

PAPER – 1 : ACCOUNTING

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

Answer any **four** questions from the remaining **five** questions.

Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions may be made and indicated in answer by the candidates.

Working Notes should form part of the answer.

Question 1

Answer the following questions:

- (a) In the books of Topmaker Limited, carrying amount of Plant and Machinery as on 1st April, 2022 is ₹ 56,30,000.

On scrutiny, it was found that a purchase of Machinery worth ₹ 21,12,000 was included in the purchase of goods on 1st June, 2022. On 30th June, 2022 the company disposed a Machine having book value of ₹ 9,60,000 (as on 1st April, 2022) for ₹ 8,25,000 in part exchange of a new machine costing ₹ 15,65,000.

The company charges depreciation @ 10% p.a. on written down value method on Plant and Machinery.

You are required to compute:

- (i) Depreciation to be charged to Profit & Loss Account;
- (ii) Book value of Plant & Machinery as on 31st March, 2023; and
- (iii) Profit/Loss on exchange of Plant & Machinery.

(5 Marks)

- (b) Trower Limited is an Indian importer. It imports goods from True View Limited situated at London. Trower Limited has a payable of ₹50,000 to True View Limited as on 31st March, 2023. True View Limited has given Trower Limited the following two options:

- (i) Pay immediately with a cash discount of 1% on the payable.
- (ii) Pay after 6 months with interest @ 5% p.a. on the payable.

The borrowing rate for Trower Limited in rupees is 15% p.a.

The following are the exchange rates:

Date	₹ / £
31 st March, 2023	97
30 th September, 2023	99

You are required to give your opinion to Trower Limited on which of the above two options to be chosen.

(5 Marks)

- (c) On 1st April 2021, Eleanor Limited purchased a manufacturing Plant for ₹ 60 lakhs, which has an estimated useful life of 10 years with a salvage value of ₹ 10 lakhs. On purchase of the Plant, a grant of ₹ 20 lakhs was received from the government.

You are required to calculate the amount of depreciation as per AS-12 for the financial year 2022-23 in the following cases:

- (i) If the grant amount is deducted from the value of Plant.
- (ii) If the grant is treated as deferred income.
- (iii) If the grant amount is deducted from the value of Plant, but at the end of the year 2022-2023 grant is refunded to the extent of ₹ 4 lakhs, due to non-compliance of certain conditions.
- (iv) If the grant is treated as the promoter's contribution.

(Assume depreciation on the basis of Straight-Line Method.)

(5 Marks)

- (d) On 1st April, 2022 Workhouse Limited took a loan from a Financial Institution for ₹ 25,00,000 for the construction of Building. The rate of interest is 12%.

In addition to above loan, the company has taken multiple borrowings as follows:

- (i) 8% Debentures ₹ 15,00,000
- (ii) 15% Term Loan ₹ 30,00,000
- (iii) 10% Other Loans ₹ 18,00,000

The company has utilised the above funds in construction / purchase of the following assets:

- (i) Building ₹ 70,00,000
- (ii) Furniture ₹ 22,00,000
- (iii) Plant & Machinery ₹ 90,00,000
- (iv) Factory Shed ₹ 43,00,000

The construction of Building, Plant & Machinery and Factory Shed was completed on 31st March 2023. Readymade Furniture was purchased directly from the market. The factory was ready for production on 1st April 2023.

You are required to calculate the borrowing cost for both qualifying and non-qualifying assets.

(5 Marks)

Answer

- (a) (i) Depreciation to be charged in the Profit & Loss Account

Particulars	Amount in ₹
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Depreciation on old Machinery [10% on ₹ 56,30,000 for 3 months (01.04.2022 to 30.06.2022)]	1,40,750
Add: Depreciation on Machinery acquired on 01.06.2022 (₹ 21,12,000 X 10% X 10/12)	1,76,000
Add: Depreciation on Machinery after adjustment of Exchange [10% of ₹ 56,30,000 – 9,60,000 + 15,65,000) for 9 months]	4,67,625
Total Depreciation to be charged in Profit & Loss A/c	7,84,375

(ii) Book value of Plant & Machinery as on 31.3.2023

Particulars		Amount in ₹
Balance as per books on 01.04.2022		56,30,000
Add: Included in purchases on 01.06.2022	21,12,000	
Add: Purchases on 30.06.2022	<u>15,65,000</u>	<u>36,77,000</u>
		93,07,000
Less: Book value of Machine sold on 30.06.2022		<u>(9,60,000)</u>
		83,47,000
Less: Depreciation on Machinery in use ₹ (7,84,375 - 24,000)		<u>(7,60,375)</u>
Book Value as on 31.03.2023		75,86,625

Note: The computation of depreciation and book value of Plant & Machinery can be presented in the following alternative manner:

Particulars	Book Value or Cost or Acquisition	Period	Depreciation	Book Value as on 31.03.2023
Opening Value	46,70,000 (56,30,000 – 9,60,000)	01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023	4,67,000 (46,70,000 x 10%)	42,03,000
Sold	9,60,000	01.04.2022 to 30.06.2022	24,000 (9,60,000 x 10% x 3/12)	-
Purchases	21,12,000	01.06.2022 to 31.03.2023	1,76,000 (21,12,000 x 10% x 10/12)	19,36,000
New Machinery	15,65,000	01.07.2022 to 31.03.2023	1,17,375	14,47,625

			(15,65,000 x 10% x 9/12)	
Total			7,84,375	75,86,625

(iii) Profit/Loss on Exchange of Machinery

Particulars	Amount in `
Balance as per books on 01.04.2022	9,60,000
Less: Depreciation for 3 months ($9,60,000 \times 10 / 100 \times 3 / 12$)	(24,000)
W.D.V. as on 30.06.2022	9,36,000
Less: Exchange value	(8,25,000)
Loss on Exchange of Machinery	1,11,000

(b) Option (i) Pay immediately with Cash discount of 1% on the payable

	`
Total amount payable as on 31.3.2023 ($50,000 \times 97$)	48,50,000
Less: Cash discount	(48,500)
	48,01,500
Add: Borrowing cost @ 15% p.a. for 6 months	3,60,112
If payment made immediate	51,61,612

Option (ii) Pay after 6 months with interest @ 5% p.a. on the payable

	`
Total amount payable as on 31.3.2023 ($50,000 \times 99$)	49,50,000
Interest for 6 months @ 5%	1,23,750
If payment made after 6 months	50,73,750

Thus, Option (ii) is beneficial to Trower Limited as the Rupee outflow will be lower by $(51,61,612 - 50,73,750) = \text{` } 87,862$ in option (ii).

Note: The above answer be presented in the alternative manner given as below:

Option (i) Pay immediately with Cash discount of 1% on the payable

Total amount payable on 31.3.2023	50,000
Less: Cash discount ($50,000 \times 1 / 100$)	(500)
	<u>49,500</u>
	48,01,500

49,500 x ` 97	
Add: Borrowing cost @ 15% p.a. for 6 months	3,60,112
If payment made immediate	` 51,61,612

Option (ii) Pay after 6 months with interest @ 5% p.a. on the payable

	`
Total amount payable on 31.3.2023	50,000
Interest for 6 months @ 5% (50,000 x 5 / 100 x 6 / 12)	1,250
	51,250
If payment made after 6 months (51,250 x 99)	50,73,750

Thus, Option (ii) is beneficial to Trower Limited as the Rupee outflow will be lower by ` (51,61,612 – 50,73,750) = ` 87,862 in option (ii).

