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**SUBJECT- ADVANCED ACCOUNTS**

**Test Code - PIN 5022**

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

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**Answer 1:****(A)**

Provision to be made for warranty under AS 29 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 = Rs. 60,000 x .02 + Rs.40,000 x .03

= Rs.1,200 + Rs. 1,200 = Rs.2,400

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 = Rs. 40,000 x .02 + Rs.1,35,000 x .03

= Rs.800 + Rs.4,050 = Rs.4,850

**Amount debited to Profit and Loss Account for year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019**

	Rs.
Balance of provision required as on 31.03.2019	4,850
<i>Less:</i> Opening Balance as on 1.4.2018	<u>(2,400)</u>
Amount debited to profit and loss account	<u>2,450</u>

**Note:** No provision will be made on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 in respect of sales amounting Rs. 60,000 made on 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2017 as the warranty period of 2 years has already expired.

**(5 MARKS)****(B)**

As per AS 18 'Related Party Disclosures', Enterprises over which the key management personnel is able to exercise significant influence are related parties. This includes enterprises owned by directors or major shareholders of the reporting enterprise that have a member of key management in common with the reporting enterprise. In the given case, Arohi Ltd. and Anya Ltd. are related parties and hence disclosure of transaction between them is required irrespective of whether the transaction was done at normal selling price. Hence the contention of Chief Accountant of Arohi Ltd. is wrong.

**(5 MARKS)****(C)**

- (1) Trade discounts and volume rebates received are not encompassed within the definition of revenue, since they represent a reduction of cost. Trade discounts and volume rebates given should be deducted in determining revenue.
- (2) When goods are sold to distributor or others, revenue from such sales can generally be recognized if significant risks of ownership have passed; however, in some situations the buyer may in substance be an agent and in such cases the sale should be treated as a consignment sale.

- (3) For transactions, where seller concurrently agrees to repurchase the same goods at a later date that are in substance a financing agreement, the resulting cash inflow is not revenue as defined and should not be recognized as revenue.
- (4) Insurance agency commissions should be recognized on the effective commencement or renewal dates of the related policies.
- (5) On 11.03.2019, if X mart takes title and accepts billing for the goods then it is implied that the sale is complete and all risk and reward on ownership has been transferred to the buyers.

Revenue should be recognized for year ended 31st March, 2019 notwithstanding that physical delivery has not been completed so long as there is every expectation that delivery will be made and items were ready for delivery to the buyer at the time.

**(5 MARKS)**

**(D)** As per AS 17 'Segment Reporting', a business segment or geographical segment should be identified as a reportable segment if:

- (i) Its **revenue** from sales to external customers and from other transactions with other segments is 10% or more of the total revenue- external and internal of all segments; or
- (ii) Its segment **result** whether profit or loss is 10% or more of:
  - (1) The combined result of all segments in profit; or
  - (2) The combined result of all segments in loss, whichever is greater in absolute amount; or
- (iii) Its segment **assets** are 10% or more of the total assets of all segments.

Further, if the total external revenue attributable to reportable segments constitutes less than 75% of total enterprise revenue, additional segments should be identified as reportable segments even if they do not meet the 10% thresholds until at least 75% of total enterprise revenue is included in reportable segments.

Accordingly,

- (a) On the basis of **revenue from sales** criteria, segment A is a reportable segment.
- (b) On the basis of the **result** criteria, segments A & E are reportable segments (since their results in absolute amount is 10% or more of Rs. 100 crore).
- (c) On the basis of **asset** criteria, all segments except E are reportable segments.

Since all the segments are covered in at least one of the above criteria, all segments have to be reported upon in accordance with AS 17.

Hence, the opinion of chief accountant that only segment 'A' is reportable is wrong.

**(5 MARKS)**

**Answer 2:****(A)****Statement determining the maximum number of shares to be bought back***Number of shares (in crores)*

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>When loan fund is</b>	
	<b>Rs. 3,200 crores</b>	<b>Rs. 6,000 crores</b>
Shares Outstanding Test (W.N.1)	30	30
Resources Test (W.N.2)	24	24
Debt Equity Ratio Test (W.N.3)	32	Nil
Maximum number of shares that can be bought back [least of the above]	24	Nil

