

**MODEL TEST PAPER 3**  
**FINAL COURSE: GROUP – I**  
**PAPER – 1: FINANCIAL REPORTING**

**Time Allowed – 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks – 100**

1. *The question paper comprises two parts, Part I and Part II.*
2. *Part I comprises Case Scenario based Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)*
3. *Part II comprises questions which require descriptive type answers.*

**PART I – Case Scenario based MCQs (30 Marks)**

***All MCQs are compulsory.***

**Case Scenario 1**

ABC Ltd. is a diversified business group operating in multiple business segments across different parts of the world. It maintains its books of accounts and publishes its annual financial statements under Indian Accounting Standards. The finance team has been working on closing the books of accounts and generating financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 20X3 and are facing issues in the following transactions while finalization of financial statements:

- (i) One of the businesses of ABC Ltd. is of manufacturing sugar and chemicals. The Company has taken a term loan for ₹ 5 crores from State Bank to buy certain plant and machinery during the year ended 31 March 20X2. The loan is repayable over a period of 5 years. The terms and conditions of the loan agreement requires the company to maintain a current ratio of 1.33 : 1 and debt-equity ratio of 1 : 2. If these loan covenants fall below this level, then the bank has a right to recall the entire loan.

The loan outstanding as on 31 March, 20X3 was ₹ 4.25 crores. The current ratio of ABC Ltd. was 1 : 1 and debt equity ratio was 0.5 : 2. State Bank sent a notice on 5 April 20X3 demanding repayment of loan, on account of breach of terms of the loan agreement. The financials were signed on 10 May, 20X3.

On receiving the notice, the CFO of ABC Ltd. negotiated with the bank and ensured to rectify the breach. As a result, on 25 April, 20X3, the

Bank has agreed not to recall the loan and allowed the Company to achieve the contracted current and debt-equity ratio by 20X5.

- (ii) ABC Ltd. has inventory of raw material Y of 10,000 units as at 31 March, 20X4 with a carrying amount of ₹ 100 each. The current market value of that raw material is ₹ 95 each. ABC Ltd. will use the raw material to manufacture a component for a customer. The conversion cost for making the finished goods would be ₹ 130 each. ABC Ltd. estimates costs to completion and sale of ₹ 50 each and a selling price for the component is estimated to be ₹ 290 each.
- (iii) ABC Ltd. sold a machinery Z for ₹ 900 thousand to a new customer. To get into long term relationship with the customer, the terms of sale also include after sales service to be provided for next three years free of cost. The company also sells the sales service contract separately where the customer buys it after the initial warranty period at ₹ 100 thousand.

**Analyze the transactions mentioned above and choose the most appropriate option in the below questions 1 to 4 in line with relevant Ind AS:**

1. How the long-term loan from State Bank has to be classified in the financials for the year ended 31 March 20X3 in case ABC Ltd. has not negotiated with the bank for rectification of breach?
  - (a) Other current liabilities
  - (b) Current financial liability
  - (c) Non-current financial liability
  - (d) Other non-current liability
2. After negotiation with State Bank, how the long-term loan has to be classified in the financials for the year ended 31 March 20X3?
  - (a) Other current liabilities
  - (b) Current financial liability
  - (c) Non-current financial liability
  - (d) Other non-current liability
3. At what value the raw material Y be measured in the books of ABC Ltd. as per applicable Ind AS?

- (a) ₹ 950 thousand.
- (b) ₹ 1,100 thousand.
- (c) ₹ 1,000 thousand.
- (d) ₹ 1,600 thousand.
4. How should the revenue be recognised in the books of account for the sale of machinery Z?
- (a) ₹ 900 thousand is to be recognised as revenue in the year of sale.
- (b) ₹ 900 thousand is to be recognised at the end of three years after sale.
- (c) ₹ 900 thousand is to be recognised in the year of sale and ₹ 100 thousand to be spread over next three years.
- (d) ₹ 810 thousand is to be recognised in the year of sale and ₹ 90 thousand to be spread over next three years.

