KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed to be University)

(Established Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956)

Coimbatore – 641 021.

LECTURE PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

STAFF NAME: R.J.KIRUTHIKA
SUBJECT NAME:CORPORATE ACCOUNTING SUB.CODE:17BPU401
SEMESTER:IV CLASS: II.B.COM .BPS

S.No	Lecture Duration Period	Topics to be Covered	Support Material/Page Nos
		UNIT-I	
1	1	Company: Meaning and characteristics, shares: meaning and features and kinds of shares	W1
2	1	Difference between a partnership and a company: Issue of shares at par, premium and discount	T1:1.48
3	1	Problems in shares issued at premium and oversubscription	T1:1.59
4	1	Problems in rights issue and bonus shares	T1:1.69
5	1	Problems in forfeiture of shares and reissue of shares	T1:1.72-1.82
6	1	Concepts and process of book building	W1
7	1	Buy back of shares	W1
8	1	Problems in redemption of preference shares	T1:3.11 -3.13
9	1	Problems in redemption of debentures	T1:4.19
10	1	Recapitulation of important questions	
		Total No of Hours Planned For Unit 1=10	
		UNIT-II	
1	1	Introduction of final accounts- Trading a/c,profit and loss a/c and balance sheet of the companies	T1:7.10
2	1	Problems on tax adjustments	T1:7.35
3	1	Problems on final accounts of companies	T1:7.47-7.54

4	1	Problems on final accounts of companies using trading a/c, profit and loss a/c and balance sheet of the companies	T1:7.65
5	1	Problems on final accounts of companies using trading a/c, profit and loss a/c and balance sheet of the companies	T1:7.65-70
6	1	Disposal of company profits	W1
7	1	Problems on types of valuation of goodwill	T1:8.17-25
8	1	Problems on capitalization method	T1:8.17-25
9	1	Problems on types in valuation of shares	T1:8.84-90
10	1	Recapitulation of important questions	
		Total No of Hours Planned For Unit II=10	
		UNIT-III	
1	1	Concepts and accounting treatment as per accounting standards 14(ICAI)	T1:10.19-22
2	1	Amalgamation : Accounting entries in the books of company being wind up and Problems on amalgamation	T1:10.119-123
3	1	Accounting entries in the books of the purchasing companies	T1:10.136-138
4	1	Accounting entries in the books of the purchasing companies	T1:10.142-144
5	1	Internal reconstruction on capital reduction and Problems	T1:9.1-9.7
6	1	Procedure for reducing share capital	T1:9.7,W1
7	1	Accounting entries for Internal reconstruction	T1:9.73-77
8	1	Problems on purchasing companies	T1:9.53-77
9	1	Problems on Internal reconstruction	T1:9.77-79
10	1	Recapitulation of important questions	
		Total No of Hours Planned For Unit III=10	
		UNIT-IV	
1	1	Meaning and concept of consolidated balance sheet	T1:14.1
2	1	Accounting treatment of consolidated balance sheet with one subsidiary company	T1:14.1-2
3	1	Accounting treatment of consolidated balance sheet with one subsidiary company	T1:14.1-2
4	1	Problems on consolidated balance sheet with one subsidiary company	T1:14.5-10

5	1	Problems on of consolidated balance sheet with subsidiary companies	T1:14.10-12
6	1	Relevant provisions of accounting standards:21(ICAI) – Meaning, Accounting standards:21(ICAI) objectives and disclosures	T1:18.49,W1
7	1	Problems on consolidated financial statements	T1:18.54-18.56
8	1	Recapitulation of important questions	
		Total No of Hours Planned For Unit IV=8	
		UNIT-V	
1	1	Meaning definition and features of banking companies, Difference between banking and non-banking companies	W1
2	1	Schedules for banking companies	W1,T1:12.2
3	1	Problems in financial statement of banking companies	T1:12.6-8
4	1	Prudential norms: meaning and concepts	W1
5	1	Asset structure of commercial banks	W1
6	1	Types of commercial banks in detail and Functions of commercial banks in India	W1
7	1	NPA meaning and concepts and their provisions	T1:12.26-12.28
8	1	Types of Non- Performing Assets	T1:12.28
9	2	Recapitulation of important questions	
10	1	Discussion of previous year End Semester Exam Questions	
11	1	Discussion of previous year End Semester Exam Questions	
12	1	Discussion of previous year End Semester Exam Questions	
		Total No of Hours Planned For Unit V= 12	

TEXT BOOK

1. Reddy,Murthy(2012),"Corporate Accounting" Margham Publications,Chennai

REFERENCES

1. M.C. Shukla, T.S. Grewal, and S.C. Gupta (2013) Advanced Accounts. Vol.-II. – Revised Edition S. Chand & Co., New Delhi.

2. S.N. Maheshwari, and S. K. Maheshwari.(2013) Corporate Accounting.- 5th Edition Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

3. V.K. Goyal and Ruchi Goyal,. (2015) Corporate Accounting. 3rd Edition PHI Learning.

4. Jain, S.P. and K.L. Narang. (2014) Corporate Accounting. Kalyani Publishers, Vol - II New Delhi.

5. P. C. Tulsian and Bharat Tulsian(2016), Corporate Accounting, S.Chand – 11th Edition

<u>WEBSITES</u>

W1: www.yourarticlelibrary.com

UNIT 1

SYLLABUS

Issue ,forfeiture and reissue of forfeited shares - concept & process of book building - issue of rights and bonus shares- buyback of shares - redemption of preference shares Issue and Redemption of Debentures.

ACCOUNTING FOR SHARE CAPITAL AND DEBENTURES

Two major limitations of sole-proprietorship concerns and partnership firms are : (i) inadequacy of funds, and (ii) unlimited liability. To overcome these limitations, one of the most convenient forms of organization that grew with expansion of business requiring huge funds is the joint stock company form of organization. In India, joint stock companies are governed by the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Meaning of the Company

A joint stock company is a voluntary association of persons formed for the purpose of some business for profit with common capital, divisible into transferable shares and possessing a corporate legal entity and a common seal. It is created by a process of law and can be put to an end only by a process of law. It is a legal person and is something different from its members. It is, therefore, capable of acting in its own name. But as it has no physical existence, it must act through its agents and all the contracts entered into by its agents must be under the seal of the company. The members as such do not carry on the business of the company. A group of persons who individually called the directors and collectively form the Board of Directors are appointed. The company acts through the Board of Directors or subordinates appointed by the Board for the purpose.

Share capital of a company is divided into parts and each part is called a share. Every person who takes up a share or shares of a company becomes its member and continues to be a member so long as he holds even a single share. He is called a shareholder and is a part-owner of the company. But a person can be both a shareholder and the creditor of the same company and at the same time.

KINDS OF COMPANIES

From the point of view of *formation*, the companies are of three kinds:

(i) Chartered Companies: Those companies which are incorporated under a special charter by the king or sovereign such as East India Company. Such companies are rarely formed now-a- days as trading companies.

(ii) Statutory Companies: These companies are formed by a special Act of the Legislatures or Parliament, e.g., the Reserve Bank of India, Damodar Valley Corporation, etc.

(iii) Registered Companies: Such companies which are incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 or were registered under the previous Companies Act.

From the point of view of *liability* there are three kinds of companies:

(I)Limited Companies: In case of such companies, the liability of each member is limited to the extent of a face value of shares held by him. Suppose Vishal takes a share of Rs. 100, he remains liable to the extent of that amount. As soon as that amount is paid, he is no more liable.

(ii) Guarantee Companies: The liability of the member of such a company is limited to the amount he has undertaken to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its wound up. This guaranteed amount is limited by fixed sum which is specified in the memorandum. Chambers of commerce, trade associations and sports clubs is usually guarantee concerns. The object of such companies is not to make profit and distribute dividend.

(iii) Unlimited Companies: They are nothing but large partnerships registered under the Companies Act and the members just like partners have unlimited liability and both their share of contribution as well as their private property are at stake when the company is to be wound up. Such companies are rare these days.

From the point of view of *public investment* company may be of two kinds:

(I)Private Companies: A private company means a company which by its articles (a) restrict the right to transfer its shares, if any (b) Limits the number of members to fifty, excluding past or present employees of the company who are the members of the company and (c) Prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares in or debentures of the company

(ii) Public Companies: Public companies are those companies which are not private companies. All the three restrictions are not imposed on such companies.

Books of Accounts: Section 209 of the companies Act, 1956 requires that every company is required to keep at its registered office books of account. These books are to be maintained in such a way so as to disclose (i) the sums of money received and expended by the company and the matter in respect of which the receipt and expenditure has taken place. (ii) All sales and purchases of goods of the company. (iii) All assets and liabilities of the company. In case a company is engaged in production, processing, manufacturing or mining activities, it has also to maintain cost accounting records relating to utilization of material or labor or other items of cost as may be required by the Central Government.

Statutory Books: Statutory books are those which a limited company is under statutory obligation to maintain at its registered office for maintaining a record of its activities in order to safeguard the interest of the shareholders and creditors. The following is the list of such books:

(i) Register of investments not held in company's name.

(ii) Register of fixed deposits.

(iii) Register of mortgage charges.

(iv) Register of members.

(v) Index of members where the number is more than 50 unless the register of member itself affords an index.

(vi) Register of debenture holders.

(vii) Index of debenture holders where their number is more than 50 unless the register of debenture holders itself affords an index.

(vii) Foreign register of member's and debenture holders and their duplicates.

(viii) Minutes books containing minutes of proceeding of general meeting and Board Meetings.

(ix) Register of contracts with companies and firms in whom directors are interested directly or indirectly.

(x) Register of directors, managing directors, manager and secretary.

(xi) Register of directors' shareholdings.

(xii) Register of loans, guarantees etc. to or investments in shares and debentures of the companies in the same group under the same management.

(xiii) Register of renewed and duplicate certificates.

(xiv) Copy of every instrument creating any charge requiring registration.

SHARES

The total capital of the company can be divided into units of small denomination .One of the units into which the capital of the company is divided is called shares. Holders of these shares are called shareholders or members of the company. There are two types of shares which a company may issue, i.e., (1) Preference Shares and (2) Equity Shares.

1. **Preference Shares:** Shares which enjoy the preferential right as to dividend and repayment of capital in the event of winding up of the company over the equity shares are called preference shares. These shares will get fixed rate of dividend. Preference shares may be:

   (a) Cumulative Preference Shares

   (b) Non-cumulative Preference Shares

   (c) Redeemable Preference Shares

   (d) Irredeemable Preference Shares

   (e) Convertible Preference Shares

   (f) Non-convertible Preference Shares

   (g) Participating Preference Shares

   (h) Non-participating Preference Shares

2. **Equity Shares:** Equity shares will get dividend and repayment of capital after meeting the claims of preference shareholders. There will be no fixed rate of dividend to be paid to the equity shareholders and this rate may vary from year to year. This rate of dividend is determined by directors and in case of large profits, it may even be more than the rate attached to preference shares. Such shareholders may go without any dividend if no profit is made.

Share capital is shown in the balance sheet under the following categories Authorized

capital:

This is the maximum capital that the company is authorized to raise and this amount is stated in the memorandum of Association . This is also described as ‘Registered capital or Nominal capital.

Issued capital:

This represents the capital which is offered to public for subscription .The difference between authorized capital and issued capital represents the unissued capital .

Subscribed capital:

Subscribed capital refers to that part of the issued capital which has been subscribed by the public and also allotted to the directors of the company.

Called up capital:

It refers to that part of the subscribed capital which has been called up by the company for the payment. For example , if 100000 shares of Rs100 each have been subscribed by the public of which Rs50 per share has been called up, .

Paid-up capital:

It refers to that part of the called up capital which has been actually paid up by the shareholders. Some of the shareholders might have defaulted in paying the allotment or call money. Such amount defaulted is known as calls in arrears.

Forfeited shares:

When shares are forfeited for non-payment of calls, the amount already paid is credited to forfeited shares account. The amount standing to the credit of this account is to be added to paid- up capital in the balance sheet.

TERMS OF ISSUE

The terms on which shares are to be issued by the company are given in the prospectus.
Shares can be issued either at par or at a premium or at a discount.

- **Shares are said to be issued at par**

When a shareholder is required to pay the face value of the shares to the company. For example, when shares of Rs. 10 are issued at Rs. 10, these are said to be issued at face value.

- **Shares are said to be issued at premium** when a shareholder is required to pay more than the face value to the company. For example, is shares of Rs. 10 are issued at Rs. 12, then shares are said to be issued at a premium.

- **Shares are said to be issued at discount**

when the shareholder is required to pay less amount than the face value of the share to the company. When the shares of Rs. 10 are issued at Rs. 8, the shares are said to be issued at a discount.

The issue price of shares can be received in

- **Issue of shares for immediate , full consideration or one installment**
- **It can be spread over different installments.**

Issue of shares for immediate , full consideration or one installment(cash consideration) Journals

At par **Dr.** **Cr.**

1.	**When issue at par** Bank Account Dr. To Share capital Account (Being issue of shares on cash @ Rs............ per share)		Rs. xxx	Rs. xxx

Journals **Dr.** **Cr.**

At premium

1.	**When issue is at premium:** Bank Account Dr. To Share capital Account To share premium Account (Being issue of shares at premium)		Rs. Xxx	Rs. Xxx xxx

Journals **Dr.** **Cr.**

At discount

1.	**When issue is at discount:** Bank Account Dr. Discount on issue of shares Account		Rs. Xxx	Rs. xxx

	To Share capital Account (Being the application money on ...shares @ Rs. ......per share)			

The amount when received in different installments may be paid On

Application:

A Prospectus is issued by the company inviting the public to subscribe for its shares. Advertisements are given in leading newspapers and magazines with extracts from the prospectus. Application forms are made available freely. Member of the public have to fill the application forms and submit them to the company along with the specified application money. Application form for shares contains the name of bankers for the issue. **The amount** which is received on **application** is called the **application money**

On Allotment :

On the expiry of the last date for receiving application, a detailed list of the applicants is prepared showing the number of applicants in different categories, based on number of shares applied by them.

The directors can proceed with the allotment , if the following are fulfilled; The

minimum subscription as stated in the prospectus is received.

The prospectus or a statement in lieu of the prospectus is filed with the registrar of companies in due time.

Application money of at least 5% of the nominal value of the shares is received (25% for the public issue) Allotment letters are dispatched to those to whom shares are allotted . The allot tees become the shareholders of the company. **The amount** which becomes **due on allotment** is called **allotment money.**

Under subscription ands over subscription:

Under subscription:

If total number of shares for which application are received is less than the number of shares issued, it is a situation of under subscription. If the actual application received are more than the minimum subscription , allotment can be made for all the applicants. entries for application allotment and calls can be made for those allot tees only.

Over subscription:

When a company receives application for a larger number of shares than those offered to the public, it is a situation of over subscription .the following are the usual ways of dealing with a situation of over subscription.

Full allotment:

The board of directors may make full allotment to the required number of applicants and reject the other application. The criteria for allotment and rejection may be evolved in consultation with stock exchange where the shares are to be listed.

Selective partial allotment:

Shares may be partially allotted to different categories of application in different ratios. For example , those who have applied for 200 shares or less may get 50% of the shares they applied for and those who have applied for more than 200 shares may get 25% of the shares they applied for.

Pro-rata allotment:

Shares may be allotted proportionate to the application received to all the applicants. It may be possible to reject some application on the basis of some criterion and for the balance applications , proportionate allotment may be made. For example , if 50,000 shares are offered to the public, for which 2,00,000 applications are received ,one share for every four shares applied for may be allotted to all the application , alternatively , application . pro-rata allotment may be made, in the ratio of one share for every two share applied.

In different calls:

Rest of **the amount** may be called in **different calls** according to the requirements and needs of the company. **If it is called in more than one installment**,

The **first installment** is called as **first call,**

The **second installment** as the **second call** and The

last installment as the **final call.**

Journal Entries for Issue of Shares:

	Journals		**Dr.**	**Cr.**
1.	**On receipt of application money:** Bank Account Dr. To Share Application Account (Being the application money on ...shares @ Rs. ......per share)		Rs. Xxx	Rs. xxx
2.	**On allotment of Shares:** (a)Application money on allotted shares is transferred to share capital account: Share Application Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (Being the application money transferred to Share Capital Account)		xxx	xxx
	(b) Those applicants who could not be allotted any share, their money will be returned: Share Application Account Dr. To Bank Account (Being the application money of shares returned)		xxx	xxx
3.	On the allotment of shares, all allotment money becomes due to the company: Share Allotment Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (Being the share allotment money on............shares @ Rs. ...... per share as per resolution dated ....)		Xxx	xxx
4.	**On receipt of allotment money:** Bank Account Dr. To Share Allotment Account (Being the receipt of share allotment money)		xxx	xxx
5.	**On making the first call due from the shareholders:** Share first Call Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (Being the first call money due on ... shares @ Rs. ....per share as per resolution of the directors dated...........)		xxx	xxx

6.	**On receipt of the first call money:** Bank Account Dr. To Share First Call Account (Being the receipt of share first call money)		xxx	xxx

Note: Similar entries will be passed for second call, third and final call, if any.

Illustration:1

If a company issued 1,50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each in January, Rs. 10 may be called as under:

Jan. 5 Rs.2 with application known as application money.

Feb. 9 Rs.3 on allotting the shares known as allotment money.

May 16 Rs. 1.50 in the first installment known as first call.

July. 27 Rs. 1.50 in second installment known as second call.

Sept. 11 Rs. 2.00 in last installment known as final call.

Journal Entries for Issue of Shares:

Journals **Dr.** **Cr.**

Date			Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
Jan 5.	On receipt of application money: Bank Account Dr. To Share Application Account (Being the application money on ...shares @ Rs. ......per share)		3,00,000	3,00,000
Jan 5.	On allotment of Shares: (a)Application money on allotted shares is transferred to share capital account: Share Application Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (Being the application money transferred to Share Capital Account)		3,00,000	3,00,000
Feb 9.	On the allotment of shares, all allotment money becomes due to the company: Share Allotment Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (Being the share allotment money on........... shares @		4,50,000	4,50,000

	Rs. ...... per share as per resolution dated ....)			
Feb 9	On receipt of allotment money: Bank Account Dr. To Share Allotment Account (Being the receipt of share allotment money)		4,50,000	4,50,000
May16.	On making the first call due from the shareholders: Share first Call Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (Being the first call money due on ... shares @ Rs. ....per share as per resolution of the directors dated. ....)		2,25,000	2,25,000
May 16.	On receipt of the first call money: Bank Account Dr. To Share First Call Account (Being the receipt of share first call money)		2,25,000	2,25,000
July.27	On making the second call due from the shareholders: Share second Call Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (Being the second call money due on ... shares @ Rs. ....per share as per resolution of the directors dated.)		2,25,000	2,25,000
July.27	On receipt of the second call money: Bank Account Dr. To Share second Call Account (Being the receipt of share second call money)		2,25,000	2,25,000
Sept.11	On making the final call due from the shareholders: Share final Call Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (Being the final call money due on ... shares @ Rs. ....per share as per resolution of the directors dated.)		3,00,000	3,00,000

Sept.11	On receipt of the final call money: Bank Account Dr.		3,00,000	3,00,000

	To Share final Call Account (Being the receipt of share final call money)			

Illustration 2. Vishal Ltd., issued a prospectus inviting applications for 1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each, payable as to Rs. 2 with application, Rs. 3 on allotment and the balance on first and final call. Applications were received for 80,000 shares only. All the applications were accepted in full. The call was also made in the due course of time. All moneys were duly received. Journalize all the above mentioned transactions including cash transactions.

Solution: **Journal** Dr. Cr.

1.	Bank Account Dr. To Equity Share Application A/C (Being the receipt of application money on 80,000 equity shares @ Rs. 2 per share)		Rs. 1,60,000	Rs. 1,60,000
2.	Equity Share Application Account Dr. Equity Share Allotment Account Dr. To Equity Share Capital Account (Being capitalization of application money @ Rs. 2 per share and allotment money due @ Rs. 3 per share on 80,000 equity shares allotted)		1,60,000 2,40,000	4,00,000
3.	Bank Account Dr. To Equity Share Allotment Account (Being the receipt of allotment money on 80,000 equity shares @ Rs. 3 per share)		2,40,000	2,40,000
4.	Equity Share First and Final Call Account Dr. To Equity Share Capital Account (Being the first and final call due on 80,000 equity shares @ Rs. 5 per share)		4,00,000	4,00,000
5.	Bank Account Dr. To Equity Share First and final Call Account (Being the receipt of first and final call on 80,000 equity shares @ Rs. 5 per share)		4,00,000	4,00,000

Issue of Shares for Purchase of Assets:

If the shares have been allotted to any person or firm from whom the company has purchased any assets, the following entry will be passed:

Asset Account Dr. xxx

To Share Capital Account xxx

(Being ..... shares allotted..........in consideration of purchase of assets for the company)

Issue of Shares at a Premium:

A company may issue shares at a premium, i.e., at a value greater than its face value. The power to issue shares at a premium need not be given in the Articles of Association. Premium so received shall be credited to a separate account called Securities Premium Account. However, according to guidelines issued by the SEBI, a new company set up the entrepreneurs without a track record can issue capital to public only at par. A new company has been defined by SEBI as one which has completed 12 months of commercial operations and its audited operative results are not available. But where a new company is being set up by the existing companies with a five year track record of consistent profitability, it will be free to price its issue provided:

(i) The participation of the promoting companies is not less than 50% of the equity of the new company.

(ii) The issue price is made applicable to all new investors uniformly; and

(iii) The prospectus or offer document contains justification for issue price.

Section 78 of the Companies Act, 1956 gives the purpose for which securities premium account may be applied by the company. These are:

(i) For the issue of fully paid bonus shares to the members of the company;

(ii) for writing off preliminary expenses of the company;

(iii) For writing off the expenses of the commission paid or discount allowed on any issue of shares or debentures of the company; and

(iv) For providing premium payable on the redemption of any redeemable preference shares or debentures of the company.

Journal Entries:

	Journal		**Dr.**	**Cr.**
(a)	If the premium is paid with application money: (i)Bank Account Dr. To Share Application Account (Being share application money along with premium received)		Rs. xxx	Rs. xxx
	(ii) Share Application Account Dr. To Share Capital Account To Securities Premium Account (Being share application transferred to share		xxx	 xxx xxx

	capital and securities premium account)			
(b)	If the securities premium is received along with the allotment: (i)Share Allotment Account Dr. To Share Capital Account To Securities Premium Account (Being the allotment money and securities premium money due on............................shares)		xxx	xxx xxx
	(ii) Bank Account Dr. To Share Allotment Account (Being the receipt of allotment money along with securities premium account)		xxx	xxx

Issue of Shares at a Discount:

A company can issue shares at a discount, i.e., value less than the face value subject to the following conditions:

(i) The issue of shares at a discount is authorized by a resolution by the company in the general meeting and sanctioned by the Central Government.

(ii) The resolution must specify the maximum rate of discount which should not exceed10% of the nominal value of shares or such higher percentage as the Central Government may permit.

(iii) One year must have been elapsed since the date at which the company was allowed to commence business.

(iv) Issue must take place within two months after the date of the sanction by the court or within such extended time as the court may allow.

(v) Every prospectus relating to the issue of shares and every balance sheet after the issue of shares shall contain particulars of the discount allowed and so much of the discount as has not been written off.

Journal Entry: **Dr** **Cr**

1.	**The following journal entry is passed on the issue of the shares at a discount at the time of allotment:** Share Allotment Account Dr. Discount on the Issue of Shares Account Dr. To Share Capital Account		Rs. xxx xxx	Rs. xxx

Calls in Arrears and Calls in Advance:

If any amount has been called by the company either as allotment or call money and a shareholder has not paid that money, this is known as calls in arrears. On shares calls in arrears, if the company directors want and there is a provision in the Articles of Association, the company can charge interest @ 5% for the period for which such amount remained in arrear from the shareholder.

Similarly, if any calls has been made but while paying that call, some shareholders has paid the amount of the rest of calls also, then such amount will be called as calls in advance and will be credited to a separate account known as calls in advance account by passing the following entry.

1.	Bank Account Dr. To Calls in Advance Account		xxx	 xxx

Calls in Advance Account is shown on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet separately from the paid up capital. Generally interest is paid on such calls according to the provisions of the Articles of Association but such rate should not exceed 6% per annum. Calls in advance are not entitled for any dividend declared by the company.

Illustration 3. On 1st March, 2008, ABC Ltd., makes an issue of 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each payable as below:

On application Rs. 2; On allotment Rs. 3 and the first and final call Rs. 6 (three months after allotment).

Applications were received for 26,000 shares and Directors made allotment in full to the applicants demanding ten or more shares and returned money to the applicants for 6,000 shares. One shareholder who was allotted 40 shares paid first and final call with allotment money and another shareholder who was allotted 60 shares did not pay allotment money on his shares, but which he paid with the first and final call. Directors have decided to charge and allow interest, as the case may be, on calls in arrears and calls in advance respectively according to the provisions of Table A. Give the necessary journal entries in the books of the company.