**(2 MARKS)****Journal Entries for the Buy Back****(applicable only when loan fund is Rs.3,200 crores)**

		<b>Rs. in crores</b>	
		<b>Debit</b>	<b>Credit</b>
(a)	Equity share buyback account Dr. To Bank account (Being payment for buy back of 24 crores equity shares of Rs. 10 each @ Rs. 30 per share)	720	720
(b)	Equity share capital account Dr. Premium Payable on buyback account Dr. To Equity share buyback account (Being cancellation of shares bought back)	240 480	720
	Securities Premium account Dr. General Reserve / Profit & Loss A/c Dr. To Premium Payable on buyback account (Being Premium Payable on buyback account charged to securities premium and general reserve/Profit & Loss A/c)	400 80	480
(c)	General Reserve / Profit & Loss A/c Dr. To Capital redemption reserve account (Being transfer of free reserves to capital redemption reserve to the extent of nominal value of share capital bought back out of redeemed through free reserves)	240	240

**(3\*1 = 3 MARKS)**

## 1. Shares Outstanding Test

Particulars	(Shares in crores)
Number of shares outstanding	120
25% of the shares outstanding	30

## 2. Resources Test

Particulars	
Paid up capital (Rs. in crores)	1,200
Free reserves (Rs. in crores) (1,080 + 400 +200)	<u>1,680</u>
Shareholders' funds (Rs. in crores)	<u>2,880</u>
25% of Shareholders fund (Rs. In crores)	Rs. 720 crores
Buy back price per share	Rs. 30
Number of shares that can be bought back	24 crores shares

## 3. Debt Equity Ratio Test: Loans cannot be in excess of twice the Equity Funds post Buy Back

	Particulars	When loan fund is	
		Rs. 3,200 crores	Rs. 6,000 crores
(a)	Loan funds (Rs.)	3,200	6,000
(b)	Minimum equity to be maintained after buy back in the ratio of 2:1 (Rs.) (a/2)	1,600	3,000
(c)	Present equity shareholders fund (Rs.)	2,880	2,880
(d)	Future equity shareholders fund (Rs.) (see W.N.4)	2,560 (2,880-320)	N.A.
(e)	Maximum permitted buy back of Equity (Rs.) [(d) – (b)]	960	Nil
(f)	Maximum number of shares that can be bought back @ Rs. 30 per share	32 crore shares	Nil
	As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, company	Qualifies	Does not Qualify

**(B)****Journal Entries**

		Rs.	Rs.
Bank A/c	Dr.	10,00,000	
To Equity share capital A/c			10,00,000
(Being money on final call received)			
Equity share capital (Rs.50)A/c	Dr.	75,00,000	
To Equity share capital (Rs. 40) A/c			60,00,000
To Capital Reduction A/c			15,00,000
(Being conversion of equity share capital of Rs. 50 each into Rs. 40 each as per reconstruction scheme)			
Bank A/c	Dr.	12,50,000	
To Equity Share Capital A/c			12,50,000
(Being new shares allotted at Rs. 40 each)			
Trade payables A/c	Dr.	12,40,000	
To Equity share capital A/c			7,50,000
To Bank A/c (4,90,000 x 70%)			3,43,000
To Capital Reduction A/c			1,47,000
(Being payment made to creditors in shares or cash to the extent of 70% as per reconstruction scheme)			
8% Debentures A/c	Dr.	3,00,000	
12% Debentures A/c	Dr.	4,00,000	
To A A/c			7,00,000
(Being cancellation of 8% and 12% debentures of A)			
A A/c	Dr.	7,00,000	
To 15% Debentures A/c			5,00,000
To Capital Reduction A/c			2,00,000
(Being issuance of new 15% debentures and balance transferred to capital reduction account as per reconstruction scheme)			
Bank A/c	Dr.	1,00,000	
To 15% Debentures A/c			1,00,000
(Being new debentures subscribed by A)			
8% Debentures A/c	Dr.	1,00,000	
12% Debentures A/c	Dr.	2,00,000	
To B A/c			3,00,000

