

WEBINAR

IND AS 21

The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates



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21

- There are six faces on a die: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. These total to 21.
- 21 years - Legal age of marriage
- In India - 56% of women marry between 18 & 21
- **Article 21** - Right to life & liberty - available even to foreign nationals - all citizens (Indian / Foreign Nationals)
- **Interesting Fact:** Like Punjab, the legal drinking age in Meghalaya, Delhi, Maharashtra (hard liquor), Haryana and Chandigarh is **25 years** while in Sikkim, Puducherry, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh and Goa it is **18 years**. There are 13 states where the legal drinking age is **21 years**.

Ind AS 21

Section	Paras
Objective	1 - 2
Scope	3 - 7AA
Definitions	8 - 16
Summary of approach required by this Standard	17 - 19
Reporting Foreign Currency Transactions in the Functional Currency	20 - 37
Use of presentation currency other than functional currency	38 - 49
Tax effects of all exchange differences	50
Disclosure	51 - 57

S. No.	Particulars	Ind AS 21	AS 11
1.	<i>Forward Exchange Contracts and other similar Financial Instruments</i>	Excludes from its scope forward exchange contracts and other similar financial instruments, which are treated in accordance with Ind AS 109.	Includes accounting for such contracts.
2.	<i>Exchange Differences arising on Translation of Certain Long-term Monetary Items from Foreign Currency to Functional Currency</i>	Ind AS 21 does not apply to long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP, i.e. AS 11. However, as provided in Ind AS 101, such an entity may continue to apply the	AS 11, gives an option to recognise exchange differences arising on translation of certain long-term monetary items from foreign currency to functional currency directly in equity, to be transferred to profit or loss over the life of the relevant liability/asset if such items are not related to acquisition of fixed assets.

Significant Differences between Ind AS 21 and AS 11

Where such items are related to acquisition of fixed assets, the foreign exchange differences can be recognised as part of the cost of the fixed

Significant Differences between Ind AS 21 and AS 11

3.	<i>Approach Translation</i> for	Ind AS 21 is based on the functional currency approach. However, in Ind AS 21, the factors to be considered in determining an entity's functional currency are similar to the indicators in AS 11 to determine the foreign operations as non-integral foreign operations.	AS 11 is based on integral foreign operations and non-integral foreign operations approach for accounting of a foreign operation.
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Objective

Para 1

- An entity may carry on foreign activities in **two ways**.
 1. It **may** have transactions in foreign currencies or it may have foreign operations (FCT & FO)
 2. In addition, an entity **may** present its financial statements in a foreign currency.
- The objective of this Standard is to prescribe how to **include foreign currency transactions** and **foreign operations** in the financial statements of an entity and how to **translate** financial statements into a presentation currency.

Para 2

- The principal issues are which exchange rate(s) to use and how to report the effects of changes in exchange rates in the financial statements.



Scope

Para 3

This Standard shall be applied:

- (a) in accounting for **transactions** and balances in foreign currencies, except for those derivative transactions and balances that are within the scope of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments;
- (b) in **translating** the results and financial position of foreign operations that are included in the financial statements of the entity by consolidation or the equity method; and **(outbound Investments)**
- (c) in translating an entity's results and financial position into a **presentation** currency **(inbound Investments)**.

Para 4

Ind AS 109 applies to many foreign currency derivatives and, accordingly, these are excluded from the scope of this Standard. However, those foreign currency derivatives that are not within the scope of Ind AS 109 (eg some foreign currency derivatives that are embedded in other contracts) are within the scope of this Standard. In addition, this Standard applies when an entity translates amounts relating to derivatives from its functional currency to its presentation currency.

Para 5

- This Standard does not apply to hedge accounting for foreign currency items, including the hedging of a net investment in a foreign operation.
- Ind AS 109 applies to hedge accounting.

