

## Group – IV

### Paper 16 – Advanced Financial Accounting and Reporting

1. (a) Venus Ltd. has an asset, which is carried in the Balance Sheet on 31.3.2014 at ₹ 1,000 lakhs. As at that date the value in use is ₹ 800 lakhs and the net selling price is ₹ 750 lakhs.

From the above data:

- (i) Calculate impairment loss.
- (ii) Give journal entries for adjustment of impairment loss.
- (iii) Show, how impairment loss will be shown in the Balance Sheet.

1. (b) Ashmit Ltd. entered into a sale deed for its immovable property before the end of the year. But registration was done with registrar subsequent to Balance Sheet date. But before finalisation, is it possible to recognise the sale and the gain at the Balance Sheet date? Give your view with reasons.

1. (c) A private limited company manufacturing fancy terry towels had valued its closing stock of inventories of finished goods at the realisable value, inclusive of profit and the export cash incentives. Firm contracts had been received and goods were packed for export, but the ownership of these goods had not been transferred to the foreign buyers. Comment on the valuation of the stocks by the company.

1. (d) During the year, the Software division supplied a special program for a foreign firm on a consideration of ₹ 200 lakhs. It was found on June 1st, 2014 that the foreign firm has become bankrupt. The company had received an advance of ₹ 100 lakhs in the year ended 31st March, 2014 from the foreign firm.

1. (a) Solution .

(i) Impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Thus, Impairment loss = Carrying amount – Recoverable amount\*  
= ₹1000 lakhs – ₹ 800 lakhs = ₹ 200 lakhs

\*Recoverable amount is higher of asset's net selling price ₹ 750 lakhs and its value in use ₹800 lakhs.

∴ Recoverable amount = ₹ 800 lakhs

#### Journals

ii)	Particulars	Debit Amount (₹ in lakhs)	Credit Amount (₹ in lakhs)
a)	Impairment loss A/c Dr. To Asset A/c (Being the entry for accounting impairment loss)	200	200
b)	Profit and loss A/c Dr. To Impairment loss A/c (Being the entry to transfer impairment loss to profit and loss account)	200	200

(iii)

Balance Sheet of Venus Ltd. as on 31.3.2014	₹ in lakhs
Asset less depreciation	1000
Less: Impairment loss	<u>200</u>

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	800
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**1. (b) Solution.** Yes, it is possible for Ashmit Ltd. to recognize the sale and the gain at the balance sheet date according to AS 9\* 'Revenue Recognition'. It is evident that the significant risks and rewards of ownership had passed before the balance sheet date and the delay in transfer of property was merely because of formality in getting the transfer deed registered. Further the registration post the balance sheet date confirms the condition of sale at the balance sheet date as per AS 4 'Contingencies and Events occurring after the Balance Sheet Date'.

**1. (c) Solution.** Accounting Standard 2 "Valuation of Inventories" states that inventories should be valued at lower of historical cost and net realisable value. AS 9 on "Revenue Recognition" states, "at certain stages in specific industries, such as when agricultural crops have been harvested or mineral ores have been extracted, performance may be substantially complete prior to the execution of the transaction generating revenue. In such cases, when sale is assured under forward contract or a government guarantee or when market exists and there is a negligible risk of failure to sell, the goods invoiced are often valued at Net-realisable value."

Terry Towels do not fall in the category of agricultural crops or mineral ores. Accordingly, taking into account the facts stated, the closing stock of finished goods (Fancy terry towel) should have been valued at lower of cost and net-realisable value and not at net realisable value. Further, export incentives are recorded only in the year the export sale takes place. Therefore, the policy adopted by the company for valuing its closing stock of inventories of finished goods is not correct.

**1. (d) Solution.** Sales to foreign firm: This is an event occurring after the balance sheet date and the accounts are only at draft stage. In accordance with para 13 of AS-4 (Revised) on Contingencies and Events Occurring after the Balance Sheet Date, adjustments to assets and liabilities are required. Hence the sum of ₹ 100 lakhs (₹ 200 lakhs – advance of ₹ 100 lakhs) should be provided for by way of provision for bad debts.

**2.(a) M/s Prima Co. Ltd. sold goods worth ₹ 50,000 to M/s Y and Company. M/s Y and Co. asked for discount of ₹ 8,000 which was agreed by M/s Prima Co. Ltd. The sale was effected and goods were despatched. After receiving, goods worth ₹ 7,000 was found defective, which they returned immediately. They made the payment of ₹ 35,000 to M/s Prima Co. Ltd. Accountant booked the sales for ₹ 35,000. Please discuss**

**2.(b) A company had imported raw materials worth US Dollars 6,00,000 on 5th January, 2014, when the exchange rate was ₹53 per US Dollar. The company had recorded the transaction in the books at the above mentioned rate. The payment for the import transaction was made on 5th April, 2014 when the exchange rate was ₹57 per US Dollar. However, on 31st March, 2014, the rate of exchange was ₹58 per US Dollar. The company passed an entry on 31st March, 2014 adjusting the cost of raw materials consumed for the difference between ₹57 and ₹53 per US Dollar. In the background of the relevant accounting standard, is the company's accounting treatment correct? Discuss**

**2. (a) Solution.** As per Para 4.1 of AS 9 "Revenue Recognition", revenue is the gross inflow of cash, receivables or other consideration arising in the course of the ordinary activities of an enterprise from the sale of goods, from the rendering of services, and from the use by others of enterprise resources yielding interest, royalties and dividends.

In the given case, M/s Prima Co. Ltd. should record the sales at gross value of ₹50,000. Discount of ₹8,000 in price and goods returned worth ₹7,000 are to be adjusted by suitable provisions. M/s Prime Co. Ltd. might have sent the credit note of ₹ 15,000 to M/s Y & Co. to account for these adjustments. The contention of the accountant to book the sales for ₹35,000 is not correct.

**2.(b) Solution.** As per AS 11 (revised 2003), 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates', monetary items denominated in a foreign currency should be reported using the closing rate at each balance sheet date. The effect of exchange difference should be taken into profit and loss account. Sundry creditors is a monetary item, hence should be valued at the closing rate i.e., ₹58 at 31st March, 2014 irrespective of the payment for the same subsequently at lower rate in the next financial year. The difference of ₹5 (58-53) per US dollar should be shown as

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an exchange loss in the profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2014 and is not to be adjusted against the cost of raw- materials. In the subsequent year, the company would record an exchange gain of Re.1 per US dollar, i.e., the difference between ₹58 and ₹57 per US dollar. Hence, the accounting treatment adopted by the company is incorrect.

**3.(a) Amit purchased a computer for ₹44,000 and leased out it to Sumit for four years on leases basis, after the lease period , value of the computer was estimated to be ₹3,000; which she realized after selling it in the second hand market. Lease amount payable at the beginning of each year is ₹ 22,000; ₹13,640; ₹6,820 & ₹3,410. Depreciation was charged @ 40% p.a. You are required to pass the necessary journal entries in the books of both Amit and Sumit.**

**3.(b) A Company belonging to the process industry carries out three consecutive processes. The output of the first process is taken as input of the second process, and the output of the second process is taken as input of the third process . The final product emerges out of the third process. It is also possible to outsource the intermediate products. It has been found that over a period time cost of production of the first process is 10% higher than the market price of the intermediate product available freely in the market. The company has decided to close down the first process as a measure of cost saving (vertical spin off) and outsource. Should this event be treated as discontinuing operation?**

**3. (a) Solution:**

### Journal Entries In the books of Amit

	Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>Purchase of Computers:</b>		
	Computer A/c Dr. 44,000		
	To, Bank A/c 44,000		
	<b>Payment of first Year's Lease:</b>		
	Bank A/c Dr. 22,000		
	To, Lease Rent A/c 22,000		
	<b>Depreciation for First Year:</b>		
	Depreciation A/c Dr. 17,600		
	To, Computer A/c 17,600		
	<b>Transfer to Profit &amp; Loss Account:</b>		
	Profit & Loss A/c Dr. 17,600		
	To, Depreciation A/c 17,600		
	Lease Rent A/c Dr. 22,000		
	To, Profit & Loss A/c 22,000		
<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>Payment of Second Year's Lease:</b>		
	Bank A/c Dr. 13,640		
	To, Lease Rent A/c 13,640		
	<b>Depreciation for Second Year:</b>		
	Depreciation A/c Dr. 10,560		
	To, Computer A/c 10,560		
	<b>Transfer to Profit &amp; Loss Account:</b>		
	Profit & Loss A/c Dr. 10,560		
	To, Depreciation A/c 10,560		
	Lease Rent A/c Dr. 13,640		
	To, Profit & Loss A/c 13,640		
<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	<b>Payment of Third Year's Lease:</b>		
	Bank A/c Dr. 6,820		
	To, Lease Rent A/c 6,820		

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	<b>Depreciation for Third Year:</b> Depreciation A/c To, Computer A/c	Dr.	6,336	6,336
	<b>Transfer to Profit &amp; Loss Account:</b> Profit & Loss A/c To, Depreciation A/c	Dr.	6,336	6,336
	Lease Rent A/c To, Profit & Loss A/c	Dr.	6,820	6,820
<b>4<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Payment of Fourth Year's Lease:</b> Bank A/c To, Lease Rent A/c	Dr.	3,410	3,410
	<b>Depreciation for Fourth Year:</b> Depreciation A/c To, Computer A/c	Dr.	3,802	3,802
	<b>Transfer to Profit &amp; Loss Account:</b> Profit & Loss A/c To, Depreciation A/c	Dr.	3,802	3,802
	Lease Rent A/c To, Profit & Loss A/c	Dr.	3,410	3,410
	<b>Sale of Leased assets:</b> Bank A/c Loss on Sale A/c To, Computer A/c	Dr. Dr.	3,000 2,702	5,702

### In the books of Sumit

	Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
	<b>Purchase of Computer:</b>	<b>No Entry</b>	
	<b>Payment of First Year's Lease:</b> Lease Rent A/c To, Bank A/c	Dr. 22,000	22,000
	<b>Depreciation for First Year:</b>	<b>No Entry</b>	
	<b>Transfer to Profit &amp; Loss Account:</b> Profit and Loss A/c To, Lease Rent A/c	Dr. 22,000	22,000
	<b>Payment of Second Year's Lease:</b> Lease Rent A/c To, Bank A/c	Dr. 13,640	13,640
	<b>Depreciation for Second Year:</b>	<b>No Entry</b>	
	<b>Transfer to Profit &amp; Loss Account:</b> Profit and Loss A/c To, Lease Rent A/c	Dr. 13,640	13,640
	<b>Payment of Third Year's Lease:</b> Lease Rent A/c To, Bank A/c	Dr. 6,820	6,820
	<b>Depreciation for Third Year:</b>	<b>No Entry</b>	
	<b>Transfer to Profit &amp; Loss Account:</b> Profit and Loss A/c To, Lease Rent A/c	Dr. 6,820	6,820
	<b>Payment of Fourth Year's Lease:</b> Lease Rent A/c	Dr. 3,410	

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	To, Bank A/c		3,410
	<b>Depreciation for Fourth Year:</b>	<b>No Entry</b>	
	<b>Transfer to Profit &amp; Loss Account:</b>		
	Profit and Loss A/c Dr.	3,410	
	To, Lease Rent A/c		3,410
	<b>Sale of Lease Assets:</b>	<b>No Entry</b>	

### 3. (b) Solution.

The change made by the company is focused on outsourcing of services, in respect of one single process – in a sequence of process. The net effect of this change is closure of facility relating to process.

This has been done by the company with a view to achieving productivity improvement and savings in costs.

Such a change does not meet definition criteria in paragraph 3(a) of AS 24- namely, disposing of substantially in its entirety, such as by selling a component of the enterprise in a single transaction. The change is merely a cost-saving endeavor. Hence, this change over is not a discontinuing operation.

**4. (a) On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2014 Good Morning Ltd. offered 100 shares to each of its 500 employees at ₹ 50 per share. The employees are given a month to decide whether or not to accept the offer. The shares issued under the plan (ESPP) shall be subject to lock- in on transfers for three years from grant date. The market price of shares of the company on the grant dated is ₹60 per share. Due to post-vesting restrictions on transfer, the fair value of shares issued under the plan is estimated at ₹56 per share.**

**On 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2014, 400 employees accepted the offer and paid ₹30 per share purchased. Normal value of each share is ₹10.**

**Record the issue of shares in the books of the company under the aforesaid plan.**

**4. (b) Beautiful Ltd. acquired 30% of Ugly Ltd. Shares for ₹4,00,000 on 01-06-2013. By such an acquisition Beautiful Ltd. can exercise significant influence over Ugly Ltd. During the financial year ending on 31.03.2013 Ugly Ltd. earned profits ₹1,60,000 and Declared a dividend of ₹1,00,000 on 12.08.2013. Ugly Ltd. reported earnings of ₹6,00,000 for the financial year on 31.03.2014 and declared dividends of ₹1,20,000 on 12.06.2014.**

**Calculate the carrying amount of investment in:**

**(i) Separate financial statements of Beautiful Ltd. as on 31.03.2014**

**(ii) Consolidated Financial Statements of Beautiful Ltd. as on 31.03.2014**

**(iii) What will be the carrying amount as on 30.06.2014 in consolidated financial Statements?**

### 4. (a) . Solution.

Fair value of an ESPP = ₹56-₹50= ₹6.00

Number of shares issued = 400 employees X 100 shares / employee= 40,000 shares

Fair value of ESPP which will be recognized as expenses in the year 2013-2014= 40,000 shares X ₹ 6 = ₹2,40,000

Vesting period = 1 month

Expenses recognized in 2013-2014 = ₹ 2,40,000

### Journal Entry

Date	Particulars	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
30.04.2014	Bank A/c (40,000 shares X ₹50) Dr.	20,00,000	
	Employees compensation expenses A/c Dr.	2,40,000	
	To, Share Capital A/c (40,000 shares X ₹10)		4,00,000
	To, securities Premium (40,000 shares X ₹46)		18,40,000
	( Being shares issued under ESPP @ ₹50.00)		

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### 4. (b) Solution.

(i) Carrying Amount of Investment in Separate Financial Statement of Beautiful Ltd. as on 31.03.2014

	₹
Amount paid for investment in Associate ( on 1.06.2013)	4,00,000
Less: Pre- acquisition dividend (₹ 1,00,000 X 30% )	30,000
Carrying Amount as on 31.03.2014 as per AS 13	3,70,000

(ii) Carrying Amount of Investment in Consolidated Financial Statements of Beautiful Ltd. as on 31.03.2014 as per AS 23

	₹
Carrying amount as on 31.03.2014	3,70,000
Add: Proportionate Share of Profit of investee as per equity method (30% of ₹ 6,00,000)	1,80,000
Carrying Amount as on 31.03.2014	5,50,000

(iii) Carrying Amount of Investment in Consolidated Financial Statement of Beautiful Ltd. as on 30.06.2014 as per AS 23

	₹
Carrying amount as on 31.03.2014	5,50,000
Less: Dividend Received (₹1,20,000 X 30%)	36,000
Carrying amount as on 30.06.2014	5,14,000

5. The following particulars are stated in the Balance Sheet of M/s Tamarind Ltd. as on 31.03.2012:  
(₹ in Lakhs)

Deferred Tax Liability (Cr.)	20.00
Deferred Tax Assets (Dr.)	10.00
The following transactions were reported during the year 2012-13:	
(i) Tax Rate 50%	
(ii) Depreciation – As per Books	50.00
Depreciation – for Tax purposes	30.00
There were no addition to Fixed Assets during the year	
(iii) Items disallowed in 2011-12 and allowed for Tax purposes in 2012-13	10.00
(iv) Interest to Financial Institutions accounted in the Books on accrual basis, but actual payment was made on 30.09.2013	20.00
(v) Donations to Private Trusts made in 2012-13	10.00
(vi) Share issue expenses allowed under 35(D) of the I.T. Act, 1961 for the year 2012-13 (1/10th of ₹ 50.00 lakhs incurred in 2008-2009)	5.00
(vii) Repairs to Plant and Machinery ₹ 100.00 lakhs was spread over the period 2012- 13 and 2013-14 equally in the books. However, the entire expenditure was allowed for Income-tax purposes	

Indicate clearly the impact of above items in terms of Deferred Tax liability/Deferred Tax Assets and the balances of Deferred Tax Liability/Deferred Tax Asset as on 31.03.2013.

### 5. Solution.

Impact of various items in terms of deferred tax liability/deferred tax asset

Transactions	Analysis	Nature of difference	Effect	Amount
Difference in	Generally, written down value method of	Responding	Reversal	₹ 20 lakhs X

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depreciation	depreciation is adopted under IT Act which leads to higher depreciation in earlier years of useful life of the asset in comparison to later years.	timing difference	of DTL	50% = ₹ 10 lakhs
Disallowances, as per IT Act, of earlier years	Tax payable for the earlier year was higher on this account.	Responding timing difference	Reversal of DTA	₹ 10 lakhs X 50% = ₹ 5 lakhs
Interest to financial institutions	It is allowed as deduction under section 43B of the IT Act, if the payment is made before the due date of filing the return of income (i.e. 31st October, 2013).	No timing difference	Not applicable	Not applicable
Donation to private trusts	Not an allowable expenditure under IT Act	Permanent difference	Not applicable	Not applicable
Share issue expenses	Due to disallowance of full expenditure under IT Act, tax payable in the earlier years was higher.	Responding timing difference	Reversal of DTA	₹ 5 lakhs X 50% = ₹ 2.5 Lakhs
Repairs to plant and machinery	Due to allowance of full expenditure under IT Act, tax payable of the current year will be less.	Originating timing difference	Increase in DTL	₹ 50 lakhs X 50% = ₹ 25 lakhs

### Deferred Tax Liability Account

Dr.			Cr.		
		₹ in lakhs			₹ in lakhs
31.3.2013	To Profit and Loss A/c (Depreciation)	10.00	1.4.2012	By Balance b/d	20.00
	To Balance c/d	35.00		By Profit and Loss A/c (Repairs to plant)	25.00
		45.00			45.00
			1.4.2013	By Balance b/d	35.00

### Deferred Tax Assets Account

Dr.			Cr.		
		₹ in lakhs			₹ in lakhs
1.04.2012	To Balance b/d	10.00	31.03.2013	By Profit and Loss Account: Items disallowed in 2011-12 and allowed as per I.T. Act in 2012-13	5.00
				Share issue expenses	2.50
				By Balance c/d	2.50
		10.00			10.00
1.4.2013	To Balance b/d	2.50			

6. Prasad Ltd. had the following borrowing during a year in respect of capital expansion.

Plant	Cost of Asset	Remarks
Plant A	100 Lakhs	No specific Borrowings
Plant B	125 Lakhs	Bank loan of ₹65 Lakhs at 10%
Plant C	175 Lakhs	9% Debenture of ₹ 125 lakhs were issued

In addition to the specific borrowings stated above, the Company had obtained term loans from two banks (1) ₹ 100 lakhs at 10% from Corporation Bank and (2) ₹110 lakhs at 11.5% from State Bank of India, Meet its capital expansion requirements. Determine the borrowing costs to be capitalized in each of the above plants, as per AS-16.