(Being cancellation of 8% and 12% debentures of B)			
B A/c	Dr.	3,00,000	
To 15% Debentures A/c			2,50,000
To Capital Reduction A/c			50,000
(Being issuance of new 15% debentures and balance transferred to capital reduction account as per reconstruction scheme)			
Land and Building (51,84,000 – 42,70,000)	Dr.	9,14,000	
Inventories	Dr.	30,000	
To Capital Reduction A/c			9,44,000
(Being value of assets appreciated)			
Outstanding expenses A/c	Dr.	10,60,000	
To Bank A/c			10,60,000
(Being outstanding expenses paid in cash)			
Capital Reduction A/c	Dr.	33,41,000	
To Machinery A/c			1,30,000
To Computers A/c			1,20,000
To Trade receivables A/c			1,09,000
To Profit and Loss A/c			29,82,000
(Being amount of Capital Reduction utilized in writing off P & L A/c (Dr.) balance and downfall in value of other assets)			
Capital Reserve A/c	Dr.	5,00,000	
To Capital Reduction A/c			5,00,000
(Being debit balance of capital reduction account adjusted against capital reserve)			

**(10 MARKS)**

**Answer 3:****(A)****1. Calculation of number of shares issued to P Ltd. and Q Ltd.:**

Amount of Share Capital as per balance sheet	Rs.
P Ltd.	6,00,000
Q Ltd.	<u>8,40,000</u>
	<u>14,40,000</u>

**Share of P Ltd.** = Rs.14,40,000 x [21,60,000/ (21,60,000 +14,40,000)]  
= Rs.8,64,000 or 86,400shares

Securities premium = Rs.21,60,000 – Rs.8,64,000 = Rs.12,96,000

Premium per share = Rs.12,96,000 / Rs.86,400 = Rs.15

Issued 86,400 shares @ Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 15 per share

**Share of Q Ltd.** = Rs.14,40,000 x [14,40,000/ (21,60,000 +14,40,000)]  
= Rs.5,76,000 or 57,600 shares

Securities premium = Rs.14,40,000 – Rs.5,76,000 = Rs.8,64,000

Premium per share = Rs.8,64,000 / Rs.57,600 = Rs.15

Issued 57,600 shares @ Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 15 per share

**(3 MARKS)****(ii) Balance Sheet of PQ Ltd. on31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017 after amalgamation**

		Particulars	Notes	Rs.
		<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>		
1		Shareholders' funds		
	a	Share capital	1	21,60,000
	b	Reserves and Surplus	2	32,40,000
2		Current liabilities		
	a	Trade payables (2,40,000 + 5,40,000)		<u>7,80,000</u>
		<b>Total</b>		<b><u>61,80,000</u></b>
		<b>Assets</b>		
1		Non-current assets		
	a	Fixed assets		
		Tangible assets (7,20,000 + 10,80,000)		18,00,000
2		Intangible assets (goodwill)	4	5,40,000
		Current assets		
	a	Inventories (3,60,000 + 6,60,000)		10,20,000
	b	Trade receivables (4,80,000 +7,80,000)		12,60,000
	c	Cash and cash equivalents	3	15,60,000
		<b>Total</b>		<b><u>61,80,000</u></b>



### Notes to accounts

	Rs.
<b>1 Share Capital</b>	
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	
2,16,000 Equity shares of Rs.10 each	21,60,000
(Out of the above 1,44,000 shares issued for non-cash consideration under scheme of amalgamation)	
<b>2 Reserves and Surplus</b>	
Securities premium	32,40,000
(@Rs.15 for 2,16,000 shares)	
<b>3 Cash and cash equivalents</b>	
Cash at Bank	15,60,000
<b>4 Intangible Assets</b>	
Goodwill	5,40,000

(5 MARKS)

### Working Notes:

(4 MARKS)

#### 1. Calculation of goodwill of PLtd.

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Weight	Weighted amount Rs.
2014-15	3,00,000	1	3,00,000
2015-16	5,25,000	2	10,50,000
2016-17	<u>6,30,000</u>	3	<u>18,90,000</u>
Total (a + b + c)	<u>14,55,000</u>	6	<u>32,40,000</u>
weighted Average = [Total weighted amount/Total of weight]			
[Rs. 32,40,000/6]			
Goodwill			5,40,000

#### 2. Calculation of Net assets

	P Ltd. Rs.	Q Ltd. Rs.
Assets		
Goodwill	5,40,000	
Fixed assets	7,20,000	10,80,000
Inventory	3,60,000	6,60,000
Trade receivable	4,80,000	7,80,000
Cash at bank	3,00,000	
Less: Liabilities		
Bank overdraft		5,40,000
Trade payables	2,40,000	5,40,000
Net assets or Purchase consideration	21,60,000	14,40,000

3. **New authorized capital**

$$= \text{Rs. } 14,40,000 + \text{Rs. } 12,00,000 = \text{Rs. } 26,40,000$$

4. **Cash and Cash equivalents**

Rs.