(c) Calculation of depreciation as per AS 12 for the financial year 2022-23:

- If the grant amount is deducted from the value of Plant, then the amount of depreciation will be ` 3,00,000 p.a. ($\frac{60,00,000 - 10,00,000 - 20,00,000}{10}$ year).
- If the grant is treated as deferred income, then amount of depreciation will be ` 5,00,000 p.a. ($\frac{60,00,000 - 10,00,000}{10}$ year).
- If the grant amount is deducted from the value of plant, but at the end of the year 2022-23 grant is refunded to the extent of ` 4 lakh then the amount of depreciation will be ` 3,00,000 p.a. ($\frac{60,00,000 - 10,00,000 - 20,00,000}{10}$ year for year 2021-22 and for the year 2022-23 Depreciation will be ` 3,00,000 calculated as follows, ($\frac{60,00,000 - 10,00,000 - 20,00,000 - 3,00,000}{10}$ years).

Note: It is assumed that the depreciation for the year has been charged on the book value on the plant before making adjustment for grant. Alternatively, if it is considered otherwise then the depreciation will be charged after making adjustment for grant. In that case depreciation for the year 2022-23 will be as ` 3,44,444 calculated as follows, ($\frac{60,00,000 - 10,00,000 - 20,00,000 + 4,00,000}{9}$ years)

- If the grant is treated as promoter's contribution, then the amount of depreciation will be ` 5,00,000 p.a. ($\frac{60,00,000 - 10,00,000}{10}$ year).

NOTE: The answer can be presented in the following alternative manner:

		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Date	Particulars	Grant Value deducted from Plant	Grant treated as	Grant Refunded	Grant is treated as

			Deferred Income		Promoter's Contribution
01.04.2021	Cost of Plant	60,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
	Less: Salvage	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
		50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000
01.04.2021	Less: Grant	20,00,000	-	20,00,000	-
		30,00,000	50,00,000	30,00,000	50,00,000
	Useful Life (years)	10	10	10	10
31.03.2022	Depreciation FY 2021-22	3,00,000	5,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000
1.4.2022	Cost of Plant			60,00,000	
	Less: Salvage			<u>10,00,000</u>	
				50,00,000	
	Less: Grant			<u>20,00,000</u>	
	Less: Depreciation FY 2022-23			30,00,000	
				<u>3,00,000</u>	
				27,00,000	
	Book value at the time of refund of grant i.e. at the end of period			<u>4,00,000</u>	
	Add: Grant Refundable at end of 22-23			31,00,000	
	Book value available for remining 8 years.				

Note:

It is assumed that the depreciation for the year has been charged on the book value on the plant before making adjustment for grant. Alternatively, if it is considered otherwise then the depreciation will be charged after making adjustment for grant. In that case depreciation for the year 2022-23 will be as :

Cost of Plant	60,00,000
Less: Salvage	<u>10,00,000</u>
	50,00,000
	<u>20,00,000</u>
Less: Grant	30,00,000
	<u>4,00,000</u>
Add: Grant Refundable	34,00,000
	<u>3,00,000</u>
Less: Depreciation FY 2021-22	31,00,000
Useful Life (years)	9
Depreciation FY 2022-23	3,44,444

(d) Interest to be Capitalized (on qualifying asset)

Particulars		Computation	₹
i.	On specific Borrowings	25,00,000x12%	3,00,000
ii.	On non-specific borrowings	(W.N.1)	6,67,500
iii.	Amount of interest to be Capitalised	(i+ii)	9,67,500

Interest transferred to P&L (on non-qualifying asset)

	Particulars	Computation	₹
i.	On non-specific Borrowings	(W.N.1)	82,500

Working note:**1. Treatment of interest under AS 16 on non-specific borrowings**

	Particulars	Qualifying asset	# Computation	Interest-Capitalized	Interest-charged to P&L A/c
i.	Building	Yes	45,00,000/2,00,00,000 x 63,00,000 x 11.9048%	1,68,750	-
ii.	Furniture	No	22,00,000/2,00,00,000 x 63,00,000 x 11.9048%	-	82,500

iii.	Plant & Machinery	Yes	90,00,000/2,00,00,000 x 63,00,000 x 11.9048%	3,37,500	-
iv.	Factory shed	Yes	43,00,000/2,00,00,000 x 63,00,000 x 11.9048%	1,61,250	-
	Total			6,67,500	82,500

NOTE: Alternative manner of presentation for Treatment of interest under AS 16 on non-specific borrowings:

	Particulars	Qualifying asset	Expenses Incurred	Share in borrowings	Interest-Capitalized	Interest-charged to P&L A/c
i.	Building	Yes	45,00,000	7,50,000 x 45/200	1,68,750	-
ii.	Furniture	No	22,00,000	7,50,000 x 22/200	-	82,500
iii.	Plant & Machinery	Yes	90,00,000	7,50,000 x 90/200	3,37,500	-
iv.	Factory shed	Yes	43,00,000	7,50,000 x 43 / 200	1,61,250	-
	Total		2,00,00,000		6,67,500	82,500

2. Weighted Average interest rate for non-specific borrowings

Particulars	Amount of loan (a)	Rate of interest (b)	Amount of interest (c) = (a) x (b)
Debentures	15,00,000	8%	1,20,000
Term loan	30,00,000	15%	4,50,000
Other loans	<u>18,00,000</u>	10%	<u>1,80,000</u>
	<u>63,00,000</u>		<u>7,50,000</u>
# Weighted Average Rate of Interest = 7,50,000 / 63,00,000 x 100 = 11.9048%			

Question 2

- (a) Montrek Limited purchased 2 Machines costing ` 2,80,000 each from M. K. Traders on 1st April, 2021 on hire purchase basis.

Terms of payments for both the Machines together are as follows:

DATE	Particulars	(`)
01-04-2021	Down Payment	1,40,000
30-09-2021	1 st Instalment	1,00,000
31-03-2022	2 nd Instalment	95,000
30-09-2022	3 rd Instalment	85,000
31-03-2023	4 th Instalment	70,000
30-09-2023	5 th Instalment	65,000
31-03-2024	6 th Instalment	59,700

The following information was provided:

- M. K. Traders charges interest @ 8% p.a. payable half-yearly.
- Instalment payments are towards principal repayment and interest.
- Montrek Limited writes off depreciation @ 20% p.a. on the diminishing balance method.
- Montrek Limited has paid 3 half-yearly instalments but could not pay 4th instalment due on 31st March, 2023.
- M. K. Traders re-possessed one of the Machines on 31st March, 2023 adjusting its value against the amount due.
- Re-possession was done on the basis of 25% p.a. depreciation on diminishing balance method, assuming that the balance due will be paid off in the next year.

You are required to prepare following accounts in the books of Montrek Limited up to 31st March, 2023:

- Machinery Account;
- M. K. Traders Account

(10 Marks)

- (b) The following information is given for Mr. Atwood for the year ended 31.03.2023:

01.04.2022	Mr. Atwood has 3,000 equity shares in Sun Limited at a book value of ` 3,30,000 (nominal value ` 100 each.)
01.07.2022	Purchased 1,500 equity shares in Sun Limited for ` 1,38,600.
01.08.2022	Purchased 5,000.9% Bonds at ` 97 cum-interest (face value ` 100). The due dates of interest are 1 st September and 1 st March.

