
Ind AS presentation and disclosure checklist 2017



Introduction

This publication presents a checklist of presentation and disclosure requirements applicable to entities preparing financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as issued at 1 March 2017.

The checklist also includes the presentation and disclosure requirements of Schedule III (Division II) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the relevant Guidance Notes (GN) issued by the ICAI relating to Ind AS.

Using this publication

The checklist is structured under the following broad sections:

Section A: Disclosures for consideration by all entities

Section B: Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

Section C: Industry-specific disclosures

The source for each disclosure requirement is given under the source column.

A list of abbreviations used in this publication is presented in [Appendix A](#).

This publication is for guidance purposes only and should be used in conjunction with the relevant Ind AS and any other reporting pronouncements and legislation applicable in India. It is not a substitute for reading the standards themselves, or for professional judgement as to the fairness of presentation. Users of this publication should also consider applicable legal and regulatory requirements which may stipulate additional disclosures under certain circumstances.

The checklist does not address the measurement and recognition requirements of Ind AS; a thorough reading of those standards that are relevant to the reporting entity's circumstances will be necessary. This checklist does not include Ind AS 34, *Interim financial reporting*. Further, this checklist does not contain additional presentation and disclosure requirements which may be applicable to Banks, Non-Banking Financial Company and Insurance Companies.

Our publication on [Illustrative Ind AS financial statements](#) presents model financial statements prepared under Ind AS. Readers may also find it useful to refer to this publication to understand the presentation and disclosure requirements applicable under Ind AS.

Format of checklist

The checklist is presented in a format designed to facilitate the collection and review of disclosures for each component of the financial statements. All disclosures have been grouped by subject, where appropriate. The references in the left-hand margin of the checklist represent the paragraphs of the standards in which the disclosure requirements appear – for example, '8p40' indicates Ind AS 8 paragraph 40. Additional notes, explanations and guidance in the standards are shown in *italics*.

The box in the right-hand margin of each page is designed to assist in completing the checklist. In the box (headed 'Y/NA/NM'), one of the following should be entered for each disclosure item:

Y ('Yes') – the appropriate disclosure has been made;

NA ('Not applicable') – the item does not apply to the reporting entity; or

NM ('Not material') – the item is regarded as not material to the financial statements of the reporting entity.

Materiality is defined in Ind AS 1 paragraph 7. Ind AS 1 paragraph 31 states that a specific disclosure requirement in a standard need not be satisfied if the information is not material, except when required by law.

The box on each page (headed 'Reference') can be used to insert a reference to the relevant part of the financial statements (for example, Note 7) for all items that have been marked 'Y' in the adjacent box.

This publication has been prepared for general guidance on matters of interest only, and does not constitute professional advice. You should not act upon the information contained in this publication without obtaining specific professional advice.

For your feedback and suggestions, write to us at: pwc.update@in.pwc.com

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Section A

Disclosures for consideration by all entities

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A1. General instructions for financial statements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		General Instructions		
1	Sch III	Every company to which Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) applies shall prepare its financial statements in accordance with Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'). The disclosure requirements specified in Schedule III are in addition to and not in substitution of the disclosure requirements specified in the Ind AS. Additional disclosures specified in the Ind AS shall be made in the Notes or by way of additional statement or statements unless required to be disclosed on the face of the financial statements. Similarly, all other disclosures as required by the Act shall be made in the Notes in addition to the requirements set out in Schedule III.		
2	Sch III	Where compliance with the requirements of the Act including Ind AS (except the option of presenting assets and liabilities in the order of liquidity as provided by Ind AS 1) as applicable to the companies require any change in treatment or disclosure including addition, amendment, substitution or deletion in the head or sub-head or any changes inter se, in the financial statements or statements forming part thereof, the same shall be made and the requirements of Schedule III shall stand modified accordingly.		
3	Sch III	Where any Statute or Regulation requires specific disclosures to be made in the standalone financial statements of a company, the said disclosures shall be made in addition to those required under Schedule III.		
4	Sch III, 1p111	Schedule III sets out the minimum requirements for disclosure on the face of the financial statements, i.e., Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity for the period, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period and Notes. Line items, sub-line items and sub-totals shall be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance or to cater to industry or sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Act or under Ind AS. Cash flow statement shall be prepared in accordance with Ind AS 7.		
5	Sch III	Depending upon the turnover of the company, the figures appearing in the financial statements shall be rounded off as below: (i) Turnover less than INR one hundred crore: rounding off to the nearest hundreds, thousands, lakhs or millions, or decimals thereof. (ii) Turnover of INR one hundred crore or more: rounding off to the nearest, lakhs, millions or crores, or decimals thereof. Once a unit of measurement is used, it should be used uniformly in the financial statements.		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A1. General instructions for financial statements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
6	Sch III, 1p113	Notes shall contain information in addition to that presented in the financial statements and shall provide where required; (a) narrative descriptions or disaggregation of items recognised in those statements; and (b) information about items that do not qualify for recognition in those statements. Each item on the face of the Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows shall be cross-referenced to any related information in the Notes. In preparing the financial statements including the Notes, a balance shall be maintained between providing excessive detail that may not assist users of financial statements and not providing important information as a result of too much aggregation.		
7	Sch III, 1p38	Financial Statements shall contain the corresponding amounts (comparatives) for the immediately preceding reporting period for all items shown in the financial statements including Notes except in the case of first financial statements laid before the company after incorporation.		
8	Sch III, 1p7	Financial Statements shall disclose all 'material' items, i.e., the items if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size or nature of the item or a combination of both, to be judged in the particular circumstances.		
		General disclosures		
9	1p15	Financial statements shall present a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. Presentation of true and fair view requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the Framework. The application of Ind AS, with additional disclosure when necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that present a true and fair view.		
10	1p27	An entity prepares its financial statements, except for cash flow information, using the accrual basis of accounting.		
11	1p10 (a),(b),(c), (d),(e),(ea), (f)	Include the following components in the financial statements: (a) a balance sheet at the period end date; (b) a statement of profit and loss for the period; (c) a statement of changes in equity for the period; (d) a statement of cash flows for the period; (e) notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A1. General instructions for financial statements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		(ea) comparative information in respect of the preceding period as specified in paras 38 and 38A; and		
		(f) a balance sheet as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement (due to correction of an error) of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements, in accordance with paras 40A-40D.		
12	1p10A	Present a single statement of profit and loss, with profit or loss and other comprehensive income presented in two sections. The sections are presented together, with the profit or loss section presented first followed directly by the other comprehensive income section.		
13	1p11	Present with equal prominence all of the financial statements in a complete set of financial statements.		
14	1p29	Present separately each material class of similar items. Present separately items of a dissimilar nature or function unless they are immaterial except when required by law.		
15	1p32	Do not offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses unless required or permitted by an Ind AS.		
16	1p16	Where financial statements comply with Ind AS, make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in notes to the financial statements. <i>Do not describe financial statements as complying with Ind AS unless they comply with all the requirements of Ind AS.</i>		
17	1p49	Identify the financial statements and distinguish them from other information in the same published documents.		
18	1p51	Identify clearly each financial statement and the notes.		
19	1p51(a)-(e)	Display the following information prominently, and repeat where necessary for the information presented to be understood: (a) the name of the reporting entity or other means of identification, and any change in that information from the end of the previous reporting period; (b) whether the financial statements are for an individual entity or a group of entities; (c) the date of the end of the reporting period or the period covered by the financial statements and notes; (d) the presentation currency (as defined in Ind AS 21); and (e) the level of rounding used in presenting amounts in the financial statements.		
20	1p31	<i>Specific disclosure required by an Ind AS in the financial statements need not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material except when required by law. This is the case even if the Ind AS contains a list of specific requirements or describes them as minimum requirements.</i>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A1. General instructions for financial statements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
21	1p36(a)-(b)	Where an entity has changed the end of its reporting period and prepares financial statements for a period of less than or more than one year, disclose: (a) the period covered by the financial statements; (b) the reason for using a longer or shorter period; and (c) the fact that amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable.		
22	10p17	Include the following in the notes to the financial statements: (a) the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue; (b) the body who gave that approval; and (c) whether the entity's owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after issue.		
		Presentation and functional currency		
23	21p53	When the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, state that fact, together with disclosure of the functional currency and the reason for using a different presentation currency.		
24	21p54	When there is a change in the functional currency of either the reporting entity or a significant foreign operation, disclose that fact and the reason for the change in functional currency and the date of change in functional currency.		
25	21p55	When financial statements are presented in a currency that is different from the functional currency of the entity, describe the financial statements as complying with Ind ASs only if they comply with all the requirements of each applicable Ind AS; including the translation method set out in Ind AS 21 paras 39 and 42.		
26	21p56	When financial statements or other financial information are presented in a currency that is not the functional currency of the entity without applying the translation methods set out in Ind AS 21 paras 39 and 42, then such conversions are not in accordance with Ind AS, and the disclosures set out in Ind AS 21 para 57 shall apply. <i>For example, an entity may convert into another currency only selected items from its financial statements. Or, an entity whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy may convert the financial statements into another currency by translating all items at the most recent closing rate.</i>		
27	21p57	When an entity displays its financial statements or other financial information in a currency that is different from either its functional currency or its presentation currency and the requirements of Ind AS 21 para 55 are not met, it shall:		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A1. General instructions for financial statements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(a) clearly identify the information as supplementary information to distinguish it from the information that complies with Ind ASs;</p> <p>(b) disclose the currency in which the supplementary information is displayed; and</p> <p>(c) disclose the entity's functional currency and the method of translation used to determine the supplementary information.</p>		
		Other disclosures		
28	1p112(a)-(c)	<p>Disclose in the notes:</p> <p>(a) information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and the specific accounting policies used;</p> <p>(b) the information required by Ind ASs that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements; and</p> <p>(c) information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements but is relevant to an understanding of any of them.</p>		
29	1p113	<i>Present notes in a systematic manner. In determining a systematic manner, consider the effect on the understandability and comparability of the financial statements.</i>		
30	1p114(a)-(c)	<p><i>Examples of systematic ordering or grouping of the notes include:</i></p> <p>(a) giving prominence to the areas of its activities that the entity considers to be most relevant to an understanding of its financial performance and financial position, such as grouping together information about particular operating activities;</p> <p>(b) grouping together information about items measured similarly such as assets measured at fair value; or</p> <p>(c) following the order of the line items in the statement of profit and loss and the balance sheet, such as:</p> <p>(i) statement of compliance with Ind ASs;</p> <p>(ii) significant accounting policies applied;</p> <p>(iii) supporting information for items presented in the balance sheet and in the statement of profit and loss, and in the statements of changes in equity and of cash flows, in the order in which each statement and each line item is presented; and</p> <p>(iv) other disclosures, including:</p> <p>(1) contingent liabilities and unrecognised contractual commitments; and</p> <p>(2) non-financial disclosures, e.g. the entity's financial risk management objectives and policies.</p>		
31	1p116	<i>Notes providing information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and specific accounting policies may be presented as a separate section of the financial statements.</i>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A1. General instructions for financial statements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
32	1p17(c),31	Provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in Ind AS is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.		
33	1p38	Present comparative information in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements, except where Ind ASs permit or require otherwise. This includes comparative information for both narrative and descriptive information where it is relevant to understanding the financial statements for the current period.		
34	1p38A	Present, as a minimum, two balance sheets, two statements of profit and loss, two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity, and related notes.		
35	1p38B	Disclose narrative information provided in the financial statements for the preceding period(s) that continues to be relevant in the current period.		
		<i>For example, disclose in the current period details of a legal dispute, the outcome of which was uncertain at the end of the preceding period and is yet to be resolved. Users may benefit from the disclosure of information that the uncertainty existed at the end of the preceding period and from the disclosure of information about the steps that have been taken during the period to resolve the uncertainty.</i>		
36	1p38C	Comparative information in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements required by Ind ASs, may be presented as long as that information is prepared in accordance with Ind ASs. This comparative information may consist of one or more statements referred to in Ind AS 1 para 10, but need not comprise a complete set of financial statements. When this is the case, present related note information for those additional statements.		
		<i>For example, an entity may opt to present a third statement of profit or loss (thereby presenting the current period, the preceding period and one additional comparative period). In such cases, the entity is not required to present a third balance sheet, a third statement of cash flows or a third statement of changes in equity (that is, an additional financial statement comparative).</i>		
37	1p38D	The entity is required to present, in the notes to the financial statements, the comparative information related to that additional statement of profit and loss.		
38	1p40A(a)-(b)	Present a third balance sheet as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements required in Ind AS 1 para 38A if: (a) it applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement (due to correction of an error) of items in its financial statements or reclassifies items in its financial statements; and		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A1. General instructions for financial statements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
39	1p40B(a)-(b)	<p>(b) such retrospective application, retrospective restatement or the reclassification has a material effect on the information in the balance sheet at the beginning of the preceding period.</p> <p>In the circumstances described in Ind AS 1 para 40A, present three statements of financial position as at:</p> <p>(a) the end of the current period;</p> <p>(b) the end of the preceding period; and</p> <p>(c) the beginning of the preceding period.</p>		
40	1p40C	When required to present an additional balance sheet in accordance with Ind AS 1 para 40A, disclose the information required by Ind AS 1 paras 41–44 and Ind AS 8. Notes related to the opening balance sheet as at the beginning of the preceding period need not be presented.		
41	1p40D	The date of that opening balance sheet shall be as at the beginning of the preceding period regardless of whether comparative information for earlier periods are presented.		
42	1p41(a)-(c)	<p>If the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements is changed, reclassify comparative amounts unless reclassification is impracticable. When comparative amounts are reclassified, disclose (including as at the beginning of the preceding period):</p> <p>(a) the nature of the reclassification;</p> <p>(b) the amount of each item or class of item that is reclassified; and</p> <p>(c) the reason for the reclassification.</p>		
43	1p42(a)-(b)	<p>When it is impracticable to reclassify comparative amounts, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the reason for not reclassifying the amounts; and</p> <p>(b) the nature of the adjustments that would have been made if the amounts had been reclassified.</p>		
44	1p45(a)-(b)	<p>Retain the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements from one period to the next unless:</p> <p>(a) it is apparent, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, that another presentation or classification would be more appropriate having regard to the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies as per Ind AS 8; or</p> <p>(b) an Ind AS requires a change in presentation.</p>		
45	1p138(a)-(d)	Disclose the following, if not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements:		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A1. General instructions for financial statements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
46	1p13	<p>(a) the domicile and legal form of the entity, the country in which it is incorporated and the address of its registered office (or principal place of business, if different from the registered office);</p> <p>(b) a description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities;</p> <p>(c) the name of the parent and the ultimate parent of the group;</p> <p>(d) if it is a limited life entity, information regarding the length of its life.</p> <p>Companies may present outside the financial statements a financial review by management that describes and explains the main features of the entity's financial performance and financial position, and the principal uncertainties it faces.</p>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A2. Accounting policies

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		General Disclosures		
1	1p117(a)-(b)	Disclose the significant accounting policies: (a) the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements; and (b) the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.		
2	1p122	Disclose in the significant accounting policies or other notes; the judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.		
3	1p125(a)-(b)	Disclose information about the assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of leading to material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In respect of those assets and liabilities, disclose: (a) their nature, and (b) their carrying amount as at the end of the reporting period.		
4	1p129(a)-(d)	<i>Examples of the types of disclosures an entity makes are:</i> <i>(a) the nature of the assumption or other estimation uncertainty;</i> <i>(b) the sensitivity of carrying amounts to the methods, assumptions and estimates underling their calculation, including the reasons for the sensitivity;</i> <i>(c) the expected resolution of an uncertainty and the range of reasonably possible outcomes within the next financial year in respect of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities affected; and</i> <i>(d) an explanation of the changes made to past assumptions concerning those assets and liabilities, if the uncertainty remains unresolved.</i>		
5	1p131(a)-(b)	Where impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects of an assumption or another source of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, disclose that: (a) it is reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumption could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected and; (b) the nature and carrying amount of the specific asset or liability (or class of assets or liabilities) affected by the assumption.		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A2. Accounting policies

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
6	110p19, 28p26	<i>In consolidated financial statements, the results of all subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures should be consolidated or equity accounted, as applicable, using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.</i>		
7	8p28	In accordance with the transition provisions of each standard, disclose whether any standards have been adopted by the reporting entity before the effective date.		
8	1p18	<i>Inappropriate accounting policies are not rectified either by disclosure of the accounting policies used or by notes or explanatory material.</i>		
		Specific policies		
9	1p119(a)-(b)	Consolidation principles, including accounting for: (a) subsidiaries; and (b) associates.		
10	1p119	Business combinations.		
11	1p119	Joint ventures, including the method the venturer uses to recognise its interests in jointly controlled entities.		
12	1p119	Foreign currency transactions and translation.		
13	16p73(a)-(c)	Property, plant and equipment – for each class disclose: (a) measurement basis (for example, cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, or revaluation less subsequent depreciation); (b) depreciation method (for example, the straight-line method); and (c) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used.		
14	40p75(a), (c)	Investment property. Disclose: (a) its accounting policy for measurement of investment property. (b) when classification is difficult, the criteria the entity uses to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of business.		
15	1p119 38p118(a)-(c)	Intangible assets. Disclose, for each class (distinguishing between internally generated and acquired assets): (a) accounting treatment (cost less amortisation, or, in very rare cases, revaluation less subsequent amortisation); (b) whether the useful lives are indefinite or finite; (c) for intangible assets with finite useful lives, the amortisation period and amortisation methods used; and		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A2. Accounting policies

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<i>The amortisation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity. If that pattern cannot be determined reliably, the straight-line method shall be used.</i>		
16	38p108	(d) for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, that they have been tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.		
17	1p119	Treatment of research costs and the basis for capitalisation of development costs and website development costs.		
18	1p119	Leases.		
19	2p36(a), Sch III	Inventories, including the cost formula used (for example, FIFO or weighted average cost).		
20	1p119	Provisions.		
21	1p119	Current and deferred taxes.		
22	19p135(b)	Employee benefit costs, including policy for recognising actuarial gains and losses.		
23	102p44	Share-based payments.		
24	18p35(a), 1p119	Revenue recognition.		
25	18p35(a)	The method adopted to determine the stage of completion of transactions involving the rendering of services.		
26	1p119, 11p39(b),(c)	Construction contracts, including: (a) methods used to determine contract revenue recognised; and (b) methods used to measure stage of completion of contracts in progress.		
27	20p39(a)	Government grants: (a) accounting policy; and (b) method of presentation in financial statements.		
28	7p46	Definition Determining the composition of cash and cash equivalents.		
29	108p22(a), (aa),(b)	Segment reporting: (a) factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments. (b) the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in para 12 of Ind AS 108. This includes a brief description of the operating segments that have been aggregated in this way and the economic indicators that have been assessed in determining that the aggregated operating segments share similar economic characteristics. (c) types of products and services from which each reportable segment derives its revenues		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A2. Accounting policies

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
30	106p24(b)	Exploration and evaluation expenditures, including the recognition of exploration and evaluation assets.		
31	36p80,102	Policy for the selection of the cash-generating units to allocate the corporate assets and goodwill for the purpose of assessing such assets for impairment.		
32	106p21,23	Policy for allocating exploration and evaluation assets to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units for the purpose of assessing such assets for impairment.		
		Changes in accounting policy		
33	8p28(a)-(h)	<p>When initial application of an Ind AS has an effect on the current period or any prior period, would have such an effect except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods, an entity shall disclose:</p> <p>(a) the title of the standard;</p> <p>(b) that the change in accounting policy is made in accordance with its transitional provisions, when applicable;</p> <p>(c) the nature of the change in accounting policy;</p> <p>(d) a description of the transitional provisions, when applicable;</p> <p>(e) the transitional provisions that might have an effect on future periods, when applicable;</p> <p>(f) the amount of the adjustment for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable:</p> <p>(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and</p> <p>(ii) if Ind AS 33 '<i>Earnings per Share</i>' applies to the entity, the impact on basic and diluted earnings per share.</p> <p>(g) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and</p> <p>(h) if the retrospective application required is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.</p> <p><i>These disclosures need not be repeated in the financial statements of subsequent periods.</i></p>		
34	8p30(a)-(b)	<p>If an entity has not applied a new Ind AS that has been issued but is not yet effective, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the fact that the entity did not apply the new Ind AS that has been issued but is not yet effective; and</p> <p>(b) known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new Ind AS will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.</p>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A2. Accounting policies

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
35	8p31(a)-(e)	<p>In complying with the requirements of Para 30 of Ind AS 8 mentioned above, consider disclosing:</p> <p>(a) the title of the new Ind AS ;</p> <p>(b) the nature of the impending change or changes in accounting policy;</p> <p>(c) the date by which application of the Ind AS is required;</p> <p>(d) the date as at which it plans to apply the Ind AS initially; and</p> <p>(e) either:</p> <p>(i) a discussion of the impact that initial application of the Ind AS is expected to have on the entity's financial statements; or</p> <p>(ii) if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.</p>		
36	8p29(a)-(e)	<p>On a voluntary change in accounting policy, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the nature of the change in accounting policy;</p> <p>(b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information;</p> <p>(c) the amount of the adjustment for the current period and each prior period presented, to the extent practicable:</p> <p>(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and</p> <p>(ii) if Ind AS 33 '<i>Earnings per Share</i>' applies to the entity, the impact on basic and diluted earnings per share;</p> <p>(d) the amount of the adjustment relating to periods before those presented, to the extent practicable; and</p> <p>(e) if the retrospective application required is impracticable for a particular prior period, or for periods before those presented, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the change in accounting policy has been applied.</p> <p><i>These disclosures need not be repeated in the financial statements of subsequent periods.</i></p>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A2. Accounting policies

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
37	106p13,14	<p>Exploration and evaluation expenditures</p> <p><i>An entity may change its accounting policies for exploration and evaluation if the change makes the financial statements more relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and no less reliable, or more reliable and no less relevant to those needs. The criteria in Ind AS 8 should be followed for the change in the accounting policy.</i></p> <p><i>Reliability means that the financial statements should:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •faithfully represent the financial position, financial performance and cash flows; •reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form; •be neutral (that is, free from bias); •be prudent; and •be complete in all material respects. 		
38	101p27AA	<p>If an entity adopts the first time exemption option provided in accordance with paragraph D7AA of Ind AS 101, the fact and the accounting policy shall be disclosed by the entity until such time that those items of Property, plant and equipment, investment properties or intangible assets, as the case may be, are significantly depreciated, impaired or derecognised from the entity's Balance Sheet.</p>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A3. Balance sheet and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		General disclosures		
1		<i>Refer to Ind AS 1 and Schedule III for the set of items to be included in the balance sheet.</i>		
2	1p54, Sch III	<p>Include in the balance sheet the following line items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) property, plant and equipment; (b) capital work-in-progress; (c) investment property; (d) goodwill; (e) other intangible assets; (f) intangible assets under development; (g) biological assets (other than bearer plants); (h) financial assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) investments; (ii) trade receivables; (iii) cash and cash equivalents; (iv) bank balances other than (iii) above; <i>(This includes deposits with maturity upto 12 months)</i> (v) loans; (vi) other financial assets (other than (i) to (v) specified above) (i) investments accounted for using the equity method; (j) inventories; (k) other current assets; (l) other non-current assets; (m) the total of assets classified as held for sale and assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105; (n) financial liabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) borrowings; (ii) trade payables; (iii) other financial liabilities; (o) provisions; (p) other current liabilities; (q) other non-current liabilities; (r) liabilities and assets for current tax, as defined in Ind AS 12; 		

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A3. Balance sheet and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
3	1p55	<p>(s) deferred tax liabilities (net) or deferred tax assets (net), as defined in Ind AS 12;</p> <p>(t) liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105;</p> <p>(u) non-controlling interests, presented within equity, but separately from shareholders' equity</p> <p>(v) issued equity capital and other equity attributable to owners of the parent.</p> <p>Present additional line items (including by disaggregating the line items listed in para 54 of Ind AS 1), heading and subtotals on the face of the balance sheet when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.</p>		
4	1p55A(a)-(d)	<p>When an entity presents subtotals in accordance with the above, has the entity ensured that the subtotals are:</p> <p>(a) comprised of line items made up of amounts recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS;</p> <p>(b) presented and labelled in a manner that makes the line items that constitute the subtotal clear and understandable;</p> <p>(c) consistent from period to period; and</p> <p>(d) not displayed with more prominence than the subtotals and totals required in Ind AS for the balance sheet.</p>		
5	1p56	Do not classify deferred tax assets or liabilities as current assets or liabilities.		
6	1p77	Disclose further sub-classifications of the line items presented, classified in a manner appropriate to the entity's operations. This disclosure is made either in the balance sheet or in the notes.		
7	1p60,Sch III	<p><i>If the current/non-current distinction of assets and liabilities is made on the face of the balance sheet, apply the classification rules in Ind AS 1 paras 66-76. If they are not made on the face of the balance sheet, ensure that a presentation based on liquidity provides information that is reliable and more relevant. Ensure also that assets and liabilities are presented in order of their liquidity.</i></p> <p>Note: Schedule III does not provide the option of presenting assets and liabilities in the order of liquidity. Accordingly, the entity should ensure appropriate current/non-current presentation of assets and liabilities.</p>		

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A3. Balance sheet and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
8	1p64,Sch III	<p><i>An entity is permitted to use a mixed basis of presentation, including current/non-current classification and in order of liquidity, when this provides information that is reliable and more relevant – for example, when an entity has diverse operations.</i></p> <p>Note: Schedule III does not provide the option of presenting assets and liabilities in the order of liquidity. Accordingly, the entity should ensure appropriate current/non-current presentation of assets and liabilities.</p>		
9	1p78(e)	Equity capital and reserves are disaggregated into various classes, such as paid-in capital, share premium and reserves.		
		Measurement uncertainty		
10	37p85(a)-(c)	<p>For each class of provision, disclose:</p> <p>(a) a brief description of the nature of the obligation and of the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits;</p> <p>(b) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows (where necessary to provide adequate information, disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events, as addressed in Ind AS 37 para 48); and</p> <p>(c) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.</p>		
11	34p26	<p>If an estimate of an amount reported in an interim period – for example, a provision – is changed significantly during the final interim period of the financial year but a separate financial report is not published for that final interim period, disclose the nature and amount of that change in estimate in a note to the annual financial statements for that financial year.</p> <p><i>This item is applicable only when the reporting entity publishes an interim financial report prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34.</i></p>		
12		<p>Note that certain standards require further specific disclosures about sources of estimation uncertainty and judgements. The specific disclosure requirements in the other sections of this checklist include:</p> <p>(a) methods and assumptions applied in determining fair values for:</p>		
13	40p75(c)-(e)	(i) investment property;		
14	16p77	(ii) property, plant and equipment;		
15	38p124	(iii) intangible assets;		
		(b) nature, timing and certainty of cash flows relating to the following:		

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A3. Balance sheet and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
16	37p86	(i) contingencies;		
17	11App Bp6,7	(ii) public service concession arrangements – terms and conditions that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows; and		
18	104p37	(iii) insurance – information about nature, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows from insurance contracts; and		
		(c) other relevant disclosures:		
19	36p130,131, 133,134	(i) impairment of assets – key assumptions for cash flow projections, periods covered by projections, growth rates for extrapolations and discount rates in determining value in use;		
20	19p145	(ii) post-employment defined benefit plans – principal actuarial assumptions.		
21	104p37	(iii) insurance – process used to determine assumptions that have the greatest effect on the measurement of recognised assets, liabilities, income and expenses from insurance contracts. When practicable, an insurer shall also give quantified disclosure of those assumptions.		
		Property, plant and equipment (PPE)		
22	17p32,57	<i>The disclosure requirements of Ind AS 16 apply to owned assets and to the amounts of leased assets held under finance leases in the lessee's accounts.</i>		
23	16p73(d), 1p78	Disclose the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (including accumulated impairment losses) for each class of property, plant and equipment, at the beginning and end of each period presented.		
24	Sch III	PPE shall be classified as follows: (a) Land (b) Buildings (c) Plant and Equipment (d) Furniture and Fixtures (e) Vehicles (f) Office equipment (g) Bearer Plants (h) Others (specify nature) Assets under lease shall be separately specified under each class of assets.		
25	Sch III and 16p73(e)	Provide a reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amount for each class of PPE at the beginning and end of each period presented showing: (a) additions; (b) assets classified as held for sale under Ind AS 105 and other disposals;		

