# AS 5 - Expert Summary

## 1. Profit or Loss from Ordinary Activities

Explanation: These are regular business activities – things the company does every day. Income and expenses from regular operations are shown here.

Treatment: Include in the main section of Profit and Loss statement as normal items.

#### Examples / Illustrative List:

- Sales revenue
- · Cost of goods sold
- Salary expenses
- · Electricity bills
- Profit/loss on sale of inventory
- · Routine service income

#### 2. Profit or Loss from Extraordinary Activities

Explanation: These are rare, unexpected events not related to the normal business activities.

Treatment: Disclose separately in P&L statement. Mention nature and amount clearly.

#### Examples / Illustrative List:

- Earthquake loss
- Property seizure by govt
- Flood damage in dry area
- · Fire loss not covered by insurance

#### 3. Exceptional Items

Explanation: Big or unusual items from normal activities, not formally defined in AS 5 but disclosed for clarity.

Treatment: Show separately under ordinary activities in P&L with a note.

#### Examples / Illustrative List:

- Inventory write-down
- · Litigation settlement
- · Restructuring costs

- · Big loss/gain on asset sale
- · One-time bad debt write-off

#### 4. Prior Period Items

Explanation: Income/expenses arising due to error or omission in past financial statements.

Treatment: Disclose separately in current year's P&L. Explain nature and amount.

# Examples / Illustrative List:

- Missed expense from last year
- Wrong calculation of stock
- · Math error in prior year
- · Forgotten income entry

# 5. Changes in Accounting Estimates

Explanation: Revised assumptions due to new info or experience. Estimates are approximations, so they may change.

Treatment: Effect shown in current and future periods. Disclose if material.

#### Examples / Illustrative List:

- Useful life of asset changes
- Bad debts estimate updated
- Change in warranty claim provision

## 6. Changes in Accounting Policies

Explanation: Shifting from one accounting principle to another (e.g., from SLM to WDV) only if required or for better presentation.

Treatment: Disclose clearly in financials. Show impact if material.

#### Examples / Illustrative List:

- Changing depreciation method
- · Adopting new inventory valuation method
- Switching from cash to accrual basis