02.10.2022	Dividend declared on equity shares and paid by Sun Limited for the year 2021- 2022 @ 10%.
15.10.2022	Sun Limited made a bonus issue of two equity shares for every five shares held.
01.01.2023	1,000 equity shares in Sun Limited sold @ ` 115 per share.
31.03.2023	Sold 4,000,9% Bonds @ ` 99 ex-interest

- The market price of Equity Shares of Sun Limited is ` 125 each and Bonds ` 98 each on 31st March 2023.
- Interest on bonds was received on due dates.

You are required to prepare Investment Account in the books of Mr. Atwood for the year ended 31st March 2023, assuming that the investments are valued at the average cost or market value, whichever is lower. (Round off to nearest Rupee) **(10 Marks)**

Answer

(a)

In the books of Montrek

Machinery Account

Date	Particulars	`	Date	Particulars	`
1.4.2021	To M.K. Traders A/c	5,60,000	31.3.2022	By Depreciation A/c	1,12,000
				Balance c/d	4,48,000
		5,60,000			5,60,000
1.4.2022	To Balance b/d	4,48,000	31.3.2023	By Depreciation A/c	89,600
				By M.K. Traders A/c	1,57,500
				(Value of 1 Machinery taken over after depreciation for 2 years @ 25% p.a.)	
				By Loss transferred to Profit and Loss a/c on surrender (Bal. fig) or (1,79,200 - 1,57,500)	21,700
				By Balance c/d	1,79,200
		4,48,000			4,48,000

M.K. Traders Account

Date	Particulars	`	Date	Particulars	`
1.4.2021	To Bank (down payment)	1,40,000	1.4.2021	By Machinery a/c	5,60,000
30.9.2021	To Bank (1 st Instalment)	1,00,000	30.9.2021	By Interest a/c	16,800
31.3.2022	To Bank (2 nd Instalment)	95,000	31.3.2022	By Interest a/c	13,472
31.3.2022	To Balance c/d	2,55,272			
		5,90,272			5,90,272
30.9.2022	To Bank (3 rd Instalment)	85,000	1.4.2022	By Balance b/d	2,55,272
31.3.2023	To Machinery a/c	1,57,500	30.9.2022	By Interest a/c	10,211
31.3.2023	To Balance c/d (b.f.)	30,202	31.3.2023	By Interest a/c	7,219
		2,72,702			2,72,702

Working Notes:**1. Analysis of payment to M.K. Traders towards principal and interest Component**

Date	Opening Balance `	Total Instalment	Interest `	Principal `	Closing Balance `
01.04.2021	5,60,000	1,40,000	-	1,40,000	4,20,000
30.09.2021	4,20,000	1,00,000	16,800	83,200	3,36,800
31.03.2022	3,36,800	95,000	13,472	81,528	2,55,272
30.09.2022	2,55,272	85,000	10,211	74,789	1,80,483
31.03.2023	1,80,483	70,000	7,219	62,781	1,17,702

2. Calculation of agreed value of Machine surrendered

Date	Particulars	Value as per Montrek Limited `	Value as per M.K. Traders `
01.04.2021	Cost of one Machine	2,80,000	2,80,000
31.03.2022	Less: Depreciation	<u>56,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>
31.03.2022	Balance WDV	2,24,000	2,10,000

31.03.2023	Less: Depreciation	<u>44,800</u>	<u>52,500</u>
31.03.2023	Balance WDV	1,79,200	1,57,500

3. **Loss on surrender / repossession of one Machine as on 31.03.2023.**

WDV Value as per Montrek Limited [A] ` 1,79,200

Agreed value as per M.K. Traders [B] ` 1,57,500

Loss on surrender / repossession [A-B] ` 21,700

(b)

In the books of Atwood

Investment in Equity Shares of Sun Ltd. Account

Date	Particulars	No.	Dividend (`)	Amount (`)	Date	Particulars	No.	Dividend (`)	Amount (`)
1.04.22	To Balance b/d	3,000		3,30,000	2.10.22	By Bank A/c (W.N. 5)		30,000	15,000
1.07.22	To Bank A/c	1,500		1,38,600	1.1.23	By Bank A/c	1,000		1,15,000
15.10.22	To Bonus Issue	1,800			31.3.23	By Balance c/d (W.N.7)	5,300		3,81,600
1.01.23	To Profit & Loss A/c (W.N. 6)			43,000					
31.3.23	To Profit & Loss A/c		30,000						
		6,300	30,000	5,11,600			6,300	30,000	5,11,600

9% Bonds Account [Interest Payable: 1st September & 1st March]

Date	Particulars	Nominal Value (`)	Interest (`)	Cost (`)	Date	Particulars	Nominal Value (`)	Interest (`)	Cost (`)
1.8.22	To Bank A/c (W.N.1)	5,00,000	18,750	4,66,250	1.9.22	By Bank A/c (5,00,000 x 9% x 6/12)	-	22,500	-
31.3.23	To Profit & Loss A/c (W.N.3)			23,000	1.3.23	By Bank A/c	-	22,500	-
					31.3.23	By Bank A/c (W.N.2)	4,00,000	3,000	3,96,000
31.3.23	To Profit & Loss A/c		30,000		31.3.23	By Balance c/d (W.N.4)	1,00,000	750	93,250
		5,00,000	48,750	4,89,250			5,00,000	48,750	4,89,250

Working Notes:**1. Cost of Bond purchased on 1st August, 2022**

5,000, 9% bonds were purchased @ ` 97 cum-interest. Total amount paid 5,000 bonds x ` 97 = 4,85,000 which includes accrued interest for 5 months, i.e., 1st March, 2022 to 31st July, 2022. Accrued interest will be ` 5,00,000 x 9/100 x 5/12 = ` 18,750. Therefore, cost of Bond purchased = ` 4,85,000 – 18,750 = ` 4,66,250.

2. Sale of bonds on 31st March, 2023

4,000 bonds were sold @ ` 99 ex-interest, i.e., Total amount received = 4,000 x 99 + accrued interest for 1 month = ` 3,96,000 + ` 3,000 (4,00,000 x 9/100 x 1/12)

3. Profit on sale of bonds

Sale value	= 3,96,000
Cost of 4,00,000 9% bonds = 4,66,250/5,000 x 4,000	= <u>3,73,000</u>
Profit	= <u>23,000</u>

4. Value of bonds on 31.3.2023

Lower of:

Cost of bonds on 31.3.2023 will be ` 4,66,250 / 5,000 x 1,000 = ` 93,250.