**(4 MCQs x 2 Marks = 8 Marks)**

### **Case Scenario 2**

DEF Ltd. is a globally diversified business conglomerate with operations spanning across various business sectors worldwide. The company adheres to Indian Accounting Standards for maintaining its financial records and annually releases its financial statements. As the finance team progresses towards finalizing the financial statements for the fiscal year ending on 31 March 20X3, the team is stuck up in the accounting of the following transactions:

- (i) On 1 June 20X2, DEF Ltd. decided to dispose of the business and current and non-current assets of one of its divisions related to specialty chemicals business which it had acquired several years ago. This disposal does not involve DEF Ltd. withdrawing from a particular market sector. The carrying values on 1 June 20X2 of the assets to be disposed of were as follows:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>₹ in Million</b>
Goodwill	10.0
Property, Plant and Equipment	20.0
Patents and trademarks	8.0

Inventories	15.0
Trade Receivables	10.0

None of the assets of the business had suffered impairment as at 1 June 20X2. At that date the inventories and trade receivables of the business were already stated at no more than their recoverable amounts.

DEF Ltd. offered the business for sale at a price of ₹ 46.5 million, which was considered to be reasonably achievable. DEF Ltd. estimated that the direct costs of selling the business would be ₹ 5,00,000. These estimates have not changed since 1 June 20X2 and DEF Ltd. estimates that the business will be sold by 31 March 20X3 at the latest.

- (ii) The government provided DEF Ltd. with a grant of ₹ 21 million to assist it in the development of the factory.

This grant was provided in two parts:

- (1) ₹ 6 million of the grant was a payment by the government as an inducement to DEF Ltd. to begin developing the factory. No conditions were attached to this part of the grant.
- (2) ₹ 15 million of the grant related to the construction of the factory at a cost of ₹ 60 million. The land was leased so the whole of the ₹ 60 million is depreciable over the estimated 40 year useful life of the factory.

**Analyze the transactions mentioned above and choose the most appropriate option in the below questions 5 to 8 in line with relevant Ind AS:**

5. Compute the value of Specialty chemical division's Goodwill at the date of classification after re-measurement.
  - (a) ₹ 7.3 million
  - (b) ₹ 10 Million
  - (c) ₹ Nil
  - (d) ₹ 8 million
6. Calculate the closing balance of Specialty chemical division's asset – Property, Plant and Equipment at the period end.
  - (a) ₹ 21 million

- (b) ₹ 17.36 million
  - (c) ₹ 6 million
  - (d) ₹ 15 million
7. What amount of grant out of ₹ 15 million with respect to construction of factory be transferred to profit and loss account in the year 20X3-20X4?
- (a) ₹ 15 million
  - (b) ₹ 0.375 million
  - (c) ₹1.5 million
  - (d) ₹ 0.125 million
8. What would be the treatment of grant of ₹ 6 million received from the government as an inducement to DEF Ltd. to begin developing the factory?
- (a) Grant relating to an inducement to begin developing the factory can be recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss.
  - (b) 0.15 million amount is to be credited each year in the income statement over 40 year period.
  - (c) 1.2 million amount is to be credited each year in the income statement over 40 year period.
  - (d) Net off the grant received against the cost of the asset and depreciate the net figure over its useful economic life.

**(4 MCQs x 2 Marks = 8 Marks)**

### **Case Scenario 3**

HIJ Ltd. is a globally diversified business conglomerate with operations spanning multiple business segments across various regions worldwide. For maintaining its financial records, the company follows Indian Accounting Standards. As the finance team diligently finalizes the books of accounts and prepares the financial statements for the financial year ending on 31 March 20X2, it requires insights and accounting suggestions on the following transactions:

- (i) On 1 October 20X1, HIJ Ltd. subscribed for 40 million ₹ 1 loan notes in Z Ltd. The loan notes were issued at 90 paise and were redeemable at

₹ 1.20 on 30 September 20X6. Interest is payable on 30 September in arrears at 4% of par value. This represents an effective annual rate of return for HIJ Ltd. of 9.9%. HIJ Ltd.'s intention is to hold the loan notes until redemption.

- (ii) On 1<sup>st</sup> April 20X1, HIJ Ltd. commenced joint construction of a property with G Ltd. For this purpose, an agreement has been entered into that provides for joint operation and ownership of the property. All the ongoing expenditure, comprising maintenance plus borrowing costs, is to be shared equally. The construction was completed on 30<sup>th</sup> September 20X1 and utilisation of the property started on 1<sup>st</sup> January 20X2 at which time the estimated useful life of the same was estimated to be 20 years.

