

## **SCHEDULE 22:      SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

1.      Basis for preparation of Accounts:

The Accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise stated and generally on the accrual method of accounting.

2.      Revenue Recognition

(A.) The following items are accounted for on accrual basis while recognizing revenue;

- i. Pension and Leave Salary contribution-on raising demand
- ii. Interest on investments –on accrued basis.
- iii. Interest on loan to staff- on accorded basis each year base on the diminishing balance method.

(B.) The following items of income are recognized on collection/receipt-

- Sale of publications/journals/information services.
- Water & electricity charges.
- Application fees.
- Sale proceeds of farm produce fruits & vegetables
- Sale proceeds of scrap, unserviceable stores/empties.
- Sale of Tender papers.
- Sale of application forms.
- Telephone charges.
- Guest House charges.
- Registration fees.
- License Fees
- Interest on Bank Account.

(C.) Insurance of vehicles against third party risks are accounted for on cash basis.

### 3. Fixed Assets and Depreciation

- 3.1 Fixed assets except progeny of Livestock are stated at cost of acquisition including inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental and direct expenses related to acquisition, installation, commissioning.
- 3.2 Progeny of Livestock are set up as assets when they are born by assigning values. Based on expenditure incurred on prenatal and post natal care of the mother and enhanced till their attaining particular ages, by the expenditure on their upkeep and feed. These items of expenditure are capitalized as the value of progeny, by credit to capital reserve.
- 3.3 Fixed assets are valued at cost of acquisition or construction or at manufacturing cost (in case of own manufactured /fabricated assets) in the year of capitalization less accumulated depreciation (except freehold land and livestock). Depreciation on fixed assets for the year is provided on straight line method as per Companies act, at the following rates: *(Revised as approved by the Governing Body of ICAR in its 236<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23.2.2016)*

Item	Rate of Depreciation
Buildings, Tanks & Ponds	2.00%
Roads, Bridge, Sewerage & Drainage	5.00%
Electrical installations and equipment	10.00%
Plant & Machinery	6.00%
Vehicle & Vessels	15.00%
Office equipment	10.00%
Computers/Peripherals/accessories	20.00%
Furniture & fixtures	10.00%
Audio Visual Equipment	10.00%
Laboratory apparatus and Scientific equipment	10.00%
Library books	10.00%
Tube wells	20.00%

- 3.4 All Fixed Assets other than Land and Buildings, the depreciated value of which at the beginning of the year is Rs. 10000 or less; and all Fixed Assets, other than Land & Buildings purchased in the year for a sum of less than Rs. 10000 each, are depreciated at the rate of 100% retaining a residual value for accounting control.
- 3.5 Depreciation will be charged at the applicable rate for the full financial year on assets acquired during April-September. For assets acquired during October-March of the year, depreciation will be charged for half-yearly basis at the applicable rate. The change will be effective from the financial year 2022-23.
- 3.6 No depreciation is provided on Land and Livestock.
- 3.7 Amortization of Leasehold Land  
Land leased for 99 yrs. or more, may be taken to the head 'Leasehold land', and those leased for shorter periods may be amortized over the lease period mentioned in the lease deed. For example, if the land has been given on lease for a term of 7 years, it should appear as 'Leasehold land" and 1/7th of that should be shown in the deprecation column for 7 years till it becomes zero, unless in the meanwhile there is any change in the term or conditions of the lease. (*Revised as approved by the Governing Body of ICAR in its 236th meeting held on 23.2.2016*)
- 3.8 Valuation of all Intangible Assets such as Trademarks, Industrial design, Copy rights, Patents etc. need to be done in compliance with the Accounting Standard-26(AS-26).
- 4 Stocks:  
Valuation of stocks of stores, spare parts, laboratory chemicals, glassware, consumables, and other inventory items has to be done in compliance of Accounting Standard-2.
- 5 Animals used in research are treated as expenditure on cash basis whenever they are purchased. If however, they are held in large numbers and issued for research as and when necessary, they will be classified as Inventory.

6      Retirement benefits

The pension, gratuity and leave encashment are provided in the books of account based on cash basis. (As approved by 226<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Governing Body of the ICAR Society held on 14.02.2013.)

