## FORM 61A ICDS OVERVIEW ICDS, I, II, IV \& V AS AMENDMENTS

## SCHEDULE III AMENDMENTS



## CA. PRAMOD JAIN

FCA, FCS, FCMA, LL.B, MIMA, DISA Shared at
Ghaziabad Branch of CIRC of ICAI
$24^{\text {th }}$ May 2017


## FORM 61A

- Section 285BA
- Rule 114E
- Form 61A to be filed by 31st May each year
- Applicable for those entering into Specified Financial Transactions (earlier AIR)
- Out of 12 transactions following may be applicable only
- Only for assessee under tax audit - Receipt of cash payment Rs. 2 Lacs for sale, by any person, of goods or services of any nature (Single bill not aggregate)
- Only for company issuing shares - Receipt from a person aggregating > Rs. 10 Lacs in a FY for acquiring shares (including share application money) issued by co.


## FORM 61A

- Only for company or institution issuing bonds or debentures - Receipt from a person aggregating > Rs. 10 Lacs in a FY for acquiring bonds or debentures issued by Co. or institution (other than renewals)
- If there are no / nil such transactions it is not mandatory to file Form 61A and is only optional just like filing NIL TDS Statements (which most of us don't do, though there is option to file Nil TDS Statements) This being the first year of change (earlier AIR was filed) IT Department has issued e-mails etc for the knowledge and information for necessary compliance wherever required.

CA. Pramod Jain CASH RESTRICTIONS


## DEDUCTION U/S 80 G

- Not admissible if donation made exceeding Rs. 2000 in cash by a person (Earlier Rs. 10000/-). Cl. 33 Form 3CD
- ABC Trust receives Rs. 9000/- from Mr. B in cash on $9^{\text {th }}$ May 2017. Is there any implication on Trust or Mr. B ?
- Mr. X gives following donations to PQR Trust.?:
- 20.4.2017 Rs. 2100/-
- 25.4.2017 Rs. 1900/-
- 06.5.2017 Rs. 1500/-
- Mr. A gives following donations:
- To ABC Trust Rs. 2000/-
- To PQR Trust Rs. 1500/-
- To XYZ Trust Rs. 1500/-


## S, 40A(3) / 40A (3A)

- Expenditure u/s 40A(3) / 40A(3A) disallowed in payment made in cash exceeding Rs. 10000/- per person per day (Old Rs. 20000/-)
- Limits:
- Rs. 2500/- 1.4.1969
- Rs. 10000/-1.4.1989
- Rs. 20000/-1.4.1997
- Rs. 10000/-1.4.2017
- Reportable in clause 21 (d) of Form 3CD


## S, 40A(3) / 40A (3A)

- ABC \& Co. pays wages to its 50 employees as per the minimum wages Act Rs. 13000/- per month in cash?
- Service of Car of Rs. 10500/-?
- Payment of Rent Rs. 15000/- pm?
- Payment of bill at Restaurant of Rs. 11400/-
- XYZ P. Ltd. purchases raw material through an invoice dt 28.4.2017 of Rs. 54000/-. Makes payment Rs. 9000/- per day?
- Would there be any difference if invoice is of Rs. 2.50 Lakhs and payment is less than Rs. 10K per day?
- XYZ P. Ltd. makes payment to its Sundry Creditor Mr. A of FY 2015-16 of Rs. 1.50 Lakhs of Rs. 15000/- per day in cash in May 2017?


## ASSETS

- Depreciation disallowed on cash component of asset cost exceeding Rs. 10000/- per person per day.
- Capital Gain?
- Deferred Tax?
- MAT?
- Rule 6DD?
- X Ltd. investing into shares acquires 10000 shares of Y Pvt. Ltd. for Rs. 1 Lakh in cash?
- S. 35AD benefit not allowed on exp. incurred exceeding Rs. 10000/- per person per day


## SECTION 269 ST

- No person to receive an amount $\geq$ Rs.
$2 L$ in cash
- in aggregate from a person in a day; or
- in respect of a single transaction; or
- in respect of transactions relating to one event or occasion from a person