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### 6. Solution:

#### A. Computation of Actual Borrowing Costs incurred during the year:

Source	Loan Amount ₹ in Lakhs	Interest Rate	Interest Amount ₹ in Lakhs
Bank Loan	65.00	10%	6.50
9% Debentures	125.00	9%	11.25
Term Loan from Corporation Bank	100.00	10%	10.00
Term Loan from State Bank of India	110.00	11.5%	12.65
Total	400.00		40.40
Specific Borrowing included in above	190.00		17.75

#### B. Weighted Average Capitalization Rate for General Borrowings:

$$= \frac{\text{Total Interest} - \text{Interest on Specific Borrowing}}{\text{Total Borrowing} - \text{Specific Borrowing}} = \frac{(40.40 - 17.75)}{(400 - 190)} = \frac{22.65}{210 \text{ lakhs}} = 10.79\%$$

#### C. Capitalization of Borrowing Costs under AS-16 will be as under:

Plant	Borrowing	Loan Amount ₹ in lakhs	Interest rate	Interest amount ₹ in lakhs	Cost of Asset	
					₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
A	General	100	10.79%	10.79		110.79
B	Specific	65	10.10%	6.50	71.50	
	General	60	10.79%	6.47	<u>66.47</u>	137.97
C	Specific	125	9.00%	11.25	136.25	
	General	50	10.79%	5.39	<u>55.39</u>	191.64
	Total	400		40.40		440.40

**Note:** The amount of borrowing costs capitalized should not exceed the actual interest cost.

#### 7. The Balance Sheet of Jupiter Ltd. as on 31st March, 2014 is as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity Shares ₹10 each	3,000	Goodwill	744
Reserves (including provision for taxation of ₹300 lakhs)	1,000	Premises and Land at cost	400
5% Debentures Secured Loans		Plant and Machinery	3,000
Sundry Creditors Profit & Loss A/c	2,000	Motor Vehicles (purchased on 1.10.13)	40
Balance from previous B/S	200	Raw materials at cost	
₹32	300	Work-in-progress at cost	920
Profit for the year (After taxation)	1,132	Finished Goods at cost	
<u>₹1100</u>		Book Debts	130
		Investment (meant for replacement of Plant and Machinery)	180
		Cash at Bank and Cash in hand	
		Discount on Debentures	400
		Underwriting Commission	
			<u>1,600</u>



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			192
			10
			16
	7,632		7,632

The resale value of Premises and Land is ₹1,200 lakhs and that of Plant and Machinery is ₹2,400 lakhs. Depreciation @ 20% is applicable to Motor Vehicles. Applicable depreciation on Premises and Land is 2%, and that on Plant and Machinery is 10%. Market value of the Investments is ₹1,500 lakhs. 10% of book debts is bad. In a similar company the market value of equity shares of the same denomination is ₹25 per share and in such company dividend is consistently paid during last 5 years @ 20%. Contrary to this, Jupiter Ltd. is having a marked upward or downward trend in the case of dividend payment.

Past 5 years' profits of the company were as under:	
2008-09	₹67 lakhs
2009-10	(-) ₹1,305 lakhs (loss)
2010-11	₹469 lakhs
2011-12	₹546 lakhs
2012-13	₹405 lakhs

The unusual negative profitability of the company during 2009-10 was due to the lock out in the major manufacturing unit of the company which happened in the beginning of the second quarter of the year 2008-09 and continued till the last quarter of 2008-09. Value the Goodwill of the Company on the basis of 4 years' purchase of the Super Profit. (Necessary assumption for adjustment of the Company's inconsistency in regard to the dividend payment, may be made by the examinee).

### 7. Solution:

Calculation of capital employed			
Present value of assets:		₹ (in lakhs)	₹ (in lakhs)
Premises and land		1,200	
Plant and machinery		2,400	
Motor vehicles (book value less depreciation for ½ year)		36	
Raw materials		920	
Work-in-progress		130	
Finished goods		180	
Book debts (400 x 90%)		360	
Investments		1,500	
Cash at bank and in hand		192	
			6,918
Less: Liabilities:			
Provision for taxation		300	
5% Debentures		2,000	
Secured loans		200	
Sundry creditors		300	2,800
Total capital employed on 31.3.14			4,118

2. Profit available for shareholders for the year 2013-14		₹ (in Lakhs)
Profit for the year as per Balance Sheet		1,100
Less: Depreciation to be considered		
Premises and land	24*	
Plant & machinery	240*	
Motor vehicles	4	268
		832
Less: Bad debts		40
Profit for the year 13-14		792

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3. Average capital employed	₹ (in Lakhs)
Total capital employed	4,118
Less: ½ of profit for the current year [Refer point 2]	396
Average capital employed	3,722

\* Depreciation on premises and land and plant and machinery have been provided on the basis of assumption that the same has not been provided for earlier

4. Average profit to determine Future Maintainable Profits	₹ (in lakhs)
Profit for the year 2013-14	792
Profit for the year 2012-13	405
Profit for the year 2011-12	546
Profit for the year 2010-11	469
2212 / 4	553

### 5. Calculation of General Expectation:

Jupiter Ltd. pays ₹2 as dividend (20%) for each share of ₹10.

Market value of equity shares of the same denomination is ₹25 which fetches dividend of 20%.

Therefore, share of ₹10 (Face value of shares of Jupiter Ltd.) is expected to fetch  $(20/25) \times 10 = 8\%$  return.

Since Jupiter Ltd. is not having a stable record in payment of dividend, in its case the expectation may be assumed to be slightly higher, say 10%

6. Calculation of super profit	₹ (in Lakhs)
Future maintainable profit [See point 4]	553.00
Normal profit (10% of average capital employed as computed in point 3)	372.20
Super Profit	180.80

7. Valuation of Goodwill	₹ (in Lakhs)
Goodwill at 4 years' purchase of Super Profit	723.20

### Notes:

(1) It is evident from the Balance Sheet that depreciation was not charged to Profit & Loss Account.

(2) It is assumed that provision for taxation already made is sufficient.

(3) While considering past profits for determining average profit, the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been left out, as during these years normal business was hampered.

8. (a) Given- (i) Future Maintainable Profit before Interest-₹ 125 Lakhs; (ii) Normal Rate of Return on Long Term Funds is 20% and on Equity Funds is 25%; (iii) Long Term Funds of the Company is ₹320 Lakhs of which Equity Funds is ₹ 210 Lakhs; (iv) Interest on loan Fund is 18%. Find out leverage effect on the Goodwill if tax rate is =30%.

### 8. (a) Solution.

A. Long Term Loan Funds= Total Long Term funds Less Equity Funds= ₹ (320-210) lakhs= ₹110 Lakhs

Interest at 18% thereon = ₹ 110 Lakhs X 18% = ₹ 19.80 lakhs

### B. Computation of Future Maintainable Profit (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Shareholders funds approach	Long Term Funds approach
Profit Before Interest	125.00	125.00
Less: Interest on Long Term Loan	19.80	N.A
Future Maintainable Profits before tax	105.20	125.00
Less : Tax Expense at 30%	31.56	37.50

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Future Maintainable Profit after tax	73.64	87.50
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C. Computation of Goodwill under different approaches (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Shareholders' funds approach	Long Term Funds approach
a. Future Maintainable Profit after tax	73.64	87.50
b. Normal Rate of Return	25%	20%
c. Normal Capital Employed =(a÷b)	294.56	437.50
d. Actual Capital Employed (given)	210.00	320.00
e. goodwill= (c-d)	84.56	117.50

Hence, Leverage Effect on Goodwill = (₹ 117.50 – ₹ 84.56)Lakhs = ₹ 32.94 Lakhs.

8. (b) From the following information , calculate the value of a share if you want to

(i) Buy a small lot of Shares;

(ii) Buy a controlling interest in the Company

Year	Profit (₹)	Capital Employed (₹)	Dividend %
2011	27,50,000	1,71,87,500	12
2012	80,00,000	4,00,00,000	15
2013	1,10,00,000	5,00,00,000	18
2014	1,25,00,000	5,00,00,000	20

The market Expectation is 12%.

8.(b) . Solution:

(i) Buy a Small Lot of Shares

If the purpose of valuation is to provide data base to aid decision of buying a small (non- controlling) position of the equity of a company, dividend yield method is most appropriate. Dividend rate is rising continuously, weighted average will be more appropriate for calculation of average dividend.

Year	Rate of Dividend	Weight	Product
2011	12	1	12
2012	15	2	30
2013	18	3	54
2014	20	4	80
		10	176

$$\text{Average Dividend} = \frac{176}{10} = 17.6\%$$

Value of share on the basis of dividend for buying a small lot of shares will be

$$\frac{\text{Average dividend rate}}{\text{Market expectation rate}} \times 100 = \frac{17.6}{12} \times 100 = \text{Rs.146.67 per share}$$

(ii) Buy a Controlling Interest in the Company

If the purpose of valuation is to provide data base to aid a decision of buying controlling interest in the company, total profit will be relevant to determine the value of shares as the shareholders have capacity to influence the decision of distribution of profit. As the profit is rising, weighted average will be more appropriate for calculation of average profit/ yield.

Year	Yield % (Profit/ capital employed) X 100	Weight	Product
2011	16	1	16
2012	20	2	40
2013	22	3	66

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2014	25	4	100
		10	222

$$\text{Average yield} = \frac{222}{10} = 22.2\%$$

If controlling interest in the company is being taken over, then the value per share will be

$$= \frac{\text{Average yield rate}}{\text{Market expectation rate}} \times 100 = \frac{22.2\%}{12\%} \times \text{Rs.}100 = \text{Rs.}187 \text{ per share}$$

9. The Balance Sheet of Vijay Limited as on 31.12.2014 is as follows:

Liability	₹ ( in lakhs)	Assets	₹ ( in lakhs)
2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each Fully paid	20	Goodwill	10
2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 6 each, Paid up fully	12	Fixed assets	30
Reserves and Surplus	8	Other tangible assets	10
Liabilities	20	Intangible assets (Market Value)	6
		Miscellaneous expenditure to the extent not written off	4
	60		60

Fixed assets are worth ₹48 lakhs. Other tangible assets are revalued at ₹6 lakhs. The company is expected to settle the disputed bonus claim of ₹ 1 lakh not provided for in the accounts. Goodwill appearing in the balance sheet is purchased goodwill. It is considered reasonable to increase the value of goodwill by an amount equal to average of the book value and a valuation made at 3 year's purchase of average super-profit for the last 4 years.

After tax, profit and dividend rates were as follows:

Year	PAT (₹ in lakhs)	Dividend%
2011	6.0	11%
2012	7.0	12%
2013	8.0	13%
2014	8.2	14%

Normal expectation in the industry to which the company belongs is 10%.

Rahim holds 40,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid and 20,000 equity shares of ₹6 each, fully paid up. He wants to sell away his holdings.

A. Determine the break-up value and market value of both kinds of shares.

9. Solution.

WN # 1 : Computation of terminal capital employed:

Particulars	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
<b>a. Assets :</b>		
i. Fixed Assets	48.00	
ii. Other tangible assets	6.00	
iii. Intangible assets	<u>6.00</u>	60.00
<b>b. Outside Liabilities</b>		
i. Sundry liabilities	20.00	
ii. Bonus Payable	<u>2.00</u>	22.00

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c. Terminal Capital Employed (a-b)		38.00
------------------------------------	--	-------

### WN # 2 : Future Maintainable Profits

Year	PAT (Given)	Weights	Weight × PAT
2008	6.0	1	6.0
2009	7.0	2	14.0
2010	8.0	3	24.0
2011	8.2	4	32.8

$$\text{Future Maintainable Profits} = \frac{6 + 14 + 24 + 32.8}{1 + 2 + 3 + 4} = \frac{Rs.76.8}{10} = ₹7.68 \text{ Lakhs}$$

### WN # 3 :

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs
a. Terminal Capital Employed	38.00
b. NRR	10%
c. Normal Profit (a × b)	3.8
d. Future Maintainable Profit (WN # 3)	7.68
e. Super Profit (d-c)	3.88
f. Number of years purchase	3
g. Goodwill (e × f)	11.64

### WN # 4 : Incremental goodwill to be considered for valuation of shares

An amount equal to average of book value as per valuation

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs
a. Value as per books	10.00
b. As per valuation ( WN # 3)	11.64
c. Simple average of above $\left[ \frac{a+b}{2} \right]$	10.82
d. Total Goodwill [b+c]	20.82

### WN # 5 : Ascertainment of break- up- value

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs
a. Net trading assets ( at fair value) (WN # 1)	38.00
b. Add : Non- trading assets	NIL
c. Add: goodwill (WN # 4)	20.82
d. Net assets available to equity shareholders	48.82
e. No. of shares of ₹ 10 equivalent shares	
i. ₹ 10 Shares                      2,00,000	
ii. ₹ 6 Shares <u>1,20,000</u>	
f. Value of ₹ 10 shares	3.2 Lakhs shares ₹15.26
g. Value of ₹ 6 shares $(17.76 \times \frac{6}{10})$	₹ 9.15

### WN # 6 : Ascertainment of market value- Dividend capitalization method

(a) Dividend per share

= weighted average dividend of last four years as the % of dividend shows as a trend

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$$= \frac{(11 \times 1) + (12 \times 2) + (13 \times 3) + (14 \times 4)}{1 + 2 + 3 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{11 + 24 + 39 + 56}{10} = \frac{130}{10} = 13\%$$

(b) **Dividend per share of** ₹ 10 shares = ₹1.30  
 ₹ 6 shares = ₹0.78

(c) **Market value of** ₹ 10 shares =  $\frac{1.30}{10\%} = ₹ 13.00$   
 ₹ 10 shares =  $\frac{0.78}{10\%} = ₹ 7.80$

### WN # 7

#### Fair value of share if controlling interest is being sold

The fair value of share is ascertained as the simple average of net assets value per share and earning capitalization method value per share.

Particulars	₹ 10 Shares	₹ 6 Shares
a. Value as per net assets method	17.76	10.66
b. Value as per earnings capitalization method (WN # 8)	24.00	14.40
c. Fair value [(a+b)/2]	20.88	12.53

### WN # 8

#### Value of shares as per Earnings Capitalisation Method

	Particulars	Amount ₹
a.	Future Maintainable Profit	3.84 lakhs
b.	Normal rate of return	10%
c.	Net trading assets	38.40 lakhs
d.	Add: Non-trading assets	Nil
e.	Value of business	38.4 lakhs
f.	Number of shares [ equivalent ₹ 10 shares]	1.6 lakhs
g.	Value per shares of ₹ 10 shares (e ÷ f)	₹24.00
h.	Value per shares of ₹ 10 shares [(24÷10) X 6]	₹14.40

10. The following is the Balance Sheet of Utkal Ltd. on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2011:-  
 Lakhs)

(₹ in

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
5,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each	500.00	Fixed Assets	1,701.63
12,000 9% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each	12.00	Current Assets	1,657.60
Reserves & Surplus	1,031.50	Loans & Advances	719.50
Secured Loans	1048.73		

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Unsecured Loans	382.77		
Current Liabilities & Provisions	1,103.73		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,078.73</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,078.73</b>

The Company has been granted a new industrial license for the manufacture of a product, the capital costs of the project are estimated at ₹9 Crores. The company desires to finance the new project to the extent of ₹4 Crores partly by accepting public deposits and partly from out of international resources, the balance of ₹5 Crores by way of issue of fresh Equity Capital at a premium of ₹ 150 per share.

You are required to submit a report to the Directors of the Company stating your reasons whether or not the premium amount of ₹ 150 per share would be justified.

The following further information is made available to you enable you to prepare the report-

**i. Rate of dividends on Equity Shares for the last five years were-**

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
rates	18%	20%	20%	22%	22%

- ii. Turnover for the last three years were: 2009- ₹30 Crores; 2010- ₹35Crores;2011- ₹40Crores.
- iii. Anticipated annual turnover of the new project for the next three years will be ₹8 Crores.
- iv. Net profit before Tax had remained around 5 % on sales during the last three years . It is expected that the same would go upto 7% in the future on account of internal savings and the sales of the new product.
- v. Rate of income tax to be taken at 40%.
- vi. The trend of market price of Equity shares of the Company as per quotation in Stock Exchange was as under-

Year	High	Low
2009	₹525	₹400
2010	₹535	₹420
2011	₹550	₹450

### 10. Solution .

**Note:** Since the Company's turnover , Dividend Rates and Share Price are on the increasing trend over the past few years, the premium of ₹ 150 per share on the new issue will be justified if –

- Projected EPS is comparable with the past EPS earned by the Company.
- PE Ration after premium issue is comparable with Industry Norms.