Total cost of the construction of the property was ₹ 40 crores. Besides internal accruals, the cost was partly funded by way of loan of ₹ 10 crores taken on 1<sup>st</sup> January 20X1. The loan carries interest at an annual rate of 10% with interest payable at the end of year on 31<sup>st</sup> December each year. The company has spent ₹ 4,00,000 on the maintenance of such property.

The company has recorded the entire amount paid as investment in Joint Venture in the books of accounts. Suggest the suitable accounting treatment of the above transaction as per applicable Ind AS.

**Analyze the transactions mentioned above and choose the most appropriate option in the below questions 9 to 13 in line with relevant Ind AS:**

9. What would be the initial measurement of financial instruments as subscription of loan notes in Z Ltd.?
- (a) ₹ 40 million
  - (b) ₹ 37.782 million
  - (c) ₹ 38.4 million
  - (d) ₹ 36 million
10. What would be the closing balance of financial instruments (as subscription of loan notes in Z Ltd.) as on 31 March 20X2?

- (a) ₹ 37.6 million
  - (b) ₹ 34.218 million
  - (c) ₹ 37.782 million
  - (d) ₹ 36.182 million
11. With respect to point (ii), what is the nature of the agreement?
- (a) Agreement is in the nature of Joint venture
  - (b) Agreement is in the nature of Joint Operations
  - (c) Agreement is in the nature of Holding subsidiary relationship
  - (d) Agreement is in the nature of Associates
12. What will the initial cost of PPE appearing in the books of HIJ Ltd.?
- (a) ₹ 40,50,00,000
  - (b) ₹ 40,00,00,000
  - (c) ₹ 20,25,00,000
  - (d) ₹ 20,00,00,000
13. Calculate the depreciation charge for the year ended 31 March 20X2 to be charged by G Ltd. in its books?
- (a) ₹ 50,62,500
  - (b) ₹ 1,01,25,000
  - (c) ₹ 1,00,00,000
  - (d) ₹ 50,00,000
- (5 MCQs x 2 Marks = 10 Marks)**

14. F Ltd. is a first-time adopter of Ind AS. The date of transition is 1<sup>st</sup> April, 20X1. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 20X0, it obtained a 7 year US \$1,00,000 loan. It has been exercising the option provided in paras 46/46A of AS 11 and has been amortising the exchange differences in respect of this loan over the balance period of such loan. On the date of transition, the company intends to continue the same accounting policy with regard to amortisation of exchange differences.

State which of the following true with respect to the above transaction:

- (a) F Ltd. can continue following the existing accounting policy of amortising the exchange differences in respect of loan over the balance period of such long-term liability routed through statement of profit and loss for the period
  - (b) F Ltd. can continue following the existing accounting policy of amortising the exchange differences in respect of loan over the balance period of such long-term liability routed through OCI
  - (c) F Ltd. can continue following the existing accounting policy of amortising the exchange differences in respect of loan over the balance period of such long-term liability routed either through statement of profit and loss or OCI as per the choice of the entity.
  - (d) F Ltd. cannot continue following the existing accounting policy.
- (2 Marks)**

15. X Ltd., a large multinational corporation, needs to prepare its financial statements according to Ind AS. The company has a vast amount of financial data stored in the system in various formats, including spreadsheets, PDFs, and scanned documents. Manually extracting and analysing this data is time consuming and error prone. By implementing AI-driven optical character recognition (OCR) technology, the company automates the data extraction process from diverse sources and converts it into structured formats.

Which of the following problems will not be avoided by implementing AI?

- (a) Manually extraction of data will lead to delay in the process.
  - (b) Analysing the data manually might be error prone
  - (c) Scanned documents of several years will acquire unnecessary office space.
  - (d) All of the above
- (2 Marks)**



## PART – II DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

**Question No.1 is compulsory. Candidates are required to answer any four questions from the remaining five questions.**

*Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions may be made and disclosed by way of a note.*

*Working notes should form part of the answers.*

### Maximum Marks – 70 Marks

1. A Ltd. (Seller-lessee) sells a building to B Ltd. (Buyer-lessor) for cash of ₹ 60,00,000. Immediately before the transaction, the building is carried at a cost of ₹ 30,00,000. At the same time, A Ltd. enters into a contract with B Ltd. for the right to use the building for 20 years, with annual payments of ₹ 4,00,000 payable at the end of each year.

