

MOCK TEST PAPER – 1
INTERMEDIATE (NEW) : GROUP – I
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 disclosed by way of a note.

Working Notes should form part of the answer.

(Time allowed: Three hours)

(Maximum Marks: 100)

1. (a) Om Ltd. purchased an item of property, plant and equipment for US \$ 50 lakh on 01.04.2020 and the same was fully financed by the foreign currency loan [US \$] repayable in five equal instalments annually. (Exchange rate at the time of purchase was 1 US \$ = ₹ 60). As on 31.03.2021 the first instalment was paid when 1 US \$ fetched ₹ 62.00. The entire loss on exchange was included in cost of goods sold by the accountant. Om Ltd. provides depreciation on an item of property, plant and equipment at 20% on WDV basis and wants to exercise the option to adjust the cost of asset for exchange difference arising out of loan restatement and payment.

You are required to calculate the amount of exchange loss, its treatment and depreciation on this item of property, plant and equipment.

- (b) From the following information provided by XYZ Limited you are required to compute the closing inventory:

Raw Material P

Closing balance	600 units
	₹ per unit
Cost price including GST	250
Input tax credit available	20
Freight inward	30
Handling charges	15
Replacement cost	180

Finished goods Q

Closing balance	1500 units
	₹ per unit
Material consumed	250
Direct labour	70
Direct overhead	30

Total fixed overhead for the year was ₹ 3,00,000 on a normal capacity of 30,000 units while actual production has been of 25,000 units.

Calculate the value of closing stock, when

- (i) Net realizable value of the finished good Q is ₹ 450 per unit.
 - (ii) Net Realizable value of the Finished Good Q is ₹ 340 per unit.
- (c) U Limited has obtained a term loan of ₹ 620 lacs for a complete renovation and modernization of its Factory on 1st April, 2020. Plant and Machinery was acquired under the modernization scheme and installation was completed on 30th April, 2021. An expenditure of ₹ 564 lacs was incurred on this Plant and Machinery and the balance loan of ₹ 56 lacs has been used for working capital purposes. The company has paid total interest of ₹ 68.20 lacs during financial year 2020-2021 on the above loan. The accountant seeks your advice how to account for the interest paid in the books of accounts. Will your answer be different, if the whole process of renovation and modernization gets completed by 28th February, 2021?
- (d) From the following information, prepare the Cash Flow from Financing activities as per AS 3 'Cash Flow Statements' as the accountant of XYZ Limited is not able to decide and seeks your advice:
- (i) Received ₹ 4,00,000 as redemption of short-term deposit
 - (ii) Proceeds of ₹ 20,00,000 from issuance of equity share capital
 - (iii) Received interest of ₹ 70,000 on Govt. bonds.
 - (iv) An amount of ₹ 13,00,000 incurred for purchase of goodwill
 - (v) Proceeds of ₹ 5,00,000 from sale of patent.
 - (vi) Proceeds of ₹ 12,00,000 from long term borrowing.
 - (vii) Amount paid for redemption of debentures of ₹ 22,00,000
 - (viii) Underwriting commission of ₹ 40,000 paid on issue of equity share capital
 - (ix) Interest of ₹ 1,44,000 paid on long-term borrowing.

(4 Parts x 5 Marks= 20 Marks)

2. (a) On 31st March, 2021, Morya Ltd. provides the following ledger balances:

Particulars	Amount (₹)	
	Debit	Credit
Equity Share Capital, fully paid shares of ₹ 50 each		80,00,000
Calls in arrear	15,000	
Land	25,00,000	
Buildings	30,00,000	
Plant & Machinery	24,00,000	
Furniture & Fixture	13,00,000	
Securities Premium		15,00,000
General Reserve		9,41,000
Profit & Loss Account		5,80,000
Loan from Public Finance Corporation (Secured by Hypothecation of Land)		26,30,000
Other Long Term Loans		22,50,000

Short Term Borrowings		4,60,000
Inventories: Finished goods	45,00,000	
Raw materials	13,00,000	
Trade Receivables	17,50,000	
Advances: Short Term	3,75,000	
Trade Payables		8,13,000
Provision for Taxation		3,80,000
Cash in Hand	70,000	
Balances with Banks	3,44,000	
Total	1,75,54,000	1,75,54,000

The following additional information was also provided in respect of the above balances:

- (1) 50,000 fully paid equity shares were allotted as consideration for land.
- (2) The cost of assets were:

Building	₹ 32,00,000
Plant and Machinery	₹ 30,00,000
Furniture and Fixture	₹ 16,50,000

- (3) Trade Receivables for ₹ 4,86,000 due for more than 6 months.
- (4) Balances with banks include ₹ 56,000, the Naya bank, which is not a scheduled bank.
- (5) Loan from Public Finance Corporation repayable after 3 years.
- (6) The balance of ₹ 26,30,000 in the loan account with Public Finance Corporation is inclusive of ₹ 1,34,000 for interest accrued but not due. The loan is secured by hypothecation of land.
- (7) Other long-term loans (unsecured) include:

Loan taken from Nixes Bank	₹ 13,80,000
(Amount repayable within one year	₹ 4,80,000)
Loan taken from Directors	₹ 8,50,000

- (8) Bills Receivable for ₹ 1,60,000 maturing on 15th June, 2021 has been discounted.
- (9) Short term borrowings include:

Loan from Naya bank	₹ 1,16,000 (Secured)
Loan from directors	₹ 48,000

- (10) Transfer of ₹ 35,000 to general reserve has been proposed by the Board of directors out of the profits for the year.
- (11) Inventory of finished goods includes loose tools costing ₹ 5 lakhs (which do not meet definition of property, plant & equipment as per AS 10)

You are required to prepare the Balance Sheet of the Company as at March 31st 2021 as required under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Ignore previous year figures.

