

## Exposure Draft

### Accounting Standard (AS) 11 (revised 2002)

# The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The following is the text of the Exposure Draft of revised Accounting Standard (AS) 11, **The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates**, issued by the Accounting Standards Board of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for comment. Members and others are requested to send their comments on the Exposure Draft to the Secretary, Accounting Standards Board, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Post Box No. 7100, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi – 110 002, so as to reach him not later than **November 20, 2002**.

*(In this Exposure Draft, the standard portions have been set in **bold italic** type. These should be read in the context of the background material which has been set in normal type, and in the context of the 'Preface to the Statements of Accounting Standards'<sup>1</sup>.)*

This revised Standard will supersede Accounting Standard (AS) 11, 'Accounting for the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates', revised in December, 1994.

This revised Standard will come into effect in respect of accounting periods commencing on or after 1-4-200X. However, insofar as accounting for transactions in foreign currencies is concerned, whether entered into by the reporting enterprise itself or through its branch, this Standard is applicable in respect of such transactions entered into on or after 1-4-200X (*date to be decided*).

## Objective

An enterprise may carry on activities involving foreign exchange in two ways. It may have transactions in foreign currencies or it may have foreign operations. In order to include foreign currency transactions and foreign operations in the financial statements of an enterprise, transactions must be expressed in the enterprise's reporting cur-

rency and the financial statements of foreign operations must be translated into the enterprise's reporting currency. The principal issues in accounting for foreign currency transactions and foreign operations are to decide which exchange rate to use and how to recognise in the financial statements the financial effect of changes in exchange rates.

## Scope

### 1. This Statement should be applied:

*(a) in accounting for transactions in foreign currencies; and*

*(b) in translating the financial statements of foreign operations.*

2. This Statement also deals with accounting for foreign currency transactions in the nature of forward exchange contracts.
3. This Statement does not specify the currency in which an enterprise presents its financial statements. However, an enterprise normally uses the currency of the country in which it is domiciled. If it uses a different currency, this Statement requires disclosure of the reason for using that currency. This Statement also requires disclosure of the reason for any change in the reporting currency.
4. This Statement does not deal with the restatement of an enterprise's financial statements from its reporting currency into another currency for the convenience of users accustomed to that currency or for similar purposes.
5. This Statement does not deal with the presentation in a cash flow statement of cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency and the translation of cash flows of a foreign operation (see AS 3, Cash Flow Statements).

<sup>1</sup> Attention is specifically drawn to paragraph 4.3 of the Preface, according to which accounting standards are intended to apply only to material items.

6. This Statement does not deal with exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs (see paragraph 4(e) of AS 16, Borrowing Costs).

## Definitions

7. *The following terms are used in this Statement with the meanings specified:*

**Closing rate** is the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

**Exchange difference** is the difference resulting from reporting the same number of units of a foreign currency in the reporting currency at different exchange rates.

**Exchange rate** is the ratio for exchange of two currencies.

**Fair value** is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

**Foreign currency** is a currency other than the reporting currency of an enterprise.

**Foreign operation** is a subsidiary<sup>2</sup>, associate<sup>3</sup>, joint venture<sup>4</sup> or branch of the reporting enterprise, the activities of which are based or conducted in a country other than the country of the reporting enterprise.

**Forward exchange contract** means an agreement to exchange different currencies at a forward rate.

**Forward rate** is the exchange rate established by the terms of an agreement for exchange of two currencies at a specified future date.

**Integral foreign operation** is a foreign operation, the activities of which are an integral part of those of the reporting enterprise.

**Monetary items** are money held and assets and liabilities to be received or paid in fixed or determinable amounts of money.

**Net investment in a non-integral foreign operation** is the reporting enterprise's share in the net assets of that operation.

