

CHAPTER	<h1 style="margin: 0;">Introduction to Accounting Standards</h1>
1	
This Chapter Covers: Study's Chapter: 1	
Chapter Comprises: Standards Setting Process ☞ Status of Accounting Standards ☞ International Accounting Standard Board ☞ International Financial Reporting Standards as Global Standards ☞ Convergence to IFRS in India ☞ History of IFRS Converged Indian Accounting Standards ☞ Carve OUTS/INS in IND AS ☞ List of IND AS	

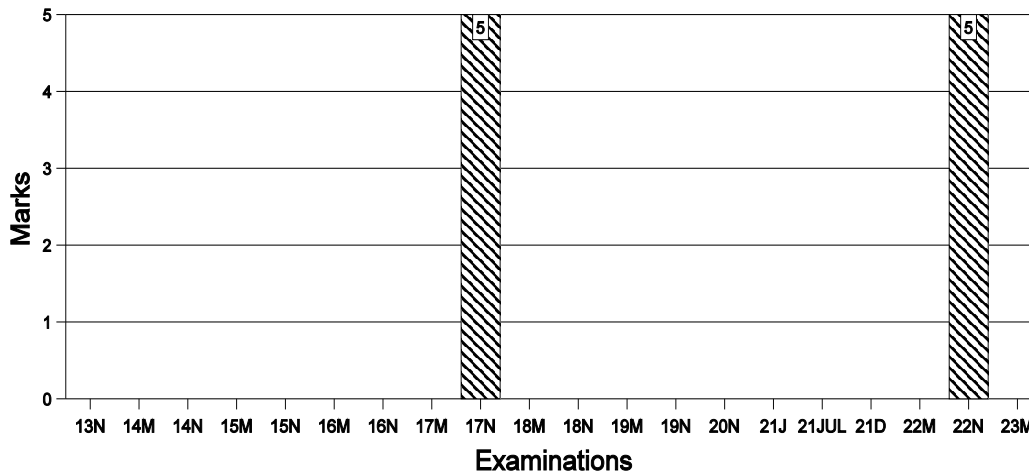
THE GRAPH

Trend Analysis

Marks of Objective, Short Notes, Distinguish Between, Descriptive and Practical Questions

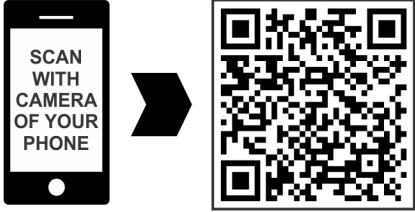
Legend

 Objective
  Short Notes
  Distinguish
  Descriptive
  Practical



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1.14 ■ *Scanner* CA Inter Gr. I Paper - 1



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TIME MANAGER	 <i>Plan and Manage your Time</i>						
Time	<i>First In-depth learning</i>	<i>Instant Revision (in hours)</i>		<i>Periodic Revision (in hours)</i>				
	i.e.....	Next day i.e....	After 7 days i.e. on	After 30 days i.e. on	After 60 days i.e. on	After 90 days i.e. on	Fix as per your need	
 Day 1 Day 2 Day 8 Day 30 Day 60 Day 90		
1. Budgeted	5	1.15	1.00	0.45	0.10	0.10		
2. Actual								
3. Variance (1-2)								

QUICK LOOK	 <i>Weightage Analysis</i>	
Repeatedly Asked Questions	Common Answered Questions	Must Try Question	
		4.1	

Q.1.1	2017 - Nov [1] {C} (d)	Descriptive
What are Accounting Standards? Explain the issues, with which they deal. (5 marks) [IPCC Gr. I]		

Answer:

Accounting Standards

Accounting Standards (AS) are written policy documents issued by an Expert Accounting Body or by Government or by other Regulatory Body.

Issues with which Accounting Standards deal are:

1. **Recognition:** Accounting Standards should recognise the transactions and events in the financial statement.
2. **Measurement:** Accounting standards measure these transactions and events.
3. **Presentation:** Presentation of these transactions and events in financial statements, in a meaningful and understandable manner.
4. **Disclosure:** Requires disclosure in financial statements.

— Space to write important points for revision —

Q.1.2	2022 - Nov [6] (e)	Descriptive
Answer the following: Explain the objective of 'Accounting Standards' in brief. State the advantages of setting Accounting Standards. (5 marks)		

Answer:

Accounting Standards are the written policy documents issued by government of expert accounting bodies covering the aspect of measurement, treatment, presentation and disclosure of accounting transactions and events.

Following are the objectives of Accounting Standards:

- (a) Accounting Standards harmonize the diverse accounting policies and practices followed by different companies in India.