(b) A Ltd. gives the following information the year ended 31st March, 2021:

	₹
Gross profit	42,00,000
Administrative, Selling and distribution expenses	8,22,540
Directors' fees	1,34,780
Interest on debentures	31,240
Managerial remuneration	2,85,350
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	5,22,540

Depreciation on PPE as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 was ₹ 5,75,345. You are required to calculate the maximum limits of the managerial remuneration as per Companies Act, 2013. **(16 + 4 = 20 Marks)**

3. (a) M/s Shyam, a proprietorship firm runs a business of stationary items. It provides you the following information relating to assets and liabilities:

Assets & Liabilities	As on 01.04.2019	As on 31.03.2020
Creditors	20,000	15,000
Outstanding Expenses	600	800
Fixed Assets	12,000	13,000
Stock	10,000	12,000
Cash in hand	7,500	2,000
Cash at Bank	2,500	10,000
Debtors	?	18,000

Details of the year's transactions are as follows:

(1)	Discounts allowed to Debtor	4,000
(2)	Returns from debtors	1,450
(3)	Bad debts	500
(4)	Total sales (Cash and Credit)	72,000
(5)	Discount allowed by creditors	700
(6)	Returns to creditors	400
(7)	Receipts from debtors paid into Bank	76,000
(8)	Cash purchases	1,000
(9)	Expenses paid by cash	9,000
(10)	Drawings by cheque	500
(11)	Purchase of Fixed Assets by cheque	4,000
(12)	Cash deposited into bank	5,000
(13)	Cash withdrawn from bank	9,000
(14)	Payments to creditors by cheque	60,000

No fixed assets were sold during the year. Any difference in cash account to be considered as cash sales.

You are required to prepare Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31.03.2020 and the Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2020 from the given information.

(b) From the following details of Western Branch Office of M/s. Alpha for the year ending 31st March, 2020, ascertain branch stock reserve in respect of unrealized profit in opening stock and closing stock:

- (i) Goods are sent to the branch at invoice price and branch also maintains stock at the same price.
- (ii) Sale price is cost plus 40%.
- (iii) Invoice price is cost plus 15%.
- (iv) Other information from accounts of branch:

Opening Stock as on 01-04-2019	3,45,000
Goods sent during the year by Head Office to Branch	16,10,000
Sales during the year	21,00,000
Expenses incurred at the branch	45,000

(16+4 = 20 Marks)

4. (a) Ram, Sham and Mahaan sons of Prabhu Dyal are running Punya Hotel in Chennai. Ram is heading Room division (A), Sham is heading banquet division (B) and Mahaan is heading Restaurant division (C). Each of the three brothers would receive 60% of the profits, if any, of the department of which he was incharge and remaining combined profits would be shared in 2:2:1 ratio. The following is the Trading and Profit and Loss Account of the firm for the year ended March 31, 2021:

	(₹)	(₹)		(₹)	(₹)
To Opening Stock:			By Sales:		
Room (A)	25,650		Room (A)	2,70,000	
Banquet (B)	18,000		Banquet (B)	1,65,000	
Restaurant (C)	<u>19,500</u>	63,150	Restaurant (C)	<u>86,700</u>	5,21,700
To Purchases:			By Discount received		1,650
Room (A)	2,35,000		By Closing Stock:		
Banquet (B)	1,56,000		Room (A)	55,300	
Restaurant (C)	<u>84,200</u>	4,75,200	Banquet (B)	31,800	
To Salaries	34,400		Restaurant (C)	<u>42,500</u>	1,29,600
To Royalties	8,000				
To Parking fee & car washing charges	9,600				
To Discount allowed	2,500				
To Misc. Exp.	7,000				
To Depreciation	<u>1,160</u>	62,660			
To Net Profit		<u>51,940</u>			
Total		<u>6,52,950</u>	Total		<u>6,52,950</u>

Prepare: (I) Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account alongwith combined Profit & Loss account and (II) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account after incorporating the following information:

- (i) Closing stock of Dept. B includes goods amounting ₹ 3,500 being transferred from Dept. A
- (ii) Stock value ₹ 9,300 and other goods of the value of ₹ 1,500 were transferred at selling price by Departments A and C respectively to Department B.
- (iii) The details of salaries were as follows:
 - (1) Admin Office 60%, Pantry 40%
 - (2) Allocate Admin Office in the proportion of 3: 2:1 among the Departments A, B, C
 - (3) Distribute Pantry expenses equally among the Department A and B.
- (iv) The parking fee is ₹ 500 per month which is to be divided equally between Departments A, B & C.
- (v) All other expenses are to be allocated in ratio of 2:2:1.
- (vi) Discounts received are to be credited to the three Departments as follows:
A : ₹ 650; B : ₹ 600; C : ₹ 400.
- (vii) The opening stock of Department B does not include any goods transferred from other departments and closing stock of Department B does not include any stock transferred from Department C.

- (b) The capital structure of Beta Ltd. consists of 20,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid up and 1,000 8% Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹100 each fully paid up (issued on 1.4.2019).

Undistributed reserve and surplus stood on 31.3.21 as: General Reserve ₹ 80,000; Profit and Loss Account ₹ 20,000; Investment Allowance Reserve is ₹ 10,000 out of which ₹ 5,000 is not ascertained as free reserve; Cash at bank amounted to ₹ 98,000.

Preference shares are redeemed at a Premium of 10% on 31.3.21 and for the purpose of redemption, the directors make fresh issue of Equity Shares at par after utilising the undistributed reserve and surplus, subject to the conditions that a sum of ₹ 20,000 shall be retained in general reserve and which should not be utilised.

You are required to give Journal Entries to give effect to the above arrangements and show how the relevant items will appear in the Balance Sheet of the company after the redemption is carried out.

(12 + 8 =20 Marks)

5. (a) On 27th July, 2021, a fire occurred in the godown of M/s. Vijay Exports and most of the stocks were destroyed. However goods costing ₹ 5,000 could be salvaged. Their fire fighting expenses were amounting to ₹ 1,300.