#### A. Computation of PE Ratio (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2009	2010	2011
Sales	3000.00	3,500.00	4,000.00
Net profit at 5 % of sales	150.00	175.00	200.00
Less: Tax expense at 40% of net profit	60.00	70.00	80.00
Profit after tax	90.00	105.00	120.00
Less: Preference dividend (₹ 12,00,000 X 9%)	1.08	1.08	1.08
Residual earnings available to Equity Shareholders	88.92	103.92	118.92
Number of Equity Shares	5 lakhs	5 lakhs	5 lakhs
Earnings per share	₹ 17.78	₹20.78	₹23.78
Average Market Price = (Max + Min)÷ 2	(525+400)÷2 =462.50	(535+ 420) ÷2 =477.50	(550+ 450)÷2 =500.00
Price Earnings Ratio (MPS÷EPS)	26.20	22.98	21.03

### 2. Computation of Future Maintainable EPS for next three years

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Particulars	2012	2013	2014
Sales Turnover:			
Existing turnover (based on ₹5 Crore annual increase)	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
New Project.(given)	800.00	800.00	800.00
Total Sales	5,300.00	5,800.00	6,300.00
Net profit before tax at 7 % of turnover	371.00	406.00	441.00
Less: Tax expenses at 40%	148.40	162.40	176.40
Profit After Tax	222.60	243.60	264.60
Less: Preference Dividend at 9 %	(1.08)	(1.08)	(1.08)
Future earnings available to Equity Shareholders	221.52	242.52	263.52
Weights	3	2	1
Weighted Product	664.56	485.04	263.52
Weighted Average [(666.56 + 485.04 + 263.52)÷6]			235.52
Number of shares [5 lakhs + (₹ 5 Crore ÷ ₹ 250)]			7 lakhs
Projected EPS [₹ 235.52 lakhs ÷ 7 lakhs shares]			₹33.65
Issue Price ( including Premium)			₹250
Hence , Projected PE Ratio based on issue price			₹250÷ ₹ 33.65 =7.43

**Note :** Since future earnings show an increasing trend, weighted Average is more appropriate. Hence, more weightage is given to profits of near future years since these profits can be estimated with more reasonable certainty than profits of subsequent future years.

### 3. Justification of Issue at Premium

Particulars	Analysis	Effect for Premium
(a) Trend of PAT , Residual Earnings available to Equity Shareholders	Increasing Trend of PAT and Residual Earnings of Shareholders	Favourable , Positive
(b) Comparison of Projected EPS with past EPS of the Company	Increasing Trend	Favourable , Positive
(c) Comparison of Projected EPS with that of Industry Average	Assuming Industry Average PE Ration is about 7-8, the Company's projection are considered positive.	Favourable , Positive
(d) Comparison of Issue Price (₹100+ ₹ 150=₹ 250) with Average Market Price for the past three years	Since Issue Price is below Average Market Price, there will be sufficient takers for the Company's Shares.	Favourable , Positive

**Conclusion:** On the above grounds, the Issue Price of ₹250 (including Premium of ₹ 150) is justifiable. However , since the Average Market Price is substantially higher than the proposed issue price, it is advisable that the Company put its issue price nearer the average market price , by fixing a higher premium.

**11. J Ltd., and K Ltd., had the following financial position as at 31st March, 2014.**

Liabilities	J Ltd. ₹	K Ltd. ₹	Assets	J Ltd. ₹	K Ltd. ₹
Share capital : Equity shares of ₹100 each fully paid	48,00,000	36,00,000	Goodwill	30,00,000	6,00,000
General Reserve	18,00,000	12,00,000	Fixed Assets	24,00,000	42,00,000
Investment Allowance Reserve	-	18,00,000	Investment at cost	18,00,000	12,00,000
Current Liabilities	24,00,000	9,00,000	Current Assets	18,00,000	15,00,000
	90,00,000	75,00,000		90,00,000	75,00,000



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It was decided that J Ltd. will take over the business of K Ltd., on that date, on the basis of the respective share values adjusting, wherever necessary, the book values of assets and liabilities on the strength of information given below :

- i. Investment of K Ltd., included 6,000 shares in J Ltd., acquired at a cost of ₹ 150 per share. The other investments of K Ltd., have a market value of ₹ 1,50,000;
- ii. Investment Allowance Reserve was in respect of additions made to Fixed assets by K Ltd., in the years 2013-2014 on which Income Tax relief has been obtained. In terms of the Income Tax Act, the company has to carry forward till 2016, reserve of ₹ 9,00,000 for utilisation;
- iii. Goodwill of J Ltd., and K Ltd., are to be taken at ₹ 24,00,000 and ₹ 12,00,000 respectively;
- iv. The market value of investments of J Ltd., was ₹ 12,00,000;
- v. Current assets of J Ltd., included ₹ 4,80,000 of stock in trade obtained from K Ltd. which company sold at a profit of 25% over cost ;
- vi. Fixed assets of J Ltd., and K Ltd., are valued at ₹ 30,00,000 and ₹ 45,00,000 respectively.

Suggest the scheme of absorption and show the journal entries necessary in the books of J Ltd. Also prepare the Balance Sheet of that company after takeover of the business of K Ltd.

Though in the question the balance sheet is not prepared as per Revised Schedule VI the answer should be as per Revised Schedule VI.

### 11. Solution.

#### Part I: Purchase Consideration

##### WN # 1 : Intrinsic Value of Shares

Particulars	J Ltd. (₹)	K Ltd. (₹)
Goodwill	24,00,000	12,00,000
Fixed assets	30,00,000	45,00,000
Investment-Outside	12,00,000	1,50,000
-Inter Co [6,000 Shares @₹125 each]	-----	7,50,000
Current assets	18,00,000	15,00,000
Liabilities	(24,00,000)	(9,00,000)
Net assets	60,00,000	72,00,000
No. of shares outstanding	48,000	36,000
Intrinsic Value per share (60,00,000/48,000); (72,00,000/36,000)	125	200

##### WN # 2 : Purchase Consideration

Particulars	K Ltd. (₹)
Total no. of Shares outstanding in K Ltd.	36,000
Value of Shares @₹200 each	72,00,000
No. of shares issuable on the basis of intrinsic value of share (72,00,000÷125)	57,600
Less: Shares already held	(6,000)
No. of Shares to be issued	51,600
Shares price	125
Purchase Consideration (51,600×125)	64,50,000

#### Part II : In the Books of J Ltd.

- Nature of Amalgamation-Purchase
- Method of Accounting-Purchase

	Particulars		Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
1.	For Purchase Consideration Due Business Purchase A/C To Liquidator of K Ltd. A/C	Dr.	64,50,000	64,50,000
2.	For Assets and Liabilities taken over:			

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	Goodwill A/C	Dr.	12,00,000	
	Fixed Assets A/C	Dr.	45,00,000	
	Investment A/C	Dr.	1,50,000	
	Current Assets A/C	Dr.	15,00,000	
	To Liabilities A/C			9,00,000
	To Business Purchase A/C			64,50,000
3.	For Discharge of purchase consideration Liquidator of K Ltd. A/C	Dr.	64,50,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/C			51,60,000
	To Securities Premium A/C			12,90,000
4.	Contra entry for statutory reserve Amalgamation adjustment A/C	Dr.	9,00,000	
	To Investment allowance A/c			9,00,000
5.	For adjustment of stock reserve Goodwill A/C	Dr.	96,000	
	To Stock reserve A/C			96,000

<b>Name of the Company: J Ltd.</b>				
<b>Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2014</b>				
Ref No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
			₹	₹
I.	Equity and Liabilities			
1	Shareholders' funds			
	(a) Share capital	1	99,60,000	
	(b) Reserves and surplus	2	39,90,000	
	(c) Money received against share warrants			
2	Share application money pending allotment			
3	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Long-term borrowings			
	(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			
	(c) Other Long term liabilities			
	(d) Long-term provisions			
4	Current Liabilities			
	(a) Short-term borrowings			
	(b) Trade payables			
	(c) Other current liabilities	3	33,00,000	
	(d) Short-term provisions			
	Total		1,72,50,000	

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	II.	Assets			
	1	Non-current assets			
		(a) Fixed assets			
		(i) Tangible assets	4	69,00,000	
		(ii) Intangible assets	5	42,96,000	
		(iii) Capital work-in-progress			
		(iv) Intangible assets under development			
		Non-current investments	6	19,50,000	
		Deferred tax assets (Net)			
		Long-term loans and advances			
		Other non-current assets	7	9,00,000	
	2	Current assets			
		(a) Current investments			
		(b) Inventories			
		(c) Trade receivables			
		(d) Cash and cash equivalents			
		(e) Short-term loans and advances			
		(f) Other current assets	8	32,04,000	
		Total		1,72,50,000	

		(₹)
<b>Note 1. Share Capital</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and paid up:- 99,600 Equity Shares of ₹ 100 (of which 51,600 shares of ₹ 1,00 each issued for consideration other than cash)	99,60,000	
Total	99,60,000	

RECONCILIATION OF SHARE CAPITAL				
FOR EQUITY SHARE :-	As at 31st March, 2014		As at 31st March, 2013	
	Nos.	Amount (₹)	Nos.	Amount (₹)
Opening Balance as on 01.04.11	48,000	48,00,000	NIL	NIL
Add: Fresh Issue (Incl Bonus shares, Right shares, split	51,600	51,60,000	NIL	NIL

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shares, shares issued other than cash)				
	99,600	99,60,000	NIL	NIL
Less: Buy Back of shares	-	-	-	-
	99,600	99,60,000	NIL	NIL

<b>Note 2. Reserves and Surplus</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
Securities Premium	12,90,000	
Investment allowance Reserve	9,00,000	
General Reserve	18,00,000	
Total	39,90,000	

<b>Note 3. Other Current Liabilities</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
Current Liabilities	33,00,000	
Total	33,00,000	

<b>Note 4. Tangible assets</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
Fixed Assets (24,00,000+45,00,000)	69,00,000	
Total	69,00,000	

<b>Note 5. Intangible assets</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
Goodwill	42,96,000	
Total	42,96,000	

<b>Note 6. Non-Current Investments</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
Investment at cost	19,50,000	
Total	19,50,000	

<b>Note 7. Other Non Current Assets</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
Amalgamation Adjustment Accounts	9,00,000	
Total	9,00,000	

<b>Note 8. Other Current Assets</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
Current Assets (33,00,000 – 96,000)	32,04,000	
Total	32,04,000	

**12. The Balance Sheet of Googly Ltd. as on 31.3.2014 is given :**

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(₹ in '000)			
Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Share Capital :		Fixed Assets	5,400
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,600	Non-trade Investments	600
Securities Premium	200	Stock	1,200
General Reserve	1,560	Sundry Debtors	720
Profit and Loss Account	240	Cash and Bank	320
10% Debenture	4,000		
Creditors	640		
	8,240		8,240

Gunshot Ltd. buy back 32,000 shares of ₹ 20 per share. For this purpose, the Company sold its all non-trade investments for ₹ 6,40,000. Give Journal Entries with full narrations effecting the buy back.

12.Solution.

Journal Entries for Buy-back of shares of Googly Ltd.

₹			
(i)	Bank A/c To Non-trade Investments To Profit & Loss A/c (Being the entry for sale of Non-trade Investments)	Dr.   	6,40,000  6,00,000 40,000
(ii)	Shares Buy back A/c (32,000 x ₹ 20) To Bank A/c (Being purchase of 32,000 shares @ ₹20 per share)	Dr.  	6,40,000 6,40,000
(iii)	Equity Share Capital A/c (32,000 x ₹10) Buy-back Premium (32,000 x ₹10) To Shares Buy-back A/c (Being cancellation of shares bought back)	Dr. Dr.  	3,20,000 3,20,000 6,40,000
(iv)	Securities Premium A/c General Reserve A/c To Buy-back Premium (Being adjustment of buy-back premium)	Dr. Dr.  	2,00,000 1,20,000 3,20,000
(v)	General Reserve A/c To Capital Redemption Reserve (Being the entry for transfer of General Reserve to Capital Redemption Reserve to the extent of face value of equity shares bought back)	Dr.  	3,20,000 3,20,000

13. Red Ltd. and Blue Ltd. propose to amalgamate. Their balance sheets as at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2014 were as follows:

Liabilities	Red Ltd	Blue Ltd	Assets	Red Ltd.	Blue Ltd.
Share Capital	15,00,000	6,00,000	Fixed Assets:		
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each			Less: Depreciation	12,00,000	3,00,000
	6,00,000	60,000	Investments	3,00,000	----
General Reserves	3,00,000	90,000	( Face value of ₹ 3 lakhs ,6% Tax free G.P notes)		
Profit and Loss Account	3,00,000	1,50,000	Stock	6,00,000	3,90,000
Creditors			Debtors	5,10,000	1,80,000
			Cash and Bank balance	90,000	30,000
	27,00,000	9,00,000		27,00,000	9,00,000

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Their Net Profit (after taxation) were as follows:

Year	Red Ltd.	Blue Ltd.
2011-12	3,90,000	1,35,000
2012-13	3,75,000	1,20,000
2013-14	4,50,000	1,68,000

Normal trading profit may be considered as 15% on closing capital invested. Goodwill may be taken as 4 year's purchase of average super profit. The stock of Red Ltd. and Blue Ltd. are to be taken at ₹ 6,12,000 and ₹ 4,26,000 respectively for the purpose of amalgamation. Green Ltd. is formed for the purpose of amalgamation of two companies. Assume Tax Rate 40%.

(a) Suggest a Ratio of exchange of shares and

(b) Draft the opening balance sheet of Green Ltd (revised schedule VI format is not required).

**13. Solution.**

(i) Scheme of Capitalization of Green Ltd. and ratio of exchange of shares

**Computation of Net Assets of amalgamating companies**

	Red Ltd.	Blue Ltd.
Goodwill (W.N 2)	3,19,200	1,21,200
Fixed Assets	12,00,000	3,00,000
6% investments (Non- trade)	3,00,000	----
Stock	6,12,000	4,26,000
Debtors	5,10,000	1,80,000
Cash and Bank Balances	90,000	30,000
	30,31,200	10,57,200
Less: Creditors	3,00,000	1,50,000
Net Assets	27,31,200	9,07,200
No. of Equity Shares	1,50,000	60,000
Intrinsic value of a share	₹18.208	₹15.12
No of shares to be issued by Green Ltd. to		
Red Ltd. $1,50,000 \times 18.208/10$	2,73,120 shares	
Blue Ltd. $60,000 \times 15.12/10$		90,720 shares

In total 2,73,120+ 90,720 i.e. 3,63,840 shares will be issued by Green Ltd.

Ratio of exchange of shares will be as follows:

A. Holders of 1,50,000 equity shares of Red Ltd. will get 2,73,120 shares in Green Ltd.

B. Similarly, holders of 60,000 equity shares of Blue Ltd. will get 90,720 shares in Green Ltd.

(ii) Opening balance sheet of Green Ltd.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share Capital : 3,63,840 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	36,38,400	Fixed Assets:	
(Issued for consideration other than cash, pursuant to scheme of amalgamation)		Goodwill (W.N 2) (3,19,200+ 1,21,200)	4,40,400
Current Liabilities:		Other fixed Assets (12,00,000+ 3,00,000)	15,00,000
Creditors	4,50,000	Investments in 6% Tax free G.P Notes	3,00,000
		Current Assets:	10,38,000
		Stock (6,12,000+4,26,000)	6,90,000
		Debtors (5,10,000+ 1,80,000)	1,20,000
		Cash and Bank balance (90,000+30,000)	
	40,88,400		40,88,400

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### Working Notes:

#### 1. Calculation of Closing trading capital employed on the basis of net assets

	Red Ltd. (₹)	Blue Ltd. (₹)
Fixed Assets	12,00,000	3,00,000
Stock	6,12,000	4,26,000
Debtors	5,10,000	1,80,000
Cash and Bank Balance	90,000	30,000
	24,12,000	9,36,000
Less: Creditors	3,00,000	1,50,000
Net Assets	21,12,000	7,86,000

#### 2. Calculation of value of Goodwill

##### A. Average trading profit

	Red Ltd. (₹)	Blue Ltd. (₹)
2011-12	3,90,000	1,35,000
2012-13	3,75,000	1,20,000
2013-14	4,50,000	1,68,000
Profit after tax	12,15,000	4,23,000
Profit before tax	20,25,000	7,05,000
Add: Under valuation of closing stock	12,000	36,000
	20,37,000	7,41,000
Average of 3 years' profit before tax	6,79,000	2,47,000
Less: Income from non-trade investments (3,00,000 X 6%)	18,000	--
Average profit before tax	6,61,000	2,47,000
Less: 40% tax	2,64,400	98,800
Average profit after tax	3,96,600	1,48,200

##### (B) Super Profits

	Red Ltd. (₹)	Blue Ltd. (₹)
Average trading profit	3,96,600	1,48,200
Less: Normal Profit		
Red Ltd. ₹21,12,000 X 15%	3,16,800	--
Blue Ltd. ₹ 7,86,000 X 15%	--	1,17,900
	<b>79,800</b>	<b>30,300</b>

##### (C)

	Red Ltd. (₹)	Blue Ltd. (₹)
Value of Goodwill at 4 years' purchase of super profits	3,19,200	1,21,200

#### 14. The following are the Balance Sheet of Anurag Ltd. and Farhan Ltd. as at 31.12.2014

##### Anurag Ltd.

Liabilities	₹'000	Assets	₹'000
Share Capital		Fixed Assets	3,400
3,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	3,000	Stock (pledge with secured loan creditors)	18,400
10,000 Preference shares of ₹10 each	1,000	Other Current Assets	3,600
General Reserves	400	Profit and Loss Account	16,600
Secured Loans (secured against pledge of stocks)	16,000		
	8,600		
Unsecured Loans	13,000		
Current Liabilities			

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	42,000		42,000
--	--------	--	--------

### Farhan Ltd.

Liabilities	₹'000	Assets	₹'000
Share Capital (1,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each)	1,000	Fixed Assets	6,800
General Reserves	2,800	Current Assets	9,600
Secured Loans	8,000		
Current Liabilities	4,600		
	16,400		16,400

Both the companies go into liquidation and Oscar Ltd. is formed to take over their businesses. The following information is given-

(a) All current Assets of two companies, except pledged stock are taken over by Oscar Ltd. The realizable value of all Current Assets are 80% of book values in case of Anurag Ltd. and 70% for Farhan Ltd. , Fixed assets are taken over at book value .

(b) The breakup of Current liabilities-

Particulars	Anurag Ltd. ₹	Farhan Ltd. ₹
Statutory Liabilities ( including ₹22 lakhs in case of Anurag Ltd. , incase of claim not having been admitted shown as contingent liability)	72,00,000	10,00,000
Liabilities to employees	30,00,000	18,00,000

Note: Balance of Current liability is miscellaneous creditors.

(c) Secured Loan include ₹16,00,000 accrued interest in case of Farhan Ltd.

(d) 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each are allotted by Oscar Ltd. , at par against cash payment of entire face value to the shareholders of Anurag Ltd. and Farhan Ltd. in the ratio of shares held by them in Anurag Ltd. and Farhan Ltd.