## SECTION 269 ST

- Not applicable to receipts by:
- Government,
- Bank,
- Post Office Savings Bank or Co-operative Bank,
- S. 269SS transactions
- Such other persons or class of persons or receipts, which the CG may notify
- No applicable to receipts from Bank, Post Office Savings Bank or Co-operative Bank
- Penalty of equal amount u/s 271DA
- Rule 6DD?
- Mr. A sells his personal Innova car to Mr. Y for Rs. 4 Lakhs in Cash?
- Yes
- Ramlal an agriculturist sells his produce to $\mathbf{M} / \mathrm{s}$ ABC \& Co. for Rs. 3 Lakhs in Cash
- Yes
- X receives Rs. 2.05 Lakhs for the following from Y in cash on 20.5.2017:
- Loan Rs. 0.15 Lakhs
- Against sale of Car Rs. 1.90 Lakhs
- $X$ sells the following to $Y$ :
- Car for Rs. 1.50 Lakhs on 1.5.2017
- Land for Rs. 1.75 Lakhs on 4.5.2017
- Y makes the payment in cash as follows:
- Rs. 1.70 Lakh on 2.5.2017
- Rs. 1.55 Lakhs on 6.5.2017
- Father of Ms. C receives gifts from various persons on occasion of C's marriage aggregating Rs. 5 Lakhs?
- X takes cash loan of Rs. 1.75 Lakhs from Y ?
- X makes repayment of loan along with interest of Rs. 2.20 Lakhs in Cash to Y?
- On the occasion of marriage Mr. B's father made payments of Rs. 3.00 Lakhs in cash to following:
- To horse cart - Rs. 75K
- To event manager for party Rs. 2.25 Lakhs - 2.25 L
- On the occasion of marriage of Ms. C the event manager receives Rs. 4.25 L on 20.5.2017 in cash:
- Rs. 1.50 Lakhs from mother of C
- Rs. 1.75 Lakhs from father of C
- Rs. 1 Lakh from brother of C


## ???

- On the occasion of marriage of Ms. C, AB Jewellers sold jewellery as under:
- Mother of Ms. C Rs 1.90 Lakhs on 18.4.2017
- Mother of Ms. C Rs. 1.75 Lakhs on 20.4.2017
- Mother-in Law of Ms. C Rs. 2.50 Lakhs on 18.4.17
- Sister of Ms. C Rs. 1.50 Lakhs on 20.4.2017
- Bua of Ms. C Rs. 1 lakh on 20.4.2017
- 2.50 L

Mr. Y from Australia comes to India. On arrival he falls ill \& is hospitalised. His bill is of Rs.
2.25 Lacs which he wants to pay in 3500 dollars as he doesn't have rupees?

## ???

- Mr. A receives cash payment of Rs. 2.75 Lakhs from ABC P. Ltd. on $15^{\text {th }}$ May 2017 for the following:
- Rs. 2.10 Lakhs part payment for invoice no. 4. dt. 17.4.2017 of Rs. 3 Lakhs
- Rs. 45K part payment for invoice no. 6 dt . 30.4.2017 of Rs. 2.50 Lakhs
- Rs. 20K part payment for invoice no. 12 dt 10.5.2017 of Rs. 1.50 Lakhs
- Implications are:
- 271DA penalty on Mr. A for Rs. 2.75 Lakhs
- Mr. A to report Rs. 2.10 Lakhs in AIR in Form 61A
- ABC P. Ltd expense of Rs. 2.75 Lakhs would be disallowed u/s 40A(3)


## ???

- A charitable trust organises 3 days Satsang of Pandit ji. It receives followings in cash:
- Rs. 10 lacs as donations from various persons in 3 days
- Rs. 1.50 lacs each as sponsorship from 3 sponsors
- It pays the following:
-Rs. 1 lacs per day for tent
- Rs. 1.50 lacs per day to caterers
- Rs. 75000 per day for security and sevadar to manpower consultant
- Yes, In hands of receiver for payment made by Trust
- PQR P. Ltd receives Rs. 5 lacs each from its 2 subscribers on incorporation in cash
- Yes
- Mr. B introduces Rs. 3 Lacs a capital in partnership firm ABC \& Co?
- Yes
- Mr. B partner withdraws the following in cash from ABC \& Co. during FY 2017-18:
- Rs. 1.80 Lacs remuneration Rs. 15K p.m.
- Rs. 36000 being interest on 31.3.2017
- Rs. 3 L on different dates, being profit

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## SCHEDULE III

$\times$ Amended w.e.f. 30 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ March 2017.
$\times$ Every company to disclose details of SBN held \& transacted during 8/11/2016 to 30/12/2016.

|  | SBNs | Other <br> denomina <br> tion notes | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Closing cash in hand as on 8.11.2016 |  |  |  |
| (+) Permitted receipts |  |  |  |
| (-) Permitted payments |  |  |  |
| (-) Amount deposited in Banks |  |  |  |
| Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016 |  |  |  |

## AUDITOR'S REPORT

$\times$ Whether the company had provided requisite disclosures in its financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016

And if so
Whether these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the company.

