7

Summary of Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Accounting in the life line of any business. For achieving standardisation of accounting practices, it is important to have a defined set of rules and standards in place to be uniformly followed by all business units across the country. In India, the ASB of the ICAI took the initiative of accounting reforms in the country and since then there had been an era of change in the accounting practices adopted by different business concerns. However, with the passage of time and various Capital Market reforms, the world has become a global hub with free flow of capital across borders. A lot of opportunities came up due to globalisation. Indian corporates are no exception to this and thus it has become important for the corporates to move to a standardised regime of accounting practices followed globally to reap the benefits of globalisation. Thus, in February 2015, the government of India issued the roadmap for convergence to new standards in India.

With reference to the review of literature done, it was observed that a good number of studies have been done studying the impact of IFRS on the financial reports of corporates across different sectors. The present study concentrated on the effect of Ind AS implementation on the financials and also the various challenges and opportunities of accounting professionals in light of Ind AS implementation in India.

The study specifically analysed the effect of Ind AS implementation on select Indian Companies under BSE for the implementation year 2015-2016. For this purpose a comparative study is also being done to analyse the differences in the conceptual framework of existing AS (Non Ind AS) and Ind AS. The study also attempted to analyse the challenges and opportunities for the accounting professionals in light of Ind AS implementation in India, this being an ongoing exercise as a high number of corporates are yet to implement Ind AS in line with the roadmap issued by the MCA.

7.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The major findings of the research have been highlighted in sequence of the contents of different chapters of this document through the present chapter. Following points highlight the objective wise important findings:

7.2.1 IMPORTANT FINDINGS OF OBJECTIVE NO. 1:

The two set of standards of accounting are dissimilar with each other in varied areas. The existing set of accounting standards were notified long back and made applicable from 01.04.1993. Since then the present version of accounting standards have grown over time and are still in the course of evolution with many revisions being introduced periodically.

Ind AS were notified only in 2015 with a good number of corporates yet to implement the new set of standards in line with the roadmap prescribed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The table below summarises the differences between the set of selected standards covered under the study.

Table 7.1: Table showing summary of findings for selected Ind AS & AS under study

Sl. No.	Ind AS & corresponding AS selected for study	Summary of Findings
1.	Ind AS 1 & AS 1	Ind AS 1 on *Presentation of Financial Statements* outlines the requirement of a production of a third balance sheet at the inception of the preceding period in the event of a retrospective application of an accounting rule by a business entity or in case of reclassification of items in financial reports or in the event of retrospective restatement of figures in financial statements. This is also

		required in the event of a material effect on the financial information owing to such action. Ind AS 1 also details the procedure to be followed at the time of reclassification of figures in financial statements. These aspects were not present in AS 1 *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*. Ind AS 1 also warrants an explicit & unreserved statement on the compliance of Ind AS in the notes portion of financials. This is a new requirement under Ind AS regime. Ind AS 1 prohibits presentation of extraordinary items of income or expense. This treatment was not considered under AS 1. The preparers of the financials shall have to take appropriate note of the above.
2.	Ind AS 2 & AS 2	The disclosure mandates of Ind AS 2 on *Inventories* are more elaborate and comprehensive as compared to the disclosure conditions of AS 2 on *Valuation of Inventories.* Under paras of Ind AS 2, only selling cost is removed from the valuation of inventories unlike in case of AS 2 where both selling & distribution costs were excluded. This results in increase in assessment of value of inventories and consequent rise in profits. The scope exclusions under Ind AS 2 are dissimilar from those under AS 2. The preparers of financial reports may be guided accordingly.
3.	Ind AS 8 & AS 5	Ind AS 8 on *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* prescribe the release of the point that a new standard has been announced but is yet to be effective. The

