## Frequently asked questions:

Schedule III of Companies Act 2013 (Division II – For Ind AS entities)

Sl.	Questions	Answers
No.		
1.	What does Schedule III Division II prescribe on compliance requirement of this Schedule vis- à-vis Companies Act 2013 and Indian Accounting Standards?	Where compliance with the requirements of the Act including Indian Accounting Standards (except the option of presenting assets and liabilities in the order of liquidity as provided by the relevant Ind AS) as applicable to the companies require any change in treatment or disclosure including addition, amendment, substitution or deletion in the head / sub-head or any changes <i>inter se</i> , in the financial statements or statements forming part thereof, the same shall be made and the requirements of this Schedule shall stand modified accordingly.  The disclosure requirements specified in this Schedule are in addition to and not in substitution of the disclosure requirements specified in the Indian Accounting Standards. Additional disclosures specified in the Indian Accounting Standards shall be made in the Notes or by way of additional statement(s) unless required to be disclosed on the face of the Financial Statements. Similarly, all other disclosures as required by the Companies Act shall be made in the Notes in addition to the requirements set out in this Schedule.
2.	What are the rounding off	Depending upon the turnover of the company, the figures appearing in the Financial Statements may be rounded off as below:
	provisions related	Turnover Rounding off
	to Schedule III, Division II of the	(i) less than one hundred To the nearest hundreds, crore rupees thousands, lakhs or millions, or decimals thereof.
	Companies Act	(ii) one hundred crore To the nearest, lakhs, millions or
	2013?	rupees or more crores, or decimals thereof.  Once a unit of measurement is used, it should be used uniformly in the Financial Statements.
3.	What are the provisions related to reporting of comparative information?	Financial Statements shall contain the corresponding amounts (comparatives) for the immediately preceding reporting period for all items shown in the Financial Statements including Notes except in the case of first Financial Statements laid before the company after incorporation.
4.	What are the provisions under Schedule III, Division II regarding materiality of reporting information?	Financial Statements shall disclose all 'material' items, i.e., the items if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the item judged in the particular circumstances.
5.	What are the components of equity?	The components of equity are:  Equity  (a) Equity Share capital (b) Other Equity
6.	What are the components of non-current liabilities?	The components of non-current liabilities are as under:  Non-current liabilities  (a) Financial Liabilities (i) Borrowings (ia) Lease liabilities (ii) Trade payables (A) Total outstanding dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises and (B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises (iii) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified in (b) below, to be specified) (b) Provisions (c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net) (d) Other non-current liabilities

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7.	What are the components of current liabilities?	The components of current liabilities are:  Current liabilities  (a) Financial Liabilities  (i) Borrowings  (ia) Lease liabilities  (ii) Trade payables  (A) Total outstanding dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises and  (B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises  (iii) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified in (c) below)  (b) Other current liabilities  (c) Provisions  (d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)
8.	What are the components of non-current assets?	The components of non-current assets are:  Non-current assets  (a) Property, Plant and Equipment (b) Capital work-in-progress (c) Investment Property (d) Goodwill (e) Other Intangible assets (f) Intangible assets under development (g) Biological Assets other than bearer plants (h) Financial Assets (i) Investments (ii) Trade receivables (iii) Loans (iv) Others (to be specified) (i) Deferred tax assets (net) (j) Other non-current assets
9.	What are the components of current assets?	The components of current assets are:  Current assets  (a) Inventories (b) Financial Assets (i) Investments (ii) Trade receivables (iii) Cash and cash equivalents (iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above (v) Loans (vi) Others (to be specified) (c) Current Tax Assets (Net) (d) Other current assets
10.	What is classified as trade receivable?	A receivable shall be classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods sold or services rendered in the normal course of business.
11.	What is classified as trade payable?	A payable shall be classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business.
12.	How are non- current assets classified and disclosed?	Non-current assets are classified and disclosed as follows:  Non-Current Assets  I. Property, Plant and Equipment  (i) Classification shall be given as:  (a) Land.  (b) Buildings.  (c) Plant and Equipment.  (d) Furniture and Fixtures.  (e) Vehicles.  (f) Office equipment.  (g) Bearer Plants  (h) Others (specify nature).