**Non-integral foreign operation** is a foreign operation that is not an integral foreign operation.

**Non-monetary items** are assets and liabilities other than monetary items.

**Reporting currency** is the currency used in presenting the financial statements.

## Foreign Currency Transactions

### Initial Recognition

8. A foreign currency transaction is a transaction which is denominated in or requires settlement in a foreign currency, including transactions arising when an enterprise either:
- buys or sells goods or services whose price is denominated in a foreign currency;
  - borrowed or lends funds when the amounts payable or receivable are denominated in a foreign currency;
  - becomes a party to an unperformed forward exchange contract; or
  - otherwise acquires or disposes of assets, or incurs or settles liabilities, denominated in a foreign currency.
9. *A foreign currency transaction should be recorded, on initial recognition in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.*
10. For practical reasons, a rate that approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction is often used, for example, an average rate for a week or a month might be used for all transactions in each foreign currency occurring during that period. However, if exchange rates fluctuate significantly, the use of the average rate for a period is unreliable.

### Reporting at Subsequent Balance Sheet Dates

11. *At each balance sheet date:*

(a) *foreign currency monetary items should be reported using the closing rate. However, in certain circumstances, the closing rate may not*

<sup>2</sup> As defined in AS 21, Consolidated Financial Statements.

<sup>3</sup> As defined in AS 23, Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements.

<sup>4</sup> As defined in AS 27, Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures.

*reflect with reasonable accuracy the amount in reporting currency that is likely to be realised from, or required to disburse, a foreign currency monetary item at the balance sheet date, e.g., where there are restrictions on remittances or where the closing rate is unrealistic and it is not possible to effect an exchange of currencies at that rate at the balance sheet date. In such circumstances, the relevant monetary item should be reported in the reporting currency at the amount which is likely to be realised from, or required to disburse, such item at the balance sheet date;*

- (b) *non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency should be reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and*
  - (c) *non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency should be reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.*
12. Cash, receivables, and payables are examples of monetary items. Fixed assets, inventories, and investments in equity shares are examples of non-monetary items. The carrying amount of an item is determined in accordance with the relevant Accounting Standards. For example, certain assets may be measured at fair value or other similar valuation (e.g., net realisable value) or at historical cost. Whether the carrying amount is determined based on fair value or other similar valuation or at historical cost, the amounts so determined for foreign currency items are then reported in the reporting currency in accordance with this Statement.

## Recognition of Exchange Differences

13. *Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting an enterprise's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in previous financial statements, should be recognised as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise, with the exception of exchange differences dealt with in accordance with paragraph 15.*
14. An exchange difference results when there is a change in the exchange rate between the transaction date and the date of settlement of any monetary items arising from a foreign currency transaction. When the transaction is settled within the same accounting period as that in which it occurred, all the

exchange difference is recognised in that period. However, when the transaction is settled in a subsequent accounting period, the exchange difference recognised in each intervening period up to the period of settlement is determined by the change in exchange rates during that period.

## Net Investment in a Non-integral Foreign Operation

15. *Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that, in substance, forms part of an enterprise's net investment in a non-integral foreign operation should be accumulated in a foreign currency translation reserve in the enterprise's financial statements until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they should be recognised as income or as expenses in accordance with paragraph 30.*
16. An enterprise may have a monetary item that is receivable from, or payable to, a non-integral foreign operation. An item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is, in substance, an extension to, or deduction from, the enterprise's net investment in that non-integral foreign operation. Such monetary items may include long-term receivables or loans but do not include trade receivables or trade payables.

## Financial Statements of Foreign Operations

### Classification of Foreign Operations

17. The method used to translate the financial statements of a foreign operation depends on the way in which it is financed and operates in relation to the reporting enterprise. For this purpose, foreign operations are classified as either "integral foreign operations" or "non-integral foreign operations."
18. A foreign operation that is integral to the operations of the reporting enterprise carries on its business as if it were an extension of the reporting enterprise's operations. For example, such a foreign operation might only sell goods imported from the reporting enterprise and remit the proceeds to the reporting enterprise. In such cases, a change in the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the currency in the country of foreign operation has an almost immediate effect on the reporting enterprise's cash flow from operations. Therefore, the change in the

exchange rate affects the individual monetary items held by the foreign operation rather than the reporting enterprise's net investment in that operation.

