

## Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 28

# Investments in Associates

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## Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 28

# Investments in Associates

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*(This Indian Accounting Standard includes paragraphs set in **bold** type and plain type, which have equal authority. Paragraphs in bold type indicate the main principles.)*

## Scope

**1** This Standard shall be applied in accounting for investments in associates. However, it does not apply to investments in associates held by:

- (a) venture capital organisations
- (b) [Refer to Appendix 1]

that upon initial recognition are designated as at fair value through profit or loss or are classified as held for trading and accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. Such investments shall be measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS 39, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in the period of the change. An entity holding such an investment shall make the disclosures required by paragraph 37(f).

## Definitions

**2** The following terms are used in this Standard with the meanings specified:

An *associate* is an entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, over which the investor has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

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**Consolidated financial statements are the financial statements of a group presented as those of a single economic entity.**

**Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.**

**The equity method is a method of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of net assets of the investee. The profit or loss of the investor includes the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee.**

**Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers).**

**Separate financial statements are those presented by a parent, an investor in an associate or a venturer in a jointly controlled entity, in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.**

**Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.**

**A subsidiary is an entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, that is controlled by another entity (known as the parent).**

3 Financial statements in which the equity method is applied are not separate financial statements, nor are the financial statements of an entity that does not have a subsidiary, associate or venturer's interest in a joint venture.

4 Separate financial statements are those presented in addition to consolidated financial statements, financial statements in which investments are accounted for using the equity method and financial statements in which venturers' interests in joint ventures are proportionately consolidated.

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Separate financial statements may or may not be appended to, or accompany, those financial statements, unless required by law.

5 [Refer to Appendix 1]

### **Significant influence**

6 If an investor holds, directly or indirectly (eg through subsidiaries), 20 per cent or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case. Conversely, if the investor holds, directly or indirectly (eg through subsidiaries), less than 20 per cent of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the investor does not have significant influence, unless such influence can be clearly demonstrated. A substantial or majority ownership by another investor does not necessarily preclude an investor from having significant influence.

7 The existence of significant influence by an investor is usually evidenced in one or more of the following ways:

- (a) representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the investee;
- (b) participation in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distributions;
- (c) material transactions between the investor and the investee;
- (d) interchange of managerial personnel; or
- (e) provision of essential technical information.

8 An entity may own share warrants, share call options, debt or equity instruments that are convertible into ordinary shares<sup>1</sup>, or other similar instruments that have the potential, if exercised or converted, to give the entity additional voting power or reduce another party's voting power over the financial and operating policies of another entity (ie potential voting rights). The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible, including potential voting rights held by other entities, are considered when assessing whether an entity has significant

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<sup>1</sup> In Indian context, the term 'ordinary shares' is equivalent to 'equity shares'.

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influence. Potential voting rights are not currently exercisable or convertible when, for example, they cannot be exercised or converted until a future date or until the occurrence of a future event.

9 In assessing whether potential voting rights contribute to significant influence, the entity examines all facts and circumstances (including the terms of exercise of the potential voting rights and any other contractual arrangements whether considered individually or in combination) that affect potential rights, except the intention of management and the financial ability to exercise or convert.

10 An entity loses significant influence over an investee when it loses the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of that investee. The loss of significant influence can occur with or without a change in absolute or relative ownership levels. It could occur, for example, when an associate becomes subject to the control of a government, court, administrator or regulator. It could also occur as a result of a contractual agreement.

## **Equity method**

11 Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee is recognised in the investor's profit or loss. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the investor's proportionate interest in the investee arising from changes in the investee's other comprehensive income. Such changes include those arising from the revaluation of property, plant and equipment and from foreign exchange translation differences. The investor's share of those changes is recognised in other comprehensive income of the investor (see Ind AS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*).

12 When potential voting rights exist, the investor's share of profit or loss of the investee and of changes in the investee's equity is determined on the basis of present ownership interests and does not reflect the possible exercise or conversion of potential voting rights.

## **Application of the equity method**

**13 An investment in an associate shall be accounted for using the equity method except when:**

- (a) **the investment is classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*;**
- (b) **[Refer to Appendix 1]**
- (c) **[Refer to Appendix 1]**

**14 Investments described in paragraph 13(a) shall be accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations***

15 When an investment in an associate previously classified as held for sale no longer meets the criteria to be so classified, it shall be accounted for using the equity method as from the date of its classification as held for sale. Financial statements for the periods since classification as held for sale shall be amended accordingly.

16 [Refer to Appendix 1]

17 The recognition of income on the basis of distributions received may not be an adequate measure of the income earned by an investor on an investment in an associate because the distributions received may bear little relation to the performance of the associate. Because the investor has significant influence over the associate, the investor has an interest in the associate's performance and, as a result, the return on its investment. The investor accounts for this interest by extending the scope of its financial statements to include its share of profits or losses of such an associate. As a result, application of the equity method provides more informative reporting of the net assets and profit or loss of the investor.