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		(ii) Assets under lease shall be separately specified under each class of assets.  (iii) A reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amounts of each class of assets at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing additions, disposals, acquisitions through business combinations and other adjustments and the related depreciation and impairment losses/reversals shall be disclosed separately
13.	How are investment properties disclosed?	Investment properties are disclosed as follows:  Investment Property  A reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amounts of each class of property at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing additions, disposals, acquisitions through business combinations and other adjustments and the related amortisation and impairment losses/reversals shall be disclosed separately.
14.	How is goodwill disclosed in Financial Statements?	Goodwill is disclosed in Financial Statements as follows: Goodwill A reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing additions, impairments, disposals and other adjustments.
15.	How are other intangible assets presented and disclosed in Financial Statements?	Other Intangible assets  (i) Classification shall be given as:  (a) Brands /trademarks.  (b) Computer software.  (c) Mastheads and publishing titles.  (d) Mining rights.  (e) Copyrights, patents, other intellectual property rights, services and operating rights.  (f) Recipes, formulae, models, designs and prototypes.  (g) Licenses and franchises.  (h) Others (specify nature).  (ii) A reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amounts of each class of assets at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing additions, disposals, acquisitions through business combinations and other adjustments and the related amortisation and impairment losses/reversals shall be disclosed separately.
16.	How are biological assets other than bearer plants disclosed in Financial	Biological assets other than bearer plants are disclosed in Financial Statements as follows:  Biological Assets other than bearer plants A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of assets at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing additions, disposals, acquisitions through business combinations and other adjustments shall be disclosed separately.
17.	Statements?  How are investments classified and disclosed in Financial Statements?	Investments  (i) Investments shall be classified as:  (a) Investments in Equity Instruments;  (b) Investments in Preference Shares;  (c) Investments in Government or trust securities;  (d) Investments in debentures or bonds;  (e) Investments in Mutual Funds;  (f) Investments in partnership firms;  (g) Other investments (specify nature).  Under each classification, details shall be given of names of the bodies corporate that are  (i) subsidiaries,  (ii) associates,  (iii) joint ventures, or  (iv) structured entities, in whom investments have been made and the nature and extent of the investment so made in each such body corporate (showing separately investments which are partly-paid). Investments in partnership firms along with names of the firms, their partners, total capital and the shares of each partner shall be disclosed separately.
		(ii) The following shall also be disclosed:  (a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof;  (b) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments;

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		(c) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments.
18.	How are Trade Receivables classified and disclosed in Financial Statements?	Trade Receivables are classified and disclosed as follows:  Trade Receivables  (i) Trade receivables shall be sub-classified as:  (a) Secured, considered good; (b) Unsecured considered good; (c) Doubtful.  (ii) Allowance for bad and doubtful debts shall be disclosed under the relevant heads separately.  (iii) Debts due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member should be separately stated.  iv) For trade receivables outstanding, following ageing schedule shall be given:  Trade Receivables ageing schedule  (Amount in Rs)
		Particulars  Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#
		Less than six months to to than three years years  (i) Undisputed trade  Less than six months to to to than three years years  Six One Two More to to than three three years years
		receivable considered good
		(ii) Undisputed trade receivable considered doubtful
		(iii) Disputed trade receivable considered good
		(iv) Disputed trade receivable considered doubtful
		# similar information shall be given where no due date of payment is specified in that case disclosure shall be from the date of the transaction.  Unbilled dues shall be disclosed separately.
19.	How are loans classified and disclosed?	Loans are classified and disclosed as follows:  Loans  (i) Loans shall be classified as:  (a) Security Deposits;  (b) Loans to related parties (giving details thereof);  (c) Other loans (specify nature).  (ii) The above shall also be separately sub-classified as:  (a) Secured, considered good;