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A3. Balance sheet and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
26	16p77(a),(b) (e)	<p>(c) acquisitions through business combinations;</p> <p>(d) increases or decreases during the period that result from revaluations and impairment losses recognised or reversed directly in other comprehensive income under Ind AS 36;</p> <p>(e) impairment losses recognised during the period;</p> <p>(f) impairment losses reversed during the period;</p> <p>(g) depreciation;</p> <p>(h) net exchange differences on the translation of financial statements into a different presentation currency and on translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity; and</p> <p>(i) other movements.</p> <p>For property, plant and equipment stated at revalued amounts, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the effective date of the revaluation;</p> <p>(b) whether an independent valuer was involved;</p> <p>(c) for each revalued class of PPE, the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the assets been carried under the cost model.</p> <p><i>For property, plant and equipment stated at revalued amounts; further fair value disclosures are required under Ind AS 113, refer to fair value measurements section. Also refer to the disclosures on revaluation surplus in statement of changes in equity section.</i></p>		
27	16p74(a)	Disclose the existence and amounts of PPE whose title is restricted.		
28	16p74(a)	Disclose the amounts of PPE pledged as security for liabilities.		
29	16p74(b)	Disclose the amount of expenditures recognised in the carrying amount of an item of PPE in the course of construction.		
30	16p74(c)	Disclose the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.		
31	16p74(d)	If it is not disclosed separately in the statement of profit and loss, disclose the amount of compensation from third parties for items of PPE that were impaired, lost or given up and that is included in profit or loss.		
32	16p75	<p>Disclose the methods adopted and the estimated useful lives or depreciation rates in order to provide users of financial statements with information that allows them to review the policies selected by management and enables comparisons to be made with other entities. Also disclose the following</p> <p>(a) depreciation, whether recognised in profit or loss or as a part of the cost of other assets, during a period; and</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
33	16p76	(b) accumulated depreciation at the end of the period. Disclose the nature and effect of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period or is expected to have an effect in subsequent periods. For property, plant and equipment, such disclosure may arise from changes in estimates with respect to: (a) residual values; (b) the estimated costs of dismantling, removing or restoring items of property, plant and equipment; (c) useful lives; and (d) depreciation methods.		
34	23p26(a)-(b)	Borrowing costs. Disclose: (a) the amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the period; and (b) the capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.		
35	16p79(a)-(d)	An entity is encouraged, but not required to disclose the following. However, the following disclosures may be useful (a) the carrying amount of temporarily idle PPE; (b) the gross carrying amount of any fully depreciated PPE that is still in use; (c) the carrying amount of PPE retired from active use and not classified as held for sale under Ind AS 105; and (d) when property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less depreciation, the fair value of PPE if this is materially different from the carrying amount.		
36	106p25	Exploration and evaluation assets. Treat these assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosure required by Ind AS 16 if they are classified as items of property, plant and equipment.		
		Investment property		
37	40p74	<i>The disclosures below apply in addition to those in Ind AS 17. In accordance with Ind AS 17, the owner of an investment property provides lessors' disclosures about leases into which it has entered. An entity that holds an investment property under finance lease provides lessees' disclosures for finance leases and lessors' disclosures for any operating leases into which it has entered.</i>		
38	40p75(f)	Disclose the amounts recognised in profit or loss for:		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
39	40p75(g)	<p>(i) rental income from investment property</p> <p>(ii) direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that generated rental income during the period; and</p> <p>(iii) direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from investment property that did not generate rental income during the period.</p> <p>Disclose the existence and amounts of restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal.</p>		
40	40p75(h)	Disclose contractual obligations to purchase construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.		
41	40p75(e)	Disclose the extent to which the fair value of investment property (as measured or disclosed in the financial statements) is based on a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. If there has been no such valuation, that fact shall be disclosed.		
42	40p79(a)-(e), Sch III	<p>In addition to the disclosures reported by para 75, disclose:</p> <p>(a) depreciation methods used;</p> <p>(b) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used;</p> <p>(c) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses):</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) at the beginning of the period; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) at the end of the period;</p> <p>(d) Provide a reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amount for each class of Property at the beginning and end of each period presented showing:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) additions, disclosing separately those additions resulting from acquisitions and those resulting from subsequent expenditure recognised as an asset;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) additions resulting from acquisitions through business combinations;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 and other disposals;</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(iv) depreciation;</p> <p>(v) the amount of impairment losses recognised, and the amount of impairment losses reversed, during the period in accordance with Ind AS 36;</p> <p>(vi) the net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements into a different presentation currency, and on translation of a foreign operation into the presentation currency of the reporting entity;</p> <p>(vii) transfers to and from inventories and owner-occupied property; and</p> <p>(viii) other changes.</p> <p>(e) the fair value of investment property. In the exceptional cases disclosed as per para 53 when an entity cannot reliably measure the fair value of the investment property, disclose:</p> <p>(i) a description of the investment property;</p> <p>(ii) an explanation of why fair value cannot be reliably measured; and</p> <p>(iii) If possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie.</p>		
		Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)		
43	17p32,57	<i>The disclosure requirements of Ind AS 38 apply to owned intangible assets and to the amounts of leased intangible assets held under financial leases in the lessee's accounts.</i>		
44	38p118(c)	Disclose the gross carrying amount and any accumulated amortisation of each class of intangible assets (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of each period presented.		
45	38p119, Sch III	Intangibles shall be distinguished between "internally generated intangible assets" and "other intangible assets" and further be classified as follows:		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
46	38p118 (e), Sch III	<p>(a) Brands or trademarks (b) Computer software (c) Mastheads and publishing titles (d) Mining rights (e) copyrights, patents and other industrial property rights, service and operating rights (f) Recipes, formulae, models, designs and prototypes (g) Licenses and franchises (h) Others (specify nature)</p> <p>The classes mentioned above are disaggregated (aggregated) into smaller (larger) classes if this results in more relevant information for the users of the financial statements.</p> <p>Provide a reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amount for each class of intangible assets at the beginning and end of each period presented showing:</p> <p>(a) additions (indicating separately those from internal development, those acquired separately, and those acquired through business combinations);</p> <p>(b) assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale (in accordance with Ind AS 105) and other disposals;</p> <p>(c) increases or decreases resulting from revaluations;</p> <p>(d) impairment losses recognised during the period;</p> <p>(e) impairment losses reversed during the period;</p> <p>(f) amortisation recognised during the period;</p> <p>(g) exchange differences from the translation of the financial statements into a presentation currency that is different to the entity's functional currency and from the translation of a foreign operation into the entity's presentation currency; and</p> <p>(h) other movements.</p>		
47	38p121(a)-(c)	<p>Disclose the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has a material effect in the current period or is expected to have a material effect in subsequent periods. Such disclosure may arise from changes in:</p> <p>(a) the assessment of an intangible asset's useful life;</p> <p>(b) the amortisation method; or</p> <p>(c) residual values.</p>		
48	38p122(a)	<p>For intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the carrying amount; and</p> <p>(b) the reasons supporting the assessment of an indefinite useful life. In giving these reasons, the entity shall describe the factor(s) that played a significant role in determining that the asset has an indefinite useful life.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
49	38p122(b)	Provide the following for any individual intangible asset that is material to the financial statements of the entity as a whole: (a) a description of the asset;; (b) its carrying amount; and (c) remaining amortisation period.		
50	38p124(a)	For intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, disclose for each class of intangible assets: (a) the effective date of the revaluation; (b) the carrying amount of revalued intangible assets; and (c) the carrying amount that would have been included in the financial statements had the cost model been used (as if the assets had been carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses).		
51	38p122(d)	Disclose: (a) the existence and amounts of intangible assets whose title is restricted; and (b) the amounts of intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.		
52	38p122(c)	For intangible assets acquired through a government grant and initially recognised at fair value (refer to Ind AS 38 para 44), disclose: (a) the fair value initially recognised for these assets; (b) their carrying amount; and (c) whether they are carried at cost less depreciation or at revalued amounts.		
53	106p25	Exploration and evaluation assets. Treat these assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosures required by Ind AS 38 if they are classified as intangible assets		
54	38p128(a)-(b)	An entity is <i>encouraged</i> , but not required, to disclose: (a) a description of any fully amortised intangible asset that is still in use; and (b) a brief description of significant intangible assets controlled by the entity but not recognised as assets because they did not meet the recognition criteria in Ind AS 38 or because they were acquired or generated before the standard was effective.		
55	101p27AA	If an entity adopts the first time exemption option provided in accordance with para D7AA, the fact and the accounting policy shall be disclosed by the entity until such time that those items of intangible assets are significantly depreciated, impaired or derecognised from the entity's balance sheet.		
		Impairment of assets		
56	17p32,57	The disclosure requirements of Ind AS 36 apply to owned assets and to the amounts of leased assets held under finance leases in the lessee's accounts.		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
57	36p130(a)-(g)	<p>Where an impairment loss, has been recognised or reversed for an individual asset (including goodwill) or cash-generating unit (CGU) during the period, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss;</p> <p>(b) the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed;</p> <p>(c) for an individual asset:</p> <p>(i) the nature of the asset; and</p> <p>(ii) if the entity reports segment information in accordance with Ind AS 108, the reportable segment to which the asset belongs.</p> <p>(d) for a CGU:</p> <p>(i) a description of the CGU (such as whether it is a product line, a plant, a business operation, a geographical area, or a reportable segment as defined in Ind AS 108);</p> <p>(ii) the amount of the impairment loss recognised or reversed:</p> <p>– by class of assets; and</p> <p>– by reportable segment, if segment information in accordance with Ind AS 108 is reported; and</p> <p>(iii) if the aggregation of assets for identifying the CGU has changed since the previous estimate of the CGU's recoverable amount, the entity should describe the current and former way of aggregating assets and the reasons for changing the way the CGU is identified.;</p> <p>(e) the recoverable amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) and whether the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU is its fair value less costs to disposal to sell or its value in use;</p> <p>(f) if the recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, the entity shall disclose the following information:</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
58	36p131(a)-(b)	<p>(i) the level of the fair value hierarchy (see Ind AS 113) within which the fair value measurement of the asset (cash-generating unit) is categorised in its entirety (without taking into account whether the 'costs of disposal' are observable);</p> <p>(ii) for fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal. If there has been a change in valuation technique, the entity shall disclose that change and the reason(s) for making it; and</p> <p>(iii) for fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions are those to which the asset's (cash-generating unit's) recoverable amount is most sensitive.</p> <p>The entity shall also disclose the discount rate(s) used in the current measurement and previous measurement if fair value less costs of disposal is measured using a present value technique.</p> <p>(g) if the recoverable amount is value in use, the discount rates used in current estimate and previous estimate (if any) of value in use.</p> <p>Disclose the following information for the aggregate impairment losses and the aggregate reversals of impairment losses recognised during the period for impairment losses or reversals for which no information is disclosed in accordance with para 130:</p> <p>(a) the main classes of assets affected by impairment losses (or reversals of impairment losses); and</p> <p>(b) the main events and circumstances that led to the recognition (reversal) of these impairment losses.</p>		
59	36p132	<p>An entity is <i>encouraged</i> to disclose assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of assets (cash-generating units) during the period. Note that Ind AS 36 para 134, requires an entity to disclose information about the estimates used to measure the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit when goodwill or an intangible asset with an indefinite life is included within the carrying amount of that unit.</p>		
60	36p133(a)-(b)	<p>If any portion of the goodwill acquired in a business combination during the reporting period has not been allocated to a CGU at the reporting date:</p> <p>(a) disclose the amount of the unallocated goodwill; and</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
61	36p134(a)-(f)	<p>(b) disclose the reasons why that amount remains unallocated.</p> <p>Where the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to a CGU (or group of CGUs) is significant in comparison to the total carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, disclose the following for each CGU (or group of CGUs):</p> <p>(a) the carrying amount of allocated goodwill;</p> <p>(b) the carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives;</p> <p>(c) The basis on which the unit's (group of units) recoverable amount has been determined (that is, value in use or fair value less costs of disposal);</p> <p>(d) If the unit's (group of units) recoverable amount is based on value in use:</p> <p>(i) each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections for the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive;</p> <p>(ii) a description of management's approach to determining the values assigned to each key assumption, whether those values reflect past experience and/or are consistent with external sources of information, if appropriate. If not, disclose how and why they differ from past experience and/or external sources of information;</p> <p>(iii) the period over which management has projected cash flows based on financial budgets/forecasts approved by management and, when a period greater than five years is used for a CGU (or group of CGUs), an explanation of why that longer period is justified;</p> <p>(iv) the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, and the justification for using any growth rate that exceeds the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market to which the CGU is dedicated; and</p> <p>(v) the discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections;</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(e) if the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, the valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value less costs of disposal. An entity is not required to provide the disclosures required by Ind AS 113. If fair value less costs of disposal is not measured using a quoted price for an identical unit (group of units), disclose:</p> <p>(i) each key assumption on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions are those to which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount is most sensitive; and</p> <p>(ii) a description of management's approach to determining the values assigned to each key assumption, whether those values reflect past experience and/or, if appropriate, are consistent with external sources of information, and if not, how and why they differ from past experience and/or external sources of information; and</p> <p>(iiA) the level of the fair value hierarchy (see Ind AS 113) within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety (without giving regard to the observability of 'costs of disposal'); and</p> <p>(iiB) if there has been a change in valuation technique, the change and the reason(s) for making it. If fair value less costs of disposal is measured using discounted cash flow projections, an entity shall disclose the following information:</p> <p>(iii) the period over which management has projected cash flows.</p> <p>(iv) the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow projections.</p> <p>(v) the discount rate(s) applied to the cash flow projections.</p> <p>(f) if a reasonably possible change in a key assumption on which management has based its determination of the CGU's recoverable amount would cause the CGU's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount:</p>		

A3. Balance sheet and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
62	36p135(a)-(e)	<p>(i) the amount by which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount;</p> <p>(ii) the value assigned to the key assumptions; and</p> <p>(iii) the amount by which the value assigned to the key assumption must change, after incorporating any consequential effects of that change on the other variables used to measure recoverable amount, in order for the CGU's recoverable amount to be equal to its carrying amount.</p> <p>If some or all of the carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite lives is allocated across multiple CGUs (or groups of CGUs) and the amount allocated to each CGU (or group of CGUs) is not individually significant, disclose that fact, together with the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite lives allocated to those CGUs (or group of CGUs). In addition, if the recoverable amounts of any of those CGUs (or group of CGUs) are based on the same key assumptions, and the aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite lives allocated to them is significant, disclose that fact, together with:</p> <p>(a) the aggregate carrying amount of goodwill allocated to those CGUs (or groups of CGUs);</p> <p>(b) the aggregate carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to those CGUs (or group of CGUs);</p> <p>(c) a descriptions of the key assumption(s);</p> <p>(d) a description of management's approach to determining the values assigned to each key assumption, whether those values reflect past experience and/or, if appropriate, whether they are consistent with external sources of information. If not, disclose how and why they differ from past experience and/or external sources of information; and</p> <p>(e) if a reasonably possible change in the key assumptions would cause the CGU's (or group of CGUs') carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount:</p> <p>(i) the amount by which the aggregate of the recoverable amounts of the CGUs exceeds the aggregate of their carrying amounts;</p> <p>(ii) the value assigned to the key assumptions; and</p> <p>(iii) the amount by which the value assigned to the key assumption must change, after incorporating any effects of that change in the other variables used to measure the recoverable amount, in order for the CGU's (or group of CGUs') recoverable amount to be equal to their carrying amount.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
63	36p136	If the most recent detailed calculation of the recoverable amount of a CGU made in a preceding period is carried forward and used in the impairment test for that unit in the current period, the disclosures required in 134 and 135 above relate to the carried forward calculation of recoverable amount.		
		Investments – financial assets		
64	Sch III	Investments shall be classified as: (a) Investments in Equity Instruments; (b) Investments in Preference Shares; (c) Investments in Government or trust securities; (d) Investments in debentures or bonds; (e) Investments in Mutual Funds; (f) Investments in partnership firms; and (g) Other investments (specify nature).		
65	Sch III	Under each classification, details shall be given of names of the bodies corporate that are: (i) subsidiaries, (ii) associates, (iii) joint ventures, or (iv) structured entities, in whom investments have been made and the nature and extent of the investment so made in each such body corporate (showing separately investments which are partly-paid). Investments in partnership firms along with names of the firms, their partners, total capital and the shares of each partner shall be disclosed separately.		
66	Sch III	The following shall also be disclosed: (a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof; (b) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments; and (c) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments. <i>Refer financial instruments section for additional disclosures.</i>		
		Inventory		
67	2p36(b)	Disclose the carrying amount of inventories in total, sub-classified by main categories appropriate to the entity.		
68	2p37,1p78(c), Sch III	Inventories shall be classified as:		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		(a) Production supplies; (b) Raw materials; (c) Work-in-progress; (d) Finished goods; (e) Merchandise/Stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for trading); (f) Stores and spares; (g) Loose tools; and (h) Others (specify nature).		
69	Sch III	Goods-in-transit shall be disclosed under the relevant sub-head of inventories.		
70	2p36(c)	Disclose the carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell.		
71	2p36(d)(e)	Disclose the amount of inventories and the amount of write-down recognised as expenses during the period.		
72	2p36(f)(g)	Disclose the amount of, and circumstances or events leading to, the reversal of any write-down that is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as expense in the period.		
73	2p36(h)	Disclose the carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities.		
		Trade receivables		
74	1p77	Disclose receivables in a manner appropriate to the entity's operation, with the following specific disclosures:		
75	Sch III	Trade receivables shall be sub-classified as: (a) Secured, considered good; (b) Unsecured considered good; and (c) Doubtful.		
76	Sch III	<i>A receivable shall be classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods sold or services rendered in the normal course of business.</i>		
77	Sch III	Debts due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member should be separately stated.		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
78	107p20(e), Sch III	Allowance for bad and doubtful debts shall be disclosed under the relevant sub-classification separately. Disclose impairment losses/ allowance for doubtful debts recognised during the period on receivables under the relevant sub classifications separately. <i>Refer financial instruments section for additional disclosures.</i>		
		Loans - Financial Assets		
79	Sch III	Loans shall be classified as: (a) Security Deposits;		
		(b) Loans to related parties (giving details thereof); and		
		(c) Other loans (specify nature).		
80	Sch III	The above loans shall also be separately sub-classified as: (a) Secured, considered good;		
		(b) Unsecured, considered good; and		
		(c) Doubtful.		
81	Sch III	Allowance for bad and doubtful loans shall be disclosed under the relevant heads separately.		
82	Sch III	Loans due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member should be separately stated. <i>Refer financial instruments section for additional disclosures.</i>		
		Other financial assets		
83	Sch III	Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity shall be disclosed under 'Other financial assets'. <i>Refer financial instruments section for additional disclosures.</i>		
		Other non-current assets		
84	Sch III	Other non-current assets shall be classified as: (i) Capital Advances;		
		(ii) Advances other than capital advances;		
		(iii) others, specify nature.		
85	Sch III	Advances other than capital advances shall be classified as: (a) Security Deposits (deposits which are not financial assets);		
		(b) Advances to related parties (giving details thereof); and		
		(c) Other advances (specify nature).		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
86	Sch III	Advances to directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or advances to firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member should be separately stated. In case advances are of the nature of a financial asset as per relevant Ind AS, these are to be disclosed under 'other financial assets' separately.		
		Other current assets		
87	Sch III	This is an all-inclusive heading, which incorporates current assets that do not fit into any other asset categories. Other current assets shall be classified as: (i) Advances other than capital advances (ii) Others (specify nature)		
88	Sch III	Advances other than capital advances shall be classified as: (a) Security Deposits (deposits which are not financial assets); (b) Advances to related parties (giving details thereof); (c) Other advances (specify nature).		
89	Sch III	Advances to directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or advances to firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member should be separately stated		
		Cash and bank balances		
90	Sch III	Cash and cash equivalents shall be classified as: (a) Balances with Banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents); (b) Cheques, drafts on hand; (c) Cash on hand; and (d) Others (specify nature). Deposits with maturity upto 12 months shall be separately presented on the face of the balance sheet as per Schedule III.		
91	Sch III	The following disclosures with regard to cash and bank balances shall be made in the notes:		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(a) Earmarked balances with banks (for example, for unpaid dividend) shall be separately stated.</p> <p>(b) Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money or security against the borrowings, guarantees, other commitments shall be disclosed separately.</p> <p>(c) Repatriation restrictions, if any, in respect of cash and bank balances shall be separately stated</p> <p><i>Refer financial instruments section for additional disclosures relating to cash and bank balances.</i></p>		
		Income taxes		
92	12p71,74	<i>For the offsetting rules of current tax assets and liabilities, refer to Ind AS 12 para 71; for the offsetting rules of deferred tax assets and liabilities, refer to Ind AS 12 para 74.</i>		
93	12p81(e)	Disclose the amount (and expiry date, if any) of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet; and		
94	12p81(f)	Disclose the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised (Ind AS 12 para 39).		
95	12p81(g)	<p>In respect of each type of temporary difference, and in respect of each type of unused tax losses and unused tax credits, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the amount of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet for each period presented; and</p> <p>(b) the amount of the deferred tax income or expense recognised in profit or loss, if this is not apparent from the changes in the amounts recognised in the balance sheet (for example, where there are deferred tax items charged or credited to equity during the period).</p> <p><i>It is a helpful 'proof' to display the movements during the period in each category of temporary differences in the deferred tax account, although it is not required by Ind AS 12.</i></p>		
96	12p81(i)	Disclose the amount of income tax consequences of dividends to shareholders that were proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue, but are not recognised as a liability in the financial statements;		
97	12p82(a)-(b)	<p>Disclose the amount of a deferred tax asset and the nature of the evidence supporting its recognition, when:</p> <p>(a) the utilisation of the deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences; and</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
98	12p81(a)	(b) the entity has suffered a loss in either the current or preceding period in the tax jurisdiction to which the deferred tax asset relates. Disclose the aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items charged or credited to equity.		
99	12p82A	In some jurisdictions, income taxes are payable at a higher or lower rate if part or all of the net profit or retained earnings is paid out as a dividend to shareholders. In some other jurisdictions, income taxes may be refundable or payable if part or all of the net profit or retained earnings is paid out as a dividend to shareholders. In such circumstances, disclose: (a) the nature of the potential income tax consequences that would result from the payment of dividends; and (b) the amounts of the potential income tax consequences practically determinable, and whether there are any potential income tax consequences not practically determinable.		
		Trade payables		
100	1p77	Disclose trade payables in a manner which is appropriate to the entity's operations.		
101	Sch III	A payable shall be classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business		
		Other liabilities - current and non-current		
102	Sch III	Other current liabilities shall be classified as: (a) revenue received in advance; (b) other advances (specify nature); and (c) others (specify nature);		
103	Sch III	Other non-current liabilities shall be classified as: (a) Advance; (b) others (specify nature)		
		Provisions		
104	1p78(d), Sch III	Provisions are disaggregated into provisions for employee benefits and other items.		
105	37p84(a)-(h)	For each class of provision, disclose: (a) the carrying amount at the beginning of the period; (b) exchange differences from the translation of foreign entities' financial statements; (c) provisions acquired through business combinations; (d) additional provisions made in the period and increases to existing provisions;		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
106	37p85(a)-(c)	<p>(e) amounts used (incurred and charged against the provision);</p> <p>(f) amounts reversed unused;</p> <p>(g) the increase during the period in the discounted amount arising from the passage of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate; and</p> <p>(h) the carrying amount at the end of the period.</p> <p>For each class of provision, provide:</p> <p>(a) a brief description of the nature of the obligation and of the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits;</p> <p>(b) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows (where necessary to provide adequate information, disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events, as addressed in Ind AS 37 para 48); and</p> <p>(c) the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised for that expected reimbursement.</p>		
		Employee benefits other than defined benefit plans		
107	19p25	<p>Short-term employee benefits</p> <p><i>Ind AS 19 does not require specific disclosures about short-term employee benefits, but other Ind ASs may require disclosures. For example, Ind AS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel. Ind AS 1 requires disclosure of employee benefits expense.</i></p>		
108	19p53	<p>Defined contribution plans</p> <p>Disclose the amount recognised as an expense for defined contribution plans.</p>		
109	19p54	<p>When required by Ind AS 24, disclose information about contributions to defined contribution plans for key management personnel.</p>		
		Post-employment benefits – defined benefit plans		
110	19p133	<p><i>Some entities distinguish current assets and liabilities from non-current assets and liabilities. Ind AS 19 does not specify whether an entity should distinguish current and non-current portions of assets and liabilities arising from post-employment benefits.</i></p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
111	19p134	<p><i>Irrespective of whether the employee benefit obligations are measured as short-term or long-term obligations, they can only be classified in the balance sheet as a non-current liability if there is no possibility the entity could have to pay out the obligation within the next 12 months. For example, this occurs when employees cannot avail more than certain number of leave in the next financial year, that portion of accumulated leave which cannot be availed in the next year but only in subsequent periods can be classified as non-current.</i></p> <p><i>Ind AS 19 para 120 requires an entity to recognise service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) in profit or loss. Ind AS 19 does not specify how an entity should present service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset). Present those components in accordance with Ind AS 1.</i></p> <p><i>While Ind AS 19 analyses the changes in the plan assets and defined benefit obligation into various components (such as current service cost, past service cost, interest expense, etc.) and provides guidance in respect of each, the standard does not prescribe how such components be reported within profit or loss. Accordingly, an entity may present the net of all components within a single line item or alternatively classify the net interest component separately within finance costs or as part of employee-benefit expenses.</i></p>		
112	19p135(a)-(c)	<p>Disclose information that:</p> <p>(a) explains the characteristics of its defined benefit plans and risks associated with them (see Ind AS 19p139);</p> <p>(b) identifies and explains the amounts in its financial statements arising from its defined benefit plans (see Ind AS 19 paras 140-144); and</p> <p>(c) describes how its defined benefit plans may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of the entity's future cash flows (see Ind AS 19 paras 145-147).</p>		
113	19p136(a)-(d)	<p><i>To meet the objective in Ind AS 19 para 135, consider all the following:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements;</i></p> <p><i>(b) how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements;</i></p> <p><i>(c) how much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and</i></p> <p><i>(d) whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed.</i></p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
114	19p137(a)-(c)	<p>If the disclosures provided in accordance with the requirements in Ind AS 19 and other Ind ASs are insufficient to meet the objective in Ind AS 19 para 135, disclose additional information necessary to meet those objectives.</p> <p><i>For example, an entity may present an analysis of the present value of the defined benefit obligation that distinguishes the nature, characteristics and risks of the obligation. Such a disclosure could distinguish;</i></p> <p><i>(a) between amounts owing to active members, deferred members and pensioners;</i></p> <p><i>(b) between vested benefits and accrued but not vested benefits; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) between conditional benefits, amounts attributable to future salary increases and other benefits.</i></p>		
115	19p138(a)-(e)	<p>Assess whether all or some disclosures should be disaggregated to distinguish plans or groups of plans with materially different risks.</p> <p><i>For example, an entity may disaggregate disclosure about plans showing one or more of the following features:</i></p> <p><i>(a) different geographical locations;</i></p> <p><i>(b) different characteristics such as flat salary pension plans, final salary pension plans or post-employment medical plans;</i></p> <p><i>(c) different regulatory environments;</i></p> <p><i>(d) different reporting segments; and</i></p> <p><i>(e) different funding arrangements (for example, wholly unfunded, wholly or partly funded).</i></p>		
116	19p139 (a)-(c)	<p>Characteristics of defined benefit plans and risks associated with them</p> <p>Disclose:</p> <p>(a) information about the characteristics of its defined benefit plans, including:</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(i) the nature of the benefits provided by the plan (for example, final salary defined benefit plan or contribution-based plan with guarantee);</p> <p>(ii) a description of the regulatory framework in which the plan operates – for example, the level of any minimum funding requirements, and any effect of the regulatory framework on the plan, such as the asset ceiling (see Ind AS 19 para 64); and</p> <p>(iii) a description of any other entity's responsibilities for the governance of the plan – for example, responsibilities of trustees or of board members of the plan;</p> <p>(b) a description of the risks to which the plan exposes the entity, focusing on any unusual, entity-specific or plan-specific risks, and of any significant concentrations of risk. For example, if plan assets are invested primarily in one class of investments – for example, property – the plan may expose the entity to a concentration of property market risk; and</p> <p>(c) a description of any plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.</p> <p>Explanation of amounts in the financial statements</p>		
117	19p140(a)-(b)	<p>Provide a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for each of the following, if applicable:</p> <p>(a) the net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separate reconciliations for:</p> <p>(i) plan assets;</p> <p>(ii) the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and</p> <p>(iii) the effect of the asset ceiling; and</p> <p>(b) any reimbursement rights. Describe the relationship between any reimbursement right and the related obligation.</p>		
118	19p141(a)-(h)	<p>In each reconciliation listed in Ind AS 19 para 140, show each of the following, if applicable:</p> <p>(a) current service cost;</p> <p>(b) interest income or expense;</p> <p>(c) re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), showing separately:</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
119	19p142(a)-(h)	<p>(i) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest in (b);</p> <p>(ii) actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions (see Ind AS 19 para 76(a));</p> <p>(iii) actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions (see Ind AS 19 para 76(b)) ; and</p> <p>(iv) changes in the effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest in (b).</p> <p>Also disclose how it determined the maximum economic benefit available – that is, whether those benefits would be in the form of refunds, reductions in future contributions or a combination of both;</p> <p>(d) past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements. As permitted by Ind AS 19 para 100, past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements need not be distinguished if they occur together;</p> <p>(e) the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates;</p> <p>(f) contributions to the plan, showing separately those by the employer and by plan participants;</p> <p>(g) payments from the plan, showing separately the amount paid in respect of any settlements; and</p> <p>(h) the effects of business combinations and disposals.</p> <p>Disaggregate the fair value of the plan assets into classes that distinguishes the nature and risks of those assets, subdividing each class of plan asset into those that have a quoted market price in an active market (as defined in Ind AS 113) and those that do not.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p><i>For example, and considering the level of disclosure discussed in Ind AS 19 para 136, an entity could distinguish between:</i></p> <p><i>(a) cash and cash equivalents;</i></p> <p><i>(b) equity instruments (segregated by industry type, company size, geography etc.);</i></p> <p><i>(c) debt instruments (segregated by type of issuer, credit quality, geography etc.);</i></p> <p><i>(d) real estate (segregated by geography etc.);</i></p> <p><i>(e) derivatives (segregated by type of underlying risk in the contract – for example, interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts, equity contracts, credit contracts, longevity swaps, etc.);</i></p> <p><i>(f) investment funds (segregated by type of fund);</i></p> <p><i>(g) asset-backed securities; and</i></p> <p><i>(h) structured debt.</i></p>		
120	19p143	Disclose the fair value of the entity's own transferrable financial instruments held as plan assets, and the fair value of plan assets that are property occupied by, or other assets used by, the entity.		
121	19p144	<p>Disclose the significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation (see Ind AS 19 para 76).</p> <p><i>Such disclosures should be in absolute terms (for example, as an absolute percentage, and not just as a margin between different percentages and other variables). When an entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, provide such disclosures in the form of weighted averages or relatively narrow ranges.</i></p>		
122	19p145(a)-(c)	<p>Amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows</p> <p>Disclose:</p> <p>(a) a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption (see Ind AS 19 para 144) as of the end of the reporting period, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumption that were reasonably possible at that date;</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
123	19p146	<p>(b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses required by Ind AS 19 para 145(a) and the limitations of those methods; and</p> <p>(c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses, and the reasons for such changes.</p> <p>Disclose a description of any asset-liability matching strategies used by the plan or the entity, including the use of annuities and other techniques, such as longevity swaps, to manage risk.</p>		
124	19p147(a)-(c)	<p>To provide an indication of the effect of the defined benefit plan on the entity's future cash flow, disclose:</p> <p>(a) a description of any funding arrangements and funding policy that affect future contributions;</p> <p>(b) the expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period; and</p> <p>(c) information about the maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation. This will include the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation and may include other information about the distribution of the timing of benefit payments, such as a maturity analysis of the benefit payments.</p>		
125	19p148(a)-(d)	<p>Multi-employer plans</p> <p>If an entity participates in a multi-employer defined benefit plan, disclose:</p> <p>(a) a description of the funding arrangements, including the method used to determine the entity's rate of contributions and any minimum funding requirements;</p> <p>(b) a description of the extent to which the entity can be liable to the plan for other entities' obligations under the terms and conditions of the multi-employer plan;</p> <p>(c) a description of any agreed allocation of a deficit or surplus on:</p> <p>(i) wind-up of the plan; or</p> <p>(ii) the entity's withdrawal from the plan;</p> <p>(d) if the entity accounts for that plan as if it were a defined contribution plan in accordance with Ind AS 19 para 34, disclose the following, in addition to the information required by Ind AS 19 paras 139-147:</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
126	19p149(a)-(d)	<p>(i) the fact that the plan is a defined benefit plan;</p> <p>(ii) the reason why sufficient information is not available to enable the entity to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan;</p> <p>(iii) the expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period;</p> <p>(iv) information about any deficit or surplus in the plan that may affect the amount of future contributions, including the basis used to determine that deficit or surplus and the implications, if any, for the entity; and</p> <p>(v) an indication of the level of participation of the entity in the plan compared with other participating entities.</p> <p>Examples of measures for such an indication include the entity's proportion of the total contributions to the plan or the entity's proportion of the total number of active members, retired members, and former members entitled to benefits, if that information is available.</p> <p>Group plans (defined benefit plans that share risks between entities under common control)</p> <p>If an entity participates in a defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost or the fact that there is no such policy;</p> <p>(b) the policy for determining the contribution to be paid by the entity;</p> <p>(c) if the entity accounts for an allocation of the net defined benefit cost as noted in Ind AS 19 para 41, all the information about the plan as a whole required by Ind AS 19 paras 135-147; and</p> <p>(d) if the entity accounts for the contribution payable for the period as noted in Ind AS 19 para 41, the information about the plan as a whole required by Ind AS 19 paras 135-137, 139, 142-144 and 147(a) and (b).</p>		
127	19p150(a)-(b)	<p>The information required by Ind AS 19 para 149(c) and (d) can be disclosed by cross-reference to disclosures in another group entity's financial statements if:</p> <p>(a) that group entity's financial statements separately identify and disclose the information required about the plan; and</p> <p>(b) that group entity's financial statements are available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements of the entity and at the same time as, or earlier than, the financial statements of the entity.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
128	19p151(a)-(b)	Related-party transactions When required by Ind AS 24 an entity discloses information about: (a) related-party transactions with post-employment benefit plans; and (b) post-employment benefits for key management personnel.		
129	19p152	Contingent liabilities When required by Ind AS 37, disclose information about contingent liabilities arising from post-employment benefit obligations.		
130	19p158	Other long-term employee benefits <i>Although Ind AS 19 does not require specific disclosures about other long-term employee benefits, other Ind ASs may require disclosures. For example, Ind AS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel. Ind AS 1 requires disclosure of employee benefits expense.</i>		
131	19p171	Termination benefits <i>Although Ind AS 19 does not require specific disclosures about termination benefits, other Ind ASs may require disclosures. For example, Ind AS 24 requires disclosures about employee benefits for key management personnel. Ind AS 1 requires disclosure of employee benefits expense.</i>		
		Lease liabilities		
		<i>Leases are financial instruments and therefore all the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 107 apply also to leases – refer to financial instruments section also.</i> <i>Note: This section of the checklist applies to lessees. For lessors, refer to industry-specific disclosures section.</i>		
		Lessees – finance leases		
132	17p31(a)-(e)	Disclose: (a) the net carrying amount for each class of assets at the balance sheet date; (b) a reconciliation between the total minimum lease payments at the balance sheet date, and their present value;		