(e) Preference shareholders are issued Equity shares worth ₹2,00,000 in lieu of present holding.

(f) Secured Loan Creditors agree to continue the balance amount of their loans to Oscar Ltd. , after adjusting value of pledged security in case of Anurag Ltd. and after waiving 50% of interest due in the case of Farhan Ltd.

(g) Unsecured Loans are taken over by Oscar Ltd. at 25% of loan amount.

(h) Employees are issued fully paid Equity Shares in Oscar Ltd. in full settlement of their dues.

(i) Statutory liabilities are taken over by Oscar Ltd. at full values and miscellaneous creditors are taken over at 80% of the book value.

Compute the purchase consideration

Compute the account of Goodwill/Capital reserve on takeover of businesses.

14. Solution.

### A. Computation of Purchase Consideration (₹'000)

Note: In the absence of method for computing Purchase Consideration, Net Assets Method is used.

	Anurag Ltd.	Farhan Ltd.
Fixed Assets (at Book Value)	3,400	6,800
Current Assets	2,880	6,720
	(3,600X80%)	(9,600 X 70%)
Total of Assets Taken Over	6,280	13,520
Current Liabilities:		
Liability to Employees	3,000	1,800
Statutory Liabilities (Recognized)	5,000	1,000
Statutory Liabilities (Disputed)	2,200	--
Miscellaneous Creditors (@ 80%)	4,000	1,440



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Secured Loan	$[(13,000 - 3,000 - 5,000) \times 80\%]$ 1,280	$[(4,600 - 1,000 - 1,800) \times 80\%]$ 7,200
Unsecured Loan	$(16,000 - 80\% \text{ of } 18,400)$ 2,150	$(8,000 - \text{Acc. Int. } 1,600 \times 50\%)$ --
<b>Total of Liabilities Taken over</b>	<b>17,630</b>	<b>11,440</b>
<b>Net Assets Taken Over</b>	<b>(11,350)</b>	<b>2,080</b>

Equity Shareholders of Farhan Ltd. will be allotted Equity Share Capital in Oscar Ltd. worth ₹2,080 (issued at par). Equity Shareholders of Anurag will not be allotted any Equity Capital in Oscar Ltd. for transfer of assets and liabilities. Shares issued for cash cannot be considered as Purchase Consideration, as it is not for purchase of assets of the Companies, but only against receipt of cash.

### B. Statement of Purchase Consideration

Mode	Description	Amount
<b>Anurag Ltd.</b>		
Equity Shareholders	Net Assets taken over is negative. Therefore, no equity is allotted.	<b>NIL</b>
Preference Shareholders	20,000 Equity Shares of Oscar Ltd. of ₹ 10 each, issued at par as fully paid up.	<b>₹2,00,000</b>
<b>Purchase Consideration for Anurag Ltd.</b>		<b>₹2,00,000</b>
Farahn Ltd.		
Equity Share holders (= to Net Assets Takenover)	2,08,000 Equity Shares of Oscar Ltd. of ₹ 10 each, issued at par as fully paid up.	<b>₹20,80,000</b>

### C. Computation of Goodwill/ Capital Reserve on Takenover (₹'000)

	Anurag Ltd.	Farhan Ltd.
Purchase Consideration	200	2,080
Less: Net Assets Taken over (Add: Net Liabilities)	11,350	(2,080)
Goodwill/ Capital Reserve	11,550	NIL

15. Techno Ltd. has 2 divisions Laptops and Mobiles.

Division Laptops has been making constant profits while division Mobiles has been invariably suffering losses.

On 31st March 2014 the division-wise draft Balance Sheet was: (₹ in crores)

	Laptops	Mobiles	Total
<b>Fixed assets cost</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>(225)</b>	<b>(400)</b>	<b>(625)</b>
<b>Net Assets (A)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Current assets:</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Less: Current liabilities</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(400)</b>	<b>(425)</b>
<b>(B)</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Financed by:</b>			
<b>Loan funds</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Capital: Equity ₹10 each</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>75</b>
	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>400</b>

Division Mobiles along with its assets and liabilities was sold for ₹50 crores to Turnaround Ltd. a new company, who allotted 1 crore equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹40 per share to the members of Techno Ltd. in full settlement of the consideration, in proportion to their shareholding in the company.

Assuming that there are no other transactions, you are asked to:

- (i) Pass journal entries in the books of Techno Ltd.

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(ii) Prepare the Balance Sheet of Techno Ltd. after the entries in (i).

(iii) Prepare the Balance Sheet of Turnaround Ltd.

Though in the question the balance sheet is not prepared as per Revised Schedule VI the answer should be as per Revised Schedule VI.

15. Solution.

### Journal of Techno Ltd.

(₹ in crores)

		Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
(1)	Turnaround Ltd. Loan Funds Current Liabilities Provision for Depreciation To Fixed Assets To Current Assets To Capital Reserve (Being division Mobiles along with its assets and liabilities sold to Turnaround Ltd. for ₹ 50 crores)	Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr.    	50 300 400 400    
	Capital Reserve To Turnaround Ltd.	Dr.  	 50
(2)	(Being allotment of 1 crore equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹40 per share to the members of Techno Ltd. in full settlement of the consideration)		50

### Techno Ltd,

### Balance Sheet after reconstruction

		Note No.		
I.	<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
	(1) <b>Shareholders' funds</b>			
	(a) Share Capital		25	
	(b) Reserves and surplus	1	175	200
	(2) <b>Current Liabilities</b>			25
	Total			225
II.	<b>Assets</b>			
	(1) <b>Non-current assets</b>			
	(a) Fixed assets			25
	(2) <b>Current assets</b>			200
	Total			225

### Notes to Accounts

1.		(₹ in crores)
	Reserves and Surplus	75
	Add: Capital Reserve on reconstruction	100
		175

Note to Accounts: Consequent on transfer of Division Mobiles to newly incorporated company Turnaround Ltd., the members of the company have been allotted 1 crore equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹40 per share of Turnaround Ltd., in full settlement of the consideration in proportion to their shareholding in the company.

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**Balance Sheet of Turnaround Ltd.**

		Note No.		
1.	<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
	(1) <b>Shareholders' funds</b>			
	(a) Share Capital	1	10	
	(b) Reserves and surplus:			
	Securities Premium		40	50
	(2) <b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
	Long term borrowings			300
	(3) <b>Current liabilities</b>			400
	<b>Total</b>			<b>750</b>
II.	<b>Assets</b>			
	(1) <b>Non-current assets</b>			
	Fixed assets			
	(i) Tangible assets			
	(ii) Intangible assets	2	100	
			150	
	(2) <b>Current assets</b>			250
	<b>Total</b>			<b>500</b>
				<b>750</b>

### Notes to Accounts

		(₹ in crores)
1.	<b>Share Capital:</b>	
	Issued and Paid-up capital	
	1 crore Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	10
	(All the above shares have been issued for consideration other than cash, to the members of Techno Ltd. on take over of Division Mobiles from Techno Ltd.)	
	<b>Intangibles Assets:</b>	
2.	Goodwill (WN 1)	150

### Working Note

#### 1. Calculation of Goodwill/Capital Reserve for Turnaround Ltd.

##### Assets taken over

Non Current Assets	100
Current Assets	500
Total Assets(A)	600
Loan Funds	300
Current Liabilities	400
Total Liabilities (B)	700
Net Assets C= (A-B)	(100)
Purchase Consideration (given) D	50
Goodwill (D-C)	150

#### 16. The summarized Balance sheets of Aman Ltd. and its subsidiary Ayan Ltd. as at 31.3.2014 were as follows :

Liabilities	Aman Ltd.	Ayan Ltd.	Assets	Aman Ltd.	Ayan Ltd.
Share capital	50,00,000	10,00,000	Fixed assets	60,00,000	18,00,000

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(Share of ₹10 each)					
General reserves	50,00,000	20,00,000	Investment in Ayan Ltd. (60,000 shares)	6,00,000	---
Profit and Loss account	20,00,000	15,00,000	Sundry debtors	35,00,000	5,00,000
Secured loan	20,00,000	2,50,000	Inventories	30,00,000	25,00,000
Current liabilities	30,00,000	2,50,000	Cash and bank	39,00,000	2,00,000
	1,70,00,000	50,00,000		1,70,00,000	50,00,000

Aman Ltd. holds 60% of the paid-up capital of Ayan Ltd. and the balance is held by a foreign company.

A memorandum of understanding has been entered into with the foreign company by Aman Ltd. to the following effect:

(i) The shares held by the foreign company will be sold to Aman Ltd. at a price per share to be calculated by capitalizing the yield at 15%. Yield, for this purpose, would mean 50% of the average of pre-tax profits for the last 3 years, which were ₹12 lakhs, 18 lakhs and 24 lakhs respectively. (Average tax rate was 40%).

(ii) The actual cost of shares to the foreign company was ₹4,40,000 only. Gains accruing to the foreign company are taxable at 20%. The tax payable will be deducted from the sale proceeds and paid to government by Aman Ltd. 50% of the consideration (after payment of tax) will be remitted to the foreign company by Aman Ltd. and also any cash for fractional shares allotted.

(iii) For the balance of consideration, Aman Ltd. would issue its shares at their intrinsic value. It was also decided that Aman Ltd. would absorb Ayan Ltd. Simultaneously by writing down the Fixed assets of Ayan Ltd. by 10%. The Balance Sheet figures included a sum of ₹1,00,000 due by Ayan Ltd. to Aman Ltd. and stock of Aman Ltd. included stock of ₹1,50,000 purchased from Ayan Ltd., who sold them at cost plus 20%. The entire arrangement was approved and put through by all concern effective from 1.4.2012.

You are required to indicate how the above arrangements will be recorded in the books of Aman Ltd. and also prepare a Balance Sheet after absorption of Ayan Ltd. Workings should form part of your answer.

Though in the question the balance sheet is not prepared as per Revised Schedule VI the answer should be as per Revised Schedule VI.

16.Solution.

Name of the Company: Aman Ltd.					
Balance Sheet as at 1.04.2014					
Ref No.	Particulars		Note No.	As at 1st April, 2014	As at 1st April, 2013
				₹	₹
	I.	Equity and Liabilities			
	1	Shareholders' funds			
		(a) Share capital	1	53,34,660	
		(b) Reserves and surplus	2	89,64,320	
		(c) Money received against share warrants			
	2	Share application money pending allotment			

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	<b>3</b>	Non-current liabilities			
		(a) Long-term borrowings	3	22,50,000	
		(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			
		(c) Other Long term liabilities			
		(d) Long-term provisions			
	<b>4</b>	Current Liabilities			
		(a) Short-term borrowings			
		(b) Trade payables			
		(c) Other current liabilities	4	33,00,000	
		(d) Short-term provisions			
		Total		1,96,98,980	
	<b>II.</b>	Assets			
	<b>1</b>	Non-current assets			
		(a) Fixed assets			
		(i) Tangible assets	5	76,20,000	
		(b) Intangible assets			
		(c) Capital work-in-progress			
		(d) Intangible assets under development			
		(b) Non-current investments			
		(c) Deferred tax assets (Net)			
		(d) Long-term loans and advances			
		(e) Other non-current assets			
	<b>2</b>	Current assets			
		(a) Current investments			
		(b) Inventories	6	54,75,000	
		(c) Trade receivables	7	39,00,000	
		(d) Cash and cash equivalents	8	27,03,980	
		(e) Short-term loans and advances			
		(f) Other current assets			
		Total		1,96,98,980	

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		(₹)
<b>Note 1. Share Capital</b>	<b>As at 1st April, 2014</b>	<b>As at 1st April, 2013</b>
Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and paid up:- 5,33,466 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 (of which 33,466 shares of ₹ 10 each issued for consideration other than cash)	53,34,660	
Total	53,34,660	

<b>RECONCILIATION OF SHARE CAPITAL</b>				
<b>FOR EQUITY SHARE :-</b>	<b>As at 1st April, 2014</b>		<b>As at 1st April, 2013</b>	
	<b>Nos</b>	<b>Amount (₹)</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<b>Amount (₹)</b>
Opening Balance as on 01.04.13	5,00,000	50,00,000	NIL	NIL
Add: Fresh Issue (Include Bonus shares, Right shares, split shares, shares issued other than cash)	33,466	3,34,660	NIL	NIL
	5,33,466	53,34,660	NIL	NIL
Less: Buy Back of shares	-	-	-	-
	5,33,466	53,34,660	NIL	NIL

<b>Note 2. Reserves and Surplus</b>	<b>As at 1st April, 2014</b>	<b>As at 1st April, 2013</b>
General Reserve	50,00,000	
Capital Reserve	13,20,000	
Profit and Loss A/c (20,00,000 - 25,000)	19,75,000	
Securities Premium (33,466 × 20)	6,69,320	
Total	89,64,320	

<b>Note 3. Long-term borrowings</b>	<b>As at 1st April, 2014</b>	<b>As at 1st April, 2013</b>
Secured Loans (20,00,000 + 2,50,000)	22,50,000	
	22,50,000	

<b>Note 4. Other Current Liabilities</b>	<b>As at 1st April, 2014</b>	<b>As at 1st April, 2013</b>
Current Liabilities (32,50,000 – Mutual Debt. 1,00,000)	31,50,000	
Total	31,50,000	

<b>Note 5. Tangible assets</b>	<b>As at 1st April, 2014</b>	<b>As at 1st April, 2013</b>
Fixed Assets (78,00,000 – 1,80,000)	76,20,000	

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Total	76,20,000	
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Note 6. Inventories	As at 1st April, 2014	As at 1st April, 2013
Inventories (30,00,000 + 25,00,000 – Unrealised Profit 25,000)	54,75,000	
Total	54,75,000	

Note 7. Trade receivables	As at 1st April, 2014	As at 1st April, 2013
Sundry Debtors ( 40,00,000 – Mutual debts 1,00,000)	39,00,000	
Total	39,00,000	

Note 8. Cash and cash equivalent	As at 1st April, 2014	As at 1st April, 2013
Cash at Bank	27,03,980	
Total	27,03,980	

### Working Notes:

i. **Average of Pre Tax Profit** =  $\frac{12 + 18 + 24}{3} = ₹18 \text{ Lakhs}$

Yield =  $18 \times \frac{50}{100} = ₹9 \text{ lakhs}$

ii. **Price per share of Ayan Ltd:-**

Capitalised value of yield of Ayan Ltd. =  $\frac{9 \text{ lakhs}}{15} \times 100 = 60 \text{ lakhs.}$

No. of shares = 1,00,000

Price per share =  $\frac{60 \text{ lakhs}}{1 \text{ lakhs}} = ₹60 \text{ per share}$

iii. **Purchase consideration for 40% of share capital of Ayan Ltd.**

=  $1,00,000 \times 60 \times \frac{40}{100} = ₹24,00,000$

iv. **Calculation of intrinsic value of shares of Aman Ltd.**

Total Assets excluding Investments in Ayan Ltd.	1,64,00,000
Value of Investment 60,000 × 60	36,00,000
	2,00,00,000
Less: Outside Liabilities:	
Secured Loan 20,00,000	
Current Liabilities 30,00,000	50,00,000
Net Assets	1,50,00,000

Intrinsic value per share =  $\frac{\text{Net asset}}{\text{No of shares}} = \frac{\text{Rs.1,50,00,000}}{5,00,000} = \text{Rs.30 per share}$

v. **Discharge of purchase consideration by Aman Ltd.**

	Equity share capital ₹	Cash ₹	Total ₹
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Payment of tax $(24 - 4.40) \times \frac{20}{100} =$	----	3,92,000	3,92,000
Issue of shares to foreign company $\left[ \begin{array}{l} 50\% \text{ of } (24 - 3.92) = 10.04 \text{ lakhs} \\ \text{No. of shares issued by Aman Ltd. } \frac{10,04,000}{30} \\ = 33,466.666 \text{ shares} \end{array} \right]$			
Value of shares capital $= 33,466 \times 30$	10,03,980	----	10,03,980
Cash payment $[50\% \text{ of } (24 - 3.92) = 10.04 \text{ Lakhs}]$	----	10,04,000	10,04,000
Cash for fractional shares $= 0.6666 \times 30$	----	20	20
Total	10,03,980	13,96,020	24,00,000

### vi. Calculation for Goodwill/Capital Reserve to Aman Ltd.

	₹
Total of Assets as per Balance Sheet of Ayan Ltd.	50,00,000
Less: 10% Reduction in the value of Fixed Assets $(\frac{10}{100} \times 18,00,000)$	1,80,000
	48,20,000
Less: Secured Loan ₹2,50,000	
Current Liabilities ₹2,50,000	5,00,000
Net Assets	43,20,000
Less: Purchase consideration (outside shareholders)	24,00,000
	19,20,000
Less: Investment in Ayan Ltd. as per Balance Sheet of Aman Ltd.	6,00,000
	13,20,000

### vii. Cash and Bank Balance of Aman Ltd. after acquisition of shares

	₹
Opening Balance (Aman Ltd.)	39,00,000
Cash and Bank Balance of Ayan Ltd.	2,00,000
	41,00,000
Less: Remittance to the foreign company	10,04,020
	30,95,980
Less: T.D.S. paid to Government 3,92,000	3,92,000
	27,03,980

viii. Unrealised profit included in stock of Aman Ltd.  $1,50,000 \times \frac{20}{120} = ₹25,000$

### 17. Given below summarized balance sheets of X Limited and Y Limited as at 31.3.2014.



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	X Ltd. ₹ in Lakhs	Y Ltd. ₹ in Lakhs
<b>Sources of Funds</b>		
Shareholders' funds	600	400
Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each		
Reserves and surplus		
General Reserve	300	200
Profit and Loss A/c	100	100
<b>Loan Funds</b>		
Secured Loans (of less than 12 months)	300	300
Unsecured Loans(of less than 12 months)	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,200</u>
<b>Applications of Funds:</b>		
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		
Gross block	1,000	900
Less: Depreciation	<u>(200)</u>	<u>(250)</u>
Net block	800	650
Investments - in 2.4 lakhs shares of Y Ltd.	300	—
Others	—	200
<b>Current assets, Loans and Advances</b>		
Less: Current liabilities	600	500
Net Current assets	<u>(200)</u>	<u>(150)</u>
	<u>400</u>	<u>350</u>
	1,500	1,200

**Note:** Secured and unsecured loans are assumed to be of more than 12 months hence treated as long term borrowing . (ignoring interest)

X Ltd. agreed to take over all the assets and liabilities of Y Ltd. at book value and discharge the claims of minority shareholders by issuing its one share for every two shares held. Minorities claims are to be discharged on the basis of intrinsic value per share. For computing intrinsic value per share net Fixed assets of Y Ltd are to be valued at ₹ 850 Lakhs. Prepare post merger Balance Sheet of X Ltd. Show all your workings.