		unit also has to state the probable effect of the new standard on the financials as and when it is made effective initially. In case, the effect is not ascertainable, a statement to this effect needs to be incorporated in the notes to accounts. This is a new requirement under Ind AS. Further under Ind AS 8, material errors and immaterial errors are treated at par unlike in matter of AS 5 on *Net Profit or Loss for the period, Prior period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies.* The preparers of financials may be guided accordingly.
4.	Ind AS 10 & AS 4	As per Ind AS regime, any material non adjusting event is mandated to be presented in the financials as per provisions of Ind AS 10 on *Events after the reporting period.* Earlier under AS regime such events were identified in the report of approving authority i.e. Board of Directors. The treatment of proposed dividend has changed under paras of Ind AS framework wherein the dividend declared in not recognized as an item of liability in the financial reports unlike under AS wherein proposed dividend was considered in financial statements. The preparers of financial reports may be guided accordingly.
5.	Ind AS 16 & AS 10	Ind AS 16 on *Property, Plant & Equipment* prescribes guidance for the identification of stripping costs in the production stage of a surface mine. This aspect is not present under AS 10 *Property, Plant & Equipment.* Also, any modification in method of depreciation is

		treated as a modification in accounting estimate to be used prospectively unlike as a modification in accounting policy applied retrospectively under AS framework. Major Repairs and overhaul expenses meeting the recognition criteria are to be capitalized as per paras of Ind AS 16. The same were debited to profit & loss as per AS 10. The preparers of financial statements may be guided accordingly.
6.	Ind AS 23 & AS 16	Ind AS 23 *Borrowing Costs* excludes capitalization of borrowing costs for qualifying assets recorded at fair value like biological assets unlike for AS 16 *Borrowing Costs.* Under Ind AS regime Effective Interest method is prescribed for calculation of rate to be applied for borrowing costs. This is a new method not present in earlier AS. A specific guidance is available on treatment of borrowing costs that compensates for inflation under Ind AS. There was no such guidance available under AS. The preparers of financials may be guided accordingly.
7.	Ind AS 24 & AS 18	The meaning of the term "Relative" is more wide and elaborate under Ind AS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* as compared to the same prescribed by AS 18 *Related Party Disclosures.* Under new framework, the Key Managerial Personnel of parent entity are also treated as a Related party unlike those of reporting entity only under existing AS framework. The meaning of Government is further enlarged under the Ind AS framework

		as comprehended to AS framework. The preparers of financials may be guided accordingly.
8.	Ind AS 37 & AS 29	The concept of Legal obligation and Constructive obligation has been introduced under Ind AS regime. These concepts were not present under existing AS. Also, discounting of provisions as per time value of money methods is introduced in Ind AS which was not prevalent under AS. Disclosures on comparative information relating to movement of provisions is not warranted under Ind AS. This was required under existing AS. The preparers of financials may be guided accordingly.
9.	Ind AS 38 & AS 26	The new framework permits use of revenue based method amortization in a limited manner only. This treatment was not available under the existing AS framework. Ind AS 38 deals with assets acquired as a part of business combination in a detailed manner. The same is not available under existing AS 26 on *Intangible Assets.* Ind AS requires the review of residual value at least at each financial year end whereas under AS the residual value is not increased for changes in prices or values. Also the disclosure requirements as per new standards are more detailed and comprehensive as compared to AS.
10.	Ind AS 101	Ind AS 101 on *First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards* has prescribed certain exemptions from retrospective processing of Ind AS. The standard provides a detailed

	guidance on the various relaxations for the first instance adoption of Ind AS by an entity. The standard further details about the requirement of preparation of Opening Ind AS Balance Sheet at the transition date. Thus, Ind AS 101 may be referred as a parent standard for the first time adoption exercise. The preparers of financial statements may be guided accordingly.

Source: Researcher's own compilation

7.2.2 IMPORTANT FINDINGS OF OBJECTIVE NO. 2:

i. Vedanta Limited has reported the highest variation in PBT figures before and after implementation of Ind AS while HCL Technologies Limited has reported the lowest variation in Profit before tax figures before & after implementation exercise. On an overall basis there had been a fall in reported PBT values of the sample companies post implementation of Ind AS.

   Using paired T Test, it was identified that there is no major effect in the profit before tax values of sample companies post implementation of Ind AS.