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A3. Balance sheet and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
133	17p32 17App Cp15(a)	<p>In addition, disclose the total of minimum lease payments at the balance sheet date, and their present value, for each of the following periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) no later than one year; (ii) later than one year but no later than five years; and (iii) later than five years. <p>(c) the amount of contingent rents recognised as an expense in the period;</p> <p>(d) the total of future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the balance sheet date; and</p> <p>(e) a general description of the lessee's significant leasing arrangements. This would include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the basis on which contingent rent payments are determined; (ii) the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses; and (iii) restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning dividends, additional debt and further leasing. <p><i>The disclosure requirements of Ind AS 16, Ind AS 36, Ind AS 38, Ind AS 40 and Ind AS 41 apply to lessees for assets leased under finance leases.</i></p> <p><i>If a purchaser/lessee concludes that it is impractical to separate the lease payments in a finance lease reliably from other payments, it shall recognise an asset and a liability at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset that is identified as the subject of the lease. Subsequently the liability shall be reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability recognised using the purchaser's incremental borrowing rate of interest.</i></p>		
134	17p35(a)-(d)	<p>Lessees – operating leases</p> <p>Disclose:</p> <p>(a) the total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) no later than one year; (ii) later than one year and no later than five years; and (iii) later than five years. 		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A3. Balance sheet and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
135	17p65	<p>(b) the total of future minimum sublease payments to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the balance sheet date;</p> <p>(c) lease and sublease payments recognised as an expense in the period, with separate amounts for minimum lease payments, contingent rents and sublease payments; and</p> <p>(d) a general description of the lessee's significant leasing arrangements. This would include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the basis on which contingent rent payments are determined; (ii) the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses; and (iii) restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning dividends, additional debt and further leasing. <p>The disclosure requirements about leases also apply to sale and leaseback transactions. Any unique or unusual provisions in the agreements or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions should be separately disclosed.</p>		
136	17App Cp15(b)	<p>If a purchaser/lessee concludes that it is impractical to separate the lease payments in an operating lease reliably from other payments, it should treat all payments under the agreement as lease payments for the purpose of complying with the disclosures of Ind AS 17, but:</p> <p>(a) disclose those payments separately from minimum lease payments that do not include payments for non-lease elements; and</p> <p>(b) state that the disclosed payments also include payments for non-lease elements in the arrangement.</p>		
137	17App B p10,11(a)-(b)	<p>Arrangements that do not involve a lease in substance</p> <p>For arrangements that do not involve a lease in substance, disclose the following, individually for each arrangement or in aggregate for each class of arrangement, in each period in which an arrangement exists:</p> <p>(a) a description of the arrangement including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the underlying asset and restrictions on its use; (ii) the life and other significant terms of the arrangement; and (iii) the transactions that are linked together, including any options; and <p>(b) the accounting treatment applied to any fee received, the amount recognised in income in the period, and the line item of the statement of profit and loss in which it is included.</p>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A3. Balance sheet and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		Borrowings and other liabilities		
138	1p60	Disclose the borrowings classified between current and non-current portions. Entities shall apply the requirements in Ind AS 1 paras 69 to 75 while determining the classification of the borrowings as current or non-current.		
139	Sch III	(i) Non-current borrowings shall be classified as: (a) Bonds or debentures (b) Term loans:- (i) from banks (ii) from other parties (c) Deferred payment liabilities (d) Deposits (e) Loans from related parties (f) Long term maturities of finance lease obligations (g) Liability component of compound financial instruments (h) Other loans (specify nature);		
140	Sch III	(ii) Non-current borrowings shall further be sub-classified as secured and unsecured. Nature of security shall be specified separately in each case.		
141	Sch III	(iii) where loans have been guaranteed by directors or others, the aggregate amount of such loans under each head shall be disclosed.		
142	Sch III	(iv) bonds or debentures (along with the rate of interest, and particulars of redemption or conversion, as the case may be) shall be stated in descending order of maturity or conversion, starting from farthest redemption or conversion date, as the case may be. Where bonds/debentures are redeemable by installments, the date of maturity for this purpose must be reckoned as the date on which the first installment becomes due.		
143	Sch III	(v) particulars of any redeemed bonds or debentures which the company has power to reissue shall be disclosed.		
144	Sch III	(vi) terms of repayment of term loans and other loans shall be stated; and.		
145	Sch III	(vii) period and amount of default as on the balance sheet date in repayment of borrowings and interest shall be specified separately in each case.		
146	Sch III	(i) current borrowings shall be classified as:		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A3. Balance sheet and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
147	Sch III	(a) Loans repayable on demand: (i) from banks (ii) from other parties (b) Loans from related parties (c) Deposits (d) Other loans (specify nature) (ii) borrowings shall further be sub-classified as secured and unsecured. Nature of security shall be specified separately in each case.		
148	Sch III	(iii) where loans have been guaranteed by directors or others, the aggregate amount of such loans under each head shall be disclosed.		
149	Sch III	(iv) period and amount of default as on the balance sheet date in repayment of borrowings and interest, shall be specified separately in each case		
150	Sch III	Other Financial Liabilities shall be classified as : (a) Current maturities of long-term debt; (b) Current maturities of finance lease obligations; (c) Interest accrued; (d) Unpaid dividends; (e) Application money received for allotment of securities to the extent refundable and interest accrued thereon; (f) Unpaid matured deposits and interest accrued thereon; (g) Unpaid matured debentures and interest accrued thereon; and (h) Others (specify nature).		
151	Sch III	<i>Long term debt is a borrowing having a period of more than twelve months at the time of origination.</i> <i>Borrowings (including financial liabilities) are financial instruments; therefore, all the Ind AS 107 disclosure requirements also apply to borrowings. Refer financial instruments section for additional disclosures to be given for borrowings.</i>		
152	1p73	An entity shall classify a borrowing as non-current if it expects to refinance or roll over the obligation which is otherwise due within a shorter period for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period under the existing loan facility, provided the discretion to refinance is with the entity.		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A3. Balance sheet and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
153	1p74,75	<p>When there is a breach of a long-term loan agreement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the borrowing becomes payable on demand, the borrowing is classified as non-current if</p> <p>(i) the lender has agreed, after the end of the reporting period but before the approval of the financial statements, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach or</p> <p>(ii) the lender has 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.</p> <p><i>If the conditions mentioned (i) and (ii) are not satisfied, borrowing shall be classified as current.</i></p>		
154	32p28	<p><i>The issuer of a non-derivative financial instrument should evaluate the terms of the financial instrument to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Classify such components separately as financial liabilities, financial assets or equity instruments, in accordance with Ind AS 32 para 15.</i></p>		
		Government grants		
155	20p39	<p>Disclose:</p> <p>(a) the nature and extent of government grants recognised;</p> <p>(b) an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the entity has directly benefited; and</p> <p>(c) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies related to government assistance that has been recognised.</p>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A4. Statement of profit and loss and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		General disclosures		
1	1p81A(a)-(c), Sch III	Present in the statement of profit and loss, in addition to the profit or loss and other comprehensive income sections: (a) profit or loss; (b) total other comprehensive income; and (c) comprehensive income for the period, being the total of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.		
2	1p81B(a)-(b)	Present the following items, in addition to the profit or loss and other comprehensive income sections as allocations of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period: (a) profit or loss for the period attributable to: (i) non-controlling interests, and (ii) owners of the parent; and (b) comprehensive income for the period attributable to: (i) non-controlling interests, and (ii) owners of the parent.		
3	Sch III	Other comprehensive income for the period attributable to 'non-controlling interest' and to 'owners of the parent' shall be presented in the statement of profit and loss as allocation for the period.		
4	1p85	Present additional line items (including by disaggregating the line items listed in para 82), headings and subtotals in the statement of profit and loss, when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.		
5	1p85A	When subtotals are presented in accordance with para 85 of Ind AS 1, those subtotals shall: (a) be comprised of line items made up of amounts recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS; (b) be presented and labelled in a manner that makes the line items that constitute the subtotal clear and understandable; (c) be consistent from period to period, in accordance with para 45; and (d) not be displayed with more prominence than the subtotals and totals required in Ind AS for the statement of profit and loss.		
6	1p85B	Present the line items in the statement of profit and loss that reconcile any subtotals presented in accordance with para 85 with the subtotals or totals required in Ind AS for such statement.		
7	1p82(a)-(ea), Sch III	In addition to items required by other Ind ASs, the profit or loss section of the statement of profit and loss shall include line items that present the following amounts for the period: (a) revenue, presenting separately interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate method;		

A4. Statement of profit and loss and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
	Sch III	Schedule III requires revenue from operations to be presented separately on the face of statement of profit and loss.		
	Sch III	(b) Other income;		
		(c) gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost;		
		(d) finance costs;		
		(e) impairment losses (including reversals of impairment losses or impairment gains) determined in accordance with Ind AS 109;		
		(f) share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method;		
		(g) a financial asset is reclassified out of the amortised cost measurement category so that it is measured at fair value through profit or loss, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortised cost of the financial asset and its fair value at the reclassification date;		
		(h) if a financial asset is reclassified out of the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category so that it is measured at fair value through profit or loss, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income that is reclassified to profit or loss;		
		(i) tax expense;		
		(j) a single amount for the total of discontinued operations;		
	Sch III	<i>Schedule III requires profit before tax from discontinued operations, tax expense thereon and profit after tax from discontinued operations to be presented separately on the statement of profit and loss.</i>		
	Sch III	(k) Cost of material consumed;		
	Sch III	(l) purchases of stock-in-trade;		
	Sch III	(m) Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress;		
	Sch III	(n) Employee benefits expense;		
	Sch III	(o) Finance costs;		
	Sch III	(p) Depreciation and amortisation expense;		
	Sch III	(q) Other expenses; and		
	Sch III	(r) Exceptional items.		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A4. Statement of profit and loss and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p><i>As per the educational material on Ind AS 1 issued by the ICAI Ind AS (IFRS) Implementation Committee, exceptional items have not been defined in Ind AS. However, paragraph 97 of Ind AS 1 requires that when items of income or expense are material, an entity shall disclose their nature and amount separately. As per Ind AS 1, materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The size or nature of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor. As per paragraph 12 of existing Accounting Standard (AS) 5, Net profit or Loss for the Period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies when items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the enterprise for the period, the nature and amount of such items should be disclosed separately.</i></p> <p><i>Generally, items of income or expense fulfilling the above mentioned criteria are classified as exceptional items and are disclosed separately. From the above, it appears that all material items are not exceptional items. In other words, exceptional items are those items which meet the test of 'materiality' (size and nature) and the test of 'incidence'. Following are the some examples which may give rise to a separate disclosure of items as an 'exceptional item' in financial statements if they meet the test of 'materiality' and 'incidence':</i></p> <p><i>(a) write-downs of inventories to net realisable value or of property, plant and equipment to recoverable amount, as well as reversals of such write-downs;</i></p> <p><i>(b) restructurings of the activities of an entity and reversals of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;</i></p> <p><i>(c) disposals of items of property, plant and equipment;</i></p> <p><i>(d) disposals of investments;</i></p> <p><i>(e) discontinued operations;</i></p> <p><i>(f) litigation settlements; and</i></p> <p><i>(g) other reversals of provisions.</i></p>		
8	1p82A(a)-(b)	<p>The other comprehensive income section in the Statement of profit and loss shall present line items for amounts of other comprehensive income in the period, classified by nature (including share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method) and grouped into those that, in accordance with other Ind AS:</p> <p>(a) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and</p> <p>(b) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.</p>		
9	Sch III	<p>(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss shall be classified as follows:</p>		

A4. Statement of profit and loss and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
10	Sch III	<p>(i) Changes in revaluation surplus;</p> <p>(ii) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans;</p> <p>(iii) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income;</p> <p>(iv) Fair value changes relating to own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss;</p> <p>(v) Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures, to the extent not to be classified into profit or loss; and</p> <p>(vi) Others (specify nature).</p> <p>(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss shall be classified as follows:</p> <p>(i) Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation;</p> <p>(ii) Debt instruments through other comprehensive income;</p> <p>(iii) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge;</p> <p>(iv) Share of other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures, to the extent to be classified into profit or loss; and</p> <p>(v) Others (specify nature)</p>		
11	1p90	Disclose the amount of income tax relating to each item of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments, either in the statement of profit and loss or in the notes.		
12	1p91(a)-(b)	<p>An entity may present items of other comprehensive income either:</p> <p>(a) net of related tax effects, or</p> <p>(b) before related tax effects with one amount shown for the aggregate amount of income tax relating to those items. If an entity elects this alternative, allocate the tax between the items that might be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss section and those that will not be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss section.</p>		
	Sch III	Note: Schedule III requires presentation of other comprehensive income items before related tax effects with one amount shown for the aggregate amount of income tax relating to those items.		
13	1p92	Disclose reclassification adjustments relating to components of other comprehensive income.		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A4. Statement of profit and loss and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
14	1p94	An entity may present reclassification adjustments in the statement of profit and loss or in the notes. An entity presenting reclassification adjustments in the notes presents the components of other comprehensive income after any related reclassification adjustments.		
15	1p97	When items of income and expense are material, disclose their nature and amount separately.		
16	1p99,100, Sch III	<p>Present an analysis of expenses recognised in profit or loss using a classification based on their nature by way of notes. This is consistent with presentation requirements of Schedule III.</p> <p>(a) employee Benefits expense [showing separately (i) salaries and wages, (ii) contribution to provident and other funds, (iii) share based payments to employees, (iv) staff welfare expenses.</p> <p>(b) depreciation and amortisation expense;</p> <p>(c) any item of income or expenditure which exceeds one per cent of the revenue from operations or Rs.10,00,000, whichever is higher; in addition to the consideration of 'materiality' as specified in the general instructions for preparation of financial statements of a company;</p> <p>(d) interest Income;</p> <p>(e) interest Expense;</p> <p>(f) dividend income;</p> <p>(g) net gain or loss on sale of investments;</p> <p>(h) net gain or loss on foreign currency transaction and translation (other than considered as finance cost);</p> <p>(i) payments to the auditor as (a) auditor, (b) for taxation matters, (c) for company law matters, (d) for other services, (e) for reimbursement of expenses;</p> <p>(j) in case of companies covered under section 135 of Companies Act; 2013, amount of expenditure incurred on corporate social responsibility activities; and</p> <p>(k) details of items of exceptional nature;</p>		
17	20p29(a)-(b)	<p>Present government grants related to income, either:</p> <p>(a) separately or under a general heading such as 'Other income'; or</p> <p>(b) deducted in reporting the related expense.</p>		

A4. Statement of profit and loss and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
18	33p4	When both consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS 110 ' <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> ', and Ind AS 27 ' <i>Separate Financial Statements</i> ', respectively, the disclosures required by Ind AS 33 ' <i>Earnings per share</i> ' shall be presented both in the consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements. In consolidated financial statements such disclosures shall be based on consolidated information and in separate financial statements such disclosures shall be based on information given in separate financial statements.		
19	Sch III	Present separately basic and diluted earnings per share on the statement of profit and loss. These details shall be presented separately for continuing operations, discontinued operations and both continuing and discontinuing operations.		
20	8p39,40	Disclose the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period or that is expected to have an effect in future periods. If it is impracticable to estimate the amount, disclose this fact.		
21	10App Ap14,15	If the entity settles a dividend payable by distributing non-cash assets, present any difference between the carrying amount of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the dividend payable as a separate line item in Statement of profit and loss.		
		Individual items		
22	18p35(b), Sch III	Disclose the amount of each significant category of revenue recognised during the period, including revenue arising from: (i) the sale of goods (including excise duty); (ii) the rendering of services; (iii) royalties; and (iv) other operating revenues		
23	18p35(c)	Disclose the amount of non-cash revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services included in each significant category of revenue.		
24	1p30	<i>Items not individually material are aggregated with other items in the statement of profit and loss or in the notes.</i>		
25	1p30A	An entity shall not reduce the understandability of its financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions.		
26	Sch III	Finance costs shall be classified in the notes as:		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A4. Statement of profit and loss and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
27	Sch III	<p>(a) interest;</p> <p>(b) dividend on redeemable preference shares;</p> <p>(c) exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs; and</p> <p>(d) other borrowing costs (specify nature).</p> <p>Other income shall be classified in the notes as:</p> <p>(a) interest Income;</p> <p>(b) dividend Income; and</p> <p>(c) other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income).</p> <p>Circumstances that would give rise to the separate disclosure of items of income and expense include:</p> <p>(a) the write-down of inventories to net realisable value or of property, plant and equipment to recoverable amount, as well as the reversal of such write-downs;</p>		
28	1p98(a)-(g)	<p>(b) a restructuring of the activities of an entity and the reversal of any provisions for the costs of restructuring;</p> <p>(c) disposals of items of property, plant and equipment;</p> <p>(d) disposals of investments;</p> <p>(e) discontinued operations;</p> <p>(f) litigation settlements; and</p> <p>(g) other reversals of provisions.</p>		
29	38p126	Disclose research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the period.		
30	21p52(a)	Disclose the amount of foreign exchange differences recognised in profit or loss except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109.		
31	36p126(a)-(b)	<p>Disclose for each class of assets the following amounts recognised during the period, and the line item(s) of the statement of profit and loss in which they are included:</p> <p>(a) impairment losses; and</p> <p>(b) reversals of impairment losses.</p>		
32	36p126(c)-(d)	Disclose the amount of impairment losses and the amount of reversals of impairment losses, recognised in other comprehensive income during the period, for each class of assets.		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A4. Statement of profit and loss and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
33	36p127	<i>A class of assets is a grouping of assets of similar nature and use in an entity's operations.</i>		
34	36p128	<i>The information required in Ind AS 36 para 126 above may be presented with other information disclosed for the class of assets. For example, this information may be included in a reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, at the beginning and end of the period, as required by Ind AS 16.</i>		
35	38p118(d)	Disclose the line item(s) of the statement of profit and loss in which any amortisation of intangible assets are included.		
36	109p5.7.7	For a gain or loss on a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss, unless the treatment of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk set out in (a) below would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss (in which case, Ind AS 109 para 5.7.8 applies), present: (a) the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability in other comprehensive income (see Ind AS 109 paras B5.7.13–B5.7.20); and (b) the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability in profit or loss. <i>Paras B5.7.13 to B5.7.15 relate to meaning of credit risk</i> <i>Paras B5.7.16 to B5.7.20 relate to determining the effects of changes in credit risk.</i>		
37	109p5.7.8	If the requirements in Ind AS 109 para 5.7.7 would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, present all gains or losses on that liability, including the effects of changes in the credit risk of that liability, in profit or loss.		
38	109p5.7.9	Despite the requirements in Ind AS 109 paras 5.7.7 and 5.7.8, present in profit or loss all gains and losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss.		
		Income tax		
39	12p79,80(a)-(h)	Disclose in the notes major components of tax expense (income). Ind AS 12 para 80, gives examples of the major components of tax expense (income) which include:		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A4. Statement of profit and loss and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(a) current tax expense (income);</p> <p>(b) any adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods;</p> <p>(c) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences;</p> <p>(d) the amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to changes in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes;</p> <p>(e) the amount of the benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce current tax expense;</p> <p>(f) the amount of the benefit from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce deferred tax expense;</p> <p>(g) deferred tax expense arising from the write-down, or reversal of a previous write-down, of a deferred tax asset in accordance with para 56; and</p> <p>(h) the amount of tax expense (income) relating to those changes in accounting policies and errors that are included in profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 8, because they cannot be accounted for retrospectively.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 12 para 56 states that the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset shall be reviewed at the end of each reporting period. An entity shall reduce the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.</i></p>		
40	12p81(ab)	Disclose in the notes the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income. (See para 90 and 91 of Ind AS 1)		
41	12p81(c)	<p>Provide an explanation of the relationship between tax expense (income) and accounting profit in either of the following forms:</p> <p>(a) numerical reconciliation between tax expense (income) and product of accounting profit, multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s), disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate(s) is (are) computed (refer to Ind AS 12 para 85); or</p> <p>(b) a numerical reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate, disclosing also the basis on which the applicable tax rate is computed (refer to Ind AS 12 para 85).</p>		
42	12p81(d)	Provide an explanation of changes in the applicable tax rate(s) compared to the previous period.		

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A4. Statement of profit and loss and related notes

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		Extraordinary items		
43	1p87	<i>No items of income and expense should be presented as extraordinary items, either on the face of the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes.</i>		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A5. Statement of changes in equity

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
1	1p106(a), (b),(d)	<p>Present a statement of changes in equity showing:</p> <p>(a) total comprehensive income for the period, showing separately the total amounts attributable to owners of the parent and to non-controlling interests;</p> <p>(b) for each component of equity, the effects of retrospective application or retrospective restatement recognised in accordance with Ind AS 8;</p> <p>(c) for each component of equity, a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing changes resulting from:</p> <p>(i) profit or loss;</p> <p>(ii) other comprehensive income;</p> <p>(iii) transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners and changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control; and</p> <p>(iv) any item recognised directly in equity such as amount recognised directly in equity as capital reserve with para 36A of Ind AS 103.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 103 para 36A states that if there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, the acquirer shall apply the requirements of reassessment and review described in paragraph 36. The excess, if any, as determined in accordance with paragraph 32 after applying the said requirements of paragraph 36, shall be recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.</i></p>		
2	1p106A	Present for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, an analysis of other comprehensive income by item.		
3	1p107	Disclose, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes, the amount of dividends recognised as distributions to owners during the period and the related amount per share.		
4	1p108	<i>In Ind AS 1 para 106, the components of equity include, for example, each class of contributed equity, the accumulated balance of each class of other comprehensive income and retained earnings.</i>		
5	32p39	Disclose the amount of transaction costs accounted for as a deduction from equity in the period separately in the notes.		

A5. Statement of changes in equity

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
6	10App Ap16(b)	Disclose the increase or decrease in the carrying amount of non-cash assets distributed to owners recognised in the period as a result of the change in the fair value of the assets to be distributed.		
7	Sch III	Statement of changes in equity shall disclose the changes during the year in equity share capital and other equity on account of (i) changes in accounting policy or prior period errors, (ii) total comprehensive income for the year, (iii) dividends, (iv) transfer to retained earnings and (v) any other change.		
8	Sch III	As part of changes in other equity, disclose the changes in: (i) share application on money pending allotment; (ii) equity component of compound financial instruments; (iii) reserves and surplus:- a) capital reserve, b) securities premium reserve, c) other reserves (specify nature), d) retained earnings; (iv) debt instruments through other comprehensive income; (v) equity instruments through other comprehensive income; (vi) effective portion of cash flow hedges; (vii) revaluation surplus; (viii) exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation; (ix) other items of comprehensive income (specify nature); and (x) money received against share warrants. Share application money to the extent not refundable shall be shown under the head Equity and share application money to the extent refundable shall be separately shown under 'Other financial liabilities'.		
9	Sch III	As part of the changes in other reserves disclose the changes in: (a) Capital Redemption Reserve; (b) Debenture Redemption Reserve; (c) Share Options Outstanding Account; and (d) Others— (specify the nature and purpose of each reserve and the amount in respect thereof). Additions and deductions since last balance sheet to be shown under each of the specified heads.		
10	Sch III	A reserve specifically represented by earmarked investments shall disclose the fact that it is so represented.		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A5. Statement of changes in equity

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
11	Sch III	Debit balance of Statement of Profit and Loss shall be shown as a negative figure under the head 'retained earnings'. Similarly, the balance of 'Other Equity', after adjusting negative balance of retained earnings, if any, shall be shown under the head 'Other Equity' even if the resulting figure is in the negative.		
12	Sch III	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans and fair value changes relating to own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss shall be recognised as part of retained earnings with separate disclosure of such items along with the relevant amounts in the notes.		
		General disclosures		
13	1p79(b) 16p77(f) 38p124(b)	Disclose a description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within shareholders' equity, including restrictions on the distribution of the revaluation reserves (<i>this usually includes details of any restrictions on distributions for each reserve in shareholders' equity, although it is not specified in Ind AS 1</i>).		
14	1p79(a),Sch III	<p>Disclose the following for each class of share capital either on the balance sheet or in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes (<i>this information is usually disclosed in the notes</i>):</p> <p>(a) the number and amount of shares authorised;</p> <p>(b) number of shares issued, subscribed and fully paid, and subscribed but not fully paid;</p> <p>(c) par value per share, or that the shares have no par value;</p> <p>(d) a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period;</p> <p>(e) the rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of share capital, including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital;</p> <p>(f) shares in the entity held by the entity itself or by the entity's subsidiaries or associates;</p> <p>(g) shares reserved for issuance under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment, including the terms and amounts;</p> <p>(h) shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate;</p> <p>(i) shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than five per cent; specifying the number of shares held;</p> <p>(j) for the period of five years immediately preceding the date at which the Balance Sheet is prepared:</p>		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A5. Statement of changes in equity

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
15	32p15,18,20 AG25,AG26	<p>(a) aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash;</p> <p>(b) aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares; and</p> <p>(c) aggregate number and class of shares bought back.</p> <p>(k) terms of any securities convertible into equity shares issued along with the earliest date of conversion in descending order starting from the farthest such date;</p> <p>(l) calls unpaid (showing aggregate value of calls unpaid by directors and officers); and</p> <p>(m) forfeited shares (amount originally paid up).</p> <p><i>Certain types of preference shares should be classified as liabilities (not in equity). Refer to Ind AS 32 para 18(a).</i></p>		
16	1p80	An entity without share capital, such as a partnership, should disclose information equivalent to that required in Ind AS 1 para 79(a), showing movements during the period in each category of equity interest and the rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each category of equity interest.		
17	10p13 1p137(a)	Disclose the amount of dividends proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period, and the related amount per share.		
18	1p137(b)	Disclose the amount of any cumulative preference dividends not recognised.		
19	Sch III	The amount of dividends proposed to be distributed to equity and preference shareholders for the period and the related amount per share shall be disclosed separately. Arrears of fixed cumulative dividends on irredeemable preference shares shall also be disclosed separately.		
20	Sch III	Where in respect of an issue of securities made for a specific purpose the whole or part of amount has not been used for the specific purpose at the Balance Sheet date, disclose by way of a note how such unutilised amounts have been used or invested.		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A6. Statement of cash flows

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		General presentation		
1		Classify cash flows into three activities: operating, investing and financing activities.		
2	7p18	<p>Disclose cash flows from operating activities using either:</p> <p>(a) the direct method, disclosing major classes of gross cash receipts or payments; or</p> <p>(b) the indirect method, adjusting net profit and loss for the effects of:</p> <p>(i) any transactions of a non-cash nature;</p> <p>(ii) any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments; and</p> <p>(iii) items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.</p> <p><i>It is to be noted that listed entities are required to present cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method only in accordance with SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.</i></p>		
3	7p21	For cash flows from investing and financing activities, disclose separately major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments (except as noted in para 22 and 24 below). <i>For example, proceeds from new borrowings have to be displayed separately from repayments of borrowings.</i>		
4	7p22	<p>The following cash flows arising from the operating, investing or financing activities may be reported on a net basis:</p> <p>(a) cash receipts and payments on behalf of customers when the cash flows reflect the activities of the customer rather than those of the entity; and</p> <p>(b) cash receipts and payments for items in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large and the maturities are short.</p>		
5	7p24	<p>Cash flows arising from each of the following activities of a financial institution may be reported on a net basis:</p> <p>(a) cash receipts and payments for the acceptance and repayment of deposits with a fixed maturity date;</p> <p>(b) the placement of deposits with and withdrawal of deposits from other financial institutions; and</p> <p>(c) cash advances and loans made to customers and the repayment of those advances and loans.</p>		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A6. Statement of cash flows

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
6	7p28	Disclose separately from cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held or due in foreign currency. <i>This amount includes the differences, if any had those cash flows been reported at end of period exchange rates.</i>		
7	7p35	Disclose separately cash flows from taxes on income in operating activities, unless they can be identified specifically with financing or investing activities.		
8	7p43	For non-cash transactions, exclude from the cash flow statement those investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash and cash equivalents. Disclose non-cash transactions separately in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these investing and financing activities.		
9	7p44	<i>Examples of non-cash transactions are:</i> <i>(a) acquisition of assets either by assuming directly related liabilities or by means of a finance lease;</i> <i>(b) acquisition of an entity by means of an equity issue; and</i> <i>(c) conversion of debt to equity.</i>		
		Individual items		
10	7p35,36	For cash flows arising from taxes on income: (a) disclose taxes paid; (b) classify taxes paid as cash flows from operating activities unless specifically identified with financing and investing activities; and (c) disclose the total amount of taxes paid when tax cash flows are allocated over more than one class of activity.		
11	7p31	For cash flows from interest and dividends, disclose: (a) interest received; (b) interest paid; (c) dividends received; and (d) dividends paid.		
12	7p33	<i>Interest paid is classified as financing activities</i>		
13	7p33	<i>Interest and dividends received are classified as investing activities</i>		
14	7p34	<i>Dividends paid are classified as financing activities</i>		
15	7p45	For cash and cash equivalents, disclose: (a) the components; and		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A6. Statement of cash flows

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
16	7p8	<p>(b) reconciliation of amounts in cash flow statement with cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet.</p> <p>If bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of an entity's cash management, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement. Where they are not an integral part of an entity's cash management, they are disclosed as part of financing activities.</p>		
17	7p48	Disclose the amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances held by the entity that are not available for use by the group, and provide a commentary by management.		
18	7p50(a),(c), (d)	<p>Voluntary disclosures. Provide additional information relevant to understanding the financial position and liquidity of an entity, and a commentary by management:</p> <p>(a) the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments, indicating any restrictions as to the use of these facilities;</p> <p>(b) the aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from those cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity; and</p> <p>(c) the amount of cash flows arising from the operating, investing and financing activities of each reportable segment.</p>		
		Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries and other businesses		
19	7p39	Disclose separately the aggregate cash flows arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses, and classify the cash flows as investing activities.		
20	7p40(a)-(d)	<p>Disclose, in aggregate, in respect of both obtaining and losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses during the period each of the following:</p> <p>(a) the total consideration paid or received;</p> <p>(b) the portion of the consideration consisting of cash and cash equivalents;</p> <p>(c) the amount of cash and cash equivalents in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost; and</p> <p>(d) the amount of the assets and liabilities, other than cash or cash equivalents, in the subsidiaries or other businesses over which control is obtained or lost, summarised by each major category.</p>		
21	7p42A	<i>Cash flows arising from changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are classified as cash flows from financing activities, unless the subsidiary is held by the investment entity as defined in Ind AS 110.</i>		

A6. Statement of cash flows

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
22	7p42B	<i>Changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control, such as the subsequent purchase or sale by a parent of a subsidiary's equity instruments, are accounted for as equity transactions under Ind AS 110. Accordingly the resulting cash flows are classified in the same way as other transactions with owners described in Ind AS 7 para 17.</i>		
23	105p33(c)	<p>Discontinued operations. Disclose the amounts of net cash flows from:</p> <p>(a) operating activities;</p> <p>(b) investing activities; and</p> <p>(c) financing activities.</p> <p><i>These disclosures may be presented either in the notes to, or in the financial statements.</i></p>		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A7. Other disclosures

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) – Section 22		
1		<p>Buyer shall disclose the following in the separate financial statements:</p> <p>(i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;</p> <p>(ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;</p> <p>(iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;</p> <p>(iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and</p> <p>(v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.</p>		
		Prohibitions and restrictions regarding political contributions (Section 182 of the Companies Act, 2013) and contributions to National Defence fund (Section 183 of Companies Act, 2013)		
2		Every company shall disclose in its statement of profit and loss any amount or amounts contributed by it to any political party during the financial year to which that account relates, giving particulars of the total amount contributed and the name of the party to which such amount has been contributed.		
3		Every company shall disclose in its statement of profit and loss the total amount or amounts contributed by it to National Defence Fund or any other fund approved by the Central Government for the purpose of national defence during the financial year to which the amount relates.		
		ICAI Guidance Note on Accounting for Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities		
4		Present all expenditure on CSR activities as a single line item in statement of profit and loss. Notes to financial statements shall disclose the break-up of various heads of expenses forming part of line item 'CSR expenditure'.		
5		<p>Notes to financial statements shall disclose:</p> <p>(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year;</p> <p>(b) Amount spent (showing separately amounts spent in cash, yet to be paid in cash and total) during the year on:</p> <p>(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset</p> <p>(ii) on purposes other than (i) above</p> <p>(c) The above disclosure, to the extent relevant, may also be made in the notes to the cash flow statement, where applicable;</p> <p>(d) Details of related party transactions e.g. contribution to a trust controlled by the company as per Ind AS 24, Related party disclosures; and</p>		