Para 6

This Standard applies to the presentation of an entity's financial statements in a foreign currency and sets out requirements for the resulting financial statements to be described as complying with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind ASs). For translations of financial information into a foreign currency that do not meet these requirements, this Standard specifies information to be disclosed.

Para 7

This Standard does not apply to the presentation in a statement of cash flows of the cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency, or to the translation of cash flows of a foreign operation (see Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows).

Para 7AA

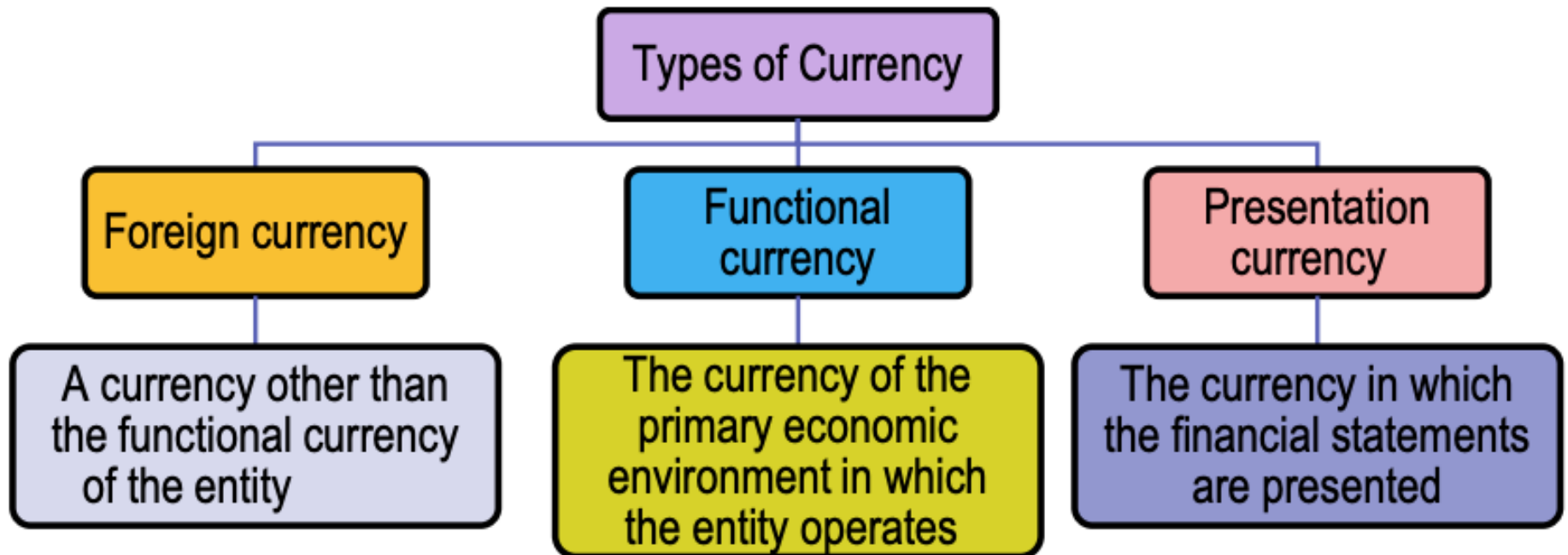
- This Standard does not also apply to long-term foreign currency monetary items for which an entity has opted for the exemption given in paragraph D13AA of Appendix D to Ind AS 101.
- Such an entity may continue to apply the accounting policy so opted for such long-term foreign currency monetary items.

Definitions

Para 8 : The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified:

- 1. Closing rate** is the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.
- 2. Exchange difference** is the difference resulting from translating a given number of units of one currency into another currency at different exchange rates.
- 3. Exchange rate** is the ratio of exchange for two currencies.

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Para 8

4. **Foreign currency** is a currency other than the functional currency of the entity.
5. **Functional currency** is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.
6. **Presentation currency** is the currency in which the financial statements are presented.

