



**J.K. SHAH**<sup>®</sup>  
**TEST SERIES**  
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**SUGGESTED SOLUTION**

**CA FINAL NOV'19**

**SUBJECT- FR**

**Test Code – FNJ 7193**

**BRANCH - () (Date :)**

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**Answer 1:****Value Added Statement of A Ltd. for the period ended on 31.3.20X1**

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
Sales (net) (2,500 – 35)		2,465
<i>Less:</i> Cost of Bought in Materials and Services:		
Raw material consumed (180 + 714 – 240)	654	
Printing and stationary	24	
Auditors' remuneration	15	
Rent paid	172	
Other expenses	<u>88</u>	<u>(953)</u>
Value added by manufacturing and trading activities		<u>1,512</u>

**(3 marks)****Application of Value Added**

		<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>	<i>%</i>
To	Pay Employees:			
	Wages and salaries	352		
	Employees state insurance	32		
	Provident fund contribution	<u>26</u>	410	27.12
To	Pay Government:			
	Income-tax		280	18.52
To	Pay Providers of Capital:			
	Interest on borrowings	40		
	Dividend	<u>85</u>	125	8.27
To	Provide for maintenance and expansion of the company:			
	Depreciation	132		
	Transfer to reserve	120		
	Retained profit	<u>445</u>	<u>697</u>	<u>46.09</u>
			<u>1,512</u>	<u>100</u>

**(5 marks)****(ii) Value Added Per Employee = Value Added/ No. of Employees**

$$= 1,512 \div 87 = 17.38$$

**(1 mark)****(iii) Average Earnings Per Employee = Average Earnings of Employee / No. of Employees**

$$= 410 \div 87 = 4.71$$

**(1 mark)**

**Answer 2:****Calculation of Basic & Diluted EPS**

	2015-2016	2016-2017
Profit before amortization of ESOP cost	18,50,000	22,00,000
Less: ESOP cost amortised	<u>(8,37,000)</u>	<u>(7,47,000)</u>
Net profit for shareholders	<u>10,13,000</u>	<u>14,53,000</u>
No. of shares outstanding	6,00,000	6,00,000
Basic EPS	1.69	2.42
Potential equity	19,200	33,000
Total no. of equity shares	6,19,200	6,33,000
Diluted EPS	1.64	2.30

**(4 marks)****Working Notes:****Calculation of Potential Equity**

		2015-2016	2016-2017
a.	Actual no. of employees	960	880
b.	Options granted per employee	100	100
c.	No. of options outstanding	96,000	88,000
d.	Unamortised ESOP cost per option (Rs.)	(Rs. 18-18/2)9	0
e.	Exercise price (Rs.)	55	55
f.	Expected exercise price to be received (c x e) (Rs.)	52,80,000	48,40,000
g.	Unamortised ESOP cost (c x d) (Rs.)	<u>8,64,000</u>	<u>0</u>
h.	Total proceeds (Rs.)	61,44,000	48,40,000
i.	Fair value per share	80	88
j.	No. of shares issued for consideration (h/i)	76,800	55,000
k.	Potential Equity (c-j)	19,200	33,000

**(3 marks)****Calculation of ESOP cost to be amortised**

	2015-2016	2016-2017
Fair value of options per share	Rs. 18	Rs. 18
No. of options expected to vest under the scheme	(930 x 100)	(880 x 100)
Fair value of options	93,000	88,000
Value of options recognized as expenses	16,74,000	Rs. 15,84,000
	(Rs. 16,74,000 / 2)	(Rs. 15,84,000 – Rs. 8,37,000)
	8,37,000	7,47,000

**(3 marks)**

**Answer 3:****Cost to Company in employing to Mr. X**

	Rs.
Salary before tax Rs. 4,00,000 x 12 = 48,00,000 x 0.75	64,00,000*
Add: Employee's PF contribution(50,000 x 12)	<u>6,00,000</u>
	70,00,000
Add: Employer's PF contribution(50,000 x 12)	<u>6,00,000</u>
	<u>76,00,000</u>

**(3 marks)****Capital base**

	Rs.
Equity Share Capital paid up (5,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each)	3,75,00,000
Less: Calls in arrears	<u>(1,00,000)</u>
	3,74,00,000
General Reserve	10,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c (balance) at the beginning of the year	(25,00,000)
Loss for the year	(1,80,000)
8% Debentures	<u>8,00,000</u>
Capital base	<u>4,37,20,000</u>
Target Profit 12.5% of capital base (4,37,20,000)	54,65,000
Profits achieved due to Mr. X 54,65,000+ 10% (54,65,000)	60,11,500

**(4 marks)**

Maximum emoluments that can be paid to Mr. X = Rs. 60,11,500

Thus, the company is advised not to hire him as his CTC Rs. 76,00,000 is more than Rs. 60,11,500. **(1 mark)**

**Note:** It is assumed that the average income tax rate of 25% given in the question is after considering the impact of Rs. 3 lakhs p.a. i.e., the exemption amount.