A7. Other disclosures

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		(e) Details of provisions, if any, recognised for CSR expenditure along with its movement during the year.		
		SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 (Schedule V) – applicable to listed entities, except for listed banks		
6		(i) In the separate financial statements of holding company, disclose amount as at year end and maximum amount outstanding during the year: (a) loans and advances in the nature of loans to subsidiaries by name and amount; (b) loans and advances in the nature of loans to associates by name and amount; (c) loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms/companies in which directors are interested by name and amount; and (d) investments by the loanee in the shares of the parent company and subsidiary, when the company has made a loan or advance in the nature of loan.		
7		(ii) In the separate financial statements of subsidiary, same disclosures as applicable to the parent company.		
		Loan and Investment by Company (Section 186 of Companies Act, 2013)		
8		Every company shall disclose in the financial statement the full particulars of the loans given, investment made or guarantee given or security provided and the purpose for which the loan or guarantee or security is proposed to be utilised by the recipient of the loan or guarantee or security.		
		Transfer of certain sums to capital redemption reserve (Section 69 of Companies Act, 2013)		
9		Where a company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium account, a sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased shall be transferred to the capital redemption reserve account and details of such transfer shall be disclosed in the balance sheet.		
		Financial Statements (Section 129 of Companies Act; 2013)		
10		Where the financial statements of a company do not comply with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, the company shall disclose in its financial statements, the deviation from the accounting standards, the reasons for such deviation and the financial effects, if any, arising out of such deviation.		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		General		
1	Sch III	<p>In Consolidated financial statements, the following shall be disclosed by way of additional information separately for the parent, Indian subsidiaries, foreign subsidiaries, NCI (Non-controlling Interests in all subsidiaries), Indian associates, foreign associates, Indian joint ventures and foreign joint ventures:</p> <p>(i) amount and % of net assets (i.e. total assets minus total liabilities) to consolidated net assets;</p> <p>(ii) amount and % of share in profit or loss to the consolidated profit or loss;</p> <p>(iii) amount and % of share in other comprehensive income to the consolidated other comprehensive income; and</p> <p>(iv) amount and % of share in total comprehensive income to the consolidated total comprehensive income.</p>		
2	Sch III	An entity shall disclose the list of subsidiaries or associates or joint ventures which have not been consolidated in the consolidated financial statements along with the reasons of not consolidating.		
3	112p1	<p>Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate:</p> <p>(a) the nature of, and risks associated with, the interests in other entities; and</p> <p>(b) the effects of those interests on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows.</p>		
4	112p2	<p>To meet the objective in Ind AS 112 para 1, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the significant judgements and assumptions it has made in determining</p> <p>(i) the nature of its interest in another entity or arrangement,</p> <p>(ii) the type of joint arrangement in which it has an interest (see Ind AS 112 paras 7-9); and</p> <p>(iii) that it meets the definition of an investment entity, if applicable (see Ind AS 112 para 9A).</p> <p>(b) information about its interests in:</p> <p>(i) subsidiaries (see Ind AS 112 paras 10-19);</p> <p>(ii) joint arrangements and associates (see Ind AS 112 paras 20-23); and</p> <p>(iii) structured entities that are not controlled by the entity (unconsolidated structured entities) (see Ind AS 112 paras 24-31).</p>		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
5	112p3	If the disclosures required by Ind AS 112, together with disclosures required by other Ind ASs, do not meet the objective in Ind AS 112 para 1, disclose additional information that is necessary to meet that objective.		
6	112p4	Aggregate or disaggregate disclosures so that useful information is not obscured by either the inclusion of a large amount of insignificant detail or the aggregation of items that have different characteristics (see Ind AS 112 para B2-B6).		
7	112p6(d)	An entity holding an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109 discloses the information required by Ind AS 112 para 21-24.		
		Significant judgements and assumptions		
8	112p7 (a)-(c)	Disclose information about significant judgments and assumptions made (and changes to those judgments and assumptions) in determining: (a) that the entity has control of another entity; (b) that the entity has joint control of an arrangement or significant influence over another entity; and (c) the type of joint arrangement; that is, joint operation or joint venture, when the arrangement has been structured through a separate vehicle.		
9	112p8	If changes in facts and circumstances are such that the conclusion about whether an entity has control, joint control or significant influence changes during the reporting period, disclose information required by Ind AS 112 para 7.		
10	112p9 (a)-(e)	Disclose, for example, significant judgements and assumptions made in determining that the entity: (a) does not control another entity even though it holds more than half of the voting rights of the other entity; (b) controls another entity even though it holds less than half of the voting rights of the other entity; (c) is an agent or a principal (see Ind AS 110 paras 58-78); (d) does not have significant influence even though it holds 20 per cent or more of the voting rights of another entity; and (e) has significant influence even though it holds less than 20 percent of the voting rights of another entity.		
		Investment entity status		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
11	112p9A	(i) When a parent determines it is an investment entity, disclose information about the significant judgements and estimates it has made in determining that it is an investment entity. (ii) If the investment entity does not have one or more of the typical characteristics of an investment entity (see para 28 of Ind AS 110), disclose its reasons for concluding that it is nevertheless an investment entity.		
12	112p9B (a)-(c)	When the entity becomes, or ceases to be, an investment entity, disclose the change of investment entity status and the reasons for the change. In addition, an entity that becomes an investment entity should disclose the effect of the change of status on the financial statements for the period presented, including: (a) the total fair value, as of the date of change of status, of the subsidiaries that cease to be consolidated; (b) the total gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with para B101 of Ind AS 110; and (c) the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately).		
		Interest in subsidiaries		
13	112p10 (a)-(b)	Disclose information that enables users of its consolidated financial statements: (a) to understand: (i) the composition of the group; and (ii) the interest that non-controlling interests have in the group's activities and cash flows.; and (b) to evaluate: (i) the nature and extent of significant restrictions on its ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities, of the group; (ii) the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in consolidated structured entities; (iii) the consequences of changes in its ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control; and (iv) the consequences of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period.		
14	112p11(a)-(b)	When the financial statements of a subsidiary used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the consolidated financial statements and which shall not be more than 3 months (see Ind AS 110 para B92-93), disclose:		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		(a) the date of the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of that subsidiary; and (b) the reason for using a different date or period.		
		The interest that non-controlling interests have in the group's activities and cash flows		
15	112p 12(a)-(g)	Disclose for each of the entity's subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the reporting entity: (a) the name of the subsidiary; (b) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation if different from the principal place of business) of the subsidiary; (c) the proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests; (d) the proportion of voting rights held by non-controlling interests, if different from the proportion of ownership interests held; (e) the profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary during the reporting period; (f) accumulated non-controlling interests of the subsidiary at the end of the reporting period; and (g) summarised financial information about the subsidiary.		
		Nature and extent of significant restrictions		
16	112p 13(a)-(c)	Disclose: (a) significant restrictions (for example, statutory, contractual and regulatory restrictions) on the entity's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the group, such as: (i) those that restrict the ability of a parent or its subsidiaries to transfer cash or other assets to (or from) other entities within the group; and (ii) guarantees or other requirements that may restrict dividends and other capital contributions being paid, or loans and advances being made or repaid, to (or from) other entities within the group. (b) the nature and extent to which protective rights of non-controlling interests can significantly restrict the entity's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the group; and (c) the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the assets and liabilities to which those restrictions apply.		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		Nature of the risks associated with an entity's interests in consolidated structured entities		
17	112p14	Disclose the terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the parent or its subsidiaries to provide financial support to a consolidated structured entity, including events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss (e.g. liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or provide financial support)		
18	112p 15(a)-(b)	<p>If during the reporting period a parent or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to a consolidated structured entity, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the type and amount of support provided, including situations in which the parent or its subsidiaries assisted the structured entity in obtaining financial support; and</p> <p>(b) the reason for providing the support.</p>		
19	112p16	If during the reporting period a parent or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to a previously unconsolidated structured entity and that provision of support resulted in the entity controlling the structured entity, disclose an explanation of the relevant factors in reaching that decision.		
20	112p17	Disclose any current intentions to provide financial or other support to a consolidated structured entity, including intentions to assist the structured entity in obtaining financial support.		
		Consequences of changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control		
21	112p18	Present a schedule that shows the effects on the equity attributable to owners of the parent of any changes in its ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control.		
		Consequences of losing control of a subsidiary during the reporting period		
22	112p 19(a)-(b)	<p>Disclose the gain or loss, if any, calculated in accordance with Ind AS 110 para 25, and:</p> <p>(a) the portion of that gain or loss attributable to measuring any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost; and</p> <p>(b) the line item(s) in profit or loss in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately).</p>		
		Interests in unconsolidated subsidiaries (investment entities)		
23	112p19A	If the entity is an investment entity that, in accordance with Ind AS 110, is required to apply the exception to consolidation and instead account for its investment in a subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss disclose that fact.		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
24	112p19B	For each unconsolidated subsidiary, disclose: (a) the subsidiary's name; (b) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation if different from the principal place of business) of the subsidiary; and (c) the proportion of ownership interest held by the investment entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held.		
25	112p19C	If the investment entity is the parent of another investment entity, provide the disclosures in 19B (a)–(c) for investments that are controlled by its investment entity subsidiary. <i>The disclosure may be provided by including, in the financial statements of the parent, the financial statements of the subsidiary (or subsidiaries) that contain the above information.</i>		
26	112p19D	If the entity is an investment entity disclose: (a) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (for example, resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements) on the ability of an unconsolidated subsidiary to transfer funds to the investment entity in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans or advances made to the unconsolidated subsidiary by the investment entity; and (b) any current commitments or intentions to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated subsidiary, including commitments or intentions to assist the subsidiary in obtaining financial support.		
27	112p19E	If, during the reporting period, an investment entity or any of its subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated subsidiary (for example, purchasing assets of, or instruments issued by, the subsidiary or assisting the subsidiary in obtaining financial support), disclose: (a) the type and amount of support provided to each unconsolidated subsidiary; and (b) the reasons for providing the support.		
28	112p19F	If the entity is an investment entity, disclose the terms of any contractual arrangements that could require the entity or its unconsolidated subsidiaries to provide financial support to an unconsolidated, controlled, structured entity, including events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss (such as liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or to provide financial support).		

A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
29	112p19G	If, during the reporting period, an investment entity or any of its unconsolidated subsidiaries has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated, structured entity that the investment entity did not control, and if that provision of support resulted in the investment entity controlling the structured entity, disclose an explanation of the relevant factors in reaching the decision to provide that support.		
		Interests in joint arrangements and associates		
30	112p20(a)-(b)	Disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate: (a) the nature, extent and financial effects of its interests in joint arrangements and associates, including the nature and effects of its contractual relationship with the other investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, joint arrangements and associates; and (b) the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in joint ventures and associates.		
		Nature, extent and financial effects of an entity's interests in joint arrangements and associates		
31	112p21(a)-(c)	Disclose: (a) for each joint arrangement and associate that is material to the reporting entity: (i) the name of the joint arrangement or associate; (ii) the nature of the entity's relationship with the joint arrangement or associate (by, for example, describing the nature of the activities of the joint arrangement or associate and whether they are strategic to the entity's activities); (iii) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if applicable and different from the principal place of business) of the joint arrangement or associate; and (iv) the proportion of ownership interest or participation share held by the entity and, if different, the proportion of voting rights held (if applicable); (b) for each joint venture and associate that is material to the reporting entity:		

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A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(i) whether the investment in the joint venture or associate is measured using the equity method or at fair value;</p> <p>(ii) summarised financial information about the joint venture or associate as specified in Ind AS 112 paras B12 and B13; and</p> <p>(iii) if the joint venture or associate is accounted for using the equity method, the fair value of its investment in the joint venture or associate, if there is a quoted market price for the investment.</p> <p>(c) financial information as specified in Ind AS 112 para B16 about the equity's investments in joint ventures and associates that are not individually material:</p> <p>(i) in aggregate for all individually immaterial joint ventures and, separately,</p> <p>(ii) in aggregate for all individually immaterial associates.</p> <p>Disclose commitments that the entity has relating to its joint ventures separately from the amount of other commitments as specified in Ind AS 112 para B18-B20.</p>		
32	112p23(a)			
33	112p21A	<i>An investment entity need not provide the disclosures required by para 21(b)–(c) of Ind AS 112.</i>		
34	112p22(a)-(c)	<p>Disclose:</p> <p>(a) the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (for example, resulting from borrowing arrangements, regulatory requirements or contractual arrangements between investors with joint control of or significant influence over a joint venture or an associate) on the ability of joint ventures or associates to transfer funds to the entity in the form of cash dividends, or to repay loans or advances made by the entity;</p> <p>(b) when the financial statements of a joint venture or associate used in applying the equity method are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the entity:</p> <p>(i) the date of the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of that joint venture or associate; and</p> <p>(ii) the reason for using a different date or period; and</p> <p>(c) the unrecognised share of losses of a joint venture or associate, both for the reporting period and cumulatively, if the entity has stopped recognising its share and losses of the joint venture or associate when applying the equity method.</p>		
		Risks associated with an entity's interests in joint ventures and associates		

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A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
35	112p23(b)	Disclose, in accordance with Ind AS 37 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', unless the probability of loss is remote, contingent liabilities incurred relating to its interests in joint ventures or associates (including its share of contingent liabilities incurred jointly with other investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, the joint venture or associates), separately from the amount of other contingent liabilities.		
		Interests in unconsolidated structured entities		
36	112p 24(a)-(b),25	Disclose information that enables users of its financial statements: (a) to understand the nature and extent of its interests in unconsolidated structured entities; and (b) to evaluate the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in unconsolidated structured entities. <i>This includes information about an entity's exposure to risk from involvement that it had with unconsolidated structured entities in previous periods (e.g. sponsoring the structured entity), even if the entity no longer has any contractual involvement with the structured entity at the reporting date.</i>		
37	112p25A	An investment entity need not provide the disclosures required by Ind AS 112 para 24 for an unconsolidated structured entity that it controls and for which it presents the disclosures required by Ind AS 112 paras 19A–19G.		
		Nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with the interests in unconsolidated structured entities		
38	112p26	Disclose qualitative and quantitative information about the entity's interests in unconsolidated structured entities, including, but not limited to, the nature, purpose, size and activities of the structured entity and how the structured entity is financed.		
39	112p27 (a)-(c)	If an entity has sponsored an unconsolidated structured entity for which it does not provide information required by Ind AS 112 para 29 (e.g. because it does not have an interest in the entity at the reporting date), disclose: (a) how it has determined which structured entities it has sponsored; (b) income from those structured entities during the reporting period, including a description of the types of income presented; and (c) the carrying amount (at the time of transfer) of all assets transferred to those structured entities during the reporting period.		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
40	112p28	<i>Present the information in Ind AS 112 para 27(b) and (c) in tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate and classify its sponsoring activities into relevant categories.</i>		
41	112p29 (a)-(d)	<p>Disclose in tabular format, unless another format is more appropriate, a summary of:</p> <p>(a) the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the entity's financial statements relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities;</p> <p>(b) the line items in the balance sheet in which those assets and liabilities are recognised;</p> <p>(c) the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities, including how the maximum exposure to loss is determined. If an entity cannot quantify its maximum exposure to loss from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities, disclose that fact and the reasons; and</p> <p>(d) a comparison of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the entity that relate to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities and the entity's maximum exposure to loss from those entities.</p>		
42	112p30 (a)-(b)	<p>If during the reporting period an entity has, without having a contractual obligation to do so, provided financial or other support to an unconsolidated structured entity in which it previously had or currently has an interest, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the type and amount of support provided, including situations in which the entity assisted the structured entity in obtaining financial support; and</p> <p>(b) the reasons for providing the support.</p>		
43	112p31	Disclose any current intentions to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated structured entity, including intentions to assist the structured entity in obtaining financial support.		
		Acquisitions of interests in joint operations		

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A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
44	111p21A	When an entity acquires an interest in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business, as defined in Ind AS 103, it shall apply, to the extent of its share in accordance with para 20 of Ind AS 111, all of the principles on business combinations accounting in Ind AS 103, and other Ind ASs, that do not conflict with the guidance in this Ind AS and disclose the information that is required in those Ind ASs in relation to business combinations.		
		This applies to the acquisition of both the initial interest and additional interests in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business. The accounting for the acquisition of an interest in such a joint operation is specified in paras B33A–B33D of Ind AS 111.		
45	111pB33A	Therefore, please complete section relating to business combination of this checklist for the acquired interest in the joint operation in the above mentioned instances.		
		Separate financial statements		
46	27p8A	If the entity is an investment entity that is required, throughout the current period and all comparative periods presented, to apply the exception to consolidation for all of its subsidiaries in accordance with para 31 of Ind AS 110, presents separate financial statements as its only financial statements.		
		Intermediate parent company – Consolidated financial statements not presented		
47	27p16(a)-(c)	<p>When a parent, in accordance with para 4(a) of Ind AS 110 and in accordance with the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2016 elects not to prepare consolidated financial statements and instead prepares separate financial statements, it shall disclose in those separate financial statements:</p> <p>a) the fact that the financial statements are separate financial statements; that the exemption from consolidation has been used; the name and principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of the entity whose consolidated financial statements that comply with Ind ASs have been produced for public use; and the address where those consolidated financial statements are obtainable.</p> <p>b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including:</p> <p>(i) the name of those investees.</p> <p>(ii) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees.</p> <p>(iii) its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees.</p> <p>c) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under b).</p>		

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A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p><i>Para 4(a) of Ind AS 110 states that an entity that is a parent shall present consolidated financial statements. This Ind AS applies to all entities, except as follows:</i></p> <p><i>(a) A parent need not present consolidated financial statements if it meets all the following conditions:</i></p> <p><i>(i) it is a wholly-owned subsidiary or is a partially-owned subsidiary of another entity and all its other owners, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, have been informed about, and do not object to, the parent not presenting consolidated financial statements;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) its debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets);</i></p> <p><i>(iii) it did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and</i></p> <p><i>(iv) its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements that are available for public use and comply with Ind ASs.</i></p> <p><i>Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2016 states that requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements shall not apply to a company if it meets the following conditions:</i></p> <p><i>(i) it is a wholly-owned subsidiary, or is a partially-owned subsidiary of another company and all its other members, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, having been intimated in writing and for which the proof of delivery of such intimation is available with the company, do not object to the company not presenting consolidated financial statements;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) it is a company whose securities are not listed or are not in the process of listing on any stock exchange, whether in India or outside India; and</i></p> <p><i>(iii) its ultimate or any intermediate holding company files consolidated financial statements with the Registrar which are in compliance with the applicable Accounting Standards.</i></p>		
48	27p16A	<p>If the entity is an investment entity that prepares separate financial statements as its only financial statements, disclose that fact. The investment entity shall also present the disclosures relating to investment entities required by Ind AS 112</p>		
49	27p17(a)-(c)	<p>When a parent (other than a parent covered by Ind AS 27 para 16) or an investor with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee prepares separate financial statements, the parent or investor shall identify the financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS 110, Ind AS 111 or Ind AS 28 to which they relate. The parent or investor shall also disclose in its separate financial statements:</p>		

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A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(a) the fact that the statements are separate financial statements</p> <p>(b) a list of significant investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the name of those investees. (ii) the principal place of business (and country of incorporation, if different) of those investees. (iii) its proportion of the ownership interest (and its proportion of the voting rights, if different) held in those investees. <p>(c) a description of the method used to account for the investments listed under b).</p>		
		Appendix B to Ind AS 112		
		<i>The examples in appendix B portray hypothetical situations. Although some aspects of the examples may be presented in actual fact patterns, all relevant facts and circumstances of a particular fact pattern would need to be evaluated when applying Ind AS 112.</i>		
		(a) Aggregation		
50	112B3	An entity may aggregate the disclosures required by Ind AS 112 for interests in similar entities if aggregation is consistent with the disclosure objective and the requirement in Ind AS 112 para B4, and does not obscure the information provided. Disclose how it has aggregated its interests in similar entities.		
51	112B4	<p>Present information separately for interests in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) subsidiaries; (b) joint ventures; (c) joint operations; (d) associates; and (e) unconsolidated structured entities. 		
52	112B5	<p>In determining whether to aggregate information, an entity shall consider quantitative and qualitative information about the different risk and return characteristics of each entity it is considering for aggregation and the significance of each such entity to the reporting entity.</p> <p>The entity shall present the disclosures in a manner that clearly explains to users of financial statements the nature and extent of its interests in those other entities.</p>		

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A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
53	112B6	<p><i>Examples of aggregation levels within the classes of entities set out in Ind AS 112 para B4 that might be appropriate are:</i></p> <p><i>(a) nature of activities (e.g. a research and development entity, a revolving credit card securitisation entity).</i></p> <p><i>(b) industry classification.</i></p> <p><i>(c) geography (e.g. country or region).</i></p>		
		(b) Interests in other entities		
54	112B7	<p><i>An interest in another entity refers to contractual and non-contractual involvement that exposes the reporting entity to variability of returns from the performance of the other entity. Consideration of the purpose and design of the other entity may help the reporting entity when assessing whether it has an interest in that entity and, therefore, whether it is required to provide the disclosures in this Ind AS. In that assessment include consideration of the risks that the other entity was designed to create and the risks the other entity was designed to pass on to the reporting entity and other parties.</i></p>		
		(c) Summarised financial information for subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates		
55	112B10	<p>For each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the reporting entity, disclose:</p> <p>(a) dividends paid to non-controlling interests; and</p> <p>(b) summarised financial information about the assets, liabilities, profit or loss and cash flows of the subsidiary that enables users to understand the interest that non- controlling interests have in the group's activities and cash flows. <i>That information might include but is not limited to:</i></p> <p><i>(i) current assets,</i></p> <p><i>(ii) non-current assets,</i></p> <p><i>(iii) current liabilities,</i></p> <p><i>(iv) non-current liabilities,</i></p> <p><i>(v) revenue,</i></p> <p><i>(vi) profit or loss and</i></p> <p><i>(vii) total comprehensive income.</i></p>		

A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
56	112B11	<i>The summarised financial information required by Ind AS 112 para B10(b) should be the amounts before inter-company eliminations.</i>		
57	112B12	<p>For each joint venture and associate that is material to the reporting entity, disclose:</p> <p>(a) dividends received from the joint venture or associate.</p> <p>(b) summarised financial information for the joint venture or associate (see paras B14 and B15) including, but not necessarily limited to:</p> <p>(i) current assets;</p> <p>(ii) non-current assets;</p> <p>(iii) current liabilities;</p> <p>(iv) non-current liabilities;</p> <p>(v) revenue;</p> <p>(vi) profit or loss from continuing operations;</p> <p>(vii) post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations;</p> <p>(viii) other comprehensive income; and</p> <p>(ix) total comprehensive income;</p>		
58	112B13	<p>In addition to the summarised financial information required by Ind AS 112 para B12, disclose for each joint venture that is material to the reporting entity the amount of:</p> <p>(a) cash and cash equivalents included in Ind AS 112 para B12(b)(i);</p> <p>(b) current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions) included in Ind AS 112 para B12(b)(iii);</p> <p>(c) non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions) included in Ind AS 112 para B12(b)(iv);</p> <p>(d) depreciation and amortisation;</p> <p>(e) interest income;</p> <p>(f) interest expense; and</p> <p>(g) income tax expense or income.</p>		
59	112B14	<p>The summarised financial information presented in accordance with Ind AS 112 paras B12 and B13 should be the amounts included in the Ind AS financial statements of the joint venture or associate (and not the entity's share of those amounts). If the entity accounts for its interest in the joint venture or associate using the equity method:</p>		

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A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
60	112B15	<p>(a) the amounts included in the Ind AS financial statements of the joint venture or associate should be adjusted to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method, such as fair value adjustments made at the time of acquisition and adjustments for differences in accounting policies; and</p> <p>(b) provide a reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in the joint venture or associate.</p> <p>An entity may present the summarised financial information required by paras B12 and B13 on the basis of the joint venture's or associate's financial statements if:</p> <p>(a) the entity measures its interest in the joint venture or associate at fair value in accordance with Ind AS 28; and</p> <p>(b) the joint venture or associate does not prepare Ind AS financial statements and preparation on that basis would be impracticable or cause undue cost. In that case, disclose the basis on which the summarised financial information has been prepared.</p>		
61	112B16	<p>Disclose, in aggregate, the carrying amount of its interests in all individually immaterial joint ventures or associates that are accounted for using the equity method. Also disclose separately the aggregate amount of its share of those joint ventures' or associates':</p> <p>(a) profit or loss from continuing operations.</p> <p>(b) post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations.</p> <p>(c) other comprehensive income.</p> <p>(d) total comprehensive income.</p> <p>An entity provides the disclosures separately for joint ventures and associates.</p>		
62	112B17	<p><i>When an entity's interest in a subsidiary, a joint venture or an associate (or a portion of its interest in a joint venture or an associate) is classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations', the entity is not required to disclose summarised financial information for that subsidiary, joint venture or associate in accordance with Ind AS 112 paras B10–B16.</i></p>		
		(d) Commitments for joint ventures		
63	112B18	<p>Disclose total commitments the entity has made but not recognised at the reporting date (including its share of commitments made jointly with other investors with joint control of a joint venture) relating to its interests in joint ventures. <i>Commitments are those that may give rise to a future outflow of cash or other resources.</i></p>		

A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
64	112B19	<p><i>Unrecognised commitments that may give rise to a future outflow of cash or other resources include:</i></p> <p><i>(a) unrecognised commitments to contribute funding or resources as a result of, for example:</i></p> <p><i>(i) the constitution or acquisition agreements of a joint venture (that, for example, require an entity to contribute funds over a specific period);</i></p> <p><i>(ii) capital-intensive projects undertaken by a joint venture;</i></p> <p><i>(iii) unconditional purchase obligations, comprising procurement of equipment, inventory or services that an entity is committed to purchasing from, or on behalf of, a joint venture;</i></p> <p><i>(iv) unrecognised commitments to provide loans or other financial support to a joint venture;</i></p> <p><i>(v) unrecognised commitments to contribute resources to a joint venture, such as assets or services; and</i></p> <p><i>(vi) other non-cancellable unrecognised commitments relating to a joint venture; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) unrecognised commitments to acquire another party's ownership interest (or a portion of that ownership interest) in a joint venture if a particular event occurs or does not occur in the future.</i></p>		
65	112B20	<p><i>The requirements and examples in paras B18 and B19 illustrate some of the types of disclosure required by Ind AS 24, 'Related party disclosures' para 18.</i></p>		
		(e) Nature of risks from interests in unconsolidated structured entities		
66	112B25	In addition to the information required by paras 29-31, disclose additional information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in the unconsolidated structured entities as required by Ind AS 112 para 24(b).		
67	112B26(a-g)	Examples of additional information that, depending on the circumstances, might be relevant to an assessment of the risks to which an entity is exposed when it has an interest in an unconsolidated structured entity are:		

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A8. Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and interests in other entities

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(a) the terms of an arrangement that could require the entity to provide financial support to an unconsolidated structured entity (for example, liquidity arrangements or credit rating triggers associated with obligations to purchase assets of the structured entity or provide financial support), including:</p> <p>(i) a description of events or circumstances that could expose the reporting entity to a loss.</p> <p>(ii) whether there are any terms that would limit the obligation; and</p> <p>(iii) whether there are any other parties that provide financial support and, if so, how the reporting entity's obligation ranks with those of other parties;</p> <p>(b) losses incurred by the entity during the reporting period relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities;</p> <p>(c) the types of income the entity received during the reporting period from its interests in unconsolidated structured entities;</p> <p>(d) whether the entity is required to absorb losses of an unconsolidated structured entity before other parties, the maximum limit of such losses for the entity, and (if relevant) the ranking and amounts of potential losses borne by parties whose interests rank lower than the entity's interest in the unconsolidated structured entity;</p> <p>(e) information about any liquidity arrangements, guarantees or other commitments with third parties that may affect the fair value or risk of the entity's interests in unconsolidated structured entities;</p> <p>(f) any difficulties an unconsolidated structured entity has experienced in financing its activities during the reporting period; and</p> <p>(g) in relation to the funding of an unconsolidated structured entity, the forms of funding (e.g. commercial paper or medium-term notes) and their weighted-average life. That information might include maturity analyses of the assets and funding of an unconsolidated structured entity if the structured entity has longer-term assets funded by shorter-term funding.</p>		

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A9. Business combinations

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		General		
1	103p59(a)-(b)	The acquirer discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of a business combination that occurs either: (a) during the current reporting period; or (b) after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue.		
2	103p60	To meet the objective in Ind AS 103 para 59, the acquirer discloses the information specified in paras B64-B66.		
3	103pB64(a)-(e)	For each business combination that took effect during the reporting period, disclose: (a) the name and a description of the acquiree (b) the acquisition date; (c) the percentage of voting equity interests acquired; (d) the primary reasons for the business combination and a description of how the acquirer obtained control of the acquiree; (e) a qualitative description of the factors that make up the goodwill recognised, such as expected synergies from combining operations of the acquiree and the acquirer, and intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition or other factor;		
4	103pB64(f)	(f) the acquisition-date fair value of the total consideration transferred and the acquisition-date fair value of each major class of consideration, such as: (i) cash; (ii) other tangible or intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer; (iii) liabilities incurred – for example, a liability for contingent consideration; and (iv) equity interests of the acquirer, including the number of instruments or interests issued or issuable and the method of determining the fair value of those instruments or interests.		
5	103pB64(g)	(g) for contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets: (i) the amount recognised as of the acquisition date; (ii) a description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the amount of the payment; and (iii) an estimate of the range of outcomes (undiscounted) or, if a range cannot be estimated, that fact and the reasons why a range cannot be estimated. If the maximum amount of the payment is unlimited, the acquirer discloses that fact;		

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A9. Business combinations

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
6	103pB64(h)	<p>(h) for acquired receivables:</p> <p>(i) the fair value of the receivables;</p> <p>(ii) the gross contractual amounts receivable; and</p> <p>(iii) the best estimate at the acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected.</p> <p><i>The disclosures should be provided by major class of receivable, such as loans, direct finance leases and any other class of receivables.</i></p>		
7	103pB64(i)	(i) the amounts recognised as of the acquisition date for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.		
8	103pB64(j)	<p>(j) for each contingent liability recognised in accordance with Ind AS 103 para 23, the information required in Ind AS 37 para 85, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets'. If a contingent liability is not recognised because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the acquirer discloses:</p> <p>(i) the information required by Ind AS 37 para 86; and</p> <p>(ii) the reasons why the liability cannot be measured reliably (refer to contingent liabilities section for disclosures required by these paras);</p>		
9	103pB64(k)	(k) the total amount of goodwill that is expected to be deductible for tax purposes;		
10	103pB64(l)	<p>(l) for transactions that are recognised separately from the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities in the business combination in accordance with Ind AS 103 para 51 (e.g. pre-existing relationship):</p> <p>(i) a description of each transaction;</p> <p>(ii) how the acquirer accounted for each transaction;</p> <p>(iii) the amounts recognised for each transaction and the line item in the financial statements in which each amount is recognised; and</p> <p>(iv) if the transaction is the effective settlement of a pre-existing relationship, the method used to determine the settlement amount;</p>		
11	103pB64(m)	(m) separately recognised transactions required by Ind AS 103 para 64(l), which includes the amount of acquisition-related costs and, separately, the amount of those costs recognised as an expense and the line item or items in the statement of profit and loss in which those expenses are recognised. Also disclose the amount of any issue costs not recognised as an expense and how they were recognised;		
12	103pB64(n)	(n) in a bargain purchase (see Ind AS 103 paras 34-36A):		

A9. Business combinations

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
13	103pB64(o)	<p>(i) the amount of any gain recognised in other comprehensive income in accordance with Ind AS 103 para 34;</p> <p>(ii) the amount of any gain directly recognised in equity as 'capital reserve' in accordance with para 36A; and</p> <p>(iii) a description of the reasons why the transaction resulted in a gain in case of (i) above.</p> <p>(o) for each business combination in which the acquirer holds less than 100% of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date:</p>		
14	103pB64(p)	<p>(i) the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognised at the acquisition date and the measurement basis for that amount; and</p> <p>(ii) for each non-controlling interest in an acquiree measured at fair value, the valuation techniques and significant inputs used to measure that value;</p> <p>(p) in a business combination achieved in stages:</p>		
15	103pB64(q)	<p>(i) the acquisition-date fair value of the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer immediately before the acquisition date; and</p> <p>(ii) the amount of any gain or loss recognised as a result of remeasuring to fair value the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer before the business combination (see Ind AS 103 para 42) and the line item in the statement of profit and loss in which that gain or loss is recognised; and</p> <p>(q) the following information:</p>		
16	103pB64	<p>(i) the amounts of revenue and profit or loss of the acquiree since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the reporting period; and</p> <p>(ii) the revenue and profit or loss of the combined entity for the current reporting period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the year had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period.</p> <p>If disclosure of any of the information required by subparagraph B64(q) of Ind AS 103 is impracticable, the acquirer discloses that fact and explains why the disclosure is impracticable. Ind AS 103 uses the term 'impracticable' with the same meaning as in Ind AS 8 '<i>Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors</i>' para 5.</p>		

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A9. Business combinations

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p><i>Ind AS 8 para 5 states that applying a requirement is impracticable when the entity cannot apply it after making every reasonable effort to do so. For a particular prior period, it is impracticable to apply a change in an accounting policy retrospectively or to make a retrospective restatement to correct an error if:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the effects of the retrospective application or retrospective restatement are not determinable;</i></p> <p><i>(b) the retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires assumptions about what management's intent would have been in that period; or</i></p> <p><i>(c) the retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires significant estimates of amounts and it is impossible to distinguish objectively information about those estimates that:</i></p> <p><i>(i) provides evidence of circumstances that existed on the date(s) as at which those amounts are to be recognised, measured or disclosed; and</i></p> <p><i>(ii) would have been available when the financial statements for that prior period were approved for issue from other information.</i></p>		
17	103pB65	For individually immaterial business combinations occurring during the reporting period that are material collectively, the acquirer discloses in aggregate the information required by para B64(e)-(q).		
18	103pB66	If the acquisition date of a business combination is after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, the acquirer discloses the information required by Ind AS 103 para B64 unless the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete at the time the financial statements are authorised for issue. In that situation, the acquirer describes which disclosures could not be made and the reasons why they cannot be made.		
		Adjustments		
19	103p61	The acquirer discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of adjustments recognised in the current reporting period that relate to business combinations that occurred in the period or previous reporting periods. Refer Ind AS 103 para B67.		
		Measurement period		
20	103p62	To meet the objective in Ind AS 103 para 61, the acquirer discloses the information specified in Ind AS 103 para B67.		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A9. Business combinations

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
21	103pB67	<p>To meet the objective in Ind AS 103 para 61, the acquirer discloses the following information for each material business combination or in the aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively:</p> <p>(a) if the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete for particular assets, liabilities, non-controlling interests or items of consideration and the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the business combination have been determined only provisionally:</p> <p>(i) the reasons why the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete;</p> <p>(ii) the assets, liabilities, equity interests or items of consideration for which the initial accounting is incomplete; and</p> <p>(iii) the nature and amount of any measurement period adjustments recognised during the reporting period in accordance with Ind AS 103 para 49.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 103 para 49 states that during the measurement period, the acquirer shall recognise adjustments to the provisional amounts as if the accounting for the business combination had been completed at the acquisition date. Thus, the acquirer shall revise comparative information for prior periods presented in financial statements as needed, including making any change in depreciation, amortisation or other income effects recognised in completing the initial accounting.</i></p>		
		Contingent consideration		
22	103pB67(b)	<p>For each reporting period after the acquisition date until the entity collects, sells or otherwise loses the right to a contingent consideration asset, or until the entity settles a contingent consideration liability or the liability is cancelled or expires:</p> <p>(a) any changes in the recognised amounts, including any differences arising upon settlement;</p> <p>(b) any changes in the range of outcomes (undiscounted) and the reasons for those changes; and</p> <p>(c) the valuation techniques and key model inputs used to measure contingent consideration.</p>		
		Contingent liabilities		
23	103pB67(c)	<p>For contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination, the acquirer discloses the information required by Ind AS 37 paras 84 and 85 for each class of provision.</p> <p><i>(refer to contingent liabilities for disclosures required by these paras)</i></p>		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A9. Business combinations