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		(b) Unsecured, considered good; (c) Doubtful. (iii) Allowance for bad and doubtful loans shall be disclosed under the relevant heads separately. (iv) Loans due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member should be separately stated.
20.	How are bank deposits more than 12 months disclosed?	Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity shall be disclosed under 'Other financial assets'.
21.	How are other non-current assets classified and disclosed?	Other non-current assets are classified and disclosed as follows:  Other non-current assets  Other non-current assets shall be classified as- (i) Capital Advances; (ii) Advances other than capital advances;  1. Advances other than capital advances shall be classified as: (a) Security Deposits; (b) Advances to related parties (giving details thereof); (c) Other advances (specify nature).  2. Advances to directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or advances to firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member should be separately stated. In case advances are of the nature of a financial asset as per relevant Ind AS, these are to be disclosed under 'other financial assets' separately.  (iii) Others (specify nature).
22.	How are current investments classified and disclosed?	Current investments are classified and disclosed as under:  Investments  (i) Investments shall be classified as: (a) Investments in Equity Instruments; (b) Investment in Preference Shares; (c) Investments in government or trust securities; (d) Investments in debentures or bonds; (e) Investments in Mutual Funds; (f) Investments in partnership firms; (g) Other investments (specify nature).  Under each classification, details shall be given of names of the bodies corporate that are subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, or structured entities, in whom investments have been made and the nature and extent of the investment so made in each such body corporate (showing separately investments which are partly-paid).  ii) The following shall also be disclosed (a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof; (b) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments.
23.	How are inventories classified and disclosed under current assets?	Inventories are classified and disclosed under current assets as follows:  Inventories  (i) Inventories shall be classified as: (a) Raw materials; (b) Work-in-progress; (c) Finished goods; (d) Stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for trading); (e) Stores and spares; (f) Loose tools; (g) Others (specify nature). (ii) Goods-in-transit shall be disclosed under the relevant sub-head of inventories. (iii) Mode of valuation shall be stated.
24.	How are Trade	Trade Receivables are classified and disclosed under current assets as follows:

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	Receivables classified and disclosed under current assets?	Trade Receivables  (i) Trade receivables shall be sub-classified as:  (a) Secured, considered good; (b) Unsecured considered good; (c) Doubtful.  (ii) Allowance for bad and doubtful debts shall be disclosed under the relevant heads separately.  (iii) Debts due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member should be separately stated.  For trade receivables outstanding, following ageing schedule shall be given:  Trade Receivables ageing schedule  (Amount in Rs)
		Particulars  Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#
		Less than six months to to than months to one two three three year years years
		(v) Undisputed trade receivable considered good
		(vi) Undisputed trade receivable considered doubtful
		(vii) Disputed trade receivable considered good
		(viii) Disputed trade receivable considered doubtful
		# similar information shall be given where no due date of payment is specified in that case disclosure shall be from the date of the transaction.  Unbilled dues shall be disclosed separately.
25.	How are cash and cash equivalents disclosed?	Cash and cash equivalents are disclosed as follows:  Cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents shall be classified as:  (a) Balances with Banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents);  (b) Cheques, drafts on hand;  (c) Cash on hand;  (d) Others (specify nature).
		Cash and bank balances: The following disclosures with regard to cash and bank balances shall be made:  (a) Earmarked balances with banks (for example, for unpaid dividend) shall be separately stated.  (b) Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money or security against the

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No.		borrowings, guarantees, other commitments shall be disclosed separately.  (c) Repatriation restrictions, if any, in respect of cash and bank balances shall be separately stated.
26.	How are loans presented in Financial Statements?	Loans are presented as under:  Loans  (i) Loans shall be classified as:  (a) Security deposits;  (b) Loans to related parties (giving details thereof);  (c) Others (specify nature).  (ii) The above shall also be sub-classified as:  (a) Secured, considered good;  (b) Unsecured, considered good;  (c) Doubtful.  (iii) Allowance for bad and doubtful loans shall be disclosed under the relevant heads separately.  (iv) Loans due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member shall be separately stated.
27.	How are other current assets classified and presented in Financial Statements?	Other current assets are classified and presented in Financial Statements as under:  This is an all-inclusive heading, which incorporates current assets that do not fit into any other asset categories.  Other current assets shall be classified as-  (i) Advances other than capital advances  1. Advances other than capital advances shall be classified as:  (a) Security Deposits;  (b) Advances to related parties (giving details thereof);  (c) Other advances (specify nature).  2. Advances to directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons or advances to firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member should be separately stated.  (ii) Others (specify nature)
28.	What are the components of equity under Financial Statements?	Components of equity are as under:  Equity  I. Equity Share Capital for each class of equity share capital:  (a) the number and amount of shares authorised; (b) the number of shares issued, subscribed and fully paid, and subscribed but not fully paid; (c) par value per share; (d) a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period; (e) the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital; (f) shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by or by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate; (g) shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares specifying the number of shares held; (h) shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment, including the terms and amounts; (i) For the period of five years immediately preceding the date as at which the Balance Sheet is prepared:  • Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash.  • Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares.  • Aggregate number and class of shares bought back.  (j) Terms of any securities convertible into equity shares issued along with the earliest date of conversion in descending order starting from the farthest such date.  (k) Calls unpaid (showing aggregate value of calls unpaid by directors and officers)  (l) Forfeited shares (amount originally paid up)  (m) A company shall disclose Shareholding of Promoters* as under:

Sl. No.	Questions	Answers
		Shares held by promoters at the end of the year  % Change during the year***
		S. No. Promoter No of shares ** shares
		*Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.
		** Details shall be given separately for each class of shares  *** percentage change shall be computed with respect to the number at the beginning of the year or issued during the year for the first time then with respect to the date of issue.
29.	What are the components of other equity?	Components of other equity are as follows:  Other Equity  (i) 'Other Reserves' shall be classified in the notes as:  (a) Capital Redemption Reserve;  (b) Debenture Redemption Reserve;  (c) Share Options Outstanding Account;  (d) Others—(specify the nature and purpose of each reserve and the amount in respect thereof (Additions and deductions since last balance sheet to be shown under each of the specified head  (ii) Retained Earnings represents surplus i.e. balance of the relevant column in the Statement of Changes in Equity.  (iii) A reserve specifically represented by earmarked investments shall disclose the fact that it is a represented.  (iv) Debit balance of Statement of Profit and Loss shall be shown as a negative figure under the hear 'retained earnings'. Similarly, the balance of 'Other Equity', after adjusting negative balance or retained earnings, if any, shall be shown under the head 'Other Equity' even if the resulting figure is in the negative.  (v) Under the sub-head 'Other Equity', disclosure shall be made for the nature and amount of each item.
30.	What are the components of borrowings under non-current liabilities?	Components of borrowings under non-current liabilities are as under:  Borrowings  (i) Borrowings shall be classified as: (a) Bonds/debentures (b) Term loans
31.	What are the components of other non-	shall be specified separately in each case.  Components of other non-current liabilities are:

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	current liabilities?	Other non-current liabilities  (a) Advances (b) Others (specify nature)
32.	What are the components of provisions under non-current liabilities?	Components of provision are:  Provisions  The amounts shall be classified as:  (a) Provision for employee benefits.  (b) Others (specify nature).
33.	What is the classification of borrowings under Current Liabilities?	Classification of borrowings under current liabilities is as under:  Borrowings  (i) Borrowings shall be classified as: (a) Loans repayable on demand (I) from banks. (II) from other parties. (b) Loans from related parties. (c) Deposits. (d) Other loans (specify nature). (ii) Borrowings shall further be sub-classified as secured and unsecured. Nature of security shall be specified separately in each case. (iii) Where loans have been guaranteed by directors or others, the aggregate amount of such loans under each head shall be disclosed. (iv) Period and amount of default as on the balance sheet date in repayment of borrowings and interest, shall be specified separately in each case. (v) Current maturities of long-term borrowing shall be disclosed separately.
34.	What are the components of other financial liabilities?	Components of other financial liabilities are as follows:  Other Financial Liabilities  Other Financial liabilities shall be classified as:  (a) Omitted (b) Omitted (c) Interest accrued; (d) Unpaid dividends; (e) Application money received for allotment of securities to the extent refundable and interest accrued thereon; (f) Unpaid matured deposits and interest accrued thereon; (g) Unpaid matured debentures and interest accrued thereon; (h) Others (specify nature).  'Long term debt' is a borrowing having a period of more than twelve months at the time of origination
35.	What is the classification of other current liabilities and provisions?	Other current liabilities and provisions would include the following:  Other current liabilities  The amounts shall be classified as: (a) Revenue received in advance; (b) Other advances (specify nature); (c) Others (specify nature);  Provisions  The amounts shall be classified as: (i) Provision for employee benefits. (ii) Others (specify nature).
36.	What are the disclosure requirements related to Trade Payables?	Disclosure requirements related to Trade Payables are:  Trade Payables  The following details relating to micro, small and medium enterprises shall be disclosed in the notes:-  (a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;  (b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the