19. In contrast, a non-integral foreign operation accumulates cash and other monetary items, incurs expenses, generates income and perhaps arranges borrowings, all substantially in its local currency. It may also enter into transactions in foreign currencies, including transactions in the reporting currency. When there is a change in the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the local currency, there is little or no direct effect on the present and future cash flows from operations of either the non-integral foreign operation or the reporting enterprise. The change in the exchange rate affects the reporting enterprise's net investment in the non-integral foreign operation rather than the individual monetary and non-monetary items held by the non-integral foreign operation.
20. The following are indications that a foreign operation is a non-integral foreign operation rather than an integral foreign operation:
  - (a) while the reporting enterprise may control the foreign operation, the activities of the foreign operation are carried out with a significant degree of autonomy from those of the reporting enterprise;
  - (b) transactions with the reporting enterprise are not a high proportion of the foreign operation's activities;
  - (c) the activities of the foreign operation are financed mainly from its own operations or local borrowings rather than from the reporting enterprise;
  - (d) costs of labour, material and other components of the foreign operation's products or services are primarily paid or settled in the local currency rather than in the reporting currency;
  - (e) the foreign operation's sales are mainly in currencies other than the reporting currency;
  - (f) cash flows of the reporting enterprise are insulated from the day-to-day activities of the foreign operation rather than being directly affected by the activities of the foreign operation;
  - (g) sales prices for the foreign operation's products are not primarily responsive on a short-term basis to changes in exchange rates but are determined more by local competition or local government regulation; and
  - (h) there is an active local sales market for the foreign operation's products, although there also might

be significant amounts of exports.

The appropriate classification for each operation can, in principle, be established from factual information related to the indicators listed above. In some cases, the classification of a foreign operation as either a non-integral foreign operation or an integral foreign operation of the reporting enterprise may not be clear, and judgement is necessary to determine the appropriate classification.

### Integral Foreign Operations

21. *The financial statements of an integral foreign operation should be translated using the principles and procedures in paragraphs 8 to 16 as if the transactions of the foreign operation had been those of the reporting enterprise itself.*
22. The individual items in the financial statements of the foreign operation are translated as if all its transactions had been entered into by the reporting enterprise itself. The cost and depreciation of tangible fixed assets is translated using the exchange rate at the date of purchase of the asset or, if the asset is carried at fair value or other similar valuation, using the rate that existed on the date of the valuation. The cost of inventories is translated at the exchange rates that existed when those costs were incurred. The recoverable amount or realisable value of an asset is translated using the exchange rate that existed when the recoverable amount or net realisable value was determined. For example, when the net realisable value of an item of inventory is determined in a foreign currency, that value is translated using the exchange rate at the date as at which the net realisable value is determined. The rate used is therefore usually the closing rate. An adjustment may be required to reduce the carrying amount of an asset in the financial statements of the reporting enterprise to its recoverable amount or net realisable value even when no such adjustment is necessary in the financial statements of the foreign operation. Alternatively, an adjustment in the financial statements of the foreign operation may need to be reversed in the financial statements of the reporting enterprise.
23. For practical reasons, a rate that approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction is often used, for example, an average rate for a week or a month might be used for all transactions in each foreign currency occurring during that period. However, if exchange rates fluctuate significantly, the use of the average rate for a period is unreliable.

## Non-integral foreign Operation

**24. In translating the financial statements of a non-integral foreign operation for incorporation in its financial statements, the reporting enterprise should use the following procedures:**

- (a) the assets and liabilities, both monetary and non-monetary, of the non-integral foreign operation should be translated at the closing rate;**
- (b) income and expense items of the non-integral foreign operation should be translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and**
- (c) all resulting exchange differences should be accumulated in a foreign currency translation reserve until the disposal of the net investment.**

25. For practical reasons, a rate that approximates the actual exchange rates, for example an average rate for the period, is often used to translate income and expense items of a foreign operation.