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		Goodwill		
24	103pB67(d), Sch III	<p>Disclose a reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing separately:</p> <p>(a) the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the beginning of the reporting period;</p> <p>(b) additional goodwill recognised during the reporting period, except goodwill included in a disposal group that, on acquisition, meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale in accordance with 'Ind AS 105, Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations';</p> <p>(c) goodwill included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 and goodwill derecognised during the reporting period without having previously been included in a disposal group classified as held for sale;</p> <p>(d) impairment losses recognised during the reporting period in accordance with Ind AS 36 (Ind AS 36 requires disclosure of information about the recoverable amount and impairment of goodwill in addition to this requirement);</p> <p>(e) net exchange rate differences arising during the reporting period in accordance with Ind AS 21, 'The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates';</p> <p>(f) any other changes in the carrying amount during the reporting period; and</p> <p>(g) the gross amount and accumulated impairment losses at the end of the reporting period.</p>		
25	36p133	<p>If any portion of the goodwill recognised in a business combination during the period has not been allocated to a cash-generating unit (group of units) at the reporting date (see Ind AS 36 para 84), disclose the amount of the unallocated goodwill together with the reasons why that amount remains unallocated.</p>		
		Evaluation of the financial effects of gains and losses recognised in the current reporting period		
26	103pB67(e)	<p>Disclose the amount and an explanation of any gain or loss recognised in the current reporting period that both:</p> <p>(a) relates to the identifiable assets acquired or liabilities assumed in a business combination that was effected in the current or previous reporting period; and</p> <p>(b) is of such a size, nature or incidence that disclosure is relevant to understanding the combined entity's financial statements.</p>		
27	103p63	<p>If the specific disclosures required by this and other Ind ASs do not meet the objectives set out in Ind AS 103 paras 59 and 61, the acquirer discloses whatever additional information is necessary to meet those objectives.</p>		
		Other disclosures impacted by Ind AS 103 – income taxes		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A9. Business combinations

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
28	12p81(j)	<p>Disclose separately:</p> <p>(a) If a business combination in which the entity is the acquirer causes a change in the amount recognised for its pre-acquisition deferred tax asset (see Ind AS 12 para 67), the amount of that change; and</p> <p><i>Ind AS 12 para 67 states that an acquirer may consider it probable that it will recover its own deferred tax asset that was not recognised before the business combination.</i></p> <p><i>For example, the acquirer may be able to utilise the benefit of its unused tax losses against the future taxable profit of the acquiree. Alternatively, as a result of the business combination it might no longer be probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. In such cases, the acquirer recognises a change in the deferred tax asset in the period of the business combination, but does not include it as part of the accounting for the business combination.</i></p> <p><i>Therefore, the acquirer does not take it into account in measuring the goodwill or bargain purchase gain it recognises in the business combination.</i></p>		
29	12p81(k)	<p>(b) If the deferred tax benefits acquired in a business combination are not recognised at the acquisition date but are recognised after the acquisition date (see Ind AS 12 para 68 for guidance on how such changes are required), a description of the event or change in circumstances that caused the deferred tax benefits to be recognised.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 12 para 68 states that the potential benefit of the acquiree's income tax loss carryforwards or other deferred tax assets might not satisfy the criteria for separate recognition when a business combination is initially accounted for but might be realised subsequently. An entity shall recognise acquired deferred tax benefits that it realises after the business combination as follows:</i></p> <p><i>(a) Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period that result from new information about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date shall be applied to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill related to that acquisition. If the carrying amount of that goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve or recognised directly in capital reserve, depending on whether paragraph 34 or paragraph 36A of Ind AS 103, would have applied had the measurement period adjustments been known on the date of acquisition itself.</i></p> <p><i>(b) All other acquired deferred tax benefits realised shall be recognised in profit or loss (or, if this Standard so requires, outside profit or loss).</i></p>		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A10. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		General disclosures		
1	105p5A	<p><i>The following disclosures are required when an entity has non-current assets held for sale and/or discontinued operations as defined by Ind AS 105.</i></p> <p><i>The classification, presentation and measurement requirements in Ind AS 105 applicable to a non-current asset (or disposal group) that is classified as held for sale apply also to a non-current asset that is held for distribution to owners acting in their capacity as owners (held for distribution to owners).</i></p>		
2	105p5B	<p><i>An entity with non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale applies the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 105. Disclosure in other Ind ASs do not apply to such assets or (disposal groups) unless those Ind ASs require:</i></p> <p><i>(a) specific disclosures for non-current assets classified as held for sale or discontinued operations; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) disclosure about measurement of assets and liabilities within a disposal group that are not within the scope of Ind AS 105 or such disclosures not already provided in the other notes to the financial statements.</i></p>		
3	105p38 1p55	Present separately from other assets in the balance sheet a non-current asset classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale (within current assets).		
4	105p38 1p55	Do not offset the assets and liabilities of a disposal group and do not present as a single amount. Present the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale separately (classified as current liabilities) from other liabilities in the balance sheet.		
5	105p38	Disclose separately the major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale either on the face of the balance sheet or in the notes to the financial statements.		
6	105p39	<i>Disclosure of the major classes of assets and liabilities is not required if the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition.</i>		
7	105p38	Disclose separately any cumulative income or expense recognised directly in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale.		
8	105p40	<i>Amounts presented for non-current assets or for the assets and liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale in the balance sheets for prior periods should not be reclassified or re-presented to reflect the classification in the balance sheet for the latest period presented.</i>		

A10. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
9	105p41	For a non-current asset (or disposal group) held for sale or sold, disclose: (a) a description of the non-current asset (or disposal group); (b) a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the expected disposal and the expected manner and timing of that disposal; (c) the gain or loss recognised as result of remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell, and if not separately presented in the statement of profit and loss, the caption in the statement of profit and loss that includes that gain or loss; and (d) the segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented in accordance with Ind AS 108 if applicable.		
10	105p12	Disclose the information specified in para 41 (a),(b) and (d) above in the notes if the criteria for classification of non-current assets (or disposal groups) as held for sale (refer to Ind AS 105 paras 7 and 8) are met after the balance sheet date but before the approval of the financial statements for issue.		
11	105p42	If a non-current asset (or disposal group) ceases to be held for sale, disclose a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the decision to change the plan to sell the non-current asset (or disposal group), together with the effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented.		
12	105p33(a)-(b),12p81(h)	For discontinued operations, disclose the following for all periods presented: (a) a single amount on the face of the statement of profit and loss comprising the total of: (i) the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations; and (ii) the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; and Note: Schedule III requires disclosure of pre-tax profit/(loss) and tax expense relating to discontinued operations on the face of the statement of profit and loss. (b) an analysis of the single amount in (a) into: (i) the revenue, expenses and pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations; (ii) the gain or loss recognised on the remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets or disposal group(s) constituting the discontinued operation; and Disclose the tax expense relating to:		
	Sch III			

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A10. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(i) the gain or loss on discontinuance; and</p> <p>(ii) the profit or loss from the ordinary activities of the discontinued operation for the period, together with the corresponding amounts for each prior period presented.</p> <p><i>The analysis may be given in the notes or on the face of the statement of profit and loss. If it is given on the face of the statement of profit and loss, it should be presented in a section relating to discontinued operations separate from continuing operations.</i></p> <p><i>The analysis is not required if the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition.</i></p>		
13	105p33(d)	<p>Disclose the amount of income from continuing operations and from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent. These disclosures may be presented either in the notes or in the statement of profit and loss.</p> <p>Note: Schedule III requires presentation of profit or loss from continuing and discontinued operations on the face of statement of profit and loss.</p>		
14	105p34	<p>Re-present the disclosures in para 33 for prior periods presented in the financial statements so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the balance sheet date for the latest period presented.</p>		
15	105p35	<p>Present separately in discontinued operations any adjustments in the current period to amounts previously presented in discontinued operations that are directly related to the disposal of a discontinued operation in a prior period. The nature and amount of such adjustments should be disclosed.</p>		
16	105p35	<p><i>Examples of circumstances in which these adjustments may arise include:</i></p> <p><i>(a) The resolution of uncertainties that arise from the terms of the disposal transaction, such as the resolution of purchase price adjustments and indemnification issues with the purchaser;</i></p> <p><i>(b) The resolution of uncertainties that arise from and are directly related to the operations of the component before its disposal, such as environmental and product warranty obligations retained by the seller; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) The settlement of employee benefit plan obligations, if the settlement is directly related to the disposal transaction.</i></p>		
17	105p36	<p>If a component of an entity ceases to be classified as held for sale, reclassify the results of operations of the component previously presented in discontinued operations and include it in income from continuing operations for all periods presented. Disclose the amounts for prior periods as having been re-presented.</p>		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A10. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
18	105p36A	An entity that is committed to a sale plan involving the loss of control of a subsidiary shall disclose the information required by Ind AS 105 para 33 to para 36 above when the subsidiary is a disposal group that meets the definition of a discontinued operation in accordance with Ind AS 105 para 32.		
19	105p37	Disclose any gain or loss on the remeasurement of a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale that does not meet the definition of a discontinued operation as part of profit or loss from continuing operations		
		Distributions of non-cash assets to owners		
	10App Ap15	On settlement, disclose the difference, if any, between the carrying amount of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the dividend payable in profit or loss as a separate line item.		
20	10App Ap16 (a)-(b)	For distributions disclose: (a) the carrying amount of the dividend payable at the beginning and end of the period; and (b) the increase or decrease in the carrying amount recognised in the period as a result of the change in the fair value of the assets to be distributed.		
21	10App Ap17 (a)-(c)	If the entity declares a dividend to distribute a non-cash asset after the end of a reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, disclose: (a) the nature of the asset to be distributed; (b) the carrying amount of the asset to be distributed as of the end of the reporting period; and (c) whether fair values are determined, in whole or in part, directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market or are estimated using a valuation technique and the method used to determine fair value and, when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied. <i>(Refer fair value measurements section for disclosures required by para 93(b),(d),(g),(i) and para 99 of Ind AS 113).</i>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A11. Operating segments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		General disclosures		
1	108p20	Disclose information to enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which the entity engages and the economic environment in which it operates.		
2	108p22(a),(b)	Disclose the following general information: (a) the factors used in identifying the entity's reportable segments, including the basis of organisation (for example, by geographical area, products and services, or a combination of factors and whether operating segments have been aggregated); and (b) the types of products and services from which each reportable segment generates revenues.		
3	108p22(aa)	Disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in Ind AS 108 para 12. This includes a brief description of the operating segments that have been aggregated in this way and the economic indicators that have been assessed in determining that the aggregated operating segments share similar economic characteristics.		
4	108p21	Give reconciliations of balance sheet amounts for reportable segments to the entity's balance sheet amounts for each date at which a balance sheet is presented.		
		Profit or loss, assets and liabilities		
5	108p23	Report a measure of profit or loss for each reportable segment, and a measure of total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment if those amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker.		
6	108p23(a)-(i)	Disclose the following information for each reportable segment if the information is included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, or is otherwise regularly provided to them, even if not included in that measure of segment profit or loss: (a) revenues from external customers; (b) revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the same entity; (c) interest revenue; (d) interest expense; (e) depreciation and amortisation; (f) material items of income and expense disclosed in accordance with para 97 of Ind AS 1; (g) the entity's interest in the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method;		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A11. Operating segments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
7	108p24(a),(b)	<p>(h) income tax income or expense; and</p> <p>(i) material non-cash items (other than depreciation and amortisation).</p> <p>Report interest revenue separately from interest expense for each reportable segment unless a majority of the segment's revenues are from interest and the chief operating decision maker relies primarily on net interest revenue to assess the performance of the segment and make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment. In that situation, an entity may report that segment's interest revenue net of its interest expense and disclose that it has done so.</p> <p>Disclose the following about each reportable segment if the specified amounts are included in the measure of segment assets reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker or is otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker, even if not included in that measure of segment assets:</p> <p>(a) the amount of investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method; and</p> <p>(b) the amount of additions to non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts.</p>		
		Explanation of segment profit or loss, segment assets and liabilities		
8	108p27(a)-(f)	<p>Provide an explanation of the measurements of profit or loss, assets and liabilities for each reportable segment, including:</p> <p>(a) the basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments;</p> <p>(b) the nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' profits or losses and the entity's profit or loss before income tax expense or income and discontinued operations. Those differences could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of centrally incurred costs that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information.</p> <p>(c) the nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' assets and the entity's assets. Those differences could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of jointly used assets that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information;</p>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A11. Operating segments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(d) the nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' liabilities and the entity's liabilities. Those differences could include accounting policies and policies for allocation of jointly utilised liabilities that are necessary for an understanding of the reported segment information;</p> <p>(e) the nature of any changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine reported segment profit or loss and the effect, if any, of those changes on the measure of segment profit or loss; and</p> <p>(f) the nature and effect of any asymmetrical allocations to reportable segments (for example, where depreciation expense is allocated to a segment but the related asset is not).</p>		
		Reconciliations		
9	108p28(a)-(e)	<p>Provide reconciliations (all material reconciling items are separately identified and disclosed) of the following:</p> <p>(a) the total of reportable segments' revenues to the entity's revenue;</p> <p>(b) the total of the reportable segments' measure of profit or loss to the entity's profit or loss before tax and discontinued operations, unless items such as tax income and expense are allocated to segments, in which case the reconciliation may be to the entity's profit or loss after those items;</p> <p>(c) the total of the reportable segments' assets to those of the entity's assets if the segment assets are reported in accordance with para 23 of Ind AS 108.</p> <p>(d) the total of the liabilities of the reportable segments to those of the entity (where segment liabilities are reported); and</p> <p>(e) for any other material item the total of the reportable segments' amount to the corresponding amount for the entity.</p>		
		Restatement of previously reported information		
10	108p29	<p>Where there has been a change in the composition of the entity's reportable segments, disclose whether it has restated the corresponding items of segment information for earlier periods.</p> <p>Where there is such a change, restate corresponding information for earlier periods, including interim periods, unless the information is not available and the cost to develop would be excessive. Make this decision for each individual item of disclosure.</p>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A11. Operating segments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
11	108p30	Where there has been a change in the composition of the entity's reportable segments and segment information for earlier periods, including interim periods, is not restated, the entity shall disclose in the year in which the change occurs segment information for the current period on both the old basis and the new basis of segmentation (unless the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive).		
		Entity-wide disclosures		
12	108p31	Provide the following information if it is not provided as part of the reportable segment information.		
13	108p32	(a) the revenues from external customers for each product and service, or each group of similar products and services, unless the information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive, in which case, disclose that fact.		
		(b) the amounts of the revenues are based on the revenue per the financial statements.		
14	108p33(a)-(b)	Provide the following geographical information, unless the necessary information is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive (if this is the case, disclose this fact):		
		(a) revenues for external customers split between those attributable to the entity's country of domicile and all foreign countries in total from which the entity derives revenues. Disclose the basis for attributing revenues from external customers to individual countries; If revenues from external customers attributed to an individual foreign country are material those revenues should be disclosed separately; and		
		(b) non-current assets (other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts) split between those located in the entity's country of domicile and those located in all foreign countries in total in which the entity holds assets. If assets in an individual foreign country are material, disclose those assets separately.		
		<i>The amounts of the assets and revenues are based on the amounts per the financial statements. An entity may provide, in addition to this information, subtotals of geographical information about groups of countries.</i>		
15	108p34	Provide information about the extent of the entity's reliance on its major customers. If revenues from transactions with a single external customer are 10% or more of the entity's revenues, disclose that fact, along with the total amounts of revenues from each such customer and the identity of the segments reporting the revenues.		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A11. Operating segments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<i>The entity need not disclose the identity of a major customer or the amount of revenues that each segment reports from that customer. A group of entities (or government – national, state, provincial, territorial, local, foreign) under common control shall be considered a single customer.</i>		
		Other disclosures impacted by Ind AS 108		
16	105p41(d)	Non-current assets held for sale. Disclose in the period in which a non-current asset (or disposal group) has been either classified as held for sale or sold, the reportable segment in which the non-current asset (or disposal group) is presented.		
17	36p129	<p>Impairment. An entity that reports segment information in accordance with Ind AS 108 discloses the following for each reportable segment:</p> <p>(a) the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income during the period; and</p> <p>(b) the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income during the period.</p>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A12. Related party disclosures

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		General disclosures		
1	24p13	Disclose related party relationships between parent and subsidiaries irrespective of whether transactions have taken place between those related parties.		
2	24p13	Disclose the name of the parent and the ultimate controlling party, if different.		
3	24p13	If neither the entity's parent nor the ultimate controlling party produces financial statements available for public use, disclose the name of the next most senior parent that does so.		
4	24p16	<i>Ind AS 24 para 13 refers to the next senior parent. This is the first parent in the group above the immediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use.</i>		
5	24p18A	Disclose amounts incurred by the entity for the provision of key management personnel services that are provided by a separate management entity.		
6	24p24,24A	Disclose items of similar nature in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary to understand the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements.		
		<i>Disclosure of details of particular transactions with individual related parties would frequently be too voluminous to be easily understood. Accordingly, items of a similar nature may be disclosed in aggregate by type of related party. However, this is not done in such a way as to obscure the importance of significant transactions. Hence, purchases or sales of goods are not aggregated with purchases or sales of fixed assets. Nor a material related party transaction with an individual party is clubbed in an aggregated disclosure.</i>		
7	24p23	Disclose that related-party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions only if such terms can be substantiated.		
8	24p21	<i>Examples of transactions that are disclosed if they are with a related party include:</i>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A12. Related party disclosures

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(i) purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished);</p> <p>(ii) purchases or sales of property and other assets;</p> <p>(iii) rendering or receiving of services;</p> <p>(iv) leases;</p> <p>(v) transfers of research and development;</p> <p>(vi) transfers under licence agreements;</p> <p>(vii) transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind);</p> <p>(viii) provisions of guarantees or collateral;</p> <p>(ix) commitments to do something if a particular event occurs or does not occur in the future, including executory contracts (recognised and unrecognised);</p> <p>(x) settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity or by the entity on behalf of another party; and</p> <p>(xi) management contracts including for deputation of employees.</p>		
9	32p34	If the entity reacquires its own shares from related parties, then provide disclosure in accordance with Ind AS 24.		
	24p19(a)	Transactions with parent		
10	24p18(a)-(b)	<p>Disclose the following regarding transactions with the parent:</p> <p>(a) the nature of the related party relationship; and</p> <p>(b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.</p>		
11	24p18(a)-(d)	<p>At a minimum, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the amount of the transactions;</p> <p>(b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments and their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured and:</p> <p>(i) the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and</p> <p>(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;</p> <p>(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and</p>		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A12. Related party disclosures

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.		
	24p19(b)	Transactions with entities with joint control of or significant influence over the entity		
12	24p18(a)-(b)	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party: (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.		
13	24p18(a)-(d)	At a minimum, disclose : (a) the amount of the transactions; (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.		
	24p19(c)	Transactions with subsidiaries		
14	24p18(a)-(b)	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party: (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.		
15	24p18(a)-(d)	At a minimum, disclose : (a) the amount of the transactions; (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and (ii) details of any guarantees given or received;		