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No.		amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each
		accounting year;
		(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;
		(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and
		the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.
		For trade payables due for payment, the following ageing schedule shall be given:  Trade Payables aging schedule (Amount in Rs.)
		Particulars  Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#
		Less One Two More than to to than one two three year years Total
		(i) MSME (ii) Others
		(iii) Disputed dues - MSME  (iv) Disputed dues - others
		# similar information shall be given where no due date of payment is specified in that case disclosure shall be from the date of the transaction.  Unbilled dues shall be disclosed separately.
37.	What are the presentation requirements related to liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale?	According to Clause G of General instructions to Part I, Division II of Schedule III, the presentation of liabilities associated with group(s) of assets classified as held for sale and non-current assets classified as held for sale shall be in accordance with the relevant Indian Accounting Standards (Ind ASs).
38.	What is the disclosure requirement under Schedule III related to Contingent	Disclosure requirement related to Contingent liabilities and contingent assets is as under:  Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)  (i) Contingent Liabilities shall be classified as:  (a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt;  (b) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees;  (c) Other money for which the company is contingently liable.

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	liabilities and Commitments?	<ul> <li>(ii) Commitments shall be classified as:         <ul> <li>(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;</li> <li>(b) Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;</li> <li>(c) Other commitments (specify nature).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
39.	What is the disclosure requirement related to dividend?	According to clause I, of Part I, Division II of Schedule III of Companies Act 2013 the amount of dividends proposed to be distributed to equity and preference shareholders for the period and the related amount per share shall be disclosed separately. Arrears of fixed cumulative dividends on irredeemable preference shares shall also be disclosed separately.
40.	What is the disclosure related to security issued for a specific purpose?	According to clause J, of Part I, Division II of Schedule III of Companies Act 2013, Where in respect of an issue of securities made for a specific purpose the whole or part of amount has not been used for the specific purpose at the Balance Sheet date, there shall be indicated by way of note how such unutilised amounts have been used or invested. Also, where the company has not used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date, the company shall disclose the details of where they have been used. (Clause JA)
41.	What is the disclosure requirement related to title deed of immovable property not held in the name of the company?	The disclosure requirement related to title deed of immovable property not held in the name of the company, would be:  (i) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company  The company shall provide the details of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the company in following format and where such immovable property is jointly held with others, details are required to be given to the extent of the company's share.  Relevant    Description   Gross   Title   Whether title deed   holder   is a   held   not being   held   in the   promoter, director   or relative# of   which   name of the   company**    Reason for   held   not being   held   not   held   name of the   company**
		PPE Land **also indicate if in dispute  Investment property - Building  Non-current assets held for sale Others  #Relative here means relative as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.  *Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.
42.	How would the fair value of investment property be disclosed?	Disclosure of fair value of investment property  (ii) Fair Value of investment property  The Company shall disclose as to whether the fair value of investment property (as measured for disclosure purposes in the financial statements) is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017.

43. What is the disclosure requirement related to revaluation of property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-use Assets)  Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets)  Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets)  44. What is the disclosure requirement related to revaluation of intangible assets  45. What is the disclosure requirement of loans or advances in the nature of loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and other related parties?  46. What are the  (iii) Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets)  Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets)  Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets)  Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets)  Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets)  What is the disclosure requirement of intangible assets.  (iv) Revaluation of intangible assets.  Where the Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets)  What is the company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets)  (iv) Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017.  (iv) Revaluation of intangible assets.  Where the company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets)  (iv) Revaluation of intangible assets.  Where the company has revalued its intangible assets, the company shall disclose as to where requirement of loans are valued its intangible assets.  (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017.  (Registered Valuers and Valuation) R	
45. What is the disclosure requirement of loans or advances in the nature of loans or advances in the nature of loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and other related parties?  (a) repayable on demand; or (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment,  Type of Amount of loan or advances in the nature of loans and Advances in the nature of loans or Advances in the nature of loans are to promoters, directors, KMPs and other related parties?  (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment,  Type of Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loans and Advances in the nature of loans or Advances in the nature of loans are to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013 severally or jointly with any other person, that are:  (a) repayable on demand; or  (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment,  Type of Amount of loan or advances in the nature of loans or percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans outstanding  Promoters  Directors  KMPs  Related Parties	hether the
46. What are the (vi) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)	re granted
disclosure requirements related to Capital Work-in- progress?  (a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging s (amount in Rs)  CWIP  Amount in CWIP for a period of Less than 1 year  Projects in progress Projects temporarily suspended  (IT) Capital-work-in Progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging s (amount in Rs)	schedule