**Answer 4:**

**Value Added Statement of Great Ltd.**

	(Rs. in '000)		
Sales		24,400	
Less: Operating cost - Cost of bought in material & services (Rs. 21,250 – Rs. 8,250)	13,000		
GST	1,110		
Interest on bank overdraft	<u>75</u>		
		<u>(14,185)</u>	
Value added by trading and manufacturing activities		10,215	
Add: Other income		<u>508</u>	
Total value added		<u>10,723</u>	
<b>Application of value added</b>			%
To Pay Employees:			
Wages, salaries and other benefits		8,250	76.94
To Pay Government: Corporate tax		320	2.98
To Pay providers of capital:			
Interest on 9% debentures	1,200		
Dividends	<u>48</u>	1,248	11.64
To Provide for maintenance and expansion of the company:			
Depreciation	405		
Retained profit	<u>500</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>8.44</u>
		<u>10,723</u>	<u>100.00</u>
<b>Reconciliation</b>			
Profit before tax		868	
Depreciation		405	
Wages, salaries and other benefits		8,250	
Debenture interest		<u>1,200</u>	
		<u>10,723</u>	

(8 marks)

**Answer 5:**

**Calculation of expenses to be recognised in respect of the liability component at the end of each year**

<i>Year 1</i>	
Provision required at the year-end $1,000 \times \text{Rs. } 52.00 \times 1/3 =$	Rs. 17,333
Less: provision at the beginning of the year	<u>Nil</u>
Expense for the year	<u>Rs. 17,333</u>
<i>Year 2</i>	
Provision required at the year-end $1,000 \times \text{Rs. } 55.00 \times 2/3 =$	Rs. 36,667
Less: provision at the beginning of the year	<u>Rs. 17,333</u>
Expense for the year	<u>Rs. 19,334</u>

<i>Year 3</i>		
Provision required at the year-end 1,000 x Rs. 60.00 =		Rs. 60,000
<i>Less: provision at the beginning of the year</i>		<u>Rs. 36,667</u>
Expense for the year		<u>Rs. 23,333</u>

(5 marks)

**Journal Entries for each year**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
<b>1</b>	Employee compensation expense A/c Dr. 17,333 To Provision for liability component of employee share-based payment plan (Being compensation expense recognised in respect of liability component of employee share- based payment plan with cash alternative)	17,333	17,333
	Employee compensation expense A/c Dr. 2,533 To Stock Options Outstanding A/c (Being compensation expense recognised in respect of equity component of employee share- based payment plan with cash alternative)	2,533	2,533
<b>2</b>	Employee compensation expense A/c Dr. 19,334 To Provision for liability component of employee share-based payment plan (Being compensation expense recognised in respect of liability component of employee share- based payment plan with cash alternative)	19,334	19,334
	Employee compensation expense A/c Dr. 2,533 To Stock Options Outstanding A/c (Being compensation expense recognised in respect of equity component of employee share- based payment plan with cash alternative)	2,533	2,533
<b>3</b>	Employee compensation expense A/c Dr. 23,333 To Provision for liability component of employee share-based payment plan (Being compensation expense recognised in respect of liability component of employee share- based payment plan with cash alternative)	23,333	23,333
	Employee compensation expense A/c Dr. 2,533 To Stock Options Outstanding A/c	2,533	2,533

(Being compensation expense recognised in respect of equity component of employee share-based payment plan with cash alternative)			
<b>On settlement for each year</b> <b>Scenario 1: The cash alternative</b>			
Provision for liability component of employee share-based payment plan	Dr.	60,000	
To Bank A/c			60,000
(Being cash paid on exercise of cash alternative under the employee share-based payment plan)			
Stock Options Outstanding A/c	Dr.	7,600	
To General Reserve			7,600
(Being the balance standing to the credit of the Stock Options Outstanding Account transferred to the general reserve upon exercise of cash alternative)			
<b>Scenario 2: The equity alternative</b>			
Stock Options Outstanding A/c	Dr.	7,600	
Provision for liability component of employee share-based payment plan	Dr.	60,000	
To Share Capital A/c (1,000 shares x Rs. 10)			10,000
To Securities Premium A/c			57,600
(Being shares issued on exercise of equity alternative under the employee share-based payment plan)			

(9 marks)

**Working Note:**

The employee share-based payment plan granted by the enterprise has two components, viz., (i) a liability component, i.e., the employees' right to demand settlement in cash, and (ii) an equity component, i.e., the employees' right to demand settlement in shares rather than in cash. The enterprise measures, on the grant date, the fair value of two components as below:

Fair value under equity settlement 1,200 shares x Rs. 48 = Rs. 57,600

Fair value under cash settlement 1,000 shares x Rs. 50 = Rs. 50,000

Fair value of the equity component (Rs. 57,600 – Rs. 50,000) = Rs. 7,600

Fair value of the liability component Rs. 50,000

The expense to be recognised in respect of the equity component at the end of each year is one third of the fair value (Rs. 7,600) determined above