Para 8

- 7. Foreign operation** is an entity that is a subsidiary, associate, joint arrangement or branch of a reporting entity, the activities of which are based or conducted in a country or currency other than those of the reporting entity.
- 8. Fair value** is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. (See Ind AS 113, Fair Value Measurement.).

Para 8

9. A **group** is a parent and all its subsidiaries.

10. Monetary items are units of currency held and assets and liabilities to be received or paid in a fixed or determinable number of units of currency.

11. Net investment in a foreign operation is the amount of the reporting entity's interest in the net assets of that operation.

12. Spot exchange rate is the exchange rate for immediate **delivery** (Today's Date / Transaction Date)

Para 9 : Elaboration on the definitions

Functional currency

The primary economic environment in which an entity operates is normally the one in which it primarily generates and expends cash.

An entity **considers the following factors** in determining its functional currency: **(a)** the currency:

- (i) that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services (*this will often be the currency in which sales prices for its goods and services are denominated and settled*); **and**
- (ii) of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of its goods and services.

Para 9: Elaboration on the definitions

Functional currency

(b) the currency that mainly influences labour, material and other costs of providing goods or services (this will often be the currency in which such costs are denominated and settled).

Para 10

The following factors **may also provide evidence of an entity's functional currency**:

- (a) the currency in which funds from financing activities (ie issuing debt and equity instruments) are generated.
- (b) the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

Case Study - Functional Currency

- A is an Oman based company having a foreign operation, B, in India. The foreign operation was primarily set up to execute a construction project in India. The functional currency of A is OMR.
- 78% of entity B's finances have been raised in USD by way of contribution from A. B's bank accounts are maintained in USD as well as INR. Cash flows generated by B are transferred to A on a monthly basis in USD in respect of repayment of finance received from A.
- Revenues of B are in USD. Its competitors are globally based. Tendering for the construction project happened in USD.
- B incurs 70% of the cost in INR and remaining 30% costs in USD.
- Since B is located in India can it can presume its functional currency to be INR?

Solution:

No, B cannot presume INR to be its functional currency on the basis of its location. It needs to consider various factors listed in Ind AS for determination of functional currency.

Primary indicators:

1. the currency that mainly influences
 - (a) sales prices for its goods and services. This will often be the currency in which sales prices are denominated and settled; and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of its goods and services.
 - (b) labour, material and other costs of providing goods and services. This will often be the currency in which these costs are denominated and settled.

Solution:

2. Other factors that may provide supporting evidence to determine an entity's functional currency are (**Secondary indicators**):
- (a) the currency in which funds from financing activities (i.e. issuing debt and equity instruments) are generated; and
 - (b) the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

Solution:

- 3. If an entity is a foreign operation**, additional factors set out in Ind AS 21 should be considered to determine whether its functional currency is the same as that of the reporting entity of which it is a subsidiary, branch, associate or joint venture:
- a) Whether the activities of foreign operations are carried out as an extension of that reporting entity, rather than being carried out with a significant degree of autonomy;
 - b) Whether the transactions with the reporting entity are a high or a low proportion of the foreign operation's activities;

Solution:

- c) Whether cash flows from the activities of the foreign operations directly affect the cash flows of the reporting entity and are readily available for remittance to it.
- d) Whether cash flows from the activities of the foreign operation are sufficient to service existing and normally expected debt obligation without funds being made available by the reporting entity.

Solution:

On the basis of additional factors mentioned in point 3 above, B cannot be said to have functional currency same as that of A Ltd.

Hence primary and secondary indicators should be used for the determination of functional currency of B giving priority to primary indicators. The analysis is given below:

- Its significant revenues and competitive forces are in USD.
- Its significant portion of cost is incurred in INR. Only 30% costs are in USD.
- 78% of its finances have been raised in USD.
- It retains its operating cash flows partially in USD and partially in INR.