(b) Accounting Standards facilitates the preparation of financial statements and make them comparable.

(c) Accounting Standards give a sense of faith and reliability to the users.

The main advantage of setting Accounting Standards are as follows:

(a) Accounting Standards makes the financial statements of different companies comparable which helps investors in decision making.

(b) Accounting Standards prevent any misleading accounting treatment.

(c) Accounting Standards prevent manipulation of data by the management.

— Space to write important points for revision —

Q.2.1	2008 - June [2] (a)	Descriptive
<p>“Accounting standards are formulated in conformity with the provisions of the applicable laws, customs, usages and business environment of a country.” Comment. (5 marks) [CS Inter - I]</p>		

Answer :

Accounting Standards (AS) are written policy documents issued by an Expert Accounting Body or by Government or by other Regulatory Body.

Every effort is made to issue accounting standards which are in conformity with the provisions of the applicable laws, customs, usages and business environment of our nation.

However, if due to subsequent amendments in the law, a particular accounting standard is found to be not in conformity with such law, the provision of the said law will prevail and the financial statements should be prepared in conformity with such law.

The accounting standards by their very nature cannot and do not override the local regulations which govern the preparation and presentation of financial statements in our country.

However, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India will determine the disclosure requirements to be made in the financial statements and auditor's reports. Such disclosure may be by way of appropriate notes explaining the

treatment of particular items. Such explanatory notes will only be in the nature of clarification and therefore, need not be treated as adverse comments on the related financial statements.

— Space to write important points for revision —

3

Need for Convergence towards Global Standards

Q.3.1	2015 - June [2] (a)	Descriptive
Explain the convergence of Indian Accounting Standards (IAS) with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).		(3 marks) [CS Exe - II]

Answer:

Companies which are not required to follow Ind AS shall continue to comply with Accounting Standards ('AS') as prescribed in Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.

Highlights of the notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 is provided below:

Applicability of Ind AS:

The Companies and their Auditors shall comply with the Ind AS specified in the Annexure to the Rules in preparation of their Financial Statements (FS) and Audit respectively, in the following manner;

1. Voluntary adoption (for FY 2015-16):

Any company may comply with the Ind AS for Financial Statements for accounting periods beginning on or after 1st April 2015, with the comparatives for the periods ending on 31st March 2015, or thereafter. This option is also available to companies whose securities are listed or are in the process of being listed on Small and Medium Enterprises ('SME') exchange.

2. Mandatory adoption:

(i) **From FY 2016-17:** Companies satisfying following criteria are required to comply with the Ind AS for or the accounting periods

beginning on or after 1st April 2016, with the comparatives for the periods ending on 31st March 2016, or thereafter.

- (a) Companies whose Equity or Debt Securities are listed or are in the process of being listed on any stock exchange in India or outside India and having Net Worth (NW) of ₹ 500 crore or more.
 - (b) Unlisted Companies (i.e. other than those mentioned in (a) above) having NW of ₹ 500 crore or more.
 - (c) Holding, Subsidiary, Joint Venture/Associate Companies of Companies covered in (a) and (b) above.
- (ii) **From FY 2017-18:** Companies satisfying following criteria are required to comply with the Ind AS for or the accounting periods beginning on or after 1st April 2017, with the comparatives for the periods ending on 31st March 2017, or thereafter:
- (a) Companies whose Equity or Debt Securities are listed or are in the process of being listed on any stock exchange in India or outside India and having NW of less than ₹ 500 crore.
 - (b) Unlisted Companies having NW of ₹ 250 crore or more but less than ₹ 500 crore.
 - (c) Holding, Subsidiary, Joint Venture/Associate Companies of Companies covered in (a) and (b) above.

Ind AS once required to be complied with in accordance with these rules, shall apply to both standalone financial statements (SFS) and consolidated financial statements (CFS).

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Q.4.1	2013 - Dec [2] (e)	Descriptive
State the objectives of the Accounting Standards Board. <div style="text-align: right;">(3 marks) [CS Exe - I]</div>		

Answer:

Objectives of the Accounting Standards Board

1. To conceive and suggest areas in which Accounting Standards need to be developed.
2. To formulate Accounting Standards with a view to assisting the council of the ICAI in evolving and establishing Accounting Standards in India.
3. To examine how far the relevant International Accounting Standards/ International Financial Reporting Standard can be adapted while formulating the AS and to adapt the same.
4. To review, at regular intervals the Accounting Standards from the point of view of acceptance or changed conditions and if necessary revise the same.
5. To provide from time to time interpretations and guidance on Accounting Standards.
6. To carry out such other functions relating to Accounting Standards.

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