26. The translation of the financial statements of a non-integral foreign operation results in the recognition of exchange differences arising from;

- (a) translating income and expense items at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions and assets and liabilities at the closing rate;
- (b) translating the opening net investment in the non-integral foreign operation at an exchange rate different from that at which it was previously reported; and
- (c) other changes to equity in the non-integral foreign operation.

These exchange differences are not recognised as income or expenses for the period because the changes in the exchange rates have little or no direct effect on the present and future cash flows from operations of either the non-integral foreign operation or the reporting enterprise. When a non-integral foreign operation is consolidated but is not wholly owned, accumulated exchange differences arising from translation and attributable to minority interests are allocated to, and reported as part of, the minority interest in the consolidated balance sheet.

27. Any goodwill or capital reserve arising on the acquisition of a non-integral foreign operation is translated at the closing rate in accordance with paragraph 24.

28. The incorporation of the financial statements of a non-integral foreign operation in those of the

reporting enterprise follows normal consolidation procedures, such as the elimination of intra-group balances and intra-group transactions of a subsidiary (see AS 21, Consolidated Financial Statements, and AS 27, Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures). However, an exchange difference arising on an intra-group monetary item, whether short-term or long-term, cannot be eliminated against a corresponding amount arising on other intra-group balances because the monetary item represents a commitment to convert one currency into another and exposes the reporting enterprise to a gain or loss through currency fluctuations. Accordingly, in the consolidated financial statements of the reporting enterprise, such an exchange difference continues to be recognised as income or an expense or, if it arises from the circumstances described in paragraph 15, it is accumulated in a foreign currency translation reserve until the disposal of the net investment.

29. When the financial statements of a non-integral foreign operation are drawn up to a different reporting date from that of the reporting enterprise, the non-integral foreign operation often prepares, for purposes of incorporation in the financial statements of the reporting enterprise, statements as at the same date as the reporting enterprise. When it is impracticable to do this, AS 21, Consolidated Financial Statements, allows the use of financial statements drawn up to a different reporting date provided that the difference is no greater than six months and adjustments are made for the effects of any significant transactions or other events that occur between the different reporting dates. In such a case, the assets and liabilities of the non-integral foreign operation are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date of the non-integral foreign operation and adjustments are made when appropriate for significant movements in exchange rates up to the balance sheet date of the reporting enterprises in accordance with AS 21. The same approach is used in applying the equity method to associates and in applying proportionate consolidation to joint ventures in accordance with AS 23, Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements and AS 27, Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures.

### Disposal of a Non-integral Foreign Operation

**30. On the disposal of a non-integral foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences which have been deferred and which relate to that**

*operation should be recognised as income or as expenses in the same period in which the gain or loss on disposal is recognised.*

31. An enterprise may dispose of its interest in a non-integral foreign operation through sale, liquidation, repayment of share capital, or abandonment of all, or part of, that entity. The payment of a dividend forms part of a disposal only when it constitutes a return of the investment. In the case of a partial disposal, only the proportionate share of the related accumulated exchange differences is included in the gain or loss. A write-down of the carrying amount of a non-integral foreign operation does not constitute a partial disposal. Accordingly, no part of the deferred foreign exchange gain or loss is recognised at the time of a write-down.

### Change in the Classification of a Foreign Operation

32. *When there is a change in the classification of a foreign operation, the translation procedures applicable to the revised classification should be applied from the date of the change in the classification.*
33. The consistency principle requires that foreign operation once classified as integral or non-integral is continued to be so classified. However, a change in the way in which a foreign operation is financed and operates in relation to the reporting enterprise may lead to a change in the classification of that foreign operation. When a foreign operation that is integral to the operations of the reporting enterprise is reclassified as a non-integral foreign operation, exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary assets at the date of the reclassification are accumulated in a foreign currency translation reserve. When a non-integral foreign operation is reclassified as an integral foreign operation, the translated amounts for non-monetary items at the date of the change are treated as the historical cost for those items in the period of change and subsequent periods. Exchange differences which have been deferred are not recognised as income or expenses until the disposal of the operation.

### All Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

#### Tax Effects of Exchange Differences

34. Gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and

exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations may have associated tax effects which are accounted for in accordance with AS 22, Accounting for Taxes on Income.