## ICAI IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

× ICAI implementation Guide for amendment to Auditor Report \& Schedule III issued on 15th April 2017

* Disclosure should be mentioned in terms of INR, thus there is no specific requirement to mention the denomination also in which closing cash balance during the specified period was held
Auditors also to report for all reports issued after $30^{\text {th }}$ March 2017


## WHAT TO DO

* Obtain cash balance certificates with denominations as on 8.11.16 \& 30.12.16
$\times$ Obtain cash book and bank statements for demonetization period - keep a signed copy in audit documents, wherever feasible
$\times$ Perform audit procedures
× Verifying permitted SBN transactions
Obtain information as per ICAI implementation guide
Obtain due MR
Issue report accordingly

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|  | SBNs |  | Other Denomination <br> Notes |  | Total |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Denom <br> ination | Amo <br> unt | Denominati <br> on | Amount | Denomi <br> nation | Amo <br> unt |
| Closing Balance as on <br> 8.11.2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Add: Withdrawal from bank | NA | Nil |  |  |  |  |
| Add: Receipts for permitted <br> transactions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Add: Receipts for non- <br> permitted transactions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Paid for permitted <br> transactions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Paid for non-permitted <br> transactions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Deposited in Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing Balance as on <br> 30.12.2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## SUGGESTED M, R,

* We have appropriately disclosed \{Refer Note [ ]\}, the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8.11.2016 to 30.12.2016 pursuant to the requirement of Notification G.S.R 308(E) dated 30th March 2017.
* Further we confirm that we have complied with all relevant guidelines / notifications issued by RBI from time to time in respect of holding and dealing with SBN, and that the company had proper controls, system and procedures in place for such comnliances.


## REPORTING FORMATS

* Clean Report:
+ Based on audit procedures and relying on the management representation we report that the disclosures are in accordance with books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management - Refer Note [*]
* Where clause not applicable:
+ The Company did not have any holdings or dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 - Refer Note [*]
The disclosure requirement as envisaged in Notification G.S.R 308(E) dated 30th March 2017 is not applicable to the Company - Refer Note [*]


## REPORTING FORMATS

* Company provided details, but auditor could not verify due to non-availability of sufficient and appropriate audit evidence resulting into scope limitation
+ The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016. However, we are unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to report on whether the disclosures are in accordance with books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management Refer Note [*];

Also comment in report - not received information

## REPORTING FORMATS

* Company did not give disclosures:
+The Company has not provided requisite disclosures in the financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016.
* Company did not give certain requisite disclosures:
+ The Company has not provided certain requisite disclosures in the FS as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during period from 8.11.2016 to 30.12.2016. Consequently we are unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to report whether the disclosures to the extent stated in the notes are in accordance with books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management - Refer Note [*]

Also comment in both cases - not received information

## REPORTING FORMATS

* Company has disclosed, but have transacted in nonpermitted receipt/payments
+ The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016. However, as stated in notes [*] to the financial statements amounts aggregating to Rs. [ ] as represented to us by the Management have been utilized for other than permitted transactions/received amount aggregating Rs. [ ] from transactions which are not permitted;


## ACCOUNTING STANDARDS



## AMENDED W.E.F. 30 ${ }^{\text {TH }}$ MARCH 2016

$\times$ AS 2 (Valuation of Inventories )
$\times$ AS 4 (Contingencies and Events Occurring after the Balance Sheet Date)

* AS 6 (Depreciation Accounting requirements for depreciation are now incorporated in revised AS 10)
* As 10 (Property, Plant and Equipment)
$\times$ AS 13 (Accounting for Investments)
* AS 14 (Accounting for Amalgamation)

AS 21 (Consolidated Financial Statements)
$\times$ AS 29 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets)

## AS 6 \& AS 10

$\times$ AS 6 omitted

* AS 10 - Property Plant \& Equipment. For tangible only
* PPE are tangible items that:
* Are held for use in production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; AND
* Are expected to be used during more than a period of twelve months
* It now includes bearer plants, biological assets too
x Provides for recognizing \& derecognizing costs of replacement of:

Parts
Major inspection costs
Capitalization of decommissioning, restoration \& similar liabilities - other than for producing inventories

## AS 10

× If deferred payments - interest subject to AS 16
$\times$ Revaluation model or Cost model
$\times$ Revaluation of entire class not specific asset

* Investment Property in AS 13 only at Cost Model
* Enhanced disclosures
+ Existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and PPE pledged as security for liabilities
+ amount of expenditure recognised in the carrying amount of PPE in the course of its construction

Contractual commitments for PPE

* Component accounting
* Change in depreciation is now accounting estimate
* No gross block / net block but now - carrying amounts
* Spare parts, which were being treated as inventory \& are now required to be capitalised as per AS 10, to be capitalised at their carrying amounts \& depreciated over their remaining useful lives prospectively


## OTHER IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS

* AS 2 - Earlier - Machinery Spares which can be used only with item of a fixed asset were FA if its use is irregular.
+ Now - spare parts, servicing equipment and standby equipment to be FA only as per AS 10 (PPE) - 12 month
+Common classification for inventories would include Stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for trading)
AS 4 - no provision for proposed dividends now


## OTHER IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS

* AS 13 - Investment property at cost model - AS 10 less depreciation and any impairment costs
* AS 14 - Amalgamation - Limited revision to include reference to Companies Act, 2013
* AS 21 - Where no subsidiary but an associate / JV, to prepare CFS as per applicable AS
$\times$ AS 29 - Discounting of decommissioning, restoration \& similar liabilities as per AS 10 at pre-tax rate that reflect the current market assessment of time value of money \& and the risks specific to the liability