   The major cause of variation in profit before tax figures can be attributed to treatment of foreign exchange gain/ loss, use of method of effective interest rate for calculation of rate, fair value variations consequent to transition to Ind AS, treatment of actuarial gains & losses on plan assets, fair value changes in grouping of Mutual funds etc.

ii. Vedanta Limited has reported the highest variation in Profit after tax figures before and after implementation of Ind AS while Reliance Industries Limited has reported the lowest variation in Profit after tax figures before & after implementation of Ind AS. On an overall basis there had been a fall in disclosed Profit after tax figures of the selected companies after implementation of Ind AS.

Using paired T Test, it was identified that there is no major impact in the profit after tax figures of sample companies post implementation of Ind AS.

The major cause of variation in profit after tax figures can be attributed to treatment of deferred tax calculations for temporary differences between the book base and the tax base for the relevant items of assets & liabilities, treatment of revenue inclusive of excise duty, measurement of long term provisions at present value, deferred tax impact on Ind AS transition adjustments, treatment of provision against trade receivable under expected credit loss method, treatment of interest on Income Tax Refund, measurement of certain items of Property, Plant & Equipment at its fair value on the transition date etc.

iii. Tata Steel Limited has reported the highest change in Property, Plant & Equipment figures prior and after usage of Ind AS while Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited has reported the lowest change in Property, Plant & Equipment figures before & after application of Ind AS. Companies like Asian Paints Limited, Bajaj Auto Limited, Vedanta Limited & Infosys Limited reported no change in figures of Property, Plant & Equipment before & after usage of Ind AS due to application of provisions of Ind AS 101. On an overall basis there had been an increase in reported Property, Plant & Equipment values of the sample companies after implementation of Ind AS.

Using paired T Test, it was identified that there is no significant impact in the Property, Plant & Equipment figures of selected companies post implementation of Ind AS.

The major cause of change in Property, Plant & Equipment figures can be attributed to decapitalization of foreign exchange profits / losses as per usage of Ind AS 21, capitalization of stores and spares, application of discounting to decommissioning provisions, classification of leasehold land as operating lease, treatment of fair value as deemed value of PPE on transition date etc.

iv. Vedanta Limited has reported the highest change in Total Assets figures before and after implementation of Ind AS while Power Grid Corporation of India Limited has reported the lowest change in Total Assets figures before & after application of Ind AS. On an overall basis there had been an increase in reported Total Assets values of the selected companies after implementation of Ind AS.

Using paired T Test, it was identified that there is no key effect in the Total Assets values of selected companies after implementation of Ind AS.

The major cause of change in Total Assets figures can be attributed to variations in decommissioning & restoration liabilities, treatment of fair value for investment in subsidiaries, deferred tax implications, usage of Ind AS 111 on Joint Ventures, classification of leasehold land for perpetuity as finance lease, decapitalization of foreign exchange gains & losses etc.

v. Vedanta Limited has reported the highest change in Total Liabilities figures before and after usage of Ind AS while Power Grid Corporation of India Limited has reported the lowest change in Total Liabilities figures before & after application of Ind AS. On an overall basis there had been an increase in reported Total Liabilities values of the selected companies after implementation of Ind AS.

Using paired T Test, it was identified that there is no key impact in the Total Liabilities values of selected companies post implementation of Ind AS.

The major cause of change in Total Liabilities figures can be attributed to de recognition of proposed dividend liability, treatment of financial guarantee contracts, treatment of hybrid perpetual securities, treatment of actuarial gains & losses in net defined benefit liability etc.

vi. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited has reported the highest change in Inventory figures before and post usage of Ind AS while Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited has reported the lowest change in Inventory figures before & after implementation of Ind AS. Many companies reported no change in inventory values post implementation of Ind AS. On an overall basis there had been an increase in reported Inventory values of the sample companies after implementation of Ind AS.

Using paired T Test, it was identified that there is no key impact in the Inventory values of selected companies post implementation of Ind AS.

The major cause of change in Inventory figures can be attributed to application of Ind AS 111, treatment of borrowing cost and application of effective interest rate method in calculation of borrowing cost, capitalization of certain spare parts, changes in inventory valuation method etc.

vii. Tata Steel Limited has reported the highest change in Receivables figures before and after usage of Ind AS while Power Grid Corporation of India Limited has reported the lowest change in Receivables figures before & after usage of Ind AS. Many companies reported no change in receivables values post implementation of Ind AS. On an overall basis there had been a decrease in reported receivables values of the identified companies post implementation of Ind AS.