The terms and conditions of the transaction are such that the transfer of the building by A Ltd. satisfies the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

The fair value of the building at the date of sale is ₹ 54,00,000. Initial direct costs, if any, are to be ignored. The interest rate implicit in the lease is 12% p.a., which is readily determinable by A Ltd.

B Ltd. classifies the lease of the building as an operating lease.

How should the said transaction be accounted by A Ltd. and B Ltd.?

**(14 Marks)**

2. (a) D Limited has a policy of providing subsidized loans to its employees for their personal purposes. Mr. Y, an employee of the Company, took a loan of ₹ 12.00 lakhs on the following terms:
- Interest rate 4% per annum
  - Loan disbursement date: 1<sup>st</sup> April, 20X1
  - The principal amount of the loan shall be recovered in 4 equal annual installments commencing from 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2
  - The accumulated interest computed on reducing balance at simple interest is collected in 3 equal annual installments after collection of the principal amount

- Mr. Y must remain in service till the principal and interest are paid
- The market rate of a comparable loan to Mr. Y is 9% per annum

The present value of ₹ 1 at 9% per annum at the end of respective years is as follows:

Year ending 31 <sup>st</sup> March	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8
Present Value	0.9174	0.8417	0.7722	0.7084	0.6499	0.5963	0.5470

Under the assumption that no probable future economic benefits except the return of loan has been guaranteed by the employee, you are required to provide the journal entries at the time of initial recognition of loan on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 20X1 and as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2

**(10 Marks)**

- (b) An entity's accounting year ends is 31<sup>st</sup> December, but its tax year end is 31<sup>st</sup> March. The entity publishes an interim financial report for each quarter of the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 20X1. The entity's profit before tax is steady at ₹ 50,000 each quarter, and the estimated effective tax rate is 25% for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X1 and 30% for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2.

How the related tax charge would be calculated for the year 20X1 and its quarters.

**(4 Marks)**

3. (a) B Ltd. prepares consolidated financial statements upto 31<sup>st</sup> March each year. On 1<sup>st</sup> July 20X1, B Ltd. acquired 75% of the equity shares of K Ltd. and gained control of K Ltd. the issued shares of K Ltd. is 60,00,000 equity shares. Details of the purchase consideration are as follows:
- On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 20X1, B Ltd. issued two shares for every three shares acquired in K Ltd. On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 20X1, the market value of an equity share in B Ltd. was ₹ 6.50 and the market value of an equity share in K Ltd. was ₹ 6.

- On 30<sup>th</sup> June, 20X2, B Ltd. will make a cash payment of ₹ 35,75,000 to the former shareholders of K Ltd. who sold their shares to B Ltd. on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 20X1. On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 20X1, B Ltd. would have to pay interest at an annual rate of 10% on borrowings.
- On 30<sup>th</sup> June, 20X3, B Ltd. may make a cash payment of ₹ 1,50,00,000 to the former shareholders of K Ltd. who sold their shares to B Ltd. on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 20X1. This payment is contingent upon the revenues of B Ltd. growing by 15% over the two-year period from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 20X1 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 20X3. On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 20X1, the fair value of this contingent consideration was ₹ 1,25,00,000. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2, the fair value of the contingent consideration was ₹ 1,10,00,000.

On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 20X1, the carrying values of the identifiable net assets of K Ltd. in the books of that company was ₹ 3,00,00,000. On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 20X1, the fair values of these net assets was ₹ 3,50,00,000. The rate of deferred tax to apply to temporary differences is 20%.

During the nine months ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2, K Ltd. had a poorer than expected operating performance. Therefore, on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2 it was necessary for B Ltd. to recognise an impairment of the goodwill arising on acquisition of K Ltd., amounting to 10% of its total computed value.

Compute the impairment of goodwill in the consolidated financial statements of B Ltd. under both the methods permitted by Ind AS 103 for the initial computation of the non-controlling interest in K Ltd. at the acquisition date. **(8 Marks)**

- (b) An entity has a contract to purchase one million units of gas at 23p per unit, giving a contract price of ₹ 2,30,000. The current market price for a similar contract is 16p per unit, giving a price of ₹ 1,60,000. All of the gas purchased by the entity is used to generate electricity using dedicated assets.