Keeping these factors in view, **USD should be considered as the functional currency of B.**

Para 11

The following additional factors are considered in determining the functional currency of a foreign operation, and whether its functional currency is the same as that of the reporting entity (the reporting entity, in this context, being the entity that has the foreign operation as its subsidiary, branch, associate or joint arrangement):

- (a) whether the activities of the foreign operation are carried out as an extension of the reporting entity, rather than being carried out with a significant degree of autonomy. An example of the former is when the foreign operation only sells goods imported from the reporting entity and remits the proceeds to it. An example of the latter is when the operation accumulates cash and other monetary items, incurs expenses, generates income and arranges borrowings, all substantially in its local currency.

Para 11

- (b) whether transactions with the reporting entity are a high or a low proportion of the foreign operation's activities
- (c) whether cash flows from the activities of the foreign operation directly affect the cash flows of the reporting entity and are readily available for remittance to it.
- (d) whether cash flows from the activities of the foreign operation are sufficient to service existing and normally expected debt obligations without funds being made available by the reporting entity.

Para 12

When the above indicators are mixed and the functional currency is not obvious, management uses its **judgement** to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. As part of this approach, management gives priority to the primary indicators in paragraph 9 before considering the indicators in paragraphs 10 and 11, which are designed to provide additional supporting evidence to determine an entity's functional currency.

Para 13

When the above indicators are mixed and the functional currency is not obvious, management uses its judgement to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. As part of this approach, management gives priority to the primary indicators in paragraph 9 before considering the indicators in paragraphs 10 and 11, which are designed to provide additional supporting evidence to determine an entity's functional currency.

Para 14

If the functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity's financial statements are restated in accordance with Ind AS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies. An entity cannot avoid restatement in accordance with Ind AS 29 by, for example, adopting as its functional currency a currency other than the functional currency determined in accordance with this Standard (such as the functional currency of its parent).

Net investment in a foreign operation

Para 15

- An entity may have a monetary item that is receivable from or payable to a foreign operation. An item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is, in substance, a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation, and is accounted for in accordance with paragraphs 32 and 33.
- Such monetary items may include long-term receivables or loans.
- **They do not include trade receivables or trade payables.**

Para 15A

The entity that has a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation described in paragraph 15 may be any subsidiary of the group. For example, an entity has two subsidiaries, A and B. Subsidiary B is a foreign operation. Subsidiary A grants a loan to Subsidiary B. Subsidiary A's loan receivable from Subsidiary B would be part of the entity's net investment in Subsidiary B if settlement of the loan is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. This would also be true if Subsidiary A were itself a foreign operation.

Para 16: Monetary items

The essential feature of a monetary item is a right to receive (or an obligation to deliver) a fixed or determinable number of units of currency.

Examples include: (Liabilities)

- pensions and other employee benefits to be paid in cash;
- provisions that are to be settled in cash; and
- cash dividends that are recognised as a liability.

Similarly, a contract to receive (or deliver) a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or a variable amount of assets in which the fair value to be received (or delivered) equals a fixed or determinable number of units of currency is a monetary item.

Para 16: Monetary items

Conversely, the essential feature of a non-monetary item is the absence of a right to receive (or an obligation to deliver) a fixed or determinable number of units of currency.

Examples include: (Non-Monetary Assets)

- amounts prepaid for goods and services (eg prepaid rent); goodwill;
- intangible assets;
- inventories;
- property, plant and equipment; and
- provisions that are to be settled by the delivery of a nonmonetary asset.

Which of the following are **not a monetary item?**

- a) Cash**
- b) Inventory**
- c) Accounts receivable**
- d) Accounts payable**

Which of the following are **not** a monetary item?

a) Cash

b) Inventory

c) Accounts receivable

d) Accounts payable

Summary of the approach required by this Standard

Para 17

- In preparing financial statements, each entity—whether a stand-alone entity, an entity with foreign operations (such as a parent) or a foreign operation (such as a subsidiary or branch)—**determines its functional currency** in accordance with paragraphs 9–14. The entity translates foreign currency items into its functional currency and reports the effects of such translation in accordance with paragraphs 20–37 and 50.