From the salvaged accounting records, the following information is available relating to the period from 1.4.2021 to 27.7.2021:

1.	Stock as per balance sheet as on 31.3.2021	₹ 63,000
2.	Purchases (including purchase of machinery costing ₹ 10,000	₹ 2,92,000
3.	Wages (including wages paid for installation of machinery ₹ 3,000)	₹ 53,000
4.	Sales (including goods sold on approval basis amounting to ₹ 40,000. No approval has been received in respect of 1/4 th of the goods sold on approval)	₹ 4,12,300
5.	Cost of goods distributed as free sample	₹ 2,000

Other Information:

- (i) While valuing the stock on 31.3.2021, ₹ 1,000 had been written off in respect of certain slow moving items costing ₹ 4,000. A portion of these goods were sold in June, 2021 at a loss of ₹ 700 on original cost of ₹ 3,000. The remainder of these stocks is now estimated to be worth its original cost.
- (ii) Past record shows the normal gross profit rate is 20%.
- (iii) The insurance company also admitted fire fighting expenses as part of insurance policy. The Company had taken the fire insurance policy of ₹ 55,000 with the average clause.

Compute the amount of claim of stock destroyed by fire, to be lodged to the Insurance Company. Also prepare Memorandum Trading Account for the period 1.4.2021 to 27.7.2021 for normal and abnormal items.

- (b) On 1st April, 2019, Mr. Vijay had 30,000 Equity shares in X Ltd. (the company) at a book value of ₹ 4,50,000 (Face Value ₹ 10 per share). On 22nd June, 2019, he purchased another 5000 shares of the same company for ₹ 80,000. The Directors of X Ltd. announced a bonus of equity shares in the ratio of one share for seven shares held on 10th August, 2019.

On 31st August, 2019 the Company made a right issue in the ratio of three shares for every eight shares held, on payment of ₹ 15 per share. Due date for the payment was 30th September, 2019, Mr. Vijay subscribed to 2/3rd of the right shares and sold the remaining of his entitlement to Viru for a consideration of ₹ 2 per share.

On 31st October, 2019, Vijay received dividends from X Ltd. @ 20% for the year ended 31st March, 2019. Dividend for the shares acquired by him on 22nd June, 2019 to be adjusted against the cost of purchase.

On 15th November, 2019 Vijay sold 20,000 Equity shares at a premium of ₹ 5 per share.

You are required to prepare Investment Account in the books of Mr. Vijay for the year ended 31st March, 2020 assuming the shares are being valued at average cost.

- (c) Nidhi Ltd. invested in the shares of another company on 1st May 2019 at a cost of ₹ 3,00,000 with the intention of holding for more than a year. The published accounts of Nidhi Ltd. received in March, 2021 reveals that the company has incurred cash losses with decline in market share and investment of Nidhi Ltd. may not fetch more than ₹ 45,000. How you will deal with the above in the financial statements of the Paridhi Electronics Ltd. as on 31.3.21 with reference to AS-13? **(8 + 8 + 4 = 20 Marks)**

6. (a) Jai Ltd purchased a machine on hire purchase basis from KM Ltd. on the following terms:

- (a) Cash price ₹ 1,20,000.
- (b) Down payment at the time of signing the agreement on 1-1-2016, ₹ 32,433.
- (c) 5 annual instalments of ₹ 23,100, the first to commence at the end of twelve months from the date of down payment.
- (d) Rate of interest is 10% p.a.

Your are required to calculate the total interest and interest included in each instalment.

- (b) Aman Ltd. has issued 2,000, 12% convertible debentures of ₹ 100 each redeemable after a period of five years. According to the terms & conditions of the issue, these debentures were redeemable at a premium of 5%. The debenture holders also had the option at the time of redemption to convert 20% of their holdings into equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a price of ₹ 20 per share and balance in cash. Debenture holders amounting ₹ 40,000 opted to get their debentures converted into equity shares as per terms of the issue.

You are required to calculate the number of shares issued and cash paid for redemption of ₹ 40,000 debenture holders and also pass journal entry for conversion and redemption of debentures.

OR

Following is the extract of the Balance Sheet of ABC Ltd. as at 31st March, 2021:

	₹
Authorised capital:	
45,000 12% Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	4,50,000
6,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>60,00,000</u>
	<u>64,50,000</u>
Issued and Subscribed capital:	
36,000 12% Preference shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	3,60,000
4,05,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 paid up	32,40,000
Reserves and surplus:	
General Reserve	5,40,000
Capital Redemption Reserve	1,80,000
Securities premium (collected in cash)	1,12,500
Profit and Loss Account	9,00,000

On 1st April, 2021, the Company has made final call @ ₹ 2 each on 4,05,000 equity shares. The call money was received by 20th April, 2021. Thereafter, the company decided to capitalize its reserves by way of bonus at the rate of one share for every four shares held.

You are required to give necessary journal entries in the books of the ABC Ltd. and prepare the relevant extract of the balance sheet as on 30th April, 2021 after bonus issue.

- (c) Darshan Ltd. purchased a Machinery on 1st April, 2016 for ₹ 130 lakhs (Useful life is 4 years). Government grant received is ₹ 40 lakhs for the purchase of above Machinery.

Salvage value at the end of useful life is estimated at ₹ 60 lakhs.

Darshan Ltd. decides to treat the grant as deferred income.

You are required to calculate the amount of depreciation and grant to be recognized in profit & loss account for the year ending 31st March, 2017, 31st March, 2018, 31st March, 2019 & 31st March, 2020.

Darshan Ltd. follows straight line method for charging depreciation.

(d) Lotus Ltd. was incorporated on 1st July, 2019 to acquire a running business of Feel goods with effect from 1st April, 2019. During the year 2019-20, the total sales were ₹ 48,00,000 of which ₹ 9,60,000 were for the first six months. The Gross profit of the company ₹ 7,81,600. The expenses debited to the Profit & Loss statement included:

- (i) Director's fees ₹ 60,000
- (ii) Bad debts ₹ 14,400
- (iii) Advertising ₹ 48,000 (under a contract amounting to ₹ 4,000 per month)
- (iv) Salaries and General Expenses ₹ 2,56,000
- (v) Preliminary Expenses written off ₹ 20,000
- (vi) Donation to a political party given by the company ₹ 20,000.

Prepare a statement showing pre-incorporation and post-incorporation profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020. **(4 Parts X 5 Marks = 20 Marks)**

MOCK TEST PAPER – 1
INTERMEDIATE (NEW) : GROUP – I
PAPER – 1: ACCOUNTING

1. (a) Exchange differences arising on restatement or repayment of liabilities incurred for the purpose of acquiring an item of property, plant and equipment should be adjusted in the carrying amount of the respective item of property, plant and equipment as Om Ltd. has exercised the option and it is long term foreign currency monetary item. Thus, the entire exchange loss due to variation of ₹ 20 lakh on 31.03.2021 on payment of US \$ 10 lakh, should be added to the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment and not to the cost of goods sold. Further, depreciation on the unamortized depreciable amount should also be provided.

Calculation of Exchange loss:

Foreign currency loan (in ₹) = (50 lakh \$ x ₹ 60) = ₹ 3,000 lakh

Exchange loss on outstanding loan on 31.03.2021 = ₹ 40 lakh US \$ x (62.00-60.00) = ₹ 80 lakh.

So, ₹ 80 lakh should also be added to cost of an item of property, plant and equipment with corresponding credit to outstanding loan in addition to ₹ 20 lakh on account of exchange loss on payment of instalment. The total cost of an item of property, plant and equipment to be increased by ₹ 100 lakh. Total depreciation to be provided for the year 2020 - 2021 = 20% of (₹ 3,000 lakh + 100 lakh) = ₹ 620 lakh.

- (b) (i) **When Net Realizable Value of the Finished Good Q is ₹ 450 per unit**

Value of Closing Stock:

	Valuation Base	Qty.	Rate (₹)	Amount (₹)
Raw Material P	Cost	600	275	1,65,000
Finished Good Q	Cost	1,500	360	<u>5,40,000</u>
Total value of closing stock				<u>7,05,000</u>

- (ii) **When Net Realizable Value of the Finished Good Q is ₹ 340 per unit**

Since NRV of finished goods Q is less than its cost i.e. ₹ 360 (Refer W.N.), raw material P is to be valued at replacement cost and finished goods is to be valued at NRV.

Value of Closing Stock:

	Valuation Base	Qty.	Rate (₹)	Amount (₹)
Raw material P	Replacement cost	600	180	1,08,000
Finished good Q	Net Realisable Value	1,500	340	<u>5,10,000</u>
Total value of closing stock				<u>6,18,000</u>

Working Note:**Statement showing calculation of cost of raw material P and finished good Q**

Raw Material P	₹
Cost Price (250-20)	230
Add: Freight Inward	30
Handling charges	<u>15</u>
Cost	<u>275</u>
Finished Goods Q	₹
Materials consumed	250
Direct Labour	70
Variable overheads	30
Fixed overheads (₹ 3,00,000 / 30,000 units)	<u>10</u>
	<u>360</u>

- (c) **Borrowing Cost:** As per AS 16 'Borrowing Costs', borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset should be capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs should be recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs should be expensed except where they are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset.

Qualifying Asset: A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time (ordinarily, a period of twelve months unless a shorter or longer period can be justified on the basis of the facts and circumstances of the case) to get ready for its intended use or sale.

(i) When construction of asset completed on 30th April, 2021

The treatment for total borrowing cost of ₹ 68.20 lakhs will be as follows:

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Interest to be capitalized</i> ₹ in lakhs	<i>Interest to be charged to profit and loss account</i> ₹ in lakhs
Plant and machinery under Modernization and renovation scheme	Qualifying asset	$[68.20 \times (564/620)]$ = 62.04	
Working Capital	Not a qualifying asset		$[68.20 \times (56/620)]$ = <u>6.16</u>
		<u>62.04</u>	<u>6.16</u>

(ii) When construction of assets is completed by 28th February, 2019

In this scenario, when the process of renovation gets completed in less than 12 months, the plant and machinery will not be considered as qualifying assets (until and unless the entity specifically considers that the asset took substantial period of time for completing their construction) and the whole of interest will be required to be charged off / expensed off to Profit and loss account.

(d) **Statement showing Cash Flow from Financing Activities**

		₹
Cash inflow from financing activity		
Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital	20,00,000	
Proceeds from long term borrowings	<u>12,00,000</u>	
Total cash inflow from financing activity		32,00,000
Less: Cash outflow from financing activity		
Amount paid for redemption of debentures	22,00,000	
Underwriting commission paid	40,000	
Interest paid on long-term borrowings	<u>1,44,000</u>	<u>(23,84,000)</u>
Net cash inflow from financing activity		<u>8,16,000</u>

2. (a)

Morya Ltd.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Notes	Figures at the end of current reporting period (₹)
Equity and Liabilities		
1 Shareholders' funds		
a Share capital	1	79,85,000
b Reserves and Surplus	2	30,21,000
2 Non-current liabilities		
a Long-term borrowings	3	42,66,000
3 Current liabilities		
a Short-term borrowings	4	4,60,000
b Trade Payables		8,13,000
c Other current liabilities	5	6,14,000
d Short-term provisions	6	3,80,000
Total		1,75,39,000
Assets		
1 Non-current assets		
A PPE	7	92,00,000
2 Current assets		
A Inventories	8	58,00,000
B Trade receivables	9	17,50,000
C Cash and cash equivalents	10	4,14,000
D Short-term loans and advances		3,75,000
Total		1,75,39,000

Notes to accounts

		₹
1. Share Capital		
Equity share capital		
Issued, subscribed and called up		
1,60,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 50 each (Out of the these shares 50,000 shares have been issued for consideration other than cash)	80,00,000	
Less: Calls in arrears	<u>(15,000)</u>	79,85,000
2. Reserves and Surplus		
General Reserve	9,41,000	
Add: Transferred from Profit and loss account	<u>35,000</u>	9,76,000
Securities premium		15,00,000
Surplus (Profit & Loss A/c)	5,80,000	
Less: Appropriation to General Reserve (proposed)	<u>(35,000)</u>	<u>5,45,000</u>
		<u>30,21,000</u>
3. Long-term borrowings		
Secured: Term Loans		
Loan from Public Finance Corporation [repayable after 3 years (₹ 26,30,000 - ₹ 1,34,000 for interest accrued but not due)]		24,96,000
Secured by hypothecation of land		
Unsecured		
Bank Loan (Nixes bank) 9,00,000	9,00,000	
(₹ 13,80,000 - ₹ 4,80,000 repayable within 1 year)		
Loan from Directors 8,50,000	8,50,000	
Others_ <u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>17,70,000</u>
	Total	<u>42,66,000</u>
4. Short-term borrowings		
Loan from Naya bank (Secured)	1,16,000	
Loan from Directors	48,000	
Others	<u>2,96,000</u>	4,60,000
5. Other current liabilities		
Loan from Nixes bank repayable within one year	4,80,000	
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	<u>1,34,000</u>	6,14,000
6. Short-term provisions		
Provision for taxation		3,80,000
7. PPE		
Land		25,00,000

	Buildings	32,00,000	
	Less: Depreciation	<u>(2,00,000)</u>	30,00,000
	Plant & Machinery	30,00,000	
	Less: Depreciation	<u>(6,00,000)</u>	24,00,000
	Furniture & Fittings	16,50,000	
	Less: Depreciation	<u>(3,50,000)</u>	<u>13,00,000</u>
	Total		<u>92,00,000</u>
8.	Inventories		
	Raw Material	13,00,000	
	Finished goods	40,00,000	
	Loose tools	<u>5,00,000</u>	58,00,000
9.	Trade receivables		
	Outstanding for a period exceeding six months		4,86,000
	Others		<u>12.64,000</u>
	Total		<u>17,50,000</u>
10	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Balances with banks		
	with Scheduled Banks	2,88,000	
	with others banks	<u>56,000</u>	3,44,000
	Cash in hand		<u>70,000</u>
	Total		<u>4,14,000</u>

Note: There is a Contingent Liability amounting ₹ 1,60,000

(b) Calculation of net profit u/s 198 of the Companies Act, 2013

	₹	₹
Gross profit		42,00,000
Less: Administrative, selling and distribution expenses	8,22,540	
Director's fees	1,34,780	
Interest on debentures	31,240	
Depreciation on PPE as per Schedule II	5,75,345	(15,63,905)
Profit u/s 198		<u>26,36,095</u>

Maximum Managerial remuneration under Companies Act, 2013= 11% of ₹ 26,36,095= ₹ 2,89,970

3. (a)

**In the books of M/s Shyam
Trading and Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31st March, 2020**

	₹	₹		₹	₹
To Opening stock		10,000	By Sales:		
To Purchases:			Cash	500	

Cash	1,000		Credit	71,500	
Credit (W.N. 3)	<u>56,100</u>		Less: Returns	<u>(1,450)</u>	70,550
	57,100		By Closing stock		12,000
Less: Returns	<u>(400)</u>	56,700			
To Gross Profit c/d		15,850			
		<u>82,550</u>			<u>82,550</u>
To Discount allowed		4,000	By Gross profit b/d		15,850
To Bad debts		500	By Discount received		700
To General expenses (W.N. 5)		9,200	By Net Loss (balancing fig.)		150
To Depreciation (W.N. 4)		<u>3,000</u>			
		<u>16,700</u>			<u>16,700</u>

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Liabilities		₹	Assets		₹
Capital (W.N. 1)	39,850		Fixed Assets	12,000	
Less: Net loss	<u>150</u>		Add: New asset	<u>4,000</u>	
	39,700			16,000	
Less: Drawings	<u>(500)</u>	39,200	Less: Depreciation	<u>(3,000)</u>	13,000
Sundry creditors		15,000	Stock in trade		12,000
Expenses outstanding		800	Sundry debtors (W.N. 2)		18,000
			Cash in hand		2,000
			Cash in Bank		<u>10,000</u>
		<u>55,000</u>			<u>55,000</u>

Working Notes:

(1) **Ascertainment of Opening Capital - Statement of Affairs as at 1.4.19**

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry creditors	20,000	Fixed Assets	12,000
Outstanding expenses	600	Stock	10,000
Prasad's Capital		Debtors	28,450
(Balancing figure)	39,850	Cash in hand	7,500
		Cash at Bank	<u>2,500</u>
	<u>60,450</u>		<u>60,450</u>

(2) **Sundry Debtors Account**

	₹		₹
To Balance b/d (bal. fig)	28,450	By Cash	76,000
To Sales (72,000 – 500)	71,500	By Discount	4,000
		By Returns (sales)	1,450
		By Bad debts	500
		By Balance c/d (given)	<u>18,000</u>
	<u>99,950</u>		<u>99,950</u>

(3) **Sundry Creditors Account**

	₹		₹
To Bank – Payments	60,000	By Balance b/d	20,000
To Discount	700	By Purchases - credit	56,100
To Returns	400	(Balancing figure)	
To Balance c/d (closing balance)	<u>15,000</u>		
	<u>76,100</u>		<u>76,100</u>

(4) **Depreciation on Fixed Assets**

	₹
Opening balance of fixed assets	12,000
Add: Additions	<u>4,000</u>
	16,000
Less: Closing balance of fixed assets	<u>(13,000)</u>
Depreciation	<u>3,000</u>

