2

= ₹ 210 x 400 awards x 75 employees x 1 year /4 years of service

= ₹ 15,75,000

For the year ended 31st March 20X3

= ₹ 220 x 400 awards x 75 employees x 2 years /4 years of service - ₹ 15,75,000 previous recognised

= ₹ 33,00,000 - ₹ 15,75,000 = ₹ 17,25,000

For the year ended 31st March 20X4

= ₹ 215 x 400 awards x 75 employees x 3 years/4 years of service- ₹ 33,00,000 previously recognised

= ₹ 48,37,500 - ₹ 33,00,000 = ₹ 15,37,500

For the year ended 31st March, 20X5

= ₹ 218 x 400 awards x 75 employees x 4 years / 4 years of service – ₹ 48,37,500 previously recognised

= ₹ 65,40,000 – ₹ 48,37,500 = ₹ 17,02,500

Calculation of expenses for issue of stock appreciation rights with modification of service period

For the year ended 31st March 20X2

= ₹ 210 x 400 awards x 75 employees x 1 year / 4 years of service

= ₹ 15,75,000

For the year ended 31st March 20X3

= ₹ 220 x 400 awards x 75 employees x 2 years / 3 years of service - ₹ 15,75,000 previous recognised

= ₹ 44,00,000 - ₹ 15,75,000 = ₹ 28,25,000

For the year ended 31st March 20X4

= ₹ 215 x 400 awards x 75 employees x 3 years/ 3 years of service - ₹ 44,00,000 previous recognised

= ₹ 64,50,000 - ₹ 44,00,000 = ₹ 20,50,000.

5. (a) (i) Determination of how revenue is to be recognised in the books of ABC Ltd. as per expected value method

Calculation of probability weighted sales volume

Sales volume (units)	Probability	Probability-weighted sales volume (units)
9,000	15%	1,350
28,000	75%	21,000
36,000	10%	3,600
		25,950

Calculation of probability weighted sales value

Sales volume (units)	Sales price per unit (₹)	Probability	Probability-weighted sales value (₹)
9,000	90	15%	1,21,500
28,000	80	75%	16,80,000
36,000	70	10%	2,52,000
			20,53,500

Average unit price = Probability weighted sales value/ Probability weighted sales volume

= 20,53,500 / 25,950 = ₹ 79.13 per unit

Revenue is recognised at ₹ 79.13 for each unit sold. First 10,000 units sold will be booked at ₹ 90 per unit and liability is accrued for the difference price of ₹ 10.87 per unit (₹ 90 – ₹ 79.13), which will be reversed upon subsequent sales of 15,950 units (as the question states that ABC Ltd. achieved the same number of units of sales to the customer during the year as initially estimated under the expected value method for the financial year 20X1-20X2). For, subsequent sale of 15,950 units, contract liability is accrued at ₹ 0.87 (80 – 79.13) per unit and revenue will be deferred.

(ii) Journal Entries in the books of ABC Ltd.

			₹	₹
1.	Bank A/c (25,950 x ₹ 80)	Dr.	20,76,000	
	To Revenue A/c (25,950 x ₹ 79.13)			20,53,424
	To Liability (25,950 x ₹ 0.87)			22,576
	(Revenue recognised on sale of 25,950 units)			
2.	Liability (1,08,700 – 86,124)	Dr.	22,576	
	To Revenue A/c [25,950x(80-79.13)]			22,576
	(On reversal of liability at the end of the financial year 20X1-20X2 i.e. after completion of stipulated time)			

(b) The revenue from sale of goods shall be recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The fair value of the consideration is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest where the receipt is deferred beyond normal credit terms. The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognised as interest revenue.

The fair value of consideration (cash price equivalent) of the sale of goods is calculated as follows: ₹

Year	Consideration (Installment)	Present value factor	Present value of consideration
Time of sale	3,33,333	-	3,33,333

End of 1st year	3,33,333	0.949	3,16,333
End of 2nd year	3,33,334	0.901	3,00,334
	10,00,000		**9,50,000**

The Company that agrees for deferring the cash inflow from sale of goods will recognise the revenue from sale of goods and finance income as follows:

Initial recognition of sale of goods		₹	₹
Cash	Dr.	3,33,333	
Trade Receivable	Dr.	6,16,667	
To Sale			9,50,000
Recognition of interest expense and receipt of second installment			
Cash	Dr.	3,33,333	
To Interest Income			33,053
To Trade Receivable			3,00,280
Recognition of interest expense and payment of final installment			
Cash	Dr.	3,33,334	
To Interest Income (Balancing figure)			16,947
To Trade Receivable			3,16,387

Statement of Profit and Loss (extracts)

for the year ended 31st March, 20X2 and 31st March, 20X3

₹

	As at 31st March, 20X2	**As at 31st March, 20X3**
Income		
Sale of Goods	9,50,000	-
Other Income (Finance income)	33,053	16,947

Balance Sheet (extracts) as at 31st March, 20X2 and 31st March, 20X3 ₹

	As at 31st March, 20X2	As at 31st March, 20X3
Assets		
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Trade Receivables	3,16,387	XXX