Para 18

Many reporting entities comprise a number of individual entities (eg a group is made up of a parent and one or more subsidiaries). Various types of entities, whether members of a group or otherwise, may have investments in associates or joint arrangements. They may also have branches. It is necessary for the results and financial position of each individual entity included in the reporting entity to be translated into the currency in which the reporting entity presents its financial statements. This Standard permits the presentation currency of a reporting entity to be any currency (or currencies). The results and financial position of any individual entity within the reporting entity whose functional currency differs from the presentation currency are translated in accordance with paragraphs 38– 50.

Para 19

This Standard also permits a stand-alone entity preparing financial statements or an entity preparing separate financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 27, Separate Financial Statements, to present its financial statements in any currency (or currencies). If the entity's presentation currency differs from its functional currency, its results and financial position are also translated into the presentation currency in accordance with paragraphs 38–50.

Reporting foreign currency transactions in the functional currency

Initial recognition

Para 20

A foreign currency transaction is a transaction that is denominated or requires settlement in a foreign currency, including transactions arising when an entity:

- (a) buys or sells goods or services whose price is denominated in a foreign currency;
- (b) borrows or lends funds when the amounts payable or receivable are denominated in a foreign currency; or
- (c) otherwise acquires or disposes of assets, or incurs or settles liabilities, denominated in a foreign currency.

Initial recognition

Para 21

- A foreign currency transaction shall be recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Para 22

The date of a transaction is the date on which the transaction first qualifies for recognition in accordance with Ind ASs. For practical reasons, a rate that approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction is often used, for example, an average rate for a week or a month might be used for all transactions in each foreign currency occurring during that period. However, if exchange rates fluctuate significantly, the use of the average rate for a period is inappropriate.

Reporting at the ends of subsequent reporting periods

Para 23 : At the end of each reporting period:

- (a) foreign currency **monetary items** shall be translated using the **closing rate**;
- (b) **non-monetary items** that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- (c) **non-monetary items** that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Para 24

The carrying amount of an item is determined in conjunction with other relevant Standards. For example, property, plant and equipment may be measured in terms of fair value or historical cost in accordance with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment. Whether the carrying amount is determined on the basis of historical cost or on the basis of fair value, if the amount is determined in a foreign currency it is then translated into the functional currency in accordance with this Standard.

Para 25

The carrying amount of some items is determined by comparing two or more amounts. For example, the carrying amount of inventories is the lower of cost and net realisable value in accordance with Ind AS 2, Inventories. Similarly, in accordance with Ind AS 36, Impairment of Assets, the carrying amount of an asset for which there is an indication of impairment is the lower of its carrying amount before considering possible impairment losses and its recoverable amount.

Para 25

When such an asset is non-monetary and is measured in a foreign currency, the carrying amount is determined by comparing:

(a) the cost or carrying amount, as appropriate, translated at the exchange rate at the date when that amount was determined (ie the rate at the date of the transaction for an item measured in terms of historical cost); and

(b) the net realisable value or recoverable amount, as appropriate, translated at the exchange rate at the date when that value was determined (eg the closing rate at the end of the reporting period).

The effect of this comparison may be that an impairment loss is recognised in the functional currency but would not be recognised in the foreign currency, or vice versa.

Para 26

When several exchange rates are available, the rate used is that at which the future cash flows represented by the transaction or balance could have been settled if those cash flows had occurred at the measurement date. If exchangeability between two currencies is temporarily lacking, the rate used is the first subsequent rate at which exchanges could be made.

Recognition of exchange differences

Para 27

As noted in paragraph 3 (a) and 5, Ind AS 109 applies to hedge accounting for foreign currency items. The application of hedge accounting requires an entity to account for some exchange differences differently from the treatment of exchange differences required by this Standard. For example, Ind AS 109 requires that exchange differences on monetary items that qualify as hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge are recognised initially in other comprehensive income to the extent that the hedge is effective.