(5) **Expenses to be shown in profit and loss account**

Expenses (in cash)	9,000
Add: Outstanding of 2020	<u>800</u>
	9,800
Less: Outstanding of 2019	<u>600</u>
	<u>9,200</u>

(6) **Cash and Bank Account**

	Cash	Bank		Cash	Bank
	₹	₹		₹	₹
To Balance b/d	7,500	2,500	By Purchases	1,000	–

To Debtors	-	76,000	By Expenses	9,000	
To Bank (C)	9,000	-	By Fixed Asset		4,000
To Cash (C)	-	5,000	By Drawings		500
To Sales (balancing figure considered as cash sales)	500	-	By Creditors		60,000
			By Cash (C)		9,000
			By Bank (C)	5,000	
			By Balance c/d	2,000	10,000
	<u>17,000</u>	<u>83,500</u>		<u>17,000</u>	<u>83,500</u>

(b) Branch Stock Reserve in respect of unrealized profit

on opening stock = ₹ 3,45,000 x (15/115) = ₹ 45,000

on closing stock = ₹ 2,30,000 x (15/115) = ₹ 30,000

Working Note:

Cost Price	100
Invoice Price	115
Sale Price	140
Calculation of closing stock at invoice price	₹
Opening stock at invoice price	3,45,000
Goods received during the year at invoice price	<u>16,10,000</u>
	19,55,000
Less: Cost of goods sold at invoice price [21,00,000 X (115/140)]	<u>(17,25,000)</u>
Closing stock	2,30,000

4. (a)

Ram, Sham and Mahaan

Departmental Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31-3-2021

	A	B	C		A	B	C
To Opening Stock	25,650	18,000	19,500	By Sales	2,70,000	1,65,000	86,700
To Purchases	2,35,000	1,56,000	84,200	By Transfer	9,300		1,500
To Transfer		10,800		By Closing Stock	55,300	31,800	42,500
To Gross profit c/d	73,950	12,000	27,000				
	<u>3,34,600</u>	<u>1,96,800</u>	<u>1,30,700</u>		<u>3,34,600</u>	<u>1,96,800</u>	<u>1,30,700</u>
To Salaries: Admin	10,320	6,880	3,440	By Gross profit b/d	73,950	12,000	27,000
To Royalty	3,200	3,200	1,600	By Discount Received	650	600	400
To Parking	2,000	2,000	2,000	By Net loss	-	12,064	
To Salaries: Pantry	6,880	6,880					

To Car wash	1,440	1,440	720			
To Discount Allowed	1,000	1,000	500			
To Misc Expenses	2,800	2,800	1,400			
To Depreciation	464	464	232			
To Net Profit c/d	46,496	-	17,508			
	<u>74,600</u>	<u>24,664</u>	<u>27,400</u>		<u>74,600</u>	<u>24,664</u> <u>27,400</u>

Note: Gross profit of Department A is 26.48% (approx.) of Sales price (including transfer to Department C) 73,950/(2,70,000+9,300). There is some unrealized profit only on inter departmental stock 26.48% of ₹ 3,500 is as stock reserve i.e. ₹ 927. This will be debited to Profit and Loss (combined) Account.

Profit and Loss Account (combined)

	₹		₹
To Stock Reserve (See Note)	927	By Net Profit transferred from	64,004
To Net loss transferred from profit & loss A/c	12,064	Profit & Loss A/c	
To Profit transfer	<u>51,013</u>		
	<u>64,004</u>		<u>64,004</u>

Profit and Loss Appropriation Account

To Ram: 60% of Profit of Deptt. A	27,898	By Profit transfer	51,013
To Mahaan: 60% of Profit of Deptt. C	10,505		
To Share in Combined profits			
Ram	5,044		
Sham	5,044		
Mahaan	<u>2,522</u>	12,610	
	<u>51,013</u>		<u>51,013</u>

Working Note:

Calculation of combined profit

₹

Ram	46,496
Mahaan	17,508
Sham	<u>(12,064)</u>
Total	51,940
Less: Ram share	(27,898)
Less: Mahaan share	(10,505)
Less: stock reserve	<u>(927)</u>
Remaining profit	<u>12,610</u>

(b)

In the books of Beta Ltd.

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars		Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Bank A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being the issue of 2,500 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each at par, as per Board's Resolution No.....dated.....)	Dr.	25,000	25,000
	8% Redeemable Preference Share Capital A/c Premium on Redemption of Preference Shares A/c To Preference Shareholders A/c (Being the amount paid on redemption transferred to Preference Shareholders Account)	Dr. Dr.	1,00,000 10,000	1,10,000
	Preference Shareholders A/c To Bank A/c (Being the amount paid on redemption of preference shares)	Dr.	1,10,000	1,10,000
	Profit & Loss A/c To Premium on Redemption of Preference Shares A/c (Being the premium payable on redemption is adjusted against Profit & Loss Account)	Dr.	10,000	10,000
	General Reserve A/c Profit & Loss A/c Investment Allowance Reserve A/c To Capital Redemption Reserve A/c (Being the amount transferred to Capital Redemption Reserve Account as per the requirement of the Act)	Dr. Dr. Dr.	60,000 10,000 5,000	75,000

Balance Sheet as on[Extracts]

	Particulars	Notes No.	₹
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
1.	Shareholders' funds		
a	Share capital	1	2,25,000
b	Reserves and Surplus	2	1,00,000
	Total		?
	ASSETS		
2.	Current Assets		
	Cash and cash equivalents (98,000 + 25,000 – 1,10,000)		13,000
	Total		?

Notes to accounts

1. Share Capital	
22,500 Equity shares (20,000 + 2,500) of ₹10 each fully paid up	<u>2,25,000</u>
2. Reserves and Surplus	
General Reserve	20,000
Capital Redemption Reserve	75,000
Investment Allowance Reserve	<u>5,000</u>
	<u>1,00,000</u>

Working Note:

No of Shares to be issued for redemption of Preference Shares:

Face value of shares redeemed ₹1,00,000

Less: Profit available for distribution as dividend:

General Reserve : ₹(80,000-20,000) ₹60,000

Profit and Loss (20,000 – 10,000 set aside for
adjusting premium payable on redemption of
preference shares) ₹10,000

Investment Allowance Reserve: (₹ 10,000-5,000) ₹ 5,000 (₹ 75,000)

₹ 25,000

Therefore, No. of shares to be issued = 25,000/₹10 = 2,500 shares.

5. (a) Memorandum Trading Account for the period 1st April, 2021 to 27th July, 2021

	Normal Items ₹	Abnormal Items ₹	Total ₹		Normal Items ₹	Abnormal Items ₹	Total ₹
To Opening stock (W.N.5)	60,000	4,000	64,000	By Sales (W.N. 3)	4,00,000	2,300	4,02,300
To Purchases (W.N. 1)	2,80,000	-	2,80,000	By Loss	-	700	700
To Wages (W.N. 4)	50,000	-	50,000	By Goods on Approval (W.N. 2)	8,000	-	8,000
To Gross profit @ 20%	80,000	-	80,000	By Closing stock (Bal. fig.)	62,000	1,000	63,000
	<u>4,70,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,74,000</u>		<u>4,70,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,74,000</u>

Statement of Claim for Loss of Stock

	₹
Book value of stock as on 27 th July, 2021	62,000
Add: Abnormal Stock	1,000
Less: Stock salvaged	<u>(5,000)</u>

Loss of stock	58,000
Add: Fire fighting expenses	<u>1,300</u>
Total Loss	<u>59,300</u>

Amount of claim to be lodged with insurance company

$$= \text{Loss} \times \frac{\text{Policy value}}{\text{Value of stock on the date of fire}}$$

$$= ₹ 59,300 \times (55,000 / 63,000) = ₹ 51,770 \text{ (rounded off)}$$

Working Notes:

1. Calculation of Adjusted Purchases

	₹
Purchases	2,92,000
Less: Purchase of Machinery	(10,000)
Less: Free samples	<u>(2,000)</u>
Adjusted purchases	<u>2,80,000</u>

2. Calculation of Goods with Customers

Approval for sale has not been received = ₹ 40,000 X 1/4 = ₹ 10,000.

Hence, these should be valued at cost i.e. (₹ 10,000 – 20% of ₹ 10,000)
= ₹ 8,000

3. Calculation of Actual Sales

Total Sales shown	₹ 4,12,300
Less: Approval for sale not received (1/4 X ₹ 40,000)	<u>₹ 10,000</u>
Actual Sales	<u>₹ 4,02,300</u>

4. Calculation of Wages

Total Wages	₹ 53,000
Less: Wages for installation of machinery	<u>₹ 3,000</u>
	<u>₹ 50,000</u>

5. Value of Opening Stock

Original cost of stock as on 31st March, 2021
= ₹ 63,000 + 1,000 (Amount written off)
= ₹ 64,000.

(b)

Books of Vijay
Investment Account
(Scrip: Equity Shares in X Ltd.)

		No.	Amount			No.	Amount
			₹				₹
1.4.2019	To Bal b/d	30,000	4,50,000	31.10.2019	By Bank	—	10,000
22.6.2019	To Bank	5,000	80,000		(dividend		
10.8.2019	To Bonus	5,000	-		on shares		
30.9.2019	To Bank (Rights Shares)	10,000	1,50,000		acquired on		
					22/6/2019)		
15.11.2019	To Profit (on sale of shares)		32,000	15.11.2019	By Bank	20,000	3,00,000
					(Sale of shares)		
				31.3.2020	By Bal. c/d	<u>30,000</u>	<u>4,02,000</u>
		<u>50,000</u>	<u>7,12,000</u>			<u>50,000</u>	<u>7,12,000</u>

Working Notes:

(1) Bonus Shares = $(30,000 + 5,000) / 7 = 5,000$ shares

(2) Right Shares = $\frac{(30,000 + 5,000 + 5,000)}{8} \times 3 = 15,000$ shares

(3) Rights shares sold = $15,000 \times 1/3 = 5,000$ shares

(4) Dividend received = $30,000 \times 10 \times 20\% = ₹60,000$ will be taken to P&L statement

(5) Dividend on shares purchased on 22.6.2019 = $5,000 \times 10 \times 20\% = ₹ 10,000$ is adjusted to Investment A/c

(6) Profit on sale of 20,000 shares

= Sales proceeds – Average cost

Sales proceeds = ₹ 3,00,000

Average cost = $\frac{(4,50,000 + 80,000 + 1,50,000 - 10,000)}{50,000} \times 20,000 = ₹ 2,68,000$

Profit = ₹ 3,00,000 – ₹2,68,000 = ₹32,000.

(7) Cost of shares on 31.3.2020

$\frac{(4,50,000 + 80,000 + 1,50,000 - 10,000)}{50,000} \times 30,000 = ₹4,02,000$

(8) Sale of rights amounting ₹ 10,000 (₹ 2 x 5,000 shares) will not be shown in investment A/c but will directly be taken to P & L statement.

(c) As per AS 13, "Accounting for Investments" Investments classified as long term investments should be carried in the financial statements at cost. However, provision for diminution shall be made to recognise a decline, other than temporary, in the value of the investments, such reduction being determined and made for each investment individually. The standard also states that indicators of

the value of an investment are obtained by reference to its market value, the investee's assets and results and the expected cash flows from the investment.

On this basis, the facts of the case given in the question clearly suggest that the provision for diminution should be made to reduce the carrying amount of shares to ₹ 45,000 in the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and charge the difference of loss of ₹ 2,55,000 to profit and loss account.