**18 An investor shall discontinue the use of the equity method from the date that it ceases to have significant influence over an associate and shall account for the investment in accordance with Ind AS 39**

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from that date, provided the associate does not become a subsidiary or a joint venture as defined in Ind AS 31. On the loss of significant influence, the investor shall measure at fair value any investment the investor retains in the former associate. The investor shall recognise in profit or loss any difference between:

- (a) the fair value of any retained investment and any proceeds from disposing of the part interest in the associate; and
- (b) the carrying amount of the investment at the date when significant influence is lost.

**19** When an investment ceases to be an associate and is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 39, the fair value of the investment at the date when it ceases to be an associate shall be regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset in accordance with Ind AS 39.

19A If an investor loses significant influence over an associate, the investor shall account for all amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by an associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the investor reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when it loses significant influence over the associate. For example, if an associate has available-for-sale financial assets and the investor loses significant influence over the associate, the investor shall reclassify to profit or loss the gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to those assets. If an investor's ownership interest in an associate is reduced, but the investment continues to be an associate, the investor shall reclassify to profit or loss only a proportionate amount of the gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income.

20 Many of the procedures appropriate for the application of the equity method are similar to the consolidation procedures described in Ind AS 27. Furthermore, the concepts underlying the procedures used in accounting for

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the acquisition of a subsidiary are also adopted in accounting for the acquisition of an investment in an associate.

21 A group's share in an associate is the aggregate of the holdings in that associate by the parent and its subsidiaries. The holdings of the group's other associates or joint ventures are ignored for this purpose. When an associate has subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures, the profits or losses and net assets taken into account in applying the equity method are those recognised in the associate's financial statements (including the associate's share of the profits or losses and net assets of its associates and joint ventures), after any adjustments necessary to give effect to uniform accounting policies (see paragraphs 26 and 27).

22 Profits and losses resulting from 'upstream' and 'downstream' transactions between an investor (including its consolidated subsidiaries) and an associate are recognised in the investor's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate. 'Upstream' transactions are, for example, sales of assets from an associate to the investor. 'Downstream' transactions are, for example, sales of assets from the investor to an associate. The investor's share in the associate's profits and losses resulting from these transactions is eliminated.

23 An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which it becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment any difference between the cost of the investment and the investor's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted for as follows:

- (a) goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Amortisation of that goodwill is not permitted.
- (b) any excess of the investor's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve in the period in which the investment is acquired..

Appropriate adjustments to the investor's share of the associate's profits or losses after acquisition are also made to account, for example, for



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depreciation of the depreciable assets based on their fair values at the acquisition date. Similarly, appropriate adjustments to the investor's share of the associate's profits or losses after acquisition are made for impairment losses recognised by the associate, such as for goodwill or property, plant and equipment.

**24 The most recent available financial statements of the associate are used by the investor in applying the equity method. When the end of the reporting period of the investor is different from that of the associate, the associate prepares, for the use of the investor, financial statements as of the same date as the financial statements of the investor unless it is impracticable to do so.**

**25 When, in accordance with paragraph 24, the financial statements of an associate used in applying the equity method are prepared as of a different date from that of the investor, adjustments shall be made for the effects of significant transactions or events that occur between that date and the date of the investor's financial statements. In any case, the difference between the end of the reporting period of the associate and that of the investor shall be no more than three months unless it is impracticable to do so. The length of the reporting periods and any difference in the ends of the reporting periods shall be the same from period to period.**

**26 The investor's financial statements shall be prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and events in similar circumstances unless it is impracticable to do so.**

27 If an associate uses accounting policies other than those of the investor for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, adjustments shall be made to conform the associate's accounting policies to those of the investor when the associate's financial statements are used by the investor in applying the equity method.

28 If an associate has outstanding cumulative preference shares that are held by parties other than the investor and classified as equity, the investor computes its share of profits or losses after adjusting for the dividends on such shares, whether or not the dividends have been declared.

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29 If an investor's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the investor discontinues recognising its share of further losses. The interest in an associate is the carrying amount of the investment in the associate under the equity method together with any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the investor's net investment in the associate. For example, an item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is, in substance, an extension of the entity's investment in that associate. Such items may include preference shares and long-term receivables or loans but do not include trade receivables, trade payables or any long-term receivables for which adequate collateral exists, such as secured loans. Losses recognised under the equity method in excess of the investor's investment in ordinary shares are applied to the other components of the investor's interest in an associate in the reverse order of their seniority (ie priority in liquidation).

30 After the investor's interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognised, only to the extent that the investor has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the investor resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

### **Impairment losses**

31 After application of the equity method, including recognising the associate's losses in accordance with paragraph 29, the investor applies the requirements of Ind AS 39 to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any additional impairment loss with respect to the investor's net investment in the associate.