Income Computation and Disclosure Standards


* CG notified 10 ICDS vide notification no. 32 of 2015 dated 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ March 2015 which were applicable from AY 2016-17 onwards
* Due to various issues \& representations referred to Expert committee \& deferred by 1 year (6.11.2016).
$\times$ CBDT rescinded the old ICDS through notification no. 86/2016 dated 29 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ September 2016 and issued revised ICDS vide notification no. 87/2016 and amended Tax Audit Form 3CD.
$\times$ Also issued FAQs dated 25 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ March 2017
Draft ICDS on Real Estate Transaction released for suggestion-11.05.2017


## whe To Folow faisian WHO TO FOLLOWICDS



## SUMMARY

CA. Pramod Jain

## Source

- Section 145(2)


## Effective Date

- W.e.f. AY 2017-18


## Heads of Income

## No. of <br> Standards

- Only on PGBP \& Other Source
- If accounts on mercantile basis
- 10 vide Not. Dt. 29.09.2016
- Para 13 of Form 3CD \& ITR


## CORRESPONDING AS / IND AS

| ICD <br> S | Name of ICDS | Correspondi <br> ng AS | Corresponding <br> Ind AS |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| I | Accounting Policies | $1 \& 5$ | 1 \& 8 |
| II | Valuation of Inventories | 2 | 2 |
| III | Construction Contracts | 7 | 11 |
| IV | Revenue Recognition | 10 | 11 |
| V | Tangible Fixed Assets | 12 | 16 |
| VI | Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates | 11 | 21 |
| VII | Government Grants | 13 | 20 |
| VIII | Securities | 16 | 109 |
| IX | Borrowing Costs | 23 | 37 |
| X |  <br> Contingent Assets | 29 |  |

## BASICS

* It's for income computation only and NOT for books maintenance
* Is separate books to be maintained?
* ICAI standards amended - Examples removed
$\times$ Would it impact incomes u/s 44AD, 44AE, etc?
* FAQ - Applicable on partnership firm u/s 44AD
...wherever possible - example construction contracts, revenue recognition??
$\times$ No ICDS details in ITR 1, 2 \& 4
* Would it impact MAT / AMT??
* ICDS not to apply on MAT but applicable on AMT - Q 6 FAQ
* Take care of AS 22
$\times$ What if assesse has no business income but only income from other sources?
* What if has one business on mercantile basis and other on cash?

Transitional provisions - neither double taxation nor escapement of income
Disclosure requirements

## ICDS VS, JUDICIAL PRECEDENTS

* In Avinder Singh [AIR 1979 SC 321] SC held that what constitutes an essential feature cannot be delineated. It laid down tests for valid delegation
* FAQ 2 - ICDS have been notified after due deliberation \& after examining judicial views for bringing certainty on issues covered by it. Certain judicial pronouncements were pronounced in absence of authoritative guidance on these issues under the Act. Since certainty is now provided by notifying ICDS u/s 145(2), provisions of ICDS shall be applicable to the transactional issues dealt therein in relation to AY 2017-18 onwards
$\times$ AS 22 validity (delegated legislation) came up before the Supreme court in the case of J.K. Industries Ltd. v. Union of India [2008] 297 ITR 176 (SC)
* Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Rule adopting AS-22 and held that the disclosure of true and fair view of the profits and the state of affairs is the guideline inherent in the provisions of the Companies Act delegating the powers to notify accounting standards and that the adoption of AS-22 was within such guideline

CA. Pramod Jain

## SEQUENCE OF PREXALENCE

ACT

## RULES

## ICDS

JUDICIAL PRECEDENTS

## PREAMBLE

1. This Income Computation and Disclosure Standard is applicable for computation of income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" or "Income from other sources" and not for the purpose of maintenance of books of account.
2. In the case of conflict between the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') and this Income Computation and Disclosure Standard, the provisions of the Act shall prevail to that extent.

## WHAT TO DO

## Prepare FS complying AS / Ind AS

둔

## Check the applicability of ICDS

## Compute Income complying ICDS

## Certify ICDS details in Form 3CD

## FIII ICDS details in ITR

CA. Pramod Jain ICDS CHECKLIST

| ICD <br> S | Name of ICDS | Whether <br> Applicable | Amounts in <br> ITR \& 3CD | Disclosur <br> es in 3CD | Rema <br> rks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I | Accounting Policies | Yes |  |  |  |
| II | Valuation of Inventories |  |  |  |  |
| III | Construction Contracts |  |  |  |  |
| IV | Revenue Recognition | Yes |  |  |  |
| V | Tangible Fixed Assets |  |  |  |  |
| VI | Changes in Foreign Exchange <br> Rates |  |  |  |  |
| VIII | Government Grants |  |  |  |  |
| VIII | Securities |  |  |  |  |
| IX | Borrowing Costs |  |  |  |  |
| X | Provisions, Contingent <br> Liabilities\& Contingent Assets |  |  |  |  |