Market Value on 31.3.2023 will be ` 1,000 X 98 = 98,000

Value of bonds on 31.3.2023 = ` 93,250

Interest accrued on bonds on 31.3.2023 = 1,00,000 x 9% x 1/12 = ` 750

5. Dividend on equity shares for 2021-22

Post acquisition dividend = 3,00,000 x 10% = ` 30,000 transferred to Profit & Loss account

Pre-acquisition dividend = 1,50,000 X 10% = ` 15,000 credited to investment A/c

6. Profit on sale of equity shares

Sale value	= 1,15,000
Cost of shares = 4,53,600 / 6,300 x 1,000	= 72,000
Profit	= 43,000

(Average cost method being followed)

7. Value of equity shares at end of year

Lower of:

Cost of shares on 31.3.2023 will be ` 4,53,600 / 6,300 x 5,300 = ` 3,81,600

Value of shares = ` 3,81,600

(a) *Pearsons Enterprises, a manufacturer of Bed Sheets, has three Departments A, B and C. Department A processes Gray Cloth and transfers 100% production to Department B for further processing. Department B does Dyeing and Printing of Cloth received from Department A and transfers 100% production to Department further processing. Department C manufactures Bed Sheets from cloth received from Department B and sells the same into the market.*

Particulars	Department A (₹)	Department B (₹)	Department C (₹)
Opening Stock	3,50,000	2,20,000	5,80,000
Consumption of Materials	7,20,000	7,60,000	-
Wages	1,60,000	1,80,000	3,20,000
Closing Stock	4,30,000	2,80,000	10,20,000
Sales	-	-	26,40,000
No. of Employees	18	15	12
Floor space occupied by each department	10,000 Sq. ft.	8,000 sq. ft.	6,000 sq. ft.
Value of machinery used (at cost)	12,00,000	15,00,000	6,00,000

- (i) *Other Expenses were:*
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| - Salaries to employees | ₹ 1,80,000 |
| - Rent Paid | ₹ 2,88,000 |
| - Depreciation on Machinery | ₹ 2,42,000 |
| - Interest on Loan | ₹ 1,02,000 |
- (ii) *Stock of Department A is transferred to Department B at cost plus 40% margin.*
- (iii) *Stock of Department B is transferred to Department C at cost plus 25% margin.*
- (iv) *Stock of each department is valued at cost to the respective department.*
- (v) *Opening and closing stock of Department B and C comprises of 100% stock transferred from Department A and B respectively.*

You are required to prepare Departmental-

- (i) Trading Account;
- (ii) Profit and Loss Account; and
- (iii) General Profit & Loss Account

(10 Marks)

- (b) Mr. Takewood keeps his books on single entry system. The following information of Mr. Takewood is given:

- (i) Balances as on 1st April, 2022:

Cash in Hand	₹ 4,000	Stock	₹ 35,000
Cash in Bank	₹ 28,000	Fixed Assets	₹ 20,000
Sundry Creditors	₹ 15,000	Sundry Debtors	₹ 23,000
Capital Account	₹ 95,000		

- (ii) During the year 2022-2023 Sundry Creditors were paid ₹ 26,000 in cash and ₹ 1,55,000 by cheque, and received ₹ 55,000 in cash and ₹ 1,90,000 by cheque from Sundry Debtors.
- (iii) All Sales and Purchases were on credit.
- (iv) Balances as on 31st March, 2023 were, Sundry Debtors ₹ 27,000 and Sundry Creditors ₹ 35,000.
- (v) All expenses which are debited to profit and loss accounts were disbursed by cheques except petty expenses amounting to ₹ 7,500 paid in cash.
- (vi) Outstanding expenses as on 31st March 2023 were ₹ 2,000,
- (vii) Net Profit for the year was ₹ 41,000 after allowing 10% depreciation on fixed assets.
- (viii) Closing Stock was valued at ₹ 75,000.
- (ix) His Drawings during the year were ₹ 10,000 in cash and ₹ 14,000 by cheques.

You are required to prepare Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2023 and Balance Sheet as at that date.

(10 Marks)

Answer

(a)

Pearsons Enterprises

Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account

	A	B	C	Total		A	B	C	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹
To Opening stock	3,50,000	2,20,000	5,80,000	11,50,000	By Sales	-	-	26,40,000	26,40,000
To Material consumed	7,20,000	7,60,000	-	14,80,000	By Inter-departmental				

To Wages	1,60,000	1,80,000	3,20,000	6,60,000	transfer	11,20,000	25,00,000	-	36,20,000
To Inter-departmental transfer	-	11,20,000	25,00,000	36,20,000	By Closing stock	4,30,000	2,80,000	10,20,000	17,30,000
To Gross profit	<u>3,20,000</u>	<u>5,00,000</u>	<u>2,60,000</u>	<u>10,80,000</u>					
	<u>15,50,000</u>	<u>27,80,000</u>	<u>36,60,000</u>	<u>79,90,000</u>		<u>15,50,000</u>	<u>27,80,000</u>	<u>36,60,000</u>	<u>79,90,000</u>
To Salaries	72,000	60,000	48,000	1,80,000	By Gross profit b/d	3,20,000	5,00,000	2,60,000	10,80,000
To Rent	1,20,000	96,000	72,000	2,88,000					
To Depreciation	88,000	1,10,000	44,000	2,42,000					
To Net profit	<u>40,000</u>	<u>2,34,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>	<u>3,70,000</u>					
	<u>3,20,000</u>	<u>5,00,000</u>	<u>2,60,000</u>	<u>10,80,000</u>		<u>3,20,000</u>	<u>5,00,000</u>	<u>2,60,000</u>	<u>10,80,000</u>

General Profit & Loss account

	₹		₹
To Interest on loan	1,02,000	By Stock reserve on Opening Stock (W.N.1)	1,78,857
To Stock reserve on Closing Stock (W.N.2)	2,84,000		
To Balance transferred to P&L A/c	1,62,857	By Net profit	3,70,000
	<u>5,48,857</u>		<u>5,48,857</u>

Working Note:**1. Calculation of Stock Reserve on Opening Stock****Dept. – B**

Opening Stock 2,20,000

Stock reserve $2,20,000 \times 40 / 140 = ₹ 62,857$ (i)**Dept. – C**

Opening Stock 5,80,000

Stock reserve $5,80,000 \times 25 / 125 = ₹ 1,16,000$ (ii)

Total Stock reserve ₹ 1,78,857 (i+ii)

2. Calculation of Stock Reserve on Closing Stock**Dept. – B**

Opening Stock 2,80,000

Stock reserve $2,80,000 \times 40 / 140 = ₹ 80,000$ (i)

Dept. – C

Opening Stock	10,20,000
Stock reserve $10,20,000 \times 25 / 125 =$	2,04,000 (ii)
Total Stock reserve	2,84,000 (i) + (ii)

Note:

Stock Reserve may be shown as net amount of ₹ 1,05,143 in debit side of General Profit and Loss Account as follows:

Stock Reserve on Closing Stock	=	₹ 2,84,000
Less: Stock Reserve on Opening Stock	=	<u>₹ 1,78,857</u>
		<u>₹ 1,05,143</u>

(b) Trading & P&L A/c of Mr. Takewood
for the year ending 31.3.2023

Particulars		Particulars	
To Opening Stock	35,000	By Sales	2,49,000
To Purchases	2,01,000	By Closing Stock	75,000
To Gross Profit c/d	<u>88,000</u>		
	<u>3,24,000</u>		<u>3,24,000</u>
To Expenses	37,500	By Gross Profit b/d	88,000
To Petty Expenses	7,500		
To Depreciation	2,000		
To Net Profit	<u>41,000</u>		
	<u>88,000</u>		<u>88,000</u>

Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2023

Liabilities			Assets	
Capital A/c			Fixed Asset	18,000
Opening Capital	95,000		Stock	75,000
Add Net Profit	41,000		Sundry Debtors	27,000
Less: Drawings	<u>(24,000)</u>	1,12,000	Cash at Bank	13,500
Sundry Creditors		35,000	Cash in Hand	15,500
Expenses Payable		2,000		
		<u>1,49,000</u>		<u>1,49,000</u>

Working notes:1. **Sundry Debtors A/c**

Particulars	`	Particulars	`
To Bal b/d	23,000	By Cash	55,000
To Sales (credit)(b.f.)	2,49,000	By Bank	1,90,000
		By Bal c/d	27,000
	2,72,000		2,72,000