Recognition of exchange differences

Para 28

- Exchange differences arising on the **settlement** of monetary items or on **translating** monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements shall be recognised in **profit or loss** in the period in which they arise, **except as described in paragraph 32.**

Recognition of exchange differences

Para 29

When monetary items arise from a foreign currency transaction and there is a change in the exchange rate between the transaction date and the date of settlement, an exchange difference results. When the transaction is settled within the same accounting period as that in which it occurred, all the exchange difference is recognised in that period. However, when the transaction is settled in a subsequent accounting period, the exchange difference recognised in each period up to the date of settlement is determined by the change in exchange rates during each period.

Recognition of exchange differences

Para 30

- **When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognised in other comprehensive income.**
- **Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognised in profit or loss.**

Recognition of exchange differences

Para 31

Other Ind ASs require some gains and losses to be recognised in other comprehensive income. For example, Ind AS 16 requires some gains and losses arising on a revaluation of property, plant and equipment to be recognised in other comprehensive income. When such an asset is measured in a foreign currency, paragraph 23(c) of this Standard requires the revalued amount to be translated using the rate at the date the value is determined, resulting in an exchange difference that is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

L&T Holdings Limited – AR 2019-20 – Page # 153

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars		Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
XII	Other comprehensive income			
A	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of tax)		(4.59)	(1.50)
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(56.16)	–
B	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		0.16	(0.68)
	(b) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge		(99.54)	–
	(c) Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations (net)		0.77	(0.23)
	Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the company		(159.36)	(2.41)
	Non-controlling interest		–	–
XIII	Total comprehensive income (XI+XII)		1,540.90	2,229.62

Para 32

- Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation (see paragraph 15) shall be recognised in **profit or loss in the** separate financial statements **of the reporting entity or the** individual financial statements **of the foreign operation, as appropriate.**
- In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity **such exchange differences shall be recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment in accordance with paragraph 48.**

Para 33

When a monetary item forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation and is denominated in the functional currency of the reporting entity, an exchange difference arises in the foreign operation's individual financial statements in accordance with paragraph 28. If such an item is denominated in the functional currency of the foreign operation, an exchange difference arises in the reporting entity's separate financial statements in accordance with paragraph 28. If such an item is denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of either the reporting entity or the foreign operation,

Para 33

an exchange difference arises in the reporting entity's separate financial statements and in the foreign operation's individual financial statements in accordance with paragraph 28. Such exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity (ie financial statements in which the foreign operation is consolidated or accounted for using the equity method).

Para 34

When an entity keeps its books and records in a currency other than its functional currency, at the time the entity prepares its financial statements all amounts are translated into the functional currency in accordance with paragraphs 20–26. This produces the same amounts in the functional currency as would have occurred had the items been recorded initially in the functional currency. For example, monetary items are translated into the functional currency using the closing rate, and non-monetary items that are measured on a historical cost basis are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction that resulted in their recognition.

Change in functional currency

Para 35

When there is a change in an entity's functional currency, the entity shall apply the translation procedures applicable to the new functional currency prospectively from the date of the change.

Para 36

As noted in paragraph 13, the functional currency of an entity reflects the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the entity. Accordingly, once the functional currency is determined, it can be changed only if there is a change to those underlying transactions, events and conditions. For example, a change in the currency that mainly influences the sales prices of goods and services may lead to a change in an entity's functional currency.

Para 37

The effect of a change in functional currency is accounted for prospectively. In other words, an entity translates all items into the new functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the change. The resulting translated amounts for non-monetary items are treated as their historical cost. Exchange differences arising from the translation of a foreign operation previously recognised in other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraphs 32 and 39(c) are not reclassified from equity to profit or loss until the disposal of the operation.