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		(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.		
	24p19(d)	Transactions with associates		
16	24p18(a)-(b)	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party: (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.		
17	24p18(a)-(d)	At a minimum, disclose : (a) the amount of the transactions; (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.		
	24p19(e)	Transactions with joint ventures in which the entity is a venturer		
18	24p18(a)-(b)	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party: (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.		
19	24p18(a)-(d)	At a minimum, disclose : (a) the amount of the transactions; (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and</p> <p>(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;</p> <p>(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and</p> <p>(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.</p>		
	24p19(f),19p151(b)	Transactions with key management personnel of the entity or its parent		
20	24p18(a)-(b)	<p>Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party:</p> <p>(a) the nature of the related party relationship; and</p> <p>(b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.</p>		
21	24p18(a)-(d)	<p>At a minimum, disclose :</p> <p>(a) the amount of the transactions;</p> <p>(b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and</p> <p>(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and</p> <p>(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;</p> <p>(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and</p> <p>(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.</p>		
22	24p17(a)-(e)	<p>Disclose key management personnel compensation of the entity in total and for each of the following categories:</p> <p>(a) short-term employee benefits;</p> <p>(b) post-employment benefits, including contributions to defined contribution plans;</p> <p>(c) other long-term benefits</p> <p>(d) termination benefits; and</p> <p>(e) share-based payments.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
23	24p17A	If an entity obtains key management personnel services from another entity (the 'management entity'), the entity is not required to apply the requirements in para 17 above to the compensation paid or payable by the management entity to the management entity's employees or directors.		
	24p19(f), 19p151(a)	Transactions with post-employment benefit plans		
24	24p18(a)-(b)	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party: (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.		
25	24p18(a)-(d)	At a minimum, disclose : (a) the amount of the transactions; (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and (i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and (ii) details of any guarantees given or received; (c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and (d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.		
	24p19(g)	Transactions with other related parties		
26	24p18(a)-(b)	Disclose the following regarding transactions with this related party: (a) the nature of the related party relationship; and (b) information about the transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, necessary for an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the financial statements.		
27	24p18(a)-(d)	At a minimum, disclose : (a) the amount of the transactions; (b) the amount of outstanding balances, including commitments; and		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
28	24p20	<p>(i) their terms and conditions, including whether they are secured, and the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement; and</p> <p>(ii) details of any guarantees given or received;</p> <p>(c) provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances; and</p> <p>(d) the expense recognised during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.</p> <p><i>The classification of amounts payable to, and receivable from, related parties in the different categories as required by Ind AS 24 para 19 is an extension of the disclosure requirement in Ind AS 1 for information to be presented either in the balance sheet or in the notes. The categories are extended to provide a more comprehensive analysis of related party balances and apply to related-party transactions.</i></p>		
		Government-related entities		
29	24p25(a)-(b)	<p><i>A reporting entity is exempt from the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 24 para 18 in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with:</i></p> <p><i>(a) a government that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and the other entity.</i></p>		
30	24p26(a)-(b)	<p>If a reporting entity applies the exemption in Ind AS 24 para 25, disclose the following about the transactions and related outstanding balances referred to in Ind AS 24 para 25:</p> <p>(a) the name of the government and the nature of its relationship with the reporting entity (that is, control, joint control or significant influence);</p> <p>(b) the following information in sufficient detail to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related-party transactions on its financial statements:</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
31	24p27	<p>(i) the nature and amount of each individually significant transactions; and</p> <p>(ii) for other transactions that are collectively, but not individually, significant, a qualitative or quantitative indication of their extent. <i>Types of transactions include those listed in Ind AS 24 para 21.</i></p> <p><i>In using its judgement to determine the level of detail to be disclosed in accordance with the requirements in Ind AS 24 para 26(b), the reporting entity considers the closeness of the related-party relationship and other factors relevant in establishing the level of significance of the transaction such as whether it is:</i></p> <p><i>(a) significant in terms of size;</i></p> <p><i>(b) carried out on non-market terms;</i></p> <p><i>(c) outside normal day-to-day business operations, such as the purchase and sale of businesses;</i></p> <p><i>(d) disclosed to regulatory or supervisory authorities;</i></p> <p><i>(e) reported to senior management; and</i></p> <p><i>(f) subject to shareholder approval.</i></p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		General disclosures		
1	107p6	<i>When Ind AS 107 requires disclosures by class of financial instrument, group the financial instruments into classes that are appropriate to the nature of the information disclosed. Take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. Provide sufficient information to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet.</i>		
2	107p7	Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for financial position and performance.		
		Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities		
3	107p8(a)-(h)	<p>Disclose either on the face of the balance sheet or in the notes the carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as defined in Ind AS 109:</p> <p>(a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) those designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently in accordance with para 6.7.1 of Ind AS 109; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) those mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS 109;</p> <p>(b) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently in accordance with para 6.7.1 of Ind AS 109 and (ii) those that meet the definition of held for trading in Ind AS 109; and</p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 6.7.1 states that If an entity uses a credit derivative that is measured at fair value through profit or loss to manage the credit risk of all, or a part of, a financial instrument (credit exposure) it may designate that financial instrument to the extent that it is so managed (i.e. all or a proportion of it) as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the name of the credit exposure (for example, the borrower, or the holder of a loan commitment) matches the reference entity of the credit derivative ('name matching'); and</i></p> <p><i>(b) the seniority of the financial instrument matches that of the instruments that can be delivered in accordance with the credit derivative.</i></p> <p><i>An entity may make this designation irrespective of whether the financial instrument that is managed for credit risk is within the scope of this Standard (for example, an entity may designate loan commitments that are outside the scope of this Standard). The entity may designate that financial instrument at, or subsequent to, initial recognition, or while it is unrecognised. The entity shall document the designation concurrently.</i></p> <p>(c) financial assets measured at amortised cost;</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(d) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; and</p> <p>(e) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, showing separately (i) financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with para 4.1.2A of Ind AS 109; and (ii) investments in equity instruments designated as such upon initial recognition in accordance with para 5.7.5 of Ind AS 109.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 4.1.2A states that “A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and</i></p> <p><i>(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.</i></p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 5.7.5 states that at initial recognition, an entity may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of Ind AS 109 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies.</i></p>		
		Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
4	107p9(a)-(d)	<p>If the entity has designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss a financial asset (or group of financial assets) that would otherwise be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or amortised cost, it shall disclose:</p> <p>(a) the maximum exposure to credit risk (see Ind AS 107 para 36(a)) of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) at the end of the reporting period;</p> <p>(b) the amount by which any related credit derivatives or similar instruments mitigate that maximum exposure to credit risk;</p> <p>(c) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial asset determined either:</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
5	107p10(a)-(d)	<p>(i) as the amount of change in its fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk ; or</p> <p>(ii) using an alternative method the entity believes more faithfully represents the amount of change in its fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the asset; and</p> <p><i>Changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk include changes in an observed (benchmark) interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate or index of prices or rates.</i></p> <p>(d) the amount of the change in the fair value of any related credit derivatives or similar instruments that has occurred during the period and cumulatively since the financial asset was designated.</p> <p>If the entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with para 4.2.2 of Ind AS 109 and is required to present the effects of changes in that liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income (see para 5.7.7 of Ind AS 109), it shall disclose:</p> <p>(a) the amount of change, cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability (see paras B5.7.13- B5.7.20 of Ind AS 109 for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk);</p> <p>(b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation;</p> <p>(c) any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the period including the reason for such transfers; and</p> <p>(d) if a liability is derecognised during the period, the amount (if any) presented in other comprehensive income that was realised at derecognition.</p>		
6	107p10A	<p>If an entity has designated a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with para 4.2.2 of Ind AS 109 and is required to present all changes in the fair value of that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss (see paras 5.7.7 and 5.7.8 of Ind AS 109), it shall disclose:</p> <p>(a) the amount of change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability (see paras B5.7.13–B5.7.20 of Ind AS 109 for guidance on determining the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk); and</p> <p>(b) the difference between the financial liability's carrying amount and the amount the entity would be contractually required to pay at maturity to the holder of the obligation.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p><i>Ind AS 109 para 4.2.2 states that an entity may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss when permitted by paragraph 4.3.5, or when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:</i></p> <p><i>(a) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as 'an accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel (as defined in Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures'), for example, the entity's board of directors and chief executive officer.</i></p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 4.3.5 addresses situations where the entity may designate the entire hybrid contract (where the host is not an asset) as at fair value through profit or loss subject to certain specific conditions.</i></p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 5.7.7 states that an entity shall present a gain or loss on a financial liability that is designated as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 or paragraph 4.3.5 as follows:</i></p> <p><i>(a) The amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability shall be presented in other comprehensive income (see paragraphs B5.7.13–B5.7.20), and</i></p> <p><i>(b) the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability shall be presented in profit or loss unless the treatment of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk described in (a) would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss (in which case paragraph 5.7.8 applies).</i></p> <p><i>If the requirements in paragraph 5.7.7 would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, an entity shall present all gains or losses on that liability (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of that liability) in profit or loss.</i></p>		
7	107p11(a)-(c)	<p>The entity shall also disclose:</p> <p>(a) a detailed description of the methods used to comply with the requirements in paras 9(c), 10(a) and 10A(a) and para 5.7.7(a) of Ind AS 109, including an explanation of why the method is appropriate;</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(b) if the entity believes that the disclosure it has given, either in the balance sheet or in the notes, to comply with the requirements in para 9(c), 10(a) or 10A(a) or para 5.7.7(a) of Ind AS 109 does not faithfully represent the change in the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability attributable to changes in its credit risk, the reasons for reaching this conclusion and the factors it believes are relevant; and</p> <p>(c) a detailed description of the methodology or methodologies used to determine whether presenting the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss (see paras 5.7.7 and 5.7.8 of Ind AS 109). If an entity is required to present the effects of changes in a liability's credit risk in profit or loss (see para 5.7.8 of Ind AS 109), the disclosure must include a detailed description of the economic relationship described in para B5.7.6 of Ind AS 109.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para B5.7.6 states that to make that determination, an entity must assess whether it expects that the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk will be offset in profit or loss by a change in the fair value of another financial instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. Such an expectation must be based on an economic relationship between the characteristics of the liability and the characteristics of the other financial instrument.</i></p>		
		Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
8	107p11A (a)-(e)	<p>If an entity has designated investments in equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as permitted by para 5.7.5 of Ind AS 109, it shall disclose:</p> <p>(a) which investments in equity instruments have been designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;</p> <p>(b) the reasons for using this presentation alternative;</p> <p>(c) the fair value of each such investment at the end of the reporting period;</p> <p>(d) dividends recognised during the period, showing separately those related to investments derecognised during the reporting period and those related to investments held at the end of the reporting period; and</p> <p>(e) any transfers of the cumulative gain or loss within equity during the period including the reason for such transfers.</p>		
9	107p11B (a)-(c)	<p>If an entity derecognised investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income during the reporting period, it shall disclose:</p> <p>(a) the reasons for disposing of the investments;</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		(b) the fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition; and (c) the cumulative gain or loss on disposal.		
		Reclassification		
10	107p12B	An entity shall disclose if, in the current or previous reporting periods, it has reclassified any financial assets in accordance with para 4.4.1 of Ind AS 109. For each such event, an entity shall disclose: (a) the date of reclassification (b) a detailed explanation of the change in business model and a qualitative description of its effect on the entity's financial statements; and (c) the amount reclassified into and out of each category. <i>Ind AS 109 para 4.4.1 states that when, and only when, an entity changes its business model for managing financial assets it shall reclassify all affected financial assets in accordance with paragraphs 4.1.1–4.1.4. See paragraphs 5.6.1–5.6.7, B4.4.1–B4.4.3 and B5.6.1–B5.6.2 for additional guidance on reclassifying financial assets.</i>		
11	107p12C	For each reporting period following reclassification until derecognition, an entity shall disclose for assets reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category so that they are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with para 4.4.1 of Ind AS 109: (a) the effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification; and (b) the interest revenue recognised.		
12	107p12D	If, since its last annual reporting date, an entity has reclassified financial assets out of the fair value through other comprehensive income category so that they are measured at amortised cost or out of the fair value through profit or loss category so that they are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income it shall disclose: (a) the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting period; and (b) the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income during the reporting period if the financial assets had not been reclassified.		
		Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
13	107p13A	<p><i>The disclosures in paras 13B–13E supplement the other disclosure requirements of this Ind AS and are required for all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with para 42 of Ind AS 32. These disclosures also apply to recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with para 42 of Ind AS 32.</i></p> <p><i>Ind AS 32 para 42 states that a financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, an entity:</i></p> <p><i>(a) currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.</i></p>		
14	107p13B	<p>An entity shall disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on the entity's financial position. This includes the effect or potential effect of rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that are within the scope of para 13A.</p>		
15	107p13C	<p>To meet the objective in para 13B, an entity shall disclose, at the end of the reporting period, the following quantitative information separately for recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities that are within the scope of para 13A:</p> <p>(a) the gross amounts of those recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities;</p> <p>(b) the amounts that are set off in accordance with the criteria in para 42 of Ind AS 32 when determining the net amounts presented in the balance sheet;</p> <p>(c) the net amounts presented in the balance sheet;</p> <p>(d) the amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that are not otherwise included in para 13C(b), including:</p> <p>(i) amounts related to recognised financial instruments that do not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria in para 42 of Ind AS 32; and</p> <p>(ii) amounts related to financial collateral (including cash collateral); and</p> <p>(e) the net amount after deducting the amounts in (d) from the amounts in (c) above.</p> <p><i>The information required by this para shall be presented in a tabular format, separately for financial assets and financial liabilities, unless another format is more appropriate.</i></p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
16	107p13D	The total amount disclosed in accordance with para 13C(d) for an instrument shall be limited to the amount in para 13C(c) for that instrument.		
17	107p13E	An entity shall include a description in the disclosures of the rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements that are disclosed in accordance with para 13C(d), including the nature of those rights.		
18	107p13F	If the information required by paras 13B–13E is disclosed in more than one note to the financial statements, an entity shall cross-refer between those notes.		
		Transfers of financial assets (a) Transferred financial assets		
19	107p42A (a)-(b)	<i>The disclosure requirements outlined below should be disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.</i> Provide the required disclosures for all transferred financial assets that are not derecognised and for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset, existing at the reporting date, irrespective of when the related transfer transaction occurred. <i>For the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements in those paras, an entity transfers all or a part of a financial asset (the transferred financial asset) only if it either:</i> <i>(a) transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset; or</i> <i>(b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of that financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement.</i>		
20	107p42B (a)-(b)	Disclose information that enables users of its financial statements: (a) to understand the relationship between transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and the associated liabilities; and (b) to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets.		
21	107p42C(a)-(c)	<i>For the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements in Ind AS 107 paras 42E-42H, an entity has continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset if, as part of the transfer, the entity retains any of the contractual rights or obligations inherent in the transferred financial asset or obtains any new contractual rights or obligations relating to the transferred financial asset. For the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements in paras 42E-42H, the following do not constitute continuing involvement:</i> <i>(a) normal representations and warranties relating to fraudulent transfer and concepts of reasonableness, good faith and fair dealings that could invalidate a transfer as a result of legal action;</i>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(b) forward, option and other contracts to reacquire the transferred financial asset for which the contract price (or exercise price) is the fair value of the transferred financial asset; or</p> <p>(c) an arrangement whereby an entity retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more entities and the conditions in para 3.2.5(a)–(c) of Ind AS 109 are met.</p>		
		(b) Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety		
22	107p42D(a)-(f)	<p>An entity may have transferred financial assets in such a way that part or all of the transferred financial assets do not qualify for derecognition. To meet the objectives set out in Ind AS 107 para 42B(a), disclose at each reporting date for each class of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety:</p> <p>(a) the nature of the transferred asset;</p> <p>(b) the nature of the risks and rewards of ownership to which the entity is exposed;</p> <p>(c) a description of the nature of the relationship between the transferred assets and the associated liabilities, including restrictions arising from the transfer on the reporting entity's use of the transferred assets;</p> <p>(d) when the counterparty (counterparties) to the associated liabilities has (have) recourse only to the transferred assets, a schedule that sets out the fair value of the transferred assets, the fair value of the associated liabilities and the net position (the difference between the fair value of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities);</p> <p>(e) when the entity continues to recognise all of the transferred assets, the carrying amounts of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities; and</p> <p>(f) when the entity continues to recognise the assets to the extent of its continuing involvement (see paras 3.2.6(c)(ii) and 3.2.16 of Ind AS 109), the total carrying amount of the original assets before the transfer, the carrying amount of the assets that the entity continues to recognise, and the carrying amount of the associated liabilities.</p>		
		(c) Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety		
23	107p42E(a)-(f)	<p>To meet the objectives set out in para 42B(b), when an entity derecognises transferred financial assets in their entirety (see para 3.2.6(a) and (c)(i) of Ind AS 109) but has continuing involvement in them, the entity shall disclose, as a minimum, for each type of continuing involvement at each reporting date:</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(a) the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities that are recognised in the entity's balance sheet and represent the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and the line items in which the carrying amount of those assets and liabilities are recognised;</p> <p>(b) the fair value of the assets and liabilities that represent the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets;</p> <p>(c) the amount that best represents the entity's maximum exposure to loss from its continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets, and information showing how the maximum exposure to loss is determined;</p> <p>(d) the undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase derecognised financial assets (for example, the strike price in an option agreement) or other amounts payable to the transferee in respect of the transferred assets. If the cash outflow is variable the amount disclosed should be based on the conditions that exist at each reporting date;</p> <p>(e) a maturity analysis of the undiscounted cash outflows that would or may be required to repurchase the derecognised financial assets or other amounts payable to the transferee in respect of the transferred assets, showing the remaining contractual maturities of the entity's continuing involvement; and</p> <p>(f) qualitative information that explains and supports the quantitative disclosures required in (a)-(e).</p>		
24	107p42F	<i>An entity may aggregate the information required by Ind AS 107 para 42E in respect of a particular asset if the entity has more than one type of continuing involvement in that derecognised financial asset, and report it under one type of continuing involvement.</i>		
25	107p42G(a)-(c)	<p>Disclose for each type of continuing involvement:</p> <p>(a) the gain or loss recognised at the date of transfer of the assets;</p> <p>(b) income and expenses recognised, both in the reporting period and cumulatively, from the entity's continuing involvement in the derecognised financial assets (for example, fair value changes in derivative instruments);</p> <p>(c) if the total amount of proceeds from transfer activity (that qualifies for derecognition) in a reporting period is not evenly distributed throughout the reporting period (for example, if a substantial proportion of the total amount of transfer activity takes place in the closing days of a reporting period):</p> <p>(i) when the greatest transfer activity took place within that reporting period (e.g. the last five days before the end of the reporting period);</p> <p>(ii) the amount (for example, related gains or losses) recognised from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period; and</p> <p>(iii) the total amount of proceeds from transfer activity in that part of the reporting period.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<i>An entity shall provide this information for each period for which a statement of profit and loss is presented</i>		
		Supplementary information		
26	107p42H	Disclose any additional information that it considers necessary to meet the disclosure objectives in Ind AS 107 para 42B.		
		Collateral		
27	107p14	Disclose: (a) the carrying amount of financial assets it has pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts that have been reclassified in accordance with para 3.2.23(a) of Ind AS 109; and (b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge.		
		<i>Ind AS 109 para 3.2.23 (a) states that if the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge the collateral, then the transferor shall reclassify that asset in its balance sheet (e.g. as a loaned asset, pledged equity instruments or repurchase receivable) separately from other assets.</i>		
28	107p15	When the entity holds collateral (of financial or non-financial assets) and is permitted to sell or repledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, disclose: (a) the fair value of the collateral held; (b) the fair value of any such collateral sold or repledged, and whether the entity has an obligation to return it; and (c) the terms and conditions associated with its use of the collateral.		
		Allowance account for credit losses		
29	107p16A	The carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with para 4.1.2A of Ind AS 109 is not reduced by a loss allowance and the loss allowance is not presented separately in the balance sheet as a reduction of the carrying amount of the financial asset. In such cases, the loss allowance is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.		
		Compound financial instruments with multiple embedded derivatives		
30	107p17	With respect to an instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component (Ind AS 32 para 28) and has multiple embedded derivatives whose values are interdependent (such as a callable convertible debt instrument), disclose the existence of those features.		
		Defaults and breaches		
31	107p18	For loans payable recognised at the reporting date, disclose:		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
32	107p19	<p>(a) details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund or redemption terms of those loans payable;</p> <p>(b) the carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the reporting date; and</p> <p>(c) whether the default was remedied, or the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue.</p> <p>If during the period there were breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in Ind AS 107 para 18, disclose the same information as required by Ind AS 107 para 18 if those breaches permitted the lender to demand accelerated repayment (unless the breaches were remedied, or the terms of the loan were renegotiated, on or before the reporting date).</p>		
		Items of income, expense, gains or losses		
33	107p20	<p>Disclose the following items of income, expense, gains or losses either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes:</p> <p>(a) net gains or net losses on:</p> <p>(i) financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial assets or financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently in accordance with para 6.7.1 of Ind AS 109, and those on financial assets or financial liabilities that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109 (e.g. financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading in Ind AS 109). For financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, an entity shall show separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and the amount recognised in profit or loss;</p> <p>(ii) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost;</p> <p>(iii) financial assets measured at amortised cost;</p> <p>(iv) investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with para 5.7.5 of Ind AS 109.</p> <p>(v) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with para 4.1.2A of Ind AS 109, showing separately the amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income during the period and the amount reclassified upon derecognition from accumulated other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
34	107p20A	<p>(b) total interest revenue and total interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with para 4.1.2A of Ind AS 109 (showing these amounts separately); or financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss;</p> <p>(c) fee income and expense (other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate) arising from:</p> <p>(i) financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss; and</p> <p>(ii) trust and other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions;</p> <p>Disclose an analysis of the gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost, showing separately gains and losses arising from derecognition of those financial assets. This disclosure shall include the reasons for derecognising those financial assets.</p>		
		<p>Other disclosures</p> <p>(a) Accounting policies</p>		
35	107p21 1p117	Disclose in the significant accounting policies the measurement basis (or bases) used in preparing the financial statements and the other accounting policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.		
36	107App BpB5	<p>Disclosure required by Ind AS 107 para 21 may include:</p> <p>(a) for financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss:</p> <p>(i) the nature of the financial liabilities the entity has designated as at fair value through profit or loss;</p> <p>(ii) the criteria for so designating such financial liabilities on initial recognition; and</p> <p>(iii) how the entity has satisfied the conditions in para 4.2.2 of Ind AS 109 for such designation</p> <p>(b) for financial assets designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss:</p> <p>(i) the nature of the financial assets the entity has designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss; and</p> <p>(ii) how the entity has satisfied the criteria in para 4.1.5 of Ind AS 109 for such designation</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>Option to designate a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss:</p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 4.1.5 states that despite paragraphs 4.1.1–4.1.4, an entity may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.</i></p> <p>(c) whether regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date or at settlement date (see para 3.1.2 of Ind AS 109);</p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 3.1.2 states that a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting.</i></p> <p>(d) how net gains or net losses on each category of financial instrument are determined (see Ind AS 107 para 20(a) above), for example, whether the net gains or net losses on items at fair value through profit or loss include interest or dividend income;</p> <p>Disclose, in the significant accounting policies or other notes, the judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (see Ind AS 1 para 122).</p>		
		(b) Hedge accounting		
37	107p21A	<p>An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in paras 21B–24F for those risk exposures that an entity hedges and for which it elects to apply hedge accounting. Hedge accounting disclosures shall provide information about:</p> <p>(a) an entity's risk management strategy and how it is applied to manage risk;</p> <p>(b) how the entity's hedging activities may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of its future cash flows; and</p> <p>(c) the effect that hedge accounting has had on the entity's balance sheet, statement of profit and loss and statement of changes in equity.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
38	107p21B	An entity shall present the required disclosures in a single note or separate section in its financial statements. However, an entity need not duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, which is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.		
39	107p21C	When paras 22A–24F require the entity to separate by risk category the information disclosed, the entity shall determine each risk category on the basis of the risk exposures an entity decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied. An entity shall determine risk categories consistently for all hedge accounting disclosures.		
40	107p21D	To meet the objectives in para 21A, an entity shall (except as otherwise specified below) determine how much detail to disclose, how much emphasis to place on different aspects of the disclosure requirements, the appropriate level of aggregation or disaggregation, and whether users of financial statements need additional explanations to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed. However, an entity shall use the same level of aggregation or disaggregation it uses for disclosure requirements of related information in this Ind AS and Ind AS 113 <i>'Fair Value Measurement'</i> .		
41	107p22A	An entity shall explain its risk management strategy for each risk category of risk exposures that it decides to hedge and for which hedge accounting is applied. This explanation should enable users of financial statements to evaluate (for example): (a) how each risk arises. (b) how the entity manages each risk; this includes whether the entity hedges an item in its entirety for all risks or hedges a risk component (or components) of an item and why. (c) the extent of risk exposures that the entity manages.		
42	107p22B	To meet the requirements in para 22A, the information should include (but is not limited to) a description of: (a) the hedging instruments that are used (and how they are used) to hedge risk exposures; (b) how the entity determines the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument for the purpose of assessing hedge effectiveness; and (c) how the entity establishes the hedge ratio and what the sources of hedge ineffectiveness are.		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
43	107p22C	<p>When an entity designates a specific risk component as a hedged item (see para 6.3.7 of Ind AS 109) it shall provide, in addition to the disclosures required by paras 22A and 22B, qualitative or quantitative information about:</p> <p>a) how the entity determined the risk component that is designated as the hedged item (including a description of the nature of the relationship between the risk component and the item as a whole); and</p> <p>(b) how the risk component relates to the item in its entirety (for example, the designated risk component historically covered on average 80 per cent of the changes in fair value of the item as a whole).</p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 6.3.7 states that an entity may designate an item in its entirety or a component of an item as the hedged item in a hedging relationship. An entire item comprises all changes in the cash flows or fair value of an item. A component comprises less than the entire fair value change or cash flow variability of an item. In that case, an entity may designate only the following types of components (including combinations) as hedged items:</i></p> <p><i>(a) only changes in the cash flows or fair value of an item attributable to a specific risk or risks (risk component), provided that, based on an assessment within the context of the particular market structure, the risk component is separately identifiable and reliably measurable (see paragraphs B6.3.8–B6.3.15). Risk components include a designation of only changes in the cash flows or the fair value of a hedged item above or below a specified price or other variable (a one-sided risk).</i></p> <p><i>(b) one or more selected contractual cash flows.</i></p> <p><i>(c) components of a nominal amount, i.e. a specified part of the amount of an item.</i></p>		
44	107p23A	<p>Unless exempted by para 23C, an entity shall disclose by risk category quantitative information to allow users of its financial statements to evaluate the terms and conditions of hedging instruments and how they affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows of the entity.</p>		
45	107p23B	<p>To meet the requirement in para 23A, an entity shall provide a breakdown that discloses:</p> <p>(a) a profile of the timing of the nominal amount of the hedging instrument; and</p> <p>(b) if applicable, the average price or rate (for example strike or forward prices etc.) of the hedging instrument.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
46	107p23C	<p>In situations in which an entity frequently resets (i.e. discontinues and restarts) hedging relationships because both the hedging instrument and the hedged item frequently change (i.e. the entity uses a dynamic process in which both the exposure and the hedging instruments used to manage that exposure do not remain the same for long—such as in the example in para B6.5.24(b) of Ind AS 109 related to interest rate risk of an open portfolio of debt instruments, the entity:</p> <p>(a) is exempt from providing the disclosures required by paras 23A and 23B.</p> <p>(b) shall disclose:</p> <p>(i) information about what the ultimate risk management strategy is in relation to those hedging relationships;</p> <p>(ii) a description of how it reflects its risk management strategy by using hedge accounting and designating those particular hedging relationships; and</p> <p>(iii) an indication of how frequently the hedging relationships are discontinued and restarted as part of the entity's process in relation to those hedging relationships.</p>		
47	107p23D	Disclose by risk category a description of the sources of hedge ineffectiveness that are expected to affect the hedging relationship during its term.		
48	107p23E	If other sources of hedge ineffectiveness emerge in a hedging relationship, an entity shall disclose those sources by risk category and explain the resulting hedge ineffectiveness		
49	107p23F	For cash flow hedges, disclose a description of any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had been used in the previous period, but which is no longer expected to occur		
50	107p24A	<p>Disclose, in a tabular format, the following amounts related to items designated as hedging instruments separately by risk category for each type of hedge (fair value hedge, cash flow hedge or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation):</p> <p>(a) the carrying amount of the hedging instruments (financial assets separately from financial liabilities);</p> <p>(b) the line item in the balance sheet that includes the hedging instrument;</p> <p>(c) the change in fair value of the hedging instrument used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period; and</p> <p>(d) the nominal amounts (including quantities such as tonnes or cubic metres) of the hedging instruments</p>		
51	107p24B	Disclose, in a tabular format, the following amounts related to hedged items separately by risk category for the types of hedges as follows:		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(a) for fair value hedges:</p> <p>(i) the carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in the balance sheet (presenting assets separately from liabilities);</p> <p>(ii) the accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item recognised in the balance sheet (presenting assets separately from liabilities);</p> <p>(iii) the line item in the balance sheet that includes the hedged item;</p> <p>(iv) the change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period; and</p> <p>(v) the accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the balance sheet for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses in accordance with para 6.5.10 of Ind AS 109 (related to fair value hedge).</p> <p>(b) for cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation:</p> <p>(i) the change in value of the hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness for the period (i.e. for cash flow hedges the change in value used to determine the recognised hedge ineffectiveness in accordance with para 6.5.11(c) of Ind AS 109);</p> <p>(ii) the balances in the cash flow hedge reserve and the foreign currency translation reserve for continuing hedges that are accounted for in accordance with paras 6.5.11 and 6.5.13(a) of Ind AS 109 (related to cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation); and</p> <p>(iii) the balances remaining in the cash flow hedge reserve and the foreign currency translation reserve from any hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied.</p>		
52	107p24C	<p>Disclose, in a tabular format, the following amounts separately by risk category for the types of hedges as follows:</p> <p>(a) for fair value hedges:</p> <p>(i) hedge ineffectiveness—i.e. the difference between the hedging gains or losses of the hedging instrument and the hedged item—recognised in profit or loss (or other comprehensive income for hedges of an equity instrument for which an entity has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income in accordance with para 5.7.5 of Ind AS 109); and</p> <p>(ii) the line item in the statement of profit and loss that includes the recognised hedge ineffectiveness.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(b) for cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation:</p> <p>(i) hedging gains or losses of the reporting period that were recognised in other comprehensive income;</p> <p>(ii) hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss;</p> <p>(iii) the line item in the statement of profit and loss that includes the recognised hedge ineffectiveness;</p> <p>(iv) the amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve or the foreign currency translation reserve into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment (see para 95 of Ind AS 1) (differentiating between amounts for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but for which the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, and amounts that have been transferred because the hedged item has affected profit or loss);</p> <p>(v) the line item in the statement of profit and loss that includes the reclassification adjustment (Ind AS 1); and</p> <p>(vi) for hedges of net positions, the hedging gains or losses recognised in a separate line item in the statement of profit and loss (see para 6.6.4 of Ind AS 109).</p> <p>Para 95 of Ind AS 1 provides that reclassification adjustments arise, for example, on disposal of a foreign operation (see Ind AS 21) and when some hedged forecast cash flow affect profit or loss (see para 6.5.11(d) of Ind AS109 in relation to cash flow hedges).</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p><i>Ind AS 109 para 6.6.4 states that for a hedge of a group of items with offsetting risk positions (i.e. in a hedge of a net position) whose hedged risk affects different line items in the statement of profit and loss, any hedging gains or losses in that statement shall be presented in a separate line from those affected by the hedged items. Hence, in that statement the amount in the line item that relates to the hedged item itself (for example, revenue or cost of sales) remains unaffected.</i></p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 6.5.11(d) states that the amount that has been accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve shall be accounted for as follows:</i></p> <p><i>(i) if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, or a hedged forecast transaction for a nonfinancial asset or a non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied, the entity shall remove that amount from the cash flow hedge reserve and include it directly in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the asset or the liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment (see Ind AS 1) and hence it does not affect other comprehensive income.</i></p> <p><i>(ii) for cash flow hedges other than those covered by (i), that amount shall be reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.</i></p> <p><i>(iii) however, if that amount is a loss and an entity expects that all or a portion of that loss will not be recovered in one or more future periods, it shall immediately reclassify the amount that is not expected to be recovered into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment (see Ind AS 1).</i></p>		
53	107p24D	When the volume of hedging relationships to which the exemption in para 23C applies is unrepresentative of normal volumes during the period (i.e. the volume at the reporting date does not reflect the volumes during the period) an entity shall disclose that fact and the reason it believes the volumes are unrepresentative.		
54	107p24E	Provide a reconciliation of each component of equity and an analysis of other comprehensive income in accordance with Ind AS 1 that, taken together:		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(a) differentiates, at a minimum, between the amounts that relate to the disclosures in para 24C(b)(i) and (b)(iv) as well as the amounts accounted for in accordance with para 6.5.11(d)(i) and (d)(iii) of Ind AS 109; (<i>refer above for extract of para 6.5.11 (d)</i>)</p> <p>(b) differentiates between the amounts associated with the time value of options that hedge transaction related hedged items and the amounts associated with the time value of options that hedge time-period related hedged items when an entity accounts for the time value of an option in accordance with para 6.5.15 of Ind AS 109; and</p> <p>(c) differentiates between the amounts associated with forward elements of forward contracts and the foreign currency basis spreads of financial instruments that hedge transaction related hedged items, and the amounts associated with forward elements of forward contracts and the foreign currency basis spreads of financial instruments that hedge time-period related hedged items when an entity accounts for those amounts in accordance with para 6.5.16 of Ind AS 109.</p>		
55	107p24F	An entity shall disclose the information required in para 24E separately by risk category. This disaggregation by risk may be provided in the notes to the financial statements.		
56	107p24G	<p><i>Option to designate a credit exposure as measured at fair value through profit or loss:</i></p> <p>If an entity designated a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, as measured at fair value through profit or loss because it uses a credit derivative to manage the credit risk of that financial instrument it shall disclose:</p> <p>(a) for credit derivatives that have been used to manage the credit risk of financial instruments designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with para 6.7.1 of Ind AS 109, a reconciliation of each of the nominal amount and the fair value at the beginning and at the end of the period;</p> <p>(b) the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss on designation of a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, as measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with para 6.7.1 of Ind AS 109; and</p> <p>(c) on discontinuation of measuring a financial instrument, or a proportion of it, at fair value through profit or loss, that financial instrument's fair value that has become the new carrying amount in accordance with para 6.7.4 of Ind AS 109 and the related nominal or principal amount (except for providing comparative information in accordance with Ind AS 1, an entity does not need to continue this disclosure in subsequent periods).</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
57	109App Cp17	<p><i>Ind AS 109 para 6.7.4 states that when an entity discontinues measuring the financial instrument that gives rise to the credit risk, or a proportion of that financial instrument, at fair value through profit or loss, that financial instrument's fair value at the date of discontinuation becomes its new carrying amount. Subsequently, the same measurement that was used before designating the financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss shall be applied (including amortisation that results from the new carrying amount).</i></p> <p><i>For example, a financial asset that had originally been classified as measured at amortised cost would revert to that measurement and its effective interest rate would be recalculated based on its new gross carrying amount on the date of discontinuing measurement at fair value through profit or loss.</i></p>		
		If the step-by-step method of consolidation is used, disclose whether the entity has chosen to adjust the amounts reclassified to profit or loss on a disposal (or partial disposal) of a foreign operation to the amount that arises under the direct method.		
		(c) Fair value		
58	107p25	Except as set out in Ind AS 107 para 29, for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities (see Ind AS 107 para 6), disclose the fair value of that class of assets and liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with its carrying amount.		
59	107p26	<i>In disclosing fair values, group financial assets and financial liabilities into classes, but offset them only to the extent that their carrying amounts are offset in the balance sheet.</i>		
60	107p28	<p>In some cases, an entity does not recognise a gain or loss on initial recognition of a financial asset or financial liability because the fair value is neither evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (see para B5.1.2A of Ind AS 109). In such cases, disclose by class of financial asset or financial liability:</p> <p>(a) its accounting policy for recognising in profit or loss the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price to reflect a change in factors (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability (see para B5.1.2A(b) of Ind AS 109);</p> <p>(b) the aggregate difference yet to be recognised in profit or loss at the beginning and end of the period and a reconciliation of changes in the balance of this difference.</p> <p>(c) why the entity concluded that the transaction price was not the best evidence of fair value, including a description of the evidence that supports the fair value.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
61	107p29	<p><i>Ind AS 109 para B5.1.2A states the transaction price is generally the best evidence of the financial instrument's initial fair value. However, it is possible for an entity to determine that the instrument's fair value is not the transaction price. This might occur, for example, when models are used to estimate the initial fair value of financial instruments. The difference between the transaction amount and the fair value is accounted for as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The difference is recognised as a gain or loss only if fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (that is, a level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets.</i> <i>In all other cases, an entity recognises the instrument at fair value and defers the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. As a result of the requirement to use a level 1 input or observable inputs only, an immediate 'day 1' gain or loss is rarely recognised on initial recognition.</i> <i>After initial recognition, the entity recognises any deferred difference as a gain or loss only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.</i> <p><i>Disclosures of fair value are not required:</i></p> <p><i>(a) when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value (for example, for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables);</i></p> <p><i>(b) for a contract containing a discretionary participation feature (as described in Ind AS 104) if the fair value of that feature cannot be measured reliably (Ind AS 107 para 29(c)).</i></p>		
62	107p30	<p>In the cases described in Ind AS 107 para 29 (c), disclose information to help users of the financial statements make their own judgements about the extent of possible differences between the carrying amount of those financial assets or financial liabilities and their fair value, including:</p> <p>(a) the fact that fair value information has not been disclosed for these instruments because their fair value cannot be measured reliably;</p> <p>(b) a description of the financial instruments, their carrying amount, and an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;</p> <p>(c) information about the market for the instruments;</p> <p>(d) information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the financial instruments; and</p> <p>(e) if financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised.</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		Fair value disclosures required under Ind AS 113		
63	113p91 to 113p99	<i>Please complete the fair value measurement section for disclosures relating to IND AS 113 para 91 to 99.</i>		
		Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments		
64	107p31	Disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed at the reporting date.		
65	107App BpB6	<i>The disclosures required by Ind AS 107 paras 31-42 should either be given in the financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.</i>		
66	107p32	<i>The disclosures required by Ind AS 107 para 33-42 focus on the risks that arise from financial instruments and how they have been managed. These risks typically include, but are not limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.</i>		
67	107p32A	Providing qualitative disclosures in the context of quantitative disclosures enables users to link related disclosures and hence form an overall picture of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments. The interaction between qualitative and quantitative disclosures contributes to disclosure of information in a way that better enables users to evaluate an entity's exposure to risks.		
		Qualitative disclosures		
68	107p33	For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, disclose: (a) the exposures to risk and how they arise; (b) objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; and (c) any changes in (a) or (b) from the previous period.		
		Quantitative disclosures		
69	107p34(a)-(c)	For each type of risk arising from financial instruments, disclose: (a) summary quantitative data about exposure to that risk at the reporting date. This disclosure should be based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in Ind AS 24), for example the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer; (b) the disclosures required by Ind AS 107 paras 36-42, to the extent not provided in accordance with (a); and (c) concentrations of risk if not apparent from the disclosures made in accordance with (a) and (b).		

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A13. Financial instruments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
70	107App BpB7	Ind AS 107 para 34(a) requires disclosures of summary quantitative data about an entity's exposure to risks based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity. When an entity uses several methods to manage a risk exposure, the entity shall disclose information using the method or methods that provide the most relevant and reliable information. Ind AS 8 ' <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> ', discusses relevance and reliability.		
71	107App BpB8	Ind AS 107 para 34(c) requires disclosures about concentrations of risk. Concentrations of risk arise from financial instruments that have similar characteristics and are affected similarly by changes in economic or other conditions. The identification of concentrations of risk requires judgement, taking into account the circumstances of the entity. Include in the disclosure of concentrations of risk: (a) a description of how management determines concentrations; (b) a description of the shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (for example, counterparty, geographical area, currency or market); and (c) the amount of the risk exposure associated with all financial instruments sharing that characteristic.		
72	107p35	If the quantitative data disclosed as at the end of the reporting period are unrepresentative of an entity's exposure to risk during the period, an entity shall provide further information that is representative.		
		(a) Credit risk		
73	107p35A	An entity shall apply the disclosure requirements in paras 35F–35N to financial instruments to which the impairment requirements in Ind AS 109 are applied. However: (a) for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables, para 35J applies to those trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables on which lifetime expected credit losses are recognised in accordance with para 5.5.15 of Ind AS 109, if those financial assets are modified while more than 30 days past due; <i>Simplified approach for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables</i> <i>Ind AS 109 para 5.5.15 states that an entity shall always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for (a) trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18; (b) Lease receivables that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, if the entity chooses as its accounting policy to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. That accounting policy shall be applied to all lease receivables but may be applied separately to finance and operating lease receivables.</i>		

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A13. Financial instruments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
74	107p35B	<p>(b) para 35K(b) does not apply to lease receivables.</p> <p>The credit risk disclosures made in accordance with paras 35F–35N shall enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of credit risk on the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows. To achieve this objective, credit risk disclosures shall provide:</p> <p>(a) information about an entity's credit risk management practices and how they relate to the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses, including the methods, assumptions and information used to measure expected credit losses;</p> <p>(b) quantitative and qualitative information that allows users of financial statements to evaluate the amounts in the financial statements arising from expected credit losses, including changes in the amount of expected credit losses and the reasons for those changes; and</p> <p>(c) information about an entity's credit risk exposure (i.e. the credit risk inherent in an entity's financial assets and commitments to extend credit) including significant credit risk concentrations.</p>		
75	107p35C	<p>An entity need not duplicate information that is already presented elsewhere, provided that the information is incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to other statements, such as a management commentary or risk report that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.</p>		
76	107p35D	<p>To meet the objectives in para 35B, an entity shall (except as otherwise specified) consider how much detail to disclose, how much emphasis to place on different aspects of the disclosure requirements, the appropriate level of aggregation or disaggregation, and whether users of financial statements need additional explanations to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed.</p>		
77	107p35E	<p>If the disclosures provided in accordance with paras 35F–35N are insufficient to meet the objectives in para 35B, disclose additional information that is necessary to meet those objectives</p> <p><i>The credit risk management practices</i></p>		
78	107p35F	<p>An entity shall explain its credit risk management practices and how they relate to the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses. To meet this objective an entity shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand and evaluate:</p>		

A13. Financial instruments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(a) how an entity determined whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, including, if and how:</p> <p>(i) financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk in accordance with para 5.5.10 of Ind AS 109, including the classes of financial instruments to which it applies; and</p> <p>(ii) the presumption in para 5.5.11 of Ind AS 109, that there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition when financial assets are more than 30 days past due, has been rebutted;</p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 5.5.10 states that an entity may assume that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.</i></p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 5.5.11 states that if reasonable and supportable forward-looking information is available without undue cost or effort, an entity cannot rely solely on past due information when determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, when information that is more forward-looking than past due status (either on an individual or a collective basis) is not available without undue cost or effort, an entity may use past due information to determine whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. Regardless of the way in which an entity assesses significant increases in credit risk, there is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. An entity can rebut this presumption if the entity has reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, that demonstrates that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition even though the contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. When an entity determines that there have been significant increases in credit risk before contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the rebuttable presumption does not apply.</i></p> <p>(b) an entity's definitions of default, including the reasons for selecting those definitions;</p> <p>(c) how the instruments were grouped if expected credit losses were measured on a collective basis;</p> <p>(d) how an entity determined that financial assets are credit-impaired financial assets;</p> <p>(e) an entity's write-off policy, including the indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery and information about the policy for financial assets that are written-off but are still subject to enforcement activity; and</p> <p>(f) how the requirements in para 5.5.12 of Ind AS 109 for the modification of contractual cash flows of financial assets have been applied, including how an entity:</p>		

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A13. Financial instruments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
79	107p35G	<p>(i) determines whether the credit risk on a financial asset that has been modified while the loss allowance was measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, has improved to the extent that the loss allowance reverts to being measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses in accordance with para 5.5.5 of Ind AS 109; and</p> <p>(ii) monitors the extent to which the loss allowance on financial assets meeting the criteria in (i) is subsequently remeasured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in accordance with para 5.5.3 of Ind AS 109.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 5.5.3 states that subject to paragraphs 5.5.13–5.5.16, at each reporting date, an entity shall measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.</i></p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 5.5.5 states that subject to paragraphs 5.5.13–5.5.16, if, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, an entity shall measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.</i></p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 para 5.5.12 states that if the contractual cash flows on a financial asset have been renegotiated or modified and the financial asset was not derecognised, an entity shall assess whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial instrument in accordance with paragraph 5.5.3 by comparing:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms); and</i></p> <p><i>(b) the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified contractual terms).</i></p>		
		<p>An entity shall explain the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used to apply the requirements in Section 5.5 of Ind AS 109. For this purpose an entity shall disclose:</p> <p>(a) the basis of inputs and assumptions and the estimation techniques used to:</p> <p>(i) measure the 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses;</p> <p>(ii) determine whether the credit risk of financial instruments have increased significantly since initial recognition; and</p> <p>(iii) determine whether a financial asset is a credit-impaired financial asset.</p>		

A13. Financial instruments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
80	107p35H	<p>(b) how forward-looking information has been incorporated into the determination of expected credit losses, including the use of macroeconomic information; and</p> <p>(c) changes in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period and the reasons for those changes.</p> <p>To explain the changes in the loss allowance and the reasons for those changes, an entity shall provide, by class of financial instrument, a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of the loss allowance, in a table, showing separately the changes during the period for:</p> <p>(a) the loss allowance measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses;</p> <p>(b) the loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets; (ii) financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired); and (iii) trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables for which the loss allowances are measured in accordance with para 5.5.15 of Ind AS 109. <p>(c) financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired. In addition to the reconciliation, an entity shall disclose the total amount of undiscounted expected credit losses at initial recognition on financial assets initially recognised during the reporting period.</p>		
81	107p35I	<p>To enable users of financial statements to understand the changes in the loss allowance disclosed in accordance with para 35H, provide an explanation of how significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments during the period contributed to changes in the loss allowance. The information shall be provided separately for financial instruments that represent the loss allowance as listed in para 35H(a)–(c) and shall include relevant qualitative and quantitative information. Examples of changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments that contributed to the changes in the loss allowance may include:</p>		

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A13. Financial instruments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
82	107p35J	<p>(a) changes because of financial instruments originated or acquired during the reporting period;</p> <p>(b) the modification of contractual cash flows on financial assets that do not result in a derecognition of those financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109;</p> <p>(c) changes because of financial instruments that were derecognised (including those that were written-off) during the reporting period; and</p> <p>(d) changes arising from whether the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses</p> <p>To enable users of financial statements to understand the nature and effect of modifications of contractual cash flows on financial assets that have not resulted in derecognition and the effect of such modifications on the measurement of expected credit losses, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the amortised cost before the modification and the net modification gain or loss recognised for financial assets for which the contractual cash flows have been modified during the reporting period while they had a loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses; and</p> <p>(b) the gross carrying amount at the end of the reporting period of financial assets that have been modified since initial recognition at a time when the loss allowance was measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and for which the loss allowance has changed during the reporting period to an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.</p>		
83	107p35K	<p>To enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of collateral and other credit enhancements on the amounts arising from expected credit losses, disclose by class of financial instrument:</p> <p>(a) the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with Ind AS 32).</p> <p>(b) a narrative description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements, including:</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
84	107p35L	<p>(i) a description of the nature and quality of the collateral held;</p> <p>(ii) an explanation of any significant changes in the quality of that collateral or credit enhancements as a result of deterioration or changes in the collateral policies of the entity during the reporting period; and</p> <p>(iii) information about financial instruments for which an entity has not recognised a loss allowance because of the collateral.</p> <p>(c) quantitative information about the collateral held as security and other credit enhancements (for example, quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) for financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date.</p> <p>Disclose the contractual amount outstanding on financial assets that were written off during the reporting period and are still subject to enforcement activity.</p>		
		<i>Credit risk Exposure</i>		
85	107p35M	<p>To enable users of financial statements to assess an entity's credit risk exposure and understand its significant credit risk concentrations, disclose, by credit risk rating grades, the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. This information shall be provided separately for financial instruments:</p> <p>(a) for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses;</p> <p>(b) for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and that are:</p> <p>(i) financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets;</p> <p>(ii) financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired); and</p> <p>(iii) trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables for which the loss allowances are measured in accordance with para 5.5.15 of Ind AS 109.</p> <p>(c) that are purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets.</p>		
86	107p35N	<p>For trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables to which an entity applies para 5.5.15 of Ind AS 109, the information provided in accordance with para 35M may be based on a provision matrix (see para B5.5.35 of Ind AS 109 for guidance on provision matrix).</p>		