Though in the question the balance sheet is not prepared as per Revised Schedule VI the answer should be as per Revised Schedule VI.

**17. Solution.**

**Part I : Calculation of Purchase Consideration**

**WN # 1 : Computation of Intrinsic Value**

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	X Ltd	Y Ltd
Fixed assets	800	850

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Investments: In Y Ltd. (2.4 x 225)	540	–
Other investments	–	200
Current assets, Loans and Advances	600	500
Less: Current liabilities	(200)	(150)
Less: Unsecured Loans	(200)	(200)
Less: Secured Loans	<u>(300)</u>	<u>(300)</u>
Net Assets	1240	900
Intrinsic Value (Net Assets ÷ No. of shares outstanding)	1240/6	900/4
	= 206.67	= 225

### WN # 2 : Purchase Consideration

Particulars	
Total number of shares outstanding (lakhs)	4,00,000
Less: Shares held by X Ltd. (lakhs)	2,40,000
Shares held by Outsiders (lakhs)	1,60,000
Exchange Ratio (lakhs)	1:2
No. of shares to be issued (lakhs)	80,000
Intrinsic Value Per share	206.67
Purchase Consideration (80,000 × ₹ 206.67)	₹1,65,33,600

### Part II - In the Books of Purchasing Co. X Ltd

- Nature of Amalgamation : Merger
- Method of Accounting : Pooling of interest

(₹ in amount)

Particulars	Debit	Credit
1. For Purchase Consideration Due:		
Business Purchase A/c	Dr. 1,65,33,600	
To Liquidator of Y Ltd A/c		1,65,33,600
2. For Assets and Liabilities Takeover:		
a. Aggregate Consideration		
i. Already Paid	3,00,00,000	
ii. Balance Payable	<u>1,65,33,600</u>	
	4,65,33,600	
b. Less: Paid-up Capital of Vendor Co.	<u>(4,00,00,000)</u>	
c. Excess		
(The above excess to be adjusted against:		
*General Reserves of Y Ltd.	65,33,600	
d. Balance of General Reserves of Y Ltd. to be incorporated (2,00,00,000 – 65,33,600)	1,34,66,400	
Fixed Assets A/c	Dr. 9,00,00,000	

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Investments A/c	Dr.	2,00,00,000	
Current Assets A/c	Dr.	5,00,00,000	
To Provision for depreciation A/c			2,50,00,000
To Current liabilities and Provisions A/c			1,50,00,000
To Secured Loans A/c			3,00,00,000
To Unsecured Loans A/c			2,00,00,000
To Business Purchase A/c			1,65,33,600
To Investments in Y Ltd A/c			3,00,00,000
To General Reserve A/c			1,34,66,400
To Profit and Loss A/c			1,00,00,000

### 3. For Discharge of Purchase Consideration

Liquidator of Y Ltd A/c	Dr.	1,65,33,600	
To Equity Share Capital A/c			80,00,000
To Securities Premium A/c			85,33,600

Name of the Company: X Ltd.					
Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2014					
Ref No.	Particulars		Note No.	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
				(₹in Lakhs)	(₹in Lakhs)
	I.	Equity and Liabilities			
	1	Shareholders' funds			
		(a) Share capital	1	6,80,00,000	
		(b) Reserves and surplus	2	7,20,00,000	
		( c ) Money received against share warrants			
	2	Share application money pending allotment			
	3	Non-current liabilities			
		(a) Long-term borrowings	3	10,00,00,000	
		(b)Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			
		(c ) Other Long term liabilities			
		(d) Long-term provisions			
	4	Current Liabilities			
		(a) Short-term borrowings			
		(b) Trade payables			

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		(c )Other current liabilities	4	3,50,00,000	
		(d) Short-term provisions			
		Total (1+2+3+4)		27,50,00,000	
	II.	Assets			
	1	Non-current assets			
		(a) Fixed assets			
		(i) Tangible assets	5	14,50,00,000	
		(ii) Intangible assets			
		(iii) Capital work-in-progress			
		(iv) Intangible assets under development			
		(b) Non-current investments	6	2,00,00,000	
		( c)Deferred tax assets (Net)			
		(d) Long-term loans and advances			
		(e) Other non-current assets			
	2	Current assets			
		(a)Current investments			
		(b) Inventories			
		(c ) Trade receivables			
		(d) Cash and cash equivalents			
		(e) Short-term loans and advances			
		(f) Other current assets	7	11,00,00,000	
		Total (1+2)		27,50,00,000	

### Notes on accounts

		(₹in Lakhs)
<b>Note 1. Share Capital</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
A. Authorised Capital	-	
B. Issued, Subscribed and paid up Capital of ₹100 each[out of which 30,000 shares were issued for consideration other than for cash)	6,80,00,000	
Total	6,80,00,000	

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RECONCILIATION OF SHARE CAPITAL				
FOR EQUITY SHARE :-	As at 31st March, 2014		As at 31st March, 2013	
	Nos	Amount (₹)	Nos	Amount (₹)
Opening Balance as on 01.04.13	6	6,00,00,000	NIL	NIL
Add: Fresh Issue ( Incl'd Bonus shares , Right shares, split shares, shares issued other than cash)	0.80	80,00,000	NIL	NIL
	6.80	6,80,00,000	NIL	NIL
Less: Buy Back of shares	-	-	-	-
	6.80	6,80,00,000	NIL	NIL

Note 2. Reserves and Surplus	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
General Reserve (3,00,00,000 + 1,34,66,400)	4,34,66,400	
Securities Premium	85,33,600	
Profit and Loss A/c (1,00,00,000 + 1,00,00,000)	2,00,00,000	
Total	7,20,00,000	

Note 3. Long Term Borrowings	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Secured (3,00,00,000 + 3,00,00,000)	6,00,00,000	
Unsecured (2,00,00,000 + 2,00,00,000)	4,00,00,000	
Total	10,00,00,000	

Note 4. Other Current Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Current Liabilities (2,00,00,000 + 1,50,00,000)	3,50,00,000	
Total	3,50,00,000	

Note 5. Tangible assets	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Fixed Assets	19,00,00,000	
Less Accumulated Depreciation	4,50,00,000	
Total	14,50,00,000	

Note 6. Non Current Investment	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Investment	2,00,00,000	
Total	2,00,00,000	

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Note 7. Other Current assets	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Current assets	11,00,00,000	
Total	11,00,00,000	

18. The draft consolidated data of A Ltd., and its 100% subsidiary B Ltd. and also information of C Ltd. relating to the year end 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014 is given below:

### DRAFT BALANCE SHEET (₹ in thousand)

	CBS of A Ltd. and its 100% Subsidiary B Ltd.	C Ltd.
Issued ordinary share capital	2,000	1,000
Reserves	3,450	2,000
Debentures	2,000	1,500
Current liabilities	4,550	2,500
Total	12,000	7,000
Fixed assets (net)	6,500	4,000
Investment in C Ltd. at cost	2,000	-
Current assets	3,500	3,000
Total	12,000	7,000

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (DRAFT)

	A Ltd and its 100% Subsidiary B Ltd.	C Ltd.
Sales	2,000	1,200
Expenses	(900)	(500)
Trading profit before tax	1,100	700
Dividend from Uncertain Ltd.	100	—
Taxation	(600)	(200)
Profit after tax	600	500
Opening Balance	3,150	1,100
Dividends paid	(300)	(200)
Retained Profit	3,450	1,400

A Ltd. acquired 50% of the ordinary share capital of C Ltd. on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 for ₹2,000 thousands when its reserves were ₹1,700 thousands and sold this holding on 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2014 for ₹2,050 thousands.

You are required to prepare the 'Group' Profit and Loss account (draft) and Balance Sheet (draft) on four bases as follows:

- When C Ltd. is treated as a subsidiary
- When C Ltd. is treated as an associated company
- When C Ltd. is treated as an investment
- When C Ltd. is treated as a Joint Venture.

18.Solution:

When C Ltd. is treated as a subsidiary or an Investment company

	Particulars	Subsidiary	Investment
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a.	Accounting Standard Applicable	21	13
b.	Method	Full Consolidation	Cost method
c.	Date of Acquisition	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011
d.	Shareholding	A Ltd -50% Minority Int. - 50%	Not applicable
e.	Analysis of reserves	1) Opening balance 1,700 thousands pre- acquisition 2) Current year retained profit 300 thousands post-acquisition	Not applicable
f.	Apportionment of Profits 1) Pre-acquisition  2) Post-acquisition	1) A Ltd. - 850 thousand 2) Minority – 850 thousands  1)A Ltd.-150 thousands 2) Minority - 150 thousands	Not applicable
g.	Outsider's interest	Minority Interest 1) Share capital - 500 thousands 2) Pre-acquisition - 850 thousands 3) Post acquisition - <u>150</u> thousands Total 1500 thousands	
h.	Goodwill/Capital Reserve	1) Cost of Investment - <u>2,000</u> . thousands 2) Share of Net Assets on the date of Investment - Share Capital 500 thousands - Capital Profits <u>850</u> thousands <u>1350</u> thousands 3) Goodwill 650 thousands	Not applicable
i.	Inter Company Transactions 1) Inter Company Owings 2) Unrealised Profits	Eliminate in full Eliminate in full	Not applicable
j.	Reserves for CBS	*	Not applicable
k.	Carrying amount of Investment in CBS	Nil	2000 thousand

### When C Ltd. treated as an associated company or as a Joint Venture

	Particulars	Associate	Joint venture
a.	Accounting Standard Applicable	23	27
b.	Method	Equity method	Proportionate consolidation
c.	Date of Acquisition	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2013
d.	Shareholding	Extent of investment 50%	Extent of financial interest 50%
e.	Analysis of reserves	1) Opening balance 1,700 thousand pre-acquisition 2) Current year retained profit 300 thousands post acquisition	1) Opening balance 1,700 thousand pre-acquisition 2) Current year retained profit 300 thousands post acquisition

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f.	Apportionment of Profits 1) Pre-acquisition 2) Post-acquisition	1) A Ltd. – 850 thousand (investing Co. Interest) 2) A Ltd. – 150 thousands	1) A Ltd. – 850 thousand (investing Co. Interest) 2) A Ltd. – 150 thousands.
g.	Outsider's interest	Not applicable	Not applicable
h.	Goodwill/Capital Reserve	1) Cost investment 2,000 thousands 2) Share of net assets on the date of investment -share capital   500 thousands -capital profits <u>850</u> thousands Total <u>1,350</u> thousands - Goodwill         650 thousands	1) Cost investment 2000 thousands 2) Share of net assets on the date of investment -share capital   500 thousands -capital profits <u>850</u> thousands Total <u>1,350</u> thousands - Goodwill         650 thousands
i.	Inter Company Transactions 1) Inter Company Owings 2) Unrealised Profits	Not applicable  Eliminate to the extent of investing co's interest	Eliminate to the extent of venturer's interest
j.	Reserves for CBS	*	*
k.	Carrying amount of Investment in CBS	a) Amount invested i) Share of Net Assets   1,350 thousands ii) Goodwill - <u>650</u> thousands 2000 thousands b) Add: Share of Post Acquisition profits 250 thousands c) Less: Dividend Received <u>100</u> thousands Total <u>2150</u> thousands	Nil

\* Reserves for CBS

### Draft Consolidate Profit and Loss A/c as at 31.03.2014

₹ in thousands

Particulars	Subsidiary	Investment	Associate	Joint Venture
Sales	3,200	2,000	2,000	2,600
Expenses	(1,400)	(900)	(900)	(1,150)
Dividend	-	100	-	-
PBT	1,800	1,200	1,100	1,450
Tax	(800)	(600)	(600)	(700)



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PAT	1,000	600	500	750
Share of profits from Associate	-	-	250	-
Opening Balance B/d	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150
Dividend Paid	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)
Share of Minority Interest	(250)	-	-	-
Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet	3,600	3,450	3,600	3,600

### Draft Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 31.03.2014

₹ in thousands

	If Subsidiary	If Investment	If Associate	If Joint Venture
Equity and Liabilities				
Share Capital	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Reserves	3,600	3,450	3,600	3,600
Debentures	3,500	2,000	2,000	2,750
Current Liabilities	7,050	4,550	4,550	5,800
Minority Interest	1,500	-	-	-
Total Assets	17,650	12,000	12,150	14,150
Non-current assets				
Fixed Assets				
Tangible Assets	10,500	6,500	6,500	8,500
Intangible Assets	650	-	-	650
Investments	-	2,000	2,150 (Goodwill - ₹ 650 thousands) 3,500	-
Current Assets	6,500	3,500		5,000
Total	17,650	12,000	12,150	14,150

19. The summarized balance sheets of Good Ltd. and Luck Ltd as at 31.12.2014 are as follows-

Liabilities	Good Ltd. ₹	Luck Ltd. ₹	Assets	Good Ltd. ₹	Luck Ltd. ₹
Equity Share Capital (₹10)	17,50,000	5,00,000	Fixed assets	18,00,000	8,00,000
Reserves			Current Assets	5,20,000	80,000
Profit & Loss Account – as at 01.01.2012	2,00,000	50,000	Investments at cost:		-
Add: Profit for the year	3,00,000	1,00,000	30,000 Shares in Luck Ltd	3,50,000	
Add: Dividends from Tharini Ltd	80,000	80,000			
Less: Dividends paid	40,000	-			
Creditors	-	(50,000)			
	3,00,000	2,00,000			
Total	26,70,000	8,80,000	Total	26,70,000	8,80,000

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Good Ltd acquired 40,000 shares in Luck Ltd at ₹20 each on 01.01.2014 and sold 10,000 of them at the same price on 30.09.2014 sale at cum- dividend price. An interim dividend of 10% was paid by Luck Ltd on 01.07.2014. Prepare the consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31.12.2014.

Though in the question the balance sheet is not prepared as per Revised Schedule VI the answer should be as per Revised Schedule VI.

### 19. Solution.

#### 1. Basic Information

Company Status	Dates	Holding Status
Holding company = Good Ltd. Subsidiary = Luck Ltd.	Acquisition: 01.01.14 Consolidation: 31.12.14	Holding Co: = 60% Minority Interest: = 40%

#### 2. Analysis of Reserves and surplus of Luck Ltd

##### (a) General Reserve

Balance as on 31.12.2014 ₹50,000		
Balance on 01.01.2014 (date of acquisition) ₹50,000 (Capital Profit)	Transfer during 2014 (upto consolidation) (balancing figure) ₹ NIL (Revenue Reserve)	

##### (b) Profit and Loss Account

Balance as on 31.12.2014 ₹1,30,000		
Balance on 01.01.2013 (date of acquisition) ₹1,00,000 (Capital Profit)	Profit for 2014 (upto consolidation) Less: Interim Dividend Revenue Profit	80,000 <u>50,000</u> <u>30,000</u>

#### 1. Computation of Cost of Control & Minority Interest

Particulars	Total	Minority Interest	Pre-Acquisition	Post Acquisition	
				Gen. Res.	P&L A/c
Luck Ltd (Holding 60%, minority 40%)					
Equity Capital	5,00,000	2,00,000	3,00,000		
General Reserves	50,000	20,000	30,000		
Profit and Loss A/c	1,30,000	52,000	60,000		18,000
Minority interest		2,72,000			
Total [Cr.]			3,90,000		
Cost of Investment [Dr.] (Note 1)			(3,50,000)	2,00,000	4,20,000
Parent's Balance (Note 1)					
For consolidated balance sheet			(40,000) (Capital Reserve)	2,00,000	4,38,000

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Note: adjustment for dividend is required since the shares are sold on cum – dividend basis i.e. including dividend. The dividend when declared will be received by the buyer of the shares.