Determine in the following situations whether the contract is onerous and provision is to be made when:

- (i) The electricity is sold at a profit. The electricity is sold to a wide range of customers.

- (ii) The electricity is sold at a loss, and the entity makes an overall operating loss. The electricity is sold to a wide range of customers.
- (iii) The entity sells the gas under contract, which it no longer needs, to a third party for 18p per unit (5p below cost). The entity determines that it would have to pay ₹ 55,000 to exit the purchase contract. **(6 Marks)**

4. (a) On 1<sup>st</sup> April 20X1, Investor Ltd. acquires 35% interest in XYZ Ltd. thereby exercising significant influence over XYZ Ltd. Investor Ltd. has paid total consideration of ₹ 47,50,000 for acquisition of its interest in XYZ Ltd. At the date of acquisition, the book value of XYZ Ltd.'s net assets was ₹ 90,00,000 and their fair value was ₹ 1,10,00,000. Investor Ltd. has determined that the difference of ₹ 20,00,000 pertains to an item of property, plant and equipment (PPE) which has remaining useful life of 10 years.

During the year, XYZ Ltd. made a profit of ₹ 9,00,000. XYZ Ltd. paid a dividend of ₹ 10,00,000 on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2. XYZ Ltd. also holds a long-term investment in equity securities. Under Ind AS, investment is classified as at FVTOCI in accordance with Ind AS 109 and XYZ Ltd. recognized an increase in value of investment by ₹ 2,00,000 in OCI during the year. Ignore deferred tax implications, if any.

Calculate the closing balance of Investor Ltd.'s investment in XYZ Ltd. as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2 as per the relevant Ind AS. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) Following are the facts given for X Ltd.:

- Income from continuing operations:	₹ 90,00,000
- Loss from discontinued operations:	(₹ 1,08,00,000)
- Net loss:	(₹ 18,00,000)
- Weighted average Number of shares outstanding	10,00,000
- Incremental common shares outstanding relating to stock options	2,00,000

- (a) You are required to calculate the basic and diluted EPS for Company XY from the above information.

- (b) Assume, if in above case, Loss from continued operations is ₹ 30,00,000 and income from discontinued operations is ₹ 1,08,00,000 calculate the diluted EPS. **(9 Marks)**

5. (a) A Ltd. is a company which is in the business of manufacturing engineering machines and providing after sales services. The company entered into a contract with Mr. Anik to supply and install a machine, namely 'model pi' on 1<sup>st</sup> April 20X1 and to service this machine on 30<sup>th</sup> September 20X1 and 1<sup>st</sup> April 20X2. The cost of manufacturing the machine to A Ltd. was ₹ 1,60,000.

It is possible for a customer to purchase both the machine 'model pi' and the maintenance services separately. Mr. Anik is contractually obliged to pay A Ltd ₹ 4,00,000 on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 20X2.

The prevailing rate for one-year credit granted to trade customers in the industry is 5 percent per six-month period.

As per the experience, the servicing of the machine 'model pi' sold to Mr. Anik is expected to cost A Ltd. ₹ 30,000 to perform the first service and ₹ 50,000 to perform the second service. Assume actual costs equal expected costs. When A Ltd. provides machine services to customers in a separate transaction it earns a margin of 50% on cost. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 20X1, the cash selling price of the machine 'model pi' sold to Mr. Anik is ₹ 2,51,927.

The promised supply of machine 'model pi' and maintenance service obligations are satisfactorily carried out in time by the company.

You are required to:

- (i) Segregate the components of the transaction that A Ltd. shall apply to the revenue recognition criteria separately as per Ind AS 115;
  - (ii) Calculate the amount of revenue which A Ltd. must allocate to each component of the transaction; and
  - (iii) Prepare journal entries to record the information set out above in the books of accounts of A Ltd. for the years ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 20X2 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 20X3. **(9 Marks)**
- (b) X Ltd. is a first-time adopter of Ind AS. The date of transition is 1<sup>st</sup> April, 20X1. It has given 300 stock options to its employees.

Out of these, 100 options have vested on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 20X0 and the remaining 200 will vest on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 20X1.

What are the options available to X Ltd. at the date of transition?