# FORM 3CD -CLAUSE - 13 

(a) Method of accounting employed in previous year
$\times(b)$ Change in method of accounting applied

* (c) If, yes, effect thereof on profit / loss
$\times$ (Old d) Deviation in method of accounting from accounting standards prescribed $\mathbf{u} / \mathrm{s}$ 145 and effect thereof on P/L
ICDS reporting brought in w.e.f. 1.4.2017
$\times(\mathrm{d})$ - whether any adjustment is required to be made to the profits or loss for complying with the ICDS notified u/s 145(2)
$\times(e)$ - Is, yes, give details
* (f) - Disclosure as per ICDS
+ For 8 standards
+Two omitted as no disclosure required as per the standard:

Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
Securities

## FORM 3CD -CLAUSE - 13(E)

| ICD <br> S | Name of ICDS | Increase <br> in Profit | Decrease <br> in Profit | Net <br> (Rs.) | Descripti <br> on |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I | Accounting Policies |  |  |  |  |
| II | Valuation of Inventories |  |  |  |  |
| III | Construction Contracts |  |  |  |  |
| IV | Revenue Recognition |  |  |  |  |
| V | Tangible Fixed Assets |  |  |  |  |
| VI | Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates |  |  |  |  |
| VII | Government Grants |  |  |  |  |
| VIII | Securities |  |  |  |  |
| IX | Borrowing Costs |  |  |  |  |
| X | Provisions, Contingent Liab \& Assets |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  |

## FORM 3CD -CLAUSE - 13 (F)

| ICDS | Name of ICDS | Disclosures |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| I | Accounting Policies |  |
| II | Valuation of Inventories |  |
| III | Construction Contracts |  |
| IV | Revenue Recognition |  |
| V | Tangible Fixed Assets |  |
| VII | Government Grants |  |
| IX | Borrowing Costs |  |
| X | Provisions, Contingent Liab \& Assets |  |


| Schedule ICDS Effect of Income Computation Disclosure Standards on profit |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sl. No | ICDS | Amount |
| (i) | (ii) | (iii) |
|  | Accounting Policies |  |
| II | Valuation of Inventories |  |
| III | Construction Contracts |  |
| IV | Revenue Recognition |  |
| V | Tangible Fixed Assets |  |
| VI | Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates |  |
| VII | Government Grants |  |
| VIII | Securities |  |
| IX | Borrowing Costs |  |
| X | Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets |  |
| XI | Total Net effect (I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII+VIII+IX+X) | 0 |
| Is there any impact of this disclosure on |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## WHAT IF ICDS NOT FOLLOWED

* Section 145(3) - AO has the power to make best judgement assessment $u / s .144$ if he is not satisfied about the :-
+ Correctness or completeness of the accounts of the assessee; or
+ Method of accounting is not regularly followed ;Or
+ Income not computed as per ICDS
Hence ICDS has to be mandatorily followed or else best judgement assessment can be done by Assessing Officer.


## CBDT FAQS DT. 23²D MARCH 2017

$\times$ Total 25 FAQs
$\times$ ICDS to apply on Ind AS FS too
$\times$ Applicable to all including bank etc unless specified - like ICDS VIII (securities) for certain financial institutions \& ICDS I for Insurance business

No specific ICDS yet for real estate developers \& BOT projects and leases. Normal Act \& ICDS applicable

* For Derivative contracts :
+ Forward contracts and similar - ICDS VI
[Foreign Exchange] subject to para 3 of ICDS
VIII [securities]
+ For others ICDS I
x Disclosure where to be made - Q 25
Net effect of ICDS to be disclosed in ITR
Form 3CD
No separate disclosures persons who are not liable for tax audit


## I - ACCOUNTING POLICIES



## ICDS I - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

$\times$ Materiality and Prudence not followed. Only substance over form. No prudence as:

+ ICDS III - Non recognition of expected loss from construction contract $\&$ provisioning for loss on onerous contract
+ ICDS IV - Reasonable certainty of ultimate collection is ignored for recognition of revenue through rendering of service and on Rent, interest, royalty and dividend

ICDS VII - Govt. grants to be recognized not later than its actual receipt even if condition w.r.t to such grant has not met.