Use of a presentation currency other than the functional currency

Translation to the presentation currency

Para 38

An entity may present its financial statements in any currency (or currencies). If the presentation currency differs from the entity's functional currency, it translates its results and financial position into the presentation currency. For example, when a group contains individual entities with different functional currencies, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in a common currency so that consolidated financial statements may be presented.

Para 39

The results and financial position of an entity whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy shall be translated into a different presentation currency using the following procedures:

- (a) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented (ie including comparatives) shall be translated at the **closing rate** at the **date of that balance sheet**;
- (b) income and expenses for each statement of profit and loss presented (i.e including comparatives) shall be translated at exchange rates at the **dates of the transactions**; and
- (c) all resulting exchange differences shall be recognised in **other comprehensive income**.

Para 40

For practical reasons, a rate that approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions, for example an average rate for the period, is often used to translate income and expense items. However, if exchange rates fluctuate significantly, the use of the average rate for a period is inappropriate.

Para 41

The exchange differences referred to in paragraph 39(c) result from:

- (a) translating income and expenses at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions and assets and liabilities at the closing rate.
- (b) translating the opening net assets at a closing rate that differs from the previous closing rate.

Para 41

These exchange differences are not recognised in profit or loss because the changes in exchange rates have little or no direct effect on the present and future cash flows from operations. The cumulative amount of the exchange differences is presented in a separate component of equity until disposal of the foreign operation. When the exchange differences relate to a foreign operation that is consolidated but not wholly-owned, accumulated exchange differences arising from translation and attributable to non-controlling interests are allocated to, and recognised as part of, non-controlling interests in the consolidated balance sheet.

Para 42

The results and financial position of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy shall be translated into a different presentation currency using the following procedures:

(a) all amounts (i.e. assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses, including comparatives) shall be translated at the closing rate at the date of the most recent balance sheet, except that

Para 42

(b) when amounts are translated into the currency of a non hyperinflationary economy, comparative amounts shall be those that were presented as current year amounts in the relevant prior year financial statements (i.e. not adjusted for subsequent changes in the price level or subsequent changes in exchange rates).

Para 43

When an entity's functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the entity shall restate its financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 29 before applying the translation method set out in paragraph 42, except for comparative amounts that are translated into a currency of a non hyperinflationary economy (see paragraph 42(b)). When the economy ceases to be hyperinflationary and the entity no longer restates its financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 29, it shall use as the historical costs for translation into the presentation currency the amounts restated to the price level at the date the entity ceased restating its financial statements.

Translation of a foreign operation

Para 44

Paragraphs 45–47, in addition to paragraphs 38–43, apply when the results and financial position of a foreign operation are translated into a presentation currency so that the foreign operation can be included in the financial statements of the reporting entity by consolidation or the equity method.

Translation of a foreign operation

Para 45

The incorporation of the results and financial position of a foreign operation with those of the reporting entity follows normal consolidation procedures, such as the elimination of intragroup balances and intragroup transactions of a subsidiary (see Ind AS 110, Consolidated Financial Statements). However, an intragroup monetary asset (or liability), whether short-term or long-term, cannot be eliminated against the corresponding intragroup liability (or asset) without showing the results of currency fluctuations in the consolidated financial statements.

Translation of a foreign operation

Para 45

This is because the monetary item represents a commitment to convert one currency into another and exposes the reporting entity to a gain or loss through currency fluctuations. Accordingly, in the consolidated financial statements of the reporting entity, such an exchange difference is recognised in profit or loss or, if it arises from the circumstances described in paragraph 32, it is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity until the disposal of the foreign operation.

Translation of a foreign operation

Para 46

When the financial statements of a foreign operation are as of a date different from that of the reporting entity, the foreign operation often prepares additional statements as of the same date as the reporting entity's financial statements. When this is not done, Ind AS 110 allows the use of a different date provided that the difference is no greater than three months and adjustments are made for the effects of any significant transactions or other events that occur between the different dates.