Using paired T Test, it was identified that there is no key effect in the receivables values of selected companies post implementation of Ind AS.

The major cause of variation in receivables figures can be attributed to use of expected credit loss model as per Ind AS 109 resulting in creation of provision against trade receivable.

viii. ITC Limited has reported the highest change in operating sales figures prior and after implementation of Ind AS while HCL Technologies Limited has reported the lowest change in operating sales figures before & after introduction of Ind AS. Many companies reported no change in operating sales values after implementation of Ind AS. On an overall basis there had been an increase in reported operating sales values of the identified companies after usage of Ind AS.

Using paired T Test, it was identified that there has been a major impact in the operating sales values of selected sample companies after introduction of Ind AS.

The major cause of change in operating sales figures can be attributed to treatment of excise duty as portion of revenue, treatment of electricity duty as component of revenue, treatment of cash discount & sales promotion expenses etc.

ix. Vedanta Limited has reported the highest change in Net worth figures before and after application of Ind AS while HCL Technologies Limited has reported the lowest change in Net worth figures before & after implementation of Ind AS. On an overall basis there had been an increase in reported Net Worth values of the selected companies after implementation of Ind AS.

Using paired T Test, it was identified that there is no major impact in the net worth values of selected companies after usage of Ind AS.

The major cause of change in net worth figures can be attributed to application of fair value to eligible items of assets & liabilities, changes in treatment of proposed dividend, application of Ind AS 111 on Joint Ventures, capitalization of eligible stores & spares, change in presentation of leasehold land, exercising of exemptions as per paras of Ind AS 101 etc.

x. Vedanta Limited has reported the highest change in Current Assets figures before and after introduction of Ind AS while Mahindra & Mahindra Limited has reported the lowest change in Current Assets figures before & after introduction of Ind AS. Infosys Limited reported no change in Current Assets values after implementation of Ind AS. On an overall basis there had been an increase in reported Current Assets values of the identified companies after implementation of Ind AS.

Using paired T Test, it was identified that there is no major effect in the current Assets values of selected sample companies post implementation of Ind AS.

The major cause of change in current assets figures can be attributed to treatment of Current Investments under Ind AS regime, application of method of effective interest rate for calculation of borrowing costs, application of Ind AS 109, capitalization of dry dock expenses, treatment of leasehold land, changes in inventory valuation method due to Ind AS transitions, capitalization of eligible spares etc.

xi. Vedanta Limited has reported the highest change in Current Liabilities figures before and after application of Ind AS while Reliance Industries Limited has reported the lowest change in Current Liabilities figures before & after application of Ind AS. On an overall basis there had been decrease in reported Current Liabilities values of the selected companies after implementation of Ind AS.

Using paired T Test, it was identified that there is no major impact in the current liabilities values of sample entities after implementation of Ind AS. The major reason of variation in current liabilities figures can be attributed to treatment of proposed dividend, treatment of borrowing costs, treatment of financial guarantee contracts, impact of discounting on deferred & contingent considerations payable etc.

Summary of findings on the criteria of T Test

A summary table for the hypotheses framed is shown below in Table for an easy understanding. The table contains the hypotheses for every variables studied in the analysis of financial reports before & after the introduction of Ind AS.

Table 7.2 Table showing summary of Hypothesis for analysing the impact of implementation of Ind AS

Hypothesis No.	Variable	Paired T Test			Result
		t Value	Df	P Value	
1	Profit before Tax	1.247	20	0.227	H_0 = Accepted
2	Profit after Tax	1.314	20	0.204	H_0 = Accepted
3	Property, Plant & Equipment and Capital Work in Progress	-1.600	20	0.125	H_0 = Accepted