P Ltd. Balance	3,00,000
Cash received from Fresh issue (72,000 X Rs. 25)	18,00,000
	21,00,000
Less: Bank Overdraft	5,40,000
	15,60,000*

\*The balance of cash and cash equivalents has been shown after setting off overdraft amount.

(B)

**TOP Bank Limited**

**Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017**

	<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Year ended 31.03.2017</i>
		<i>(Rs.in '000s)</i>
<b>I. Income:</b>		
Interest earned	13	5923.18
Other income	14	<u>728.00</u>
Total		<u>6,651.18</u>
<b>II. Expenditure</b>		
Interest expended	15	3259.92
Operating expenses	16	768.46
Provisions and contingencies (960+210+900)		<u>2,070.00</u>
Total		<u>6,098.38</u>
<b>III. Profits/Losses</b>		
Net profit for the year		552.80
Profit brought forward		<u>nil</u>
		<u>552.80</u>
<b>IV. Appropriations</b>		
Transfer to statutory reserve (25%)		138.20
Balance carried over to balance sheet		<u>414.60</u>
		<u>552.80</u>

(4 MARKS)

		Year ended 31.3.2017 (Rs.in'000s)
<b>Schedule 13 – Interest Earned</b>		
I.	Interest/discount on advances/bills (Refer W.N.)	<u>5923.18</u>
		<u>5923.18</u>
<b>Schedule 14 – Other Income</b>		
I.	Commission, exchange and brokerage	304
II.	Profit on sale of investments	320
III.	Rent received	<u>104</u>
		<u>728</u>
<b>Schedule 15 – Interest Expended</b>		
I.	Interests paid on deposits	<u>3259.92</u>
<b>Schedule 16 – Operating Expenses</b>		
I.	Payment to and provisions for employees	<u>320</u>
II.	Rent and taxes	<u>144</u>
III.	Depreciation on bank's properties	<u>48</u>
IV.	Director's fee, allowances and expenses	<u>48</u>
V.	Auditors' fee	<u>28</u>
VI.	Law (statutory) charges	<u>44</u>
VII.	Postage and telegrams	<u>96.46</u>
VIII.	Preliminary expenses	<u>40</u>
		<u>768.46</u>

**Working Note:**

	(Rs. in '000s)
Interest/discount	5,929.18
Add: Rebate on bills discounted on 31.3. 2016	19.00
Less: Rebate on bills discounted on 31.3. 2017	<u>( 25.00)</u>
	<u>5,923.18</u>

(4 MARKS)

**Answer 4:**

**M/s Pratham, Kaushal and Rohan**

**Profit and Loss Account for the year ending on 31st March, 2020**

	Rs.		Rs.
To Depreciation on Machinery	6,000	By Trading Profit	50,000
To Depreciation on furniture	500	By Interest on Investment	5,000
To Interest on Kaushal's loan	900		
To Net Profit to :			
Pratham's Capital A/c	23,800		
Kaushal's Capital A/c	11,900		
Rohan's Capital A/c	<u>11,900</u>		

55,000

55,000

**(3 MARKS)****Balance Sheet of the Karma Pvt. Ltd. as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020**

	Notes No.	Rs.
<b>I Equity and Liabilities</b>		
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		
Share capital		1,41,600
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Short term borrowings	1	15,900
Trade payables		<u>20,000</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u>1,77,500</u>
<b>II Assets</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
<b>Property, plant &amp; Equipment</b>	2	63,500
Non-current investments		50,000
<b>Current assets</b>		
Inventories		15,000
Trade receivables		30,000
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>19,000</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u>1,77,500</u>

**Notes to Accounts**

		Rs.
<b>1. Short term borrowings</b>		
Loan from Kaushal		15,900
<b>2. PPE</b>		
Machinery	54,000	
Furniture	<u>9,500</u>	63,500

**(3 MARKS)****Working Notes:****(7\*2 = 14 MARKS)****1. Calculation of goodwill**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Profits/(Loss)	25,000	12,500	(2,500)	35,000	30,000
Adjustment for extraneous profit of 2014-15 and abnormal loss of 2016-17	(40,000)	-	20,000	—	—