7      Investments of General Provident Funds (GPF) (Head quarters only)

All Long-Term investments are valued at cost except in case of permanent diminution in their value for which necessary provision is made. Current investments are valued at the lower of cost and fair/market value.

8      Earmarked funds -welfare fund:

This represents the allocation of a specific percentage of the intellectual fee levied against and recovered from sponsored research projects, consultancy projects, and technical services. The fund is utilized for grants to families of deceased employees, Ex-gratia payments to employees/scholarships/hostel subsidy/cash awards and subsidy for books, etc. The balance in the fund is invested and the income from the investment is added to the fund.

9      Investment of earmarked funds interest income accrued on such investments:

To the extent not immediately required for expenditure, the amounts available against such funds are invested in approved securities, debentures and bonds or deposited for fixed terms with banks, leaving the balance in current bank accounts.

Interest received, accrued and due and accrued but not due on such investments, are added to the respective funds and not treated as income of the council.

10     Government grants

10.1    Government grants of the nature of contribution towards capital expenditure (to the extent utilized in the year) are treated as of Capital Fund.

10.2 Government grants for meeting the revenue expenditure are treated as income of the year in which they are realized, except that they will be treated as accrued income where sanctions have been issued before the last day of the year and there is reasonable certainty of collection and realization.

10.3 Unutilized government grants are treated as funds to be carried forward and refunded, as per government directions and exhibited as a Liability.

10.4 Deleted

11 Revolving Funds:

11.1 Revolving fund loans are granted to ICAR institutes, State Agricultural Universities and NGOs from the AP Cess funds, to enable them to undertake schemes for generation of income, and are exhibited under Current Assets Loans & Advances, till their repayment in instalments. The advances given to ICAR institutes which appear under the same head in the ICAR Headquarters account and as a liability under the head 'Current Liabilities and Provisions in the institutes' accounts get set off during consolidation of accounts for ICAR as a whole. The repayment of the advances in instalments by the institutes as well as SAUs & NGOs is watched through the Headquarter's accounts in which the advances appear under the head Current Assets, Loans & Advances -b. Loans & Advances -Revolving Fund advances to Institutes. Recoveries of such advances along with balances in terminated AP Cess schemes are remitted to the Govt. of India.

11.2 The revenue expenditure incurred out of Revolving Fund schemes as well as the income derived from such schemes by the ICAR institutes are accounted for under the respective financial heads.

12 Sponsored Projects, Consultancy Projects and Grant-in-aid Projects -Receipts and Disbursements:

In respect of ongoing sponsored projects and consultancy projects, the amounts received from sponsors/clients are credited to the head "Current Liabilities -Other Liabilities -Receipts against ongoing sponsored/consultancy projects." As and when expenditure is incurred/advances are paid against such projects, entries are passed for credit to overhead

recoveries, intellectual fees etc. by debit to the concerned project account under the head "Assets -Current Assets -Loans and Advances -a) Current assets -sundry debtors -Payments' against ongoing sponsored projects<sup>1</sup> advances against sponsored projects", through Bank account (payments made), and through Journal entries (crediting Overhead Recovery Account, Intellectual fee etc). Simultaneously, after determining the shares of the Council, welfare fund and the scientific and other staff, these heads are credited by debit to Overhead Recovery account and Intellectual fee account. The share of Intellectual fee pertaining to the Council is treated as income in the Income and Expenditure Account. Overhead Recoveries and Equipment Usage Recoveries are treated as abatement of revenue expenditure for the year.

At the end of the year where the expenditure on Sponsored scheme booked under 'Sundry Debtors' is less than the Receipts (Opening Balance + Receipts during the year) for the scheme (under the head 'Current liabilities'), the figure under Sundry Debtors will be set off against the figures in Liabilities side in respect of that scheme and the net figure will be shown under Current Liabilities in the Balance Sheet. In respect of schemes, where the expenditure is more than the Receipts (Opening Balance + Receipts during the year) for the scheme, the figure in the liabilities side will be set off against the figures on the Assets side and the net amount shown as recoverable from the Sponsors under Current Assets -Sundry Debtors in the Balance Sheet.

- 13 Expenditure on interest and finance charges incurred, which is not material when compared to totality, is grouped under miscellaneous expenses.