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Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
87	107p36(a)-(c)	<p>For all financial instruments within the scope of this Ind AS, but to which the impairment requirements in Ind AS 109 are not applied, disclose by class of financial instrument:</p> <p>(a) the amount that best represents its maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (e.g. netting agreements that do not qualify for offset in accordance with Ind AS 32); this disclosure is not required for financial instruments whose carrying amount best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.;</p> <p>(b) a description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements, and their financial effect (e.g. quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) in respect of the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk (whether disclosed in accordance with (a) or represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument);</p> <p>Collateral and other credit enhancements obtained</p>		
88	107p38	<p>When an entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (that is guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other Ind ASs, disclose for such assets held at the reporting date:</p> <p>(a) the nature and carrying amount of the assets; and</p> <p>(b) when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations.</p> <p>(b) Liquidity risk</p>		
89	107p39	<p>Disclose:</p> <p>(a) a maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities (including issued financial guarantee contracts) that shows the remaining contractual maturities;</p> <p>(b) a maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities. The maturity analysis shall include the remaining contractual maturities for those derivative financial liabilities for which contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows (see para 11B of Appendix B of Ind AS 107 below).; and</p> <p>(c) a description of how the entity manages the liquidity risk inherent in (a) and (b).</p>		
90	107App BpB11	<p><i>In preparing the contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities required by Ind AS 107 para 39(a) and (b), use judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands. For example, an entity might determine that the following time bands are appropriate:</i></p> <p>(a) no later than one month;</p> <p>(b) later than one month and no later than three months;</p>		

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A13. Financial instruments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
91	107App BpB11B	<p>(c) later than three months and no later than one year; and</p> <p>(d) later than one year and no later than five years.</p> <p>Paragraph 39(b) of Ind AS 107 requires an entity to disclose a quantitative maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities that shows remaining contractual maturities if the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. For example, this would be the case for:</p> <p>(a) an interest rate swap with a remaining maturity of five years in a cash flow hedge of a variable rate financial asset or liability.</p> <p>(b) all loan commitments.</p>		
		(c) Market risk Sensitivity analysis		
92	107p40	<p>Unless an entity complies with Ind AS 107 para 41, disclose:</p> <p>(a) a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk (e.g. foreign currency risk, interest rate risk etc.) to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date;</p> <p>In accordance with para 40(a) of Ind AS 109, the sensitivity of profit or loss (that arises, for example, from instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss) is disclosed separately from the sensitivity of other comprehensive income (that arises, for example, from investments in equity instruments whose changes in fair value are presented in other comprehensive income).</p> <p>(b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and</p> <p>(c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes.</p>		
93	107p41	<p><i>If the entity prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as value at risk, that reflects interdependencies between risk variables (for example, interest rates and exchange rates) and uses it to manage financial risks, it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis specified in Ind AS 107 para 40. Also disclose:</i></p> <p>(a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and</p> <p>(b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved.</p>		
		Other market risk disclosures		

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A13. Financial instruments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
94	107p42	When the sensitivity analyses disclosed in accordance with Ind AS 107 para 40 or Ind AS 107 para 41 are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument (for example, because the year-end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year), disclose that fact and the reason the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative.		
		Capital disclosures		
95	1p134	Disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.		
96	1p135	<p>To comply with para 134, disclose the following:</p> <p>(a) qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, including (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a description of what it manages as capital; (ii) when an entity is subject to externally imposed capital requirements, the nature of those requirements and how those requirements are incorporated into the management of capital; and (iii) how it is meeting its objectives for managing capital; <p>(b) summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital. Some entities regard some financial liabilities (for example, some forms of subordinated debt) as part of capital. Other entities regard capital as excluding some components of equity (for example, components arising from cash flow hedges);</p> <p>(c) any changes in (a) and (b) from the previous period;</p> <p>(d) whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject; and</p> <p>(e) when the entity has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance.</p> <p><i>Base the above disclosures on the information provided internally to the entity's key management personnel.</i></p> <p><i>An entity may manage capital in a number of ways and be subject to a number of different capital requirements. For example, a conglomerate may include entities that undertake insurance activities and banking activities, and those entities may also operate in several jurisdictions. When an aggregate disclosure of capital requirements and how capital is managed would not provide useful information or distorts a financial statement user's understanding of an entity's capital resources, the entity should disclose separate information for each capital requirement to which the entity is subject.</i></p>		
97	1p136			
98	1p80A(a)	If an entity has reclassified a puttable financial instrument classified as an equity instrument between financial liabilities and equity, disclose:		

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A13. Financial instruments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
99	1p136A(a)-(d)	<p>(a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities and equity); and</p> <p>(b) the timing and reason for that reclassification.</p> <p>Disclose for puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments (to the extent not disclosed elsewhere):</p> <p>(a) summary quantitative data about the amount classified as equity;</p> <p>(b) its objectives, policies and processes for managing its obligation to repurchase or redeem the instruments when required to do so by the instrument holders, including any changes from the previous period;</p> <p>(c) the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase of that class of financial instruments; and</p> <p>(d) information about how the expected cash outflow on redemption or repurchase was determined.</p>		
100	1p80A(b)	<p>If an entity has reclassified an instrument that imposes on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and is classified as an equity instrument between financial liabilities and equity, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the amount reclassified into and out of each category (financial liabilities and equity); and</p> <p>(b) the timing and reason for that reclassification.</p>		
		Extinguishment of financial liabilities with equity instruments		
101	109App Dp11	<p>Disclose a gain or loss arising on extinguishment of financial liabilities with equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 below as a separate line item in profit or loss or in the notes.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 Appendix D para 9 states that the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished, and the consideration paid, shall be recognised in profit or loss, in accordance with paragraph 3.3.3 of Ind AS 109. The equity instruments issued shall be recognised initially and measured at the date the financial liability (or part of that liability) is extinguished.</i></p> <p><i>Ind AS 109 Appendix D para 10 states that when only part of the financial liability is extinguished, consideration shall be allocated in accordance with paragraph 8. The consideration allocated to the remaining liability shall form part of the assessment of whether the terms of that remaining liability have been substantially modified. If the remaining liability has been substantially modified, the entity shall account for the modification as the extinguishment of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability as required by paragraph 3.3.2 of Ind AS 109.</i></p>		

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A13. Financial instruments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		Financial guarantees		
102	109p2(e)	<p><i>The issuer of financial guarantee contracts may elect to apply either Ind AS 104 (if the entity has previously asserted explicitly that it regards such contracts as insurance contracts and has used accounting applicable to insurance contracts) or Ind AS 109 for measurement of financial guarantee contracts.</i></p> <p><i>If the entity elects to apply Ind AS 104, it should comply with Ind AS 104 disclosure requirements to such contracts (refer to Insurance Industry specific disclosures).</i></p> <p><i>If the entity elects to apply Ind AS 109 for measurement of financial guarantee contracts, it should comply with Ind AS 107 disclosure requirements for these contracts.</i></p>		

A14. Fair value measurements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
1	113p91	<p>Disclose information that helps users of its financial statements assess both of the following:</p> <p>(a) for assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis in the balance sheet after initial recognition, the valuation techniques and inputs used to develop those measurements; and</p> <p>(b) for recurring fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the period.</p>		
2	113p92 (a)-(d)	<p><i>To meet the objective in Ind AS 113, para 91, consider all the following:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the level of detail necessary to satisfy the disclosure requirements;</i></p> <p><i>(b) how much emphasis to place on each of the various requirements;</i></p> <p><i>(c) how much aggregation or disaggregation to undertake; and</i></p> <p><i>(d) whether users of financial statements need additional information to evaluate the quantitative information disclosed.</i></p> <p>If the disclosures provided in accordance with this Ind AS and other Ind ASs are insufficient to meet the objectives in Ind AS 113 para 91, disclose additional information necessary to meet those disclosed.</p>		
3	113p 93(a)-(i)	<p>To meet the objectives in Ind AS 113 para 91, disclose, at a minimum, the following information for each class of asset and liability (see Ind AS 113, para 94 for information on determining appropriate classes of assets and liabilities) measured at fair value (including measurements based on fair value within the scope of this Ind AS) in the balance sheet after initial recognition:</p> <p>(a) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, the fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period, and for non-recurring fair value measurements, the reasons for the measurement;</p> <p>(b) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety (Level 1, 2 or 3);</p> <p>(c) for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the amounts of any transfers and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred. Transfers into each level are disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level;</p>		

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A14. Fair value measurements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(d) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation technique(s) and inputs used in the fair value measurement. If there has been a change in valuation technique, disclose that change and the reason(s) for making it. For fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, provide quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement.</p> <p><i>An entity is not required to create quantitative information to comply with this disclosure requirement if quantitative unobservable inputs are not developed by the entity when measuring fair value. However, when providing this disclosure, an entity cannot ignore quantitative unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement and are reasonably available to the entity.</i></p> <p>(e) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances, disclosing separately changes during the period attributable to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those gains or losses are recognised; (ii) total gains or losses for the period recognised in other comprehensive income, and the line item(s) in other comprehensive income in which those gains or losses are recognised; (iii) purchases, sales, issues and settlements (each of those types of changes disclosed separately); and (iv) the amounts of any transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the reasons for those transfers and the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred (see Ind AS 113 para 95). Transfers into Level 3 is disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of Level 3; <p>(f) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the amount of the total gains or losses for the period in (e)(i) included in profit or loss that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period, and the line item(s) in profit or loss in which those unrealised gains or losses are recognised;</p> <p>(g) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a description of the valuation processes used by the entity;</p> <p>(h) for recurring fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:</p>		

A14. Fair value measurements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
4	113p 94(a)-(b)	<p>(i) for all such measurements, a narrative description of the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs if a change in those inputs to a different amount might result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. If there are interrelationships between those inputs and other unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement, provide a description of those interrelationships and of how they might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes in the unobservable inputs on the fair value measurement. To comply with that disclosure requirement, the narrative description of the sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs includes, at a minimum, the unobservable inputs disclosed when complying with Para 93(d) of Ind AS 113;</p> <p>(ii) for financial assets and financial liabilities, if changing one or more of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would change fair value significantly, state that fact and disclose the effect of those changes. Disclose how the effect of a change to reflect a reasonably possible alternative assumption was calculated. For that purpose, significance is judged with respect to profit or loss, and total assets or total liabilities, or, when changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, total equity.</p> <p>(i) for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, if the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, disclose that fact and why the non- financial asset is being used in a manner that differs from its highest and best use.</p> <p><i>Determine appropriate classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the following:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised.</i></p> <p><i>The number of classes may need to be greater for fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because those measurements have a greater degree of uncertainty and subjectivity.</i></p> <p>Determining appropriate classes of assets and liabilities for which disclosures about fair value measurements should be provided requires judgement. A class of assets and liabilities will often require greater disaggregation than the line items presented in the balance sheet. However, an entity provides information sufficient to permit reconciliation to the line items presented in the balance sheet. If another Ind AS specifies the class for an asset or a liability, an entity may use that class in providing the disclosures required in Ind AS 113 if that class meets the requirements in Ind AS 113 para 94.</p>		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A14. Fair value measurements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
5	113p95 (a)-(c)	<p>Disclose and consistently follow the entity's policy for determining when transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred in accordance with Ind AS 113 para 93(c) and (e)(iv). The policy about the timing of recognising transfers is the same for transfers into the levels as for transfers out of the levels. Examples of policies for determining the timing of transfers include the following:</p> <p>(a) the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer;</p> <p>(b) the beginning of the reporting period; and</p> <p>(c) the end of the reporting period.</p>		
6	113p96	<p>If an entity makes an accounting policy decision to use the exception in Ind AS 113 para 48, disclose that fact.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 113 para 48 provides that where an entity holds a group of financial assets and financial liabilities, it is exposed to market risks and to credit risk of each of the counterparties. In such cases, if the entity manages that group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of its net exposure to either market risks or credit risk, the entity is permitted to apply an exception to Ind AS 113 for measuring fair value. That exception permits an entity to measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the price that would be received to sell a net long position (i.e. an asset) for a particular risk exposure or paid to transfer a net short position (i.e. a liability) for a particular risk exposure in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. Accordingly, an entity shall measure the fair value of the group of financial assets and financial liabilities consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date.</i></p>		
7	113p97	<p>For each class of asset and liability not measured at fair value in the balance sheet but for which fair value is disclosed, disclose the information required by Ind AS 113 para 93(b)-(d) and (i).</p> <p><i>However, an entity is not required to provide the quantitative disclosures about significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy required by Ind AS 113 para 93(d). For such assets and liabilities, an entity does not need to provide the other disclosures required by this Ind AS.</i></p>		
8	113p98	For a liability measured at fair value and issued with an inseparable third-party credit enhancement, disclose the existence of that credit enhancement and whether it is reflected in the fair value measurement of the liability.		
9	113p99	<i>Present the quantitative disclosures required by this Ind AS in a tabular format unless another format is more appropriate.</i>		

A15. Unrecognised items

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		Commitments		
1	Sch III	Commitments shall be classified as: (a) estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for; (b) uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid; and (c) other commitments (specify nature).		
2	16p74(c), 38p122(e)	Disclose the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of: (a) property, plant and equipment; and (b) intangible assets.		
3	40p75(h)	Disclose contractual obligations: (a) to purchase, construct or develop investment property; and (b) for repairs, maintenance or enhancements of investment property. <i>Refer also to the commitments in respect of lease agreements and commitments in respect of joint ventures.</i>		
		Contingencies		
4	Sch III	Contingent Liabilities shall be classified as: (a) claims against the company not acknowledged as debt; (b) guarantees excluding financial guarantees; and (c) other money for which the company is contingently liable		
5	37p86	Disclose for each class of contingent liability, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote: (a) a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability; (b) where practicable, disclose also: (i) an estimate of its financial effect, measured under Ind AS 37 para 36-52; (ii) an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of any outflow; and (iii) the possibility of any reimbursement; and (c) where any of this information is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, disclose that fact.		
6	37p88	Where a provision and a contingent liability arise from the same set of circumstances, show the link between the provision and the contingent liability.		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A15. Unrecognised items

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
7	37p89,91	Disclose for contingent assets, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable: (a) a brief description of the nature of the contingent asset; (b) where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, measured under Ind AS 37 para 36-52; and (c) where this information is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, disclose that fact.		
8	37p92	In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required by Ind AS 37 paras 86-89 on contingencies can be expected to seriously prejudice the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of the contingent liability or contingent asset. In such cases, the information need not be disclosed but the following must be disclosed: (a) the general nature of the contingencies; (b) the fact that the required information has not been disclosed; and (c) the reason why it has not been disclosed.		
9	19p152,171	Disclose contingent liabilities arising from: (a) post-employment benefit obligations; and (b) termination benefits (for example, due to the uncertainty over the number of employees who will accept an offer of termination benefits). <i>Refer also to the contingencies in respect of lease agreements under lease section and contingencies in respect of joint ventures.</i>		
		Events after the reporting period		
10	10p12 1p137(a)	Disclose the amount of dividends proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period, and the related amount per share.		
11	10p21	Where events occurring after the balance sheet date do not affect the condition of assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date (i.e., non-adjusting) but are of such importance that non-disclosure would affect the ability of the users of the financial statements to make proper evaluations and decisions, disclose: (a) the nature of the event; and (b) an estimate of the financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.		
12	10p22	<i>The following are examples of non-adjusting events after the reporting period that would generally result in disclosure as per Ind AS 10 para 22:</i>		

A15. Unrecognised items

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(a) a major business combination after the reporting period (Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations', requires specific disclosures in such cases) or disposing of a major subsidiary;</p> <p>(b) announcing a plan to discontinue an operation;</p> <p>(c) major purchases of assets, classification of assets as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations', other disposals of assets, or expropriation of major assets by government;</p> <p>(d) the destruction of a major production plant by a fire after the reporting period;</p> <p>(e) announcing, or commencing the implementation of, a major restructuring (see Ind AS 37);</p> <p>(f) major ordinary share transactions and potential ordinary share transactions after the reporting period (Ind AS 33 'Earnings per Share', requires an entity to disclose a description of such transactions, other than when such transactions involve capitalisation or bonus issues, share splits or reverse share splits all of which are required to be adjusted under Ind AS 33);</p> <p>(g) abnormally large changes after the reporting period in asset prices or foreign exchange rates;</p> <p>(h) changes in tax rates or tax laws enacted or announced after the reporting period that have a significant effect on current and deferred tax assets and liabilities (see Ind AS 12, Income Taxes);</p> <p>(i) entering into significant commitments or contingent liabilities, for example, by issuing significant guarantees; and</p> <p>(j) commencing major litigation arising solely out of events that occurred after the reporting period.</p>		
13	33p70(d)	Provide a description of ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions – other than capitalisation, bonus issues or share splits, for which the basic and diluted earnings per share are adjusted retrospectively – that occur after the balance sheet date and that would have changed significantly the number of ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the period if those transactions had occurred before the end of the reporting period.		
14	12p81(i)	Disclose the amount of income tax consequences of dividends that were proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements were authorised for issue.		
15	10p19	If an entity receives information after the balance sheet date about conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in the light of the new information.		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A16. Earnings per share

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
1	33p2,3	An entity that discloses earnings per share should calculate and disclose earnings per share in accordance with Ind AS 33.		
2	33p66	Present on the face of the statement of profit and loss basic and diluted earnings per share for profit or loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent entity, and for profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent entity for the period for each class of ordinary shares that has a different right to share in profit for the period.		
	Sch III	Present basic and diluted earnings per share for discontinued operations also on the face of the statement of profit and loss in accordance with Schedule III. Present basic and diluted earnings per share with equal prominence for all periods presented.		
3	33p67, Sch III	Present earnings per share for every period for which a statement of profit and loss is presented. If diluted earnings per share is reported for at least one period, it should be reported for all periods presented, even if it equals basic earnings per share. If basic and diluted earnings per share are equal, dual presentation can be achieved in one line on the face of the statement of profit and loss.		
4	33p68	Where an entity reports a discontinued operation, it shall disclose the basic and diluted amounts per share for the discontinued operation either in the statement of profit and loss or in the notes.		
	Sch III	Note: Schedule III requires disclosure of basic and diluted earnings per share on the face of the statement of profit and loss.		
5	33p69	Present basic and diluted earnings per share, even if the amounts are negative (a loss per share).		
6	33p70(a)-(c)	Disclose: (a) the amounts used as the numerators in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, and a reconciliation of those amounts to profit or loss attributable to the parent entity for the period. The reconciliation should include the individual effect of each class of instruments that affects earnings per share; (b) the weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, and a reconciliation of these denominators to each other. The reconciliation should include the individual effect of each class of instruments that affects earnings per share; and (c) instruments (including contingently issuable shares) that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they are antidilutive for the period(s) presented.		

Section A – Disclosures for consideration by all entities

A16. Earnings per share

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
7	33p70(d)	<p>Provide a description of ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions, other than those accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 33 para 64, that occur after the balance sheet date and that would have changed significantly the number of ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the period if those transactions had occurred before the end of the reporting period. Examples are provided in Ind AS 33 para 71.</p> <p><i>Examples of transactions in para 71 read with para 70(d) of Ind AS 33 include:</i></p> <p><i>(a) an issue of shares for cash;</i></p> <p><i>(b) an issue of shares when the proceeds are used to repay debt or preference shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period;</i></p> <p><i>(c) the redemption of ordinary shares outstanding;</i></p> <p><i>(d) the conversion or exercise of potential ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period into ordinary shares;</i></p> <p><i>(e) an issue of options, warrants, or convertible instruments; and</i></p> <p><i>(f) the achievement of conditions that would result in the issue of contingently issuable shares. Earnings per share amounts are not adjusted for such transactions occurring after the reporting period because such transactions do not affect the amount of capital used to produce profit or loss for the period.</i></p>		
8	33p64	<p><i>If the number of ordinary or potential ordinary shares outstanding increases as a result of a capitalisation, bonus issue or share split, or decreases as a result of a reverse share split, adjust the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for all periods presented retrospectively. If these changes occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, base the per share calculations for those and any prior-period financial statements presented on the new number of shares.</i></p> <p>Disclose the fact that per-share calculations reflect such changes in the number of shares. In addition, adjust basic and diluted earnings per share of all periods presented for the effects of errors and adjustments resulting from changes in accounting policies, accounted for retrospectively.</p>		

Section A – Disclosure for consideration by all entities

A16. Earnings per share

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
9	33p72	<p>Financial instruments generating potential ordinary shares may incorporate terms and conditions that affect the measurement of basic and diluted earnings per share. These terms and conditions may determine whether any potential ordinary shares are dilutive and, if so, the effect on the weighted average number of shares outstanding and any consequent adjustments to profit or loss attributable to equity holders. The disclosure of the terms and conditions of such financial instruments and other contracts is encouraged, if not otherwise required (refer to Ind AS 107).</p> <p><i>If an entity discloses, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, amounts per share using a reported component of the statement of profit and loss other than one required by Ind AS 33, calculate such amounts using the weighted average number of ordinary shares determined in accordance with Ind AS 33.</i></p>		
10	33p73	<p>Disclose basic and diluted amounts per share relating to such a component with equal prominence; present in the notes to the financial statements. Indicate the basis on which the numerator(s) is (are) determined, including whether amounts per share are before tax or after tax. If a component of the statement of profit and loss is used that is not reported as a line item in the statement of profit and loss, provide a reconciliation between the component used and the line item that is reported in the statement of profit and loss.</p>		

Section B

Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

Section B – Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

B1. Share-based payments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
1	102p44	Provide information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period. The entity should disclose at least the following:		
2	102p45(a)	<p>(a) a description of each type of share-based payment arrangement that existed at any time during the period, including the general terms and conditions of each arrangement, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) vesting requirements; (ii) the maximum term of options granted; and (iii) the method of settlement (for example, whether in cash or equity). <p><i>An entity with substantially similar types of share-based payment arrangements may aggregate this information, unless separate disclosure of each arrangement is necessary to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period.</i></p>		
3	102p45(b)	<p>(b) the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options for each of the following groups of options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) outstanding at the beginning of the period; (ii) granted during the period; (iii) forfeited during the period; (iv) exercised during the period; (v) expired during the period; (vi) outstanding at the end of the period; and (vii) exercisable at the end of the period. 		
4	102p45(c)	(c) the weighted average share price at the date of exercise for share options exercised during the period. <i>The entity may instead disclose the weighted average share price during the period if options were exercised on a regular basis throughout the period.</i>		
5	102p45(d)	<p>(d) for share options outstanding at the end of the period,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the range of exercise prices; and (ii) weighted average remaining contractual life. <p><i>If the range of exercise prices is wide, the outstanding options should be divided into ranges that are meaningful for assessing the number and timing of additional shares that may be issued and the cash that may be received upon exercise of those options.</i></p>		

Section B – Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

B1. Share-based payments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
6	102p46	Provide information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the fair value of the goods or services received, or the fair value of the equity instruments granted, during the period was determined.		
7	102p47	If the entity has measured the fair value of goods or services received as consideration for equity instruments of the entity indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, disclose at least the following:		
8	102p47(a)	<p>(a) for share options granted during the period, the weighted average fair value of those options at the measurement date and information on how that fair value was measured, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the option pricing model used and the inputs to that model, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the weighted average share price, – exercise price, – expected volatility, – option life, – expected dividends, – the risk-free interest rate, and – any other inputs to the model, including the method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise; (ii) how expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and (iii) whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition; and 		
9	102p47(b)	<p>(b) for other equity instruments granted during the period (other than share options), the number and weighted average fair value of those equity instruments at the measurement date, and information on how that fair value was measured, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) if fair value was not measured on the basis of an observable market price, how it was determined; (ii) whether and how expected dividends were incorporated into the measurement of fair value; and (iii) whether and how any other features of the equity instruments granted were incorporated into the measurement of fair value. 		
10	102p47(c)	<p>(c) for share-based payment arrangements that were modified during the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an explanation of those modifications; (ii) the incremental fair value granted (as a result of those modifications); and (iii) information on how the incremental fair value granted was measured, consistently with the requirements set out in (a) and (b) above, where applicable. 		

Section B – Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

B1. Share-based payments

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
11	102p48	If the entity has measured directly the fair value of goods or services received during the period, disclose how that fair value was determined; for example, whether fair value was measured at a market price for those goods or services.		
12	102p49	<p>If the entity has rebutted the presumption that fair value of goods and services other than employee services can be estimated reliably, disclose that fact and give an explanation of why the presumption was rebutted.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 102 para 13 states that there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the fair value of the goods or services received can be estimated reliably for transactions with parties other than employees.</i></p>		
13	102p50	<p>Provide information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the effect of share-based payment transactions on the entity's profit or loss for the period and on its financial position. Disclose at least the following:</p> <p>(a) the total expense recognised for the period arising from share-based payment transactions in which the goods or services received did not qualify for recognition as assets and were recognised immediately as an expense, including separate disclosure of that portion of the total expense that arises from transactions accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions; and</p>		
14	102p51(a)			
15	102p51(b)	<p>(b) for liabilities arising from share-based payment transactions:</p> <p>(i) the total carrying amount at the end of the period; and</p> <p>(ii) the total intrinsic value at the end of the period of liabilities for which the counterparty's right to cash or other assets had vested by the end of the period (for example, vested share appreciation rights).</p>		
16	102p52	Disclose additional information that is necessary to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature and extent of share-based payment arrangements that existed during the period, how fair value of the goods or services received or fair value of equity instruments granted during the period was determined and the effect of the share-based payment arrangements on profit or loss for the period and on financial position.		

Section B – Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

B2. First-time adoption of Ind AS

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
1	101p6	Prepare and present an opening Ind AS balance sheet at the date of transition to Ind ASs.		
2	101p20	<i>Ind AS 101 does not provide exemptions from presentations and disclosure requirements in other Ind ASs.</i>		
3	101p21	<i>To comply with Ind AS 1, include in the first Ind AS financial statements at least three balance sheets, two statements of profit and loss, two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity and related notes, including comparative information for all statements presented.</i>		
4	101p22(a)-(b)	<p>If any financial statements contain historical summaries or comparative information under previous GAAP, then:</p> <p>(a) label the previous GAAP information prominently as not being prepared under Ind ASs; and</p> <p>(b) disclose the nature of the main adjustments that would make it comply with Ind ASs. An entity need not quantify those adjustments.</p>		
5	101p23	Explain how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind ASs affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.		
6	101p24(a), (b), 25, 26	<p>To comply with para 23 of Ind AS 101, include in the first Ind AS financial statements the following reconciliations. Reconciliations are to provide sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss, and should distinguish the corrections of errors made under previous GAAP from changes in accounting policies:</p> <p>(a) reconciliations of the equity reported under previous GAAP to the equity under Ind ASs for both of the following dates:</p> <p>(i) the date of transition to Ind ASs; and</p> <p>(ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP; and</p> <p>(b) reconciliation to total comprehensive income under Ind ASs for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements. The starting point for that reconciliation is total comprehensive income under previous GAAP for the same period, or if the entity did not report such a total, profit or loss under previous GAAP.</p>		
7	101p24(c)	If the entity recognised or reversed any impairment losses for the first time in preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, then present the disclosures that Ind AS 36 would have required if the entity had recognised those impairment losses or reversals in the period beginning with the date of transition to Ind ASs.		

Section B – Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

B2. First-time adoption of Ind AS

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
8	101p25	If an entity presented a statement of cash flows under its previous GAAP, then also explain the material adjustments to the statement of cash flows.		
9	101p26	Distinguish the corrections of errors made under previous GAAP from changes in accounting policies in the reconciliations required by 101p24 (a),(b).		
10	101p27A	If during the period covered by its first Ind AS financial statements an entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in Ind AS 101, then explain the changes between its first Ind AS interim financial report and its first Ind AS financial statements, in accordance with 101p23, and update the reconciliations required by 101p24(a) and (b).		
11	101p28	If an entity did not present financial statements for previous periods, then disclose that fact in its first Ind AS financial statements.		
12	101p29,29A	For any financial assets or financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss : (a) the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities designated at the date of designation; and (b) their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements.		
13	101p30(a),(b)	If an entity uses fair value in its opening Ind AS balance sheet as deemed cost for an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset, then disclose in its first Ind AS financial statements, for each line item in the opening Ind AS balance sheet: (a) the aggregate of those fair values; and (b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.		
14	101p31(a)-(c)	If an entity uses deemed cost in its opening Ind AS balance sheet for an investment in a subsidiary, joint venture or associate in its separate financial statements, then disclose in its first Ind AS separate financial statements: (a) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is their previous GAAP carrying amount; (b) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is fair value; and (c) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.		

Section B – Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

B2. First-time adoption of Ind AS

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
15	101p31A	If an entity uses fair values in its opening Ind AS balance sheet as deemed cost for oil and gas assets, then disclose in its first financial statements that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts determined under previous GAAP were allocated.		
16	101p31B	<p>If an entity uses the exemption in Ind AS101.D8B for operations subject to rate regulation, then disclose that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts were determined under previous GAAP.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 101 para D8B provides that when entities hold items of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets that are used, or were previously used, in operations subject to rate regulation, the carrying amount of such items might include amounts that were determined under previous GAAP but do not qualify for capitalisation in accordance with Ind ASs. If this is the case, a first-time adopter may elect to use the previous GAAP carrying amount of such an item at the date of transition to Ind ASs as deemed cost. If an entity applies this exemption to an item, it need not apply it to all items. At the date of transition to Ind ASs, an entity shall test for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 each item for which this exemption is used. For the purposes of this para, operations are subject to rate regulation if they are governed by a framework for establishing the prices that can be charged to customers for goods or services and that framework is subject to oversight and/or approval by a rate regulator (as defined in Ind AS 114 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts').</i></p>		
17	101p31C	<p>If an entity elects to measure assets and liabilities at fair value and to use that fair value as the deemed cost in its opening Ind AS balance sheet because of severe hyperinflation (see Ind AS 101 para D26-D30), disclose in the first Ind AS financial statements an explanation of how and why the entity had, and then ceased to have, a functional currency that has both of the following characteristics:</p> <p>(a) A reliable general price index is not available to all entities with transactions and balances in the currency; and</p> <p>(b) Exchangeability between the currency and relatively stable foreign currency does not exist.</p>		
18	101D2	For all grants of equity instruments that Ind AS 102 has not been applied to (eg, equity instruments vested but not settled before date of transition to Ind AS), disclose the information required by Ind AS102, para 44 and para 45.		

Section B – Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

B2. First-time adoption of Ind AS

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
19	101B8A	If it is impracticable to assess a modified time value of money element in accordance with paras B4.1.9B–B4.1.9D of Ind AS 109 on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind ASs, an entity shall assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of that financial asset on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of transition to Ind ASs without taking into account the requirements related to the modification of the time value of money element in paras B4.1.9B – B4.1.9D of Ind AS 109. An entity shall disclose the carrying amount at the reporting date of the financial assets whose contractual cash flow characteristics have been assessed based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of transition to Ind ASs without taking into account the requirements related to the modification of the time value of money element in paras B4.1.9B–B4.1.9D of Ind AS 109 until those financial assets are derecognised.		
20	101B8B	If it is impracticable to assess whether the fair value of a prepayment feature is insignificant in accordance with para B4.1.12(c) of Ind AS 109 on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind-ASs, an entity shall assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of that financial asset on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of transition to Ind-ASs without taking into account the exception for prepayment features in para B4.1.12 of Ind AS 109. An entity shall disclose the carrying amount at the reporting date of the financial assets whose contractual cash flow characteristics have been assessed based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of transition to Ind ASs without taking into account the exception for prepayment features in para B4.1.12 of Ind AS 109 until those financial assets are derecognised.		
21	101D22(iii)	Service concession arrangements: There are two aspects to retrospective determination: reclassification and remeasurement. It will usually be practicable to determine retrospectively the appropriate classification of all amounts previously included in an operator's Balance Sheet, but that retrospective remeasurement of service arrangement assets might not always be practicable. However, the fact should be disclosed.		
22	101D31AD	Joint ventures - transition from proportionate consolidation to the equity method: If aggregating all previously proportionately consolidated assets and liabilities results in negative net assets, an entity shall assess whether it has legal or constructive obligations in relation to the negative net assets and, if so, the entity shall recognise the corresponding liability. If the entity concludes that it does not have legal or constructive obligations in relation to the negative net assets, it shall not recognise the corresponding liability but it shall adjust retained earnings at the date of transition to Ind ASs. The entity shall disclose this fact, along with its cumulative unrecognised share of losses of its joint ventures at the date of transition to Ind ASs.		