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Sl. No.	Questions	Answers									
	What are the disclosure requirements related to Intangible assets under development?	(b) For capital its original (Amount in Rs	plan		whose conving CWI		overdue o	r has exce schedul		ost co be	empared to given**:
		CWIP				To be	completed	in			
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 y	/ears	More than	3 years			
		Project 1 Project 2"									
		**Details of pr	rojects w	here activit	y has beer	ı suspende	ed shall be ş	given sepa	arately.		
47.		(vii) Intangible assets under development:  (a) For Intangible assets under development, following ageing schedule shall be given:  Intangible assets under development aging schedule (Amount in Rs.)  Intangible assets  Amount in CWIP for a period of under development  Total*									
				Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years				
		Projects progress in Projects temporarily suspended									
		* Total shall tally with the amount of Intangible assets under development in the balance sheet.									
		(b) For Intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, the following <b>Intangible assets under development completion schedule</b> shall be given**:									
		Intangible assets under development completion schedule									
		(Amount in Rs	.)								
		Intangible assets under development			To be co	ompleted is	n				
			Less	n 1 yea	2 2 ars	-3 years	More t	han 3			

Sl. No.	Questions	Answers				
		Project 1 Project 2  **Details of projects where activity has been suspended shall be given separately.				
48.	What are the disclosure requirements related to details of Benami property held?	(viii) Details of Benami Property held  Where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder, the company shall disclose the following:  (a) Details of such property,  (b) Amount thereof,  (c) Details of Beneficiaries,  (d) If property is in the books, then reference to the item in the Balance Sheet,  (e) If property is not in the books, then the fact shall be stated with reasons,				
		<ul><li>(f) Where there are proceedings against the company under this law as an abettor of the transaction or as the transferor then the details shall be provided,</li><li>(g) Nature of proceedings, status of same and company's view on same.</li></ul>				
49.	What is the disclosure requirement, where companies have borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets?	<ul> <li>(ix) where the Company has borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets,</li> <li>it shall disclose the following:</li> <li>(a) whether quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.</li> <li>(b) if not, summary of reconciliation and reasons of material discrepancies, if any to be adequately disclosed.</li> </ul>				
50.	What are the disclosure requirements related to wilful defaulters?	<ul> <li>(x) Wilful Defaulter*</li> <li>Where a company is a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender, following details shall be given: <ul> <li>(a) Date of declaration as wilful defaulter,</li> <li>(b) Details of defaults (amount and nature of defaults)</li> </ul> </li> <li>* wilful defaulter" here means a person or an issuer who or which is categorized as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.</li> <li>According to Reserve Bank of India vide its master circular RBI/2014-15/73DBR.No.CID.BC.57/20.16.003/2014-15 dated July 1, 2014 on Wilful Defaulters ("RBI Circular") as updated from time to time has defined that a "wilful default" would be deemed to have occurred if any of the following events is noted:- <ul> <li>(i) The unit has defaulted in meeting its payment ⊬/repayment obligations to the lender even when it has the capacity to honour the said obligations.</li> <li>(ii) The unit has defaulted in meeting its payment to bligations to the lender and has not utilised the finance from the lender for the specific purposes for which finance was availed of but has diverted the funds for other purposes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				

Sl. No.	Questions	Answers					
		<ul> <li>(iii) The unit has defaulted in meeting its payment //repayment obligations to the lender and has siphoned off the funds so that the funds have not been utilised for the specific purpose for which finance was availed of, nor are the funds available with the unit in the form of other assets.</li> <li>(iv) The unit has defaulted in meeting its payment //repayment obligations to the lender and has also disposed off or removed the movable or immovable property given by him or it for the purpose of securing a term loan without the knowledge of the bank/lender.</li> </ul>					
51.	What are the disclosure requirements related company's relationship with struck off companies?	(xi) Relationship with Struck off Companies  Where the company has any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956, the Company shall disclose the following details, namely:					
		Name of struck off Company  Nature of transactions with struck-off Company  Balance outstanding with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed					
		Investments in securities					
		Receivables					
		Payables					
		Shares held by stuck off company					
		Other outstanding balances (to be specified)					
52.	What are the disclosure requirements related to registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of	(xii) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)  Where any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period, details and reasons thereof shall be disclosed.					
53.	Companies? What are the disclosure requirements related to compliance with number of layers of companies?	(xiii) Compliance with number of layers of companies  Where the company has not complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, the name and CIN of the companies beyond the specified layers and the relationship or extent of holding of the company in such downstream companies shall be disclosed.					
54.	Which are the ratios that need	(xiv) Following Ratios to be disclosed:					
	to be disclosed	(a) Current Ratio,					