**(5 Marks)**

6. (a) As at 31 March 20X4, M Ltd. had a plan to dispose off its 75% subsidiary D Ltd. This plan had been approved by the board and was reported in the media as well as to the Stock Exchange where M Ltd. was listed. It is expected that J Ltd., the non-controlling shareholder in D Ltd. holding 25% stake, will acquire the 75% equity interest as well. The sale is expected to be completed by October 20X4. D Ltd. is expected to have substantial trading losses in the period up to the sale. Mr. X, a chartered accountant, who is an employee in the finance department of M Ltd., wishes to show D Ltd. as held for sale in the financial statements and to create a restructuring provision to include the expected costs of disposal and future trading losses. However, the Chief Operating Officer (COO) does not wish D Ltd. to be categorized as held for sale nor to provide for the expected losses. The COO is concerned as to how this may affect the sales and would surely result in bonus targets not being met. He has argued that as the management, it is his duty to secure a high sales price to maximize the return for shareholders of M Ltd. He has also hinted that Mr. X's job could be at stake if such a provision were to be made in the financial statements. The expected costs from the sale are as follows:

Future Trading Losses:	₹ 50 crores
Various legal costs of sale	₹ 3.75 crores
Redundancy costs for D Ltd.'s employees	₹ 10 crores
Impairment losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	₹ 17.50 crores

Required:

- (i) Discuss the accounting treatment which M Ltd. should adopt to address the issue above for the financial statements.
- (ii) Discuss the ethical issues which may arise in the above scenario, including any actions which M Ltd. and Mr. X should take.

**(5 Marks)**

(b) P Ltd., a manufacturing company, prepares consolidated financial statements to 31<sup>st</sup> March each year. During the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2, the following events affected the tax position of the group:

- Q Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of P Ltd., incurred a loss adjusted for tax purposes of ₹ 10,00,000. Q Ltd. is unable to utilise this loss against previous tax liabilities. Income-tax Act does not allow Q Ltd. to transfer the tax loss to other group companies. However, it allows Q Ltd. to carry the loss forward and utilise it against company's future taxable profits. The directors of P Ltd. do not consider that Q Ltd. will make taxable profits in the foreseeable future.
- During the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2, P Ltd. capitalised development costs which satisfied the criteria as per Ind AS 38 'Intangible Assets'. The total amount capitalised was ₹ 20,00,000. The development project began to generate economic benefits for P Ltd. from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 20X2. The directors of P Ltd. estimated that the project would generate economic benefits for five years from that date. The development expenditure was fully deductible against taxable profits for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2.
- On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 20X1, P Ltd. borrowed ₹ 1,00,00,000. The cost to P Ltd. of arranging the borrowing was ₹ 2,00,000 and this cost qualified for a tax deduction on 1<sup>st</sup> April 20X1. The loan was for a three-year period. No interest was payable on the loan but the amount repayable on 31<sup>st</sup> March 20X4 will be ₹ 1,30,43,800. This equates to an effective annual interest rate of 10%. As per the Income-tax Act, a further tax deduction of ₹ 30,43,800 will be claimable when the loan is repaid on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X4.

Explain and show how each of these events would affect the deferred tax assets / liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet of P Ltd. group at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2 as per Ind AS. The rate of corporate income tax is 30%. **(5 Marks)**

(c)

**Either**

Entity ABC acquired a building for its administrative purposes and presented the same as property, plant and equipment (PPE) in the financial year 20X1-20X2. During the financial year 20X2-20X3, it relocated the office to a new building and leased the said building to a third party. Following the change in the usage of the building, Entity ABC reclassified it from PPE to investment property in the financial year 20X2-20X3. Should Entity ABC account for the change as a change in accounting policy? **(4 Marks)**

**Or**

The AGM of ABC Ltd for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2 was held on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 20X2 and Board Meeting has been conducted on 15<sup>th</sup> May, 20X2. Meanwhile, the company had to disclose certain financial information pertaining to the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2 to SEBI as per SEBI regulations on 20<sup>th</sup> April, 20X2. Since, certain financial information pertaining to the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 20X2 is submitted to SEBI before approval of financial statements by the Board, the management is suggesting that 20<sup>th</sup> April 20X2 shall be considered as 'after the reporting period'. Whether the management view is correct in accordance with the guidance given in Ind AS 10? **(4 Marks)**