Implementation of Accounting Standards & IND AS – "Subjectivity overtaking Objectivity"

CA. UDAY PHADKE Principal Advisor - Finance Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd

December 7, 2013 | Mumbai 28th Regional Conference of WIRC

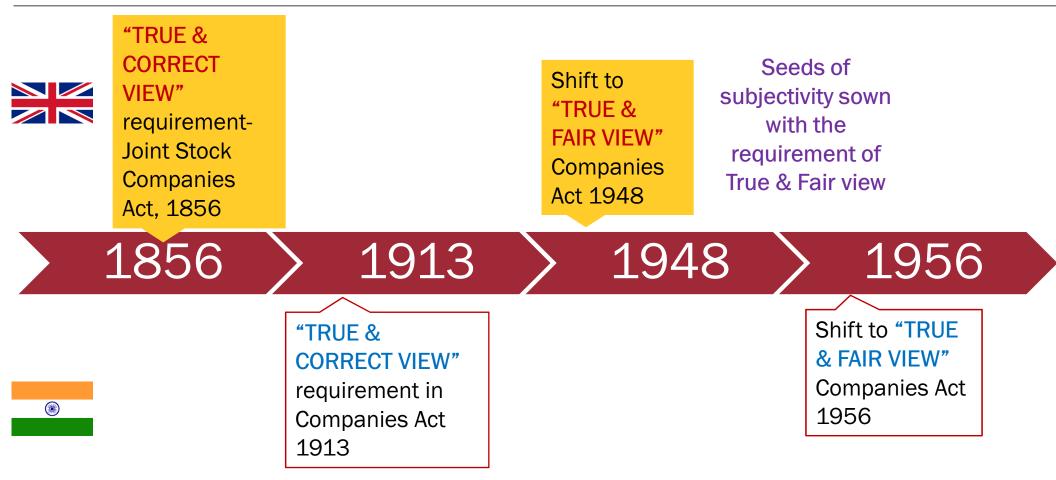


Introduction

- Accounting and financial reporting do not have the precision and accuracy of scientific analysis
- "True and correct view" based on accuracy of facts; no divergence as there can only be one correct view
- "True and fair view" judgment and experience based; possibility of forming different opinions considering all facts and circumstances

Financial statements expected to give a <u>faithful account of</u> the economic performance and well-being of a firm

Journey of 'True and Fair' view



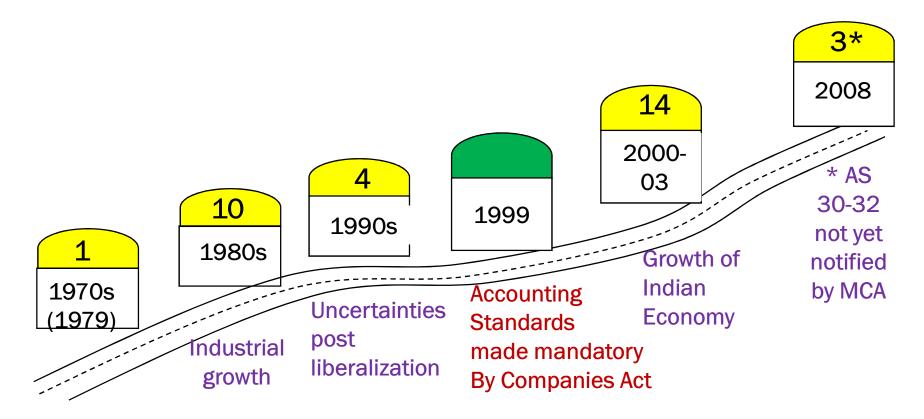
India - pre globalization (pre 1991 era)

- Tightly regulated business environments
- Traditional business models
- Transactions predominantly in Indian currency
- Simpler reporting requirements
- Moderate liberalization in 1980s

India - effect of globalization (post 1991 era)

- Significant international mobility of technologies, people, businesses & funds
- Significant growth in services sector (IT, Banking, Insurance, Construction, etc) & international trade
- Increased exposure to foreign exchange volatility
- Complex financial products like derivatives, FCCBs, etc
- Complex structured transactions like bundled contracts, business combinations, leases, embedded lease elements
- International practices like employee compensation through ESOPs

Journey of Accounting Standards in India



Significant estimates and judgments

Revenue recognition

Estimate of returns, POC method

Employee benefits

Estimates of bonus, assumptions for retirement benefit plans, etc

Depreciation/Amortization

Useful lives estimate of tangible & intangible assets

Provision for doubtful debts

Estimates of recovery

Impairment of assets

Estimates of risk adjusted cash flow & discount rates

Significant estimates and judgments (contd.)

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Probability and estimate of outflow

Leases

Classification of lease, ultimate lease tenor

Government grant

 Reasonable assurance that the enterprise will comply with the conditions attached to them

Deferred tax

Reversal of temporary difference and virtual certainty (DTA)



Additional items under Ind-AS

Revenue recognition

Combining of contracts, separation of multiple elements

Property, plant and equipment

Componentization

Additional items of Fair value measurements / disclosures

- Unquoted investments classified as Available-For-Sale
- Embedded derivatives separation and measurement
- Fair Value disclosures for Investment Property and Financial Instruments

Discounting

 Rates used for discounting of assets/liabilities (eg., extended credit terms, lower or zero interest rate instruments)

Leases

 Separating lease element from arrangements not in the legal form of lease (eg., take or pay arrangements)

Additional items under Ind-AS (contd.)

Business Combinations

- Assessment as 'business' or 'asset' acquisition
- Recognition and measurement of all identifiable assets & liabilities acquired including intangible assets and contingent liabilities
- Measurement of contingent consideration at fair value

Consolidation

 Ambiguity in application of definitions like 'de-facto control', 'joint control', 'significant influence'

Segment reporting

• Management approach in segment information

Dilemma of Subjectivity

Growth projections & unobservable inputs

Validity of past experience



Management intentions

Interpretation & Classification issues

Market Volatility

Resolving the subjectivity dilemma

- Assumptions based on professional judgments & adequate backup for assumptions/estimates
- Use of analysis, comparisons and reconciliations
- Adequate disclosure of key assumptions & effect of sensitivity to changes



Thank you

CA. UDAY PHADKE Principal Advisor - Finance Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd