

CA RAHUL GARG
GOLD MEDALIST, 5 TIMES AIR



Sachin Garg

(Inspiration for me and all my students) who left for heavenly abode on 3rd May, 2015





GA RAHUL GARG





Cleared all the 3 Professional courses

CA, CS, CMA at the age of 22 years 7 months with Ranks

5 times All India Rankholder

in Professional Exams (A Record).



Scored SINGLE DIGIT RANK 3 times

(including All India Rank 1).

Achieved exemption in 40+ papers out of total 50 papers

held by CA, CS, CMA institutes in his academic career.





Awarded by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

in 2010 for exceptional performance in Academics.

One of the best motivator in India

to push the students beyond their limits.





Covered by the National Magazine

'Career 360 - Outlook Group' amongst 12 National Toppers (across all streams) in 2010.



Time management and Stress management skills.



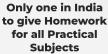
Love For the Subject

Adv. Acc., Cost & FM Sm



Only one in India to cover maximum

Practical Questions in Cost, FM, Accounts.



(to instill discipline and confidence) and check the same even in online class.



Tabular and Diagrammatic

presentation of Theory to create interest.



marked for last minute revision.





Simple and lucid language in theory for

easy understanding.

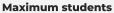
Focus on 100% conceptual clarity

Fully Exam Oriented Lectures.



Special Tips on

Presentation and "How to Attempt" the paper to score wonderful marks.



scoring Exemptions in each attempt.





Pioneer of MARATHON SESSIONS

in country for the benefit of students.

Test Series, Doubt Sessions & Revision Support

for all students of the profession.





Outstanding Reviews

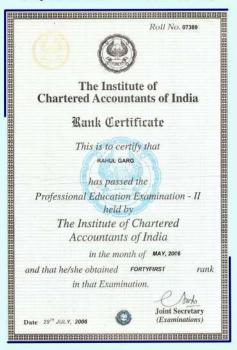
by the students regarding all the subjects.

Exhaustive Material covering all questions

of module, RTP, MTP, and Past Exams.



RANK Certificate for All India Rank-41 (May 06) in CA PE II Exam (now CA Inter)



RANK Certificate for All India Rank-4 (June 08) in CS Inter Exam



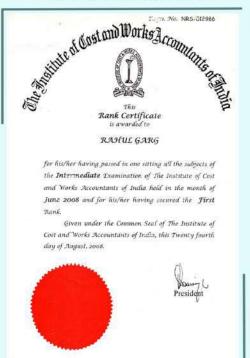
RANK Certificate for All India Rank-13 (June 09) in CS Professional (Final) Exam



Institute's Gold Medal for All India Rank-1 (June 08) in CMA Inter Exams



RANK Certificate for All India Rank-1 (June 08) in CMA Inter Exams



RANK Certificate for All India Rank-3 (June 09) in CMA Final Exams



A SPECIAL THANKS TO MY BIGGEST STRENGTH,

My wife Shikha Garg



This publication could not have been possible without her.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

CONCEPT

MEANING OF INVESTMENT

✓ Investments are assets held by an enterprise for earning income by way of dividends, interest, and rentals, for capital appreciation, or for other benefits to the investing enterprise.

CONCEPT

FIXED INCOME BEARING SECURITIES

Inclusions	✓ Debentures										
	✓ Bonds	/ Bonds / Government Securities									
	✓ Government	Securities									
Purchase	Insights	✓ Buyer pays for									
Transaction		 Cost of Investments Interest 									
		* Interest									
	Journal Entry	Investment in 12% Debentures of T Ltd. A/c									
		Interest on Investments A/c									
		To Bank A/c									
Interest	Insights	✓ Always computed on Face Value.									
Transaction		✓ Investor receives the interest from last date of interest till current date of interest.									
	Journal Entry	Bank A/c									
		To Interest on Investments A/c									
-											
Sale	Insights	✓ Seller receives for									
Transaction		 Sale value of investments Interest 									
	Journal Entry	Bank A/c									
		To Investment in 12% Debentures of T Ltd. A/c									
		To Interest on Investments A/c									
	Profit or loss	✓ The profit or loss on sale shall be computed by comparing the									

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Subscribe YouTube channel https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCOpn4J1gb2q4e98T-BX-Sng
Cost, FM, SM, Advanced Accounts Lectures available at www.carahulgarg.com, (R.S.A.)

	on sale	•	restment with the sales value.				
		✓ Generally, FIFO method is followed to compute the cost.					
	Journal Entry	Investmen	t A/c				
	(Profit)	To F	P/L A/c				
	Journal Entry	P/L A/c					
	(Loss)	To I	Investment A/c				
Transfer of Interest to P/L (year-	Insights	✓ The amount of interest is to be transferred to P/L A/year end.					
end)	Journal Entry	Interest o	n Inv <mark>estments A/c</mark>				
			To P/L A/c				
Types of transactions	Ex-interest	 ✓ Price of transaction and interest are separate. ✓ Price of transaction doesn't include interest. 					
	Cum-interest	 ✓ Price of transaction and interest are not separate. ✓ Price of transaction includes interest. 					
Incidental Expenses	Types	Stamp Duty	Vsually computed on the face value				
·		Commission	✓ Usually computed on the transaction value				
	Treatment	Purchase	✓ To be added				
		Sale	✓ To be deducted				
Comparison of Cost Price with Market Value	end. ✓ The valuatio	n rule "Lower o	the market price, then compare it with the cost at the followed. The difference shall be booked as "Loss on Valuation".				

Books of Investor

Investment A/c

from	to	
(Scrin :	% Debentures of)

Date	Particulars	Nominal	Interest	Amount	Date	Particulars	Nominal	Interest	Amount
		Value					Value		
	To Balance					By Bank -			
	b/d					Receipt of			
						Interest			
	To Bank -				1	By Bank -	N		
	Purchase					Sale			
	To P/L -			18		By P/L -	И		
	Profit on					Loss on	1		
	Sale				VA.	Sale			
							,		
	To P/L -					By Balance	1		
	Interest					c/d			
	Transfer			1/1	(0)	(balance			
	to P/L		V		177	investment			
						in hand)	V	D)
					0				
	/	Total	Total	Total			Total	Total	Total
						Y 1		11/5	

CONCEPT

VARIABLE INCOME BEARING SECURITIES

Inclusions	✓ It includes the securities having variable return of income.
	✓ For example - investment in equity shares.
Other	✓ Stamp duty is computed on transaction value.
notable	✓ Only weighted average method is applicable (not the FIFO).
points	✓ No computation of dividend is made at the time of purchase or sale transaction.
Bonus Issue	✓ Issue of shares by company free of cost.
	✓ No amount is entered in Investment A/c.

	✓ Bonus share	are given in proportion to existing holding.							
Right Issue	Insights ✓ Offer by the company to its existing equity shareholder subscribe to its shares. ✓ Generally offered at less than the market price. ✓ Right shares are given in proportion to existing holding.								
	Options with the	Subscribe	✓ In such case, an entry is passed for the purchase of shares.						
	shareholder	Renounce	 ✓ Investor sells his "Right to receive the Shares". ✓ Such profit is not recorded in Investment A/c but in the P/L A/c. 						
Dividend	Post- Acquisition Dividend	Insights	Revenue Nature Dividend Column Income of investor						
		Journal Entry	Bank A/c To Dividend A/c						
	Pre- Acquisition Dividend	Insights	 Capital Nature Amount Column Not the income of investor, reduces the cost of investment. 						
		Journal Entry	Bank A/c To Investment A/c						
Profit or loss on sale	Insights	cost of inv ✓ To comput	or loss on sale shall be computed by comparing the estment with the sales value. e the relevant cost of investment sold, weighted ethod shall be followed.						
	Journal Entry (Profit)	Investmen To P	t A/c /L A/c						
	Journal Entry (Loss)	P/L A/c To I	nvestment A/c						
Transfer of Dividend to	Insights	✓ The amoun year end.	t of dividend is to be transferred to P/L A/c at the						

P/L (year-	Journal Entry	Dividend A/c							
end)		To P/L A/c							
Comparison	\checkmark If the quest	✓ If the question provides market price, then compare it with the cost at the end.							
of Cost Price	✓ The valuation	n rule "Lower of Cost and Market Price" shall be followed.							
with Market	✓ If the cost i	✓ If the cost is more, then the difference shall be booked as "Loss on Valuation".							
Value									

Books of Investor

Investment A/c

from _____to ___

(Scrip : Equity Shares in ____ Ltd.)

Date	Particulars	No. of	Dividend	Amount	Date	Particulars	No. of	Dividend	Amount
July	, al modial o	Shares	Sividona				Shares	Sividella	, illiodill
		Orial CS					O lar es		
	To Balance			100		Dr. Dank	H		
	b/d					By Bank -	F		
	b/d					Dividend			
	T 0 1				4				
	To Bank :			1		By Bank -	1		
	Purchase					Sale			
				16	0				
	To Bonus		V			By P/L -	V		
	Shares					Loss on	V	77)
					0	Sale		//	
	/							1//	
	To Bank:					By P/L -		11/	
	Right	/				Loss on			
	Shares		1/			Revaluation			
	To P/L -	1				By Balance	- 7	11	
/	Profit on					c/d		/ X	0
	Sale					1) ([1
P.		1						/ 11	
	To P/L -								
	Transfer								
	of D/D								
		Total	Total	Total			Total	Total	Total
			- 1	- 1 1				2 7 23.	

_	_		_	_	_	
	_		_	_	_	_
					_	
_	_	-	_	_	_	

CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

Meaning	✓ The debentures which are convertible into equity shares.
Other	✓ At the time of conversion
notable	Find the face value of debentures being converted
points	 ❖ Find the cost of such debentures being converted (always follow weighted average method) ✓ As per SEBI Guidelines, interest due (if any) on such debentures is to be paid at the time of conversion itself.
Journal Entry	Investment in Equity Shares A/c
	To Investment in% Debentures A/c

Investment A/c (Debentures)

Date	Particulars	Face	Interest	Amount	Date	Particulars	Face	Interest	Amount
		Value					Value		
						By Inv. in		-	
						Equity			
				10	101	Shares A/c			
			11	V					
		/				By Bank -	V -	P) -
		/			0	Interest		//	
	/							///	
						Y / /		11/	
	/					11 1		11.0	

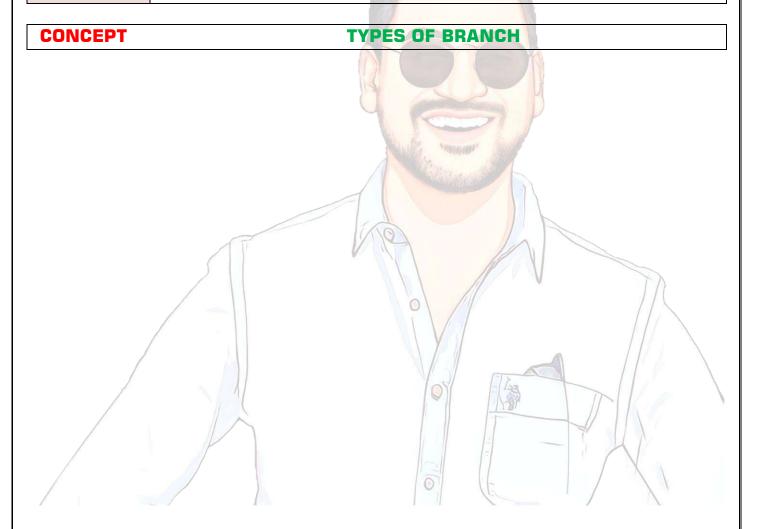
Investment A/c (Equity Shares)

Date	Particulars	No./of	Dividend	Amount	Date	Particulars	No. of	Dividend	Amount
		shares)				shares		
F-	To Inv. in		-		,			/ E.A.	
	%								
	Debentures								
	A/c								

BRANCH ACCOUNTING

CONCEPT BASICS

Nature	✓ A branch can be described as any establishment carrying on either the same or substantially same activity as that carried on by the head office.
Presence of	✓ Branch means existence of the Head Office. There can't be a branch without
H.O.	the head office.



CONCEPT

INLAND DEPENDENT BRANCH: DEBTORS METHOD

In the Books of Head Office Branch A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance b/d		By Balance b/d	
: Stock		: O/s Expenses	
: Debtors		By Stock Reserve (L)	
: Petty Cash		By Goods sent to branch (L)	
: Fixed Assets	/	By Goods returned to HO	
To Goods sent to branch		By Bank: Remittance to HO	
To Goods returned to HO (L)	V	: Cash Sales	
To Bank : Amount sent by HO		: Received from Debtors	
: Expenses		By Balance c/d	
: Petty Cash		: Stock	Ke
To Stock Reserve (L)		: Debtors	
To Balance c/d	ı	: Petty Cash	//
: O/s Expenses		: Fixed Assets	
To Net Profit		By Net Loss	
	Total		Total

			_				,
N/	OM	10	~ ~ 1	toc	V 2	\ /	

	memo 3	tock A/c	
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance b/d		By Goods returned to HO	
To Goods sent to Branch		By Sales	
To Sales Return		By Loss	
		By Balance c/d	
	Total	4	Total
	Memo De	btors A/c	
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance b/d		By Cash	
To Credit Sales		By Bad Debts	
	1	By Sales Returns	
		By Discount	
		By Balance c/d	
	Total		Total
	Petty C	ash A/c	
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance b/d		By Bank : Expense	X.
To Bank : Amount received from HO		By Balance c/d	
	Total		Total

CONCEPT INLAND DEPENDENT BRANCH: FINAL ACCOUNTS METHOD

In the Books of Head Office

Trading and Profit & Loss A/c of Branch for year ending _

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Opening Stock		By Sales	
To Goods sent to Branch		: Cash	
(-) Goods returned by Branch		: Credit	
To Direct Expenses	H	(-) Sales Returns	
To Gross Profit		By Abnormal Loss	
		By Closing Stock	
TT.	Total	9	Total
To Indirect Expenses		By Gross Profit	
: Discount to Customers			
: Bad Debts			
: Salaries & Wages			
: Petty Expenses			1
To Abnormal Loss			
To Net Profit			
	Total		Total

CONCEPT INLAND DEPENDENT BRANCH: STOCK & DEBTORS METHOD

In the Books of Head Office

Branch Stock A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance b/d		By Goods returned to HO	
To Goods sent to Branch		By Bank : Cash Sales	
To Br. Debtors : Sales Return		By Br. Debtors : Credit Sales	
To Br. Adjustment : Surplus	K	By Abnormal Loss	
		By Normal Loss	
		By Balance c/d	
	Total	0	Total

Branch Adjustment A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Goods Returned to HO (L)		By Stock Reserve (L)	
To Abnormal Loss		By Goods Sent to Branch (L)	
To Normal Loss		By Br. Stock : Surplus	
To Stock Reserve (L)			
To Br. P/L: Gross Profit			
	Total		Total

Branch Debtors A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance b/d		By Br. P/L	
To Br. Stock : Credit Sales		: Discount Allowed	
		: Bad Debts	
		By Br. Stock : Sales Return	
		By Bank : Collection	
		By Balance c/d	
	Total		Total

Branch Expenses A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
	14		
To Bank A/c		By Br. P/L	
: Salaries & Wages			
5 . 5 . 4 7		N /	
: Rent, Rates & Taxes			
: Sundry Expenses			
	Total		Total
	1		

Branch Profit & Loss A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Br. Debtors		By Br. Adj - Gross Profit	
: Discount to Customers			
: Bad Debts			
To Br. Expenses			
To Abnormal Loss			
To Net Profit			
	Total		Total

Goods Sent to Branch A/c

Particulars Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Br. Stock A/c	By Br. Stock A/c	
To Br. Adjustment	By Br. Adjustment	
To Purchases/ Trading A/c		
Total		Total

CONCEPT INLAND DEPENDENT BRANCH: WHOLESALE PRICE METHOD

Trading and Profit & Loss A/c for year ending _

Particulars	НО	Branch	Particulars	НО	Branch
To Opening Stock			By Goods sent to Branch		
To Goods received			By Sales		
from HO					
To Purchases			By Closing Stock		
To Gross Profit (WN)					
	Total	Total	\\\\	Total	Total
To Indirect Expenses			By Gross Profit		
To Stock Reserve			By Stock Reserve	4	_/
(closing stock)			(opening stock)		
			0		
To Net Profit					
	Total	Total		Total	Total

CONCEPT

INLAND INDEPENDENT BRANCH

5. No.	Particulars	Books of Head Office	Books of Branch
1.	Goods dispatched	Branch A/c	Goods Received from HO A/c
	by Head Office	To Goods Sent to Branch A/c	To HO A/c
		1 Min All	1999
2.	Remittance by	Cash A/c	HO A/c
	Branch	To Branch A/c	To Cash A/c
3.	Collection from	Cash A/c	HO A/c
	Debtors directly	To Branch A/c	To Debtors A/c
	by HO		
			21 1
4.	Return of goods	Sales Return A/c	HO A/c
	by Debtors to HO	To Branch A/c	To Debtors A/c
5.	Expenses of	Branch A/c	Expense A/c
	branch paid by	To Cash A/c	To HO A/c
	НО		
6.	Allocation of	Branch A/c	Expense A/c
	expenses by HO	To Expense A/c	To HO A/c
	to Branch		
		101	
7. Fixed	d Asset A/c being mo	nintained at HO	11.00
a.	FA purchased by	Branch Fixed Asset A/c	HO A/c
	Branch	To Branch A/c	To Cash/ Creditors A/c
<i>f</i>			1
b.	FA purchased by	Branch Fixed Asset A/c	-
	Branch but paid	To Cash/ Creditors A/c	
	by HO		
c.	Depreciation on	Branch A/c	Depreciation A/c
	such fixed asset	To Branch Fixed Asset A/c	To HO A/c

8.	Cash in Transit	Cash in Transit A/c	-
		To Branch A/c	
9.	Goods in Transit	-	Goods in Transit A/c
			To HO A/c

PASSING SINGLE JOURNAL ENTRY BY HO FOR INTER BRANCH TRANSACTIONS

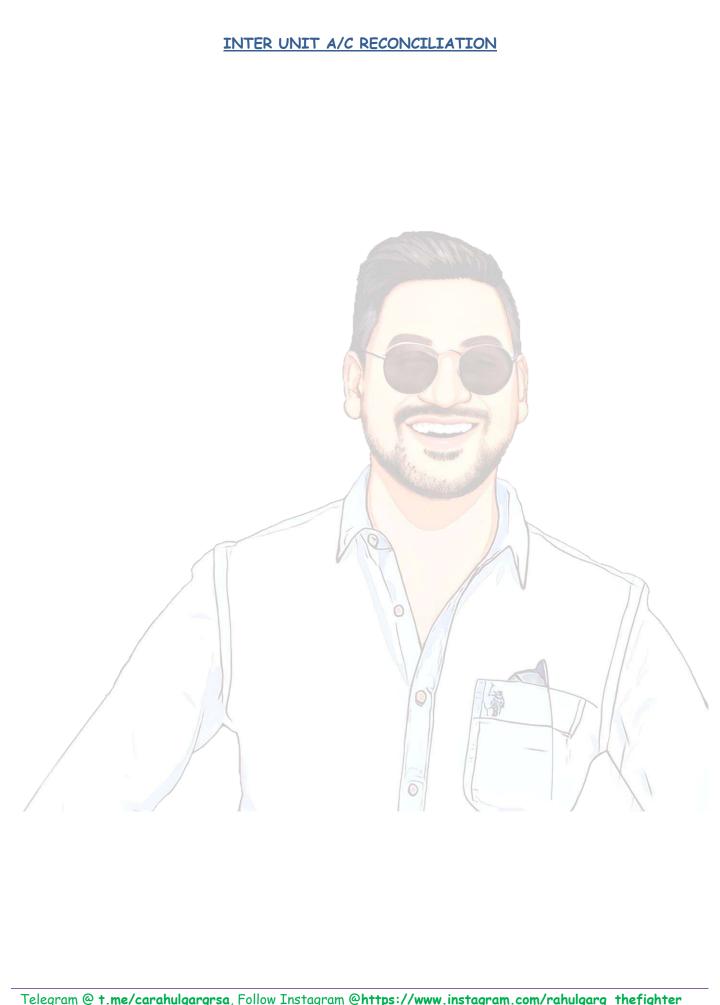
Statement Showing Inter Branch Transactions

Particulars	De	lhi	Mur	nbai	Che	nnai	Koll	Kata
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
(A) Delhi Branch						à		
1. Received Goods						V		
2. Sent Goods				Comment of the Commen		7		
3. B/R Received					211			
4. Acceptances Sent				Mr. Manne	r suff			
(B) Mumbai Branch			AN					
1. Received Goods			=					
2. Cash Sent			100					
(C) Chennai Branch	T		1	\	1/1		7	
Received Goods					11/11	V		
2. Cash Sent			11		17		11	
(D) Kolkata Branch			1		(C)		[]	
1. Sent Goods)	\ Y /			- ///	
2. Paid Cash				1///			11/1	
Total	340000	400000	240000	228000	480000	200000	268000	500000
c/d	60000			12000	TAB	280000	232000	
b/d		60000	12000		280000	- 7		232000

Books of Head Office

Journal Entry

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr.	Cr.
-	Mumbai Branch A/c		12,000	
	Chennai Branch A/c		2,80,000	
	To Delhi Branch A/c			60,000
	To Kolkata Branch A/c			2,32,000



FOREIGN BRANCH

	Exchange Rates Applicable for Conversion of Trial Balance				
5. No.	Particulars	IFO	NIFO		
1.	Opening Stock				
2.	Expenses				
3.	Incomes				
4.	Closing Assets	100			
5.	Fixed Assets (including depreciation)				
6.	Closing Liabilities				
7.	Goods received from HO	1	<u> </u>		
8.	Remittance to HO				
9.	Inter-Unit A/c				
10.	Exchange Difference				

Trading and Profit & Loss A/c for year ending				
	Amount	Particulars		

By Sales

By Closing Stock

Amount

Particulars

To Opening Stock

To Goods from H.O.

To Direct Expenses

To Purchases

To Gross Profit		4	
	Total		Total
To Indirect Expenses	6	By Gross Profit	
To Exchange Loss		By Exchange Gain	
To Net Profit		The state of the s	
	Total		Total
	Balance Sheet	as at	
Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Net Profit		Fixed Assets	
Head Office A/c		Bills Receivable	
Trade creditors		Trade debtors	
Foreign Currency Trans. Reserve		Cash at bank	
,			
		Closing Stock	

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Cost, FM, SM, Advanced Accounts Lectures available at www.carahulgarg.com, (R.S.A.)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

CONCEPT

MEANING OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT

- ✓ Cash flow Statement (CFS) is an additional information provided to the users of accounts in the form of an statement, which reflects
 - * the various sources from where cash was generated (inflow of cash) and
 - how these inflows were utilised (outflow of cash)

by an enterprise during the relevant accounting year.

CONCEPT

MEANING OF CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash	✓ It comprises
	❖ Cash in Hand and
	Demand Deposits with the bank (cash at bank)
Cash	✓ These are short term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known
Equivalents	amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of change in value.
	✓ Any investment will qualify as cash equivalent only if it has short maturity of 3
	months or less from the date of acquisition.
	✓ Example - Treasury Bill, Marketable Securities etc.

CONCEPT

MEANING OF CASH FLOWS

Meaning	These are inflows and outflows of cash & cash equivalents.
How does it arise?	 ✓ Cash flow arises when the net effect of transaction is to ❖ either increase ❖ or decrease the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

CONCEPT

FORMAT OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Name of Company Cash Flow Statement

For year ending

S.No.	Particulars	Amount (₹)
Α.	Cash Flow from Operating Activities	
В.	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	
<i>C</i> .	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	
	Net Cash and Cash Equivalents Generated during the year	
+	Opening balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	
=	Closing balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	

CONCEPT

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

These are the principle revenue producing activities of enterprise and other activities which are not investing or financing.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities (Direct Method)

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Cash Sales	
+ Cash received from Debtors	
- Cash Purchases	
- Cash made to Suppliers	

	T
- Payment made for operating expenses	
(Example : Wages & Salaries, Office & Administration expenses, Manufacturing	
Overheads, Selling & Distribution Expenses etc.)	
= Cash Generated from Operations before Tax	
- Income Tax Paid	
+ Extraordinary items	
(Example: Insurance Claim received w.r.t. stock lost by fire)	
Cash Flow from Operating Activities (Indirect Method)	
Particulars	Amount (₹)
Profit earned during the year	
+ Dividend	
+ Transfer to Reserve	
+ Provision for Tax	
- Refund of Tax	
- Extra-ordinary item credited to P/L A/c (Insurance proceeds w.r.t. loss due to earthquake)	
+ Extra-ordinary item debited to P/L A/c (Loss due to earthquake)	
= Net Profit before Tax & Extra-ordinary Item	X
: <u>Adjustment for non-cash and non-operating items</u>	
+ Depreciation	
+ Interest on Loan/ Debentures	

+ Preliminary Expenses/ Intangible Assets etc. written off	
+ Loss on sale of Investments/ Fixed Assets	
- Profit on sale of Investments/ Fixed Assets	
- Rental/ Dividend/ Interest Income	
= Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	
+ Decrease in Current Assets	
- Increase in Current Assets	
- Decrease in Current Liabilities	
+ Increase in Current Liabilities	
= Cash Generated from Operations	
- Income Tax Paid	
+ Extraordinary items (Insurance claim received w.r.t. stock lost by fire)	
CONCEPT INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
There are the assuicition and disposal of long term accord and other investments n	4 is dudad in
These are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments n cash equivalents.	of included in
Cash Flow from Investing Activities	
Particulars	Amount (₹)

Sale of Fixed Assets/ Investment

- Purchase of Fixed Assets/ Inves	tment	
+ Interest/ Dividend/ Rental Incom	ne Received	
- Loans and advances granted to ot	thers	
+ Repayment of Loans and advances	s received	
- Income Tax paid (Capital Gain tax	x on sale of asset)	
+ Extraordinary items		
(Example : Insurance Claim receive	ed w.r.t. destruction of fixed asset)	
CONCEPT	FINANCING ACTIVITIES	

These are the activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the owners' capital (including preference share capital) and borrowings (including short term borrowings) of the enterprise.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Particulars Amount (₹) Issue of share capital/ debentures for cash + Loan raised - Buy back of equity shares - Redemption of preference shares/ debentures - Loan repaid - Interest/ Dividend paid

CONCEPT	SOME IMPORTANT ASPECT	'S		
Interest & Dividend				
Activity	Non-Financing Org.	Financing Org.		
Interest Received				
Dividend Received				
Interest Paid				
Dividend Paid				

CONCEPT

SOME IMPORTANT ACCOUNTS

Provision for Tax A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Advance Tax	V	By Balance b/d	7
To Balance c/d		By P/L A/c	
	Total		Total
	Advance	z Tax A/c	

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance b/d		By Provision for Tax A/c	
To Bank A/c		By Balance c/d	
	Total		Total

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Dividend Payable A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Bank A/c		By Balance b/d	
To Balance c/d		By P/L A/c	
	Total		Total

Investment A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars Amount
To Balance b/d		By Bank A/c
To Bank A/c		By P/L A/c
To P/L A/c	4	By Dividend
	Ý	By Balance c/d
	Total	Total

Fixed Asset A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance b/d		By Depreciation	
To Bank A/c		By Bank A/c	
To P/L A/c		By P/L A/c	
		By Balance c/d	
	Total		Total

Fixed Asset A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Balance b/d		By Accumulated Depreciation	
To Bank A/c		By Bank A/c	
To P/L A/c		By P/L A/c	
		By Accumulated Depreciation	
		By Balance c/d	
	Total	100	Total

Accumulated Depreciation A/c

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Fixed Asset A/c	y	By Balance b/d	
To Fixed Asset A/c		By Depreciation	1/2
To Balance c/d			
	Total		Total





Congratulates!

It's All India Rank Holders

THEY BELIEVED, THEY DID, SO CAN YOU



#Kunal



#Arpita



#Utkarsh



#Mauj Arif



#Abhinav



#Jatin



#Zainul



#Kali



#Shubham



#Pari



#Mohnish



#Rhythm



#Naman



#Satakshi



#Sohan



#Aryan



#Mayank



#Rohini



#Daksh



#Neerav

FINAL ACCOUNTS OF COMPANIES

CONCEPT

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND OUT OF RESERVES

General Rule V Dividend can be declared and paid by a company only out of the profits or free reserves. Exception V In the event of inadequacy or absence of profits in any year, a company may declare dividend out of the accumulated profits earned by it in previous years and transferred by it to the reserves, subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions as per Companies (Declaration and Payment of Dividend) Rules, 2014. Condition 1 Condition 2 Condition 3

PREPARATION OF FINAL ACCOUNTS

Companies Act, 2013
The Third Schedule
(Section 129)
Part 1
BALANCE SHEET

Name of the Comp	any
Balance Sheet as at	;

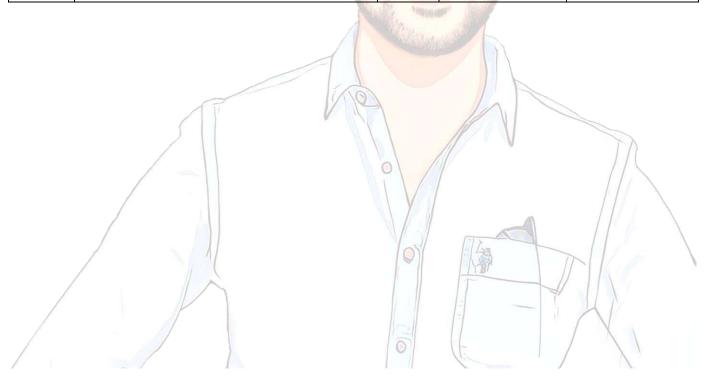
(₹ in '

				(* m)
5. No.	Particulars	Note	Figures as at	Figures as at
		No·	the end of	the end of
			current	previous
			reporting period	reporting period
A·	Equity & Liabilities			
7.	Shareholders' funds		3) P	
а	Share capital	St. mar		
	Special Disclosure			
	√ Shares issued for consideration other t	han cash		
	√ Shares issued as fully paid bonus shares			
	√ Shares bought back			
Ь	Reserves and Surplus		////	
	√ Show all types of Reserves here	0//	W	
	✓ Show all the appropriations here only (in Surpl	us A/c)	
	✓ Debit balance of statement of P/L sha	Il be sho	wn as a negative f	igure under the
	head 'Surplus'	VOS/	143	
С	Money received against share warrants		The state of the s	
2.	Share application money pending		1	
F	allotment			/ X
3.	Non-current liabilities		(6)	
а	Long-term borrowings			
	√ To be classified as secured or unsecured.	1		
	√ If secured, nature of security to be specified.	ecified		
Ь	Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			
С	Other long term liabilities			
d	Long-term provisions			

	✓ Includes provision for employee benefits usually
4.	Current liabilities
а	Short-term borrowings
	✓ Current maturities of long-term debt
	✓ Loan from bank repayable on demand
	✓ Loans and advances from related parties
	✓ To be classified as secured or unsecured
	✓ If secured, nature of security to be specified
Ь	Trade Payables
С	Other current liabilities
	Current liabilities for which there is no specific head. It will generally include following
	✓ Interest accrued but not due on borrowings
	✓ Interest accrued and due on borrowings
	✓ Unpaid dividends
	✓ Share application money pending refund
d	Short-term provisions
	Total
B·	Assets
7.	Non-current assets
а	PPE and Intangible Assets
i	Property, Plant and Equipment
	It will mainly include the following:
	✓ Land
	✓ Building
	✓ Plant & Equipment etc·
	For each of these, disclose the following:
f.	✓ Original Cost - Accumulated Depreciation = WDV/BV
F.	✓ Any addition or disposal
ii	Intangible assets
	It will mainly include the following:
	✓ Goodwill
	✓ Patents etc·
	For each of these, disclose the following:
	✓ Amount of amortization

	✓ Any addition or disposal
iii	Capital Work-in-progress
	Intangible assets under development
b	Non-current investments
D	
	It denotes the investments done for long-term. Following shall be disclosed:
	✓ Aggregate amount of quoted investments and its market value
	✓ Aggregate amount of unquoted investments
	✓ Aggregate provision for diminution
С	Deferred tax assets (Net)
d	Long-term loans and advances
	✓ Amount due by others beyond 12 months.
	✓ To be classified as secured, unsecured or doubtful:
	✓ Amount due by directors should be separately stated·
	✓ Loans and advances to the related party to be separately stated·
e	Other non-current assets
2.	Current assets
а	Current investments
	It denotes the investments done for short-term. Following shall be disclosed:
	✓ Basis of valuation
	✓ Aggregate amount of quoted investments and its market value
	✓ Aggregate amount of unquoted investments
	✓ Aggregate provision for diminution
Ь	Inventories
	Inventories are to be classified as:
	✓ Raw Material
f.	✓ WIP
f f	√ FG
	✓ Stock in trade
F	√ Stores and spares
	✓ Loose Tools
	Mode of valuation of inventories must also be stated.
С	Trade receivables
	✓ It includes debtors and B/R·
	✓ Debts due for > 6 months are to be separately stated.

d	Cash and cash equivalents
	It is to be classified as:
	✓ Balance with banks
	✓ Cheques or drafts in hand
	✓ Cash in hand
	Balance with banks is to be stated as
	√ With scheduled banks
	✓ With other banks
е	Short-term loans and advances
	✓ Loans and advances to the related party to be separately stated·
f	Other current assets
	Current assets for which there is no specific head. It will generally include following:
	✓ Prepaid expense
	✓ Interest accrued on investments
	Total



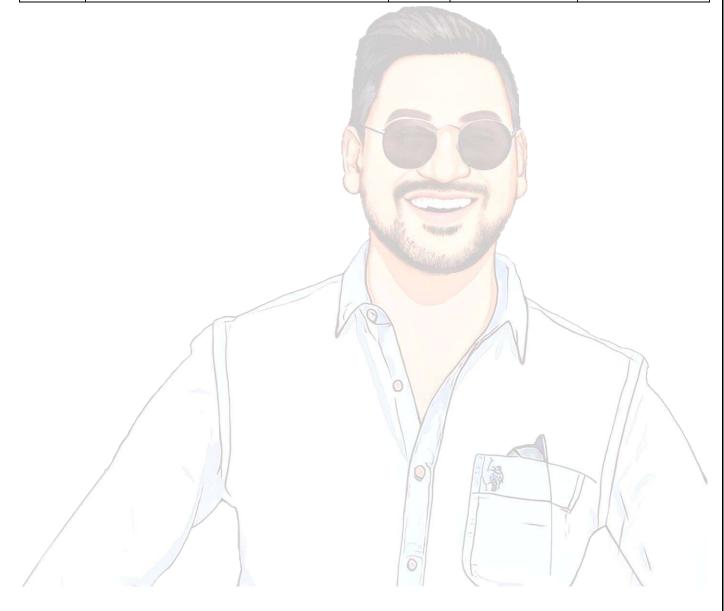
Part II STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Name of the Company	
Profit and loss statement for the year ended	

(₹ in ____)

5. No.	Particulars	Note	Current	Previous
		No·	reporting period	reporting period
1	Revenue from operations			
//	Other income		(1)	
///	Total Income (I + II)			
IV	Expenses:			
	Cost of materials consumed			
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	287		
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade			
	Employee benefits expense	A Marie	r M	
	Finance costs			
	Depreciation and amortization expense			
	Other expenses			
	Total expenses			
V	Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III - IV)	0/		M
VI	Exceptional items	V		
VII	Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V - VI)			
VIII	Extraordinary Items		1	
IX	Profit before tax (VII - VIII)			
X	Tax expense:	0		
A	(1) Current tax	1 11		
	(2) Deferred tax			
XI	Profit/ (Loss) for the period			
	from continuing operations (IX - X)			
XII	Profit/ (Loss) from discontinuing operations			

XIII	Tax expense of discontinuing operations		
XIV	Profit/ (Loss) from Discontinuing		
	operations (after tax) (XII-XIII)		
XV	Profit (Loss) for the period (XI + XIV)		
XVI	Earnings per equity share:		
	(1) Basic		
	(2) Diluted		



BUY BACK OF SECURITIES

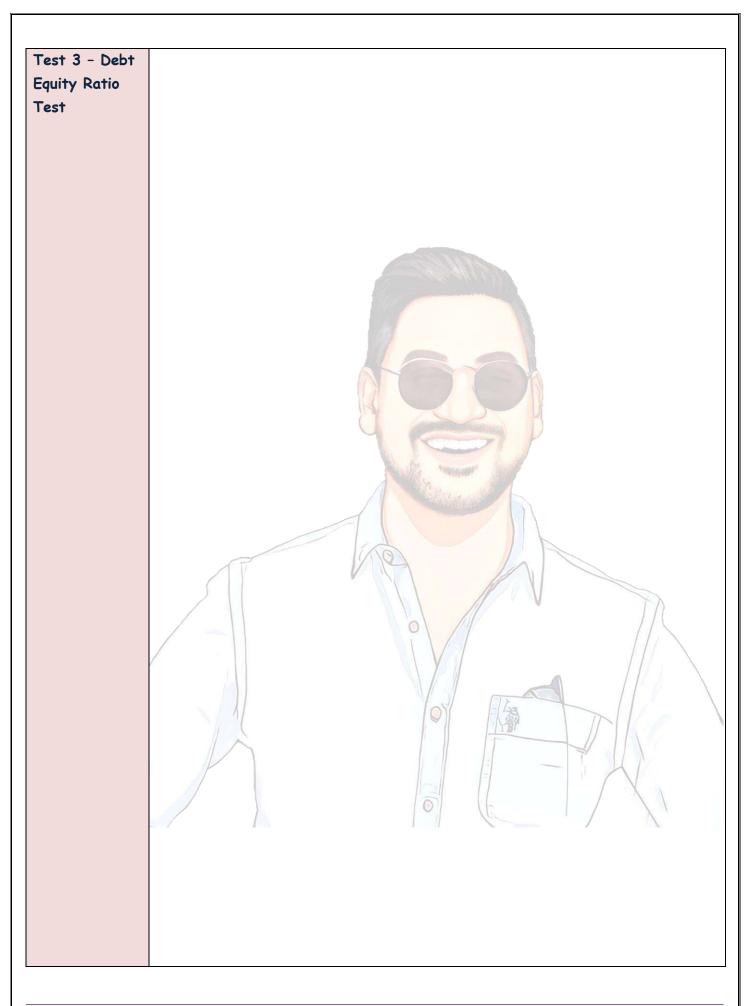
1. Buy back of shares means purchase of its own shares by a company. 2. When shares are bought back by a company, they have to be cancelled by the company. 3. Thus, shares buy back results in decrease in share capital of the company.

CONCEPT JOURNAL ENTRIES

S.No.	Particulars	Journal Entry		
1.	To make the party paid up shares, fully paid	d up		
a.	Making the final call due	Equity Share Final Call A/c		
		To Equity Share Capital A/c		
	5			
b.	Receiving the call money	Bank A/c		
		To Equity Share Final Call A/c		
2.	Making the amount due on buy back of	Equity Share Capital A/c		
	equity shares	Premium on Buyback A/c		
		To Equity Shares Buy-back A/c		
3.	Sale of investments to provide funds for	Bank A/c		
	buy back	P/LA/c		
		To Investments A/c		
		To P/L A/c		
4.	Issue of fresh shares	Bank A/c		
		To Equity Share Capital A/c/%		
		Preference Share Capital A/c		
		To Securities Premium A/c		

5.	Raising the bank loan for purpose of buy	Bank A/c	
	back	To Bank Loan A/c	
,	T ((5 p) (dp)		
6.	Transfer from Free Reserves to CRR	Free Reserves A/c	
		To Capital Redemption Reserve A/o	
7.	Closing the Premium on Buy Back A/c	Securities Premium A/c	
		Free Reserves A/c	
		To Premium on Buy Back A/c	
		Charles Comment State	
3.	Making the payment for buy back	Equity Shares Buy-back A/c	
3.	Making the payment for buy back	Equity Shares Buy-back A/c To Bank A/c	
		To Bank A/c	
9.	Making the payment for buy back Use of CRR to issue Fully Paid up Bonus Sh	To Bank A/c	
		To Bank A/c	
9.	Use of CRR to issue Fully Paid up Bonus Sh	To Bank A/c	
9.	Use of CRR to issue Fully Paid up Bonus Sh	To Bank A/c ares Capital Redemption Reserve A/c	
9.	Use of CRR to issue Fully Paid up Bonus Sh	To Bank A/c ares Capital Redemption Reserve A/c	

CONCEPT NUMBER OF SHARES TO BE BOUGHT BACK TO BE COMPUTED When the question doesn't provide the number of shares to be bought back, we **Insights** need to compute the same keeping in mind the legal requirements i.e. Test Conditions. Test 1. Shares Outstanding Test Conditions 2. Resource Test 3. Debt-Equity Ratio Test The number of shares which an be bought back shall be computed as per all the 3 conditions and the minimum no. of shares out of these 3 shall be allowed to be bought back. Test 1 -Shares Outstanding Test Test 2 -Resource Test



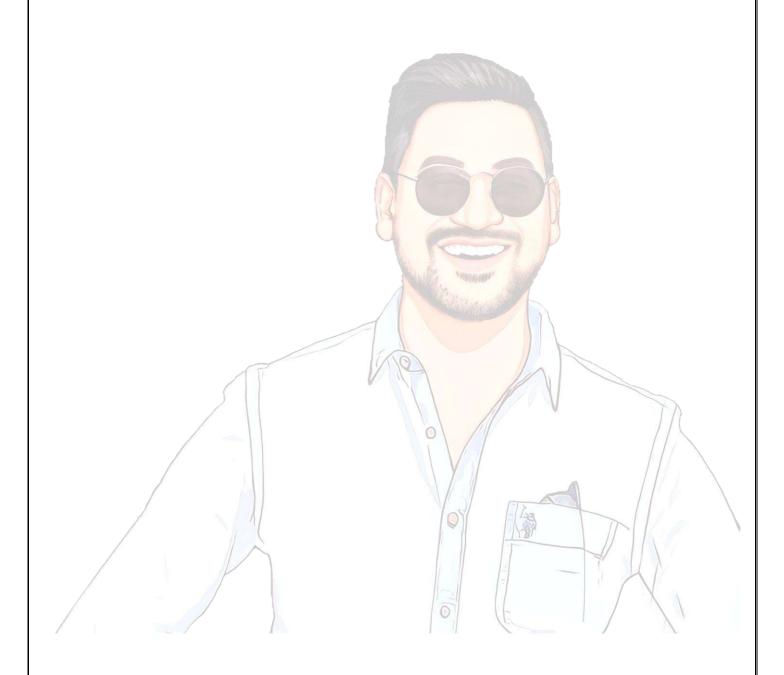
INTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION

BASICS

CONCEPT

	2.10.00
Background	When a company has been making losses for a number of years, the financial
	position does not present a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the
	company.
	In such a company
	the assets are overvalued,
	there are fictitious assets, useless intangible assets and debit balance in
	the profit and loss account.
	Such a situation brings the need for reconstruction.
Meaning of	Reconstruction is a process by which affairs of a company are reorganized by
Reconstruction	revaluation of assets,
	reassessment of liabilities and
	by writing off the losses already suffered by reducing the paid up value of
	shares and/or varying the rights attached to different classes of shares.
Process	Such a process is called internal reconstruction which is carried out without
	liquidating the company and forming a new one

ACCOUNTING ASPECTS OF INTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION – ASSETS



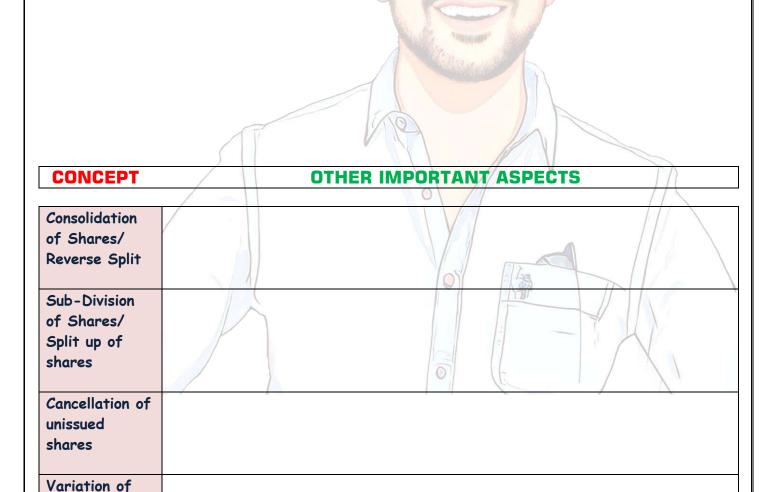
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Shareholder

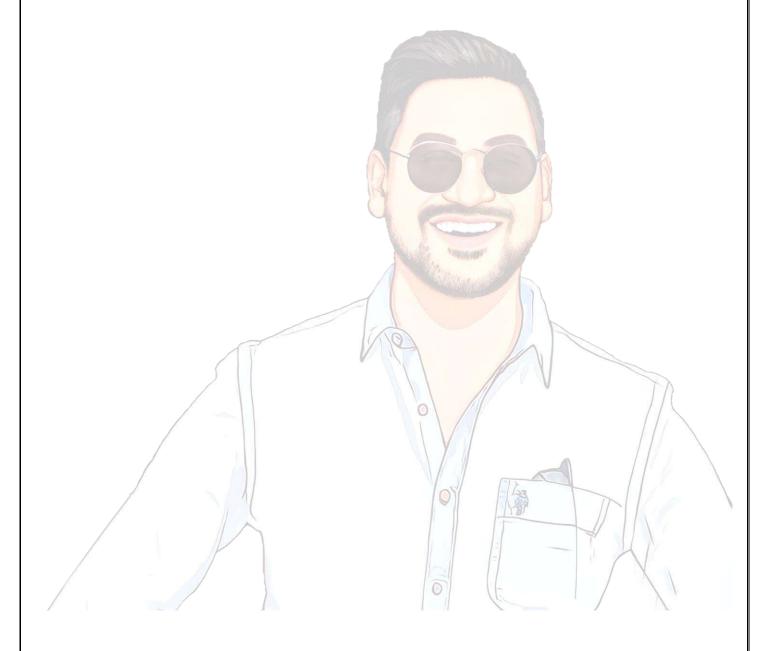
Rights

ACCOUNTING ASPECTS OF INTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION – LIABILITIES (OTHER THAN SHARE CAPITAL)



Writing off					
the lost paid-					
up capital	Reduction in Face Value and Paid-up Value				
	Reduction in Paid up Value only				
Compromise/ Arrangement					
Surrender of Shares	Mechanism	to the	company and the com	piven by the existing shareholders pany in turn issues such shares to editors, debentures etc.	
	Journal Entries	5. No.	Particulars	Journal Entry	
		1.	Surrender of shares by the shareholders	Share Capital A/c To Shares Surrender A/c	
		2.	Use of surrendered shares for discharge of an	Shares Surrender A/c To Share Capital A/c	
			existing liability		

CONCEPT CAPITAL REDUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION A/C



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AMALGAMATION OF COMPANIES

CONCEPT	BASICS
Meaning	In an amalgamation, two or more companies are combined into one by merger or by one taking over the other.
Objective	 Economies of large scale production Avoiding competition Increasing efficiency Expansion

CONCEPT

AMALGAMATION vs. ABSORPTION vs. EXTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION

Basis	Amalgamation	Absorption	External Reconstruction
Meaning	Two or more companies are wound up and a new	An existing company takes over the business	A newly formed company takes over the business
	company is formed to	of one or more existing	of an existing company.
	take over their business.	companies.	of all existing company.
	5		
Example	X Ltd. and Y Ltd.	Y Ltd. takes over the	Y Ltd. is formed to take
	amalgamate to form Z	business of another	over the business of an
	Ltd.	existing company X Ltd.	existing company X Ltd.
Minimum No. of			
Companies			
Involved	P	7 7	
Effect on old		0	
company			
Formation of			
new company			

TYPES OF AMALGAMATION

Amalgamation in nature of Merger	Meaning	assets and liab	amation where there is a genuine pooling not merely of bilities of the transferor and transferee companies but areholders' interests and of the businesses of the
	Conditions	As per para 3(e) of AS-14, if an amalgamation satisfies all the following conditions then it is Amalgamation in the nature of merger.	
		Condition 1	All the assets and liabilities of the transferor company become the assets and liabilities of the transferee company.
		Condition 2	Shareholders holding not less than 90% of the face value of the equity shares of the transferor company become equity shareholders of the transferee company.
		Condition 3	The purchase consideration receivable by those equity shareholders of the transferor company who agree to become equity shareholders of the transferee company is discharged by the transferee company wholly by the issue of equity shares in the transferee company, except that cash may be paid in respect of any fractional shares.
		Condition 4	The business of the transferor company is intended to be carried on, after the amalgamation, by the transferee company.
		Condition 5	No adjustment is intended to be made to the book values of the assets and liabilities of the transferor company when they are incorporated in the financial statements of the transferee company except to ensure uniformity of accounting policies.
Amalgamation in nature of Purchase	•	 e above conditio n in the nature (ns is not satisfied, such amalgamation is called of purchase.

CONCEPT PURCHASE CONSIDERATION Meaning Purchase consideration is the aggregate of the shares and other securities issued and the payment made in the form of cash or other assets by the transferee company to the shareholders of the transferor company". Purchase consideration does not include the sum which the transferee company **Insights** will directly pay to the debenture holders or creditors of the transferor company. Lump Sum Methods for Payment Computation of PC Net Payment Method Net Assets Method

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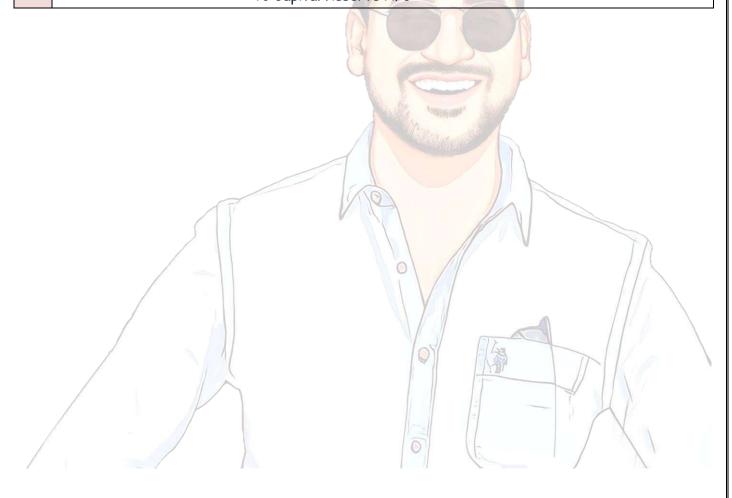
BOOKS OF PURCHASING COMPANY

1. Recording the acquisition of business from vendor company

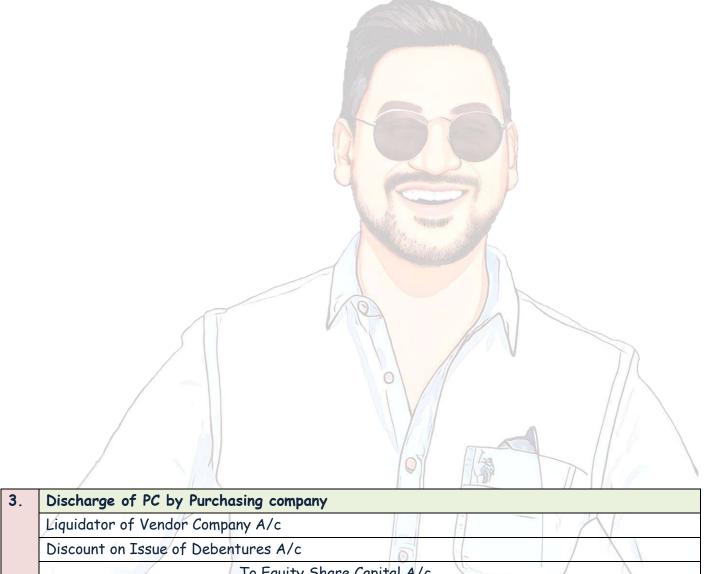
Business Purchase A/c

To Liquidator of Vendor Company A/c

2.	Incorporating the	Assets & Liabilities of Vendor company	
		Amalgamation in nature of Purchase	
	Assets A/c		
	Goodwill A/c	Allen Ale a le 3 le	
		To Liabilities A/c	
		To Business Purchase A/c	
		To Capital Reserve A/c	



2.	Incorporating the Assets & Liabilities of Vendor company		
	Amalgamation in nature of Merger		
	Assets A/c		
	Profit & Loss A/c		
	To Liabilities A/c		
	To Business Purchase A/c		
	To Reserves A/c		



3.	Discharge of PC by Purchasing company		
	Liquidator of Vendor Company A/c		
	Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c		
	To Preference Share Capital A/c		
	To Debentures A/c		
	To Securities Premium A/c		
	To Cash/ Bank A/c		

4.	Discharge of Debenture holders of Vendor company		
	Debentures of Vendor Company A/c		
	Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c		
	To Debentures A/c		
	To Securities Premium A/c		
5.	Deimburgement of Liquidation Evenue of Vandan company by Dunchasine company		
5.	Reimbursement of Liquidation Expense of Vendor company by Purchasing company		
	Amalgamation in nature of Purchase		
	Goodwill A/c or Capital Reserve A/c		
	To Bank A/c		
	Amalgamation in nature of Merger		
	P/L or General Reserve A/c		
	To Bank A/c		
6.	Elimination of Inter Company Owing		
	Liability A/c		
	To Asset A/c		
7.	Elimination of Stock Reserve		
	Amalgamation in nature of Purchase		
	Goodwill A/c or Capital Reserve A/c		

1.	Elimination of Stock Reserve		
	Amalgamation	in nat <mark>ure of Purch</mark> ase	
	Goodwill A/c or Capital Reserve A/c		
	To Stock A/c	0	
	/ 1		
	Amalgamation	in nature of Merger	11/4
	P/L or General Reserve A/c	108/ 11/28	
	To Stock A/c		1/6/2
•			

8.	. Recording the Statutory Reserves of Vendor company				
	Am	algamation in nature of Purchase			
	Amalgamation Adjustment Reser	ve A/c			
	To S	tatutory Reserves A/c			
	An	nalgamation in nature of Merger			
	Already recorded in Entry No. 2				

BOOKS OF VENDOR COMPANY

1. Transfer of Assets to Realisation A/c

Realisation A/c

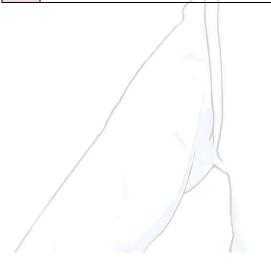
To Assets A/c

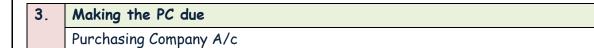


2. Transfer of Liabilities to Realisation A/c

Liabilities A/c

To Realisation A/c





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To Realisation A/c

		Receiving the Purchase Consideration		
	Equity Shares of Purchasing Company A/c			
	Preference Shares of Purchasing Company A/c			
	Debentures of Purchasing Company A/c			
	Cash A/c			
		To Purchasing Company A/c		
	Realise the Assets not Ta	ken Over		
	Bank A/c			
		To Realisation A/c		
	6			
) .	Paying the Liabilities not	Taken Over		
	Realisation A/c			
		To Bank A/c		
7.	Liquidation Expenses/ Real	lisation Expenses		
	a. Expenses Paid by Vendor			
	Realisation A/c			
		To Bank A/c		
	b. Expenses Reimbursed by	Purchasing Company		
	Bank A/c			
		To Realisation A/c		
3.	Discharging the claims of			
	a. Making the Claims Due			
	Preference Share Capital A	V/c		
	Realisation A/c			
	<i>f</i>	To Preference Shareholders A/c		
		To Realisation A/c		

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To Cash A/c

To Equity Shares of Purchasing Company A/c

To Debentures of Purchasing Company A/c

To Preference Shares of Purchasing Company A/c

Preference Shareholders A/c

9.	Realisation Profit or Loss
	a. Profit
	Realisation A/c
	To Equity Shareholders A/c
	b. Loss
	Equity Shareholders A/c
	To Realisation A/c

10.	Transfer of Share Capital and Reserves & Surplus to Equity Shareholders
	a. Transfer of Capital and Positive Reserves
	Equity Share Capital A/c
	Reserves A/c
	To Equity Shareholders A/c
	b. Transfer of Negative Reserves
	Equity Shareholders A/c
	To Miscella <mark>neous Expenditure</mark> A/c
	To P/L (Debit Balance) A/c

	11.	Making final payment to Equity Shareholders					
		Equity Shareholders A/c	(c				
	To Equity Shares of Purchasing Company A/c						
		To Preference Shares of Purchasing Company A/c					
To Debentures of Purchasing Company A/c							
			To Cash A/c				

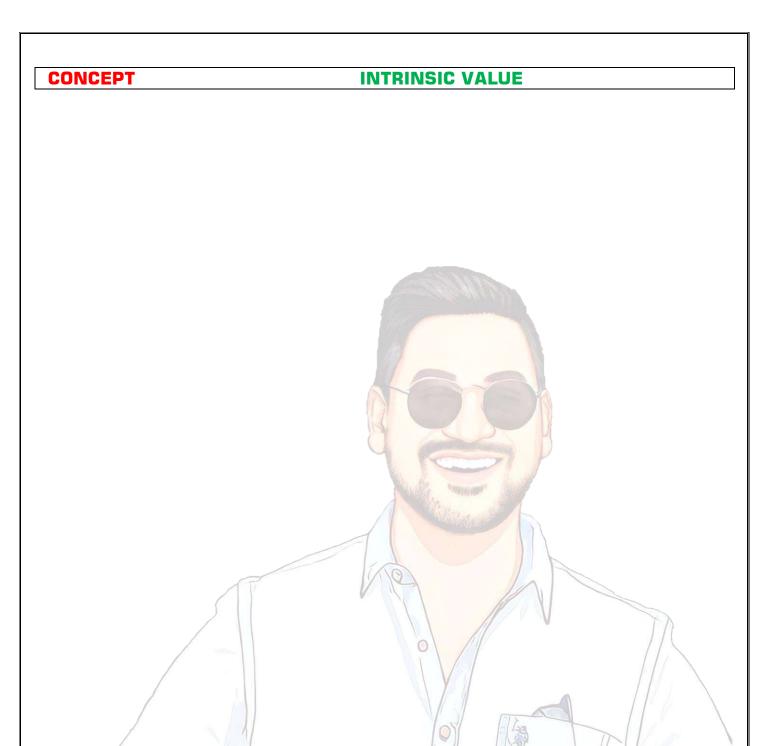
If Question asks to prepare Ledger Accounts, then prepare the following accounts :

Realisation A/c					
Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
	To Assets A/c			By Liabilities A/c	
	To Bank A/c			By Purchasing Company A/c	
	To Bank A/c			By Bank A/c	
	To Preference Shareholders			By Bank A/c	
	A/c				
	To Equity Shareholders A/c			By Preference Shareholders	
				A/c	
				By Equity Shareholders A/c	
		Total	6		Total

	Purchasing Company A/c					
Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount	
	To Realisation A/c		1111	By Equity Shares of	7/1	
			0	Purchasing Company A/c		
				By Preference Shares of		
			V	Purchasing Company A/c		
				By Debentures of Purchasir	ng	
				Company A/c		
				By Cash A/c	X	
1		Total	(Total	

	Preference Shareholders A/c					
Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount	
	To Realisation A/c			By% Preference Share		
				Capital A/c		
	To Equity Shares of			By Realisation A/c		
	Purchasing Company A/c					
	To Preference Shares of					
	Purchasing Company A/c					
	To Debentures of Purchasing					
	Company A/c					
	To Cash A/c					
		Total			Total	

	Equity Shareholders A/c				
Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
	To Misc. Expenditure A/c To P/L (Debit Balance) A/c To Realisation A/c To Equity Shares of Purchasing Company A/c To Preference Shares of Purchasing Company A/c To Debentures of Purchasing Company A/c To Cash A/c			By Equity Share Capit By Reserves A/c By Realisation A/c	tal A/c
		Total			Total



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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONCEPT	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – BASICS
CONCEPI	CONSOCIOA LO FINANCIAL STATENCIA - DASIGS

Meaning	Consolidated financial statements (CFS) are the financial statements of a 'group' presented as those of a single enterprise, where a 'group' refers to a parent and all its subsidiaries.			
Purpose	CFS are intended to show the financial position of the group as a whole -			
	by showing the economic resources controlled by them,			
	by presenting the obligations of the group and			
	by presenting the results the group achieves with its resources.			
Contents				
	 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss 			
	❖ Consolidated Cash Flow Statement			
	 Consolidated Notes to Accounts, other statements and explanatory material 			
Guiding Law &				
Consolidation				
Procedure				