Hypothesis No.	Variable	Paired T Test			Result
		t Value	Df	P Value	
4	Total Assets & Total Liabilities	-1.382	20	0.182	H_0 = Accepted
5	Inventory	-0.584	20	0.566	H_0 = Accepted
6	Receivables	0.866	20	0.397	H_0 = Accepted
7	Operating Sales	-2.921	20	0.008	H_0 = Rejected
8	Net Worth	-2.043	20	0.054	H_0 = Accepted
9	Current Assets	-1.251	20	0.225	H_0 = Accepted
10	Current Liabilities	0.246	20	0.808	H_0 = Accepted

Source: Researcher's own Compilation

7.2.3 IMPORTANT FINDINGS OF OBJECTIVE NO. 3

A summary of the findings of examination of Questionnaire on challenges & opportunities of accounting professionals in the light of Ind AS application is presented in Table for better understanding.

Table 7.3 Table showing summary of responses to Questionnaire on Challenges & Opportunities of Ind AS Implementation

Sl. No.	Statement of the Questionnaire	Total Respondents	Responses & % of Respondents					Interpretation
			Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
1	Accounting Complexities have increased under Ind AS than AS.	408	56.10	35.80	4.40	2.90	0.70	Accounting complexities have increased under Ind AS.
2	Ind AS implementation requires complex changes & necessary technical expertise is not readily available amongst Auditors and preparers of Financial Statements.	408	51.20	35.30	6.40	6.40	0.70	Ind AS application requires complex changes & necessary technical expertise is not readily available amongst Auditors and preparers of Financial Statements.
3	Ind AS implementation entails huge training cost for Accountants as well as Auditors.	408	44.90	38.00	9.30	6.60	1.20	Ind AS implementation entails huge training cost for Accountants and Auditors.

Sl. No.	Statement of the Questionnaire	Total Respondents	Responses & % of Respondents					Interpretation
			Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
4	Ind AS implementation leads to increased investment in planning, budgeting and MIS reporting by the management.	408	37.30	45.10	10.00	6.10	1.50	Ind AS implementation leads to increased investment in planning, budgeting and MIS reporting by the management.
5	There are difficulties in understanding Fair Value Accounting-an integral component of Ind AS implementation.	408	38.70	46.10	8.30	5.60	1.20	There are difficulties in understanding Fair Value Accounting- an integral component of Ind AS implementation.
6	Disclosure and Reporting requirements under Ind AS is more complicated as compared with AS and requires substantial amendment in reporting model.	408	10.00	55.10	30.90	3.70	0.20	Disclosure and Reporting requirements under Ind AS being more complicated as compared with AS and requires substantial amendment in reporting model.

Sl. No.	Statement of the Questionnaire	Total Respondents	Responses & % of Respondents					Interpretation
			Strongly Agree	**Agree**	**Neutral**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	
7	Ind AS implementation is difficult and expensive for Unlisted and medium sized enterprises.	408	15.70	49.80	30.10	4.40	0.00	Ind AS implementation is difficult and expensive for Unlisted and medium sized enterprises.
8	There is a resistance amongst preparers towards Ind AS implementation exercise.	408	55.40	27.50	12.00	4.20	1.00	There is a resistance amongst preparers towards Ind AS implementation exercise.
9	Ind AS implementation for Banks and Insurers would be a challenge considering the business model for the sector and multiple regulators.	408	48.00	38.70	8.80	3.70	0.70	Ind AS implementation for Banks and Insurers would be a challenge considering the business model for the sector and multiple regulators.

Sl. No.	Statement of the Questionnaire	Total Respondents	Responses & % of Respondents					Interpretation
			Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
10	Ind AS implementation for the first time leads to changes in policies and configuration of systems and maintenance of Internal Controls. This in turn will have an effect on Audit Risk and the methods of conducting Audits.	408	10.00	53.70	33.80	2.20	0.20	Ind AS implementation for the first instance leads to changes in policies and configuration of systems and maintenance of Internal Controls. This in turn will have an effect on Audit Risk and the methods of conducting Audits.
11	Ind AS implementation creates opportunities for accounting professionals for transformation in the finance function.	408	54.90	36.30	5.90	2.50	0.50	Ind AS implementation creates opportunities for accounting professionals for transformation in the finance function.
12	Ind AS implementation would result in development of best Human Resource practices for accounting professionals.	408	7.10	50.20	39.50	2.90	0.20	Ind AS implementation would result in development of best Human Resource practices for accounting professionals.