### Forward exchange contracts

35. *An enterprise may enter into a forward exchange contract, or another financial instrument that is in substance a forward exchange contract, to establish the amount of the reporting currency required or available at the settlement date of a transaction. The premium or discount arising at the inception of such a forward exchange contract should be amortised as expense or income over the life of the contract. Exchange differences on such a contract should be recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the reporting period in which the exchange rates change. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of such a forward exchange contract should be recognised as income or as expense for the period.*
36. The risks associated with changes in exchange rates may be mitigated by entering into forward exchange contracts. Any premium or discount arising at the inception of a forward exchange contract is accounted for separately from the exchange differences on the transaction. The premium or discount that arises on entering into the contract is measured by the difference between the exchange rate at date of the transaction and the forward rate specified in the contract. Exchange difference on a forward exchange contract is the difference between (a) the foreign currency amount of the contract translated at the exchange rate at the reporting date, or, where the transaction is settled during the reporting period, at the date of settlement, and (b) the same foreign currency amount translated at the later of the date of inception of the transaction and the last reporting date.
37. *A gain or loss on a forward exchange contract to which paragraph 35 does not apply should be computed by multiplying the foreign currency amount of the forward contract by the difference between the forward rate available at the reporting date for the remaining maturity of the contract and the contracted forward rate (or the forward rate last used to measure a gain or loss on that contract for an earlier period). The discount or premium on the forward contract is not recognised separately.*
38. In recording a forward exchange contract intended for trading or speculation purposes, the premium or discount on the contract is ignored and at each balance sheet date, the value of the contract is marked to its

current market value and the gain or loss on the contract is recognised. Therefore, the accounting treatment of forward exchange contracts varies significantly, based on the purpose of the contract, even though the contract itself is exactly the same.

## Disclosure

**39. An enterprise should disclose:**

- (a) *the amount of exchange differences included in the net profit or loss for the period; and*
- (b) *net exchange differences accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve as a separate component of shareholders' funds, and a reconciliation of the amount of such exchange differences at the beginning and end of the period.*

**40. When the reporting currency is different from the currency of the country in which the enterprise is domiciled, the reason for using a different currency should be disclosed. The reason for any change in the reporting currency should also be disclosed.**

**41. When there is a change in the classification of a significant foreign operation, an enterprise should disclose:**

- (a) *the nature of the change in classification;*
- (b) *the reason for the change;*
- (c) *the impact of the change in classification on shareholders' funds; and*
- (d) *the impact on net profit or loss for each prior period presented had the change in classification occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented.*

**42. The effect on foreign currency monetary items or on the financial statements of a foreign operation of a change in exchange rates occurring after the balance sheet date is disclosed in accordance with AS 4, Contingencies and Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date.**

**43. Disclosure is also encouraged of an enterprise's foreign currency risk management policy.**

## Transitional Provisions

**44. On the first time application of this Statement, if a foreign branch is classified as a non-integral foreign operation in accordance with the requirements of this Statement, the accounting treatment prescribed in paragraphs 32**

**and 33 of the Statement in respect of change in the classification of a foreign operation should be applied.**

## Appendix

*Note: This Appendix is not a part of the Accounting Standard. The purpose of this appendix is only to bring out the major differences between the exposure draft of revised AS 11 and corresponding International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21. This appendix also brings out the major differences between the exposure draft of revised AS 11 and existing AS 11.*

### Comparison with IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (revised 1993)\*

This Exposure Draft differs from International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, in the following major respects in terms of scope, accounting treatment, and terminology.

#### 1. Scope

##### Inclusion of forward exchange contracts

IAS 21 does not deal with foreign currency contracts for hedging (except hedging of net investment in a foreign entity) or non-hedging purposes, as they are dealt with in IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Since an Indian accounting standard equivalent to IAS 39 is under preparation, this exposure draft deals with accounting for forward exchange contracts. This exposure draft defines the term *forward exchange contract* and distinguishes between forward exchange contracts intended for hedging and for trading or speculation and lays down different accounting requirements for them. These requirements are broadly in line with the principles set out in IAS 39.