2. **Sundry Creditors A/c**

Particulars	`	Particulars	`
To Cash	26,000	By Bal B/d	15,000
To Bank	1,55,000	By Purchases (credit) (b.f.)	2,01,000
To Bal c/d	35,000		
	2,16,000		2,16,000

3. **Cash A/c**

Particulars	`	Particulars	`
To Balance b/d	4,000	By Sundry Creditors	26,000
To Sundry Debtors	55,000	By Petty expenses	7,500
		By Drawings	10,000
		By Balance c/d	15,500
	59,000		59,000

4. **Bank A/c**

Particulars	`	Particulars	`
To Balance b/d	28,000	By Sundry Creditors	1,55,000
To Sundry Debtors	1,90,000	By Expenses	35,500
		By Drawings	14,000
		By Balance c/d	13,500
	2,18,000		2,18,000

Question 4

- (a) The following balances are extracted from the books of Travesse Limited as on 31st March 2023:

Particulars	Amount (₹)	
	Debit	Credit
7% Debentures		48,45,000
Plant & Machinery (at cost)	37,43,400	
Trade Receivable	35,70,000	
Land	97,37,000	
Debenture Interest	3,39,150	
Bank Interest	13,260	
Sales		47,22,600
Transfer Fees		38,250
Discount received		66,300
Purchases	28,86,600	
Inventories 1.04.2022	4,97,250	
Factory Expenses	2,58,060	
Rates, Taxes and Insurance	65,025	
Repairs	1,49,685	
Sundry Expenses	1,27,500	
Selling Expenses	26,520	
Directors Fees	38,250	
Interest on Investment for the year 2022-2023		55,000
Provision for depreciation		5,96,700
Miscellaneous receipts		1,42,800

Additional information:

- (i) Closing inventory on 31.03.2023 is ₹ 4,76,850,
- (ii) Miscellaneous receipts represent cash received from the sale of the Plant on 01.04.2022. The cost of the Plant was ₹ 1,65,750 and the accumulated depreciation thereon is ₹ 24,865.
- (iii) The Land is re-valued at ₹ 1,08,63,000.

- (iv) Depreciation is to be provided on Plant & Machinery at 10% p.a. on cost.
- (v) Make a provision for income tax @ 25%.
- (vi) The Board of Directors declared a dividend of 10% on Equity shares on 4th April, 2023.
- You are required to prepare a Statement of Profit and Loss as per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended 31.03.2023. (Ignore previous year figures)

(10 Marks)

- (b) The summarized Balance Sheets of Flora Limited for the year ended 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2023 are as below:

Assts	31/03/2023 (₹)	31/03/2022 (₹)
Goodwill	15,000	28,000
Land	5,75,000	6,00,000
Furniture and Fixtures	48,000	44,000
Vehicles	22,000	28,000
Office Equipment	21,000	-
Long-term Investments	60,000	1,10,000
Stock-in-hand	96,000	88,000
Bills Receivables	18,150	14,500
Trade Receivables	46,000	52,000
Cash and Bank Balances	1,29,850	34,500
Total	10,31,000	9,99,000

Liabilities	31/03/2023 (₹)	31/03/2022 (₹)
Equity Shares Capital	6,80,000	5,00,000
General Reserves	90,000	60,000
Profit and Loss Account	93,000	52,000
Capital Reserve	75,000	-
8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each	-	3,00,000
Loan from Mr. Andrew	-	15,000
Bills Payables	11,000	13,000
Trade Payables	49,000	45,000
Creditors for Equipment	10,500	-
Outstanding Expenses	4,500	3,000
Provision for Taxation	18,000	11,000

Total	10,31,000	9,99,000
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Additional Information:

- (i) On 1st April, 2022, one of the vehicles was sold for ` 3,000. No new purchases were made during the year.
- (ii) A part of the total land was sold for ` 1,25,000 (Cost ` 1,00,000) and the balance land was revalued. Capital reserve consists of profit on revaluation of balance land. No new purchases were made during the year.
- (iii) Depreciation provided during the year-
 - Furniture and Fixtures ` 5,000
 - Vehicles ` 2,200
- (iv) Interim dividend of 5,000 was paid during the year.
- (v) Provision for taxation for the year 2022-2023 was ` 16,000.
- (vi) 8% Debentures were redeemed at par after half year interest payment on 30th September, 2022.
- (vii) Part of the long-term investments were sold at a profit of 8,000.
- (viii) Interest income received during the year on long-term investment was 6,500.

You are required to prepare Cash Flow Statement from Operating Activities for the year ended 31st March, 2023 using indirect method. (All workings should form part of the answer) **(10 Marks)**

Answer

- (a) **Statement of Profit and Loss of Travese Limited.**
for the year ended 31st March, 2023

	Particulars	Notes	Amount
I.	Revenue from operations	1	47,22,600
II.	Other income	2	1,61,465
III.	Total Income (I + II)		48,84,065
IV.	Expenses:		
	Purchases of Inventory-in-Trade		28,86,600
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Inventory-in-Trade	3	20,400
	Finance costs	4	3,52,410
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	5	3,57,765
	Other expenses	6	6,65,040

	Total expenses	42,82,215
V.	Profit (Loss) for the period (III - IV) before tax	6,01,850
VI	Provision for tax	(1,50,463)
VII	Profit for the period	4,51,387

Notes to accounts

1	Revenue from operations	
	Sale	47,22,600
2	Other Income	
	Transfer fees	38,250
	Discount received	66,300
	Interest on Investment	55,000
	Profit on sale of plant	1,915
	Total	1,61,465
3	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Inventory-in-Trade	
	Opening Inventory	4,97,250
	Less: Closing Inventory	(4,76,850)
	Total	20,400
4	Finance costs	
	Interest on Debentures	3,39,150
	Bank Interest	13,260
	Total	3,52,410
5	Depreciation and Amortization expenses	
	Depreciation on Plant & Machinery (10% x 37,43,400 - 1,65,750)	3,57,765
6	Other expenses	
	Factory expense	2,58,060
	Rent, Taxes and Insurance	65,025
	Repairs	1,49,685
	Sundry expenses	1,27,500
	Selling expenses	26,520
	Director's fees	38,250

Total	6,65,040
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Note:

The final dividend will not be recognized as a liability at the balance sheet date (even if it is declared after reporting date but before approval of financial statements) as per accounting standards. Hence, it is not recognized in the financial statement for the year ending 31st March 2023. Such dividend will be disclosed in notes only.