32 The investor also applies the requirements of Ind AS 39 to determine whether any additional impairment loss is recognised with respect to the investor's interest in the associate that does not constitute part of the net investment and the amount of that impairment loss.

33 Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not separately recognised, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in Ind AS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. Instead, the entire carrying

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amount of the investment is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 as a single asset, by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount, whenever application of the requirements in Ind AS 39 indicates that the investment may be impaired. An impairment loss recognised in those circumstances is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment in the associate. Accordingly, any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases. In determining the value in use of the investment, an entity estimates:

- (a) its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
- (b) the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Under appropriate assumptions, both methods give the same result.

34 The recoverable amount of an investment in an associate is assessed for each associate, unless the associate does not generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of those from other assets of the entity.

## **Separate financial statements**

**35 An investment in an associate shall be accounted for in the investor's separate financial statements in accordance with paragraphs 38-43 of Ind AS 27.**

36 This Standard does not mandate which entities produce separate financial statements available for public use.

## **Disclosure**

**37** The following disclosures shall be made:

- (a)** the fair value of investments in associates for which there are published price quotations;
- (b)** summarised financial information of associates, including the aggregated amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and profit or loss;
- (c)** the reasons why the presumption that an investor does not have significant influence is overcome if the investor holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, less than 20 per cent of the voting or potential voting power of the investee but concludes that it has significant influence;
- (d)** the reasons why the presumption that an investor has significant influence is overcome if the investor holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, 20 per cent or more of the voting or potential voting power of the investee but concludes that it does not have significant influence;
- (e)** the end of the reporting period of the financial statements of an associate, when such financial statements are used in applying the equity method and are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the investor, and the reason for using a different date or different period;
- (f)** the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (eg resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on the ability of associates to transfer funds to the investor in the form of cash dividends, or repayment of loans or advances;
- (g)** the unrecognised share of losses of an associate, both for the period and cumulatively, if an investor has discontinued recognition of its share of losses of an associate;
- (h)** the fact that an associate is not accounted for using the equity method in accordance with paragraph 13; and
- (i)** summarised financial information of associates, either individually or in groups, that are not accounted for using

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the equity method, including the amounts of total assets, total liabilities, revenues and profit or loss.

**38** Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method shall be classified as non-current assets. The investor's share of the profit or loss of such associates, and the carrying amount of those investments, shall be separately disclosed. The investor's share of any discontinued operations of such associates shall also be separately disclosed.

**39** The investor's share of changes recognised in other comprehensive income by the associate shall be recognised by the investor in other comprehensive income.

**40** In accordance with Ind AS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* the investor shall disclose:

- (a) its share of the contingent liabilities of an associate incurred jointly with other investors; and
- (b) those contingent liabilities that arise because the investor is severally liable for all or part of the liabilities of the associate.

## **Appendix A**

### **References to matters contained in other Indian Accounting Standards**

*This Appendix is an integral part of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 28.*

1 Appendix A, *Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds* contained in Ind AS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* makes reference to this Standard also.

## **Appendix 1**

*Note: This Appendix is not a part of the Indian Accounting Standard. The purpose of this appendix is only to bring out the differences between Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 28 and the corresponding International Accounting Standard (IAS) 28, Investments in Associates.*

### **Comparison with IAS 28, Investments in Associates**

1 Where the financial statements of an associate used in applying equity method are prepared as of a date different from that of the investor, IAS 28 requires that this difference should not be more than three months. However, paragraph 25 (Ind AS) 28 provides that this difference should not be more than three months, unless impracticable. Similarly, paragraph 26 of Ind AS 28 requires use of uniform accounting policies, unless impracticable, which IAS 28 does not provide. These changes have been made because the investor does not have 'control' over the associate, it may not be able to influence the associate to prepare additional financial statements or to follow the accounting policies that are followed by the investor.

2 Paragraph 1(b) of IAS 28 has been deleted in Ind AS 28 as the Companies Act, 1956, is not applicable to mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities including investment linked insurance funds and, thus, this standard would not be applicable to such entities. However, paragraph number 1(b) has been retained in Ind AS 28 to maintain consistency with IAS 28.

3 Paragraphs 5, 13(b) and 13(c) have been deleted as the applicability or exemptions to the Indian Accounting Standards is governed by the Companies Act and the Rules made thereunder. However, paragraph numbers have been retained in Ind AS 28 to maintain consistency with IAS 28.

4 Paragraph number 16 appears as 'Deleted' in IAS 28. In order to maintain consistency with paragraph numbers of IAS 28, the paragraph number is retained in Ind AS 28

5 Paragraph 23 (b) has been modified on the lines of Ind AS 103 to transfer excess of the investor's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of investment in capital reserve whereas in IAS 28, it is recognised in profit or loss.