Section B – Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

B2. First-time adoption of Ind AS

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
23	101D31AE	An entity shall disclose a breakdown of the assets and liabilities that have been aggregated into the single line investment balance at the date of transition to Ind ASs. That disclosure shall be prepared in an aggregated manner for all joint ventures at the date of transition to Ind ASs.		
24	101D36	An entity shall apply Appendix D of Ind AS 18 (Transfers of assets from customers) prospectively to transfers of assets from customers received on or after the transition date. Earlier application is permitted provided the valuations and other information needed to apply the Appendix to past transfers were obtained at the time those transfers occurred. An entity shall disclose the date from which the Appendix D of Ind AS 18 was applied.		
25	ASB(FAQ)	If an entity adopts the first time exemption option provided in para D7AA of Ind AS 101, an entity may disclose information regarding gross block of assets, accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment under previous Indian GAAP by way of note forming part of the financial statements. This information can be disclosed only as additional disclosures and the same cannot be considered for subsequent recognition and/or measurement purposes.		

Section B – Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

B3. Other disclosures for consideration

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		Correction of prior-period errors		
1	8p49	<p>Disclose:</p> <p>(a) the nature of the prior-period error;</p> <p>(b) for each prior period presented, to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction:</p> <p>(i) for each financial statement line item affected; and</p> <p>(ii) if Ind AS 33 applies to the entity, the impact on basic and diluted earnings per share;</p> <p>(c) the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and</p> <p>(d) if retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected.</p> <p><i>These disclosures need not be repeated in the financial statements of subsequent periods.</i></p>		
		Reporting in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy		
2	1p119	Disclose accounting policies.		
3	29p39(a)-(c)	<p>Disclose the fact that the financial statements and the corresponding figures for previous periods have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of the functional currency and, as a result, are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the balance sheet date.</p> <p>Disclose whether the financial statements are based on a historical cost approach or a current cost approach.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <p>(a) the identity of the price index;</p> <p>(b) the level of the price index at the balance sheet date; and</p> <p>(c) the movement in the index during the current and previous reporting period. <i>It is useful to disclose the three years cumulative inflation at the balance sheet date for each of the periods presented in the financial statements.</i></p> <p>(d) the duration of the hyperinflationary situation existing in the economy</p>		
4	29p9	Disclose separately the gain or loss on the net monetary position included in profit or loss.		
5	21p42	<i>The results and financial position of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy should be translated into a different presentation currency using the following procedures:</i>		

Section B – Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

B3. Other disclosures for consideration

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
6	21p43	<p>(a) all amounts (assets, liabilities, equity items, and income and expenses, including comparatives) should be translated at the closing rate at the date of the most recent balance sheet, except:</p> <p>(b) when amounts are translated into the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts should be those that were presented as current year amounts in the relevant prior year financial statements (not adjusted for subsequent changes in the price level or subsequent changes in exchange rates).</p> <p>When an entity's functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, restate the financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 29 before applying the translation method set out in Ind AS 21 para 42, except for comparative amounts that are translated into a currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy (refer to Ind AS 21 para 42(b)). When the economy ceases to be hyperinflationary and the entity no longer restates its financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 29, use as the historical costs to translate into the presentation currency the amounts restated to the price level at the date the entity ceased restating its financial statements.</p>		
		Uncertainties about going concern		
7	1p25	Disclose material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.		
8	1p25	Where the going concern basis has not been used, disclose that fact together with the reasons and the basis actually used to prepare the financial statements.		
		Departure from Ind AS		
9	1p19,20	<p>In the extremely rare circumstances where departure from Ind AS is necessary, an entity may depart from Ind AS if the relevant regulatory framework requires it or does not prohibit such a departure. In these circumstances, disclose:</p> <p>(a) that management has concluded that the financial statements fairly present the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows;</p> <p>(b) that it has complied with applicable Ind ASs, except that it has departed from a particular requirement to achieve a fair presentation;</p> <p>(c) the title of the standard from which the entity has departed, the nature of the departure, including the treatment that the Ind AS would require, the reason why that treatment would be misleading in the circumstances and the treatment adopted; and</p> <p>(d) for each period presented, the financial impact of the departure on each item in the financial statements that would have been reported in complying with the requirement.</p>		

Section B – Disclosures for consideration under certain circumstances

B3. Other disclosures for consideration

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
10	1p21	Where an entity has departed from a requirement of an Ind AS in a prior period and the amounts recognised in the current period are affected by that departure, make disclosures (c) and (d) above.		
11	1p23(a)-(b)	<p>In extremely rare circumstances where management concludes that compliance with a requirement in Ind AS would be so misleading as to conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the Framework, but departure from the requirement is prohibited by the relevant regulatory framework, reduce the perceived misleading aspects of compliance as far as possible by disclosing:</p> <p>(a) the title of the Ind AS in question, the nature of the requirement and the reason why management concluded that compliance with that requirement to be so misleading as to conflict with the objective of financial statements set out in the Framework; and</p> <p>(b) for each period presented, the adjustments to each item in the financial statements that management has concluded would be necessary to present a true and fair view.</p>		
		Change of year-end		
12	1p36(a)-(b)	<p>When an entity changes its year-end, and its financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, disclose:</p> <p>(a) the reason for a period other than one year being used; and</p> <p>(b) the fact that amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable.</p>		

Section C

Industry-specific disclosures

Section C – Industry-specific disclosures

C1. Construction contracts

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		Construction contracts		
1	11p39(a)-(c)	Disclose: (a) the amount of contract revenue recognised during the period (b) the methods used to determine the contract revenue recognised in the period; and (c) the methods used to determine the stage of completion of contracts in progress.		
2	11p40	For construction contracts in progress at the balance sheet date, disclose: (a) the aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) to date; (b) the amount of advances received; and (c) the amount of retentions.		
3	11p42(a)-(b)	Present on the balance sheet: (a) the gross amount due from customers for contract work as an asset; and (b) the gross amount due to customers for contract work as a liability.		
		Disclosures for real estate entities under the Guidance note on accounting for real estate transactions (GN on real estate)		
4	GN on real estate p9.1	Entities undertaking construction of real estate shall disclose: (a) the amount of project revenue recognised as revenue in the reporting period; (b) the methods used to determine the project revenue recognised in the reporting period; and (c) the method used to determine the stage of completion of the project.		
5	GN on real estate p9.2	Entities shall also disclose the following for each of the projects in progress as at the end of the reporting period: (a) the aggregate amount of costs incurred and profits recognised (less recognised losses) to date; (b) the amount of advances received; (c) the amount of work in progress and the value of inventories; and (d) the excess of revenue recognised over actual bills raised (unbilled revenue).		

C2. Agriculture

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
1	17p32	<i>The disclosure requirements of Ind AS 41 apply to owned biological assets and to the amounts of leased biological assets held under finance leases in the lessee's accounts.</i>		
2	41p41,42	Provide a description of each group of biological assets (narrative or quantified description).		
3	41p40	Disclose the aggregate gain or loss arising during the current period on initial recognition of biological assets and agricultural produce and from the change in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs of biological assets.		
4	41p46	Describe, if it has not been disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements: (a) the nature of activities involving each group of biological assets; and (b) non-financial measures or estimates of the physical quantities of: (i) each group of the entity's biological assets at the end of the period; and (ii) the output of agricultural produce during the period.		
5	41p49	Disclose: (a) the existence and carrying amounts of biological assets whose title is restricted, and the carrying amounts of biological assets pledged as security for liabilities; (b) the amount of commitments for the development or acquisition of biological assets; and (c) financial risk management strategies related to agricultural activity.		
6	41p50, Sch III	Present a reconciliation of changes in the gross and net carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period showing additions, disposals, acquisitions through business combinations and other adjustments separately. Include in the reconciliation: (a) the gain or loss arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell. <i>Entities are encouraged to disclose the same by group or otherwise the amount due to physical changes and due to price changes;</i> (b) increases due to purchases; (c) decreases due to sales and biological assets classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with Ind AS 105; (d) decreases due to harvest;		

Section C – Industry-specific disclosures

C2. Agriculture

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
7	41p55	(e) increases resulting from business combinations; (f) net exchange differences arising on the translation of financial statements into a different presentation currency and on the translation of a foreign operation into the reporting entity's presentation currency; and (g) other changes This reconciliation should separately identify any biological assets measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses in accordance with Ind AS 41 para 30.		
8	41p57	Disclose the following related to agricultural activity: (a) the nature and extent of government grants recognised in the financial statements; (b) unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies relating to government grants; and (c) significant decreases expected in the level of government grants.		
9	41p43	Entities are encouraged to provide a quantified description of each group of biological assets, distinguishing between consumable and bearer biological assets or between mature and immature biological assets, as appropriate.		
10		<i>Additional disclosures are required for assets held at fair value under Ind AS 113, refer fair value measurements section.</i>		
		Additional disclosures where fair value of biological assets cannot be measured		
11	41p54	When fair value of biological assets cannot be measured and cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses is used as per Ind AS 41 para 30, disclose: (a) a description of the biological assets; (b) an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably; (c) if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie; (d) the depreciation method used; (e) the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; and (f) the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period.		

C2. Agriculture

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
12	41p55	<p>Ind AS 113 para 30 provides that <i>there is a presumption that fair value can be measured reliably for a biological asset. However, that presumption can be rebutted only on initial recognition for a biological asset for which quoted market prices are not available and for which alternative fair value measurements are determined to be clearly unreliable. In such a case, that biological asset shall be measured at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Once the fair value of such a biological asset becomes reliably measurable, an entity shall measure it at its fair value less costs to sell. Once a non-current biological asset meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or is included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with Ind AS 105 'Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations', it is presumed that fair value can be measured reliably.</i></p> <p>Disclose any gain or loss recognised on disposal of biological assets. Disclose details of the following amounts included in net profit or loss related to those biological assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) impairment losses; (b) reversals of impairment losses; and (c) depreciation. 		
13	41p56	<p>If an entity changes from cost to fair value during the current period, disclose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a description of the biological assets; (b) an explanation of why fair value has become reliably measurable; and (c) the effect of the change. 		

Section C – Industry-specific disclosures

C3. Public service concession arrangements

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
1	11App Bp6,7	<p>For concession operators or concession providers, disclose the following in each period individually for each service concession arrangement or in aggregate for each class of service concession arrangement:</p> <p>A class is a grouping of service concession arrangements involving services of a similar nature. For example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) toll collections, (ii) telecommunications and (iii) water treatment services. <p>(a) a description of the arrangement;</p> <p>(b) significant terms of the arrangement that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows (for example, the period of the concession, re-pricing dates and the basis on which re-pricing or renegotiation is determined);</p> <p>(c) the nature and extent (for example, quantity, time period or amount, as appropriate) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) rights to use specified assets; (ii) obligations to provide or rights to expect provision of services; (iii) obligations to acquire or to build items of property, plant and equipment; (iv) obligations to deliver or rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period; (v) renewal and termination options; and (vi) other rights and obligations (for example, major overhauls). <p>(d) changes in the arrangement occurring during the period.</p> <p>(e) how the service arrangement has been classified.</p>		
	11App Bp6A	Disclose revenue and profits or losses recognised on exchanging construction services for a financial asset or an intangible asset.		

C4. Leasing arrangements - Lessors

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<i>Leases are financial instruments and therefore the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 107 apply also to leases. Refer to financial instruments section.</i>		
		Lessors – finance leases		
1	17p47	<p>Disclose:</p> <p>(a) a reconciliation between the total gross investment in the lease at the balance sheet date and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the balance sheet date;</p> <p>(b) the total gross investment in the lease and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the balance sheet date, for each of the following three periods:</p> <p>(i) no later than one year;</p> <p>(ii) later than one year and no later than five years; and</p> <p>(iii) later than five years.</p> <p>(c) unearned finance income;</p> <p>(d) the unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor;</p> <p>(e) the accumulated allowance for uncollectable minimum lease payments receivable;</p> <p>(f) contingent rents recognised in income; and</p> <p>(g) a general description of the lessor's significant leasing arrangements.</p>		
2	17p65	<p>The disclosure requirements set out in para 47 above also apply to sale and leaseback transactions. Any unique or unusual provisions of the agreements or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions should be separately disclosed.</p> <p><i>The disclosure requirements set out in para 47 above also apply to arrangements in the nature of leases</i></p>		
		Lessors – operating leases		
3	17p56(a)-(c)	<p>(a) disclose the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, in total and for each of the following periods:</p> <p>(i) no later than one year;</p> <p>(ii) later than one year and no later than five years; and</p> <p>(iii) later than five years.</p> <p>(b) total contingent rents included in income.</p> <p>(c) a general description of the lessor's significant leasing arrangements.</p>		

Section C – Industry-specific disclosures

C4. Leasing arrangements - Lessors

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
4	17p57	In addition, provide all the disclosures required as per Ind AS 16, Ind AS 36, Ind AS 38 and Ind AS 40 for assets provided under operating leases.		
5	17p65	<p>The disclosure requirements set out in para 56 above also apply to sale and leaseback transactions. Any unique or unusual provisions of the agreements or terms of the sale and leaseback transactions should be separately disclosed.</p> <p><i>The disclosure requirements set out in para 56 above also apply to arrangements in the nature of leases (Appendix C of Ind AS 17).</i></p>		
		Arrangements that do not involve a lease in substance		
6	17App Bp10,11	Certain special disclosures apply over the legal form of leases. Refer section A for these special disclosures.		
		Sale and leaseback transactions		
7	17p66	Sale and leaseback transactions may trigger the separate disclosure criteria in Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'. Disclose, separately, items of income or expense which are material relating to sale and leaseback transaction separately in the financial statements, if they are material, in accordance with para 97 of Ind AS 1.		

C5. Insurance contracts

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
1	104p36	Disclose information that identifies and explains the amounts in its financial statements arising from insurance contracts. Disclose at least the following:		
2	104p37	<p>(a) accounting policies for insurance contracts and related assets, liabilities, income and expense;</p> <p>(b) the recognised assets, liabilities, income and expense (and, if the insurer presents cash flow statement using the direct method, cash flows) arising from insurance contracts. If the insurer is a cedant, it should disclose:</p> <p>(i) gains and losses recognised in profit or loss on buying reinsurance; and</p> <p>(ii) if the cedant defers and amortises gains and losses arising on buying reinsurance, the amortisation for the period and the amounts remaining unamortised at the beginning and end of the period;</p> <p>(c) the process used to determine the assumptions that have the greatest effect on the measurement of the recognised amounts described in (b) above; when practicable, also provide quantified disclosure of those assumptions;</p> <p>(d) the effect of changes in assumptions used to measure insurance assets and insurance liabilities, showing separately the effect of each change that has a material effect on the financial statements; and</p> <p>(e) reconciliations of changes in insurance liabilities, reinsurance assets and, related deferred acquisition costs, if any.</p>		
3	104p38	Disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from insurance contracts. Disclose at least the following:		
4	104p39 (a),(c),(d),(e)	<p>(a) objectives, policies and processes for managing risks arising from insurance contracts and the methods used to manage those risks;</p> <p>(b) information about insurance risk (both before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance), including information about:</p>		

Section C – Industry-specific disclosures

C5. Insurance contracts

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p>(i) sensitivity to insurance risk (see Ind AS 104 para 39A) of profit or loss and equity to changes in variables that have a material effect on them;</p> <p>(ii) concentrations of insurance risk, including a description of how management determines concentrations and a description of the shared characteristic that identifies each concentration (for example, type of insured event, geographical area, or currency);</p> <p>(iii) actual claims compared with previous estimates (claims development). The disclosure about claims development shall go back to the period when the earliest material claim arose for which there is still uncertainty about the amount and timing of the claims payments, but need not go back more than 10 years. An insurer need not disclose this information for claims for which uncertainty about the amount and timing of claims payments is typically resolved within one year;</p> <p>(c) information about credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk that Ind AS 107 paras 31-42 would require if the insurance contracts were within the scope of Ind AS 107:</p> <p>(i) an insurer need not provide the maturity analysis required by Ind AS 107 para 39(a) if it discloses information about the estimated timing of the net cash outflows resulting from recognised insurance liabilities instead. This may take the form of an analysis, by estimated timing, of the amounts recognised in the balance sheet; and</p> <p>(ii) if an insurer uses an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis, it may use that sensitivity analysis to meet the requirement in para 40(a) of Ind AS 107. Such an insurer should also provide the disclosures required by Ind AS 107 para 41; and</p> <p>(d) information about exposures to market risk arising from embedded derivatives contained in a host insurance contract if the insurer is not required to, and does not, measure the embedded derivatives at fair value.</p> <p>To comply with Ind AS 107 para 39(c)(i), disclose either (a) or (b) as follows:</p> <p>(a) a sensitivity analysis that shows how profit or loss and equity would have been affected had changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the balance sheet date occurred; the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and any changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used. However, if an insurer uses an alternative method to manage sensitivity to market conditions, such as an embedded value analysis, it may meet this requirement by disclosing that alternative sensitivity analysis and the disclosures required by para 41 of Ind AS 107; or</p>		

C5. Insurance contracts

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
5	107p29(c),30	<p>(b) qualitative information about sensitivity, and information about those terms and conditions of insurance contracts that have a material effect on the amount, timing and uncertainty of the insurer's future cash flows.</p> <p>Some financial assets and financial liabilities contain a discretionary participation feature as described in Ind AS 104. If an entity cannot measure reliably the fair value of that feature, disclose that fact together with a description of the contract, its carrying amount, an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably, information about the market for the instrument, information about whether and how the entity intends to dispose of the instrument and, if financial instruments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured are derecognised, that fact, their carrying amount at the time of derecognition, and the amount of gain or loss recognised.</p>		

Section C – Industry-specific disclosures

C6. Oil, gas and mining

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
1	106p24(a)	Disclose information that identifies and explains the amounts recognised in its financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources: (a) accounting policies for exploration and evaluation expenditures; and (b) accounting policies for recognition of exploration and evaluation assets		
2	106p24(b)	Disclose the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense and operating and investing cash flows arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.		
3	106p25	Disclose exploration and evaluation assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosures required by either Ind AS 16 or Ind AS 38 consistent with how the assets are classified. Disclose the following relating to the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate		
4	106p25	<i>Where exploration and evaluation assets are treated as intangible assets have they been shown as a separate class of assets, disclose the information required by Ind AS 38 and Ind AS 36.</i>		
5	37App A	In addition to the above, provide disclosures relating to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds for exploration and evaluation.		
		<i>Additional disclosures based on Guidance Note on accounting for oil and gas production activities (GN on oil and gas)</i>		
6	GN on oil and gas p56	Entities engaged in extraction and production of oil and gas shall, in addition to the disclosures required by Ind AS 106 disclose: (i) the accounting policies followed. (ii) the net quantities of an entity's interests in proved reserves and proved developed reserves of (a) oil (including condensate and natural gas liquids) and (b) gas as at the beginning and additions, deductions, production and closing balance. (iii) the net quantities of an entity's interest in proved reserves and proved developed reserves of (a) oil and (b) gas on the geographical basis. (iv) the reporting of reserve quantities should be stated in metric tonnes for oil reserves and cubic meters for gas reserves. (v) the description and net quantities of an entity's interest in reserves used as a basis for impairment assessment, if applicable. (vi) the basis of determination of cash generating unit used for impairment assessment purposes. (vii) the frequency of reserve evaluation, principal assumptions used and involvement of any external expert(s), if used. (viii) the amount of exploration cost written-off during the period		

C7. Decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
1	37App Ap4	<p><i>Appendix A to Ind AS 37, 'Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds', explains how to treat expected reimbursements from funds set up to meet the costs of decommissioning plant (such as nuclear plant) or equipment (such as cars) or in undertaking environmental restoration or rehabilitation (such as rectifying pollution of water or restoring mined land). This appendix applies to accounting in the financial statements of a contributor for interests arising from decommissioning funds that have both of the following features:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the assets are administered separately (either by being held in a separate legal entity or as segregated assets within another entity); and</i></p> <p><i>(b) a contributor's right to access the assets is restricted.</i></p> <p><i>A residual interest in a fund that extends beyond a right to reimbursement, such as a contractual right to distributions once all the decommissioning has been completed or on winding up the fund, may be an equity instrument within the scope of Ind AS 109 and is not within the scope of this Appendix.</i></p>		
2	37App Ap11	A contributor discloses the nature of its interest in a fund and any restrictions on access to the assets in the fund.		
3	37App Ap12	<p>When a contributor has an obligation to make potential additional contributions that is not recognised as a liability (see Appendix A para 10 below), it makes the disclosures required by Ind AS 37 para 86.</p> <p><i>Ind AS 37 Appendix A para 10 provides that when a contributor has an obligation to make potential additional contributions, for example, in the event of the bankruptcy of another contributor or if the value of the investment assets held by the fund decreases to an extent that they are insufficient to fulfil the fund's reimbursement obligations, this obligation is a contingent liability that is within the scope of Ind AS 37. The contributor shall recognise a liability only if it is probable that additional contributions will be made.</i></p>		
4	37App Ap13	When a contributor accounts for its interest in the fund in accordance with para 9 of Appendix A of Ind AS 37, it makes the disclosures required by Ind AS 37 para 85(c) .		

Section C – Industry-specific disclosures

C7. Decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
		<p><i>Ind AS 37 Appendix A para 9 states that if a contributor does not have control or joint control of, or significant influence over, the fund, the contributor shall recognise the right to receive reimbursement from the fund as a reimbursement in accordance with Ind AS 37. This reimbursement shall be measured at the lower of:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the amount of the decommissioning obligation recognised; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) the contributor's share of the fair value of the net assets of the fund attributable to contributors.</i></p> <p><i>Changes in the carrying value of the right to receive reimbursement other than contributions to and payments from the fund shall be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which these changes occur.</i></p>		

C8. Regulatory deferral accounts

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
1	114p1	<i>The objective of Ind AS 114 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts' is to specify the financial reporting requirements for regulatory deferral account balances that arise when an entity provides goods or services to customers at a price or rate that is subject to rate regulation.</i>		
2	114p32	Disclose the basis on which regulatory deferral account balances are: (i) recognised and derecognised; (ii) initially and subsequently measured; (iii) how regulatory deferral account balances are assessed for recoverability; and (iv) how any impairment loss is allocated.		
3	114p22	Present in the other comprehensive income the net movement in all regulatory deferral account balances for the reporting period that relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income including separate line items for the net movement related to items that in accordance with other Standards: (a) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (b) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met		
4	114p23	Present a separate line item in the profit or loss section of the statement of profit and loss, for the remaining net movement in all regulatory deferral account balances for the reporting period, excluding movements that are not reflected in profit or loss, such as amounts acquired. <i>This separate line item shall be distinguished from the income and expenses that are presented in accordance with other Standards by the use of a sub-total, which is drawn before the net movement in regulatory deferral account balances.</i>		
5	114p34	When rate regulation affects the amount and timing of an entity's income tax expense (income), disclose the impact of the rate regulation on the amounts of current and deferred tax recognised. In addition, disclose any regulatory deferral account balance that relates to taxation and the related movement in that balance.		
6	114p25	When an entity presents a discontinued operation or a disposal group in accordance with Ind AS 105 ' <i>Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i> ', present any related regulatory deferral account balances and the net movement in those balances, as applicable, with the regulatory deferral account balances and movements in those balances, instead of within the disposal groups or discontinued operations.		

Section C – Industry-specific disclosures

C8. Regulatory deferral accounts

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
7	114p26	When an entity presents earnings per share in accordance with Ind AS 33 ' <i>Earnings per Share</i> ', present additional basic and diluted earnings per share, which are calculated using the earnings amounts required by Ind AS 33 but excluding the movements in regulatory deferral account balances.		
8	114p20	Present separate line items in the balance sheet for: (a) the total of all regulatory deferral account debit balances; and (b) the total of all regulatory deferral account credit balances.		
9	114p21	When an entity presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications in its balance sheet, it shall not classify the totals of regulatory deferral account balances as current or non-current.		
		<i>The separate line items required by (a) and (b) of para 20 of Ind AS 114 shall be distinguished from the assets and liabilities that are presented in accordance with other Standards by the use of sub-totals, which are drawn before the regulatory deferral account balances are presented.</i>		
10	114p35,B25-28	Disclose the net movement in regulatory deferral account balances for each material subsidiary split between: (i) amounts recorded in profit or loss (ii) amounts recorded in other comprehensive income (iii) disclose regulatory deferral debit balances separately from other assets (iv) disclose regulatory deferral credit balances separately from other liabilities (v) the portion of the gain (or loss) that is attributable to derecognising regulatory deferral account balances in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost (vi) disclose the net movement in regulatory deferral account balances for each material subsidiary split between: (i) Amounts recorded in profit or loss (ii) Amounts recorded in other comprehensive income		
11	114p24	When an entity recognises a deferred tax asset or a deferred tax liability as a result of recognising regulatory deferral account balances, present the resulting deferred tax asset (liability) and the related movement in that deferred tax asset (liability) with the related regulatory deferral account balances and movements in those balances.		

C8. Regulatory deferral accounts

Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
12	114p27(a)-(b)	<p><i>This is instead of within the total presented in accordance with Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes' for deferred tax assets (liabilities) and the tax expense (income).</i></p> <p>Disclose information that enables users to assess:</p> <p>(a) the nature of, and the risks associated with, the rate regulation that establishes the price(s) that the entity can charge customers for the goods or services it provides; and</p> <p>(b) the effects of that rate regulation on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.</p>		
13	114p30(a)-(c)	<p>Disclose for each type of rate-regulated activity:</p> <p>(a) a brief description of the nature and extent of the rate-regulated activity and the nature of the regulatory rate-setting process;</p> <p>(b) the identity of the rate regulator(s). If the rate regulator is a related party (as defined in Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures'), the entity shall disclose that fact, together with an explanation of how it is related;</p> <p>(c) how the future recovery of each class (i.e. each type of cost or income) of regulatory deferral account debit balance or reversal of each class of regulatory deferral account credit balance is affected by risks and uncertainty, for example:</p> <p>(i) demand risk (for example, changes in consumer attitudes, the availability of alternative sources of supply or the level of competition);</p> <p>(ii) regulatory risk (for example, the submission or approval of a rate-setting application or the entity's assessment of the expected future regulatory actions); and</p> <p>(iii) other risks (for example, currency or other market risks).</p>		
	114p31	<p><i>Disclosures required by paragraph 30 shall be given in the financial statements either directly in the notes or incorporated by cross-reference from the financial statements to some other statement, such as a management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. If the information is not included in the financial statements directly or incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.</i></p>		
14	114p33(a)-(c)	<p>Disclose the following information for each class of regulatory deferral account balance:</p> <p>(a) reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, in a table unless another format is more appropriate.</p>		

Section C – Industry-specific disclosures

C8. Regulatory deferral accounts

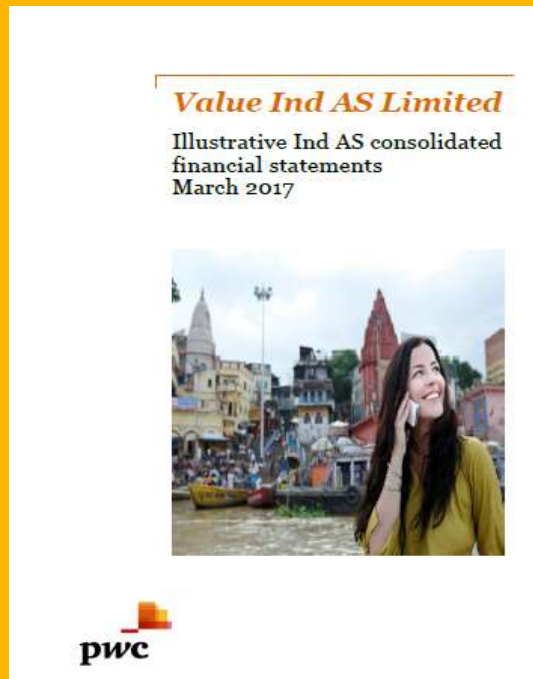
Sr. No.	Source	Disclosure	Y/NA/NM	Reference
15	114p36	<p>(i) the amounts that have been recognised in the current period in the balance sheet as regulatory deferral account balances;</p> <p>(ii) the amounts that have been recognised in the statement of profit and loss relating to balances that have been recovered (sometimes described as amortised) or reversed in the current period; and</p> <p>(iii) other amounts, separately identified, that affected the regulatory deferral account balances, such as impairments, items acquired or assumed in a business combination, items disposed of, or the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates or discount rates;</p> <p>(b) the rate of return or discount rate (including a zero rate or a range of rates, when applicable) used to reflect the time value of money that is applicable to each class of regulatory deferral account balance; and</p> <p>(c) the remaining periods over which the entity expects to recover (or amortise) the carrying amount of each class of regulatory deferral account debit balance or to reverse each class of regulatory deferral account credit balance.</p> <p>When it is concluded that a regulatory deferral account balance is no longer fully recoverable or reversible, disclose that fact, the reason why it is not recoverable or reversible and the amount by which the regulatory deferral account balance has been reduced.</p>		
	114p28	<p><i>If the disclosures provided in accordance with paragraphs 30–36 of Ind AS 114 as above are insufficient to meet the objective in paragraph 27 of Ind AS 114, an entity shall disclose additional information that is necessary to meet that objective.</i></p>		

Appendix A: Abbreviations

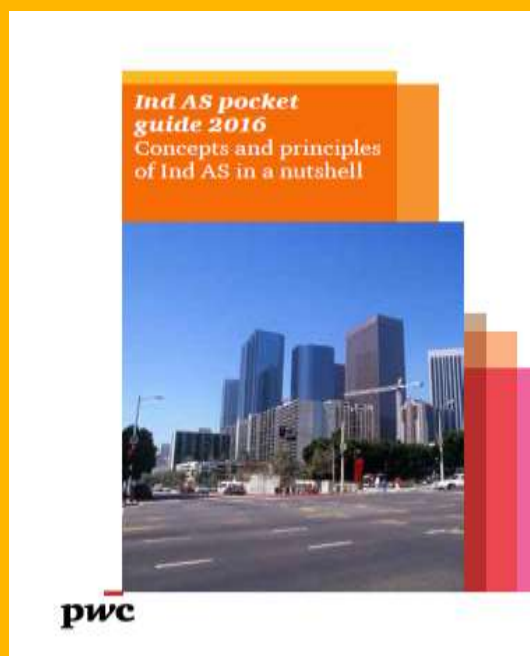
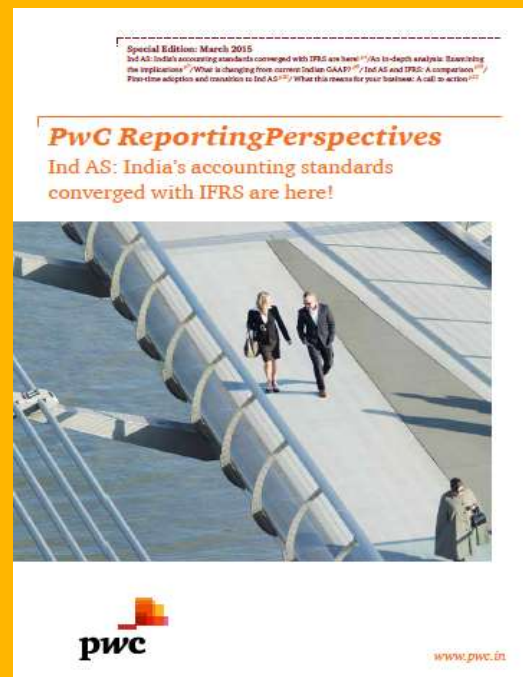
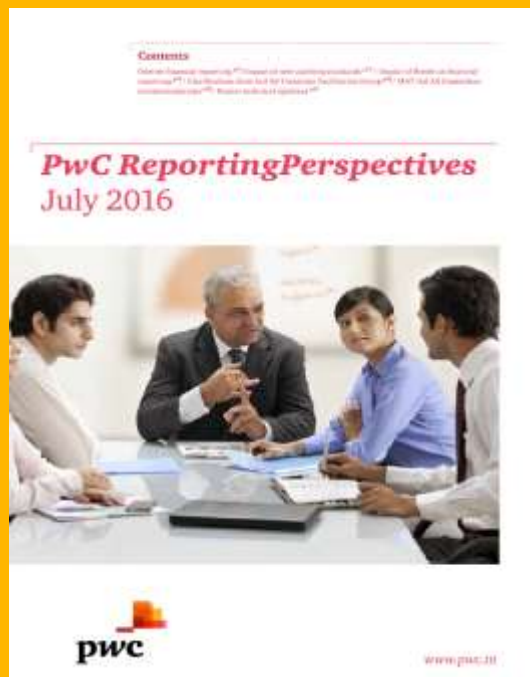
Abbreviations used in this publication are set out below.

Act	Companies Act, 2013
App	Appendix
AS	Accounting Standard
ASB	Accounting Standards Board
CGU	Cash-Generating Unit
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GN	Guidance note
Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standards
LODR	Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements
NCI	Non-controlling interest
Para	Paragraph
Schedule III (Sch III)	Schedule III (Division II) of the Companies Act, 2013
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
1p42	Ind AS 1 para 42
107p31	Ind AS 107 para 31
10App Ap14	Ind AS 10 Appendix A para 14

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Previous publications



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