(b) Cash Flow Statement of Flora Limited from Operating Activities
For the year ended 31st March, 2023

Net profit before taxation (W.N.1)		92,000
Adjustment: Depreciation on Furniture & Fixtures	5,000	
Depreciation on Vehicles	2,200	
Profit on sale of land (₹ 125000 - ₹ 100000)	(25,000)	
Loss on sale (Vehicle)	800	
Profit on sale of long-term investments	(8,000)	
Interest received	(6,500)	
Interest on debentures	12,000	
Goodwill written off	<u>13,000</u>	<u>(6,500)</u>
Operating profit before working capital changes		85,500
Increase in Stock in Hand	(8,000)	
Increase in Bills Receivables	(3,650)	
Decrease in Trade Receivables	6,000	
Decrease in Bills payable	(2,000)	
Increase in Trade Payables	4,000	
Increase in outstanding expenses	<u>1,500</u>	<u>(2,150)</u>
Cash generated from Operations		83,350
Less: Income taxes paid		<u>9,000</u>
Cash flow from Operating activities		<u>74,350</u>

Alternative presentation:

Cash Flow Statement of Flora Limited from Operating Activities
For the year ended 31st March, 2023

Net profit before taxation (W.N. 1)		92,000
Adjustment: Depreciation on Furniture & fixtures	5,000	
Depreciation on Vehicles	2,200	
Profit on sale of land	(25,000)	
Loss on sale (Vehicle)	800	
Profit on sale of long- term investments	(8,000)	
Interest received	(6,500)	
Interest on debentures	12,000	
Goodwill written off	<u>13,000</u>	<u>(6,500)</u>
Operating profit before working capital changes		85,500
Increase in inventory	(8,000)	
Decrease in Trade receivables*	2,350	
Increase in Trade payables**	2,000	
Increase in outstanding expenses	<u>1,500</u>	<u>(2,150)</u>
Cash generated from Operations		83,350
Less: Income taxes paid		<u>9,000</u>
Cash flow from Operating activities		<u>74,350</u>

*[(18,150 +46,000) - (14,500 + 52,000)]

** [(11,000 + 49,000) - (13,000+45,000)]

Working Notes:**1. (Net Profit before Taxation**

Increases in Profit and Loss A/c (93,000-52,000)	41,000
Increases in General Reserve (90,000-60,000)	30,000
Interim dividend Paid	5,000
Transfer – provision for Taxation	16,000
Increase in retained earnings (Net Profit before Taxation)	<u>92,000</u>

2. **Provision for Taxation Account**

	₹		₹
To Bank (Balancing figure)	9,000	By Balance b/d	11,000
To Balance c/d	18,000	By Profit and loss account	16,000
	27,000		27,000

3. **Vehicles Account**

Particulars	(₹)
Opening Balance	28,000
Less: Depreciation	(2,200)
Less: Closing Balance	<u>(22,000)</u>
Book value of vehicle sold	3,800
Less: Sale Value	(3,000)
Loss on sale of Vehicle	800

Question 5

- (a) *Wrangler Limited* took over the running business of *FIG Enterprises* with effect from 1st April 2022. However, due to some procedural delay, the company could be incorporated on 1st August 2022.

The following information for the year ended 31.03.2023 is provided:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Sales	1,19,70,000
Interest received on Investment	60,000
Profit on sale of investment	40,000
Cost of goods sold	64,40,000

<i>Expenses:</i>	
<i>Printing & Stationery</i>	<i>87,000</i>
<i>Sales Manager's Salary</i>	<i>81,000</i>
<i>Donation</i>	<i>41,000</i>
<i>Rent</i>	<i>1,35,000</i>
<i>Bad debts</i>	<i>67,000</i>
<i>Underwriting Commission</i>	<i>56,000</i>
<i>Depreciation</i>	<i>70,200</i>
<i>Interest Paid on Debentures</i>	<i>8,900</i>
<i>Audit Fees</i>	<i>15,000</i>
<i>Sundry office expenses</i>	<i>55,500</i>
<i>Interest on Loan</i>	<i>62,500</i>

Additional information:

- (1) *Details of Sales during the year 2022-23 are as follows:*
 - *From April 2022 to June 2022 average monthly Sales was ` 8,40,000.*
 - *From July 2022 to January 2023 average monthly Sales was ` 9,00,000.*
 - *From February 2023 to March 2023 average monthly Sales was ` 15,75,000.*
- (2) *There was a loan of ` 15,00,000 at an interest rate of 10% p.a.*
The Loan was repaid on 1st September, 2022.
- (3) *Extra space was occupied from 1st June 2022 to 31st August 2022 for which additional rent of 5,000 per month was incurred.*
- (4) *Audit fee pertains to Wrangler Limited.*
- (5) *Bad debts recovered amounting to ` 17,000 for a sale made in November have been deducted from bad debts mentioned above.*
- (6) *All investments were sold in June 2022.*
- (7) *Donation is given to a political party by the company.*
- (8) *The salary of the Sales Manager was increased by ` 5,000 per month from 1st July 2022.*

You are required to:

- (i) *Calculate the time ratio and sales ratio.*

- (ii) Prepare a Statement ascertaining pre-incorporation and post-incorporation profits/losses for the year ending 31.03.2023,
- (iii) Explain how these would appear in the Balance Sheet of Wrangler Limited.

(10 Marks)

- (b) On 24th July, 2022 fire occurred in the premises of Welsh Enterprises. Most of the stock was destroyed in fire, cost of stock salvaged being ` 51,200. In addition, some stock was salvaged in a damaged condition and its value in that condition was agreed at ` 30,540.

The following information was available from the books of account:

- (i) Closing Stock as on 31.03.2022 was valued at ` 1,83,500
- (ii) Purchases from 01.04.2022 to 24.07.2022 amounted to ` 31,12,000, commission of 2% was paid on purchases.
- (iii) Sales from 01.04.2022 to 24.07.2022 amounted to ` 37,54,000.
- (iv) On the basis of the accounts of Welsh Enterprises for the past three years, it appears it has earned a Gross Profit of 20% on sales.
- (v) Welsh Enterprises has insured its stock for ` 3,00,000 which is subject to average clause.

You are required to compute the amount of claim for loss of stock.

(5 Marks)

- (c) Artis Limited has a branch at Seattle USA. Its Trial Balance as on 31st December 2022 is as follows:

	Dr. in US \$	Cr. In US \$
Stock as on 01.01.2022	22,000	
Purchases	1,00,000	
Sales		1,30,500
Goods from H.O.	30,000	
Salaries	4,000	
Head Office A/c.		27,000
Sundry Debtors	2,200	
Sundry Creditors		1,500
Cash at Bank & Hand	800	
Total	1,59,000	1,59,000

The following information is given:

- (i) Salaries outstanding are \$ 500.
- (ii) The Head Office sent goods to Branch for ` 24,00,000.

(iii) The Head Office shows an amount of ₹ 21,90,000 due from Branch.

The exchange rates were as below:

- On 1st January 2022 - ₹ 79 to 1\$
- On 31st December 2022 - ₹ 83 to 1 \$
- Average rate during the year was ₹ 79.50 to 1 \$

You are required to prepare the Seattle Branch Trial Balance incorporating adjustments given above, converting dollars into rupees. **(5 Marks)**

Answer

(a) (i) Calculation of Time Ratio

1st April 2022 to 31st July 2022 = 4 months

1st August 2022 to 31st March 2023 = 8 months

4 Months: 8 Months i.e., 4 : 8 or 1 : 2

Calculation of Sales Ratio

Sales from April 2022 to June 2022 (3 months) = ₹ 8,40,000 pm

Sales from July 2022 to Jan 2023 (7 months) = ₹ 9,00,000 pm

Sales from Feb 2023 to March 2023 (2 months) = ₹ 15,75,000 pm

Therefore, sales from April 2022 to July 2022 = ₹ 34,20,000

Sales from 1st August 2022 to 31st March 2023 = ₹ 85,50,000

Sales ratio will be 34,20,000: 85,50,000 i.e., 1 : 2.5 or 2 : 5

(ii) Statement showing the calculation of Profits for the pre-incorporation and post-incorporation periods