6. (a) Calculation of interest

	Total (₹)	Interest in each instalment (1)	Cash price in each instalment (2)
Cash Price	1,20,000		
Less: Down Payment	<u>(32,433)</u>	Nil	₹ 32,433
Balance due after down payment	87,567		
Interest/Cash Price of 1 st instalment	-	₹ 87,567 × 10/100 = 8,757	₹ 23,100 - ₹ 8,757 = ₹ 14,343
Less: Cash price of 1 st instalment	<u>(14,343)</u>		
Balance due after 1 st instalment	73,224		
Interest/cash price of 2 nd instalment	-	₹ 73,224 × 10/100 = ₹ 7,322	₹ 23,100 - ₹ 7,322 = ₹ 15,778
Less: Cash price of 2 nd instalment	<u>(15,778)</u>		
Balance due after 2 nd instalment	57,446		
Interest/Cash price of 3 rd instalment	-	₹ 57,446 × 10/100 = ₹ 5,745	₹ 23,100 - ₹ 5,745 = ₹ 17,355
Less: Cash price of 3 rd instalment	<u>(17,355)</u>		
Balance due after 3 rd instalment	40,091		
Interest/Cash price of 4 th instalment	-	₹ 40,091 × 10/100 = ₹ 4,009	₹ 23,100 - ₹ 4,009 = ₹ 19,091
Less: Cash price of 4 th instalment	<u>(19,091)</u>		
Balance due after 4 th instalment	21,000		
Interest/Cash price of 5 th instalment	-	₹ 21,000 × 10/100 = ₹ 2,100	₹ 23,100 - ₹ 2,100 = 21,000
Less: Cash price of 5 th instalment	<u>(21,000)</u>		
Total	Nil	₹ 27,933	₹ 1,20,000

Total interest can also be calculated as follow:

(Down payment + instalments) – Cash Price = ₹ [32,433 + (23,100 × 5)] – ₹ 1,20,000 = ₹ 27,933

(b) Calculation of number of shares issued

	Number of debentures
Debenture holders opted for conversion (40,000 /100)	<u>400</u>
Option for conversion	20%
Number of debentures to be converted (20% of 400)	80
Redemption value of 80 debentures at a premium of 5% [80 x (100+5)]	₹ 8,400
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued on conversion [₹ 8,400/ ₹ 20]	420 shares
Calculation of cash to be paid :	₹
Number of debentures	400
Less: number of debentures to be converted into equity shares	(80)
	<u>320</u>
Redemption value of 320 debentures (320 × ₹ 105)	<u>₹ 33,600</u>

Journal Entry

Debit	Credit		
Debit		40,000	
Debit		2,000	
	To Debenture holders A/c		42,000
(Being amount due to debenture holders at redemption)			
Debit		42,000	
	To Equity Share capital A/c		4,200
	To Securities premium A/c		4,200
	To Cash A/c		33,600
(Discharge of amount due to Debenture holders)			

OR

Journal Entries in the books of ABC Ltd.

		₹	₹
1-4-2021	Equity share final call A/c To Equity share capital A/c (For final calls of ₹ 2 per share on 4,05,000 equity shares due as per Board's Resolution dated....)	Dr. 8,10,000	8,10,000
20-4-2021	Bank A/c To Equity share final call A/c (For final call money on 4,05,000 equity shares received)	Dr. 8,10,000	8,10,000
	Securities Premium A/c	Dr. 1,12,500	

Capital redemption reserve A/c	Dr.	1,80,000	
General Reserve A/c	Dr.	5,40,000	
Profit and Loss A/c (b.f.)	Dr.	1,80,000	
To Bonus to shareholders A/c			10,12,500
(For making provision for bonus issue of one share for every four shares held)			
Bonus to shareholders A/c	Dr.	10,12,500	
To Equity share capital A/c			10,12,500
(For issue of bonus shares)			

Extract of Balance Sheet as at 30th April, 2021 (after bonus issue)

	₹
<u>Authorized Capital</u>	
45,000 12% Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	4,50,000
6,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>60,00,000</u>
<u>Issued and subscribed capital</u>	
36,000 12% Preference shares of ₹10 each, fully paid	3,60,000
5,06,250 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid	50,62,500
(Out of the above, 1,01,250 equity shares @ ₹ 10 each were issued by way of bonus shares)	
Reserves and surplus	
Profit and Loss Account	7,20,000

- (c) As per 12 “Accounting for government grants”, grants related to depreciable assets, if treated as deferred income are recognized in the profit and loss statement on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset.

Amount of depreciation and grant to be recognized in the profit and loss account each year

Depreciation per year:

	₹in lakhs
Cost of the Asset	130
Less: Salvage value	<u>(60)</u>
	70
Depreciation per year (70lakhs / 4)	17.50

₹ 17.50 Lakhs depreciation will be recognized for the year ending 31st March, 2017, 31st March, 2018, 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2020.

Amount of grant recognized in Profit and Loss account each year:

40 lakhs / 4 years = ₹ 10 Lakhs for the year ending 31st March, 2017, 31st March, 2018, 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2020.

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

For the year ended 31st March, 2020

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Total Amount</i>	<i>Basis of Allocation</i>	<i>Pre-incorporation</i>	<i>Post-incorporation</i>
Gross Profit	7,81,600	Sales	78,160	7,03,440
Less: Directors' fee	60,000	Post		60,000
Bad debts	14,400	Sales	1,440	12,960
Advertising	48,000	Time	12,000	36,000
Salaries & general expenses	2,56,000	Time	64,000	1,92,000
Preliminary expenses	20,000	Post		20,000
Donation to Political Party	20,000	Post		20,000
Net Profit	3,63,200		720	3,62,480

Working Notes:

1. Sales ratio

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>₹</i>
Sales for period up to 30.06.2019 (9,60,000 x 3/6)	4,80,000
Sales for period from 01.07.2019 to 31.03.2020 (48,00,000 – 4,80,000)	43,20,000

Thus, Sales Ratio = 1 : 9

2. Time ratio

1st April, 2019 to 30 June, 2019: 1st July, 2019 to 31st March, 2020

= 3 months: 9 months = 1: 3

Thus, Time Ratio is 1: 3