## ICDS I - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

$\times$ Selection of accounting policy so as to represent a true and fair view of:

* State of affairs; and
* Income of business, profession or vocation.
× Change in accounting policy only if reasonable cause. AS 5 - only if required by statute, compliance with AS or more appropriate presentation of FS
Reasonable cause is an existing concept conferring flexibility in deserving cases - FAQ


## ICDS I - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

* No deduction of expected losses or mark to marked loss unless as per other ICDS
* Judicial Precedents:
+ DCIT (International Taxation) v. Bank of Bahrain \& Kuwait [2010] 41 SOT 290 (Mum) (SB) - Loss incurred on a/c of evaluation of contract on last date of $B / S$ is allowable.
+ Anticipated losses allowed as deductions - ABN Amro Securities Ind (P.) Ltd. v.ITO [2011]15 taxmann.com 177(Mum)
+ Mark-to-market loss on derivatives held as stock-in-trade allowed - DCIT v. Kotak Mahindra [2013] 35 taxmann.com 225 (Mumbai - Trib.)
FAQ - Mark to Market loss or expected loss as well as Mark to Market gain or expected gain not to be recognised unless as per ICDS


## ICDS I - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

* What happens when income is recognised in computation but not in books as per ICDS, and later becomes bad?
* S. 36(1)(vii) -for deduction of bad debt, the debt should be written of irrevocably in the books of account??
* S. 36(1) (vii) amended by Finance Act 2015 - if income has been offered to tax but has not been recognized in books of accounts, the same is deemed to have been recognized in the books for the purpose of s. 36(1) (vii)


# CA. Pramod Jain ICDS I - TRANSITIONAL PROVISION 

$\times$ All contracts/transaction existing on 1.4.2016 or entered thereafter to be as per ICDS after taking into account income, expense or loss recognised in FY2015-16

## ICDS I - DISCLOSURES

$\times$ All significant accounting policies

* Change in accounting policy which has material effect including amount to the extent ascertainable
$\times$ If change in accounting policy to have material effect in later years, then disclosure to be made:
+ In year of adoption as well as
+ In 1st year of material effect - not as per AS
Disclosure or change in accounting policy cannot remedy a wrong or inappropriate treatment of item
× If fundamental accounting assumptions of going concern, consistency and accrual not followed.


## ICDS I - PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

* Disclosure of all significant accounting policies in Clause 13 (f) of Form 3CD, wherever applicable:
+ Give complete
+ Where similar may refer of policies in notes to FS
* Disallowances or deductions to be disclosed in ICDS schedule in Form 3CD as well as ITR:
+ Mark to market loss / gain
+ Expected losses
Take care of change in accounting policies having material effect in the year of effect too.

CA. Pramod Jain II - VALUATION OF INVENTORIES


## ICDS II - VALUATION OF INVENTORIES

* Inventory to be valued at cost or NRV whichever is lower.
× Does not include WIP dealt by other ICDS.
* Cost of inventories to include:
+ Cost of purchases;
$\times$ Includes all duties \& taxes. AS 2 excludes refundable from taxing authorities

Includes labour and other costs of personnel directly engaged in providing the service including supervisory personnel and attributable overheads

+ Costs of conversion; and
+ Other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition
$\times$ Cost Formulae
+ Specific identification of cost
+ FIFO
+ Weighted Average
Techniques for measurement of cost:
Standard Cost
+ Retail method (An average percentage for each retail department is to be used )


## ICDS II - VALUATION OF INVENTORIES

* ICDS - Machinery spares, which can be used only in connection with a tangible fixed asset and their use is expected to be irregular, to be dealt with in accordance with the ICDS V (Tangible fixed assets)
* The New AS 10 PPE read with new AS 2 - FA if expected to be used for more than 12 months


## ICDS II - VALUATION OF INVENTORIES

* In case of dissolution of a partnership firm or AOP / BOI, notwithstanding whether business is discontinued or not, the inventory on the date of dissolution shall be valued at the NRV.
* Judicial Precedents:
+ In cases of dissolution of firm, the stock-in-trade will have to be valued at the prevailing market price while preparing a/cs if the business of firm is discontinued- A.L.A. Firm v. CIT [1991] 55 Taxman 497(SC)
+ Where firm got dissolved due to death of a partner \&business was reconstituted with remaining partners \& business continued without any interruption, closing stock was to be valued at cost or MP, whichever was lower, \& not at market value -Sakthi Trading Co. v. CIT [2001] 118 Taxman 301 (SC)


## ICDS II - VALUATION OF INVENTORIES

+ Market value has to be adopted where dissolution of firm is accompanied by discontinuance of business and not otherwise
- Kwality Steel Suppliers v. CIT [2004] 141 Taxman 177 (Guj.)
+ Partnership converted into proprietorship firm after retirement of 1 out of only 2 partners, closing stock to be valued at MP Madhu Rani Mehra v. CIT [2011] 10 taxmann.com 126 (Del)
* No Interest /borrowing cost unless as per ICDS IX
+ Where inventories require a period of 12 months or more to bring them to a saleable condition
Value of the inventory as on beginning of PY shall be:
Cost of inventory available, if any, on day of commencement of business when the business has commenced during the PY;
Value of the inventory as on the close of the immediately preceding PY, in any other case.