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Sl. No.	Questions	Answers		
	under Schedule	(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,		
	III, Division II, Part I of the Companies Act 2013?	(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,		
		(d) Return on Equity Ratio,		
		(e) Inventory turnover ratio,		
		(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,		
		(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,		
		(h) Net capital turnover ratio,		
		(i) Net profit ratio,		
		(j) Return on Capital employed,		
		(k) Return on investment.		
		The company shall explain the items included in numerator and denominator for computing the above ratios. Further explanation shall be provided for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year.		
55.	What is the	(xv) Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements		
	disclosure requirement related to compliance with approved Scheme of Arrangements?	Where the Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013, the company shall disclose that the effect of such Scheme of Arrangements have been accounted for in the books of account of the Company 'in accordance with the Scheme' and 'in accordance with accounting standards' and any deviation in this regard shall be explained.		
56.	What are the	(xvi) Utilization of Borrowed funds and share premium:		
	disclosure requirements related to Utilization of borrowed funds and share premium?	(A) Where company has advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall		
		(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or		
		(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; the company shall disclose the following:		
		(I) date and amount of fund advanced or loaned or invested in Intermediaries with complete details of each Intermediary.		
		(II) date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries along with complete details of the ultimate beneficiaries.		
		(III) date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries		
		(IV) declaration that relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act has been complied with for such transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (15 of 2003).		
		(B) Where a company has received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall		
		(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or		
		(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, the company shall disclose the following:		

Sl.	Questions	Answers			
No.	<b>Q</b>				
		(I) date and amount of fund received from Funding parties with complete details of each Funding party.			
		(II) date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries along with complete details of the other intermediaries' or ultimate beneficiaries.			
		(III) date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries			
		(IV) declaration that relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act has been complied with for such transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (15 of 2003).			
57.	What is the disclosure requirement when a company applies an accounting	When a company applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a restatement of items in the financial statements or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements, the company shall attach to the Balance Sheet, a "Balance Sheet" as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented.			
	policy retrospectively or makes a restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements?				
58.	What are the disclosure requirements related to share application money pending allotment?	Share application money pending allotment shall be classified into equity or liability in accordance with relevant Indian Accounting Standards. Share application money to the extent not refundable shall be shown under the head Equity and share application money to the extent refundable shall be separately shown under 'Other financial liabilities'.			
59.	What is the disclosure requirement related to classification of preference shares including premium received on issue?	Preference shares including premium received on issue, shall be classified and presented as 'Equity' or 'Liability' in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Indian Accounting Standards. Accordingly, the disclosure and presentation requirements in this regard applicable to the relevant class of equity or liability shall be applicable <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the preference shares. For instance, plain vanilla redeemable preference shares shall be classified and presented under 'non-current liabilities' as 'borrowings' and the disclosure requirements in this regard applicable to such borrowings shall be applicable mutatis mutandis to redeemable preference shares.			
60.	What are the disclosure requirements related to compound financial instruments?	Compound financial instruments such as convertible debentures, where split into equity and liability components, as per the requirements of the relevant Indian Accounting Standards, shall be classified and presented under the relevant heads in 'Equity' and 'Liabilities'			
61.	How would the regulatory deferral account balances be presented in the Financial	Regulatory Deferral Account Balances shall be presented in the Balance Sheet in accordance with the relevant Indian Accounting Standards.			

