

Chp-1. Theoretical Framework

Unit 7: Accounting Standards

→ Accounting standards are written policy documents issued by the expert accounting body or by the government or other regulatory body covering aspects of :-

(i) Recognition of events and transactions in the financial statements.

(ii) Measurement of these transactions and events.

(iii) Presentation of these transactions and events in the financial statements in a manner that is meaningful and understandable to the reader.

(iv) Disclosure requirements [which enables the users to get an insight into the financial statements].

→ Objectives of Accounting Standards

(i) Eliminate the non-comparability of financial statements and thereby improving the reliability of financial statements.

(ii) Ensures transparency and consistency

(iii) Provides a set of accounting policies, norms & disclose requirements.

→ Benefits of Accounting Standards

(i) Accounting standards reduces the confusing variations in the financial statements.

* (ii) There are certain areas where important [law] information are not statutorily required to be disclosed. Accounting standard may call for the disclosure beyond that required by law.

(iii) The application of Accounting Standard would facilitate comparison.

→ Limitations of Accounting Standards

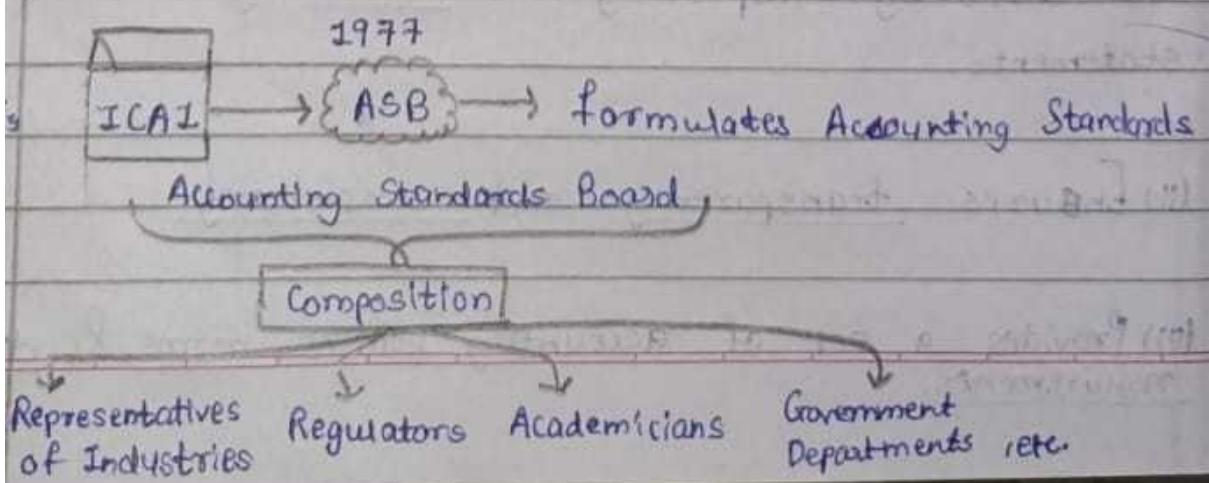
(i) Difficulties in making choice between different treatments.

* (ii) Accounting standards cannot override the statute [i.e. Restricted Scope].

(iii) Accounting standards may lead to Rigidity.

→ Process

→ Formulation of Accounting Standards





Identification of area

Constitution of Study Group

Preparation of draft and its circulation

Ascertainment of views of different bodies
on draft

Finalisation of Exposure Draft

Comments Received on Exposure Draft

Modification of the draft

Modification of the draft

Issue of Accounting Standards

→ List of Accounting Standards

AS - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.