	(15,000)	12,500	17,500	35,000	30,000
Add: Salary of Pratham (750 x12)	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
	(6,000)	21,500	26,500	44,000	39,000
Less: Interest on non-trading investment	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)
	(11,000)	16,500	21,500	39,000	34,000
Total Profit from 2015-16 to 2018-19					1,11,000
Less: Loss for 2014-15					(11,000)
					1,00,000
Average Profit					20,000
Goodwill equal to 3 years' purchase					60,000
Contribution from Rohan for ¼ share					15,000

**2. Calculation of sacrificing ratio of Partners Pratham and Kaushal on admission of Rohan**

	Old share	New share	Sacrificing share	Gaining share
Pratham	3/5	1/2	$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6-5}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$	
Kaushal	2/5	1/4	$\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{8-5}{20} = \frac{3}{20}$	
Rohan		1/4		1/4

**3. Goodwill adjustment entry through Partners' capital accounts (in their sacrificing ratio of 2:3)**

		Rs.	Rs.
Rohan's capital A/c	Dr.	15,000	
	To Pratham's capital A/c		6,000
	To Kaushal's capital A/c		9,000
(Rohan's share in goodwill adjusted through Pratham and Kaushal)			

4.

## Partners' Capital Accounts

	Pratham	Kaushal	Rohan		Pratham	Kaushal	Rohan
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Drawings (1,000 x 12)	12,000	12,000	12,000	By Balance b/d	50,000	30,000	—
To Pratham			6,000	By General Reserve	12,000	8,000	—
To Kaushal			9,000	By Rohan	6,000	9,000	—
To Balance c/d	79,800	46,900	14,900	By Bank (15,000 + 15,000)	—	—	30,000
				By Profit & Loss A/c	23,800	11,900	11,900
	91,800	58,900	41,900		91,800	58,900	41,900

5.

Balance Sheet of the firm as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Pratham's Capital	79,800		Machinery	60,000	
Kaushal's Capital	46,900		Less: Depreciation (6,000)		54,000
Rohan's Capital	<u>14,900</u>	1,41,600	Furniture	10,000	
			Less: Depreciation (500)		9,500
Kaushal's Loan	15,000		Investments		50,000
Add: Interest due	<u>900</u>	15,900	Stock-in-trade		15,000
Creditors		20,000	Debtors		30,000
			Cash (W.N.6)		19,000
		<u>1,77,500</u>			<u>1,77,500</u>

6.

## Cash balance as on 31.3.2020

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash trading profit		50,000
Add: Investment Interest		5,000
Add: Decrease in Stock Balance		<u>5,000</u>
		60,000
Less: Increase in Debtors	9,000	
Less: Decrease in Creditors	<u>20,000</u>	<u>(29,000)</u>
		31,000
Add: Opening cash balance	5,000	
Add: Cash brought in by Rohan	<u>30,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>

Less: Drawings (12,000 +12,000 +12,000)	36,000	66,000
Less: Additions to Machine (60,000 - 54,000)	6,000	
Furniture (10,000 - 5,000)	<u>5,000</u>	<u>(47,000)</u>
Closing cash balance		<u>19,000</u>

**7. Distribution of shares – Conversion into Company**

		Rs.
Capital:	Pratham	79,800
	Kaushal	46,900
	Rohan	<u>14,900</u>
Share Capital		<u>1,41,600</u>
Distribution of shares:	Pratham (1/2)	70,800
	Kaushal (1/4)	35,400
	Rohan (1/4)	35,400

Pratham and Kaushal should withdraw capital of Rs. 9,000 (Rs. 79,800 – Rs. 70,800) and Rs.11,500 (Rs. 46,900 – Rs. 35,400) respectively and Rohan should subscribe shares of Rs. 20,500 (Rs.35,400 – Rs.14,900).

**Answer 5:**

**(A)**

**Consolidated Profit & Loss Account of Hello Ltd. and its subsidiary Sun Ltd. for the year ended on 31st March,2017**

Particulars	Note No.	Rs. in Lacs
I. Revenue from operations	1	<u>11,730</u>
II. Total revenue		<u>11,730</u>
III. Expenses		
Cost of Material purchased/Consumed	3	2,360
Changes of Inventories of finished goods	2	(2,392)
Employee benefit expense	4	1,900
Finance cost	6	300
Depreciation and amortization expense	7	300
Other expenses	5	<u>1,070</u>
Total expenses		<u>3,538</u>
IV. Profit before Tax(II-III)		8,192
V. Tax Expenses	8	<u>2,800</u>
VI. Profit After Tax		<u>5,392</u>
Profit transferred to Consolidated Balance Sheet		
Profit After Tax		5,392
Dividend paid		