## ICDS II - YALUATION OF INVENTORIES

* No change in method of valuation without reasonable cause
* Reasonable cause:
+ Change in method of accounting in view of mandatory requirements of AS-7 is a bonafide reason for change - Mazagon Dock Ltd. v. JCIT [2009] 29 SOT 356 (Mum.)
No addition could be made to income of assessee on account of change in accounting policy as to valuation of closing stock if such change had been made on account of statutory requirements - Uniflex Industries (P.) Ltd. v. ITO [2007] 15 SOT 246 (LUCK.)


## ICDS |I - TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

$\times$ Interest and other borrowing costs, which do not meet the criteria for recognition of interest as a component of the cost as per para 11, but included in cost of opening inventory as on 1.4.2016, shall be taken into a/c for determining cost of such inventory for valuation as on 31.3.2017 if such inventory continue to remain part of inventory

## ICDS II - DISCLOSURES

* Accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories including the cost formulae used. Where Standard Costing has been used as a measurement of cost, details of such inventories and a confirmation of the fact that standard cost approximates the actual cost;
$\times$ The total carrying amount of inventories and its classification appropriate to a person.
AS - same as above except underlined content


## ICDS II - PRACTICAL IMPLICATION

* Disclosures
+Same as per AS 2, but if standard cost used.. State whether it approximates the actual cost
+Carrying amount??
* If there is change in method of valuation of inventory its change in accounting policy... follow AS 1 disclosure

Take care at time of dissolution of partnership firm

## ICDS II - PRACTICAL IMPLICATION

* Disclosure for not following inclusive method of valuation of inventory - non-compliance of $s$. 145A - already reporting at Para 14(b) of Form 3CD- refer Para 23 of ICAI Tax Audit Guidance Note
* Borrowing costs for inventories only if they require a period of 12 months or more to bring them to a saleable condition


# CA. Pramod Jain IV - REVENUE RECOGNITION 



* Both AS \& ICDS deals with recognition of revenue from:
+Sale of goods;
+Rendering of services;
+ Use by others of the person's resources yielding interest, royalties or dividends.
* Does not deal with aspects of revenue dealt with other ICDS
$\times$ Main issue is the timing of recognition of revenue.


## ICDS IV - REVENUE RECOGNITION

* Revenue for sale of goods -
+ AS 9 - ..... when no significant uncertainty exists regarding amount of consideration that will be derived..
+ ICDS IV - when there is reasonable certainty of its ultimate collection .....
+ In AS \& ICDS - Where the ability to assess the ultimate collection with reasonable certainty is lacking at the time of raising any claim for escalation of price and export incentives, revenue recognition in respect of such claim shall be postponed to the extent of uncertainty involved


## ICDS IV - REVENUE RECOGNITION

* For Service Contracts, AS allows both methods:
+ Percentage completion method; and
+ Completed Contract method
* ICDS requires mandatorily compliance of percentage completion method \& Requirements of ICDS - III, shall mutatis mutandis apply
* However, if revenue from service contracts is duration of not more than 90 days, then revenue may be recognized under completed contract method. AS 9-no such duration


## ICDS IV - REVENUE RECOGNITION

* Interest income to accrue on time basis by the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Same as AS 9
* However, as per AS 9 - interest, royalties \& dividends to be recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists
+ Judicial Pronouncements
$\times$ Right to receive - E.D. Sassoon \& Co. Ltd. v. CIT (SC) (26 ITR 27)
$\times$ Interest income to accrue on coupon date - DIT v. Credit Suisse First Boston (Cyprus) Ltd 351 ITR 323 (Bom.) Interest on security -30/6 \& 31/12. Sells security on 30th April. Accounts interest on accrual basis till 31st March. Deduction of amount already taxed but not received to be allowed as deduction. FAO - 018


## ICDS IV - REVENUE RECOGNITION

* Reasonable certainty of ultimate collection of interest \& royalty not given. Recognize and if not realised claim bad debts u/s 36(1)(vii) / 43D (banks, etc) - FAQ - Q 13
* Interest on NPAs other than Banks, etc?
+ Real Income theory - Godhra Electricity (SC) (225 ITR 746),
+ Accrual concept u/s 5
* ICDS applicable on tax on gross basis on interest, royalty \& FTS for non-residents u/s 115A. FAQ - Q 14 Interest on Income-tax, Service Tax, etc. shall now be taxable on receipt basis instead of accrual basis as contemplated under earlier ICDS


## ICDS IV - REVENUE RECOGNITION

* AS 9 Para 8.5 - When interest, royalties \& dividends from foreign countries require exchange permission $\&$ uncertainty in remittance is anticipated, recognition may need to be postponed.
$\times$ No similar provision in ICDS
* Dividend to be recognised as per Act. AS 9-owner's right to receive is established
$x$ Royalty to be recognized with the terms of agreement unless having regard to the substance of transaction, it is more appropriate to recognize revenue on some other systematic \& rational basis. Same as AS


## ICDS IV - TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

* The transitional provisions of ICDS III shall mutatis mutandis apply to recognition of revenue \& associated costs for a service transaction undertaken on or before 31.3. 2016 but not completed by the said date.
* Revenue for a transaction other than dividend undertaken on or before 31.3.2016 but not completed by the said date shall be recognised in accordance with the provisions of this ICDS for the PY commencing on 1.4.2016 \& subsequent PY. The amount of revenue, if any, recognised for the said transaction for any PY commencing on or before 1.4.2015 shall be taken into a/c for recognising revenue for the said transaction for the PY commencing on 1.4.2016 \& subsequent PYs.