**Name of the Company: Good Ltd. And its subsidiary Luck Ltd.**

**Balance Sheet as at 31.12.2014**

Ref No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.12.14	As at 31.12.13
			(₹)	(₹)
I	<b><u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u></b>			
	<b>1 Shareholders' fund</b>			
	(a) Share capital	1	17,50,000	
	(b) Reserves and surplus	2	6,78,000	
	(c) Money received against share warrants			
	<b>2 Minority Interest (W.N)</b>		2,72,000	
	<b>3 Share application money pending allotment</b>			
	<b>4 Non-current liabilities</b>			
	(a) Long-term borrowings			
	(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			
	(c) Other Long term liabilities			
	(d) Long-term provisions			
	<b>5 Current Liabilities</b>			
	(a) Short-term borrowings			
	(b) Trade payables			
	(c) Other current liabilities	3	5,00,000	
	(d) Short-term provisions			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>32,00,000</b>	
II	<b>ASSETS</b>			
	<b>1 Non-current assets</b>			
	(a) Fixed assets			

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		(i) Tangible assets	4	28,00,000	
		(ii) Intangible assets			
		(iii) Capital work-in-progress			
		(iv) Intangible assets under development			
		(b) Non-current investments			
		(c) Deferred tax assets (Net)			
		(d) Long-term loans and advances			
		(e) Other non-current assets			
	<b>2</b>	<b>Current assets</b>			
		(a) Current investments			
		(b) Inventories			
		(c) Trade receivables			
		(d) Cash and cash equivalents			
		(e) Short-term loans and advances			
		(f) Other current assets	5	4,00,000	
		<b>Total</b>		<b>32,00,000</b>	

### Notes on accounts

(₹)

<b>1. Share capital</b>	<b>31.12.14</b>	<b>31.12.13</b>
1,75,000 Equity Share Capital @10 each	17,50,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,50,000</b>	
<b>2. Reserve and Surplus</b>	<b>31.12.14</b>	<b>31.12.13</b>
General Reserve	2,00,000	
Profit & Loss A/c Capital Reserve	4,38,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,78,000</b>	
<b>3. Other current liabilities</b>	<b>31.12.14</b>	<b>31.12.13</b>
Current Liabilities (30,000 + 20,000)	5,00,000	

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<b>Total</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>	
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<b>4. Tangible Assets</b>	<b>31.12.14</b>	<b>31.12.13</b>
Other Fixed Assets (18,00,000+8,00,000)	26,00,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,00,000</b>	

<b>5. Other Current Assets</b>	<b>31.12.14</b>	<b>31.12.13</b>
Current Assets (5,20,000 + 80,000)	6,00,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,00,000</b>	

20. From the following Balance Sheets of a group of companies and the other information provided, draw up the consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2014. Figures given are in ₹ Lakhs:

### Balance Sheets as on 31.3.2014

Liabilities	X ₹	Y ₹	Z ₹	Assets	X ₹	Y ₹	Z ₹
Shares capital (in shares of ₹ 10 each)	1,650	1,100	550	Fixed Assets (Tangible)	715	825	550
Reserves	275	220	165	Cost of investment in Y Ltd.	990		
Profit and Loss balance	330	275	220	Cost of investment in Z Ltd.	220		
Bills payables	55		27.5	Cost of investment in Z Ltd.		440	
Creditors	165	55	55	Stock	275	110	110
Y Ltd. balance			82.5	Debtors	385	55	110
Z Ltd. balance	275			Bills receivables		55	110
				Z Ltd. balance		55	
				X Ltd. balance			165
				Cash and bank balance	165	110	55
	2,750	1,650	1,100		2,750	1,650	1,100

- i. X Ltd. holds 8,80,000 shares and 1,65,000 shares respectively in Y Ltd. and Z Ltd.; Y Ltd. holds 3,30,000 shares in Z Ltd. These investments were made on 1.7.2013 on which date the provision was as follows:

	Y Ltd. ₹	Z Ltd. ₹
Reserves	110	55
Profit and loss account	165	88

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- ii. In December, 2013 Y Ltd. invoiced goods to X Ltd. for ₹ 220 lakhs at cost plus 25%. The closing stock of X Ltd. includes such goods valued at ₹27.5 lakhs.
- iii. Z Ltd. sold to Y Ltd. an equipment costing ₹132 lakhs at a profit of 25% on selling price on 1.1.2014. Depreciation at 10% per annum was provided by Y Ltd. on this equipment.
- iv. Bills payables of Z Ltd. represent acceptances given to Y Ltd. out of which Y Ltd. had discounted bills worth ₹ 16.5 lakhs.
- v. Debtors of X Ltd. Include ₹16.5 lakhs being the amount due from Y Ltd.  
X Ltd. proposes dividend at 10%.

Though in the question the balance sheet is not prepared as per Revised Schedule VI the answer should be as per Revised Schedule VI.

20.Solution.

Name of the Company: X Ltd. and its subsidiary Y Ltd. and Z Ltd.  
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March,2014

Ref No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
			₹	₹
<b>A</b>	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Shareholders' funds</b>			
	(a) Share capital	1	1,650.00	-
	(b) Reserves and surplus	2	835.45	-
	(c) Money received against share warrants		-	-
			2,485.45	-
<b>2</b>	<b>Minority Interest</b>		436.15	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
	(a) Long-term borrowings (10% debentures)		-	-
	(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
	(c) Other long-term liabilities		-	-
	(d) Long-term provisions		-	-
				-
<b>4</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>			
	(a) Short-term borrowings		-	-
	(b) Trade payables	3	247.50	-
	(c) Other current liabilities	4	71.50	-
	(d) Short-term provisions	5	165.00	-
			456.50	-
	<b>TOTAL (1+2+3+4)</b>		3,405.60	-
<b>B</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>			

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Ref No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
			₹	₹
<b>1</b>	<b>Non-current assets</b>			
	(a) Fixed assets			
	(i) Tangible assets	6	2,047.10	-
	(ii) Intangible assets		-	-
	(iii) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
	(iv) Intangible assets under development		-	-
	(v) Fixed assets held for sale		-	-
	(b) Non-current investments		-	
	(c) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
	(d) Long-term loans and advances		-	-
	(e) Other non-current assets		-	-
			2,047.10	-
<b>2</b>	<b>Current assets</b>			
	(a) Current investments		-	-
	(b) Inventories	7	489.50	-
	(c) Trade receivables	8	522.50	-
	(d) Cash and cash equivalents	9	192.50	-
	(e) Short-term loans and advances		-	-
	(f) Other current assets	10	154.00	-
			1,496	-
	<b>TOTAL (1+2)</b>		3,405.60	-

### Annexure

Note 1. Share Capital	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Share Capital in Equity Shares	1,650.00	
Total	1,650.00	

Note 2. Reserves and Surplus	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Capital reserves	73.70	
Other Reserves	448.80	
Profit & Loss A/c	312.95	
Total	835.45	

Note 3. Other Current Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013

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X Ltd.	165.00	
Y Ltd.	55.00	
Z Ltd.	55.00	
	275.00	
Less: Mutual Indebtedness	27.50	
Total	247.50	

<b>Note 4. Other Current Liabilities</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
X Ltd.	55.00	
Y Ltd.	27.50	
	82.50	
Less: Mutual Indebtedness	11.00	
	71.50	

<b>Note 5. Short Term Provisions</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
Proposed Dividend	165.00	
Total	165.00	

<b>Note 6. Tangible assets</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
X Ltd.	715.00	
Y Ltd.	825.00	
Z Ltd.	550.00	
	2,090.00	
Less: Unrealised Profit	42.90	
Total	2,047.10	

<b>Note 7. Inventories</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
X Ltd.	275.00	
Y Ltd.	110.00	
Z Ltd.	110.00	
	495.00	
Less: Unrealised Profit	5.50	
Total	489.50	

<b>Note 8. Trade Receivables</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
X Ltd.	385.00	
Y Ltd.	55.00	
Z Ltd.	110.00	
	550.00	
Less: Mutual Indebtedness	27.50	
Total	522.50	



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<b>Note 9. Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
Cash and Bank Balances	330.00	
Current Account Balances [(275.00+82.50)-(55+165)]	137.50	
<b>Total</b>	<b>192.50</b>	

<b>Note 10. Other current assets</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2013</b>
Y Ltd.	55.00	
Z Ltd.	110.00	
	165.00	
Less: Mutual Indebtedness	11.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.00</b>	

### Working Notes:

(₹ in lakhs)			
<b>Analysis of Profits of Z Ltd.</b>	<b>Capital Profit</b>	<b>Revenue Reserve</b>	<b>Revenue profit</b>
Reserves on 1.7.2013	55.00		
Profit and Loss A/c on 1.7.2013	88.00		
Increase in Reserves		110.00	
Increase in Profit			<u>132.00</u>
	143.00	110.00	132.00
Less: Minority Interest (10%)	<u>14.30</u>	<u>11.00</u>	<u>13.20</u>
	<u>128.70</u>	<u>99.00</u>	<u>118.80</u>
Share of X Ltd.	42.90	33.00	39.60
Share of Y Ltd.	85.80	66.00	79.20
<b>Analysis of Profits of Y Ltd.</b>			
Reserves on 1.7.2013	110.00		
Profit and Loss A/c on 1.7.2013	165.00		
Increase in Reserves		110.00	
Increase in Profit			<u>110.00</u>
	275.00	110.00	110.00
Share in Z Ltd.		<u>66.00</u>	<u>79.20</u>
	275.00	176.00	189.20
<b>Less: Minority Interest (20%)</b>	<u>55.00</u>	<u>35.20</u>	<u>37.84</u>
Share of X Ltd.	<u>220.00</u>	<u>140.80</u>	<u>151.36</u>
Cost of Control			
Investments in Y Ltd.			990.00
Investments in Z Ltd.			<u>660.00</u>
			1,650.00
<b>Less: Paid up value of investments</b>			
in Y Ltd.	880.00		
in Z Ltd.	<u>495.00</u>	1,375.00	
<b>Capital Profit</b>			

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in Y Ltd.	220.00		
in Z Ltd.	<u>128.70</u>	<u>348.70</u>	<u>1,723.70</u>
Capital Reserve			<u>73.70</u>
<b>Minority Interest</b>	<b>Y Ltd.</b>	<b>Z Ltd.</b>	
Share Capital	220.00	55.00	
Capital Profit	55.00	14.30	
Revenue Reserves	35.20	11.00	
Revenue Profits	<u>37.84</u>	<u>13.20</u>	
	348.04	93.50	
<b>Less: Unrealised profit on stock (20% of 5.5)</b>	1.1		
Unrealised profit on equipment (10% of 42.90)		<u>4.29</u>	
	<u>346.94</u>	<u>89.21</u>	
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>436.15</u></b>		
<b>Unrealised Profit on equipment sale</b>			
Cost	132.00		
Profit	<u>44.00</u>		
Selling Price	<u>176.00</u>		
Unrealised profit = $44 - 44 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{3}{12} = 44.00 - 1.1 = 42.90$			
<b>Profit and Loss Account – X Ltd.</b>			
Balance	330.00		
Less: Proposed Dividend	<u>165.00</u>		
	165.00		
Share in Y Ltd.	151.36		
Share in Z Ltd.	<u>39.60</u>		
	355.96		
<b>Less: Unrealised profit on equipment (90% of 42.90)</b>	<u>38.61</u>		
	317.35		
Less: Unrealised profit on stock $\left(27.50 \times \frac{25}{125} \times 80\%\right)$	4.4		
	<u>312.95</u>		
<b>Reserves – X Ltd.</b>			
X Ltd.	275.00		
Share in Y Ltd.	140.80		
Share in Z Ltd.	<u>33.00</u>		
	<u>448.80</u>		

21. R Ltd. owns 80% of S and 40% of T and 40% of Q. T is jointly controlled entity and Q is an associate. Balance Sheet of four companies as on 31.03.2014 are:

Assets	R Ltd. ₹	S Ltd. ₹	T Ltd. ₹	Q Ltd. ₹
Investment in S	1,200	-	-	-
Investment in T	1,800	-	-	-
Investment in Q	1,800	-	-	-

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Fixed Assets	1,500	1,200	2,100	1,500
Current Assets	3,300	4,950	4,875	5,475
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>6,150</b>	<b>6,975</b>	<b>6,975</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Share capital ₹1 Equity Share	1,500	600	1,200	1,200
Retained Earnings	6,000	5,100	5,400	5,400
Creditors	300	450	375	375
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>6,150</b>	<b>6,975</b>	<b>6,975</b>

R Ltd. acquired shares in 'S' many years ago when 'S' retained earnings were ₹ 780 lakhs. R Ltd. acquired its shares in 'T' at the beginning of the year when 'T' retained earnings were ₹ 600 lakhs. R Ltd. acquired its shares in 'Q' on 01.04.2013 when 'Q' retained earnings were ₹ 600 Lakhs.

The balance of goodwill relating to 'S' had been written off three years ago. The value of goodwill in 'T' remains unchanged.

Prepare the Consolidated Balance Sheet of R Ltd. as on 31.03.2014 as per AS 21, 23 and 27.

Though in the question the balance sheet is not prepared as per Revised Schedule VI the answer should be as per Revised Schedule VI.

21. Solution.

Name of the Company: R Ltd.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2014

Ref No.	Particulars		Note No.	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
				₹	₹
	<b>A</b>	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
	<b>1</b>	<b>Shareholders' funds</b>			
		(a) Share capital	1	1,500	-
		(b) Reserves and surplus	2	13,200	-
		(c) Money received against share warrants		-	-
				14,700	-
	<b>2</b>	<b>Minority Interest</b>		1,140	-
	<b>3</b>	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
		(a) Long-term borrowings (10% debentures)		-	-
		(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
		(c) Other long-term liabilities		-	-
		(d) Long-term provisions		-	-
					-
	<b>4</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>			
		(a) Short-term borrowings		-	-
		(b) Trade payables	3	900	-

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Ref No.	Particulars		Note No.	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
				₹	₹
		(c) Other current liabilities		-	-
		(d) Short-term provisions		-	-
				900	-
		<b>TOTAL (1+2+3+4)</b>		<b>16,740</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>B</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>			
	<b>1</b>	<b>Non-current assets</b>			
		(a) Fixed assets			
		(i) Tangible assets	4	3,540	-
		(ii) Intangible assets	5	180	-
		(iii) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
		(iv) Intangible assets under development		-	-
		(v) Fixed assets held for sale		-	-
		(b) Non-current investments	6	2,820	
		(c) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
		(d) Long-term loans and advances		-	-
		(e) Other non-current assets		-	-
				6,540	-
	<b>2</b>	<b>Current assets</b>			
		(a) Current investments		-	-
		(b) Inventories		-	-
		(c) Trade receivables		-	-
		(d) Cash and cash equivalents		-	-
		(e) Short-term loans and advances		-	-
		(f) Other current assets	7	10,200	-
				10,200	-
		<b>TOTAL (1+2)</b>		<b>16,740</b>	<b>-</b>

### Annexure

Note 1. Share Capital	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Share Capital in Equity Shares	1,500	
Total	1,500	

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Note 2. Reserves and Surplus	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Retained Earnings (W.N 2)	13,200	
Total	13,200	

Note 3. Trade Payables	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Creditors [300+450+40% of 375]	900	
Total	900	

Note 4. Tangible assets	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Fixed Assets [1,500 +1,200 + 840(2,100×40%)]	3,540	
Total	3,540	

Note 5. Intangible assets	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Goodwill (W.N 1)	180	
Total	180	

Note 6. Noncurrent investments	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Investment in Associates (W.N 4)	2,820	
Total	2,820	

Note 7. Other current assets	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
Current Assets [3,300+4,950+ 1,950 (4,875 × 40%)]	10,200	
Total	10,200	

### Working Notes :

#### 1.Computation of Goodwill S Ltd.(subsidiary)

	₹ in lakhs	
Cost of Investment		1,200
Less :Paid up value of shares acquired	480	
Share in pre-acquisition profits of S Ltd. (780 × 80%)	<u>624</u>	<u>1,104</u>
Goodwill		<u>96</u>

#### T (Jointly Controlled Entity)

	₹ in lakhs	
Cost of Investment		900
Less: Paid up value of shares acquired (40% of 1,200)	480	
Share in pre-acquisition profits (40% of 600)	<u>240</u>	<u>720</u>
Goodwill		<u>180</u>

**Note:** Jointly controlled entity 'T' to be consolidated on proportionate basis i.e. 40% as per AS 27

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### Associate Q (AS 23)

	₹ in lakhs
Cost of investment	900
Less: Paid up value of shares acquired (1,200 × 40%)	480
Share in pre-acquisition profits (400 × 40%)	<u>240</u> <u>720</u>
Goodwill	<u>180</u>

### Goodwill shown in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

	₹ in lakhs
Goodwill of 'T'	180
Goodwill of 'S'	96
Less: Goodwill written off of 'S'	<u>96</u>
Goodwill	<u>180</u>

### 2. Consolidated Retained Earnings

	₹ in lakhs
R Ltd.	6,000
Share in post acquisition profits of S - 80% (5,100 – 780)	3,456
Share in post acquisition profits of T - 40% (5,400 – 600)	1,920
Share in post acquisition profits of Q - 40% (5,400 – 600)	1,920
Less: Goodwill written off	<u>(96)</u>
	<u>1,3200</u>

### 3. Minority Interest 'S'

	₹ in lakhs
Share Capital (20% of 600)	120
Share in Retained Earnings (20% of 5,100)	<u>1,020</u>
	<u>1,140</u>

### 4. Investment in Associates

	₹ in lakhs
Cost of Investments (including goodwill ₹ 180 lakhs)	900
Share of post acquisition profits	<u>1,920</u>
Carrying amount of Investment (including goodwill ₹ 180 lakhs)	<u>2,820</u>

22. On 31st March, 2013 BA Ltd. became the holding company of CA Ltd. and DA Ltd. by acquiring 1,800 lakhs fully paid shares in CA Ltd. for ₹ 27,000 lakhs and 960 lakhs fully paid shares in DA Ltd. for ₹ 8,640 lakhs. On that date, CA Ltd. showed a balance of ₹ 10,200 lakhs in General Reserve and a credit balance of ₹ 3,600 lakhs in Profit and Loss Account. On the same date, DA Ltd. showed a debit balance of ₹ 1,440 lakhs in Profit and Loss Account. While its Preliminary Expenses Account showed a balance of ₹ 120 lakhs.

After one year, on 31st March, 2014 the Balance Sheets of three companies stood as follows:

	(₹ in lakhs)		
Liabilities	BA Ltd.	CA Ltd.	DA Ltd.
Fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,08,000	30,000	12,000
General Reserve	1,32,000	12,600	-
Profit and Loss Account	36,000	4,800	3,000
60 lakh fully paid 9.5%			
Debentures of ₹ 100 each	-	-	6,000

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Loan from CA Ltd.	-	-	300
Bills Payable	-	-	600
Sundry Creditors	<u>56,400</u>	<u>10,800</u>	<u>3,720</u>
	<u>3,32,400</u>	<u>58,200</u>	<u>25,620</u>
Assets			
Machinery	1,56,000	30,000	8,400
Furniture and Fixtures	24,000	6,000	2,400
Investments:			
1,800 lakhs shares in CA Ltd.	27,000	-	-
960 lakhs shares in DA Ltd.	8,640	-	-
12 lakhs debentures in DA Ltd.	1,176	-	-
Stocks	66,000	12,000	6,000
Sundry Debtors	36,000	5,400	5,160
Cash and Bank balances	12,804	4,200	3,600
Loan to DA Ltd.	-	360	-
Bills Receivable	780	240	-
Preliminary Expenses	-	-	<u>60</u>
	<u>3,32,400</u>	<u>58,200</u>	<u>25,620</u>

The following points relating to the above mentioned Balance Sheets are to be noted:

- All the bills payable appearing in DA Ltd.'s Balance Sheet were accepted in favour of CA Ltd. out of which bills amounting to ₹ 300 lakhs were endorsed by CA Ltd. in favour of BA Ltd. and bills amounting to ₹ 180 lakhs had been discounted by CA Ltd. with its bank.
- On 29th March, 2014 DA Ltd. remitted ₹ 60 lakhs by means of a cheque to CA Ltd. to return part of the loan; CA Ltd. received the cheque only after 31st March, 2012.
- Stocks with CA Ltd. includes goods purchased from BA Ltd. for ₹ 800 lakhs. BA Ltd. invoiced the goods at cost plus 25%.
- In August, 2013 CA Ltd. declared and distributed dividend @ 10% for the year ended 31st March, 2013. BA Ltd. credited the dividend received to its Profit and Loss Account.