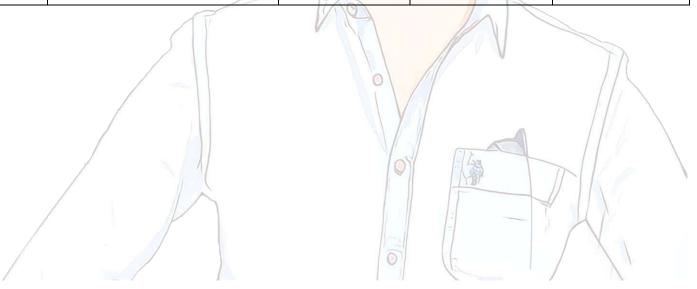
CONCEPT HOLDING & SUBSIDIARY COMPANY – BASICS

Holding	It's a company which has one or more subsidiary companies and enjoys control			
Company	over them.			
Subsidiary	It's a company in which the holding company -			
Company	(i) controls the composition of the Board of Directors; or			
	(ii) exercises or controls more than one-half of the total share capital either at			
	its own or together with one or more of its subsidiary companies:			

CONSOLIDATION OF BALANCE SHEET - BASICS

1. Analysis of Profits of S Ltd.

	Particulars	Pre	Post	
			P/L	General Reserve
	P/L			
	General Reserve			
+	Adjustments			
=	Total	41		
+/-	Time Adjustment	As		
=	Balance	26		
+/-	Adjustments	4		
=	Balance		waar J	
	Share of H	ANG	Marie Control	
	Share of S			



Treatment of Reserves & Surplus in Silent Cases

	Particulars	Amount
	Cost of Investment	
-	Share of H in Net Assets of S	
	: Share of H in Share Capital of S	
	: Share of H in Pre-Profits of S	
=	Goodwill/ (Capital Reserve)	

3. Minority Interest

	Particulars	Amount
	Share of S in Share Capital	
+	Share of S in Pre-Profits	
+	Share of S in Post Profits	
+	Share of S in Post General Reserve	
=	Total	

4. Consolidated P/L

	Particulars		Amount
	H own P/L		
+	Share of H in Post Profits of S		
=	Total	172	4 11

5. Consolidated General Reserve

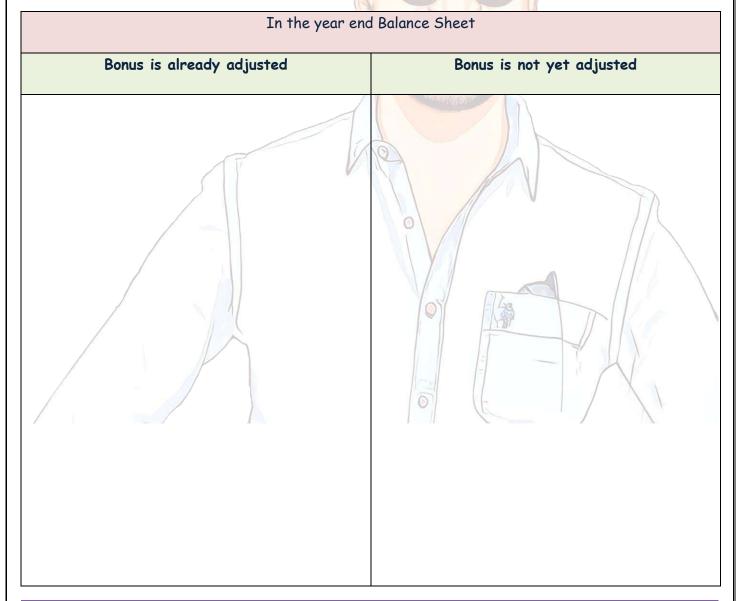
	Particulars	Amount
	H own General Reserve	
+	Share of H in Post General Reserve of S	
=	Total	

ELIMINATION OF COMMON TRANSACTIONS



CONCEPT

BONUS ISSUE



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REVALUATION OF ASSETS

Immediate Impact	Later Impact	Disclosure
		B
	The same of the sa	

CONCEPT

UNREALISED PROFITS

Transaction of sale and purchase between H & S

Unrealised Profit means profit being included in the stock of receiver of goods. Eliminate such profit and reduce the value of stock

Downstream Transaction	Upstream Transaction		

COI	NCEPT	DIVIDEND
١.	Steps in Analysis of Profits	
1.	Add the amount of dividend paid in Post	Profits before Time Adjustment.
o .	Apply time adjustment.	9
	Deduct the amount of dividend from Pre	e or Post Profits.
	Deduction from Pre Profits or Post Pr	rofits
••	Deduction from the frogins of rost th	
	Fi	nal Dividend
3.	Nature of Dividend Received by Holdi	ing Company
•	The state of the s	and a surprise.
	Pre Acquisition Dividend	Post Acquisition Dividend

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4. Pre Acquisition dividend credited to P/L A/c

Cost of Control	Consolidated P/L

CONCEPT

COMPUTATION OF COST OF CONTROL & MINORITY INTEREST ON DIFFERENT DATES

General Rule	Cost of Control	Cost of control can be computed only on the date of
		acquisition.
	Minority	Minority Interest can be computed on each Balance Sheet
	Interest	Date.
Impact on	Increase	If company earns profits after the date of acquisition.
Minority		
Interest	Decrease	If company incurs losses after the date of acquisition.
	Nil	If Holding company owns 100% share capital of Subsidiary company.
Negative Minority Interest If Minority Interest becomes negative, then such negative po		21
		est becomes negative, then such negative part is to be borne by
	i.e. adjusted against the majority i.e. Holding Company.	
	When subsidiary	company subsequently reports profits, these are to be allocated
	to majority i.e. He	olding Company, to the extent of losses of Minority borne by the
	Majority earlier.	

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS A/C

- 1. All the revenue items are to be added on line by line basis.
- 2. All inter-company transactions should be eliminated.

For example, a holding company may sell goods or services to its subsidiary, receive consultancy fees, commission, royalty etc. These items are included in sales and other income of the holding company and in the expense items of the subsidiary. Alternatively, the subsidiary may also sell goods or services to the holding company.

If there remains any unrealised profit in the inventory of goods, of any of the Group Company, such unrealised profit should be eliminated from the value of inventory to arrive at the consolidated profit.

CONCEPT

UNIFORM ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- Consolidated financial statements should be prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.
- If any company in the same group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to its financial statements when they are used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.
- If it is not practicable to use uniform accounting policies in preparing the consolidated financial statements, the fact should be disclosed together with the proportions of items to which different accounting policies have been applied.

FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION & PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONCEPT **COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 1 Balance Sheet Statement of Profit and Loss 2. 3. Cash Flow Statement 4 Notes and other statements **USERS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** CONCEPT 1. Investors 2. **Employees** Lenders 3. 4 Suppliers and other trade creditors Customers 5. 6. Governments and their agencies 7. **Public** CONCEPT QUALITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Under-standability 1. 2. Relevance 3. Reliability 4. Comparability **ELEMENTS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** CONCEPT 1. **Asset** 2. Liability

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3.

4

5.

Equity

Income/Gain

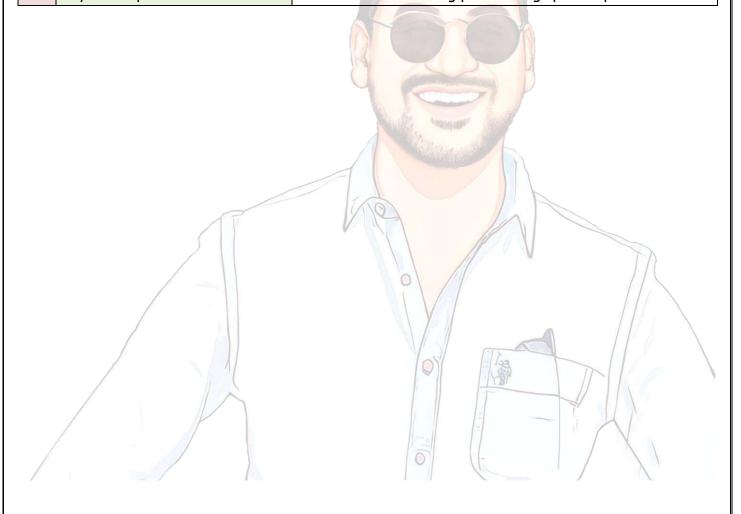
Expense/Loss

CONCEPT MEASUREMENT OF ELEMENTS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.	Historical cost
2.	Current Cost
3.	Realisable (Settlement) Value
4.	Present Value

CONCEPT FINANCIAL CAPITAL MAINTENANCE

1.	At historical cost	Opening and closing assets are stated at historical costs.
2.	At current purchasing power	Restatement at closing prices using average price indices.
3.	Physical capital maintenance	Restatement at closing prices using specific price indices.







Management Accounting



Financial Management



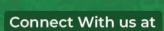
Strategic Management



Advanced Accounting **Fasttrack** Batch



Regular Batch















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