Hello Ltd.	2,400	
Sun Ltd.	<u>300</u>	
	2,700	
Less: Share of Hello Ltd. in dividend of Sun Ltd.		
80% of Rs. 300 lacs	<u>(240)</u>	<u>(2,460)</u>
Profit to be transferred to consolidated balance sheet		<u>2,932</u>

(6 MARKS)

### Notes to Accounts

		Rs. in Lacs	Rs. in Lacs
1.	Revenue from Operations		
	Sales and other income		
	Hello Ltd.	10,000	
	Sun Ltd.	2,000	
		12,000	
	Less: Inter-company Sales	(240)	
	Consultancy fees received by Hello Ltd. from Sun Ltd.	(10)	
	Commission received by Sun Ltd. from Hello Ltd.	(20)	11,730
2.	Increase in Inventory		
	Hello Ltd.	2,000	
	Sun Ltd.	400	
		2,400	
	Less: Unrealized profits Rs. 48 lacs $\times \frac{20}{120}$	(8)	2,392
			14,122
3.	Cost of Material purchased/consumed		
	Hello Ltd.	1,600	
	Sun Ltd.	400	
		2,000	
	Less: Purchases by Sun Ltd. from Hello Ltd.	(240)	1,760
	Direct Expenses		
	Hello Ltd.	400	
	Sun Ltd.	200	600
			2,360
4.	Employee benefits and expenses Wages and Salaries:		
	Hello Ltd.	1,600	
	Sun Ltd.	300	1,900
5.	Other Expenses Administrative Expenses		
	Hello Ltd.	400	
	Sun Ltd.	200	
		600	



	Less: Consultancy fees received by Hello Ltd. from Sun Ltd.	(10)	590
	Selling and Distribution Expenses:		
	Hello Ltd.	400	
	Sun Ltd.	100	
		500	
	Less: Commission received from Sun Ltd. from Hello	(20)	480
6.	Finance Cost		
	Interest:		
	Hello Ltd.	200	
	Sun Ltd.	100	300
7.	Depreciation and Amortization Depreciation:		
	Hello Ltd.	200	
	Sun Ltd.	100	300
	Provision for tax		
	Hello Ltd.	2,400	
	Sun Ltd.	400	2,800

(8 MARKS)

**Note:** Since the amount of dividend received by Hello Ltd. for the year 2015-2016 is not given, it has not been deducted from 'sales and other income' in consolidated profit and loss account and not added to consolidated opening retained earnings (which is also not given).

(1 MARK)

**(B) Calculation of Total Remuneration payable to Liquidator**

		<i>Amount in Rs.</i>
2% on Assets realised	37,50,000 x 2%	75,000
3% on payment made to Preferential creditors	1,12,500 x 3%	3,375
3% on payment made to Unsecured creditors (Refer W.N)		<u>58,882</u>
Total Remuneration payable to Liquidator		<u>1,37,257</u>

**Working Note:**

**Liquidator's remuneration on payment to unsecured creditors**

Cash available for unsecured creditors after all payments including liquidation expenses,

payment to secured creditors, preferential creditors & liquidator's remuneration

= Rs. 37,50,000 – Rs. 37,500 – Rs. 15,00,000 – Rs. 1,12,500 – Rs. 75,000 – Rs. 3,375

= Rs. 20,21,625.

Liquidator's remuneration

=  $\frac{3}{103} \times \text{Rs. } 20,21,625 = \text{Rs. } 58,882$

**\* Rs. 7,75,000 less Rs.4,25,000**

**(5 MARKS)**

**Answer 6:**

**(A) Income Recognition in case of NBFC**

- (1) The income recognition shall be based on recognised accounting principles.
- (2) Income including interest/ discount or any other charges on NPA shall be recognised only when it is actually realised. Any such income recognised before the asset became non-performing and remaining unrealised shall be reversed.
- (3) In respect of hire purchase assets, where instalments are overdue for more than 12 months, income shall be recognised only when hire charges are actually received. Any such income taken to the credit of profit and loss account before the asset became nonperforming and remaining unrealized, shall be reversed.
- (4) In respect of lease assets, where lease rentals are overdue for more than 12 months, the income shall be recognised only when lease rentals are actually received. The net lease rentals\* taken to the credit of profit and loss account before the asset became non-performing and remaining unrealised shall be reversed.