You are required to prepare a Consolidated Balance Sheet of BA Ltd. and its subsidiaries CA Ltd. and DA Ltd. as at 31st March, 2014.

### 22. Solution.

Consolidated Balance Sheet of BA Ltd. and its subsidiaries CA Ltd. and DA Ltd. as at 31st March, 2014

₹ In Lakhs

Ref No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2014	As at 31st March, 2013
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	1	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
		(a) Share capital	1	1,08,000
		(b) Reserves and surplus	2	1,73,600
		(c) Money received against share warrants		
	2	<b>Minority Interest (W.N.2)</b>		21,948
	3	<b>Share application money pending allotment</b>		
	4	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
		(a) Long-term borrowings	3	4,800
		(b)Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		
		(c ) Other Long term liabilities		
		(d) Long-term provisions		
	5	<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
		(a) Short-term borrowings		
		(b) Trade payables	4	70,920
		(c )Other current liabilities	5	180
		(d) Short-term provisions		
		<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5)</b>		<b>3,79,448</b>
	II	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	1	<b>Non-current assets</b>		
		(a) Fixed assets		
		(i) Tangible assets	6	2,26,800
		(ii) Intangible assets	7	984
		(iii) Capital work-in-progress		
		(iv) Intangible assets under development		
		(b) Non-current investments		
		( c)Deferred tax assets (Net)		
		(d) Long-term loans and advances		
		(e) Other non-current assets		
	2	<b>Current assets</b>		
		(a)Current investments		
		(b) inventories	8	83,840



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	(c) trade receivables	9	46,560	
	(d) Cash and cash equivalents	10	20,664	
	(e) Short-term loans and advances			
	(f) Other current assets	11	600	
	<b>Total (1+2)</b>		<b>3,79,448</b>	

₹ In lakhs

<b>Note 1. Share Capital</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013</b>
<b>Authorized, Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up Share capital:-</b>		
5400 Lakhs Equity share of ₹10 each	1,08,000	
	1,08,000	

### RECONCILIATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

<b>FOR EQUITY SHARE</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014</b>		<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013</b>	
	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Amount(₹)</b>	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Amount(₹)</b>
Opening Balance as on 01.04.11	10,800	1,08,000		
Add: Fresh Issue (Including Bonus shares, right shares, split shares, share issued other than cash)				
	10,800	1,08,000		
Less: Buy Back of share				
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>1,08,000</b>		

<b>Note 2. Reserve &amp; Surplus</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013</b>
General Reserve (WN.4)	1,33,440	
Profit & Loss A/c (WN.4)	40,160	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,73,600</b>	

<b>Note 3. Long- term borrowings</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013</b>
9.5% Debentures	4,800	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,800</b>	

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<b>Note 4. Trade Payables</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2014</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2013</b>
Sundry Creditors (56,400+10,800+3,720)	70,920	
Total	70,920	

<b>Note 5. Other Current liabilities</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2014</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2013</b>
Bills Payable	180	
Total	180	

<b>Note 6. Tangible Assets</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2014</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2013</b>
Machinery	1,94,400	
Furniture & Fixture	32,400	
Total	2,26,800	

<b>Note 7.Intangible assets</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2014</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2013</b>
Goodwill (WN.3)	984	
Total	984	

<b>Note 8. Inventories</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2014</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2013</b>
Stock	84,000	
Less: unrealized profit	160	
Total	83,840	

<b>Note 9.Trade Receivables</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2014</b>	<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March,2013</b>
Debtors (more than six months considered good) – (36,000+5,400+5,160)	46,560	
Total	46,560	

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Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March,2014	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March,2013
Cash and bank	20,604	
Cash-in-transit	60	
Total	20,664	

Note 11. Other current assets	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March,2014	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March,2013
Bills receivables	1,020	
Less: mutual debts(WN.5)	420	
Total	600	

### Working Notes:

(i) Calculation of pre and post acquisition profits of subsidiaries:

(₹ in lakhs)				
		Pre-acquisition capital profit	Post-acquisition	
			General Reserve	Profit/Loss A/c
CA Ltd.				
General Reserve (Cr.)		10,200	2,400	
Profit and Loss A/c (Cr.)	3,600			
(-) Dividend	3,000	600		4,200
		10,800	2,400	4,200
Holding (60%)		6,480	1,440	2,520
Subsidiary (40%)		4,320	960	1,680

(₹ in lakhs)			
		Pre-acquisition capital profit	Post-acquisition
			Preliminary expenses      Profit / Loss A/c
DA Ltd.			

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Profit and Loss A/c (Cr.)	(1,440)		4,440
Preliminary expenses (Dr.)	(120)	60	
	(1,560)	60	4,440
Holding (80%)	(1,248)	48	3,552
Subsidiary (20%)	(312)	12	888

(ii) Minority Interest

(₹ in lakhs)

CA Ltd.				
Share capital			12,000	
Capital profit		4,320		
Revenue General Reserve		960		
Profit/Loss		1,680	6,960	18,960
DA Ltd.				
Share capital			2,400	
Capital profit		(312)		
Revenue profit (Cr.)	888			
Add: Preliminary expenses written off	12	900	588	2,988
				21,948

(iii) Cost of Control

(₹ in lakhs)

CA Ltd.			
Investment	27,000		
Less: Dividend received and wrongly credited to Profit and Loss	<u>1,800</u>	25,200	
Less: Paid-up share capital (60%)	18,000		
Capital profit	<u>6,480</u>	24,480	720
DA Ltd.			
Investment in Shares	8,640		
in debentures	<u>1,176</u>	9,816	

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Less: Paid-up share capital (80%)	9,600		
Nominal value of debentures	1,200		
Capital profit	<u>(1,248)</u>	9,552	264
Goodwill			984

(iv) Consolidated General Reserve and Profit and Loss Account

(₹ in Lakhs)

	General Reserve ₹	Profit and Loss A/c ₹
BA Ltd.	1,32,000	36,000
Less: Wrong dividend credited	-	1,800
	1,32,000	34,200
CA Ltd.	1,440	2,520
DA Ltd. (3,552 + 48)	<u>-</u>	<u>3,600</u>
	1,33,440	40,320
Less: Unrealised profit on stock	-	160
	1,33,440	40,160

(v) Mutual owing regarding bills = ₹ (600 – 180) lakhs = ₹ 420 lakhs.

(vi) Unrealised profit

$$= 800 \times \frac{25}{125} \text{ Lakhs}$$

= ₹ 160 lakhs

(vii) Amount of dividend wrongly credited to Profit and Loss A/c

= 60% of ₹ 3,000 lakhs = ₹ 1,800 lakhs.

**23. Following are the balances in the Balance Sheet of Blue Ltd. and Green Ltd.**

- i. As on 31.03.2013 Equity Share Capital (₹10): Blue Ltd. ₹80,000; Green Ltd. ₹1,00,000.
- ii. As on 31.03.2013 shares of Green Ltd. held by Blue Ltd. is ₹99,000.
- iii. Profit and Loss A/c balances as on 31.03.2013 of Blue Ltd. is ₹22,000 and Green Ltd. is ₹30,000.
- iv. Net Profit during 2012-13 included in above were : Blue Ltd. ₹18,000; Green Ltd. ₹9,000.
- v. Both the companies have proposed a dividend of 10% which is yet to be recorded.
- vi. On 01.04.2012, Blue Ltd. was formed and on the same day it acquired 4,000 shares of Green Ltd. at ₹55,000.
- vii. On 31.07.2012, 10% dividend was received from Green Ltd. and also bonus shares at 1:4 was received. The dividend was credited to P&L A/c.
- viii. On 31.08.2012 Blue Ltd. purchased another 3,000 shares of Green Ltd. at ₹44,000.

Analyse the profit .

**23. Solution.**

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Company Status	Date of Acquisition
Holding Co.– Blue Ltd. Subsidiary Co.– Green Ltd.	Lot 1 4,000 Shares = 01.04.12 Bonus 1,000 Shares 31.07.12 Lot 2 3,000 Shares = 31.08.12

Period	No. of Shares	Status
Before 01.04.12	All shares acquired i.e. 80%	Pre-acquisition
01.04.12 to 31.08.12	Shares acquired on 31.08.12 i.e. 30%	Pre-acquisition
01.04.12 to 31.08.12	Shares acquired before 31.08.12 i.e. 40%	Post acquisition
After 31.08.12	All shares acquired i.e. 80%	Post acquisition

### Holding Status:

Holding Company = 80%

Minority Interest = 20%

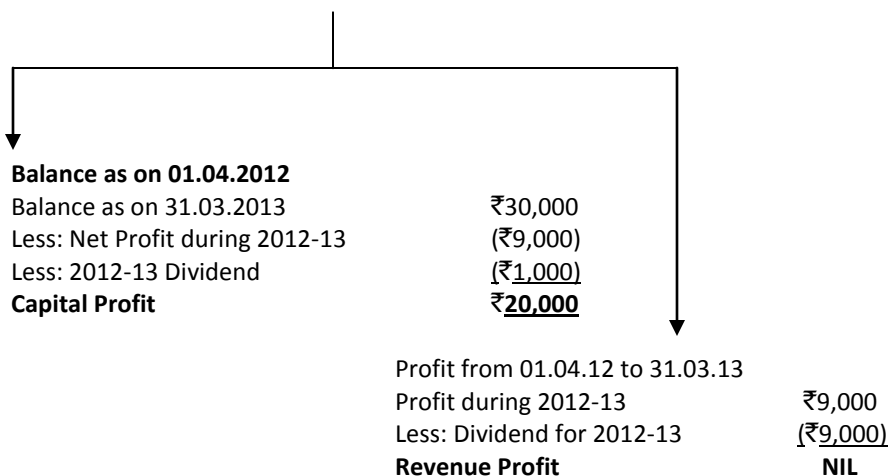
Date of Consolidation = 31.03.2013

### Analysis of Profit & Loss Account of Green Ltd.

P&L balance on 31.03.2013 ₹ 30,000

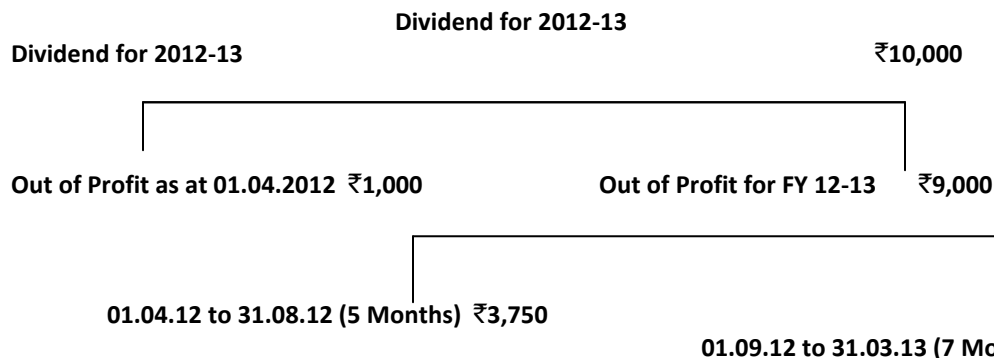
Less: Proposed Dividend for  
FY 2012-13 (₹ 1,00,000×10%)(Note 1) (₹10,000)

**Correct Profit** ₹ 20,000



### Note :

1. Dividend declared and paid by Green Ltd. is ₹10,000 (₹1,00,000 × 10%).



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### Consolidation of Balances

Particulars	Total ₹	Minority Interest ₹	Pre- Acquisition ₹	Post Acquisition
Green Ltd. (Holding 80%, Minority 20%)				P&L A/c ₹
Equity Capital	1,00,000	20,000	80,000	
Profit and Loss A/c	20,000	4,000	16,000	
Proposed Dividend	10,000	2,000	1,925 (Note 2)	6,075 (Note 3)
Minority Interest		26,000		
Total [Cr.]			97,925	
Cost of Investment [Dr.]			(99,000)	
Parent's Balance				10,000
For consolidated Balance Sheet			1,075 Goodwill	16,075

**Note:**

1. Pre-acquisition :  $[80\% \times ₹1,000 = ₹800] + [30\% \times ₹3,750] = ₹1,925$ .
2. Post acquisition :  $[50\% \times 3,750 = ₹1,875] + [80\% \times ₹5,250] = ₹6,075$ .

24. From the following Summary Cash Account of X Ltd. prepare Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2014 in accordance with AS 3 (Revised) using the direct method. The company does not have any cash equivalents.

### Summary Cash Account for the year ended 31.3.2014

Particulars	Amount ₹ '000	Particulars	Amount ₹ '000
Balance on 1.4.2013	400	Payment to Suppliers	2,600
Issue of Equity Shares	1,000	Purchase of Fixed Assets	1,200
Receipts from Customers	4,500	Overhead expense	200
Sale of Fixed Assets	200	Wages and Salaries	600
		Taxation	450
		Dividend	100
		Repayment of Bank Loan	800
		Balance on 31.3.2014	150
	<u>6,100</u>		<u>6,100</u>

**24. Solution.**

X Ltd.

### Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014 (Using the direct method)

Particulars	₹ '000	₹ '000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Cash receipts from customers	4,500	
Cash payment to suppliers	(2,600)	
Cash paid to employees	(600)	
Cash payments for overheads	(200)	
Cash generated from operations	1,100	
Income tax paid	(450)	
Net cash from operating activities		650

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<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Payment for purchase of fixed assets	(1,200)	
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	<u>200</u>	
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,000)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	1,000	
Bank loan repaid	(800)	
Dividend paid	<u>(100)</u>	
Net cash from financing activities		<u>100</u>
Net increase in cash		(250)
Cash at beginning of the period (01.04.2013)		<u>400</u>
Cash at end of the period(31.03.2014)		<u>150</u>

25. (a) Radhika Corporation had been preparing value added statements for the past five years. The personnel manager of the company has suggested that a value added incentive scheme when introduced will motivate employees to better performance. To introduce the scheme, it is proposed that the best index performance, i.e., employee costs to added value for the last 5 years will be used as the target index for future calculations of the bonus to be earned.

After the target index is determined, any actual improvement in the index will be rewarded, the employer and employees sharing any such bonus in the ratio 1:2. The bonus is given at the end of the year, after the profit for the year is determined. From the following details, find out the bonus to be paid to the employees ,if any, for 2014.

Value Added Statement for 5 years

Year	2009 ₹ '000	2010 ₹'000	2011 ₹'000	2012 ₹'000	2013 ₹'000
Sales	2,800	3,800	4,600	5,200	6,000
Less: Bought in goods & services	1,280	2,000	2,500	2,800	3,200
<b>Added Value</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,800</b>
Employees Cost	650	760	840	984	1,120
Dividend	100	150	200	240	300
Taxes	320	380	420	500	560
Depreciation	260	310	360	440	560
Debenture Interest	40	40	40	40	40
Retained earnings	150	160	250	196	200
<b>Added value</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,800</b>

Summarized P & L for 2014

	₹ '000	₹'000
Sales		7,300
Cost of material	2,500	
Wages	700	
Prod. Salaries	200	
Prod. Expenses	700	
Depreciation of machinery	500	
Adm. Salaries	300	
Adm. Expenses	300	
Adm. Depreciation	200	
Deb. Interest	40	
Salaries ( Sales Deptts)	60	
Sales Expenses	200	



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Dep. (Sales Deptt. Assets)	60	
Profit		1,540

25. (a) Solution:

Statement Showing Added Value and Amount of Bonus Paid to Employees

(₹'000)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Employees Cost	650	760	840	984	1,120
Added Value	1,520	1,800	2,100	2,400	2,800
Percentage	42.76%	42.20%	40%	41%	40%
Target Index=40%					

Working Note:

### Value Added Statement

		(₹'000)
Sales		730
Less: Cost of bought –out goods and services:		
Materials	2,500	
Production Expenses	700	
Admn. Expenses	300	
Selling Expenses	200	3,700
Added Value		3,600
Employees Costs:		
Wages	700	
Production salaries	200	
Admn. Cost	300	
Selling Salaries	60	1,260

Working showing the bonus for 2014	₹ '000
Employees cost as per Target Index (3,600 × 40%)	1,440
Annual Employees Cost	1,260
Saving/ Improvement	180
<b>Employees share = ₹ 1,80,000 × <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> = ₹1,20,000</b>	

25. (b)

Equity Share Capital	₹10,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	₹ 3,00,000
12% Preference Share Capital	₹ 2,00,000
10% Debenture	₹ 4,00,000
Immovable property (held as investment)	₹1,00,000
Profit after tax	₹2,00,000
Rate of tax	40%

Companies with Beta factor of 1 in similar business have market rate of return 15% . Beta factor of Anant Ltd. is 1.1 calculate EVA assuming Risk Free Return-7%.

25. (b) Solution:

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EVA = (Return on operating capital – weighted average cost of capital ) X Operating Capital  
 =(12.44%-13.33%) X 18,00,000 = (16,020)

### Working Note – 1

Operating Capital	₹
Equity Share Capital	10,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	3,00,000
12% Preference Share Capital	2,00,000
10% Debenture	4,00,000
Total	19,00,000
Less: Non operating Investment	1,00,000
Operating Capital	18,00,000

### Working Note – 2

#### Calculation of Return on operating Capital

	₹
NOPAT = Profit after Tax	2,00,000
+ Taxes $(2,00,000 \times 40/60)$	1,33,333
	3,33,333
+ Interest Expense	40,000
Operating EBIT	3,73,333
(-) Economic taxes @ 40%	1,49,333
NOPAT	2,24,000

### Working Note – 3

Calculation of WACC
Kd = $10\% (1-0.40) \times 4,00,000/19,00,000=1.26$
Kp = $12\% \times 2,00,000/19,00,000 = 1.26\%$
Ke = $7\% + 1.1(15\%-7\%) = 15.8\% \times 13/19 = 10.81=13.33\%$

26. (a) From the following information in respect of Upkar Ltd., prepare a value added statement for the year 2014

	₹'000
Turnover	2,300
Plant and Machinery (net)	1,080
Depreciation on Plant and Machinery	275
Dividends to ordinary shareholders	146
Debtors	195
Creditors	127
Total stock of all materials, WIP and finished goods	
Opening Stock	160
Closing Stock	200
Raw materials purchased	625
Cash at Bank	98
Printing and Stationary	22
Auditor's remuneration	28
Retained Profits (Opening balance)	994
Retained Profits for the year	288

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Rent, Rates and Taxes	165
Other expenses	85
Ordinary share capital issued	1,500
Interest on borrowing	40
Income tax for the year	276
Wage and Salaries	327
Employees State Insurance	35
PF- Contribution	28

Calculate the Value added per employee, average earning per employee and sales per employee on the basis that 95 employees work in Upkar Ltd.