Sl.	Questions	Answers			
No.					
	Statements?				
62	Statements?  What are the presentation requirements related to Statement of Profit and Loss?	Revenue from Operations Other Income Total Income (I+II) EXPENSES: Cost of material consumed Purchases of stock-in-trade Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress Employees benefit expenses Finance cost Depreciation and amortisation expenses Other expenses Total expenses (IV) Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-IV) Exceptional items Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI) Tax expenses: (a) Current tax (b) Deferred tax Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII) Profit/ (loss) from discontinued operations Tax expenses from discontinued operations Profit/(loss) for the period (IX+XII) Other Comprehensive Income A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss I (ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (iii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XIII+XIV) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period) Earning per equity share (for continuing operations): (1) Basic (2) Diluted Earning per equity share (for discontinued operations): (1) Basic (2) Diluted			
63	What are the components of	(2) Diluted  The Statement of Profit and Loss shall include: (1) Profit or loss for the period;			
	Statement of Profit & Loss?	(2) Other Comprehensive Income for the period.  The sum of (1) and (2) above is 'Total Comprehensive Income'.			
64	What are the presentation and disclosure requirements for Revenue from operations?	Revenue from operations shall disclose separately in the notes  (a) sale of products (including Excise Duty);  (b) sale of services;  (ba) grants or donations received (relevant in case of section 8 companies only);  (c) other operating revenues;			
65	What are the disclosure requirements	Finance Costs Finance costs shall be classified as: (a) interest; (b) dividend on redeemable preference shares;			

Sl. Questions Answers No.		Answers	
	related to Finance costs?	(c) exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs;     (d) other borrowing costs (specify nature).	
66	What are disclosure requirements related to other income?	Other income Other income shall be classified as:  (a) Interest Income; (b) Dividend Income; (c) Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income).	
67 What are the classification and disclosure requirements related to other comprehensive income?  67 What are the classification (A) Item (ii) (iii) (iii)		<ul> <li>(ii) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans;</li> <li>(iii) Equity Instruments through Other</li> <li>(iv) Comprehensive Income;</li> <li>(v) Fair value changes relating to own credit risk;</li> <li>(v) Share of Other Comprehensive Income in Associates and Joint Ventures, to the extent not to be classified into profit or loss;</li> <li>(vi) Others (specify nature).</li> <li>(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss</li> </ul>	
68	What are the additional information which need to be disclosed by way of notes?	Additional Information:  A Company shall disclose by way of notes, additional information regarding aggregate expenditure and income on the following items:  (a) employee Benefits expense [showing separately (i) salaries and wages, (ii) contribution to provident and other funds, (iii) share based payments to employees, (iv) staff welfare expenses].  (b) depreciation and amortisation expense; (c) any item of income or expenditure which exceeds one per cent of the revenue from operations or Rs. 10,00,000, whichever is higher, in addition to the consideration of 'materiality' as specified in clause 7 of the General Instructions for Preparation of Financial Statements of a Company; (d) interest Income; (e) interest Expense; (f) dividend income; (g) net gain or loss on sale of investments; (h) net gain or loss on foreign currency transaction and translation (other than considered as finance cost); (i) payments to the auditor as  (a) auditor, (b) for taxation matters, (c) for company law matters, (d) for other services, (e) for reimbursement of expenses; (j) in case of companies covered under section 135, amount of expenditure incurred on	
		corporate social responsibility activities; and (k) details of items of exceptional nature;	

Sl. No.	Questions	Answers	
		(I) Undisclosed income	
		This is a newly inserted requirement, whereby, the Company shall give details of any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961), unless there is immunity for disclosure under any scheme and shall also state whether the previously unrecorded income and related assets have been properly recorded in the books of account during the year.	
		(m) Corporate Social Responsibility	
		Where the company covered under section 135 of the Companies Act, the following shall be disclosed with regard to CSR activities:	
		(i) amount required to be spent by the company during the year,	
		(ii) amount of expenditure incurred,	
		(iii) shortfall at the end of the year,	
		(iv) total of previous years shortfall,	
		(v) reason for shortfall,	
		(vi) nature of CSR activities,	
		(vii) details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,	
		(viii) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.	
		(n) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency	
		Where the Company has traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year, the following shall be disclosed:	
		(i) profit or loss on transactions involving Crypto currency or Virtual Currency,	
		(ii) amount of currency held as at the reporting date,	
		(iii) deposits or advances from any person for the purpose of trading or investing in Crypto Currency or virtual currency.	
69	What are the regulatory deferral account balances to be presented in accordance with Part II, Division II of Schedule III?	Regulatory Deferral Account Balances shall be presented in the Statement of Profit or Loss in accordance with the relevant Indian Accounting Standards	