*\*'Net lease rentals' mean gross lease rentals as adjusted by the lease adjustment account debited/credited to the profit and loss account and as reduced by depreciation at the rate applicable under Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956)/ 2013.*

**(5 MARKS)**

**(B)**

**In the books of Company**

**Journal Entries**

Date	Particulars	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
1-3-X2	Bank A/c Dr.	2,40,000	
	Employees compensation expenses A/c Dr.	4,32,000	
	To Equity Share Capital		48,000
	A/c To Securities Premium A/c		6,24,000
	(Being allotment to employees 4,800 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 130 at an exercise price of Rs. 50each)		

31-3-	Profit and Loss account To Employees compensation expenses A/c (Being transfer of employees compensation expenses)	Dr.   	4,32,000	4,32,000
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**(2\*1 = 2 MARKS)**

**Working Note:**

**(3\*1 = 3 MARKS)**

1. Employee Compensation Expenses = Discount between Market Price and option price = Rs.140 –Rs.50=Rs.90 per share= Rs.90x4,800=Rs.4,32,000 in total.
2. The Employees Compensation Expense is transferred to Securities Premium Account.
3. Securities Premium Account = Rs. 50 – Rs. 10 = Rs. 40 per share + Rs. 90 per share on account of discount of option price over market price = Rs. 130 per share = Rs. 130 x4,800 = Rs. 6, 24,000 in total.

- (C)** In exercise of the power conferred under Section 43(a)(ii), the central government announced Rule 4 under Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, to deal with equity shares with differential rights.

The rules lay down the following conditions to be compulsorily complied with:

- (a) The articles of association of the company authorizes the issue of shares with differential rights;
- (b) The issue of shares is authorized by an ordinary resolution passed at a general meeting of the shareholders: Provided that where the equity shares of a company are listed on a recognized stock exchange, the issue of such shares shall be approved by the shareholders through postal ballot;
- (c) The shares with differential rights shall not exceed twenty-six percent of the total post-issue paid up equity share capital including equity shares with differential rights issued at any point of time;
- (d) The company having consistent track record of distributable profits for the last three years;
- (e) The company has not defaulted in filing financial statements and annual returns for three financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which it is decided to issue such shares;
- (f) The company has no subsisting default in the payment of a declared dividend to its shareholders or repayment of its matured deposits or redemption of its preference shares or debentures that have become due for redemption or payment of interest on such deposits or debentures or payment of dividend;
- (g) The company has not defaulted in payment of the dividend on preference shares or repayment of any term loan from a public financial institution or State level financial institution or scheduled Bank that has become repayable or interest payable thereon or dues with respect to statutory payments relating to its employees to any authority or default in crediting the amount in Investor Education and Protection Fund to the Central Government;
- (h) The company has not been penalized by Court or Tribunal during the last

three years of any offence under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, the Securities Contracts Regulation Act, 1956, the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 or any other special Act, under which such companies being regulated by sectoral regulators.

(5 MARKS)

(D)

The amounts of revenue, expenses and profit recognized in the statement of profit and loss in three years are computed below:

(Amount in ` lakhs)

	Up to the reporting date	Recognized in previous years	Recognized in current year
<b>Year 1</b>			
Revenue (9,000 x 26%)	2,340	-	2,340
Expenses (8,050 x 26%)	<u>2,093</u>	-	<u>2,093</u>
Profit	<u>247</u>	-	<u>247</u>
<b>Year 2</b>			
Revenue (9,200 x 74%)	6,808	2,340	4,468
Expenses (8,200 x 74%)	<u>6,068</u>	<u>2,093</u>	<u>3,975</u>
Profit	<u>740</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>493</u>
<b>Year 3</b>			
Revenue (9,200 x 100%)	9,200	6,808	2,392
Expenses (8,200 x 100%)	<u>8,200</u>	<u>6,068</u>	<u>2,132</u>
Profit	<u>1,000</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>260</u>

**Working Note:**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Revenue after considering variations	9,000	9,200	9,200
Less: Estimated profit for whole contract	<u>950</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Estimated total cost of the contract (A)	<u>8,050</u>	<u>8,200</u>	<u>8,200</u>
Actual cost incurred upto the reporting date (B)	2,093	6,068	8,200
Degree of completion (B/A)	26%	(6,168-100)	(8,100+100)
		74%	100%

(5 MARKS)