(c) **Either**

The usefulness of financial information can be enhanced by applying four enhancing qualitative characteristics as follows:

- *Comparability:* Users' decisions involve choosing between alternatives. Information about a reporting entity is more useful if it can be compared with similar information about other entities and with similar information about the same entity for another period or another date. Comparability refers to the use of the same methods for the same items, and uniformity implies that like things must look alike and different things must look different.
- *Verifiability:* Verifiability means that different knowledgeable and independent observers could reach consensus, although not necessarily complete agreement, that a particular depiction is a faithful representation. Verification can be direct or indirect.
- *Timeliness:* Timeliness means having information available to decision-makers in time to be capable of influencing their decisions. Generally, the older the information is the less useful it is. However, some information may continue to be timely long after the end of a reporting period because, for example, some users may need to identify and assess trends.
- *Understandability:* Classifying, characterising and presenting information clearly and concisely makes it understandable. Some phenomena are inherently complex and cannot be made easy to understand. Financial reports are prepared for users who have a reasonable knowledge of business and economic activities and who review and analyse the information diligently. At times, even well-informed and diligent users may need to

seek the aid of an adviser to understand information about complex economic phenomena.

(c) **Or**

Following entities are mandatorily required to prepare their financial statements based on Indian Accounting Standards

- All Listed Corporate Entities
- Unlisted Corporate Entities having net worth of rupees two hundred and fifty crore or more
- All holding, subsidiary, joint venture or associate companies of the above mentioned listed and unlisted corporate entities
- All NBFCs
- MF schemes

6. (a) Lease agreement substance presentation

Stakeholders make informed and accurate decisions based on the information presented in the financial statements and as such, ensuring the financial statements are reliable and of utmost importance. The directors of Sunshine Ltd. are ethically responsible to produce financial statements that comply with Ind AS and are transparent and free from material error. Lenders often attach covenants to the terms of the agreement in order to protect their interests in an entity. They would also be of crucial importance to potential debt and equity investors when assessing the risks and returns from any future investment in the entity.

The proposed action by Sunshine Ltd. appears to be a deliberate attempt to circumvent the terms of the covenants. The legal form would require treatment as a series of short-term leases which would be recorded in the profit or loss, without any right-of-use asset and lease liability being recognized as required by Ind AS 116, *Leases*. This would be a form of 'off-balance sheet finance' and would not report the true assets and obligations of Sunshine Ltd. As a result of this proposed action, the liquidity ratios would be adversely misrepresented. Further, the operating profit margins would also be adversely affected, as the expenses associated with the lease are likely to be higher than the deprecation charge if a leased asset was recognized, hence the proposal may actually be detrimental to the operating profit covenant.

Sunshine Ltd. is aware that the proposed treatment may be contrary to Ind AS. Such manipulation would be a clear breach of the fundamental principles of objectivity and integrity as outlined in the Code of Ethics. It is important for a chartered accountants to exercise professional behaviour and due care all the time. The proposals by Sunshine Ltd. are likely to mislead the stakeholders in the entity. This could discredit the profession by creating a lack of confidence within the profession. The directors of Sunshine Ltd. must be reminded of their ethical responsibilities and persuaded that the accounting treatment must fully comply with the Ind AS and principles outlined within the framework should they proceed with the financing agreement.

However, if the CFO fails to comply with his professional duties, he will be subject to professional misconduct under Clause 1 of Part II of Second Schedule of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. The Clause 1 states that a member of the Institute, whether in practice or not, shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations made there under or any guidelines issued by the Council. As per the Guidelines issued by the Council, a member of the Institute who is an employee shall exercise due diligence and shall not be grossly negligent in the conduct of his duties.

(b) X Pharmaceutical Ltd. is advised as under:

1. It should recognize the drug license as an intangible asset because it is a separate external purchase, separately identifiable asset and considered successful in respect of feasibility and probable future cash inflows.

   The drug license should be recorded at ₹ 1,00,00,000.

2. It should recognize the brand as an intangible asset because it is purchased as part of acquisition and it is separately identifiable. The brand should be amortised over a period of 15 years.

The brand will be recorded at ₹ 3,00,00,000.

3. The advertisement expenses of ₹ 1,00,00,000 should be expensed off.

4. The development cost incurred during the financial year 20X1-20X2 should be capitalised.

   Cost of intangible asset (Drug A) as on 31st March, 20X2

Opening cost	₹ 5,00,00,000
Development cost	₹ 5,00,00,000
Total cost	₹ 10,00,00,000

5. Research expenses of ₹ 50,00,000 incurred for developing 'Drug B' should be expensed off since technological feasibility has not yet established.

(c) Equity Valuation of KK Ltd.

Particulars	Weights	(₹ in crore)
As per Market Approach	50	5268.2
As per Income Approach	50	3235.2
Enterprise Valuation based on weights (5268.2 x 50%) + (3235.2 x 50%)		4,251.7
Less: Debt obligation as on measurement date		(1465.9)
Add: Surplus cash & cash equivalent		106.14
Add: Fair value of surplus assets and liabilities		312.40
Enterprise value of KK Ltd.		3204.33
No. of shares		85,284,223
Value per share		375.72