Sl. No.	Statement of the Questionnaire	Total Respondents	Responses & % of Respondents					Interpretation
			Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
13	Ind AS implementation would create opportunities in the field of valuation and the demand for valuation experts would increase.	408	61.00	31.10	4.40	2.70	0.70	Ind AS implementation would create opportunities in the field of valuation and the demand for valuation experts would increase.
14	Ind AS implementation would result in better opportunities for accounting professionals in the banking and Insurance sector.	408	48.50	36.00	9.60	4.90	1.00	Ind AS implementation would result in better opportunities for accounting professionals in the banking and Insurance sector.
15	Ind AS implementation would create training opportunities for accounting professionals in corporates and academics.	408	47.50	41.70	6.40	3.20	1.20	Ind AS implementation would create training opportunities for accounting professionals in corporates and academics.

Sl. No.	Statement of the Questionnaire	Total Respondents	Responses & % of Respondents					Interpretation
			Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
16	Ind AS implementation would help accounting professionals render their services globally for Indian corporates intending for cross border listing.	408	40.90	48.50	7.10	2.20	1.20	Ind AS implementation would help accounting professionals render their services globally for Indian corporates intending for cross border listing on exchanges.
17	Ind AS implementation will assure cross border mergers and acquisitions and thereby creating more professional opportunities for accounting professionals.	408	10.50	48.80	38.70	1.70	0.20	Ind AS implementation will assure cross border mergers and acquisitions and thereby creating more professional opportunities for accounting professionals.
18	Ind AS implementation will enrich the quality of Financial Reports of corporates and thus increase credibility of accounting professionals.	408	10.80	54.40	32.60	1.70	0.50	Ind AS implementation will enrich the excellence of Financial Reports of corporates and thus increase credibility of accounting professionals.

Source: Researcher's own Compilation

The data collected from questionnaire has also been analysed on the basis of demographic variable like educational qualification of the respondents. Suitable hypotheses are formed for analysis of the association between educational qualification and identified challenges & opportunities of accounting professionals in the light of Ind AS implementation. A summary table for the hypotheses framed is shown below for an easy understanding.

Table 7.4 Table showing summary of Hypothesis for challenges & opportunities in Ind AS implementation

Hypothesis No.	Null Hypothesis	Chi Square			Cramer's V	Result
		Test Statistic	Df	Sig (2 tailed)		
1	There is no association between qualification variables and Accounting Complexities in implementation challenges of Ind AS.	24.176	18	0.189	0.018	H_0 = Accepted
2	There is no association between Qualification variables and Disclosure Complexities in implementation challenges of Ind AS.	17.232	6	0.120	0.008	H_0 = Accepted
3	There is no association between qualification variables and Professional Opportunities in implementation opportunities of Ind AS.	13.846	16	0.100	0.018	H_0 = Accepted
4	There is no association between Qualification variables and Value Addition Opportunities in implementation opportunities of Ind AS.	16.188	15	0.180	0.013	H_0 = Accepted

Source: Researcher's own Compilation

7.3 SUGGESTIONS

1. As per the roadmap of implementation of Ind AS the threshold of net worth for introduction of Ind AS to unlisted companies is ₹ 250 Crores. It is suggested to lower the threshold of net worth to bring in more companies in the net of Ind AS framework. This will improve the scenario of financial disclosure practices being adopted by large unlisted companies.
2. Ind AS has gathered immense importance in present times as far as global comparability of financial reports is concerned. The stakeholders across the globe look upon India as an investment hub and hence the uniformity and comparability of financial reports across borders is of vital importance. Thus, it is important that in times to come the Carve In and Carve out under Ind AS should be aligned with global standards.
3. Ind AS 2 permits the use of different valuation method of Inventory in case of inventories having different nature & use. This may lead to manipulations and window dressing of the financial statements. Therefore, it is suggested to prescribe specific method of valuation of inventories.
4. There are a number of exemptions provided to government related entities in terms of disclosures under Ind AS 24. It is suggested to align the requirements of disclosures of government related entities with other entities. However, strategically vital information may be exempted from the disclosures.
5. A Company listed on stock exchange largely depends on stakeholders confidence which is mostly generated with the help of information in access of stakeholders, thereby indicating that the quality of such financial information available should be transparent so as to have better market share by the companies The Value of financial information can be improved by enhancing the value of disclosures by the companies which could be relating to disclosures of various other financial information like mandatory disclosure of certain transactions above a particular threshold, inclusion of volume of transactions with related parties along with value of transactions etc.