Solution

JOURNAL ENTRIES **Dr** **Cr**

2008 Mar. 1	 Bank Account Dr. To Share Application Account (Being application money received on 26,000 shares @ Rs. 2 per share)		Rs. 52,000	Rs. 52,000

Mar. 1	Share Application Account Dr. To Share Capital Account To Bank Account Being application money of 20,000 shares transferred to share capital account and application money of 6,000 shares refunded)		52,000	40,000 12,000
,,	Share Allotment Account Dr. To Share Capital Account To Securities Premium Account (Being allotment money and securities premium due on 20,000 shares @ Rs. 3 per share)		60,000	40,000 20,000
,,	Bank Account Dr. To Share Allotment Account To Calls in Advance Account (Being the receipt of allotment money @ Rs 3 on 19,940 shares and advance call money on 40 shares @ Rs. 6 each)		60,060	59,820 240
June. 1	Share First and Final Call Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (Being the amount due in respect of first and final call on 20,000 shares @ Rs. 6 per share)		1,20,000	1,20,000
June. 1	Bank Account Dr. To Share First and Final Call Account To Share Allotment Account (Being the amount received on account of first and final call on 19,960 shares @ Rs. 6 and calls in arrears on allotment)		1,19,940	1,19,760 180
June. 1	Calls in Advance Account Dr. To share First & Final Call Account (Being adjustment of calls in advance against the first and final call)		240	240
June. 1	Interest on Calls in Advance Account Dr. To Bank Account (Being interest paid on calls in advance i.e., on Rs. 240 for 3 months @ 6% p.a)		3.60	3.60
June. 1	Bank Account Dr. To Interest on Calls in Arrears Account (Being receipt of interest on calls in arrears, i.e., Rs. 180 for 3 months @ 5% p.a)		2.25	2.25

Forfeiture of Shares:

When a shareholder fails to pay calls, the company, if empowered by its articles, may forfeit the shares. If a shareholder has not paid any call on the day fixed for payment thereof and fails to pay it even after his allotment is drawn to it by the secretary by registered notice, the Board of Directors pass a resolution to the effect that such shares be forfeited. Shares once forfeited becomes the property of the company and may be sold on such terms as directors think fit. Upon forfeiture, the original shareholder ceases to be a member and his name must be removed from the register of members

.

Journal Entries

The following entry is passed at the time of forfeiture of shares.

Share Capital Account Dr.	(with the called amount on such shares as capital) (if not received)
Securities Premium Account Dr.	(with amount which becomes due but not paid) (if shares are issued at discount)
To Share Capital Account To Discount on Issue of Shares Account To Shares Forfeited Account	(with the amount already received on such shares)

Surrender of Shares: After the allotment of shares, sometimes a shareholder is not able to pay the further calls and returns his shares to the company for cancellation. Such voluntary return of shares to the company by the shareholder himself is called surrender of shares. Surrender of shares has no separate accounting treatment but it will be like that of forfeiture of shares. The same entries (as are passed in case of forfeiture of shares) will be passed in case of surrender of shares.

Reissue of Forfeited Shares:

Forfeited shares may be reissued by the company directors for any amount but if such shares are issued at a discount then the amount of discount should not exceed the actual amount received on forfeited shares plus original discount on reissued shares, if any. The purchaser of forfeited reissued shares is liable for payment of all future calls duly made by the company.

The following journal entry on such reissue is passed:

Bank Account Dr.	(amount received on such reissue)
Discount on Issue of Shares Account Dr.	(with original rate of discount if the shares originally were issued at discount)
Shares Forfeited Account Dr.	(loss on reissue of shares)
To Share Capital Account	(with face value of shares)

To Securities Premium Account	(if shares are reissued at premium)

After reissue of all forfeited shares if there is no balance in shares forfeited account, then there will be no capital profit. But where there is profit on the reissue of forfeited shares (i.e., shares forfeited account is showing credit balance after reissue of all forfeited shares) then such profit should be treated as capital profit and will be transferred to capital reserve by passing the following entry:

1.	Shares Forfeited Account Dr. To Capital Reserve Account		xxx	 xxx

Illustration 4: A shareholder was holding 500 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of a company issued at 10% discount. He paid Rs. 2 on application, Rs. 3 on allotment but could not pay the first call of Rs. 3 per share and his shares were forfeited by the directors. The shares were reissued subsequently at a price of Rs. 7 per share. Give the necessary journal entries.

Solution

JOURNAL ENTRIES **Dr** **Cr**

			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Equity Share Capital Account Dr. To Equity Share First Call Account To Discount on Issue of Shares Account To Shares Forfeited Account (Being forfeiture of 500 equity shares of Rs. 10 each Rs. 9 per share called issued at a discount of 10% for non-payment of first call of Rs. 3 per share; Rs. 5 per share paid forfeited)		4,500	 1,500 500 2,500
2.	Bank Account Dr. Discount on Issue of Shares Account Dr. Shares Forfeited Dr. To Equity Share Capital Account (Being reissue of 500 forfeited shares @ Rs. 7 per share credited as Rs. 9 per share paid-up)		3,500 500 500	 4,500
3.	Shares Forfeited Account Dr. To Capital Reserve (Being profit on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve account)		2,000	 2,000

Illustration 5: A holds 200 equity shares of Rs. 10 each on which he paid Re. 1 per share as application money. B holds 300 equity shares of Rs. 10 each on which he has paid Re. 1 and Rs. 3 per share as application and allotment money respectively.

C holds 500 equity shares of Rs. 10 each on which he has paid Re. 1 on application, Rs. 3 on allotment and Rs. 2 on first call.

They all fail to pay their arrears and the second call of Rs. 2 per share and the directors, thereafter , forfeited the shares. All these shares were reissued subsequently @ Rs. 11 per share as fully paid. Give the necessary journal entries.

Solution

JOURNAL ENTRIES

			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Equity Share Capital Account Dr. To Equity Share Allotment Account To Equity Share First Call Account To Equity Share Second Call Account To Shares Forfeited Account (Being forfeiture of shares of A,B & C)		8,000	 600 1,000 2,000 4,400
2.	Bank Account Dr. To Equity Share Capital Account To Securities Premium Account (Being reissue of 1,000 forfeited shares of Rs. 10 each at Rs. 11 per share credited as fully paid-up)		11,000	 10.000 1,000
3.	Shares Forfeited Account Dr. To Capital Reserve Account (Being balance of shares forfeited account taking as capital profit transferred to Capital Reserve Account)		4,400	 4,400

Forfeiture of Shares when there is Over-subscription and Pro-rata Allotment

It has already been stated that in case of companies of repute, there is possibility of over-subscription. Some applications are rejected altogether and others are allotted on pro-rata basis. When allotted shares on pro-rata basis are forfeited, the problem arises about the amount to be forfeited. In such cases, the following procedure may be adopted:

(a) Calculate the total number of shares applied for on the basis of allotted shares.

(b) Calculate the total amount received on application by multiplying the number of shares with application money. This is the amount which is to be forfeited on default.

(c) Deduct the amount due on application on allotted shares and calculate balance, i.e., money received in advance and to be adjusted on allotment.

(d) Calculate the amount due on allotment on such shares and deduct the amount already received as advance on application. This gives the amount in arrears on allotment and is credited to Share Allotment Account at the time of forfeiture of shares.

Illustration 6: X Ltd., issued for public subscription 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share payable as under:

Rs. 2 per share on application; Rs. 5 per share (including premium) on allotment; Rs. 2 per share on first call; Rs. 3 per share on final call.

Applications for 30,000 shares were received. Allotment was made pro-rata to the applicants for 24,000 shares, the remaining applications being rejected. Money overpaid on application was utilized towards sums due on allotment.

Shri Balaji to whom 800 shares were allotted failed to pay the allotment money, first and second call money abs Shri Murugan of whom 1,000 shares were allotted failed to pay the last two calls.

All these forfeited shares were reissued to Shri Vinod as fully paid-up at Rs. 8 per share. Give

the necessary journal entries to record the above transactions.

Solution **In the books of X Limited**

JOURNAL

			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Bank Account Dr. To Equity Share Application Account (Being the application money received on 30,000 equity shares @ Rs. 2 per share)		60,000	 60,000
2.	Equity Share Application Account Dr. To Share Capital Account To Equity Share Allotment Account To Bank Account (Being application money transferred to share capital account, share allotment account and the		60,000	 40,000 8,000 12,000

	balance refunded to the applicants)			
3.	Equity Share Allotment Account Dr. To Share Capital Account To Securities Premium Account (Being the allotment money due on 20,000 equity shares @ Rs. 5 per share including premium)		1,00,000	60,000 40,000
4.	Bank Account (1) Dr. To Equity Share Allotment account (Being the share allotment money received)		88,320	88,320
5.	Equity Share First Call Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (Being the share first call money due on 20,000 equity shares @ Rs. 2 per share)		40,000	40,000
6.	Bank Account Dr. To Equity Share First Call Account (Being the receipt of share first call money)		36,400	36,400
7.	Equity Share Final Call Account Dr. To Share Capital Account (Being the share final call money due on 20,000 equity shares @ Rs. 3 per share)		60,000	60,000
8.	Bank Account Dr. To Equity Share Final Call Account (Being the receipt of share final call money)		54,600	54,600
9.	Equity Share Capital Account Dr. Share Premium Account Dr. To Equity Share Allotment Account To Equity Share First Call Account To Equity Share Final Call Account To Share Forfeited Account (Being the forfeiture of 1,800 shares for the non-payment of allotment on 800 shares and first and final call money on 1,800 equity shares)		18,000 1,600	3,680 3,600 5,400 6,920
10.	Bank Account Dr. Share Forfeited Account Dr. To Equity Share Capital Account (Being the reissue of the forfeited shares as fully paid up @ Rs. 8 per share)		14,400 3,600	18,000
11.	Share Forfeited Account Dr. To Capital Reserve Account (Being the profit on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to Capital Reserve Account)		3,320	3,320

Working Note:		**Rs.**
(1) Calculation of amount received on allotment		
Amount due on allotment		1,00,000
Less: Already received		8,000

		92,000
Less: Amount not received on 800 shares Shares		
Allotted to Shri Balaji 800		
If allotted 5shares applied 6		
If allotted 800 shares applied 960		
Surplus money on application (160 X 2) =	320	
Amount of allotment due = 800 X 5 =	4,000	
Less: Already received	320	
	----------	3,680

		88,320

Illustration 7: On 1st March, 2009 Bama Co Ltd., issued 25,000 10% preference shares of Rs. 25 each payable as to Rs. 4 with application, Rs. 6 on allotment and the balance in two equal calls of Rs. 7.50 per share. Subscription list (which was opened on 6th March, 2009) totaled 51,0000 shares. The Board of Directors rejected one application for 1,000 shares and allotted shares on the remaining applications on pro-rata basis on 1st April, 2009.First calls was made three after allotment where as the second call was made four months after the first call. All moneys were duly received. In each case, a 14 days' notice was served.

Pass journal entries, prepare Cash Book and show Ledger accounts.

Solution:

Dr. **Cash Book (Bank Columns only)** **Cr.**

		Rs.	2009		Rs.
2009 Mar.6	To 10% Preference Shares Applications & Allotment Account (application money on 51,000 10% preference shares @ RS. 4 per share)	2,04,000		By 10% Preference Share Application Account (refund of application money on 1,000 preference shares @ Rs. 4 per share)	4,000
April 1-14	To 10% Preference Shares allotment Account	50,000		By Balance c/d	6,25,000
July 1-14	To 10% Preference Shares First call account	1,87,500			
Nov	To 10% Preference Shares				

1-14	Second and Final call	1,87,500			
		6,29,000			6,29.000

Journal **Dr.** **Cr.**

2009 Apr. 1	10% Preference Share Application & Allotment A/c Dr. To 10% Preference Capital Account (Being application money @ Rs. 4 per share and allotment money @ Rs. 6 per share credited to 10% Preference Capital Account On allotment of 25,000 shares as per Directors resolution)		Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 2,50,000
July.1	10% Preference Shares First Call Account Dr. To 10% Preference Share Capital Account (Being first call money due on 25,000 10% preference shares @ Rs. 7.50 per share, as per Directors resolution)		1,87,500	1.87,500
Nov. 1	10% Preference Share Second and Final Call A/c Dr. To 10% Preference share Capital Account (Being second and final call money due on 25,000 10% preference shares @ Rs. 7.50 per share as per Board of Directors resolution)		1,87,500	1,87,500

Working Notes:

Share Applied for	Shares Allotted	Application money received	Application money	Appropriation towards Allotment money	Refund
1,000 50,000	-- 25,000	Rs. 4,000 2,00,000	Rs. -- 1,00,000	Rs. -- 1,00,000	Rs. 4,000 --
51,000	25,000	2,04,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,000

	Rs.
Total allotment money on 25,000 10% Preference shares @ Rs. 6 per share	1,50,000
Less: Amount of application money appropriate towards allotment money	1,00,000

Balance received after allotment	50,000

Ledger

Dr. 10% Preference Share Application & Allotment Account Cr.

2009 Apr. 1	To 10% Preference Share Capital account To Bank Account	Rs. 2,50,000 4,000 2,54,000	2009 Mar.6 April 1-14	By Bank Account By Bank Account	Rs. 2,04,000 50,000 2,54,000

10% Preference Share first Call Account

2009 July 1	To 10% Preference Share capital Account	Rs. 1,87,500	2009 July 1-14	By Bank Account	Rs. 1,87,500

10% Preference Share Second and Final Call Account

2009 Nov.1	To 10% Preference Share Capital Account	Rs. 1,87,500	2009 Nov. 1-14	By Bank Account	Rs. 1,87,500

10% Preference Share Capital Account

	To Balance c/d	Rs. 6,25,000 6,25,000	2009 Apr.1 July 1 Nov. 1	By 10% Preference Share Application & Allotment Account By 10% Preference Share First Call Account By 10% Preference Share Second & Final Call Account By Balance b/d	Rs. 2,50,000 1,87,500 1,87,500 6,25,000 6,25,000

BOOK BUILDING PROCESS

Concept :

Book Building is basically a capital issuance process used in Initial Public Offer (IPO) which aids price and demand discovery. It is a process used for marketing a public offer of equity shares of a company. It is a mechanism where, during the period for which the book for the IPO is open, bids are collected from investors at various prices, which are above or equal to the floor price. The process aims at tapping both wholesale and retail investors. The offer/issue price is then determined after the bid closing date based on certain evaluation criteria.

The Process:

- The Issuer who is planning an IPO nominates a lead merchant banker as a 'book runner'.
- The Issuer specifies the number of securities to be issued and the price band for orders.
- The Issuer also appoints syndicate members with whom orders can be placed by the investors.
- Investors place their order with a syndicate member who inputs the orders into the 'electronic book'. This process is called 'bidding' and is similar to open auction.
- A Book should remain open for a minimum of 5 days.
- Bids cannot be entered less than the floor price.
- Bids can be revised by the bidder before the issue closes.
- On the close of the book building period the 'book runner evaluates the bids on the basis of the evaluation criteria which may include -
  - ✓ Price Aggression
  - ✓ Investor quality

- ✓ Earliness of bids, etc.

- The book runner the company concludes the final price at which it is willing to issue the stock and allocation of securities.
- Generally, the numbers of shares are fixed; the issue size gets frozen based on the price per share discovered through the book building process.
- Allocation of securities is made to the successful bidders.
- Book Building is a good concept and represents a capital market which is in the process of maturing.
- Book-building is all about letting the company know the price at which you are willing to buy the stock and getting an allotment at a price that a majority of the investors are willing to pay. The price discovery is made depending on the demand for the stock.

Issue of rights:

Where at any time, a company having a share capital proposes to increase its subscribed capital by the issue of further shares, such shares shall be offered to persons who, at the date of the offer, are holders of equity shares of the company in proportion, as nearly as circumstances admit, to the paid-up share capital on those shares by sending a letter of offer subject to the following conditions, namely:-

- the offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered and limiting a time not being less than fifteen days and not exceeding thirty days from the date of the offer within which the offer, if not accepted, shall be deemed to have been declined;
- unless the articles of the company otherwise provide, the offer aforesaid shall be deemed to include a right exercisable by the person concerned to renounce the shares offered to him or any of them in favour of any other person; and the notice referred to in clause (i) shall contain a statement of this right;

- after the expiry of the time specified in the notice aforesaid, or on receipt of earlier intimation from the person to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Board of Directors may dispose of them in such manner which is not dis-advantageous to the shareholders and the company.

Valuation of Rights:

Usually a company offers rights issue at a price which is lower than the market price of the shares so that existing (i.e., old) shareholders may get the monetary benefit of being associated with the company for a long time. Existing shareholders who have been offered right shares and do not want to purchase these offered shares may renounce their right shares in favour of some other persons within the specified period as mentioned earlier. In such a case, the existing shareholders can make a profit by selling his right to such other person. This right can be valued in terms of money as below:

(a) Calculate the market value of shares which an existing shareholder is required to have in order to get fresh shares.

(b) Add to the above price paid for the fresh shares.

(c) Find out the average price of existing shares and fresh shares.

(d) The average price of the share should be deducted from the market price and the difference thus ascertained is value of right.

Illustration 8: A Company is planning to raise funds by making rights issue of equity shares to finance its expansion. The existing equity share capital of the company is ` 50,00,000. The market value of its share is ` 42. The company offers to its shareholders the right to buy 2 shares at ` 11 each for every 5 shares held. You are required to calculate:

(i) Theoretical market price after rights issue;

(ii) The value of rights; and (iii) Percentage increase in share capital.

Solution:

	`
Market value of 5 shares already held by a shareholder @ ` 42	210
Add: Price to be paid by him for acquiring 2 more shares @ ` 11 per share	22
Total price of 7 shares after rights issue	232

(j) Therefore, theoretical market price of one share, (i.e., 232/7) = 33.14

(ii) Value of Rights = Market Price - Theoretical Market Price= ` 42 - ` 33.14. = ` 8.86

(iii) Percentage Increase in Share Capital

Present Capital	50,00,000
Rights Issue ` 50,00,000 × 2/5	20,00,000
% Increase In Share Capital (20,00,000/50,00,000) × 100 Or,	40%

5 2 ×100 = 40%

Capitalisation:

Capitalisation of profits is the process of converting profits or reserves into paid up capital.

Bonus Shares: A bonus share is a free share issued without any consideration to an existing shareholder in the ratio of number of shares held by that shareholder. Issue of Bonus share —
decreases the Reserve & Surplus; Increases the issued capital but does not bring any change in cash flow and net worth.

Way to capitalize profits or reserves:

(a) by paying up amounts unpaid on existing partly paid shares so as to make them fully paid up shares, or (b) by issuing fully paid bonus shares to the existing members.

Sources for fully paid-up bonus shares [Sec 63] As per Sec 63(1), a company may issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members out of-

- Its Free Reserves
- Its Secutiries Premium Account; or
- Its Capital Redemption Reserve Account Restrictions
- No issue of bonus shares shall be made by capitalizing reserves created by the Revaluation of Assets i.e. Revaluation Reserves. Meaning of Free Reserves: As per Sec 2(43) of the Companies Act, 2013, "Free Reserves" mean such reserves which, as per the latest audited balance sheet of a company, are available for distribution as dividend.

Exclusions from Free Reserves:

- Any amount representing unrealised gains, notional gains or revaluation of assets, where shown as a reserve or otherwise, or

BONUS ISSUE

Capitalisation:

Capitalisation of profits is the process of converting profits or reserves into paid up capital.

Bonus Shares: A bonus share is a free share issued without any consideration to an existing shareholder in the ratio of number of shares held by that shareholder. Issue of Bonus share

- decreases the Reserve & Surplus;
- Increases the issued capital but does not bring any change in cash flow and net worth.

Way to capitalize profits or reserves:

(a) by paying up amounts unpaid on existing partly paid shares so as to make them fully paid up shares, or (b) by issuing fully paid bonus shares to the existing members.

Sources for fully paid-up bonus shares [Sec 63] As per Sec 63(1), a company may issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members out of-

- Its Free Reserves
- Its Securities Premium Account; or
- Its Capital Redemption Reserve Account

Restrictions

No issue of bonus shares shall be made by capitalizing reserves created by the Revaluation of Assets i.e. Revaluation Reserves. Meaning of Free Reserves: As per Sec 2(43) of the Companies Act, 2013, "Free Reserves" mean such reserves which, as per the latest audited balance sheet of a company, are available for distribution as dividend.

Exclusions from Free Reserves:

Any amount representing unrealized gains, notional gains or revaluation of assets, where shown as a reserve or otherwise, or

Any change in carrying amount of an asset or of a liability recognized in equity, including surplus in Profit and Loss Account on measurement of the Asset or the Liability at Fair Value.

Conditions for issue of fully paid-up bonus shares [SEC 63(2)]

(i) A company can issue bonus shares if its Articles expressly authorize to do so.

(ii) A resolution is required to be passed by the Board of Directors recommending its decision to issue bonus shares.

(iii) A resolution is required to be passed by the members in the general meeting to approve the Board's resolution recommending the issue of bonus shares.

Members' resolution —

- Must have an intention to capitalize the profits or reserves, and
- Must mention the amount of profits or reserves to be capitalized.

(iv) The company has not defaulted in payment of interest or principal in respect of fixed deposits or debt securities issued by it.

(iv) The Company has not defaulted in respect of payment of statutory dues of the employees such as contribution to provident fund, gratuity and bonus.

(v) (vi) The partly-paid shares, if any, outstanding on the date of allotment are made fully paid-up.

(vi) (vii) A Company must comply with Prescribed Conditions. (viii) The bonus shares shall not be issued in lieu of dividend.

SEBI guidelines on issue of bonus issues:

A listed company proposing to issue bonus shares shall comply with the following requirements:

1. - The articles of association of the company must contain a provision for capitalisation of reserves, etc; - If there is no such provision in the articles the company must pass a resolution at its general meeting making provision in the articles of association for capitalization;

2. The company has not defaulted in payment of interest or principal in respect of fixed deposits and interest on existing debentures or principal on redemption;

3. The company has not defaulted in payment of statutory dues of the employees such as contribution to provident fund, gratuity etc.

4. The partly-paid shares, if any, outstanding on the date of allotment are required to be made fully paid-up.

5. No company shall, pending conversion of FCDs/PCDs, issue any by way of bonus unless similar benefit is extended to the holders of such FCDs/though reservation of shares in proportion to such convertible part of FCDs or PCDs. (b) The shares so reserved may be issued at the time of conversion(s) of such debentures on the same terms on which the bonus issues were made.

6. The bonus issue shall be made out of free reserves built out of the genuine profits or securities premium collected in cash.

7. Reserves created by revaluation of fixed assets shall not be capitalised.

8. The declaration of bonus issue, in lieu of dividend, shall not be made.

9. A company which announces its bonus issue after the approval of the Board of directors must implement the proposal within a period of 15 days from the date of such approval (if Shareholders' approval is not required) or 2 months (if Shareholders' approval is required).

10. Once the decision to make a bonus issue is announced, the same cannot be withdrawn.

Accounting Entries: The various accounting entries relating to bonus issue are given below:
Particulars L.F. Dr. (`) Cr. (`)

On issue of fully paid Bonus Shares

Accounting Entries:

The various accounting entries relating to bonus issue are given below

Particulars	**L.f**	**Debit**	**Credit**
On issue of fully paid Bonus Shares			
❖ On Declaration of such bonus Capital Redemption Reserve A/c Dr.		XXX	

Securities Premium A/c Dr. Capital Reserve A/c Dr. (realized in cash only) General Reserve A/c Dr. Profit and Loss A/c Dr. To Bonus to Shareholders A/c		XXX XXX XXX XXX	 XXX
❖ On issue of fully paid Bonus Shares Bonus to Shareholders A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c		XXX	XXX

Buy Back of Shares

Theory:

i. The term buy back means buying back by company of its equity shares from equity shareholders for immediate cancellation.

ii. According to Section 77 of The Companies Act, 1956, no company having share capital shall have power to buy its own shares except-

   a. Redemption of Preference Shares Under Section 80 or

   b. Capital Reduction under Section 100-104.

iii. However Section 77A introduced in Companies Act, empowers the company to buyback (Cancel) its equity shares either out of-

   a. Fresh Issue of Preference Shares. Or

   b. Free Reserves. Or

   c. Partly out of Fresh Issue and partly out of free reserves.

iv. A company cannot buy back its equity shares unless it is fully paid.

v. Free reserves utilized for purpose of buy back of equity shares are immediately transferred to an account called as “CRR A/c” (Section 77AA).

vi. Free reserves include not only revenue profits but also **Securities Premium**.

vii. Premium on buy back is a capital loss and can be set out of **Free Reserves**.

REDEMPTION OF PREFERENCE SHARES:

Under section 100 of the Companies Act, a company is not allowed to return to its shareholders the share money without the permission of the Court. But permission of the court is not necessary, if the refund is to be made to the preference shareholders.

When the capital is raised by issuing redeemable preference shares, it is to be paid back by the company to such shareholders after the expiry of stipulated period whether the company is to be wound up or not. The amount of such shares will be paid back within ten years of their issue either out of the profits or proceeds of the issue of fresh shares. The following important provisions regarding redemption of preference shares are given under section 80 of the Companies Act.

(1) Such shares cannot be redeemed unless they are fully paid up. In other words partly paid up shares cannot be redeemed. This provision is made in order to protect the interest of the creditors.

(2) Such shares can be redeemed either out of profits which would be available for dividend or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made with the object of redemption. These shares cannot be redeemed out of the proceeds of fresh issue of debentures or out of the sale proceeds of any property of the company as it will lead to erosion of available security to the creditors. Capital profits such as shares forfeited account, development rebate account, capital redemption reserve account, securities premium account, profit prior to incorporation and capital reserve are not available for dividend. If shares are to be redeemed at premium, then such premium must be provided either out of the accumulated profits of the company or out of the company's securities premium account. The word 'proceeds' implies the amount received excluding the amount of securities premium if the shares are issued at premium but the net amount if the shares are issued either at a par or at a discount. This clause is inserted in order to protect the interest of the creditors.

(3) When shares are redeemed out of profits available for distribution for dividend, a sum equal to the nominal amount of the shares so redeemed must be transferred out of profits to a reserve account to be called ' Capital Redemption Reserve Account'. This provision is made in order to immobilize profits from being used for any other purpose such as distribution of dividend, redemption of debentures, etc.

(4) Capital Redemption Reserve Account can be used for issuing fully paid bonus shares to the shareholders. This account cannot be reduced except in accordance with the sanction of the court relating to reduction of share capital.

(5) Redemption of preference shares should not be regarded as a reduction of the authorized capital of the company and as such the reduced shares should remain part of the authorized capital and must be shown in the Balance Sheet.

Procedure for Solving Problems: The following procedure for solving problems is suggested:

1. First of all see whether the redeemable preference shares are fully paid up or partly paid up. If partly paid up, make the following journal entries for making partly paid up as fully paid up.

(a)	Preference Shares Final Call Account Dr. To Preference Share Capital Account		xxx	 xxx
(b)	Bank Account Dr. To Preference Shares Final Call Account		xxx	 xxx

2. Pass entry for the total amount due to preference shareholders including the face value of preference shares and the premium to be paid on redemption of preference shares . The entry is:

	Redeemable Preference Share Capital Account Dr. Premium on Redemption Account Dr. To Preference Shareholders Account or Preference Shares Redemption Account		xxx xxx	 xxx

3. Make entry for issue of equity shares either with premium or without premium in order to provide amount for the purpose of redemption of preference shares by fresh issue.

	Bank Account Dr. Discount on Issue of Shares Account Dr. To Equity Share Capital Account To Securities Premium Account		xxx xxx	 xxx xxx

4. Provide premium to be paid on redemption of preference shares out of securities premium account (from fresh issue or existing balance) or profit and loss account or general reserve etc. by passing the following entry:

	Securities Premium Account or Profit and Loss Account or General Reserve Account Dr. To Premium on Redemption Account		xxx	xxx

5. Appropriate amount from profit and loss account or general reserve or any other reserve (available for dividend) to meet the deficiency of the amount required for redemption of preference shares (or if redemption is to be made out of profits only) by passing the following entry:

	Profit and Loss Account or General Reserve etc. Dr. To Capital Redemption Reserve Account		xxx	xxx

6. If liquid assets are not available for making payment to preference shareholders on redemption then current assets may be sold by the company or bank overdraft may be arranged.

	Bank Account Dr. Profit and Loss Account (loss on sale of assets) Dr. To Current Assets A/C or Bank Loan A/C To Profit and Loss A/C (profit on sale of assets)		xxx xxx	 xxx xxx

7. Payment will be made to the preference shareholders by passing the following entry:

	Preference Shareholders Account (Or) Preference Share Redemption Account Dr. To Bank Account		xxx	xxx

8. If redemption of preference shares is made by conversion of some other shares, then the following entry will be passed:

	Preference Share Capital Account Dr. To New Share Capital Account		xxx	xxx

9. Sometimes capital redemption reserve account is utilized for issuing fully paid bonus shares. In such a case the following entries will be passed:

(1)	**When decision is taken to issue bonus shares:** Capital Redemption Reserve Account (Or) Any other Reserve (Specifically mentioned in the question) To Bonus to Equity Shareholders Account		xxx	xxx
(2)	**When issue of bonus shares is made:** Bonus to Equity Shareholders Account Dr. Equity Share Capital Account		xxx	xxx

10. When right issue is made to the shareholders after redemption of preference shares and issue of bonus shares, then the number of such right shares is calculated after taking into consideration the recent issue of bonus shares. Entries for issue of rights shares will be made on the same lines as are made for issue of equity shares in the ordinary course.

Illustration 1: A company has 40,000 10% redeemable preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid. The company decides to redeem the shares on December 31, 2009 at a premium of 5 per cent. The company makes the following issues : -

(a) 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10 per cent.

(b) 10,000 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each.

The issue was fully subscribed and all the amounts were received. The redemption was duly carried out. The company has sufficient profits. Give journal entries.

Solution:

Journal entries **Dr.** **Cr.**

2009			Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 31	Bank Account Dr. To Equity Share Capital account To Share Premium Account (Being the allotment of 10,000 shares of Rs.100 each at a premium of Rs. 10 each.)		11,00,000	10,00,000 1,00,000
Dec. 31	Bank Account Dr. To 12% Debentures Account		10,00,000	10,00,000

	(Being allotment of 10,000 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each)			
Dec. 31	Profit and Loss Account Dr. Share Premium Account Dr. To Premium on Redemption of Preference Shares Account (Being the provision of premium of 5% payable on redemption of 40,000 redeemable preference shares of Rs. 100 each)		1,00,000 1,00,000	2,00,000
Dec. 31	Profit and Loss Account Dr. To Capital Redemption Reserve Account (Being the amount transferred to Capital Redemption Reserve Account – the amount uncovered by the face value of the shares issued)		30,00,000	30,00,000
Dec. 31	10% Redeemable Preference Share Capital Account Dr. Premium on Redemption of Preference shares Account Dr. To Bank Account		40,00,000 2,00,000	42,00,000

Illustration 2: The following is the summarized Balance Sheet of Reliance Limited:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Paid up Share Capital Equity Shares: 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each 10% Redeemable Pref. Shares 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 Each fully called 1,00,000 Less: Calls in arrear 1,000 (On 50 shares @ Rs. 20 each) Reserves and Surplus: General Reserve Dev. Rebate Reserve Other Liabilities	5,00,000 99,000 1,00,000 50,000 1,51,000	Bank Other Assets	90,000 8,10,000
	9,00,000		9,00,000

The Redeemable Preference Shares were redeemed on the following basis:

(1) Further 4,500 equity shares were issued at a premium of 10 per cent;
(2) Expenses for fresh issue on shares – Rs. 5,000;

(3) Of the 50 preference shares, holders for 40 shares paid the call before the date of redemption. The balance 10 shares were forfeited for nonpayment of calls before redemption. The forfeited shares were reissued as fully paid on receipt of Rs. 500 before redemption;
(4) Preference shares were redeemed at a premium of 10 per cent, and securities premium amount was utilized on full for the purpose.

Show journal entries including those relating to cash and the summarized Balance Sheet after redemption showing rough workings.

Solution: Journal Entries

			Dr.	Cr.
	Bank Account Dr. To Equity Share Capital Account To Securities Premium Account (Being the issue of 4,500 equity shares at a premium of 10%)		Rs. 49,500	Rs. 45,000 4,500
	Shares Issue Expenses Account Dr. To Bank Account (Being the expenses on the issue of shares)		5,000	5,000
	Bank Account Dr. To Preference Shares Call in Arrears A/C (Being the receipt of calls in arrears on 40 preference shares @ Rs. 20 each)		800	800
	Redeemable Preference Share Capital A/c Dr. To Preference Shares Calls in Arrear A/c To Shares Forfeited Account (Being the forfeiture of 10 preference shares for nonpayment of final call of Rs. 20 each)		1,000	200 800
	Bank Account Dr. Shares Forfeited Account Dr. To Redeemable Preference Share Capital To Capital Reserve Account (Being the reissue of redeemable preference shares on payment of Rs. 500 and the profit transferred to Capital Reserve Account)		500 800	1,000 300
	Securities Premium Account Dr. General Reserve Account Dr. To Premium on Redemption Account (Being premium on redemption provided out of past accumulated profits & securities premium out of fresh issue)		4,500 5,500	10,000
	General Reserve Account Dr.		55,000	

	To Capital Redemption Reserve A/C (Being the transfer of Rs. 55,000, the amount of shares redeemed out of profit, to Capital Redemption Reserve Account)			55,000
	Redeemable Preference Share Capital A/C Dr. Premium on Redemption Account Dr. To Preference Shareholders Account (Being the amount due to redeemable preference shareholders on redemption)		1,00,000 10,000	1,10,000
	Preference Shareholders Account Dr. To Bank Account (Being amount paid on redemption of 1,000 Redeemable Preference Shares)		1,10,000	1,10,000

BALANCE SHEET OF RELIANCE LIMITED. (after redemption)

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital: 54,500 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid.	5,45,000	Fixed Assets: Other assets	8,10,000
Reserves and Surplus:		Current Assets	
Capital Reserve	300	Cash at Bank (see note)	25,800
Capital Redemption Reserve	55,000	Misc. Expenses & Losses Share issue expenses	5,000
General Reserve	39,000		
Dev. Rebate Reserve	50,000		
Current Liabilities: Other Liabilities	1,51,000		
	8,40,800		8,40,800

Note: Calculation of Cash at Bank :

CASH AT BANK ACCOUNT

	Rs		Rs
To Balance b/d	90,000	By Share Issue Expenses	5,000
To Share Capital	45,000	By Preference Shareholders	1,10,000
To Securities Premium	4,500		
To Pref. Shares Calls in Arrears	800	By Balance c/d	25,800
To Red Pref. Share Capital	500		
	1,40,800		1,40,800

REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES

Meaning of Debentures

A company for its extension and development may require raising funds without increasing its share capital. The company may invite the public by open declaration to lend money for a fixed period at a declared rate to be paid on such money. Debentures is an instrument in writing given by a company acknowledging the liability for the total amount received as a result of issue of debentures and agreeing thereby to pay the money raised after the expiry of the stipulated period at a certain rate of interest per annum The Company Act defines debentures as 'debenture includes debenture stock, bonds or any other securities of a company, whether constituting a charge on the assets of the company or not.'

Difference between Debenture and Debenture Stock

The following are the difference between a debenture and a debenture stock:

(1) Debenture need not be fully paid whereas debenture stock must be fully paid.
(2) Debenture can be transferred wholly whereas debenture stock can be transferred in fractions also.
(3) Debentures are identified by their distinct numbers whereas no such distinct numbers are in case of debenture stock.

Stages of Debentures:

(I) Issue of Debentures
(II) Redemption of Debentures.

Debentures may be redeemed in one of the following three ways:-

(1) **In one lot:** All the debentures may be redeemed in one lot at the end of a specified period of time or even before the expiry of the specified period of time by serving a notice to debenture holders.
(2) **In installments by draw of lots:** The debentures may be redeemed in installments. For example one-tenth of the total debentures may be redeemed every year for ten years by draw of lots. Lot will have to be drawn every year to determine which particular debentures have to be redeemed in that particular year.
(3) **By purchase of debentures in the open market:** A company may reserve the right to buy its debentures in the open market. If the company cancels the debentures so purchased, it will amount to redemption of these debentures.

When debentures are issued with certain conditions at which redemption can be made, there are five cases which are given as follows:

Case	Conditions of Issue	Conditions of Redemption
1.	Issued at par	Repayable at par
2.	Issued at Premium	Repayable at par
3.	Issued at discount	Repayable at par
4.	Issued at par	Repayable at premium
5.	Issued at discount	Repayable at premium

The journal entries to be passed at the time of issue and redemption of debentures in the five cases are given below:

I.	When debentures are issued at par and repayable at per:		Rs.	Rs.
	(a) On issue of debentures:			
	Bank Account Dr.		xxx	
	To Debentures Account			xxx
	(b) On redemption of debentures:			
	Debentures Account Dr.		xxx	
	To Bank Account			xxx
II.	When debentures are issued at premium and repayable at par:			
	(a) On issue of debentures:			
	Bank Account Dr.			
	To Debentures Account		xxx	
	To Premium on Issue of Debentures A/C			xxx
				xxx
	(b) On redemption of debentures:			
	Debentures Account Dr.		xxx	
	To Bank Account			xxx
III.	When debentures are issued at discount and repayable at par:			
	(a) On issue of debentures:			
	Bank Account Dr.			
	Discount on Issue of Debentures A/C Dr.		xxx	
	To Debentures Account		xxx	
				xxx
	(b) On redemption of debentures:			
	Debentures Account Dr.		xxx	
	To Bank Account			xxx
IV.	When debentures are issued at par and repayable at premium:			
	(a) On issue of debentures:			
	Bank Account Dr.			
	Loss on the issue of Debentures Account Dr.		xxx	
	To Debentures Account		xxx	
	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures			xxx
				xxx
	(b) On redemption of debentures:			
	Debentures Account Dr.		xxx	
	Premium on the redemption of debentures Dr		xxx	
	To Bank Account			xxx

V.	When debentures are issued at a discount but repayable			

	at a premium: (a) On issue of debentures: Bank Account Dr. Loss on the Issue of Debentures Account Dr. To Debentures Account To Premium on Issue of Debentures A/C		xxx xxx	xxx xxx
	(b) On redemption of debentures: Debentures Account Dr. Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c Dr. To Bank account		xxx xxx	xxx

Sources of Finance for Redemption of Debentures:

(1) Redemption out of Profits:

When debentures are redeemed out of profits, profits of the company are utilized for the purpose of redemption withholding the same for dividend. In such a case the following journal entries will be passed.

1.	Entry for amount paid on redemption: Debentures Account Dr. To Bank Account		Rs. xxx	Rs. xxx
2.	Entry for transfer of profit: Profit and Loss Appropriation Account Dr. To Debenture Redemption Reserve Account		xxx	xxx
3.	When balance of D.R.R A/c is not required for redemption and is transferred to General Reserve Account: Debenture Redemption Reserve Account Dr. To General Reserve Account		xxx	xxx

(2). **Redemption out of capital**:

If debentures are redeemed out of capital, no amount of divisible profit is kept aside for redeeming debentures. Profits are not utilized for redemption of debentures and may go to the shareholders by way of dividends. Redemption out of capital reduces the liquidity resources available to the company. Therefore, a company may adopt this method only when it has sufficient surplus funds.

According to the guidelines issued by SEBI, a company has to create Debenture Redemption Reserve equivalent to 50% of the amount of debentures issued before redemption of debentures commences. Thus, according to this provision redemption of debentures wholly out of capital is now not possible. However, creation of Debenture Redemption Reserve is not required in the following cases:

1. Debentures with a maturity of 18 months or less.
2. Fully convertible debentures. In case of partly convertible debentures, Debenture Redemption Reserve is to be created for the non-convertible part in the same way as applicable for fully non-convertible debentures.

	When debentures are redeemed out of capital the following entry is made: Debentures Account Dr. To Bank Account		Rs. xxx	Rs. xxx
	Sometimes instead of passing one entry given above, the following two entries are passed: (a) Debentures Account Dr. To Debenture holders (c) Debenture holders Account Dr. To Bank Account		xxx xxx	 xxx xxx

(3).Redemption by conversion:

Sometimes the debenture holders of a company are given the option to convert their debentures into the shares or new debentures within a stipulated period. Such option is exercised by the debenture holders only when they are very sure about the progress of the company. The new shares or debentures can be issued either at par or at a premium or at a discount. The following entry will be made:

	Old Debentures Account Dr. Discount on the Issue of Shares/Debentures A/C Dr. To New Share Capital / Debentures Account To Premium on Issue of shares/Debentures Account		Rs. xxx xxx	Rs. xxx xxx

Illustration 4: On July 1, 2006 X Ltd. gave notice of its intention to redeem its outstanding Rs. 4,00,000 4 ½ % Debenture Stock on January 1, 2007 at 102 per cent and offered the holders the following options:

(1) To apply the redemption money to subscribe for:

(a) 6^ Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 20 each at Rs. 22.50 per share accepted by the holders of Rs.1,71,000 stock, or

(b) 6% Debenture stock of Rs. 96 accepted by the holders of Rs. 1,44,000 stock, or

(2) To have their holdings redeemed for cash if neither of the options under (1) was accepted. You are required to show the journal entries necessary to record the redemption and allotments under (1) and (2) and to state the amount of cash required to satisfy the option.

Solution:

JOURNAL

			Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
	4 ½ % Debentures Account Dr. Premium on Redemption of Debentures Account Dr. To Debenture holders Account (Being redemption of debentures of Rs. 4,00,000 at 102 per cent)		4,00,000 8,000	 4,08,000
(1)(a)	Debenture holders Account Dr. To 6% Cumulative Preference Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Account (Being debenture holders of Rs. 1,71,000 (Redemption value Rs. 1,74,420) accepted Cum. Pref. Shares of Rs. 20 each at 22.50 per share)		1,74,420	 1,55,040 19,380
(b)	Debenture holders Account Dr. Discount on Issue of Debentures Account Dr. To 6% Debentures Account (being debenture holders of Rs. 1,44,000 (redemption value Rs. 1,46,880) issued new 6% Debentures at Rs. 96)		1,46,880 6,120	 1,53,000
	Debenture holders Account Dr. To Bank Account (Being Debenture holders of Rs. 85,000 (redemption value Rs. 86,700) paid in cash)		86,700	 86,700
(2)	Total amount required for Redemption is Rs. 4,08,000, i.e., (4,00,000 X 102/100)			

UNIT II

SYLLABUS

Preparation Of Profit And Loss Account And Balance Sheet Of Corporate Entities- Excluding Calculation Of Managerial Remuneration- Disposal Of Company Profits. Valuation Of Goodwill And Valuation Of Shares: Concepts And Calculation

FINAL ACCOUNTS

A limited company must prepare every year the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet. Section 209 makes it compulsory for a company to keep certain books of account. Section 210 governs the preparation of the final accounts. The important portions of this section read as follows: -

(1) At every annual general meeting of the company held in pursuance of section 166, the Board of Directors of the company shall lay before the company –
  (a) The balance sheet as at the end of the period specified in sub-section (3); and
  (b) A profit and loss account for the period

(2) In case of a company not carrying on business for profit, an income and expenditure account shall be laid before the company at its annual general meeting instead of profit and loss account, and all references to 'profit and loss account', 'profit' and 'loss' in this section and elsewhere in this Act, shall be construed, in relation to such a company, as references respectively to the 'income and expenditure account', 'the excess of income over expenditure' and 'the excess of expenditure over income'.

(3) The profit and loss account shall relate –
  (a) In the case of the first annual general meeting of the company, to the period beginning with the incorporation of the company and ending with a day which shall not precede the day of the meeting by more than nine months; and
  (b) In the case of any subsequent annual general meeting of the company, to the period beginning with the day immediately after the period for which the account was last submitted and ending with a day which shall not precede the day of the meeting by more than six months, or in case where an extension of time has

granted for holding the meeting under the second provision to sub-section (1) of section 166, by more than six months and the extension so granted.

(4) The period to which the account aforesaid relates is referred in this Act as a 'financial year', and it may be less or more than a calendar year, but it shall not exceed fifteen months:

Legal Position Regarding Final Accounts of Companies

Section 210 to 220 of the Companies Act, 1956 deal with the legal position relating to the final accounts of joint stock companies. A brief mention of these legal provisions is given below:

Section 210. It deals with the preparation and presentation of the final accounts of a joint stock company.

Section 211. It deals with form of contents of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

Section 212. It deals with the disclosure of certain particulars in the Balance Sheet of a holding company in respect of its subsidiaries.

Section 213. It makes provision for extension of the financial year of the holding company and subsidiary.

Section 214. It makes provisions regarding rights of holding company's representatives and members to inspect books of accounts kept by any of its subsidiaries.

Section 215. As per this section, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of a company shall be authenticated, (i.e., signed) on behalf of the Board of Directors by its manager or secretary, if any, and by not less than two directors of the company, one of whom shall be a managing director, where there is one.

Section 216. As per this section, the Profit and Loss Account shall be treated as an annexure to the Balance Sheet and the auditors' report as an enclosure thereto.

Section 217. The report of the Board of Directors shall be attached to every Balance Sheet laid before the shareholders in general meeting.

Section 218. It provides for penalty for improper issue, circulation or publication of Balance Sheet or Profit and Loss Account.

Section 219. It deals with the right of the member to copies of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, auditors' report and every other document required by law to be annexed or attached to the Balance Sheet, which is to be presented in the general meeting.

Section 220. According to this section, three copies of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account be filed with the Registrar within 30 days after the annual general meeting.

Preparation and Presentation of the Final Accounts:

In respect of preparation and presentation of the final accounts the requirements of Section 210 of the Companies Act are quoted below:

(1) At every annual general meeting of a company in pursuance of section 166, the Board of Directors of the company shall lay before the company :

(a) A balance sheet as at the end of the period specified in sub-section (3); and (b) a profit and loss account for that period.

(2) In case of a company not carrying on business for profits, an income and expenditure account shall be laid before the company at its annual general meeting instead of profit and loss account and all references to "profit and loss account", "profit" and "loss" in this and elsewhere in this Act shall be construed, in relating to such a company as references respectively to the "income and expenditure account", "the excess of income over expenditure" and "the excess of expenditure over income".

(3) The profit and loss account shall relate :

(a) In the case of the first annual general meeting of the company to the period beginning with the incorporation of the company and ending with a day which shall not precede the day of the meeting by more than nine months: and

(b) In the case of any subsequent annual general meeting of the company, to the period beginning with the day immediately after the period for which the account was last submitted and ending with a day which shall not precede the day of the meeting by more than six months or in case where an extension of time has been granted for holding the meeting under the second provision to sub-section (1) of section 166, by more than six months and the extension so granted.

(4) The period to which the account aforesaid relates is referred to in this Act as a financial year and it may be less or more than a calendar year, but it shall not exceed fifteen months.

Provided that it may extend to eighteen months where special permission has been granted in that behalf by the registrar.

(5) If any person, being a director of a company, failure to take all reasonable steps to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall, in respect of each offence, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both:

Provided that in case of any proceedings against a person in respect of an offence under this section, it shall be a defense to prove that a competent and reliable person was charged with the duty of seeing that the provision of this section were complied with and was in a position to discharge that duty.

Provided further that no person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any such offence unless it was committed willfully.

(6) If any person, not being a director of the company, having been charged by the Board of Directors with the duty of seeing that the provisions of this section be complied with,

makes default in doing so, he shall, in respect of each offence, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both:

Provided that no person be sentenced to imprisonment for any such offence unless it was committed willfully.

FINAL ACCOUNTS

So far, we have discussed that how the business transactions are recorded in Journal and ledger and how to detect and rectify the errors and how to prepare Trial Balance. Is quite natural that the businessman is interested in knowing whether his business is running on Profit or Loss and also the true financial position of his business. The main aim of Bookkeeping is to inform the Proprietor, about the business progress and the financial position at the right time and in the right way. Preparation of Final accounts is highly possible only after the preparation of Trial Balance.

Final Accounts

Trading & Profit and Loss A/c Balance sheet

1. Trading and Profit and Loss A/c is prepared to find out Profit or Loss.

2. Balance Sheet is prepared to find out financial position a if concern.

Trading and P&L A/c and Balance sheet are prepared at the end of the year or at end of the part. So it is called Final Account.

Revenue account of trading concern is divided into two-part i.e.

1. Trading Account and

2. Profit and Loss Account.

1.5 TRADING ACCOUNT

Trading refers buying and selling of goods. Trading A/c shows the result of buying and selling of goods. This account is prepared to find out the difference between the Selling prices and Cost price. If the selling price exceeds the cost price, it will bring Gross Profit. For example, if the cost price of Rs. 50,000 worth of goods are sold for Rs. 60,000 that will bring in Gross Profit of Rs. 10,000. If the cost price exceeds the selling price, the result will be Gross Loss. For example, if the cost price Rs. 60,000 worth of goods are sold for Rs. 50,000 that will result in Gross Loss of Rs.10, 000.

Thus the Gross Profit or Gross Loss is indicated in Trading Account.

Items appearing in the Debit side of Trading Account.

1. **Opening Stock**: Stock on hand at the commencement of the year or period is termed as the Opening Stock.

2. **Purchases:** It indicates total purchases both cash and credit made during the year.

3. **Purchases Returns or Returns out words:** Purchases Returns must be subtracted from the total purchases to get the net purchases. Net purchases will be shown in the trading account.

4. **Direct Expenses on Purchases**: Some of the Direct Expenses are.

i. **Wages**: It is also known as Productive wages or Manufacturing wages.

ii. Carriage or Carriage Inwards:

iii. **Octroi Duty:** Duty paid on goods for bringing them within municipal limits.

iv. Customs duty, dock dues, Clearing charges, Import duty etc.

v. **Fuel, Power, Lighting charges related to production**.

vi. **Oil, Grease and Waste**.

vii. **Packing charges:** Such expenses are incurred with a view to put the goods in the

Saleable Condition.

Items appearing on the credit side of Trading Account

1. Sales: Total Sales (Including both cash and credit) made during the year.

2. Sales Returns or Return Inwards: Sales Returns must be subtracted from the Total Sales to get Net sales. Net Sales will be shown.

3. Closing stock: Generally, Closing stock does not appear in the Trial Balance. It appears outside the Trial balance. It represents the value of goods at the end of the trading period.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Trading account reveals Gross Profit or Gross Loss. Gross Profit is transferred to credit

side of Profit and Loss A/c. Gross Loss is transferred to debit side of the Profit Loss Account. Thus Profit and Loss A/c is commenced. This Profit & Loss A/c reveals Net Profit or Net loss at a given time of accounting year.

Items appearing on Debit side of the Profit & Loss A/c

The Expenses incurred in a business is divided in too parts. i.e. one is Direct expenses are

Recorded in trading A/c., and another one is Indirect expenses, which are recorded on the debit side of Profit & Loss A/c. Indirect Expenses are grouped under four heads:

1. **Selling Expenses**: All expenses relating to sales such as Carriage outwards, Travelling

Expenses, Advertising etc.,

2. **Office Expenses**: Expenses incurred on running an office such as Office Salaries, Rent, Tax, Postage, Stationery etc.,

3. **Maintenance Expenses**: Maintenance expenses of assets. It includes Repairs and Renewals, Depreciation etc.

4. **Financial Expenses**: Interest Paid on loan, Discount allowed etc., are few examples for Financial Expenses.

Item appearing on Credit side of Profit and Loss A/c.

Gross Profit is appeared on the credit side of P & L. A/c. Also other gains and incomes of the business are shown on the credit side. Typical of such gains are items such as Interest received, Rent received, Discounts earned, Commission earned.

Preparation Of And Presentation Of Final Accounts Of Joint Stock Companies As Per Company Law Requirements - Performa

SCHEDULE VI, PART II

Form of Profit and Loss Account

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.

To Opening Stock To Purchases Less: Purchas Returns To Freight and Carriage To Wages To Coal & Coke To Gross Profit c/d	xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx	By Sales xxx Less: Sales Returns xxx By Closing Stock	 xxx
To Salaries To Rent To Discount To Commission To Advertisement To General Expenses To Directors' Fees Too Bad Debts To Loss on sale of assets To Depreciation To Preliminary Expenses	xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx	By Gross Profit b/d By Interest Received By Rent Received By Discount By Commission By Profit on sale of Assets	xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx

To Provision for Income Tax To Net Profit c/d			
	xxx		xxx

PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT:

The profit and loss appropriation account may be separately prepared to give details regarding the balance of profit and loss brought forward from last year , the net profit (loss) earned during year and appropriation made during the year

Proforma Of Profit And Loss Appropriation Account Profit and loss appropriation account of ....co. Ltd.

(as on 31 march, 20… ....)

particulars	Rs.	particulars	Rs.
To Transfer to Reserves To Income Tax for previous year not provided for To Interim Dividend To Proposed dividend To Surplus (Balance figure) carried to Balance Sheet	Xxx Xxx Xxx Xxx Xxx xxx	By Last year's Balance b/d By Net Profit for the year b/d By Amount withdrawn from General Reserve or any other reserve By Provision such as Income Tax provision no longer required	Xxx Xxx Xxx Xxx xxx

PROBLEMS IN PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

Illustration:1

The accounts of the thackery Ltd an amount of Rs3,00,000 to the credit of profit &loss account on 31.3.1998 out of which the directors decided to place Rs60,000 to general reserve and Rs42,000to debentures redemption fund. At the annual general meeting held on15.6.1998 , it was decided to place

Rs20,000 to a development reserve and to pay a bonus of 2.5 % of the profit to directors as additional remuneration. The payment of the half-yearly dividends on Rs5,00,000

6% cumulative preference shares on Sept 30,1997 and march,31,1998 was confirmed and a dividend@10% was declared on the equity share capital of the face value of Rs6,00,000 . The balance of profit & loss account is to be carried forward to next year. Prepare profit& loss Appropriation account showing the above arrangements

Solution:

Profit and loss appropriation account for the year ended 31.3.1998

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To general reserve	60,000	By net profit as per P& L A/c	3,00,000
To debenture redemption fund	42,000		
To development reserve A/c	20,000		
To director's remuneration (2.5 % on Rs3,00,000)	7500		
To preference share dividend A/c (6% on Rs5,00,000)	30,000		
To equity share dividend A/c (10% on Rs 6,00,000)	60,000		
To balance of profit carried forward to B/S	80500		
	3,00,000		**3,00,000**

Illustration:2

Klusener Ltd had Rs21, 00,000 profit on31.3.1998 after making provisions for deprecation and taxation Rs1, 30,400 , profit was brought forward from last year . Following recommendation were made by the directors of the company to appropriate the profits:

To transfer Rs6, 30,000 to general reserve

To pay Rs85, 000 as ex-gratia bonus to employees of the company To

declare dividend @5% on equity shares

To transfer Rs45, 000 to staff gratuity reserve

To transfer Rs 50,000 to development rebate reserve To

transfer Rs90, 000 to deferred taxation reserve

The company's capital consisted of 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs10 each fully paid. For the year ending at 31.3.98, the directors transferred Rs40, 000 to dividend equalization reserve and Rs30,000 to debenture redemption fund account. Prepare profit & loss Appropriation account.

Solution:

Profit and loss appropriation account for the year ended 31.3.1998

Particulars	**Amount**	**Particulars**	**Amount**
To proposed bonus	85,000	by balance b/d	1,30,400
To proposed transfer to general reserve	6,30,000	By net profit for the year	21,00,000
To proposed dividend 10,00,000*5/100	50,000		
To staff gratuity reserve	45,000		
To development rebate reserve	50,000		
To deferred taxation reserve	90,000		
To dividend equalization reserve	40,000		
To debenture redemption fund A/c	30,000		
To balance carried forward to B/S	12,10,400		
	22,30,400		**22,30,400**

BALANCE SHEET

Trading A/c and Profit & Loss A/c reveals G.P. or G.L and N.P or N.L respectively, Besides the Proprietor wants

i. To know the total Assets invested in business

ii. To know the Position of owner's equity

iii. To know the liabilities of business.

DEFINITION

The Word 'Balance Sheet' is defined as "a Statement which sets out the Assets and

Liabilities of a business firm and which serves to ascertain the financial position of the same on

any particular date."On the left hand side of this statement, the liabilities and capital are shown. On the right hand side, all the assets are shown. Therefore the two sides of the Balance sheet must always be equal. Capital arrives Assets exceeds the liabilities.

OBJECTIVES OF BALANCE SHEET:

1. It shows accurate financial position of a firm.

2. It is a gist of various transactions at a given period.

3. It clearly indicates, whether the firm has sufficient assents to repay its liabilities.

4. The accuracy of final accounts is verified by this statement

5. It shows the profit or Loss arrived through Profit & Loss A/c.

SCHEDUL VI, PART I (SECTION 211)

FORM OF BALANCE SHEET

A. HORIZONTAL FORM

Balance Sheet of ….. (here enter the name of the company)

As on ....(here enter the date as at which the balance sheet is made out)

Figures for the previous year Rs. (1)	Liabilities (2)	Figures for the current year Rs. (3)	Figures for the previous year Rs. (4)	Assets (5)	Figures for the current year Rs. (6)

	Share Capital: **Authorized** … shares			**Fixed Assets:** **(**a)Goodwill (b)Land	

CLASS: II.B.COM COURSE NAME: CORPORATE ACCOUNTING
COURSE CODE: 16CMU401 UNIT: II BATCH-2016-2019

	of Rs. ….each **Issued**: …. Shares of Rs. …. Each **Subscribed:** …. Shares of Rs.……..each. **Less: Calls Unpaid**: (i) By Directors (ii) By others **Add:** Forfeited Shares **Reserves and Surplus:** 1.Capital Reserve 2.Capital Redemption Reserve 3.Share premium A/c 4. Other Reserves 5. Surplus 6. Proposed additions to Reserve 7. Sinking funds **Secured Loans:** 1.Debentures 2.Loans and advances from Banks 3.Loans and advances from subsidiaries 4. Other loans and advances **Unsecured Loans:** 1Fixed Deposits 2.Loans and advances			(c) Buildings (d) Leaseholds (e) Railway sidings (f) Plant and machinery (g) Furniture and Fittings (h) Development of Property (i) Patents, trademarks and designs (j) Livestock (k) Vehicles etc., **Investments:** 1. Investment in Government or trust securities 2. Investments in shares, debentures and bonds 3. Immovable properties 4. Investments in the capital of partnership firms **Current assets, Loans and Advances:** **(A)Current Assets** 1. Interest accrued on investments 2. Stores and Spare Parts 3. Loose tools 4. stock in Trade 5. Work in progress 6. Sundry Debtors 7. Cash in hand and at bank **(B) Loans and Advances:** 8. Advances and loans to subsidiaries	

	from subsidiaries 3. Short term Loans and Advances 4. Other loans and advances **Current Liabilities and Provisions:** **A. Current Liabilities** 1.Acceptances 2.Sundry Creditors 3.Subsidiary Companies 4. Advance payments 5. Unclaimed dividends 6. Other Liabilities 7. Interest accrued but not due on loans **B. Provisions** 1.Provision for Taxation 2.Proposed Dividend 3.For Contingencies 4.For proposed fund scheme 5.For insurance, pension and similar staff benefit schemes 6.For Provident Fund scheme 7. Other Provisions			9. Advances and loans to partnership 10. Bills of Exchange 11. Balances with customs, port trust etc., **Miscellaneous Expenditure:** 1.Preliminary Expenses 2.discount on issue of Shares 3. Underwriting Commission **4.** Development Expenditure **Profit and Loss Account**	

VERTICAL FORM OF BALANCE SHEET

Vertical form of Balance sheet inserted as Part B of Part I of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 by GSRNo.220 (E) dated 12 – 03 – 1979 is as follows:

B. VERTICAL FORM

Name of the Company ……………….

Balance Sheet as at ……………….

(1)	Schedule No. (2)	Figures as at the end of current financial year (3)	Figures as at the end of previous financial year (4)

I. SOURCES OF FUNDS			
(1) Shareholders' Funds:			
(a) Capital			
(b) Reserves and Surplus			
(2) Loan funds:			
(a) Secured Loans			
(b) Unsecured Loans			
II. APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
(1) Fixed assets:			
(a) Gross block			
(b) Less Depreciation			
(c) Net block			
(d) Capital work-in-progress			
(2) Investments			
(3) Current Assets, Loans and Advances:			
(a) Inventories			
(b) Sundry Debtors			
(c) Cash and bank balance			

(d) Other current assets (e) Loans and advances Less: Current liabilities and Provisions (a) Liabilities (b) Provisions **Net Current Assets** (1) (a) Miscellaneous Expenditure to the extent Not written off or Adjusted (c) Profit and Loss Account **Total**			

Illustration 6 : Prepare a Balance Sheet in Vertical form as at 31st March, 2010 from the following information of Goodwill Company Limited as required under Part I B of Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956 :

	Rs.
Term loan	10, 00,000
Sundry Creditors	11, 45,000
Advances	3, 72,000
Cash and Bank Balances	2, 75,000
Staff Advances	55,000
Provision for Taxation	1, 70,000
Securities Premium	4, 75,000
Loose tools	50,000
Investments	2, 25,200
Loss for the year	3, 00,000
Sundry Debtors	12, 25,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	58,000
Loans from debtors	2, 00,000
Provision for doubtful debts	20,200
Stores	4, 00,000
Fixed assets (WDV)	51, 50,000
Finished goods	7, 50,000
General Reserve	20, 50,000

Capital work – in – progress	2, 00,000

Additional Information:

(1) Share capital consists of :

(a) 3,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.

(b) 10,000 – 10% Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.

(2) Term loans are secured
(3) Depreciation on assets Rs. 5,00,000
(4) Schedule need not be given. However, groupings should form part of the answer.

Solution :

Goodwill Company Limited
BALANCE SHEET
As on 31st March, 2010

		As on 31-3-10	As on 31-3-10
Sources of Funds			
1. Shareholders' Funds :			
(a) Share Capital		13,00,000	
(b) Reserves and Surplus		25,25,000	38,25,000
2. Loans Funds :			
(a) Secured Loans		10,00,000	
(b) Unsecured Loans		Nil	10,00,000
3. Suspense Account (Balancing figure)			27,00,000
			75,25,000
Application of Funds			
1.Fixed Assets:		56,50,000	
(a) Gross Block		5,00,000	
(b) Less : Depreciation		51,50,000	
(c) Net Block		2,00,000	
(d) Capital work-in-progress			53,50,000
			2,25,200
2. Investments		12,00,000	
3. Current Assets, Loans & Advances		12,04,800	
(a) Inventories		2,75,000	
(b) Sundry Debtors		4,27,000	
(c) Cash and Bank Balances		31,06,800	
(d) Loans and Advances			
		15,15,000	
Less : Current Liabilities & Provisions :			
(a) Current Liabilities	13,45,000		
(b) Provisions	1,70,000	3,00,000	15,91,800

4. Miscellaneous Expenditure : (a) Profit and Loss Account (b) Miscellaneous Expenses		58,000	3,58,000

			75,25,000

Working Notes: Rs.

1. Share Capital:

3,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	3, 00,000
10,000 – 10% Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	10, 00,000
	13, 00,000

2. Reserves and Surplus:

Securities Premium	4, 75,000
General Reserve	20, 50,000
	25, 25,000

3. Fixed assets:

Fixed Assets at WDV	51, 50,000
Add: Depreciation	5, 00,000
	56, 50,000

4. Inventories:

Finished Goods	7, 50,000
Stores	4, 00,000
Loose Tools	50,000
	12, 00,000

5. Sundry Debtors:

Sundry Debtors:	12, 25,000
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	20,200
	12, 04,800

6. Loans and Advances:

Advances	3, 72,000

Staff Advances	55,000

	4, 27,000
	--------------
7. Current Liabilities :	
Sundry Creditors	11, 45,000
Loans from Debtors	2, 00,000

	13, 45,000

Illustration 7 The Arun Manufacturing Company Limited was registered with a nominal capital of Rs. 60,00,000 in Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each. The following is the list of balances extracted from its books on 31st March 2009:

	Rs.
Calls-in-arrear	75,000
Premises	30,00,000
Plant and Machinery	33,00,000
Interim dividend paid on 1st November, 2008	3,92,500
Stock, 1st April, 2008	7,50,000
Fixtures Sundry	72,000
Debtors	8,70,000
Goodwill	2,50,000
Cash in hand	7,500
Cash at Bank	3,99,000
Purchases	18,50,000
Preliminary Expenses Wages	50,000
General Expenses	8,48,650
Freight and Carriage	68,350
Salaries	1,31,150
Directors' Fees	1,45,000
Bad Debts	57,250
Debenture interest paid Share	21,100
Capital	1,80,000
12% Debentures	40,00,000
Profit and Loss Account (Credit Balance) Bills	30,00,000
Payable	2,62,500
Sundry Creditors	3,70,000
Sales	4,00,000
General Reserve	41,50,000
Bad debts Provision 1st April, 2008	2,50,000
	35,000

Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet in proper form after making the following adjustments:

(a) Depreciate Plant and Machinery by 15%.
(b) Write off Rs. 5,000 from Preliminary Expenses.
(c) Provide for half year's debenture interest due.
(d) Leave Bad and Doubtful Debts Provision at 5% on Sundry Debtors.
(e) Provide for Income Tax @ 50%.
(f) Stock on 31st March, 2009 was Rs. 9,50,000.

Solution:

Trading and Profit and Loss Account of Arun Manufacturing Company Limited As on 31st March, 2009

		Rs.		Rs.
To Opening Stock		7,50,000	By Sales	41,50,000
To Purchases		18,50,000	By Closing Stock	9,50,000
To Wages		8,48,650		
To Freight and Carriage		1,31,150		
To Gross Profit c/d		15,20,200		
		51,00,000		51,00,000
To Salaries		1,45,000	By Gross Profit b/d	15,20,200
To General Expenses		68,350		
To Directors' Fees		57,250		
To Bad debts	21,100			
Add: New Provision	43,500			

	64,600	29,600		
Less: Old Provision	35,000			

To Debenture interest				
paid	1,80,000	3,60,000		
Add: Outstanding	1,80,000			

		4,95,000		
To Depreciation on Plant and		5,000		
Machinery		1,80,000		
To Preliminary Expenses		1,80,000		
To Provision for Income Tax		15,20,200		
To Net Profit c/d		3,92,500		
				15,20,200

To Interim Dividend To Profit Transferred to Balance Sheet	**50,000**	By Balance b/d By Net Profit b/d	2,62,500 1,80,000

DISPOSAL OF PROFITS

The main objectives of a firm are to maximize the shareholders wealth. Cash generated from the successful operation of business are generally distributed among the shareholders' in the forms of dividend. But a company may also decide not to pay dividend to their shareholders if it is better to put the business's profits to work making the business itself more valuable.

It simply means that a company can dispose their profits in two different ways: Disposal in the forms of dividend; and transferring the profits to reserve funds/retained earnings.

After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation of assets and all other matters which are usually provided for by bankers, the company may out of its net annual profits declare a dividend. In the process of making dividend decision a company generally consider following factors:

- Transaction cost
- Personal taxation
- Dividend clientele
- Dividend payout ratio
- Dividend cover
- Liquidity
- Divisible profits
- Rate of expansion
- Rate of return
- Stability of earnings
- Stability of dividend
- Legal provisions
- Degree of control and

- Cost of financing

Considering these factors a company can take the decisions regarding dividend. A dividend is generally considered to be a cash payment issued to the holders of company stock. However, there are several types of dividends, some of which do not involve the payment of cash to shareholders. Some of these are:

- Stock dividend
- Property dividend
- Scrip dividend
- Liquidating dividend

Opposite to this, a company might choose to hoard its profit. This is especially true for businesses with cyclical sales and profits. For example, an airplane manufacturer might spend a lot of money one year building or upgrading a factory. It might lose money that year. In a couple of years, when the factory is making lots of planes and selling lots of planes, profits might go up, and so the company will prefer to save that money to buy the next factory.

Similarly, a company that plans to grow much larger might reinvest its profits back into the company so that it's worth more in the near future. You often see this in technology stocks, where acquiring more customers or increasing the value of each customer will hopefully produce even more revenue in the future—and more profits.

A company might also acquire other companies. This is similar to investing in the company. You can see this happen in very large companies, where it's cheaper and easier to buy an established but smaller company than it is to start a new line of business.

Added to these, a company may prefer to retain earning within the company due to the following reasons:

- Financial security of the company
- Expansion activities
- Sources of finance for planned future investment
- Want to maintain/increase working capital
- It is more tax efficient

- To fund pension or remuneration
- Regulatory requirements
- Build up reserves due to concern about future cash flow.

Valuation of Goodwill

Introduction:

Goodwill is the name, fame or reputation earned in business by the company or any form of the business over a period of time. Acquiring goodwill makes the business to attract more and more customers and with passage of time it ultimately results in increase of profits generally. Thus, goodwill fetches some extra salable value to a prosperous business over and above the intrinsic value of net assets. In fact, it is very easy to describe goodwill but very difficult to define. Despite the above limitation there are some very good definitions given below. In the words of 'Spicer and Regler" goodwill may be said to be that element arising from the reputation, connection or other advantages possessed by a business, which enables on the capital represented by the net tangible assets employed in the business.

According to J O Magee 'The capacity of a business to earn profit is basically what is meant by the term goodwill'.

As per Dr. Cannings 'Goodwill is the present value of the firm's anticipated excess earnings'.

According to A V Adamson, 'Just as cement binds together the bricks and other building material into walls, similarly goodwill binds together or unites the other assets and aspects of the business into cohesive whole'.

According to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, goodwill is 'an intangible asset arising from business connections or trade name or reputation of an enterprise'.

Nature Of Goodwill

Goodwill consists of the advantages a business has in connection with its customers, employees and outside parties with whom it has to contact. That is why it was defined as the probability that the old customers will revert back. Goodwill has been said to be an attractive force which brings in customers. Thus, to determine the nature of goodwill in a particular case, it is necessary to consider the type of business and the type of customers which such a business is inherently likely to attract as well as the particular circumstances of each case. Goodwill of a business is an aggregation of the strength of management, product central policies and attitude toward competition.

Features of Goodwill:

(1) Goodwill may have positive value or negative value. It is positive when the value of business is more than the value of its net identifiable assets and negative when the value of the business is less than the value of its net identifiable assets.

(2) The value of goodwill has no relation to the amount invested and costs incurred in order to build it.

(3) The value of goodwill fluctuates from time to time due to changing circumstances which are internal and external to business.

(4) It is not possible to separately evaluate each of the intangible factors contributing to goodwill.

(5) Goodwill may be purchased or inherent in the business. When a business concern is purchased and the purchase consideration is in excess of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, such excess is recorded as goodwill. However, goodwill is recorded only when an amalgamation is in the nature of purchase and is not a merger, pooling of interests method is followed and goodwill is not recorded.

(6) An objective valuation of goodwill is difficult. Being subjective it differs from estimate to estimate.

Sources of Goodwill: The following are the main sources which generally give rise to goodwill.

(i) The location of the business e.g., a retail shop located in a busy market centre.

(ii) The reputation of the articles sold arising from the high standard or quality of the goods themselves.

(iii) Possession of trademarks patents or copyrights.

(iv) Possession of advantageous contracts or complete or partial monopoly.

(v) The personality and reputation of the owner or management, arising through his/its skill and influence, as in the case of a professional man. For example, a Chartered Accountant.

(vi) Any special advantage like government legislative or other enjoyed by the firm, e.g., inclusion in the list of approved suppliers to Government, Municipal Corporation or C.P.W.D. etc.

(vii) Development of the business and shopping facilities with the changing conditions of the market e.g., provision for the visitor's rest room.

Methods For Valuing The goodwill

It is not very easy to value and account for goodwill unless there is a particular method accepted by all. However there are five methods for valuing goodwill depending upon the situation.

I. Arbitrary Statement

II. Average Profit Method

III. Super Profit Method

IV. Capitalization Method

Arbitrary Statement

The valuation of goodwill is arrived at by making a valuation by one of the parties i.e., vendor or purchaser to which the other agrees. The parties may together estimate the value to be placed on the goodwill or an independent party may be called in to give his option as to the value, it being left to the parties to decide whether they will accept or reject the valuation.

This method can be used only when information relating to earning capacity is available. If this information is not available because of non-availability of the profit immediately prior to sale or if the profits are abnormal or unreliable then such data cannot be used as a guide to further profits. Similarly information relating to earning capacity may not be available if the business being acquired may be converted into one of a different nature from that existing prior to date of purchase as in the case of a retail shop dealing in garments is purchased with a vied to converting it to a pharmacy. Consideration should also be given to the question of trading advantages (e.g. quotas) made available to the purchaser by the vendor and licences to import goods up to authorized values. There are really no inter obtainable from the accounting data as to the valuation of such benefits passed on to the purchaser and their worth remain a matter of assessment to be agreed upon by the parties.

Average Profit Method

In general all businesses aim for profit and are expected to grow in the future. The buyer of business is also interested to know the present earnings, whether the business will maintain the same profit in the future and if there is scope to increase profit in the future also. If it is not, then the buyer will not pay for goodwill as it would mean purchasing a loss making company. Goodwill is paid for obtaining a future advantage. However, the future is uncertain and is usually estimated on the basis of past. Therefore, in a business what profits are likely to accrue in the future depends upon its average performance in the past and hence the average profits. Therefore, while valuing the goodwill, the buyer always takes the assurance of future, maintainable profits in his mind. Ultimately it results in the earning capacity of the business. Earning capacity of the business depends upon the following factors:

CLASS: II.B.COM COURSE NAME: CORPORATE ACCOUNTING
COURSE CODE: 16CMU401 UNIT: II BATCH-2016-2019

(a) **Nature of Goods.** Profits depend upon nature of goods. If business deals in articles of daily use, profits are likely to be constant. More than constant profits, the more is the goodwill or vice versa.

(b) **Monopolized Business.** A monopolized business will have more goodwill as compared to a business in which many rivals can enter the business.

(c) **Trade Name.**

(d) **Risk Involved.** Greater the risks involved higher are the profits.

(e) **Favorable Location and Site.**

(f) **Possession of Trademarks, Patents and Copyrights.**

(g) **Access to Suppliers.**

(h) **Capital Required.** If two business units earn the same profits with different amounts of capital, the business unit with lesser amount of capital requirements will enjoy more goodwill.

The profit earned by the company may be subscribed to certain adjustments like abnormal loss, abnormal gain, recurring and non recurring income and expenses.

I. Simple Average Profit.

Illustration 1: The following particulars are available in respect of business carried on by Mr. Vishal

Profits earned : 2005 – Rs. 6,00,000
2006 – Rs. 4,80,000
2007 – Rs. 5,70,000

You are required to calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 2 years purchase of average profit of last 3 years.

Solution :

(i) Average Profits = $\dfrac{6,00,000 + 4,80,000 + 5,70,000}{3} = 5,50,000$

(i) Goodwill is based on the number of years purchase on average profit =
Average Profit X Number of years of Purchase
= 5,50,000 X 2 = Rs. 11,00,000

Illustration 2 : From the following calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 5 years purchase of the average profits of the preceding 7 years:

2003	Profit Rs.	80,000
2004	Profit Rs.	90,000
2005	Profit Rs.	1, 10,000
2006	Loss Rs.	50,000
2007	Profit Rs.	1,00,000
2008	Loss Rs.	60,000
2009	Profit Rs.	85,000

Solution :

Year	**Profit or Loss**
2003	(+) 80,000
2004	(+) 90,000
2005	(+) 1,10,000
2006	(-) 50,000
2007	(+) 1,00,000
2008	(-) 60,000
2009	(+) 85,000
Total Profit	(+) 3,55,000

$$\text{Average Profits} = \frac{\text{Total profits after reducing loss}}{\text{Total No. of years including loss}}$$

$$= \frac{3,55,000}{7} = \text{Rs. } 50,714.2857$$

Rounded off to Rs. 50714

Goodwill is based on Number of years of purchase of Average Profit = Average Profit X Number of years of purchase

50,714 X 5 = Rs. 2,53,570

Illustration 3 : Gurukalam and Co. decided to purchase a business for Rs. 24,00,000. Its profits for the last four years were 2005 – Rs. 6,00,000; 2006 – Rs. 7,50,000; 2007 – Rs. 7,20,000 and 2008 – Rs. 6,90,000. The owner of the business was personally managing it. A manager to replace him has to be paid Rs. 90,000 p.a.

Calculate the value of goodwill if it is valued on the basis of three year's purchase of the average net profit for the last four years.

Solution :

$$\text{Average Profits} = \frac{6,00,000 + 7,50,000 + 7,20,000 + 6,90,000}{4} = 6,90,000$$

Average Profit	Rs. 6,90,000
Less: Manager salary paid	Rs. 90,000
Average future maintainable profit	Rs. 6,00,000

Goodwill is based on number of years of average profit = Average profit X Number of years of purchase
= 6,00,000 X 3 = Rs. 18,00,000

Illustration 4 : The following information is presented for five years ending 31st March, 2010.

Year ending 31st March	Profit After Tax	Taxation	Transfer to Reserve	Director's Remuneration
2006	6,00,000	2,16,000	1,20,000	48,000
2007	6,60,000	2,40,000	1,44,000	54,000
2008	5,76,000	1,80,000	96,000	54,000
2009	7,80,000	3,00,000	1,80,000	60,000
2010	8,64,000	4,20,000	1,80,000	72,000

Fixed assets revalued and same showed an appreciation of Rs. 60,00,000 (depreciation to be provided for @ 10 per cent). The company has 8 per cent preference share capital of Rs. 12,00,000. The current rate of taxation may be taken @ 50 per cent. Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of four year's purchase of the last five years average profits.

Solution : Calculation of future average maintainable profits.

Year	Profit after Tax	Taxation	Director's Remuneration	Profits before Tax and Director's Remuneration
2006	6,00,000	2,16,000	48,000	8,64,000
2007	6,60,000	2,40,000	54,000	9,54,000
2008	5,76,000	1,80,000	54,000	8,10,000
2009	7,80,000	3,00,000	60,000	11,40,000
2010	8,64,000	4,20,000	72,000	13,56,000
Total Profit				51,24,000

$$\text{Average Profit} = \frac{\text{Total Profit}}{\text{No. of Years}} = \frac{51,24,000}{5} = 10,24,800$$

	Rs.	Rs.
Profit		10,24,800
Less: Common adjustment		
(a) Depreciation @ 10% on 60,00,000	6,00,000	

(b) Director's Remuneration	72,000	
	6,72,000	
Profit before Tax Less:	3,52,800	
Income Tax @ 50%	1,76,400	
Profit after Tax	1,76,400	
Less: Preference Dividend @ 8% on Rs. 12,00,000	96,000	
Future Average Maintainable Profit		80,400

Goodwill is based on number of years of average profit =
Average profit X Number of years of purchase
80,400 X 4 = Rs. 3,21,600

Note: Director's remuneration has been taken as Rs. 72,000 because hereafter it would not be less than this amount in the future.

II. Super profit method

Goodwill, no matter how determined, represents a valuation of future earnings. As per the first definition of goodwill, it presents the value of firm's anticipated 'excess' earnings. If there are no anticipated excess earnings over normal earnings, there can be no goodwill. Thus goodwill is paid by the buyer only if the business that is being purchased is earning profits in excess of normal rate of earnings. So the excess of average profit over normal profit is known as super profit.

Defined in another way, super profit is the excess of profit which can be expected in future years over and above what is necessary for paying a fair return on capital employed, considering the risk involved in that class of business and fair managerial remuneration.

It is such excess profit that is referred to as super profit and represents the difference between the average profit earned by the business and the normal profit based on the normal rate of return for representative firms in the industry. Hence, this method of valuing goodwill will require the following information :

(1) A normal rate of return for representative firm in the industry;

(2) The fair value of capital employed; and

(3) The estimated future earning of the firm, i.e., average of the profits earned in the past three or four years. Each has been discussed below :

(A) Normal Rate of Return. The normal earning is that rate of earning which investors in general expect on their investments in a particular type of industry. This rate of earning differs from industry to industry. The normal rate of earnings is required to be adjusted in the light of certain circumstances such as :

(1) **Higher bank rate.** Any increase in the bank rate increases the expectation of investors and they start hoping higher rate of return.

(2) **General boom.** When there is a boom in industry the investors start expecting More and normal rate of return is to be increased.

(3) **Risk attached to the investment.** The more the risk, more is the rate of return. Risk may also be due to high amount of borrowing made by the business or nature of business.

(4) **Period of investment**. The longer the period of investment, higher is the rate of return.

(B) Capital Employed. The capital invested in the business brings return as in terms of profit. If there is more capital employed one can expect more return since the profit of a firm can be justified in terms of capital employed only

		Rs.
	Assets (other than goodwill and deferred expenditures like Preliminary expenses, discount, etc.) at market value	XXX
Less:	Liabilities due to outside parties (i.e., creditors, bills payable, debentures, taxation, outstanding bills, etc.) at revised values, if any	XXX

Capital Employed		XXX

Calculation of Super profit. Super profit is a simple difference between average profit and normal profit. Suppose Rs. 5,00,000 is the average profit and normal profit is Rs. 2,80,000. So Super profit = Average profit minus Normal profit = Rs. 2,20,000.

Illustration 5 : The following particulars are available in respect of the business carried on by a trader :

(1) Profits earned :
2007 Rs. 5,00,000; 2007 Rs. 6,00,000; 2008 Rs. 5,50,000
(2) Normal rate of profit 10%
(3) Capital Employed Rs. 30,00,000
(4) Present value of an annuity of one rupee for five years at 10% Rs. 3.78
(5) The profits included non-recurring profits on an average basis of Rs. 40,000 out of which it was deemed that even non-recurring profits had a tendency of appearing at the rate of Rs. 10,000 p.a.

You are required to calculate goodwill : (a) as per five years purchase of super profits, (b) as per capitalization of super profit method, and (c) as per annuity method.

Solution :

Calculation of Average profit :	Rs.
Profits : 2007	5,00,000
2008	6,00,000
2009	5,50,000
	16,50,000
Average Profits (16,50,000 / 3)	5,50,000
Less: Non-recurring profit	40,000
	5,10,000
Add: Non-recurring profit having tendency of Recurring profit	10,000
Average Expected Profits	5,20,000

Calculation of Super Profit:	Rs.
Average Expected Profits	5,20,000
Less: 10% Normal Profit on Rs. 30,00,000 Capital Employed	3,00,000
Super Profit	2,20,000

(a) Goodwill as per five years purchase of Super Profit (2,20,000 X 5) 11,00,000

(b) Goodwill as per capitalization of Super Profit method

$$2,20,000 \times \frac{100}{10} = \quad 22,00,000$$

(c) Goodwill as per Annuity Method (2,20,000 X 3.78) 8,31,600

III. Capitalization Method

The following are the main steps to be taken in computing goodwill by this method:

(a) Ascertain the average net profit which it is expected will be earned in future;

(b) Capitalize this net profit at the rate which is considered a suitable return on capital invested in a business of the type under consideration;

(c) Find the value of the net tangible assets used in the business, i.e., assets less outside liabilities; and

(d) Deduct the net tangible assets as per (c) from the capitalized profit obtained in (b) and the difference is goodwill.

Illustration 6:A firm earns Rs1,20,000 as its annual profits, the rate of normal profit being 10% .the assets of the firm amount to Rs14,40,000 and liabilities to Rs4,80,000. Find out the value of good will by capitalization method.

Solution:

(i). Total capitalized value of the firm = $\frac{\text{Actual profit}}{\text{Normal rate of return}}$

$= \frac{\text{Rs}1,20,000}{10\%}$

=12,00,000

(ii). Net assets of the firm = total assets-liabilities

= Rs14,40,000-Rs4,80,000

= 960,000

(iii) goodwill = total capital issued value of business-net assets

= Rs12,00,000-Rs9,60,000

= Rs2,40,000

Illustration 7: the following is the balance sheet of Alpha trading Co ltd as on 31st Dec 1998

Liabilities	amount	Assets	amount
Paid up capital : 2,500 equity shares of Rs100 each	2,50,000	Goodwill at cost	25,000
Profit & loss a/c	56,650	Land & building at cost	1,10,000
Bank overdraft	58,350	Plant & machinery at cost less depreciation	1,00,000
Sundry creditors	90,500	Stock at cost	1,50,000
Provision for taxation	19,500	Book debts	90,000
	4,75,000		**4,75,000**

The company commenced operations in 94 with a paid up capital of Rs2,50,000. The profits earned providing taxation have been as follows: 94-Rs61,000; 95-Rs64,000; Rs96-Rs71,500;97- Rs78,000; and 98-Rs85000

You may assume that income tax at the rate of 50% has been payable on these profits.

The average dividend paid by the company for four years is 10% which is taken as reasonable return expected on the capital invested in the business. You are required to ascertain the value of the good will of the company.

Solution:

(i).Calculation of net tangible assets of the business

Particulars	Amount	Amount
Total assets (less goodwill) (Rs4,75,000-25,000)		4,50,000

Less: Liabilities Bank O/D	58,350	

Creditors Provision for tax **Net tangible assets**	90,500 19,500	 1,68,350 2,81,650
(ii)calculation of adjusted annual average profits **Profits for 5years** (Rs61,000+Rs64,000+Rs71,500+Rs78,000+Rs85,000) Less: 50% income tax **Adjusted profits**		 3,59,500 1,79,750 **1,79,750**

Adjusted annual average profits = 1,79,750 / 5 years

= Rs35,950

(iii) calculation of total capitalized value of the business:

Total capitalized value of the firm = adjusted profits / Normal rate of return

= Rs35,950 / 10%

= 3,59,500

(iv) calculation of value of goodwill

Goodwill= total capitalized value of the business –net tangible assets

Rs3,59,500-Rs2,81,650= Rs 77,850

VALUATION OF SHARES

Need for valuation of shares:

- Shares of a limited company have to be valued for different purposes:
- When shares of unquoted private companies should be purchased or sold .
- When controlling number of shares are purchased by a company in another
- When amalgamation or absorption of companies takes place

CLASS: II.B.COM COURSE NAME: CORPORATE ACCOUNTING
COURSE CODE: 16CMU401 UNIT: II BATCH-2016-2019

- For settlement of dissenting shareholders in a reconstruction scheme.
- For assessment of wealth tax, capital gains tax Etc
- For sanctioning loan by financial institution s on the security of shares
- For conversion of preference shares into equity shares
- For advancing loans on the security of shares
- For compensating shareholders on the acquisitions of shares, by the government under a scheme of nationalization.

Factors affecting the value of shares:

The value of shares of a company is greatly affected by the economic, political and social factors, some of which are noted below:

The economic condition of the country
The nature of company 's business;
Other political and economic factors(possibility of nationalization, excise duty on goods produced , etc
The demand and supply of shares,
Proportion of liabilities and capital;
Rate of proposed dividend and past profits of the company, Yield
of other related shares of the stock exchange etc.

CLASS: II.B.COM **COURSE NAME: CORPORATE ACCOUNTING**
COURSE CODE: 16CMU401 **UNIT: II** **BATCH-2016-2019**

Methods o f valuation of shares

Net asset method
(Or)
Asset backing method
(Or)
Intrinsic value method
(Or)
Breakup value method
(Or)
Real value method
(Or)
Asset –basis method
(Or)
Net worth method

Yield method
(Or)
Market value method
(Or)
Earning capacity method
(Or)
Dividend yield method

Fair value method
(Or)
Average of asset backing and yield method

VALUATION OF SHARES

Net asset method(or) intrinsic value

Illustration 1: The following is the balance sheet of NSC Ltd as on 31st Dec 1998

Liabilities	Amount	Asset	Amount

4,000 `10% pref shares of Rs 100each	4,00,000	Sundry asset at book value	12,00,000

60,000 equity shares of Rs10 each	6,00,000		
Bill payable	50,000		
Creditors	1,50,000		
	12,00,000		**12,00,000**

The market value of 60% of the asset is estimated to be 15% more than the book value and that of the remaining 40% at 10% less than the book value. There is an unrecorded liability of Rs10,000. Find the value of each equity shares (it is to be assumed that preferences shares have no prior claim as to payment of dividend or to repayment of capital.

Solution:

Calculation of net asset

Particulars	**Amount**	**Amount**
Sundry assets: 12,00,000*60%*115% 12,00,000*405*90%		8,28,000 4,32,000 12,60,000
Less: Current Liabilities Bill payable Creditors Unrecorded liability Less: preference share capital Net asset available for equity shareholders	50,000 1,50,000 10,000	 2,10,000 10,50,000 4,00,000 **6,50,000**

Intrinsic value per share= Net assets for equity shareholders

No. Of Equity shares

= Rs6,50,000

Rs60,000

= Rs10.83

Note: Preference shareholders not having preference does not make any difference here.

Illustration 2: The balance sheet of saraswati Co Ltd disclosed the following position as on 31st Dec 1998

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Share capital : 6,000 equity shares of Rs100 each	6,00,000	Goodwill	1,65,000
Profit & loss A/c	75,000	Investments	5,25,000
General reserve	2,25,000	Stock	6,60,000
6% debentures	4,50,000	Sundry debtors	3,90,000
Sundry creditors	1,50,000	Cash at bank	60,000
Workmen's savings bank A/c	3,00,000		
	18,00,000		**18,00,000**

(i).The profits for the past five years were:

94-Rs30,000; 95- Rs70,000; 96-Rs50,000; 97-Rs55,000; And 98- Rs95,000

(ii).The market value of investment was Rs3,30,000

(iii)Goodwill is to be valued at three years purchase of the average annual profits for the last five years.

Find the intrinsic value of each share.

Solution:

(i) calculation of value of good will

Total profits for 5 years = Rs30,000+Rs70,000+Rs50,000+Rs55,000+Rs95,000

=Rs3,00,000

Average profits per year=Rs3,00,000/5=Rs60,000

Goodwill=Average profits * No of years purchase

=Rs60,000*3years

Rs1,80,000

Calculation of net assets:

Particulars	**Amount**	**Amount**
Asset at market value:		
Goodwill		1,80,000
Investments		3,30,000
Stock		6,60,000
Sundry debtors		3,90,000
Cash at bank		60,000
		16,20,000
Less: Liabilities 6% debentures	4,50,000	
Sundry creditors	1,50,000	
Workmen's savings bank A/c	3,00,000	9,00,000
Net assets		7,20,000

Calculation of intrinsic value of share = net assets

No. of equity shares

= Rs7,20,000

____

6,000 shares

=Rs120

Illustration 3: On 31st March, 2007, the Balance Sheet of a Limited Company disclosed the following position :

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Issued Capital in Rs. 10		Fixed Assets	5,00,000
Shares	4,00,000	Goodwill	40,000
Reserves	90,000	Current Assets	2,00,000
Profit & Loss Account	20,000		
5% Debentures	1,00,000		
Current Liabilities	1,30,000		
	7,40,000		**7,40,000**

On 31st March, 2007 the fixed assets were independently valued at Rs. 3,50,000 and goodwill at Rs. 50,000. The net profits for the three years were :

2005 Rs. 51,600; 2006 Rs. 52,000; 2007 Rs. 51,650.

Of which 20% was placed to reserve this proportion being considered reasonable in the industry in which the company is engaged and where a fair investment return may be taken at 10%.

Compute, the value of the company's shares by (a) the assets method, and (b) the yield method.

Solution :

(a) **Value of Shares according to the Assets Method:** Rs.

Market value of Fixed Assets	3,50,000

Goodwill (as per valuation)		50,000
Current Assets		2,00,000

Total Value of Assets		6,00,000
Less : Liabilities : 5% Debentures	1,00,000	
Curent Labilités	1, 30,000	
	---------------	2, 30,000

Net Assets		3, 70,000

$$\text{Intrinsic Value per share} = \frac{\text{Net Assets}}{\text{Number of Equity Shares}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Rs. } 3,70,000}{40,000} = \text{Rs. } 9.25.$$

(b) Value of Shares according to Yield Method :

1. **Calculation of Average Expected Future Profits :**

		Rs.
Profits :	2005	51,600
	2006	52,000
	2007	51,650

Total Profits for three years		1,55,250

Average Profits (1,55,250 / 3)		51,750
Less : 20% transferred to reserves (51,750 X 20/100)		10,350

Average Profits after Reserves	41,400

----

2. Calculation of Expected Return :

$$\text{Expected Return} = \frac{\text{Expected Profits}}{\text{Equity Capital}} \, 100$$

$$= \frac{41,400}{4,00,000} \times 100 = 10.35\%$$

3. Calculation of Yield Value of Share :

$$\frac{\text{Expected Rate}}{\text{Normal Rate}} \times \text{Paid up Value of share}$$

$$= \frac{10.35}{10} \, 10$$

= Rs. 10.35.

Illustration 4 : The following particulars are available in relation to Akshaya Ltd. :

(1) Capital : 450 6% preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid ; and 4,500 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid.

(2) External liabilities : Rs. 7,500.

(3) Reserves and surplus : Rs. 3,500

(4) The average expected profit (after taxation) earned by the company : Rs. 8,500

(5) The normal profit earned on the market value of equity shares (fully paid) of the same time of companies is 95.

(6) 10% of the profits after tax each year is transferred to reserves.

Calculate the intrinsic value per equity share and the value per equity share according to dividend yield basis. Assume that out of total assets worth Rs. 350 are fictitious.

Solution :

Calculation of Intrinsic Value per Equity Shares

		Rs.
Preference Share Capital		45,000
Equity Share Capital		45,000
Reserves and Surplus		3,500
External Liabilities		7,500
Gross Assets (Equal to total liabilities)		1,01,000
Less : Fictitious Assets	Rs. 350	
External Liabilities	Rs.7,500	7,850
Assets available for Shareholders		93,150
Less : Preference Share Capital		45,000
Assets available for Equity Shareholders		48,150
Number of Equity Shares		4,500

Therefore, Intrinsic Value per Equity Share $= \frac{\text{Rs. } 48,150}{4,500} = \text{Rs. } 10.70$

Calculation of value per Equity Share on Dividend Yield Basis

		Rs.
Average Expected Profit (after tax)		8,500
Less : Transfer to Reserve 10%		850
		7,650
Less : Preference Share Dividend	@ 6% on Rs. 45,000	2,700
Expected Profit for Equity Shareholders		4,950

$$\text{Expected Rate of Dividend} = \frac{\text{Expected Profit}}{\text{Equity Share Capital}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\text{Rs. } 4,950}{\text{Rs. } 45,000} \times 100 = 11\%$$

$$\text{Value per Equity Share} = \frac{\text{Expected Rate of Dividend}}{\text{Normal Rate of Profit } 11\%} \times \text{Paid up Value of share}$$

$$= \frac{}{9\%} \times \text{Rs. } 10 \quad = \text{Rs. } 12.22$$

CHAPTER III

SYLLABUS

Concepts and accounting treatment as per accounting standard:14(ICAI) (excluding inter-company holdings). Internal Reconstruction – concepts and accounting treatment excluding scheme of reconstruction

AMALGAMATION OF COMPANIES

Amalgamation:

The term amalgamation is used when two or more companies carrying on similar business go into liquidation and a new company is formed to take over their business.

Amalgamation means formation of a new company to take over atleast two existing companies which go into liquidation. Hence in amalgamation, there is birth of a new company with the closure of atleast two companies which wind up their business. The business of the companies going into liquidation are transferred to a new company formed for this purpose, in return for a purchase consideration. Therefore in amalgamation, there are minimum of two companies going into liquidation simultaneously and a new company formed at the same time to take over the business of the liquidated companies.

Amalgamation = Two or more liquidations and one formation

Absorption = One liquidation and no formation

External Reconstruction = One liquidation and one formation

Suppose there are two existing companies viz. X Co. Ltd. and Y Co. Ltd.

- **Amalgamation** : A new company XY Co. Ltd. is formed which takes over the business of X Co. Ltd. and Y Co. Ltd. Both the companies X Co. Ltd. and Y Co. Ltd. go into liquidation.
- **Absorption :** An already exiting company X Co. Ltd. takes over business of Y Co. Ltd., which goes into liquidation.
- **External Reconstruction** : A new company Z Co. Ltd. is formed to take over

X Co. Ltd. (or Y Co. Ltd.) which goes into liquidation.

Accounting Standard (AS-14) and Amalgamation

The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has issued Accounting Standard - 14, 'Accounting for Amalgamation' which states the procedure for accounting for amalgamations. This standard is mandatory in nature and effective from accounting periods commencing on or after 1-4 -1995.

The following terms are used in this statement with the meanings specified :

a) Amalgamation means, an amalgamation pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 or any other status which may be applicable to companies.

b) Transferor company means, the company which is amalgamated into another company.

c) Transferee company means, the company into which a Transfer Company is amalgamated.

d) Reserve means, the portion of earnings, receipts or other surplus of an enterprise (whether capital or revenue) appropriated by the management for a general or a specific purpose other than a provision for depreciation or diminution in the value of assets or for a known liability.

Types of Amalgamation

As per this standard there are two types of amalgamation viz.

1. Amalgamation in the nature of merger.

2. Amalgamation in the nature of purchase.

Figure shows the Types of Amalgamations as follows:

Amalgamation in the nature of merger - An amalgamation is in the nature of merger if following conditions are satisfied :

- All assets and liabilities of Transferor Company are taken over by the Transferee Company.

The shareholders holding at least 90% or more of the equity shares of the Transferee Company become the equity shareholder of the Transferee Company (shares already held by the transferee Company and its subsidiaries are not counted for the purpose of 90% or more limit.

- Consideration for the amalgamation is paid in equity shares by the Transferee Company to the equity shareholder of the Transferor Company (except fractional shares can be paid in cash.)
- Business of the Transferor Company is intended to be carried on by the Transferee Company.
- No adjustment is made in the book values of the assets and liabilities of the Transferor Company by way of revaluation or otherwise, except the adjustments to ensure uniformity of accounting policies. For example , if Transferor Company follows the straight lines method of depreciation for the fixed assets whereas the Transferee Company follows the diminishing balance method of depreciation, the Transferee Company can adjust the book value of fixed assets of the Transfer Company only for the difference of depreciation between straight line method and diminishing balance method. Such adjustment in the book value of fixed assets will not be treated as revaluation.

Amalgamation in the nature of purchase - An amalgamation will be considered in the nature of purchase if any of the conditions regarding amalgamation in the nature of merger is not satisfied.

These are amalgamations which are in effect a mode by which one company acquires another company and as a consequence, the shareholders of the company which is acquired normally do not continue to have a proportionate share in the equity of the combined company, or the business of the company which is acquired is not intended to be continued.

Purchase Consideration

Purchase consideration is the amount which is paid by the purchasing (transferee) company for the purchase of the business of the vendor (transferor) company. The purchasing company agrees to pay certain sum of payments to the vendor company called purchase consideration. While determining the amount of purchase consideration special care should be given to the valuation of assets and liabilities of the vendor (transferor) company. The calculation of purchase consideration is very important and may be calculated in the following ways:

(1) **Lump Sum Method.** When the transferee company agrees to pay a fixed sum to the transferor company, it is called a lump sum payment of purchase consideration. For example, if A Ltd., purchases the business of B Ltd., and agrees to pay Rs. 50,00,000 in all, it is an example of lump sum payment.

(2) **Net Worth (or Net Assets) Method.** According to this method, the purchase consideration is calculated by calculating the net worth of the assets taken over by the transferee company. The net worth is arrived at by adding the agreed value of assets taken over by the transferee company minus agreed value of liabilities to be assumed by the transferee company. While calculating purchase consideration under this method the following points merit attention:

(a) The term 'Assets' will always include cash in hand and cash at bank unless otherwise specified but shall not include fictitious assets as preliminary expenses, discount on the issue of shares or debentures, underwriting commission, debit balance of Profit & Loss Account, etc.

(b) If the particular asset is not taken over by the transferee company, it should not be included in the purchase consideration.

(c) The term 'Liabilities' will mean all liabilities to third parties (i.e., excluding company and shareholders).

(d) The term 'trade liabilities' will include trade creditors and bills payable. It will exclude other liabilities to third party as bank overdraft, debentures, outstanding expenses, tax liability etc.

(e) If a fund or portion of a fund denotes liability to third parties, the sum must be included in the liability as staff provident fund, workmen's' savings bank account, workmen's' profit sharing fund, workmen's' compensation fund (up to the amount of claim, if any).

(f) The 'term liability' will not include past accumulated profits or reserves such as general reserve, dividend equalization fund, reserve fund, sinking fund, capital reserve, securities premium account, capital redemption reserve account, profit and loss account etc., as these are payable to shareholders and not to third parties.

(g) The term 'business' will always mean both the assets and the liabilities.

(h) If any liability is not taken over by the transferee company, the same should not be included in the purchase consideration.

(i) Goodwill (being an intangible asset) value agreed to be paid by the transferee company is added in the purchase consideration.

(j) The consideration for the amalgamation should include any non-cash element at fair value. In case of issue of securities, the value fixed by the statutory authorities may be taken to be the fair value. In case of other assets, the fair value may be determined by reference to the market value of the assets given up. Where the market value of the assets given up cannot be reliably assessed, such assets may be valued at their respective net book values.

(k) Where the scheme of amalgamation provides for an adjustment to the consideration contingent on one or more future events, the amount of the additional payment should be included in the consideration if payment is probable and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made. In all other cases, the adjustment should be recognized as soon as the amount is determinable [see Accounting Standard (AS) 4, Contingencies and Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date].

(l) Treatment of Reserves Specified in a Scheme of Amalgamation. Where the scheme of amalgamation sanctioned under a statute prescribes the treatment to be given to the reserves of the transferor company after amalgamation, the same should be followed.

Net worth or net assets method of purchase consideration may be made clear by the following example :

BALANCE SHEET OF KARPAGAM CO. LTD.

As at 31st March, 2005

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital		Goodwill	2,80,000
60,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10	6,00,000	Land and Buildings	1,60,000
5% Debentures	1,00,000	Plant and Machinery	2,80,000
Sundry Creditors	60,000	Stock	1,60,000
General Reserve	40,000	Debtors	80,000
Profit and Loss account	2,00,000	Cash	20,000
		Preliminary Expenses	20,000
	10,00,000		10,00,000

Suppose (i) Company **Providence Ltd.,** takes over the business of Company Karpagam Ltd.,; (ii) The value agreed for various assets is : Land and Buildings Rs. 2,50,000, Plant and Machinery Rs. 2,40,000, Goodwill Rs, 2,20,000, Stock Rs. 1,30,000 and Debtors Rs. 80,000; Providence Company does not take over cash but agrees to assume the liability of Sundry Creditors at Rs. 50,000.