## ICDS IV - DISCLOSURES

* In a transaction involving sale of good, total amount not recognised as revenue during PY due to lack of reasonably certainty of its ultimate collection along with nature of uncertainty;
* Amount of revenue from service transaction recognised as revenue during the PY;
* Method used to determine the stage of completion of service transactions in progress; and
* For service transactions in progress at end of PY:

Amount of costs incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) upto end of PY;
Amount of advances received; and
Amount of retentions.
AS - none excent $1^{\text {st }}$

## ICDS IV - PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

* Increased Disclosures
* Interest income on accrual basis if not recognised being doubt of collection exists. other than 43D (banks, etc) others may have to disclose adjustments in ICDS
* If service contract beyond 90 days and recognised on completed contract method, need to adjust and disclosure as per ICDS

CA. Pramod Jain

## V - TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

## ICDS V - TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

* Not comparable with AS 10 - PPE
* AS 10 - Property, Plant and Equipment are tangible items that:
+ Are held for use in production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; AND
+ Are expected to be used during more than a period of twelve months
* Only for Tangible FA being land, building, machinery, plant or furniture held with intention of being used for purpose of producing or providing goods or services and is not held for sale in normal course of business.

Not for intangibles.
Not for rental / Administrative use?

## ICDS V - TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

$\times$ AS 10-Spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised in accordance with this Standard when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory

* ICDS - Stand-by equipment /servicing equipment are to be capitalised. Machinery spares to be charged to revenue as and when consumed. When such spares can be used only in connection with an item of tangible FA \& their use is expected to be irregular, they shall be capitalised


## ICDS V - TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

$\times$ Time upto which to be capitalized:

+ Expenditure incurred on start-up and commissioning of the project, including the expenditure incurred on test runs and experimental production, shall be capitalised. AS 10- Initial cost to include testing costs
+ Expenditure incurred after the plant has begun commercial production, that is, production intended for sale or captive consumption, shall be treated as revenue expenditure.
Exp. incurred till plant has begun commercial production intended for sale or captive consumption to be capitalised. FAQ - Q 15


## ICDS Y - TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

* AS 10-Recognition of costs in carrying amt. of an item of PPE ceases when item is in location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in manner intended by management. Following costs not included:
+ Costs incurred while an item capable of operating in manner intended by management has yet to be brought into use or is operated at less than full capacity;
Initial operating losses, such as those incurred while demand for the output of an item builds up; and Costs of relocating or reorganising part or all of the operations of an enterprise.


## ICDS Y - TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

$\times$ AS 10 - Provides for recognizing \& derecognizing costs of replacement of:
$\times$ Parts
$\times$ Major inspection costs

* ICDS - An Expenditure that increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance is added to the actual cost
* If against shares - FV of asset acquired to be actual cost. In AS same but with various conditions

Revaluation

* Depreciation as per IT Act

Income on transfer as per IT Act

## ICDS V - TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

* The actual cost of tangible fixed assets, acquisition or construction of which commenced on or before the 31.3.2016 but not completed by the said date, shall be recognised in accordance with the provisions of this standard. The amount of actual cost, if any, recognised for the said assets for any PY commencing on or before 1.4.2015 shall be taken into account for recognising actual cost of the said assets for the PY commencing on 1.4.2016 and subsequent PYs


## ICDS X = DISCLOSURES - PARA 18 FORM 3CD

* Description of asset or block of assets;
$\times$ Rate of depreciation;
$\times$ Actual cost or WDV, as the case may be;
* Additions or deductions during the yr with dates; in the case of any addition of an asset, date put to use; including adjustments on account of-
+ CENVAT credit claimed and allowed under CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004;
+ Change in rate of exchange of currency;
Subsidy or grant or reimbursement, by whatever name called;
$\times$ Depreciation Allowable; and
Written down value at the end of year.


## ICDS V - PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

* Disclosure - Para 18 of Form 3CD. Mention same in description as well as disclosure
* If cost varies due to borrowing costs, what to do...? No specific column in Para 18. Addition would tally with FS too?
+ Add in actual cost in Para 18 and give details in additions
* Would Depreciation adjustment for companies etc to be disclosed in ICDS?
Would gain / loss on sale of asset be disclosed in ICDS?
+ To the extent of land, building, Plant, Mach. \& Furniture


# THANK YOU! 



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