26 .(a) Solution.

### Gross Value Added Statement

<b>Sales</b>			2,300
Add: Increase in Stock (200-160)			40
		<b>Total (A)</b>	2,340
<b><u>Cost of B/M</u></b>			
Raw materials	625		
Printing & Stationary	22		
Rent	165		
Other Expenses	85		
Auditor's remuneration	28		
		<b>GVA</b>	925
			1,475
<b>Application Towards</b>			
Employee (28+35+327)	390		
Interest on Borrowing	40		
Government-tax	276		
Share Holder	146		
Retained by the entity( 275+288)	563		
	<b>1,415</b>		

(i)  $\text{Value Added} = \frac{1,415}{95} = 14.89$

(ii)  $\frac{288}{95} = 3.03$

(iii)  $\frac{2,300}{95} = 24.21$

26.(b)

The following is the Profit and Loss Account of Morning Glory for the year ended 31.03.2014. Prepare a Gross Value Added Statement of Morning Glory and show also the reconciliation between Gross Value Added and Profit before taxation.

### Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.03.2014

(₹ in lakhs)

	Notes	Amount
--	-------	--------

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Income:			
Sales		-	890
Other Income		-	<u>55</u>
			945
Expenditure:			
Production and operational expenses	(a)	641	-
Administration expenses (Factory)	(b)	33	-
Interest	(c)	29	-
Depreciation		<u>17</u>	<u>720</u>
Profit before taxes		-	225
Provision for taxes	(d)	-	<u>30</u>
Profit after tax		-	195
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		-	<u>10</u>
			<u>205</u>
Transferred to General Reserve		45	-
Dividend paid		<u>95</u>	-
		140	-
Surplus carried to Balance Sheet		<u>65</u>	-
		205	-

Notes:

(a) Production and Operational expenses	₹ in lakhs
Consumption of raw materials	293
Consumption of stores	59
Salaries, Wages, Gratuities etc. (Admn.)	82
Cess and Local taxes	98
Other manufacturing expenses	109
	<u>641</u>

(b) Administration expenses include salaries, commission to Directors ₹9.00 lakhs .Provision for doubtful debts ₹ 6.30 lakhs.

(c)

	₹ in lakhs
Interest on loan from ICICI Bank for working capital	9
Interest on loan from ICICI Bank for fixed loan	10
Interest on loan from IFCI for fixed loan	8
Interest on Debentures	2
	<u>29</u>

(d) The charges for taxation include a transfer of ₹ 3.00 lakhs to the credit of Deferred Tax Account.

(e) Cess and Local taxes include Excise Duty, which is equal to 10% of cost of bought-in material.

26. (b) Solution.

Morning Glory

Gross Value Added Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2014

	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Sales		890
Less: Cost of bought in materials and services:		
Production and operational expenses (293 + 59 + 109)	461	

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Administration expenses (33 – 9)	24	
Interest on working capital loan	9	
Excise duty (Refer working note)	55	549
Value added by manufacturing and trading activities		341
Add: Other income		55
Total value added		396

### Application of Value Added

			%
To Employees			
Salaries, wages, gratuities etc.		82	20.71%
To Directors			
Salaries and commission		9	2.27%
To Government			
Cess and local taxes (98 – 55)	43		
Income tax	27		17.68%
To Providers of capital		70	
Interest on debentures	2		
Interest on fixed loan	18		
Dividends	95		29.04%
To Provide for maintenance and expansion of the company		115	
Depreciation	17		
General reserve	45		
Deferred tax	3		
Retained profits (65 – 10)	55	120	30.30%
		396	100%

### Statement showing reconciliation of Gross Value Added with Profits before taxation

₹ in lakhs

Profits before taxes		225
Add:		
Depreciation	17	
Directors' remuneration	9	
Salaries, wages & gratuities etc.	82	
Cess and local taxes	43	
Interest on debentures	2	
Interest on fixed loan	18	
		171
Total value added		396

#### Working Note:

#### Calculation of Excise Duty

Say cost of bought in materials and services is 'x'

Excise Duty is 10% of  $x = x/10$

$x = 461 + 24 + 9 + x/10$

$x = 494 + x/10 = 549$  (approx.)\*

Excise Duty =  $549 - 494 = ₹ 55$

\* The above calculated excise duty is not exactly 10% of cost of bought in material amounting ₹ 549. The difference is due to approximation.

**27. (a) ABC CO. Ltd. needs \$ 6,00,000 on May 1,2014 for repayment of loan installment and interest. As on December 1, 2013 , it appears to the company that the dollar may be dearer as compared to the exchange rate**

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prevailing on that date, \$ 1= ₹ 43.50. assume the spot rate as on 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2014 is \$ 1= ₹ 44.80. Journalize in the books of ABC Co. Ltd.

27.(a) Solution.

Journal entries in the books of ABC Co. Ltd.

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
1.12.2013	Premium on FEC A/c Dr. To, SWAP Bank A/c (Being Premium Recognised) [ $6,00,000 \times (44 - 43.50)$ ]	3,00,000	3,00,000
	Profit & Loss A/c Dr. To, Premium on FEC (Being Premium written off) [ $3,00,000 \times \frac{122}{153}$ ]	2,39,216	2,39,216
1.05.2014	Loan A/c Dr. Exchange Difference A/c Dr. To, Bank (Being liability settled)	2,61,00,000 7,80,000	2,68,80,000
1.05.2014	SWAP Bank A/c Dr. To, Exchange (Being amount of exchange difference transfer)	7,80,000	7,80,000
1.05.2014	Bank A/c Dr. To, SWAP Bank A/c (Being SWAP settled)	4,80,000	4,80,000
1.05.2014	Profit & Loss A/c Dr. To, Premium on FEC (Being Premium written off)	60,784	60,784

27. (b) Mr.Dey buys a stock option of PQR Co. Ltd. in July, 2013 with a strike price on 30.07.2013 of ₹ 250 to be expired on 30.08.2013. The premium is ₹ 20 per unit and the market lot is 100. The margin to be paid is ₹ 120 per unit.

Show the accounting treatment in the books of Buyer when:

- (i) the option is settled by delivery of the asset, and
- (ii) the option is settled in cash and the index price is ₹ 260 per unit.

27.(b) Solution.

Date	Particulars	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
	<b>At the time of inception</b>		
2013. July	Stock option premium account Dr. To Bank account (Being premium paid to buy a stock option)	2,000	2,000
	Deposit for margin money account Dr. To Bank account (Being margin money paid on stock option)	12,000	12,000
	<b>At the time of settlement</b>		
August	<b>(i) Option is settled by delivery of the asset</b> Shares of PQR Ltd. account Dr. To Deposit for margin money account To Bank account (Being option exercised and shares acquired, ₹ 12,000 margin money adjusted and the balance amount was paid)	25,000	12,000 13,000

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	Profit and loss account Dr. To Stock option premium account (Being the premium transferred to profit and loss account on exercise of option)	2,000	2,000
	<b>(ii) Option is settled in cash</b> Profit and loss account Dr. To Stock option premium account (Being the premium transferred to profit and loss account)	2,000	2,000
	Bank account (₹ 100 ' 10) Dr. To Profit and loss account (Being profit on exercise of option)	1,000	1,000
	Bank account Dr. To Deposit for margin money account (Being margin on equity stock option received back on exercise of option)	12,000	12,000

**28. On February 1,2013 , Purushottam Ltd. entered into a contract with Sun Ltd. to receive the fair value of 1,000 Purushottam Ltd.'s own equity shares outstanding as on 31-01-2014 in exchange for payment of ₹ 1,04,000 in cash i.e. ₹ 104 per share. The contract will be settled in net cash on 31.01.2014. The fair value of this forward contract on the different dates were:**

<b>(i) Fair value value of forward on 01-02-2013</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>(ii) Fair value value of forward on 31-12-2013</b>	<b>₹6,300</b>
<b>(iii) Fair value value of forward on 01-02-2013</b>	<b>₹ 2,000</b>

**Presuming that Purushottam Ltd. closes its books on 31<sup>st</sup> December each year, pass entries :**

**(i) If net settled is in cash**

**(ii) If net is settled by Sun Ltd. by delivering shares of Purushottam Ltd.**

**28. Solution:**

<b>If net is settled in cash</b>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Debit ₹</b>	<b>Credit ₹</b>
(i) 1.2.2013	No entry is required because fair value of derivative is zero and no cash is paid or received		
(ii) 31.12.2013	Forward Contract (asset) A/c Dr. To, Profit and Loss A/c (Loss recorded due to increase in fair value of the forward contract)	6,300	6,300
(iii) 31.01.2013	Profit and Loss A/c Dr. To, Forward Contract (Asset) A/c ( Loss recorded due to decrease in fair value of the forward contract)	4,300	4,300
(iv)	Cash A/c Dr. To, Forward Contract (Asset) A/c (Being forward contract settled in cash)	2,000	2,000
	If net settled by delivery of shares		
	First three entries will be same. Entry no. (iv) will change as under:		
	Equity A/c Dr. To, Forward Contract (Asset ) A/c ( Being forward contract settled by delivery of shares)	2,000	2,000

**29. Write a note on the following:**

**(a) Reversal of an Impairment Loss.**

- (b) Timing differences and Permanent differences.
- (c) Human Resources Accounting.
- (d) Major issues in environmental accounting.

### 29. Solution.

#### 29. (a) Reversal of an Impairment Loss:

As per AS 28 on Impairment of Assets, an enterprise should assess at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. If there is any such indication, the enterprise should estimate the recoverable amount of that asset. In assessing whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased, an enterprise should consider, as a minimum, the following indications:

#### External sources of information

- (i) the asset's market value has increased significantly during the period;
- (ii) there are significant changes with a favourable effect on the enterprise have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, in the technological market, economic or legal environment in which the enterprise operates or in the market to which the asset is dedicated;
- (iii) market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have decreased during the period, and those decreases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use and increase the asset's recoverable amount materially.

#### Internal sources of information

- (i) significant changes with a favourable effect on the enterprise have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, to the extent to which, or manner in which, the asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include capital expenditure that has been incurred during the period to improve or enhance an asset in excess of its originally assessed standard of performance or a commitment to discontinue or restructure the operation to which the asset belongs;
- (ii) evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance of the asset is, or will be, better than expected

#### 29. (b) Timing and Permanent Differences:

As per AS 22 states that timing differences are those differences between taxable income and accounting income for a period that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses which can be set off against future taxable income are also considered as timing differences and result in deferred tax assets subject to consideration of prudence i.e., deferred tax assets should be recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

Permanent differences are the differences between taxable income and accounting income for a period that originate in one period and do not reverse subsequently. For instance, if for the purpose of computing taxable income, the tax laws allow only a part of an item of expenditure, the disallowed amount would result in a permanent difference.

#### 29. (c) Human Resource Accounting (HRA):

Human Resource Accounting (HRA) is an attempt to identify, quantify and report investments made in human resources of an organization. Leading public sector units like OIL, BHEL, NTPC and SAIL etc. have started



reporting human resources in their annual reports as additional information. Although human beings are considered as the prime mover for achieving productivity, and are placed above technology, equipment and money, the conventional accounting practice does not assign significance to the human resource. Human resources are not thus recognized as 'assets' in the Balance Sheet. While investments in human resources are not considered as assets and not amortised over the economic service life, the result is that the income and expenditure statement comprising current revenue and expenditure gives a distorted picture of the real affairs of the organization. Accountants have been severely criticized by the Behavioural Scientists for their failure to value human resources, as this has come out as a handicap for effective management. Human resource accounting provides scope for planning and decision making in relation to proper manpower planning. Also, such accounting can bring out the effect of various new rules, procedures and incentives relating to work force, and in turn, can act as an eye opener for modifications of existing statutes and laws.

**29.(d) Major accounting issues involved in environmental accounting can be explained as follows:**

(i) Distinction between environmental expenditure and normal business expenditure: Many new machines may incorporate state-of-the-art environmental technology and accordingly, portion of such capital costs and also the running and maintenance expenditure may be treated as environmental expenditure. It is necessary to frame guidelines indicating whether the reporting entity should properly allocate the capital and revenue expenditures between environmental expenditure and normal business expenditure.

(ii) Whether to capitalise environmental expenditures or expensing them during the current accounting period: Environmental protection costs relating to prior periods and current period are generally very high and if expensed in one year as and when a reporting entity is persuaded to follow environmental accounting, the adverse impact in EPS is a major concern. Accordingly many Western Corporations prefer to capitalize environment costs instead of immediate expensing and adopt an amortization policy extending up to 10 years. Although this accounting practice has no theoretical support and rather contradicts the well established accounting concept of "prudence", it is considered as a practical solution to off-load burden of accumulated environmental costs without abruptly disturbing the cash flows attributable to the lenders, Government and finally to the shareholders. However, recognition of environmental costs should not necessarily be restricted to the expenses accrued in view of the applicable environmental laws. It should be guided by ethical consideration.

(iii) Recognition of environment related contingent liabilities: Environmental contingent liabilities are a matter of increasing concern throughout the world. Recognizing a liability of hazardous waste remediation frequently depends on the ability to estimate remediation costs reasonably.

In fact, identification and measurement of contingent liabilities are highly debatable accounting aspects. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) papers raise the basic question why environmental contingencies should not be merged with other business contingencies. There is an urgent need for tightening the reporting rules on contingencies incorporating specific requirements for disclosure of environmental contingencies along with other contingencies.

**30. Write a note on the following:**

- (a) Discuss the concept of Cost v/s Fair value with reference to Indian Accounting Standards.**
- (b) Advantages of preparation of Value Added (VA) statements.**
- (c) Impairment of asset and its application to inventory.**
- (d) Briefly describe the significance of Environmental Accounting.**

**30. Solution.**

**30.(a) Cost vs. Fair value:**

Meaning of Cost basis: The term cost refers to cost of purchase, costs of conversion on other costs incurred in bringing the goods to its present condition and location. Assets are recorded at the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire them at the time of their acquisition.

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Liabilities are recorded at the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or in some circumstances (for example, income taxes), at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business.

Meaning of Fair value: Fair value of an asset is the amount at which an enterprise expects to exchange an asset between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Indian Accounting Standards are generally based on historical cost with a very few exceptions:

AS 2 "Valuation of Inventories" – Inventories are valued at lower of net realizable value (NRV) and cost of inventories.

AS 10 "Accounting for Fixed Assets" – Items of fixed assets that have been retired from active use and are held for disposal are stated at net realizable value if their net book value is more than NRV.

AS 13 "Accounting for Investments" – Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value. The carrying amount of long term investments is reduced to recognise the permanent decline in value.

AS 15 "Employee Benefits" – The provision for defined benefits is made at fair value of the obligations.

AS 26 "Intangible Assets" – If an intangible asset is acquired in exchange for shares or other securities of the reporting enterprise, the asset is recorded at its fair value, or the fair value of the securities issued, whichever is more clearly evident.

AS 28 "Impairment of Assets" – Provision is made for impairment of assets. On the other hand IFRS and US GAAPs are more towards fair value. Fair value concept requires a lot of estimation and to the extent, it is subjective in nature.

**30.(b)** The various advantages of preparation of Value Added (VA) Statements are as under:

(i) Reporting on VA helps to improve the attitude of employees towards their employing companies. This is because the VA statement reflects a broader view of the company's objectives and responsibilities.

(ii) VA statement helps the company to introduce a productivity linked bonus scheme for employees based on VA. The employees may be given productivity bonus on the basis of VA / Payroll Ratio.

(iii) VA based ratios (e.g. VA / Payroll, taxation / VA, VA / Sales etc.) are useful diagnostic and predictive tools. Trends in VA ratios, comparisons with other companies and international comparisons may be useful.

(iv) VA provides a very good measure of the size and importance of a company. To use sales figure or capital employed figures as a basis for company's rankings can cause distortion. This is because sales may be inflated by large bought-in expenses or a capital-intensive company with a few employees may appear to be more important than a highly skilled labour-intensive company.

(v) VA statement links a company's financial accounts to national income. A company's VA indicates the company's contribution to national income.

(vi). VA statement is built on the basic conceptual foundations which are currently accepted in balance sheets and income statements. Concepts such as going concern, matching, consistency and substance over form are equally applicable to VA statement.

**30.(c)** The objective of AS 28 'Impairment of Assets' is to prescribe the procedures that an enterprise applies to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount. An asset is carried at more than its recoverable amount if its carrying amount exceeds the amount to be recovered through use or sale of the asset. If this is the case, the asset is described as impaired and this Statement requires the enterprise to recognize an impairment loss. This standard should be applied in accounting for the impairment of all assets, except the following

(i) inventories (AS 2, Valuation of Inventories);

(ii) assets arising from construction contracts (AS 7, Accounting for Construction Contracts);

(iii) financial assets, including investments that are included in the scope of AS 13, Accounting for Investments;

(iv) deferred tax assets (AS 22, Accounting for Taxes on Income). AS 28 does not apply to inventories, assets arising from construction contracts, deferred tax assets or investments because other accounting standards applicable to these assets already contain specific requirements for recognizing and measuring the impairment related to these assets

**30. (d)** Environmental Accounting can be defined as a Shiva for measuring environmental performance and communicating the results of these measurements to users. It helps in presenting the utilization of natural resources by an enterprise, the costs incurred to use them and the income earned therefrom in a transparent manner. Environmental accounting is entirely a new concept and a faithful attempt to identify the resources exhausted and the costs rendered reciprocally to the enterprise by a business corporation. Thus environmental accounting stands for recording and documenting environmental performance to facilitate effectiveness of environmental management Shiva with reference to compliance, safety and quality control. It provides a data base for taking corrective steps and future action for developing organisation's environmental strategy and for identifying environmentally based opportunities for gaining an edge over one's competitors. If proper environmental accounting Shiva is established, the enterprise will be able to anticipate environmental damage and therefore can prevent it from happening.