	Ratio	Total	Pre-Incorporation	Post-Incorporation
Sales	1:2.5	1,19,70,000	34,20,000	85,50,000
Interest on Investments	Pre	60,000	60,000	
Bad debts recovered	Post	17,000	-	17,000
Profit on sale of investment	Pre	40,000	40,000	-
(i)		1,20,87,000	35,20,000	85,67,000
Cost of goods sold	1:2.5	64,40,000	18,40,000	46,00,000
Donation	Post	41,000	-	41,000
Sundry office expenses	4:8	55,500	18,500	37,000

Printing & Stationary	4:8	87,000	29,000	58,000
Sales Manager Salary	W.N.1	81,000	17,000	64,000
Interest on Debentures	Post	8,900	-	8,900
Rent W.N.2	Actual	1,35,000	50,000	85,000
Bad Debts (67,000 + 17,000)	1:2.5	84,000	24,000	60,000
Underwriting commission	Post	56,000	-	56,000
Audit fees	Post	15,000	-	15,000
Depreciation	Actual	70,200	23,400	46,800
Interest on Loan	W.N. 3	62,500	50,000	12,500
(ii)		71,36,100	20,51,900	50,84,200
Net Profit [(i) – (ii)]		49,50,900	14,68,100	34,82,800

- (iii) Such profit/ loss is disclosed separately from normal trading profits/losses of the business in the financial statements of the business entity. Pre-acquisition profit will be treated as capital profits and post-acquisition profit will be treated as normal profit and it will be transferred to profit and loss account.

Working Notes:

1. Sales Manager Salary

Total Salary	81,000
Less: Increased Salary	<u>45,000</u>
	<u>36,000</u>
Monthly Salary = ` 36,000/12	3,000
Salary from April to July	3,000 + 3,000 + 3,000 + 8,000 = 17,000
Salary from August to March	8,000 x 8 = 64,000

2. Apportionment of Rent

Total Rent		1,35,000
Less: Additional rent from 1.6.2022 to 31.8.2022		<u>15,000</u>
Rent of old premises for 12 months		<u>1,20,000</u>
	Pre	Post
Apportionment in time ratio (4:8 or 1:2)	40,000	80,000
Add: Rent for new space	<u>10,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Total	50,000	85,000

3. Interest on Loan

Borrowing Interest = ` 15,00,000 x 10% x 5 / 12 = ` 62,500

Interest for Pre-incorporation period = ` 62,500 x 4 / 5 = ` 50,000

Interest for Post-incorporation period = ` 62,500 x 1 / 5 = ` 12,500

(b) Computation of claim for Loss of Stock

Opening Stock on 1.4.2022	1,83,500
Add: Purchases during the period including commission paid (` 31,12,000 + ` 62,240)	31,74,240
	<u>33,57,740</u>
Less: Cost of Goods Sold: Sales during the period	37,54,000
Gross Profit thereon	(7,50,800)
Value of Closing Stock before fire	<u>3,54,540</u>

Note: Alternative way of presentation for computation of value of Closing Stock before fire:

Memorandum Trading A/c

Particulars		Particulars	
To Opening Stock	1,83,500	By Sales	37,54,000
To Purchases including Commission (31,12,000 + 62,240)	31,74,240	By Closing Stock (b.f.)	3,54,540
To Gross Profit @ 20% on Sales	7,50,800		
	<u>41,08,540</u>		<u>41,08,540</u>

Claim for Loss of Stock:

Value of Closing Stock before fire	3,54,540
Less: Stock Salvaged	51,200
Agreed value of damage Stock	<u>30,540</u>
Loss of Stock	<u>2,72,800</u>
Claim = Loss of Stock x Insured Value / Total Cost of Stock = ` 2,72,800 x ` 3,00,000 / ` 3,54,540 =	2,30,834

(c)

Seattle Branch Trial balance (in `)

Particulars	Rate as per `	Debit `	Credit `
Stock (01-01-2022)	79.00	17,38,000	
Purchases	79.50	79,50,000	
Sales	79.50		1,03,74,750
Goods from HO	Given	24,00,000	
Salaries (\$ 4,000 + \$ 500 = \$ 4,500 x ` 79.50) ¹	79.50	3,57,750	
Head Office A/c	Given		21,90,000
Sundry Debtors	83.00	1,82,600	
Sundry Creditors	83.00		1,24,500
Cash at Bank & Hand	83.00	66,400	
Salaries Outstanding (\$ 500 x ` 83)	83.00		41,500
Exchange gain		36,000	
Total		1,27,30,750	1,27,30,750

Question 6

Answer any four of the following:

- (a) You are required to comment on the following cases as per the provisions of Accounting Standard-1 'Disclosure of Accounting Policies':
- (1) Bee Limited has not complied with AS-2 "Valuation of inventories" and the same is disclosed in the Notes on Accounts. Management is of the view that the financial statements give a true and fair view as non-compliance with AS-2 is disclosed.
 - (2) Cee Limited sold its Office Building for ` 10,00,000 on 1st March, 2023. The buyer has paid the full amount and taken possession of the building. The book value of the Office Building is ` 4,00,000. On 31st 2023, documentation and legal formalities are pending. The company has not recorded the disposal and the amount received is shown as an advance.
 - (3) Dee Limited has prepared its accounts on cash basis and the same is not disclosed.
 - (4) Jee Limited disclosed significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements, in the Directors' Report.

(5 Marks)

¹ The amount of outstanding salary amounting \$ 500 (included in the salaries) may be converted at ` 83 and the salary paid during the year at ` 79.50. In that case the amount of salaries including outstanding salary debited in the trial balance will be for ` 3,59,500 [(4,000 X 79.5 = 3,18,000) + (500 x 83 = 41,500)]. In this case, the amount of exchange gain will be computed as ` 34,250.

- (b) Olivia bought a Home Theatre System on Instalment basis from Liam on 01/10/2022 on the following terms:

- (i) ₹ 40,000 to be paid immediately:
- (ii) 6 half yearly instalments of ₹ 50,000 each to be paid commencing from 01/04/2023.
- (iii) Interest is charged at 8% p.a. at half yearly intervals.

You are required to calculate the cash price of the Home Theatre System and the interest paid with each instalment. (Round off figures to nearest rupee) **(5 Marks)**

- (c) On 1st April, 2018 Improvis Limited issued ₹ 75,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5%. The Debentures are redeemable at 10% premium on 31.03.2023, Investment as required by law was made in Fixed Deposit of Bank on 30.04.2022 earning interest @8% p.a.

You are required to pass Journal Entries for the year 2022-2023 related to Investment and Redemption of the Debentures **(5 Marks)**

- (d) Mille started a business on 01.04.2022 with a capital of ₹ 15,00,000. She purchased ₹ 1,500 units of stock at ₹ 1,000 each. She sold the entire stock for ₹ 1,500 each unit till 31.03.2023.

You are required to calculate the maximum amount which can be withdrawn by Mille in order to keep her capital intact, if Financial Capital is maintained at:

- (i) Historical Cost
- (ii) Current Purchasing Power (opening index at 100 and closing index at 125)
- (iii) Physical Capital Maintenance

(Price per unit at the end of year is ₹ 1,350) **(5 Marks)**

- (e) Storek Limited has a subscribed capital of ₹ 21,00,000 in Equity Share Capital consisting of ₹ 1,50,000 shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid and ₹ 1,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each, called up capital ₹ 6 per share.

On 01.04.2023 the company decides to convert the partly paid-up shares into fully paid-up shares by way of bonus issue and holders of fully paid-up shares are also allotted fully paid-up bonus share in the same ratio.

