



Accounting standard no 23 Accounting for investments in Associates

Vinod Kothari

<http://www.vinodkothari.com>

1012 Krishna

224 AJC Bose Road

Kolkata - 700 017. India

E-mail: vinod@vinodkothari.com

**Phone 91-33-22817715/ 228113742/
22811276**

Fax: 91-33- 22811276/ 22813742



copyright

This Presentation is the property of Vinod Kothari and no part of it can be copied, reproduced or distributed in any manner.

Comparative international standards and highlights

- **IAS 28 investments in associates**
- **Snapshot**
 - **Key objective:**
 - To provide for the application of equity method of accounting for investments in associates
 - To define what is an associate, when is “significant influence” presumed
 - **Related accounting standards**
 - Consolidation: AS 21
 - Investments in Joint ventures; AS 27
- **Comparison between IAS and AS**

Scope

- **Provides for adoption of equity method of accounting in consolidated statements**
 - Does not deal with method of accounting in separate financial statements
 - In separate financial statements, AS 30 will continue to apply
 - Does not apply in case of
 - Joint ventures
 - subsidiaries

Key definitions

- **Associate**
 - Entity over which investor has significant influence
- **Significant influence**
 - Power to participate in financial and/or operating policy decisions of the investee, but not control
 - **Presumption of significant influence**
 - Investor holding 20% or more of the equity is presumed to be holding significant influence
 - The presumption is rebuttable
 - Conversely, investor holding less than 20% is presumed, subject to rebuttal, to not hold significant influence
- **Control**
 - Defined in the same way as in AS 21

Circumstances indicating significant influence

- Representation on board of directors
- Participation in policy making decisions
- Material transactions between investor and investee
- Interchange of managerial personnel
- Provision of essential technical information

Equity method of accounting

- **Meaning**
 - **At inception**
 - At cost, adjusting for any goodwill/ capital reserve
 - If investment > proportionate net assets, difference is goodwill
 - Conversely, difference is capital reserve
 - **Thereafter, every period, consolidated balance sheet will reflect the proportion of net assets of the associate**
 - **Consolidated P/L account will show the proportionate income of the associate**
 - **Distributions made by the investee reduce the carrying amount of investments**
 - **Adjustments are also made to reflect those changes in equity which are not through P/L**
 - Revaluation of assets
 - Translation of forex items
 - Amalgamations

Exceptions to equity method

- **There are two exceptions (as in case of consolidation)**
 - Where significant influence is temporary
 - Associate operates under long term restrictions which significantly impair its ability to transfer funds to investor
- **Investor should discontinue the equity method**
 - When significant influence ceases
 - Use of equity method is no more appropriate
 - Because investee operates under long term restrictions which significantly impair its ability to transfer funds to investor

Equity method procedures

- **By and large same procedures as in case of consolidation**
 - **Investment of the investor in the capital of the investee (A), and investor's portion of the net assets of investee (B), should be treated as follows**
 - **If A is more than B, A-B is goodwill**
 - **If B is more than A, B-A is capital reserve**
 - **This determination is done on the date of investment**
 - **Subsequently:**
 - **Any income received is taken towards the value of the investment**
 - **Any increase in the value of net investment is income; any decrease is a loss**
 - **Usually does not recognise any loss above the carrying amount of the investment**
 - **Unrealised profits should be eliminated to the extent of the investor's share**
 - **Financial statements should be drawn upto the same date**
 - **Uniform accounting policies**
 - **In case of outstanding preference shares, the net income is reduced to provide for preference dividends**

Cessation of significant influence

- From the date on which the significant influence ceases, investments are recognised as per AS 13

Accounting in separate financial statements

- AS 13 (now AS 30) should be applied