Translation of a foreign operation

Para 46

In such a case, the assets and liabilities of the foreign operation are translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period of the foreign operation. Adjustments are made for significant changes in exchange rates up to the end of the reporting period of the reporting entity in accordance with Ind AS 110. The same approach is used in applying the equity method to associates and joint ventures in accordance with Ind AS 28.

Para 47

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of that foreign operation shall be treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Thus they shall be expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation and shall be translated at the closing rate in accordance with paragraphs 39 and 42.

Para 48

Disposal or partial disposal of a foreign operation

- **On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the gain or loss on disposal is recognised (see Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements).**

Para 48A

In addition to the disposal of an entity's entire interest in a foreign operation, the following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals:

- (a) when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, regardless of whether the entity retains a non controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the partial disposal; and
- (b) when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

Para 48B

- On disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation that have been attributed to the non-controlling interests shall be derecognised, but shall not be reclassified to profit or loss.

1. Parent P acquired 90 percent of subsidiary S some years ago. P now sells its entire investment in S for ₹ 1,500 lakhs. The net assets of S are 1,000 and the NCI in S is ₹ 100 lakhs. The cumulative exchange differences that have arisen during P's ownership are gains of ₹ 200 lakhs, resulting in P's foreign currency translation reserve in respect of S having a credit balance of ₹ 180 lakhs, while the cumulative amount of exchange differences that have been attributed to the NCI is ₹ 20 lakhs

Calculate P's gain on disposal in its consolidated financial statements.

Para 48C

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the entity shall re-attribute the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In any other partial disposal of a foreign operation the entity shall reclassify to profit or loss only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income.

Para 48D

A partial disposal of an entity's interest in a foreign operation is any reduction in an entity's ownership interest in a foreign operation, except those reductions in paragraph 48A that are accounted for as disposals.

Para 49

An entity may dispose or partially dispose of its interest in a foreign operation through sale, liquidation, repayment of share capital or abandonment of all, or part of, that entity. A write-down of the carrying amount of a foreign operation, either because of its own losses or because of an impairment recognised by the investor, does not constitute a partial disposal. Accordingly, no part of the foreign exchange gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at the time of a write-down.

Tax effects of all exchange differences

Para 50

Gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and exchange differences arising on translating the results and financial position of an entity (including a foreign operation) into a different currency may have tax effects. Ind AS 12, Income Taxes, applies to these tax effects.

Disclosure

Para 51

In paragraphs 53 and 55–57 references to ‘functional currency’ apply, in the case of a group, to the functional currency of the parent.

Para 52

An entity shall disclose:

- (a) the amount of 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; and**
- (b) net exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity, and a reconciliation of the amount of such exchange differences at the beginning and end of the period.**

Para 53

When the presentation currency is different from the functional currency, that fact shall be stated, together with disclosure of the functional currency and the reason for using a different presentation currency.

Para 54

When there is a change in the functional currency of either the reporting entity or a significant foreign operation, that fact, the reason for the change in functional currency and the date of change in functional currency shall be disclosed.

Para 55

When an entity presents its financial statements in a currency that is different from its functional currency, it shall describe the financial statements as complying with Ind ASs only if they comply with all the requirements of each applicable Standard including the translation method set out in paragraphs 39 and 42.

Para 56

An entity sometimes presents its financial statements or other financial information in a currency that is not its functional currency without meeting the requirements of paragraph 55. 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. Such conversions are not in accordance with Ind Ass and the disclosures set out in paragraph 57 are required.

Para 57

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 paragraph 55 are not met, it shall:

- (a) clearly identify the information as supplementary information to distinguish it from the information that complies with Ind ASs;**
- (b) disclose the currency in which the supplementary information is displayed; and**
- (c) disclose the entity's functional currency and the method of translation used to determine the supplementary information.**

Effective date and transition

Para 58-60J#

Omitted*

Para 60K[#]

Ind AS 116 amended paragraph 16. An entity shall apply that amendment when it applies Ind AS 116.



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