6. As per Ind AS 37, contingent assets shall not be recognised by an entity but in cases where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, the said contingent asset shall be disclosed. The standard requires to disclose the details of the nature of such asset and an estimate on the financial effect. It is suggested that additional disclosures about contingent assets should be prescribed for reporting entities.
7. For companies and preparers of financial statements, it is suggested to adopt capacity building measures for smooth implementation of Ind AS through adequate training to the accounts personnel, conduct of regular workshops etc.
8. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India should ponder upon to mandate the Certificate Course on Ind AS mandatory for Chartered Accountants engaged in Audit & Certification of Financial Reports prepared under Ind AS framework.

7.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

There are certain limitations of the study. These are:

a) The extent of study is limited to only BSE 30 Companies.
b) The researcher has covered only areas pertaining to Ind AS and its implementation in India. Other issues pertaining to accounting etc. are not covered under the study.
c) Out of the 39 standards the researcher has selected 10 numbers of Ind AS which are listed above in Table 1.2. The standards have been selected using judgement sampling method and Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 101 have been specifically selected so as to examine the structure of the standards effectively.
d) Selected Ind AS under study are compared with the existing AS. Standards based on principles of other countries are not covered in the study.
e) The responses for Questionnaire has been collected from those Chartered Accountants only having qualified in the Certificate Course on Ind AS conducted by ICAI.

7.5 SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The present work studied the impact of implementation of Ind AS on the financials of select Indian Companies under the BSE 30 Sensex. The researcher has analysed the impact of Ind AS implementation in light of important variables of the financials. Further research can be done on various other variables of the financial statements not covered here. There are new standards to be notified for Insurance Sector. Further impact study for Insurance sector may be carried out in future. Also the scope of the present work was restricted to select standards only. A similar study can be conducted with other standards not covered here. A similar study with unlisted entities may also be carried out in future.

7.6 CONCLUSION

India has turned into an economic hub and with ease of Foreign Direct Investments norms it is the golden era for Indian corporates to go global. Cross border investments pave the way for economic growth of any nation. Thus, it is imperative for Indian Corporates to be at par with global companies for uniform reporting practices. Stakeholders throughout the world seek more transparency and confidence in the corporates to take better investment decisions. The trust of stakeholders and investors needs to be instilled for investment opportunities. Hence, implementation of Ind AS has ensured that the reporting practices of Indian companies are in alignment with the global companies.

There are a several variations in the framework of existing accounting standards and the framework of Ind AS. The research has examined the differences and made an attempt to bring out the key modifications in both the framework as applicable to different class of entities.

There are a variety of stakeholders & regulatory authorities who rely on the published financial reports of companies. In the present research work, an effort has been undertaken to analyse the effect of implementation of new standards on the financial statements of select BSE listed companies. For this purpose, the published financial reports of the selected companies have been analysed to understand the impact of Ind AS implementation. The findings of the study depict that there has been changes in the reported figures of the financial statements due to implementation of Ind AS.

However, the statistical analysis reveal that there is no major impact on the reported figures due to implementation of Ind AS.

An attempt has also been made to examine the challenges and opportunities of accounting professionals in light of the Ind AS implementation in India. The study revealed that there is a plethora of opportunities for accounting professionals in the implementation exercise. Initially, there are challenges but gradually with the evolution of Ind AS, the implementation would tend to be smooth.

It is thus imperative for the corporates to embrace the new set of accounting standards as applicable to them and improve on the reporting practices being adopted by them. This will not only ease the flow of funds to the corporates but also ensure better corporate governance practices.