The calculation of purchase consideration will be as follows :

Value of assets taken over by Providence Company Ltd., :

	Rs.
Land and Buildings	2,50,000
Plant and Machinery	2,40,000
Goodwill	2,20,000
Stock	1,30,000
Debtors	80,000

	9, 20,000
Less : Sundry Creditors taken over by Providence Co. Ltd.	50,000

Purchase Consideration	**8,70,000**

(3) **Net Payment Method.** Under this method purchase consideration is calculated by adding the various payments in the form of shares, securities, cash etc. made by the transferee company. No amount of liabilities is deducted even if these are assumed by the purchasing company. Thus purchase consideration is the total of all the payments whether in shares, securities or cash.

Suppose, in the example given above Providence Ltd., agrees to give for every 10 shares in Karpagam Ltd., 15 shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 8 paid up; Providence Ltd., also agrees to pay Rs. 1,50,000 cash to discharge the creditors.

The Purchase Consideration will be calculated as under :

Shareholders of Karpagam Ltd. will get :

$60,000 \times \frac{15}{10}$ = 90,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 8 paid up	7,20,000
Cash paid to discharge creditors	1,50,000
Purchase Consideration	8,70,000

(4) **Shares Exchange Method.** Under this method purchase consideration is required to be calculated on the basis of intrinsic value of shares. The intrinsic value of a share is calculated by dividing the net assets available for equity shareholders by the number of equity shares. This value determines the ratio of exchange of the shares between the transferee and transferor companies. In some cases the agreed values of the shares of both the companies are given. In that case the purchase consideration is calculated with reference to the value of shares of two companies involved.

Suppose X Ltd. and Y Ltd. are two companies carrying on business in the same line of activity. Their capital is Rs. 60,00,000 and Rs. 20,00,000 (value of each share , Rs. 100). The two companies decided to amalgamate in XY Ltd. If each share of X Ltd. and Y Ltd. is valued at Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 respectively for the purpose of amalgamation, then purchase consideration will be as under :

	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.
	Rs.	Rs.
60,000 shares of Rs. 150 each	90,00,000	---
20,000 shares of Rs. 250 each	---	50,00,000

Note : While issuing shares to individual shareholders of the selling company, these may be in fractions. A company cannot issue shares in fractions but it can issue fractional certificates or coupons or pay cash for the fractions.

AMALGAMATION , ABSORPTION AND EXTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTING ENTRIES IN THE BOOKS OF THE TRANSFEROR COMPANY:

The books of the transferor company being wound up will be closed in the same way as the books of a partnership firm being dissolved. The following entries are made:

(1) For transferring assets taken over by the transferee company

Realization Account

To Various Assets (individually at book value)

Note. Assets which are not taken over by the purchasing company as cash, bank balance will not be transferred to Realization Accounts. Fictitious assets like preliminary expenses, discount or commission or expenses on issue of shares or debentures, debit balance of profit and loss account are not to be transferred to realization account. Assets on which some provision has been made are to be transferred to realization account at their gross figures and provisions has been made should be transferred along with liabilities.

(2) For transferring liabilities taken over by the transferee company

Various Liabilities (Individually) Dr. (at book value)

To Realization Account

Note. Only those liabilities are to be transferred which have been assumed by the transferee company. Accumulated profits like credit balance of profit and loss account, general reserve, dividend equalization reserve, sinking fund, capital reserve are not transferred to realization account. If there is any fund which partially represents liability and partially undistributed profit, then that portion which represents liability should be transferred to realization account. Trade liabilities include sundry creditors and bills payable but not outstanding bills.

(3) For purchase consideration

Transferee Company's Account Dr.

To Realization Account

(4) For receiving purchase consideration from the transferee company

Bank Account Dr.

Shares in Transferee Company A/c Dr.

To Transferee Company a/c

(5) For assets sold by the transferor company not taken over by the transferee company

Bank Account Dr.

Realization A/c (if loss on sale of assets) Dr.

To Assets Account

To Realization A/c (if profit on sale of assets)

(6) For liquidation expenses

(a) If the expenses are to be met by the transferor company

Realization Account Dr.

To Bank Account

(b) If the expenses are to be met by the transferee company, there are two alternatives:

First Alternative – no entry.

Second Alternative – the following two entries will be passed:

(i) Transferee Co.'s A/c Dr.

To Bank Account

(ii) Bank Account Dr.

To Transferee Co.'s A/c

(c) If liquidation expenses are included in the purchase consideration and not paid separately by the purchasing company

Realization Account Dr.

To Bank Account

(7) For liabilities not taken over by the transferee company when paid by the transferor company

Various Liabilities A/c Dr.

Realization A/c (if excess payment is made) Dr.

To Bank Account

Or Shares in Transferee co. A/c

To Realization A/c (if less payment is made)

(8) For Closing Realization Account

(a) If Profit

Realization A/c Dr.

To Equity shareholders A/c

(b) If Loss

Equity Shareholders A/c Dr.

To Realization A/c

(9) For transferring Preference Share Capital

Preference Share Capital A/c Dr.

To Preference Shareholders A/c

Note. If arrears of dividend are to be paid to preference shareholders, then such excess amount should be debited to realization account and credit to Preference Shareholders Account. If the preference shareholders have agreed to get less than the amount of capital, then reverse entry is to be passed.

(10) For transferring equity share capital and accumulated profit:

Equity Share Capital A/c Dr.

General Reserve A/c Dr.

Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c Dr.

Dividend Equalization Reserve A/c Dr.

Share Premium A/c Dr.

Profit and Loss A/c Dr.

Accident Compensation Fund Dr

Share Forfeited A/c Dr.

Profit Prior to Incorporation A/c Dr.

Any Other Reserve or Fund A/c Dr.

To Equity Shareholders A/c

(11) For transferring accumulated loss and expenses not written off

Equity Shareholders A/c Dr.

To Profit and Loss A/c

To Discount or Expenses on issue of shares or debentures

To Preliminary Expenses

To Underwriting Commission

(12) For paying shareholders

Preference Shareholders A/c Dr.

Equity Shareholders A/c Dr.

To Bank or Shares in transferee company

ACCOUNTING ENTRIES IN THE BOOKS OF THE TRANSFEREE COMPANY

(1) On amalgamation of business

Business Purchase Account Dr. (with the amount of

To Liquidators of Transferor Co purchase consideration)

(2) For recording assets and liabilities taken over

Sundry Assets (Individually) Account Dr. (with book value)

To Sundry Liabilities A/C (Individually) (with book value)

To Reserve Account (with book value)

To Business Purchase Account (with book value)

The difference between debits and credits is adjusted in the reserves of the transferee company.

Note. As per AS – 14, the balance of the Profit and Loss A/C of the transferor company is transferred to General Reserve. If any.

Instead of passing two entries one combined entry can be passed :

Sundry Assets Account Dr.

To Sundry Liabilities

To Profit and Loss Account

To Reserve Account

To Liquidators of the Transferor Co. A/C

The difference between the above mentioned debits and credits is adjusted against the reserve in the books of transferee company.

(3) For making payment to the liquidator of the transferor company.

Liquidator of the Transferor Co. A/C Dr.

To Bank / Share Capital / Securities Premium (if any)

(4) If liquidation expenses are paid by the transferee company

Profit and Loss Account Dr.

To Bank Account

(5) For the formation expenses of the transferee company

Preliminary Expenses Account Dr.

To Bank Account

Amalgamation –Net assets method

Illustration 1 : M Ltd and N ltd agreed to amalgamate on the basis of the following balance sheets as on 31.3.97

Liabilities	M Ltd	N Ltd	Assets	M Ltd	N Ltd
Share capital @Rs25 each	75,000	50,000	Good will	30,000	-
P & L A/c	7,500	2,500	Fixed Assets	31,500	38,800
Creditors	3,500	3,500	Stock	15,000	12,000
Depreciation fund	-	2,500	Debtors	8,000	5,200
			Bank	1,500	2,500
	86.000	**58,500**		**86,000**	**58,500**

The assets and liabilities are to be taken over by a new company formed called O ltd, at book values. P Ltd ‘s capital is Rs2,00,000 divided into 10,000equity shares of Rs10 each and 10,000 9% preference shares of Rs10 each .

P Ltd issued the equity shares equally to the vendor companies and preferences shares were issued for any balance of purchase price.

Pass journal entries in the books of P Ltd and prepare its balance sheet.

Solution:

Statement showing purchase consideration (net Assets)

Particulars	M Ltd(amount)		N Ltd(amount)	
Sundry assets taken over		86,000		58,500
Less: Liabilities Creditors	3,500	3,500	3,500	

Deprecation fund	-		2,500	6,000
Purchase consideration		82,500		52,500
Less: Equity shares issued Equally (1,00,000/2)		50,000		50,000
Value of preference shares issued		**32,500**		**2,500**

Books of P Ltd (purchasing company)

Journal entries

Particulars	**Debit (amt)**	**Credit (amt)**
Business purchase A/c Dr To Liquidator of M ltd To Liquidator of N Ltd (being purchase price payable to the vendor companies)	1,35,000	 82,500 52,500
Fixed Assets A/c Dr Stock A/c Dr Debtors A/c Dr Bank A/c Dr Good will A/c Dr To creditors A/c To depreciation fund A/c To business purchase A/c (being assets and liability taken over from M Ltd and N Ltd and good will thereon)	70,300 27,000 13,200 4,000 30,000	 7,000 2,500 1,35,000

Liquidator of M Ltd Dr	82,500	
To equity share capital A/c		50,000
To 9% preference share capital A/c		32,500

(being payment of purchase price)		
Liquidator of N Ltd A/c Dr To Equity share capital A/c To 9% preference share capital A/c	52,500	 50,000 2,500

Balance sheet of P Ltd as on 31st March 1997

Liabilities	**Amount**	**Assets**	**Amount**
Share capital: 10,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each 10,000 9% preference shares of Rs 10 each	 1,00,000 1,00,000	Fixed assets: Good will Other fixed assets 70,300 Less: Dep fund 2,500	 30,000 67,800
Issued and paid up : 10,000 equity shares of Rs10 each fully paid 3,500 9% preferences shares of Rs10 each fully paid (all the above shares were issued for consideration other than cash)	1,00,000 35,000	Current assets: Stock Debtors Bank	 27,000 13,200 4,000
Current liabilities: Creditors	 7,000		
	1,42,000		**1,42,000**

RECONSTRUCTION

It means reconstruction of a company's financial structure. It may take place either with or without the liquidation of the company.

MEANING:

In case of Internal Reconstruction the company's existing financial structure is reorganised without dissolving the existing company and without forming a new company. Taking a wider meaning of the term 'Internal Reconstruction' it includes :

i) Alteration of Share Capital under Section 94 to 97.

ii) Reduction of Share Capital under Section 100 to 105.

iii) Variation of Shareholders' Right under Section 106.

iv) Scheme of Compromise/Arrangement under section 391 to 393 and 394 A.

Internal Reconstruction:

The capital of a company is formed to take over the business of an existing company which will be liquidated. The capital of a company is reorganized to enable it to make a fresh beginning, after eliminating accumulated losses.

- Generally , internal reconstruction is preferred by companies over external reconstruction due to the following reason:
- Liquidation of the existing company and formation of new company involve a large number of legal formalities and are also expensive.
- Accumulated losses of the liquidating company cannot be set off against the profits of the newly formed company though the shareholders may be the same, thus an important tax advantage is lost.
- The time span needed for external reconstruction is generally far more than that of internal reconstruction.

Accounting entries for reduction of capital:

1 **.** Reducing or completely extinguishing liability of the shareholders for uncalled capital

Example:1 A company whose capital consists of 5,000 shares of RS100 each , Rs75 called and paid , decides to reduce the shares into 5,000 shares of Rs 75 each fully paid.

Journal Entry

Particulars	Debit(amt)	Credit (amt)

Share capital A/c Dr To share capital A/c (being conversion of 5,000 shares of Rs100 each , Rs75 paid up into 5,000 shares of Rs75 each, fully paid up)	3,75,000	 3,75,000

2. Refunding surplus capital which is found to be in excess of needs of the company

Example 2: A company whose paid up capital includes 10,000 equity shares of Rs100 each fully paid decides to return Rs20 per share to the members, thus reducing each shares to Rs80 each ,fully paid .

Journal entry

Particulars	**Debit (amt)**	**Credit (amt)**
Equity share capital (Rs100) A/c Dr To equity share capital (Rs80) A/c To sundry shareholders A/c (being conversion of 10,000 shares of Rs100 each into shares of Rs80 each and the balance to be returned transferred to the members)	10,00,000	 8,00,000 2,00,000
Sundry shareholder A/c Dr To bank A/c (being return of capital to shareholders ad per the scheme)	2,00,000	 2,00,000

3. Cancelling or writing off lost capital , not represented by assets

(a) .When face value of the shares is changed or the rate of preference dividend is changed , thus changing the category of the share.

Example 3: 5,000 equity shares of Rs10 each are reduced to fully paid shares of Rs6 each.

Journal entry

Particulars	**Debit (amt)**	**Credit (amt)**

Equity share capital (Rs10) A/c Dr To equity share capital (Rs6)A/c To capital reduction A/c (being conversion of 5,000 shares of Rs10 each into shares of Rs6 each fully paid, balance transferred to capital	50,000	 30,000 20,000

reduction A/c)		

When there is no change in the face value of the share or rate of preference dividend, thus resulting in no change in the category of the share.

Example 4: A company decides to reduce Rs3 per share on its 80,000 equity shares of rS10 each , fully paid.

Journal Entry

Particulars	**Debit (amt)**	**Credit (amt)**
Equity share capital A/c Dr To capital reduction A/c	2,40,000	 2,40,000

4 .when debenture holders or creditors make some sacrifice as a part of capital reduction scheme

Example 5:As per the capital reduction scheme adopted by a company,5,000 7%debentures of Rs100 each and the trade creditors have agreed to reduce their claims by Rs50,000

Journal Entry

Particulars	**Debit (amt)**	**Credit (amt)**
7% debenture A/c Dr Creditors A/c Dr To capital reduction A/c (being reduction of Rs20 per debenture on 5,000 debentures and reduction of creditors as per capital reduction scheme)	1,00,000 50,000	 1,50,000

5.When there is appreciation in the value of any of the assets

Example 6: On the date of capital reduction , accompany finds that its buildings have appreciated by Rs40,000 and the value of stock has gone up by Rs30,000

Journal Entry

Particulars	**Debit (amt)**	**Credit (amt)**

Buildings A/c Dr Stock A/c Dr To capital reduction A/c (being appreciation in the value of assets credited to capital	40,000 30,000	 70,000

reduction)		

7 .When capital reduction account is used to write off loses, reduce assets, etc as per the approved scheme

Journal Entry

Particulars	**Debit (amt)**	**Credit (amt)**
Capital reduction A/c Dr	XXX	
To profit and loss A/c (Dr balance)		XXX
To preliminary expenses A/c		XXX
To discount on issue of shares or debenture		XXX
To good will A/c		XXX
To Assets A/c (amount to be reduced)		XXX
To capital reserve A/c(balance of any)		XXX
(being losses written off and assets reduced as per capital reduction scheme)		

UNIT 1V

SYLLABUS

Preparation of consolidated balance sheet with one subsidiary company – Relevant Provisions of Accounting Standard: 21(ICAI)

ACCOUNTS OF HOLDING COMPANIES/ PARENT COMPANIES

INTRODUCTION

One of the popular firms of business combination is by means of holding company or Parent Company. A holding company is one which directly or indirectly acquires either all or more than half the number of Equity shares in one or more companies so as to secure a controlling interest in such companies, which are then known as subsidiary companies. Holding companies are able to nominate the majority of the directors of subsidiary company and therefore control such companies. Holding company meet directly from such subsidiary company or it may acquired majority OR shares in existing company. Such company also considered as subsidiary company in which holding company acquired majority shares.

MEANING UNDER COMPANIES ACT 1956

Section 4 of the companies Act, 1956 defines a subsidiary company. A company is a subsidiary of another if and only if –

a) That other company controls the composition of its Board of Directors; or

b) That other –

i) Where the first mentioned company is an existing company in respect of which the holders of Preference shares issued before the commencement of this Act have the same voting rights in all respect as the holders of Equity shares exercises or controls more than half of the total voting power of such company.

ii) Where the first mentioned company is any other company, holds more than half in nominal value of its Equity share capitals. OR

iii) The company is a subsidiary of any company which is that other company's subsidiary.

ADVANTAGES OF HOLDING COMPANIES

Following are the advantages of Holding Company:

1) Subsidiary company maintained their separate identity.

2) The public may not be aware the existence of combination among the various company.

3) Holding company need not to be invest entire amount in the share capital in subsidiary company still enjoy controlling power in such company.

4) It would be possible to carry forward losses for income tax purposes.

5) Each subsidiary company prepares its own accounts and therefore financial position and profitability of each undertaking is known.

6) Holding company may additional acquired or disposed of and the shares in subsidiary company in market whenever if desired.

DISADVANTAGES OF HOLDING COMPANIES

1) There is a possibility of fraudulent manipulation of accounts.

2) Inter company transaction may not be at a fair prices.

3) Minority share holders interest may not be properly protected.

4) The accounts of various companies may be made upon different dates to, manipulate profit or financial position of Group companies.

5) The shareholders in the holding company may not be aware of true financial position of subsidiary company.

6) Creditors and outsiders shareholder in the subsidiary company may not be aware of true financial position of subsidiary company.

7) The Subsidiary Companies may be force to appoint person of the choice of holding company such as Auditors, Directors other officers etc. at in dually high remuneration.

8) The Subsidiary Company may be force for purchases or sale of goods, certain assets etc. as per direction of holding company.

PRESENTATION OF ACCOUNTS BY HOLDING COMPANIES

As laid down in section (212) of the companies Act, 1956. A holding company requires to attach its balance sheet. The following documents and present the same to its shareholders.

a) A copy of the Balance Sheet of the subsidiary.

b) A copy of the Profit and Loss Account of the subsidiary.

c) A copy of the Report of the Board of Directors of the subsidiary.

d) A copy of the Auditors Report of subsidiary.

e) A statement indicating the extent of holding company's interest in the subsidiary at the end of the accounting year of the subsidiary.

f) Where the financial year of the subsidiary company does not coincident with the financial year of the holding company. A statement showing the following.

i) Whether there are any changes in holding companies interest in subsidiary company since the close of financial year of the subsidiary company.

ii) Details of material changes which have occurred between the end of the financial year or the subsidiary company an end of the financial year of the holding company.

1.6 AS. 21 – Consolidation of Financial statement

AS. 21 come into effect in respect of accounting periods commencing on or after 1st April i.e. for year ending 31st March 2002. The A.S. 21 is applicable to all the enterprises that prepare consolidated financial statement. It is mandatory for Listed companies and Banking companies.

As per AS 21, The Consolidated financial statements would include:

i) Profit & Loss A/c

ii) Balance sheet

iii) Cash flow statement

iv) Notes of Accounts except typical notes.

v) Segment reporting

AS 21 also desire various import terms, as well as treatment and same while preparing consolidated financial statement. Consolidated financial statements should be prepared for both domestic as well as foreign subsidiaries.

CONSOLIDATION OF BALANCE SHEET

A holding company is required to present to its shareholders consolidated balance sheet of holding company and its subsidiaries. Consolidated balance sheet is nothing but addicting of up or combining the balance sheet of holding and its subsidiary together. However assets and liabilities are straight forward, i.e. added line to line and combination of share capital, reserves, and accumulated losses are not directly added in consolidated balance sheet.

Preparation of consolidated balance sheet. The following points need special attention while preparing consolidated balance sheet.

1) Share of holding company and share of minority (outside shareholders).

2) Date of Balance sheet of holding company and that of various subsidiary companies must be same. If they are not so necessary adjustment must be made before consolidation.

3) Date of Acquisition of control in subsidiary companies.

4) Inter company owing.

5) Revaluation of fixed assets as on date of acquisition, depreciation, adjustment on revaluation amount etc. which are discussed here in after.

- **COST OF CONTROL / GOODWILL / CAPITAL RESERVE :**

The holding company acquires more than 50% of the shares of the subsidiary company. such shares may be acquired at a market price. Which may be at a premium or at discount. This amount is reflected in the balance sheet of holding company of the assets side as investment in the shares of subsidiary company. This is the price paid for shares in net assets of subsidiary company as on date of its acquisition. Net assets of the subsidiary company consist of share capital, accumulated profits and reserve after adjustment, accumulated losses as on the date of acquisition.

If the amount paid by the holding company for the shares of subsidiary company is more than its proportionate share in the net asset of the subsidiary company as on the date of acquisition, the difference is considered as goodwill.

If there is excess of proportionate share in net assets of subsidiary company intrinsic of shares acquired and cost of shares acquired by holding company there will be capital reserve in favour of holding company.

It goodwill already exists in the balance sheet of holding company or both the goodwill thus calculated, will be added up to the existing goodwill. Capital Reserve will be deducted from Goodwill. In short, net amount resulting from goodwill and capital Reserve will be shown in the consolidated Balance sheet.

• MINORITY INTEREST :

The claim of outside shareholders in the subsidiary company has to be assessed and shown as liability in the consolidated balance sheet. Minority interest in the net assets of the company is nothing but the proportionate share of aggregation of share capital, reserve surpluses funds etc. proportionate share of all assets should be deducted from the minority interest.

Thus, minority interest is the share of outsider in the following.

1) Share in share capital in subsidiary.

2) Share in reserves (Both pre and post acquisition of subsidiary).

3) Share in accumulated losses should be deducted.

4) Proportionate share of profit or loss on revaluation of assets.

5) Preference share capital of subsidiary company held by outsiders and dividend due on such share capital, if there are profits. Minority interest means outsiders interest. It is treated as liability and shown in consolidated Balance sheet as current liability. This amount is basically intrinsic value of shares held by minority.

• **CAPITAL PROFITS AND REVENUE PROFITS :**

The holding company may acquire the shares in the subsidiary company either on the balance sheet date or any date earlier than balance sheet date. All the profit earned by the subsidiary company till the date of acquisition of shares by holding company have to be taken as capital profits for the holding company.

Such reserves loose their individual identity and considered as capital profits. In case, the holding company acquired shares on a date other than balance sheet date of subsidiary, the profits of subsidiary company will have to be apportioned between capital profits and Revenue profits from the point of view of the holding company. Thus any profit earned by subsidiary company before the date of acquisition is the capital profit, while any profit earned by subsidiary company after the date of acquisition is Revenue profits.

While preparing the consolidated balance sheet share in capital profits should be adjusted with the cost of control and Revenue profits / Reserves should be merged with the balances in the Reserve and surpluses of the holding company.

• ELIMINATION OF INVESTMENTS IN SHARES OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANY :

Investment in shares in subsidiary company represents the cost paid by the holding company to acquire the shares of the subsidiary company. The investment in shares of the subsidiary company entitles the holding company to share the net assets of the subsidiary company. While preparing consolidated balance sheet all the assets and liabilities of subsidiary company have to be merged with those of the holding company and therefore it is logical to eliminate investments of the holding company in the shares of the subsidiary company. Share in net assets of the outside shareholders should treat as the minority interest it is shown in the balance sheet on the liability side of holding company.

• MUTUAL OWING / INTER COMPANY TRANSACTIONS :

The holding company and the subsidiary company may have number of inter company transactions in any one or more of the following matters.

1. Loan advanced by the holding company to the subsidiary company or vice versa.

2. Bill of Exchange drawn by holding company on subsidiary company or vice versa.

3. Sale or purchase of goods on credit by holding company form subsidiary company or vice versa.

4. Debentures issued by one company may be held by the other.

As a result of these inter company transactions, certain accounts appear in the balance sheet of the holding company as well as the subsidiary company. In the consolidated balance sheet all these common accounts should be eliminated.

For e.g.

1. S Ltd. has taken loan of Rs. 20,000 from H Ltd. then S ltd. balance sheet shows a liability of Rs. 20,000 while H Ltd. balance sheet shows on assets of Rs. 20,000.
2. H Ltd. draws a bill of Rs. 50,000 on S Ltd., then H Ltd. books it will show bills receivable Rs. 50,000 while S Ltd. books will

show bills payable Rs. 50,000.

3. S Ltd. issued debentures of Rs. 1,00,000 which are held by H Ltd. then S Ltd. balance sheet will show a liability of Rs. 50,000 while H Ltd. books will show an assets of Rs. 50,000.
All the above inter company transactions have to be eliminated while preparing the consolidated balance sheet. These can be done by deducting inter company transactions from the respective items on both sides of balance sheet.

• UNREALIZED PROFIT:

The problem of unrealized profit arises in those cases where the companies of the same group have sold goods to each other at the profits and goods still remain unsold at the end of the year company to whom the goods are sold. While preparing the consolidated balance sheet, unrealized profit has to be eliminated from the consolidated balance sheet in the following manner.

1. Unrealized profits should be deducted from the current revenue profits of the holding company.

2. The same should be deducted from the stock of the company consolidated balance sheet.
Minority shareholders will not be affected in any way due to unrealized profits.

• CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

As 29 defines a contingent liabilities as:

A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from the past events but not recognized / provided.

Such contingent liability may be of two types.

a) External contingent liability.

b) Internal contingent liability.

Internal contingent liability relates in respect of transactions between holding and subsidiary company and it will not be shown as foot note in the consolidated balance sheet, as they appear as actual liability in the consolidated balance sheet.

• REVALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES :

The holding company may decide to revalue the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary company on the date of acquisition of share in the subsidiary company. Any profit or loss on such revaluation is a capital profit or loss.

Profit on revaluation of assets of the subsidiary company whether before or after date of acquisition of shares by the holding company, the same must be shared by the holding company, and the minority share holders in proportion to their respective holding. The minority share holders share should be added to the minority interest. But the holding company share should be treated as capital profits and considered in cost of control.