The following figures appear in trial balance of Storek Limited as on 31.03.2023:

	(₹)
Capital Redemption Reserve	80,000
Capital Reserve	1,00,000
Securities Premium	2,20,000
General Reserve	12,50,000

Surplus (credit balance in Profit & Loss Account)	2,40,000
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Securities Premium Account includes a premium of ₹ 75,000 for shares issued to vendors pursuant to a scheme of absorption. It was decided that there should be minimum reduction in free reserves.

You are required to pass necessary Journal Entries.

(5 Marks)

Answer

- (a) (1) As per AS-I disclosure of accounting policies is not a remedy for wrong or inappropriate treatment in accounting. In the given case the financial statement does not give a true and fair view as they are not in compliance with AS-2.
- (2) Considering the substance over form as per AS-I, documentation and legal formalities represent the form of the transaction, although the legal title has not been transferred, the economic reality and substance are that the rights and beneficial interest in the Office Building have been transferred. Therefore, recording of acquisition/ disposal (by the transferee and transferor respectively) would in substance represent the transaction entered into.
- (3) Accrual is a fundamental accounting assumption. If it is not followed by the company, the facts should be disclosed under AS-I. Hence the company should disclose the fact that the cash basis of accounting has been followed in the notes on accounts.
- (4) The practice followed by the company is not correct. It should be disclosed as part of financial statements (The director's report is not part of financial statements).
- (b) **Statement showing cash value of the machine acquired on hire-purchase basis**
(Whenever Installment is half yearly & interest is p.a. convert interest rate for 6 months dividing by 2)

Date	Principal sum o/s at the beginning	Interest @ 8%	Principal + Interest	Repayment	Principal sum o/s at the end
(A)	(B) = D-C	(C) = D x 4/104	(D) = E + F	(E)	(F)
1/4/23	262,107	10,484	272,591	50,000	222,591
1/10/23	222,591	8,904	231,495	50,000	181,495
1/4/24	181,495	7,260	188,755	50,000	138,755
1/10/24	138,755	5,550	144,305	50,000	94,305
1/4/25	94,305	3,772	98,077	50,000	48,077
1/10/25	48,077	1,923	50,000	50,000	0

Cash price = ₹ 2,62,107 + ₹ 40,000 = ₹ 3,02,107

(b)

Date	Particulars				
30/4/22	Debenture Redemption Reserve Investment (DRRI) A/c To Bank A/c (75,00,000 x 15%) (Being Debenture to be redeemed invested)	Dr.	11,25,000		11,25,000
31/3/23	Bank A/c To Debenture Redemption Reserve Investment A/c To Interest on DRRI A/c (W.N.1) (11,25,000 x 8% x 11/12) (Being amount of Investment matured)	Dr.	12,07,500		11,25,000 82,500
	9% Debentures A/c (75,000 x 100) Premium payable on Redemption A/c To Debentures Holder A/c (Being Redemption amount Due)	Dr.	75,00,000 7,50,000		82,50,000
	Debentures Holders A/c To Bank A/c (Being amount paid to Debenture Holders)	Dr.	82,50,000		82,50,000
	Debenture Redemption Reserves (DRR)A/c To General Reserve A/c (Being Debenture Redemption Reserve account transferred to General Reserve Account)	Dr. Dr.	7,50,000		7,50,000
	Interest on DRRI A/c To Profit & Loss A/c (Being Interest transferred to Profit and Loss account)	Dr.	82,500		82,500
	Profit & Loss A/c To Premium Payable on Redemption A/c (Being premium payable on redemption of Debentures charged to Profit and Loss account)		7,50,000		7,50,000

Note:

1. The following set of journal entries may be combined with any other entry or may be presented as separate entries:

Interest on Debentures A/c	Dr.	6,75,000	
To Debenture Holders A/c			6,75,000
(Being Interest due to Debenture Holders)			
Debenture Holders A/c	Dr.	6,75,000	
To Bank A/c			6,75,000
(Being interest on debentures paid to debenture holders)			
P&L A/c	Dr.	6,75,000	
To Interest on debentures A/c			6,75,000
(Interest on debentures charged to Profit & Loss A/c)			

2. Interest Received on DRRI = $(11,25,000 \times 8\% \times 11/12) = ₹ 82,500$

(d) Financial Capital Maintenance at historical Costs

Sr. No.	Particulars	Computation	₹
(i)	Opening Equity	1,500 x 1,000	15,00,000
(ii)	Closing Equity	1,500 x 1,500	<u>22,50,000</u>
(iii)	Maximum Drawing	ii-i	7,50,000

Financial Capital Maintenance at current purchasing power

Sr. No.	Particulars	Computation	₹
(i)	Opening Equity	1,500 x 1,000 x 125/100	18,75,000
(ii)	Closing Equity	1,500 x 1,500	<u>22,50,000</u>
(iii)	Maximum Drawing	ii-i	3,75,000

Financial Capital Maintenance at Physical Capital Maintenance

Sr. No.	Particulars	Computation	₹
(i)	Opening Equity	1,500 x 1,350	20,25,000
(ii)	Closing Equity	1,500 x 1,500	<u>22,50,000</u>
(iii)	Maximum Drawing	ii-i	2,25,000

(e) **Journal Entries in the Books of Storek Limited**

Sr. No.	Particulars		Debit `	Credit `
(i) (a)	General Reserve A/c To Bonus to Equity Shareholders A/c (Being transfer of ` 4,00,000 from General Reserve to make the partly paid-up shares fully paid up) (1,00,000 x 4)	Dr.	4,00,000	4,00,000
(b)	Equity Share Final Call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being final call due on 1,00,000 shares @ ` 4 per share)	Dr.	4,00,000	4,00,000
(c)	Bonus to Equity Shareholders A/c To Equity Share Final Call A/c (Being Bonus money applied for final call)	Dr.	4,00,000	4,00,000
(ii) (a)	Capital Redemption Reserve A/c Security Premium A/c (` 2,20,000 – ` 75,000) General Reserve A/c To Bonus to Equity Shareholder A/c (Being bonus issue) (4,00,000 / 6,00,000 x 15,00,000)	Dr. Dr. Dr.	80,000 1,45,000 7,75,000	10,00,000
(b)	Bonus to Equity Shareholder A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being Bonus Shares issued to fully paid-up shareholders)	Dr.	10,00,000	10,00,000

Working Note:

Value of fully paid-up shares to partly paid-up shares = 15,00,000: 6,00,000 or 5:2.

Therefore, Bonus to be issued to fully paid up if ` 4,00,000 bonus issued to partly paid up will be = ` 4,00,000 x 5 / 2 = ` 10,00,000.

Note:

1. Securities premium account and capital redemption reserve account may only be applied in the paying up of unissued shares to be issued to members of the company

as fully paid bonus shares. In other words, securities premium account and capital redemption reserve **cannot** be applied towards payment of unpaid amount on any shares held by existing shareholders.

2. Question is silent on Capital Reserve whether realized in cash or not. Hence it is assumed that not realized in cash and therefore not available for free reserves in the above solution. If Capital Reserve is assumed to be realized in cash, then entry number (ii) (a) may be given as below:

Capital Redemption Reserve A/c	Dr.	80,000	
Capital Reserve A/c	Dr.	1,00,000	
Security Premium A/c (` 2,20,000 – ` 75,000)	Dr.	1,45,000	
General Reserve A/c	Dr.	6,75,000	
To Bonus to Equity Shareholder A/c			10,00,000
(Being bonus issue) $(4,00,000/6,00,000 \times 15,00,000)$			