#### 2. Accounting treatment

##### Recognition of exchange losses resulting from severe currency devaluations

The benchmark treatment in IAS 21 requires that exchange differences on transactions be recognised as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise. The allowed alternative treatment in IAS 21 requires that exchange losses that arise from a severe devaluation or

\* IAS 21 is under revision as a part of the International Accounting Standards Board's (IASB) project on 'Improvements to the International Accounting Standards'. The IASB has already issued the exposure draft of revised IAS 21 for comments.

depreciation be included in the carrying amount of an asset, if a number of conditions are satisfied. In line with the Accounting Standards Board's preference for eliminating alternatives, where possible, this exposure draft adopts the benchmark treatment as the only acceptable treatment. It may also be mentioned that the exposure draft of revised IAS 21, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board also proposes to dispense with the allowed alternative treatment.

### 3. Terminology

#### Foreign operation

This exposure draft uses the terms, *integral foreign operation* and *non-integral foreign operation* respectively for the expressions "foreign operations that are integral to the operations of the reporting enterprise" and "foreign entity" used in IAS 21. The intention is to communicate the meaning of these terms concisely. This change has no effect on the requirements in this exposure draft. This exposure draft provides additional implementation guidance by including two more indicators for the classification of a foreign operation as a non-integral foreign operation rather as an integral foreign operation.

### Comparison with AS 11, Accounting for the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (1994)

This Exposure Draft differs from AS 11, Accounting for the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, issued in 1994, in the following major respects.

#### 1. Recognition of exchange gains and losses on certain liabilities

Paragraph 10 of AS 11 (1994) requires exchange differences arising on repayment of liabilities incurred for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets which are carried in terms of historical cost to be adjusted in the carrying amount of the respective fixed assets. Exchange gains and losses are attributable to the financing and risk management policies followed by enterprises; they have no effect on an asset's productive capacity or operating efficiency. Enterprises can protect themselves from adverse exchange rate changes by entering into forward exchange contracts or other arrangements. Capitalisation of exchange losses on a continuing basis results in carrying forward the loss incurred in an accounting period to future periods.

Paragraph 10 of AS 11 (1994) is related to a similar provision that was introduced in Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956, after a major devaluation of the Indian rupee in 1966. At the time, there were stringent foreign exchange controls in India. Currently, the exchange rate of the rupee is largely determined by the operation of market forces. The rupee is now fully convertible on the current account. Furthermore, IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, does not permit capitalisation of exchange losses, except in very restricted circumstances. This exposure draft adopts the benchmark treatment in IAS 21 that requires all exchange differences to be recognised in the current period. This is also in line with the endeavour of the Accounting Standards Board of not permitting, to the extent possible, alternative treatments.

#### 2. Classification of foreign operations

AS 11 (1994) deals only with translation of financial statements of branches. This exposure draft deals with translation of financial statements of foreign operations which includes subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures also. Further, AS 11 (1994) treats all foreign operations (branches) as integral to the activities of the reporting enterprise. This has the effect of treating the transactions of the foreign operations as the transactions of the reporting enterprise. However, when an enterprise has foreign operations that are largely independent, the interest of the enterprise is reflected in its net investment in such operations, rather in their day-to-day activities. In line with IAS 21 and in response to suggestions from preparers, regulators and auditors, this exposure draft requires classification of foreign operations as those that are part of the enterprise (termed *integral foreign operations*) and those that are largely independent (termed *non-integral foreign operation*). The financial statements of the former are translated using the temporal method that involves application of a combination of historical and closing rates; the financial statements of the latter type of operations are translated by using the current rate method that involves application of the closing rate. A number of indicators are provided in order to determine whether a foreign operation is a non-integral foreign operation.

#### 3. Forward exchange contracts for trading or other purposes

This Exposure Draft specifically deals with forward exchange contracts entered into for the purpose of trading or speculation. AS 11 (1994) does not specifically deal with this aspect. ■