Further readjustment for depreciation on increase in the value of assets should be made in the profit and loss account in the subsidiary company. And same should be deducted from the Revenue profits of the subsidiary company.

• **PREFERENCE SHARES IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANY :**

In case the subsidiary company has also Preference share capital, its treatment on consolidation will be as follows:

a) Nominal value of non participating Preference share capital of the subsidiary company is held by the holding company should be adjusted in cost of control against the cost of Preference shares.

b) Preference shares held by outsiders. Paid up value of such Preference shares should be included in Minority interest.

The issue of bonus shares by the subsidiary company will increase the number of shares held by the holding company as well as by the minority share holders without any additional cost. However ratio of holding will not change. Issue of bonus shares may or may not affect the cost of control depending upon whether such shares are issued out of capital profits or revenue profits.

i) Issue of bonus shares out of pre acquisition profits (capital profits): In case the subsidiary company issues bonus shares out of capital profits the cost of control remains unaffected in the consolidated balance sheet on account of issue of bonus shares. As share capital increases by the amount of bonus and capital profits decreases by the same amount. Hence, there is not effect on cost of control when bonus shares are issued from pre acquisition profits.

ii) Issue of bonus share of post acquisition profits (Revenue profits): In this case, a part of revenue profits will get capitalized resulting decrease in cost of control or increase in capital reserve. Issue of bonus shares whether out of capital profits or revenue profits will not affect on minority interest. Minority interest will remain unaffected.

• **TREATMENT OF DIVIDEND :**

i) **Dividend paid :** When subsidiary company pays dividend, the holding

company will naturally receive its due share. On receipt the holding company will debit bank account. However account to be credited depends upon whether dividend received out of pre-acquisition

profit or out of post acquisition profit. Dividend received by the holding company out of Pre-acquisition profit should be credited to investment account. Only the dividend out of post acquisition profit should be treated as Revenue income and credited to profit and loss account.

ii) Proposed dividend :

In case the subsidiary company has proposed dividend on its shares which is not accounted by the holding company for such dividend due on their investment in subsidiary company profits. Profit may be then analysed between capital Revenue in the usual manner.

iii) Dividend payable :

In case subsidiary company has declared dividend and the holding company taken credits for such dividend in its account, following treatments should be given.

1. No adjustment in respect of such dividend should be done in the subsidiary company book.

2. In the holding company books dividend out of pre-acquisition profit should be credited investment account. Dividend out of post acquisition profit should be credited to profit and loss account.

3. In the consolidated Balance-sheet the amount of dividend payable by the subsidiary company will be cancelled against the amount of dividend receivable by the holding company. Dividend payable to minorities may be either included in the minority interest or be shown separately as liability in the consolidated balance sheet.

iv) Intension to propose dividend: In case subsidiary company as intension to propose dividend, such proposed dividend given in adjustment may be completely ignored while preparing the consolidated balance sheet. Alternatively proposed dividend on share capital held by minority may be deducted from minorities interest and shown separately liability in the consolidated balance sheet.

• **PRELIMINARY EXPENSES :**

The preliminary expenses of subsidiary company may be taken as capital loss or the amount may be added with the amount of preliminary expenses of the holding company.

• **PROVISION FOR TAXATION :**

Any provision for taxation provided by the subsidiary company should be taken to the consolidated balance sheet and be shown on the liability side.

• **PURCHASE OF SHARES IN INSTALLMENT** :

A holding company may purchase shares of the subsidiary company in installments. In such circumstances division of profit between pre and post acquisition will depend upon the lots in which shares are purchased. However, if small purchases are made over the period of time then date of purchase of shares which results in acquiring in controlling interest may be taken as cut of line for division of profits between capital and Revenue.

• **SALE OF SHARES :**

When a holding company disposed off a part of its holding in the subsidiary company and the relationship of holding and subsidiary company continues as it holds majority of shares of subsidiary. Sale of shares by holding company may be treated as follows.

a) Profit or loss on sale of shares should be ascertained and it should be adjusted while ascertaining goodwill or capital reserve. In brief, such loss or gain on sale of share should be considered in cost of control.

b) The minority interest and cost of control should be ascertained on the basis of number of shares held by the holding company and the minority on the date of consolidated balance sheet.

How to prepare Consolidated Balance Sheet of Holding Company

Steps for preparing consolidated balance Sheet of the holding company and its subsidiary company.

1stStep

Add all the assets of subsidiary company with the assets of holding company. But Investment of holding company in Subsidiary company will not shown in consolidated balance sheet because, investment in subsidiary company will automatically adjust with the amount of share capital of subsidiary company in holding company.

2nd step

Add all the liabilities of subsidiary company with the liabilities of holding company. But Share capital of subsidiary company in holding company will not shown in the consolidated balance sheet in the books of holding company. Because, this share capital automatically adjust with the amount of the investment of holding company in to subsidiary company.

3rd Step
Calculate of Minority Interest

First of all we should know what minority interest is. Minority interest is the shareholder but there is not holding company's shareholder. So, when holding company shows consolidated balance sheet, it is the duty of accountant to show minority interest in the liability side of consolidated balance sheet.

We can calculate minority interest with following formula

Total share capital of Subsidiary company = XXXXX

Less Investment of Holding company in to subsidiary company = - XXXX

Add proportionate share of the subsidiary company's profit and
Reserves or increase in the value of assets + XXXX

Less proportionate share of the subsidiary company's loss and decrease
In the value of total assets of company - XXXXX

Value of Minority Interest XXXXX

4th Step

Calculate cost of capital / Goodwill or Capital Reserve

If holding company purchase shares of subsidiary company at premium, then the value of premium will be deemed as goodwill or cost of capital and shows as goodwill on the assets side of consolidated balance sheet.

But if holding company purchases the shares of subsidiary company at discount, then this value of discount will be capital reserve and show in the liability side of consolidated balance sheet.

5th Step

Treatment of Pre – Acquisition of reserve and profit

Pre – acquisition profit and reserve of subsidiary company will be shown as capital reserve in consolidated balance sheet but the value of minority interest's profit or reserves deducts from it and add in minority interest value.

Total profit before acquisition of subsidiary company = XXXX

Less share of minority interest - XXXX

Value of profit X minority interest's value of shares in subsidiary company / total share capital of subsidiary company.

Pre – acquisition profit and reserve shown as capital reserve XXX

6th Step

Calculate post acquisition profits

After the date of purchasing the shares of subsidiary company , profit of subsidiary company will also deem of holding company and it include in the profit of holding company and we also separate the part of profit of minority interest and add in minority interest's value and shown in liability side .

7th Step
Elimination of common transactions

All common transaction between holding company and subsidiary company will not show in the consolidated balance. There following common transaction
1. goods sold and goods purchase on credit and the value of debtor or creditor either subsidiary company or holding company will not shown in consolidated balance sheet
2. Value of bill payable or bill receivable of holding company on subsidiary company will also not shown but if some bills value is discounted from third party then either of both company's payable value shown as liability in the consolidated balance sheet .

8th Step
Treatment of Unrealized profit

If subsidiary company sells the goods to holding company or holding company sells the goods to subsidiary company at profit and if such goods will not sold in third party , then the profit will not realized , so such unrealized profit will not credited to profit and loss account . At this time a stock reserve account is opened and all amounts of unrealized profit transfers to this account and this accounts total amount is deducted from closing stock of consolidated balance sheet.

Suppose

Closing stock of H 50000
Closing stock of S 50000

____

100000

Less stock reserve

2000

98000

If subsidiary company has also other outsider's shares then holding company makes reserve up to his shares proportion.

9th Step

Treatment of dividend

If holding company gets the dividends from subsidiary company, then this will divide into two parts. If subsidiary company declare dividend out of capital profits, then this will add in capital reserves in consolidated balance sheet. But, if subsidiary company has declared the profit out of revenue gains, then this dividend will add in general profit and loss account and will shown in the liability side of consolidated balance sheet.

1. H Ltd. acquires 70% of the equity shares of S Ltd. on 1st January, 2012. On that date, paid up capital of S Ltd. was 10,000 equity shares of 10 each; accumulated reserve balance was 1,00,000. H Ltd. paid 1,60,000 to acquire 70% interest in the S Ltd. Assets of S Ltd. were revalued on 1.1.2012 and a revaluation loss of

`20,000 was ascertained. The book value of shares of S Ltd. is calculated as shown below:

`

70% of the Equity Share Capital	1,00,000
70,000	
70% of Accumulated Reserve 1,00,000	70,000
70% of Revaluation Loss 20,000	(14,000)
	1,26,000

So, H Ltd. paid a positive differential of 34,000 i.e (1,60,000 -1,26,000). This differential is also called goodwill and is shown in the balance sheet under the head intangibles.

2. A Ltd. acquired 70% interest in B Ltd. On 1.1.2012. On that date, B Ltd. had paid-up capital of 1,00,000 consisting of 10,000 equity shares of 10 each and accumulated balance in

reserve and surplus of 1,00,000. On that date, assets and liabilities of B Ltd. were also revalued and revaluation profit of 20,000 were calculated. A Ltd. paid 1,30,000 to purchase the said interest.

In this case, the book value of Shares of B Ltd. is calculated as shown below:

`

70% of the Equity Share Capital 1,00,000	70,000
70% of Reserves and Surplus 1,00,000	70,000
70% of Revaluation Profit 20,000	14,000
	1,54,000

So, H Ltd. enjoyed negative differential of `24,000 i.e. (1,54,000 – 1,30,000).

Illustration 3

Exe Ltd. acquires 70% of equity shares of Zed Ltd. as on 31st March, 2012 at a cost of 70 lakhs. The following information is available from the balance sheet of Zed Ltd. as on 31st March, 2012:

Consolidated Financial Statements of Group Companies

	in lakhs
Fixed Assets	120
Investments	55
Current Assets	70
Loans & Advances	15
15% Debentures	90
Current Liabilities	50

The following revaluations have been agreed upon (not included in the above figures):

Fixed Assets	Up by 20%
Investments	Down by 10%

Zed Ltd. declared and paid dividend @ 20% on its equity shares as on 31st March, 2012. Exe Ltd. purchased the shares of Zed Ltd. @ 20 per share.

Calculate the amount of goodwill/capital reserve on acquisition of shares of Zed Ltd.

Solution

Revalued net assets of Zed Ltd. as on 31st March, 2012

`

	in lakhs	in lakhs
Fixed Assets [120 X 120 %]	144.0	
Investments [55 X 90 %]		49.5
Current Assets		70.0

Loans and Advances		15.0
Total Assets after revaluation		278.5
Less:		
15% Debentures	90.0	
Current Liabilities	50.0	(140.0)
Equity / Net Worth		138.5
Exe Ltd.'s share of net assets (70%)		96.95
Exe Ltd.'s cost of acquisition of shares of Zed Ltd.		
(70 lakhs – 7 lakhs*)		63.00
Capital reserve		33.95

* Total Cost of 70 % Equity of Zed Ltd	70 lakhs
Purchase Price of each share	20
Number of shares purchased [70/20]	3.5 lakhs
Dividend @ 20 % i.e. 2 per share	7 lakhs

Since dividend received is for pre acquisition period, it has been reduced from the cost of investment in the subsidiary company

Illustration 4

From the following summarized balance sheets of H Ltd. And its subsidiary S Ltd. drawn up at 31st March, 2012, prepare a consolidated balance sheet as at that date, having regard to the following:

(i) Reserves and Profit and Loss Account of S Ltd. stood at 25,000 and 15,000 respectively. In the year 2007, the minority's share of losses actually comes to1,50,000. But since minority interest as on 31.12.2006 was less than the share of loss, the excess of loss of 21,000 is to be added to A Ltd.'s share of losses. Similarly for the year 2008, the entire loss of B Ltd Is to be adjusted against A Ltd.'s profits for the purpose of consolidation. Therefore, upto 2008, the minority's share of B Ltd's losses of 57,000 are to be borne by A Ltd. Thereafter, the entire profits of B Ltd. will be allocated to A Ltd. unless the minority's share of losses previously absorbed (`57,000) has been recovered. Such recovery is fully made in 2011 and therefore minority interest of `33,000 is shown after adjusting fully the share of losses of minority previously absorbed by A Ltd date of acquisition of its 80% shares by H Ltd. on 1st April, 2011.

(ii) Machinery (Book-value `1,00,000) and Furniture (Book value `20,000) of S Ltd. were revalued at `1,50,000 and `15,000 respectively on 1.4.2011 for the purpose of fixing the price of its shares.

[Rates of depreciation: Machinery 10%, Furniture 15%.]

Summarized Balance Sheet of H Ltd. as on 31st March, 2012

	H Ltd	S Ltd	Assets	H Ltd	S Ltd
Equity and Liabilities			Non-current assets		
Shareholders' funds Share Capital Shares of Rs.100 each	6,00,000	1,00,000	Fixed assets		
			Machinery	3,00,000	90,000
			Furniture	1,50,000	17,000
			Other non-current assets	4,40,000	1,50,000
Reserves	2,00,000	75,000	Non-current Investments		
Profit and Loss Account	1,00,000	25,000	Shares in S Ltd.:		
Trade Payables	1,50,000	57,000	800 share ` 200 each	1,60,000	-

	10,50,000	2,57,000		10,50,000	2,57,000

Solution

Consolidated Balance Sheet of H Ltd. and its Subsidiary S Ltd. as at 31st March, 2012

Particulars	Note No	Rs
I. Equity and Liabilities (1). Shareholder's Funds (a) Share Capital (b) Reserves and Surplus (2) Minority Interest (3) Current Liabilities (a) Trade Payables	1 2	 6,00,000 3,44,600 48,150 2,07,000
Total		11,99,750
II. Assets (1) Non-current assets (a) Fixed assets		

(i) Tangible assets	3	5,97,750
(ii) Intangible assets	4	12,000
(b) Other non- current assets	5	5,90,000
Total		11,99,750

ACCOUNTING STANDARD (AS)21

Accounting Standard (AS) 21, 'Consolidated Financial Statements', issued by the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, comes into effect in respect of accounting periods commencing on or after 1-4-2001. An enterprise that presents consolidated financial statements should prepare and present these statements in accordance with this Standard.2 The following is the text of the Accounting Standard.

The objective of this Statement is to lay down principles and procedures for preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements. Consolidated financial statements are presented by a parent (also known as holding enterprise) to provide financial information about the economic activities of its group. These statements are intended to present financial information about apparent and its subsidiary(ies) as a single economic entity to show the economic resources controlled by the group, the obligations of the group and results the group achieves with its resources

Scope

1. This Statement should be applied in the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial

statements for a group of enterprises under the control of a parent.

2. This Statement should also be applied in accounting for investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of a parent.

Consolidation Procedures

In preparing consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries should be combined on a line by line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses8. In order that the consolidated financial statements present financial information about the group as that of a single enterprise, the following steps should be taken:

- ❖ the cost to the parent of its investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary, at the date on which investment in each subsidiary is made, should be eliminated;
- ❖ any excess of the cost to the parent of its investment in a subsidiary over the parent's portion of equity of the subsidiary, at the date on which investment in the subsidiary is made, should be described as goodwill to be recognized as an asset in the consolidated financial statements;
- ❖ when the cost to the parent of its investment in a subsidiary is less than the parent's portion of equity of the subsidiary, at the date on which investment in the subsidiary is made, the difference should be treated as a capital reserve in the consolidated financial statements;
- ❖ minority interests in the net income of consolidated subsidiaries for the reporting period should be identified and adjusted against the income of the group in order to arrive at the net income attributable to the owners of the parent; and
- ❖ minority interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries should be identified and presented in the consolidated balance sheet separately from liabilities and the equity of the parent's shareholders. Minority interests in the net assets consist of:

(a) the amount of equity attributable to minorities at the date on which investment in a subsidiary is made; and

(b) the minorities' share of movements in equity since the date the parent-subsidiary relationship came in existence.

Where the carrying amount of the investment in the subsidiary is different from its cost, the carrying amount is considered for the purpose of above computations.

- Intragroup balances and intragroup transactions and resulting unrealized profits should be eliminated in full. Unrealized losses resulting from intragroup transactions should also be eliminated unless cost cannot be recovered.9
- Consolidated financial statements should be prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If it is not practicable to use uniform accounting
- In a parent's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries should be accounted for in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 13, Accounting for Investments

Disclosure:

In addition to disclosures required by paragraph 11 and 20, following disclosures should be made:

(a) in consolidated financial statements a list of all subsidiaries including the name, country of incorporation or residence, proportion of ownership interest and, if different, proportion of voting power held;

(b) in consolidated financial statements, where applicable:

(i) The nature of the relationship between the parent and a subsidiary, if the parent does not own, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than one-half of the voting power of the subsidiary;

(ii) The effect of the acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries on the financial position at the reporting date, the results for the reporting period and on the corresponding amounts for the preceding period; and

(iii) The names of the subsidiary(ies) of which reporting date(s) is/are different from that of the parent and the difference in reporting dates.

UNIT V

Difference between balance sheet of banking and non –banking companies – prudential norms – Asset structure of a commercial bank – Non – performing assets(NPA)

ACCOUNTS OF BANKING COMPANIES

Section 5 of banking regulation act defines banking as "the accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposit of money from the public repayable on demand or otherwise and withdrawal by cheque, draft, order or otherwise.

The Banking Regulation Act was passed as the Banking Companies Act 1949 and came into force with effect from 16.3.49. It had originally ten parts, each dealing with a specific topic. Every Banking company incorporated in India , in respect of all business transacted by it and through its branches in India, shall prepare a Balance Sheet and P/L a/c as on the last working day of the a/c ing year in the form "A" and "B' given in the third schedule to the Act. The amalgamated B/s and P/L should be signed by the CMD and at least three Directors where there are more than three directors, by all the directors. In case of banking companies incorporated outside India. It should be signed by the principal officer of the company in India. The provisions of Companies Act also apply to banking companies in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act Banks also prepare balance sheet on 30th Sept which is not subjected to audit. Subsequently it was changed to Banking Regulations Act 1949 with effect from 01.03.66. The main aspects of the Act relating to final a/cs are:

- Every bank has to publish its balance sheet as on March 31st (Sec29).
- Balance sheet is to be got audited from qualified auditors. Sec (30 (i))
- Publish balance sheet and auditor's report within 3 months from the end of period to which they refer. RBI may extend the period by further three months. Sec(31)
- Prevents banks from producing any confidential information to any authority under Industrial Disputes Act. (34A).
- RBI authorised to undertake inspection of banks (Sec 35).

- Certain returns are also required to be sent to RBI by banks such as monthly return of liquid assets and liabilities (24-3), quarterly return of assets and liabilities in India (25), return of unclaimed deposits i.e. 10 years and above (26) and monthly return of assets and liabilities (27-1)

Features of banking company

- The borrowing, raising, or taking up of money.
- The lending or advancing of money either upon or without security.
- The granting and issuing of letters of credit, travelers cheques and circular notes.
- The buying and selling of bullion.
- The buying and selling of foreign exchange including foreign bank notes.
- Contracting for public and private loans negotiating and issuing the same.
- Undertaking and executing trust
- The acquisition, constructing, maintenance and alternation of any building or works necessary or convenient for the purpose of the company.
- Carrying on and transacting every kind of guarantee and indemnity business.
- The collecting and transmitting of money and securities.
- Undertaking the administration of estates as executor, trustee or otherwise

General Information

- No banking company can carry on business in India unless its subscribed capital is not less than one- half of the authorized capital and its paid up capital is not less than one – half of subs.capital.
- A banking company cannot create any charge upon its uncalled capital.

- Every banking co.shall transfer a sum equal to 25% of profits to statutory reserve.
- A bank can open a branch only at the permission or reserve bank

Difference between of banking and non –banking companies

1.Governing Act: Banking companies are Governed by Banking Companies Act, 1949. Non banking companies are Governed by RBI Act,

2. License: Banking companies must obtain license from RBI for commencement. No license is required for NBCs.

3. Ceiling on deposits: No ceiling on deposits mobilization in banking company. Whereas for NBCs there is a ceiling on acceptance of deposits which is based on the net worth of the company.

4. Capital Structure: For a banking company, Capital structure is decided by RBI, which has a two-tier 1. core capital and 2. risk-weighted capital. But for NBCs, Capital structure is decided by RBI, which is purely based on business such as lending or Hire Purchase finance or Leasing, etc.

5. Balance Sheet: The Balance sheet proforma should be as per the format provided by RBI for a banking company. But for non banking company, the balance sheet is as per the Companies Act.

6. Negotiable instruments: There is use of negotiable instruments such as cheque, bill of exchange for various transactions in a bank. But Negotiable instruments cannot be used for withdrawal of money from Non Banks.

7. Credit Rating: Credit rating is not required for accepting deposits in a banking company. But NBCs has a mandatory requirement of Credit rating for accepting deposits from the public.

8. Types of Accounts: Different types of accounts can be opened by a bank for the benefit of customers in a banking company. A non-banking company can only accept deposits of different duration as prescribed by RBI.

9. Interest on deposit: The interest charged by a bank` on deposits is decided by the banks themselves. It is based on Prime Lending Rate (it is the interest rate charged by the banks while lending on Government securities which have no risks). But for a non banking company, the interest rate on deposits is decided by RBI.

10. Insurance coverage on deposit: All bank deposits are insured up to a certain limit compulsorily with Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation. But there is no insurance cover for non banking company deposits.

11. Lending policy: The lending policy of commercial banks is influenced by the monetary policy of RBI. But for the other, Lending policy is more decided by the security offered by the borrower.

12. Joint Operation: All banking companies are necessarily joint stock companies. NBCs can be in the form of Nidhis, Benefit societies etc. However, partnership firms are prohibited now.

13. Forex Transaction: Commercial banks can undertake transactions in foreign exchange as Authorized Dealers. NBCs cannot undertake transactions in foreign exchange unless they are licensed by RBI.

14. Suspension of operations: Banking companies' operations can be suspended only by RBI. But for NBCs, RBI will only notify the cancellation of registration from accepting deposits in leading newspapers

15. Merger of banks: A banking company can be merged with other commercial banks as per RBI orders. Merger of non-banking will be as per the Companies Act.

16. Periodical Inspection: There can be inspection of banks by RBI periodically. No such approval is required from RBI. But, non banks should comply with the provisions of the Companies Act.

17. Appointment of Chairman & Directors: Appointment of Chairman, and Managing directors in a banking company requires prior approval of RBI. But no such approval is required from RBI for a NBC. But, they should comply with the provisions of the Companies Act.

18. Audit: All commercial banks will come under Statutory audit, in addition to RBI audit. For a non banking company, audit is as per the Companies Act.

19. Public Sector: There are public sector commercial banks. But there are no public sector non-banking companies.,

20. Type of Advertisements: Commercial banks can choose any type of advertisement for inviting public deposits. For non banks, advertisements for inviting public deposits should be as per RBI regulations.

21. Customer grievance: For a banking company, consumers' Grievance Cell of respective banks will look after the grievance of customers. Company Law Board is the regulatory authority for non-banking companies in case of non refund of deposits.

22. Recovery of bad debts: Debt-recovery Tribunals are set up by banks for the recovery of bad debts. No such provisions are there for non banking companies.

23. Rate of Interest: Consumer credit is cheaper with banks as interest charged is on a declining rate of interest. But hire purchase finance of NBCs has a flat rate of interest and hence costlier.

24. Legal disputes: Banks are covered under the Bankers' Book Evidence Act by which the statement provided by banks will be taken as an ultimate evidence in any legal dispute. But only provisions of Companies Act are applicable for non banks.

25. Evidence between banker and customer: Savings account and current account are operated in a bank and entries of the savings account are recorded in the pass book and the pass book is regarded as the conclusive evidence between a banker and customer. But there are no such accounts in non-banking companies.

26. Public vs Private limited: All banks have to be necessarily public limited companies. There can be private limited non banking companies.

Format of balancesheet

Explanation of Balance Sheet Items: Items	Schedule No	As on (Current year) Rs. in Crores	As on (Previous year) (Rs. in crores
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES:			
Capital		1	
Reserves & Surplus		2	
Deposits		3	
Borrowings		4	
Other Liabilities and Provisions		5	
ASSETS:			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India		6	
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice		7	
Investments		8	
Advances		9	
Fixed Assets		10	
Other Assets		11	
TOTAL			

Contingent liabilities	12

Bills for collection
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts 17 & 18
Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet

PREPARATION OF BANK BALANCE SHEET

Illustration 1:

On 31st dec 1986. The following balance stood in the books of Asian Bank Ltd., after preparation of its profits and loss account.

	Rs. (in ‘000)
Share capital: Issued and subscribed	4000
Reserve fund (under sec 17)	6200
Fixed deposit	42,600
Savings bank deposit	19000
Current account	23200
Money at call and short notice	1800
Investments	25000
P&L a/c (cr) 1st jan 1986	1350
Dividend for 1985	400
Premises	2950
Cash in hand	380
Cash with RBI	10000
Cash with other banks	6000
Bills discounted and purchased	3800
Loans, cash credit and overdrafts	51000

Bills payable	70

Unclaimed dividend	60
Rebate on bills discounted	50
Short loans (borrowing from other banks)	4750
Furniture	1164
Other assets	336
Net profit for 1986	1550

Prepare balance sheet of bank as on 31st dec 1986.

Solution

Asian Bank Ltd.

Balance sheet as on 31.12.1986

	Schedule No.	As on 31.12.86 (Rs. In '000)
Capital and Liabilities		
Capital	1	4000
Reserve and surplus	2	8700
Deposits	3	84800
Borrowings	4	4750
Other Liabilities & provisions	5	180
Total		102430
Assets		
Cash and balance with RBI	6	10380
Balance with banks & money at call and short notice	7	7800
Investments	8	25000
Advances	9	54800

Fixed assets	10	4114
Other assets	11	336
Total		102430
Contingent Liabilities	12	NIL
Bills for collection	-	NIL

WORKING NOTES:

SCHEDULE 1 CAPITAL (Rs. In' 000)

Issued and subscribed share capital 4000

SCHEDULE 2 RESERVE AND SURPLUS

Reserve fund		6200
P&L A/c (1.1.86)	1350	
Less: dividend for 1985	400	
	950	
Add: net profit for 1986 after deducting statutory reserve [15,50000-(15,50,000*25%)]	1162.5	
		2112.5
Statutory reserve		387.5
		8700

Note: Transfer to statutory reserve now is at 25% of Net profit.

SCHEDULE 3 DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits	42600
Savings bank deposits	19000
Current accounts	23200

Total	84800

SCHEDULE 4 BORROWINGS

Short loans	4750

SCHEDULE 5 OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

Bills payable	70
Unclaimed dividend	60
Rebate on bills discounted	50
total	180

SCHEDULE 6 CASH AND BALANCES WITH RBI

Cash in hand	380
Cash with RBI	10000
total	10380

SCHEDULE 7 BALANCE WITH BANKS AND MONY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE

Money at call and short notice	1800
Cash with other banks	6000
Total	7800

SCHEDULE 8 INVESTMENTS

Investments	25000

SCHEDULE 9 ADVANCES

Bills discounted and Purchased	3800

Loans ,cash credits and overdrafts	51000

Total	54800

SCHEDULE 10 FIXED ASSETS

Premises	2950
Furniture	1164
Total	4114

SCHEDULE 11 OTHER ASSETS

Other assets	336

SCHEDULE 12 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Bills for collection	NIL

Illustration 2:

Indian Bank Ltd. presents its ledger balances on 31.03.01

	Rs.
Loans	400000
Cash credits	100000
Overdrafts	70000
Premises	100000
Investments	800000
Salaries	56000
General Expenses	54000
Rent, Rates & Taxes	4600
Director’s fees	3600
Stock of Stationery	17000

Bills purchased	92000
Cash in hand	200000
Cash with RBI	186000
Money at Call	160000
Share capital	1000000
Reserve fund	500000
Current A/c.	200000
Fixed deposit	250000
S.B. Deposit	50000
Cash certificates	50000
Profit/Loss A/c. 01.04.00 (Cr.)	32000
Interest & Discounts	256000
Interim Dividend	34000
Shares in company	100000
Recurring Deposits	40000

Other Information:

i. Provide for doubtful debts Rs.10000
ii. Interest receivable on investments Rs.16000
iii. Unexpired discounts Rs.760
iv. Interim dividend declared was 4% actual
v. Endorsement and guarantee Rs.200000
vi. Additions made to premises during the year Rs.10000
vii. Depreciate premises at 5% on opening balance.

Prepare Profit & Loss A/c. and Balance Sheet.

PRUDENTIAL ACCOUNTING NORMS

Prior to the financial sector reforms in the year 1992-93, banks used to debit interest to the loan account on accrual basis and recognized the same as income even in accounts with poor record of recovery. Recognizing income on accrual basis in accounts where the realization is in doubt is not a prudential practice. As per the recommendation of the Narsimham committee, as stated earlier, the Reserve Bank of India introduced prudential accounting norms applicable from the financial year 1992-93, interest is not to be debited on the accrual basis but on the cash basis. The prudential accounting norms are based on the NPA concept, N for No income, P for Provisioning and A for Asset classification. The prudential accounting norms comprise of the following:

1. Income Recognition

2. Asset Classification

3. Provisioning

1. INCOME RECOGNITION

For the purpose of income recognition, banks are required to classify their loan account into two categories:

a) Performing asset (PA)

b) Non-performing asset (NPA)

If the asset is 'performing', income is recognized on an accrual basis. If the asset is 'non-performing', interest thereon is to be recognized only on cash basis, i.e. when it is actually realized.

As per the RBI guidelines, applicable from 1992-93 onwards, once a loan account is identified as NPA, the bank should do the following:

- Not to charge / debit interest to the account on accrual basis.
- To charge interest to the account only when it is actually received.
- To reverse the amount of interest already charged on accrual basis in the accounting period to the extent it remains un-recovered on the date of the classification it is NPA. If any performing asset of the previous period has

become NPA in the current period, all interest income relating to that NPA credited to the Profit and Loss Account of the previous period, to the extent unrealized, should be reversed along with current period unrealized interest (Unrealized interest means excess of total debit in the account during the year by way of interest minus total credit genuine normal in the account). The unrealized interest is to be transferred from income account to interest suspense account, where maintained, or credited to party's account. This applies to unrealized interest on Government guaranteed accounts too.

- Other items of income such as fees, commission, locker rent etc. are transaction-oriented and hence may be recognized as income only on realization. If income such as fees, commission etc., is booked on accrual basis, in the case of an account that has turned NPA, the same should be reversed.
- In case of NPA where interest income has ceased to accrue, the fees, commission, and similar receipts should neither be debited to the account nor credited as income and even if credited, should be reversed or provided for to the extent to which it is uncollected.
- Any amount recovered even partially towards interest in case of an account can be recognized as income, provided such credits in the account towards interest are not out of fresh/additional facilities sanctioned.
- In case of rescheduling or negotiation of a loan, the fees, interest, commission, etc., should be recognized on accrual basis over the period of time covered by the renegotiated or rescheduled extension of credit. Thus the income would be recognized on accrual basis from the date of re schedulment, as in a fresh account.

2. ASSET CLASSIFICATION

Loan assets of the banks are broadly classified as performing and non performing while non-performing asset (NPA) is further classified into substandard, doubtful and loss assets. The classification of assets into the above categories should be done taking into account the following:

CHART NO: 2

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS

Loan Assets

Performing Assets (PA) **Non – Performing Assets (NPA)**

Standard Assets **Substandard** **Doubtful** **Loss**

(1) Status of the account – PA/ NPA.

(2) Degree of well defined credit weakness/ risks.

(3) Age of NPA for classification into substandard and doubtful category.

Standard Asset

- Standard asset is a credit facility, which is not classified as NPA and which does not disclose any problem and also does not carry more than the normal credit risk attached to a business.
- Central Government guarantee advances, if overdue, are classified as standard asset (unless Government repudiates its guarantee, when invoked) though interest on such advance is not to be taken to the income account if it is not realized. However, where such a guarantee, whether Central Government or State Government, is repudiated, when invoked, banks treat such advances as NPAs (doubtful or loss asset in case security is inadequate or not available, as the case may be) for all purposes, i.e. income recognition, asset classification, and provisioning norms (valid till 31st December, 2004).
- In case of advances guaranteed by a State Government where the guarantee has been invoked by the bank and the default of more than 90 days persist in the account, such account is to be classified as NPA in the normal course and necessary provision is to be

made but if the guarantee has not been invoked, although overdue should not be treated as NPA.

- For the year ending 31-03-2005 State Government guaranteed advances, should be classified as sub-standard or doubtful or loss, after principal/any other amount due to the bank remains overdue for more than 180 days. With effect from the year ending 31-03-006 such accounts will be NPA if interest/principal/other dues remain overdue for more than 90 days. With respect to the income recognition norms no change is given.

Sub-Standard Asset

- Substandard asset is a credit facility, which has been classified as NPA for period not exceeding two years. However, with effect from March 31, 2001, an asset may remain in substandard category for 18 months. This period has further been reduced to 12 months with effect from 31st March, 2005.
- However, an NPA account, where there are potential threats to recovery on account of erosion in the value of security or non-availability of security and existence of other factors, such as, frauds committed by the borrower, should be straight away classified as doubtful or loss asset.
- An asset where the terms of the loan agreement regarding interest and principal have been renegotiated or rescheduled after commencement of production, should be classified as substandard and should remain in such category for at least two years of satisfactory performance under the renegotiated or rescheduled terms. However, the period of two years has been reduced to one year with effect from the year ended March 31,1999.

Doubtful Asset

- In the mid-term review of monetary and credit policy for 1998-99, RBI has decided that an asset should be classified as doubtful, if it has been remained in the substandard category for 18 months instead of 24 months, by March 31,2001.

- A loan classified as doubtful has all the weakness inherent in a substandard account within the added characteristic that the weakness make collection or liquidation in full highly questionable on the basis of currently known facts, conditions, and value.
- A term loan which deserves to be classified as doubtful asset can not be upgraded to a standard asset by just reschedulement of principal and interest and thereby notionally wiping out the overdues. After reschedulement, the account will continue to be classified as doubtful assetfor at least one year.
- For the purpose of provisioning, a doubtful asset is again classified into the following three sub-categories:

Loss Asset

- A loss asset is a credit facility where the bank's internal or external auditors or the RBI inspectors have identified as loss but the amount hasn't been written off, wholly or partly. In other words, such an asset is considered un-collectible and of such title value that it's continuance as a bankable asset is not warranted although there may be some salvage or recovery value.
- Accounts, where guarantee from DICGC/ECGC is available, they shouldn't be classified as loss asset, unless the claims are not enforceable. A term loan is sanctioned on 09.09.1998 with monthly installments and without any moratorium period. If in the account, there is no recovery at all and the value of realizable security is sufficient, this asset will be classified as follows:

3. PROVISIONING

After proper classification of loan assets the banks are required to make sufficient provision against each of the NPA account for possible loan losses as per

Category Status as doubtful asset Status as NPA

a) Doubtful-1(DF-1)	Up to 1year Up to 2 ½ years
b) Doubtful-2(DF-2)	More than 1to3 years Between 2 ½ to 4 ½ years
c) Doubtful-3(DF-3)	More than 3 years More than 4 ½ years

Balance Sheet Date Category

31-03-1999	Standard
31-03-2000	SubStandard
31-03-2001	SubStandard
31-03-2002	Doubtful-1
31-03-2003	Doubtful-2
31-03-2005 and onwards	Doubtful-3

prudential norms. The minimum amount of provision required to be made against a loan asset is different for different types of asset.

Standard Asset

At present, no provision is required. However, banks were expected to make a general provision of a minimum of 0.25 percent against standard assets for the year ending March 31, 2000 and onwards. In this connection the Reserve Bank of India clarified that:

(a) The general provision of 0.25 percent on standard assets should be made on global loan portfolio basis and not on domestic advances alone;

(b) The provisions towards standard assets need not be netted from gross advances but shown separately as “contingent liabilities and provisions others” in Schedule V of the balance sheet; and

(c) Provisions on standard assets should not be reckoned for arriving at net NPAs.

Sub-Standard Asset

A general provision of 10 percent of the total outstanding is required to be made without making any further allowance for DICGC/ECGC guarantee cover and securities available against such advances.

Doubtful Asset

The quantum of provision in case of doubtful assets depends upon the realizable value of security and the age of doubtfulness of the asset. Provision required is:

�100 percent of the security shortfall, i.e. the extent to which the advances is not covered by the realizable value of security to which the Bank has the valid recourse and the realizable value is estimated on realistic basis; plus

�10 percent to 50 percent of the secured portion depending upon the period for which the asset has remained doubtful.

Category	**Provision on the secured portion**
1 Doubtful – 1	20 %
2 Doubtful - 2	30 %
3 Doubtful - 3	50 %

� Additional – provisioning consequent upon the change in the definition of doubtful assets effective from 31st March, 2001 has to be made in phases under:

(a) As on 31-03-2001, 50 percent of the additional provisioning requirement on the assets, which became doubtful on account of new norm of 18 months for transition from ; Sub-standard assets to doubtful category.

(b) As on 31-03-2002, balance of the provisions not made during the previous year in addition to the provisions needed as on 31-03-2002.

With a view to bringing down the divergence arising out of difference in assessment of the value of security, in case of NPAs with balance of Rs. 5 crore and above, stock audit at annual intervals by external agencies appointed as per the guidelines approved by the board would be mandatory in order to enhance the reliability of stock valuation. Collaterals such as immovable properties charged in favour of the bank should be got valued once in three years by valuers appointed as per the guidelines approved by the board of directors. The Reserve bank of India has decided that from the year 1995-96, while arriving at the provision required to be made, realizable value of the securities should be deducted from the outstanding balance in respect of advances guaranteed by ECGC/DICGC.

Loss Assets

Provision required is 100 percent of the outstanding balance of the loss asset.

ASSET STRUCTURE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Assets structure will reflect the deployment of sources of funds of commercial banks. The main source of funds of commercial banks is deposits. The other sources of funds are borrowings from other banks, capital, reserves and surplus. The deposits of commercial banks are from savings deposits, current account deposits and term deposits. These deposits constitute 80 percent of the total sources of funds. Out of the total deposits, term deposits constitute 50 per cent. Borrowings are around 5 percent of the total liabilities of the commercial banks. These sources are deployed by the commercial banks mainly on its financial assets i.e, loans and advances which constitute 48.6per cent of the total assets of the banks. The investments is another important component of the assets of commercial banks which is around 40 per cent of the total assets of the banks during the year 2005. This is because of pre-emptions like SLR and CRR requirements in the banking sector. The investments in commercial banks have increased also because of surplus liquidity in Indian banks during this period due to reduction of SLR and CRR to 25 and 4.5 respectively during that period and less demand for loans and advances from credit-worthy customers. This scenario is changing in India due to increasing demand in credit from industrial, agriculture sector and also the growth of FMCG market.

The assets structure of the banks is governed by certain principles, like liquidity, profitability, shiftability and risklessness. The other factors which influence the assets structure of commercial banks are nature of money market, economic growth of the country, policies and vision of the governments. In the countries like India, China, Russia, North Korea and Brazil there is a boom in the growth of the economy hence naturally there will be heavy demand for the credit.

Now let us examine each of the important assets of the commercial bank.

1. Cash in hand and balances with RBI

. From the point of the liquidity in the commercial banks cash in hand is a very important asset but it is idle and it will not fetch any earnings to the banks. Cash in commercial banks depends upon various factors like uncertainty in the economy due to wars, famine, internal disturbance, the growth of banking system, network of branches, networking of banks, automation in banks and so on. The cash reserve requirements in the commercial banks was more during pre-reform period it was 15 per cent during the year 1994-95. Gradually RBI reduced it to 4 per cent based on the requirements of credit and it is now 5 per cent on Net Demand and Time Liabilities.

2. Money at Call and Short Notice.

It is second line of defense of the commercial banks in cases of emergencies.

If the call money market is well developed the commercial banks can lend their surplus funds in the call market for a day or up to 14 days it is called call market or over night market without keeping their surplus money idle. It canal so lend for short period, where the borrower has to return the money borrowed from the banks when short notice is given by the banks. This is

becoming a good business in the money market and constitutes around 4 per cent of the total assets of the commercial banks. The banks instead of keeping the money idle lend their surplus funds for short
periods in the call market.

3. Investments.

Investments constitute one of the important assets of the bank next to loans and advances. A bank makes investments for the purpose of earning profits. First, it keeps primary and secondary reserves to meet its liquidity requirements. Banks invest in securities either for fulfillment of SLR/CRR requirements or for earning profit on the idle funds. Banks invest in “approved securities” (predominantly Government securities) and “others” (shares, debentures and bonds). The values/rates of these securities are subject to change depending on the market conditions. Some securities are transacted frequently and some are held till maturity. Total investments during the year 2005 by the commercial banks in India were Rs. 8,43,081 crores which
is 37 per cent of the total assets. During the month of February and March 2006 the investments in Indian commercial banks have reduced because of heavy demand
for credit. Some banks even sold their surplus investments in government securities which was more than SLR requirements and converted them into cash for lending.

4. Loans and Advances.

The commercial banking industry in India has been playing a very important role in intermediating between the economic units, which have surpluses and deficits in their current budgets. By mobilizing financial surpluses in the economy and by channeling these resources into various sectors and segments of the economy, they are guiding the pattern of utilization of a large proportion of the economy. The Government of India which owns a large segment of the industry, and the RBI, which is the central banking authority of the country, have been persuading the commercial banks to deploy larger and larger volumes of financial resources into certain identified priority sectors, for the purpose of accelerating the growth of these sectors. The total advances of commercial banks include bills purchased and discounted, cash credits, overdrafts, loans, unsecured loans, and priority sector advances. The component of loans and advances in the total assets of commercial banks is 48 to 50 per cent—in fact still growing in India. The management of this asset is a very important aspect in the banking sector. The non-performing assets in banks is increasing. In addition to this banks are exposed to various risks such as credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk.

5. Fixed Assets and other assets.

The component of fixed assets and other assets do not form an important aspect in the funds of commercial banks since deals are more in financial assets than real assets.

'Non-Performing Asset - NPA '

A nonperforming asset (NPA) refers to a classification for loans on the books of financial institutions that are in default or are in arrears on scheduled payments of principal or interest. In most cases, debt is classified as nonperforming when loan payments have not been made for a period of 90 days. While 90 days of nonpayment is the standard period of time for debt to be categorized as nonperforming, the amount of elapsed time may be shorter or longer depending on the terms and conditions set forth in each loan.

BREAKING DOWN 'Non-Performing Asset - NPA '

Banks usually categorize loans as nonperforming after 90 days of nonpayment of interest or principal, which can occur during the term of the loan or for failure to pay principal due at maturity. For example, if a company with a $10 million loan with interest-only payments of $50,000 per month fails to make a payment for three consecutive months, the lender may be required to categorize the loan as nonperforming to meet regulatory requirements. A loan can also be categorized as nonperforming if a company makes all interest payments but cannot repay the principal at maturity.

The Effects of NPAs

Carrying nonperforming assets, also referred to as nonperforming loans, on the balance sheet places three distinct burdens on lenders. The nonpayment of interest or principal reduces cash flow for the lender, which can disrupt budgets and decrease earnings. Loan loss provisions, which are set aside to cover potential losses, reduce the capital available to provide subsequent loans. Once the actual losses from defaulted loans are determined, they are written off against earnings.

Recovering Losses

Lenders generally have four options to recoup some or all of the losses resulting from nonperforming assets. When companies are struggling to service debt, lenders can take proactive steps to restructure loans to maintain cash flow and avoid classifying loans as nonperforming. When defaulted loans are collateralized by assets of borrowers, lenders can take possession of the collateral and sell it to cover losses to the extent of its market value.

Lenders can also convert bad loans into equity, which may appreciate to the point of full recovery of principal lost in the defaulted loan. When bonds are converted to new equity shares, the value of the original shares is usually wiped out. As a last resort, banks can sell bad debts at steep discounts to companies that specialize in loan collections. Lenders typically sell defaulted loans that are not secured with collateral or when the other means of recovering losses are not cost-effective.

CURRENTLY, NPA IS DEFINED

�As an advance where interest and / or installment of principal remains Over due for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan;

� The account remains "out of order" for a period of more than 90 days, in respect of an overdraft/cash credit;

� The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted;

� Interest and / or installment of principal remains overdue for two harvest seasons for short-term and one harvest season for long-term crop loans in the case of an advance granted for agricultural purpose (from 05-04-2004); and

� Any amount to be received remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of other accounts.

Causes of NPAs

The various Committees have found the following causative factors for loan accounts turning NPAs. The over – regulated environment, both in the real as well as financial sector was one of the chief reasons, however, there are other important causes also as well:

- Diversion of funds, mostly for expansion/ diversification/ modernization/ new projects of business or for promoting associate concerns. This was coupled with the recessionary trends and failure to tap funds from the capital market and debt market.
- Factors internal to business like product/ marketing failure, inefficient management, inappropriate technology, labour unrest, product obsolescence, etc.
- Change in the macro-environment like recession, infrastructure bottlenecks, natural calamities, etc.
- Time/ cost overruns during project implementation stage.
- Government policies like changes in excise duties, pollution control, etc.
- Willful default, fraud, and misappropriation, promoters/ directors disputes.
- Deficiencies on the part of banks like delay in release of sanctioned limits, under finance or over finance, delay in release of payments / subsidies by government.

NORMS FOR TREATING DIFFERENT ADVANCES AS NON –

PERFORMING

The following revised norms are adopted for treating different advances as non-performing with effect from the year ended 31st March, 2004. An account will be treated as NPA if:

Summarized RBI Guidelines For NPAs Recognition:

Loans and Advances	**Guidelines applicable from 31-3-2004**
Term loan interest and/or instalment remains over due for more than	90 days
Overdraft/Cash Credit a/c	remains out of order
Bills purchased and discounted remains over due for more than	90 days
Agricultural loan interest and/or instalment remains over due for	Two harvest seasons but not exceeding two and half years
Other accounts-any amount to be received remains over due for more than	90 days

KARPAGAM ACADAMEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

CLASS: II.B.COM.BPS

COURSE NAME: CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

COURSE CODE: 17BPU401

BATCH-2017-2020

s.no	QUESTION	Option 1	Option 2	Option3	Option4	Answer
	Unit-I					
1	……………… is an artificial person created by law	A. Firm	B. Sole trader	C. Company	D. None of these	Company
2	The liability of shareholders of a company is ………………..	A. Limited	B. Unlimited	C. Uncertain	D. None of these	Limited
3	A company is managed by its……………	A. Partners	B. Auditor	C. Board of Directors	D. Debenture holder	Board of Directors
4	………….company Is a company created by a special Act in Parliament	A. Government	B. Registered	C. Chartered	D. Statutory	Statutory
5	A company registered with Registrar of Companies under Indian Companies Act is called as………..	A. Government	B. Registered	C. Chartered	D. Statutory	Registered
6	The company in which the liability of members is liable to pay the agreed amount at the time of winding up is called as ……… …..	A. Unlimited Company	B. Company limited by shares	C. Company limited by guarantee	D. Liquidating Company	Company limited by guarantee
7	A company in which the transferability of share is restricted is called as …………..	A. Government Company	B. Private Company	C. Public Company	D. Foreign Company	Private Company
8	……….is the first stage in the formation of a public company	A. Promotion	B. Incorporation	C. Capital Subscription	D. Commencement	. Promotion
9	Authorised capital is called as…………..	A. Reserve capital	B. Nominal Capital	C. Capital Reserve	D. Subscribed capital	Nominal Capital
10	………….is that portion of capital which is called up only on winding up of the company.	A. Authorised Capital	B. Issued capital	C. Subscribed capital	D. Reserve capital	Reserve capital
11	In case of ……………..preference shares, the arrears of dividend are carried forward and paid out of the profits of the subsequent years.	A. Participating	B. Convertible	C. Cumulative	D. Redeemable	Cumulative
12	………….shares are repayable after the expiry of the fixed period or at the option of the company.	A. Participating	B. Convertible	C. Cumulative	D. Redeemable	Redeemable

13	A bundle of fully paid shares is called…… ………..	A. Stock	B. Sweat Equity	C. Warrant	D. None of these	Stock
14	IPO stands for ………………	A. Initial Private Offer	B. International Public Offer	C. Initial Public Offer	D. International Private Offer	Initial Public Offer
15	In …... the company offers the investors an opportunity to bid collectively.	A. Private Placement	B. Offer for sale	C. Book building	D. IPO	Book building
16	As per the companies Act, the interest on calls in advance is …………..	A. 10%	B. 6%	C. 5%	D. 7%	6%
17	The rate of interest on Calls in arrears as per Companies Act is …………	A. 10%	B. 6%	C. 5%	D. 7%	5%
18	The shares of a company can be issued at …………..	A. Par	B. Premium	C. Discount	D. All of these	All of these
19	Share application account is a ………..	A. Real Account	B. Nominal Account	C. Impersonal Account	D. Personal Account	Personal Account
20	The rate of discount on shares cannot exceed ……….	A. 10%	B. 6%	C. 5%	D. 7%	10%
21	A newly established company cannot issue shares at ……	A. Par	B. Premium	C. Discount	D. All of these	Discount
22	……….of total issued amount of capital is called minimum subscription.	A. 75 %	B. 90%	C. 95%	D. 80%	90%
23	The rate of discount should not exceed … ………… of nominal vale of shares.	A. 10%	B. 5%	C. 6%	D. 7%	10%
24	The minimum application money to be paid by an applicant must not be less than … ….as per Companies Act.	A. 10%	B. 5%	C. 15%	D. 20%	5%
25	The excess price received on the par value of shares should be credited to ………….	A. Calls in advance A/c	B. Reserve Capital A/c	C. Security Premium A/c	D. None of these	Security Premium A/c
26	Underwriting commission is classified as …………..	A. Capital Loss	B. Capital Expenditure	C. Revenue expenditure	D. Deferred revenue expenditure	Deferred revenue expenditure
27	Compulsory cancellation of shares by the company\y due to non-payment of allotment or call money is called …………….	A. Surrender of Shares	B. Buy back of shares	C. Forfeiture of shares	D. All of these	Forfeiture of shares
28	The profit on reissue of forfeited shares is transferred to ………	A. General reserv	B. Capital Redemp	C. Capital reserve	D. Investment All	Capital reserve

		e	tion reserve		owance reserve	
29	Preference shareholders are…………	A. Debtors of the company	B. Creditors of the company	C. Owners of the company	D. None of these	Owners of the company
30	The shares firstly offered to the existing shareholders are called as ………….	A. Right shares	B. Bonus shares	C. Ordinary shares	D. None of these	Right shares
31	The security premium account is shown in the balance sheet under the head……….	A. Share capital	B. Reserves & Surplus	C. Secured loans	D. Current liabilities	Reserves & Surplus
32	………..should be deducted from the share capital to determine the paid up capital.	A. Security premium	B. Calls in advance	C. Calls in arrears	D. Discount on issue	Calls in arrears
33	The share capital account is debited with …………while forfeiting shares	A. Calls in arrears	B. Paid up capital	C. Called capital	D. Issued capital	Called capital
34	On an equity share of Rs. 20, the company has called up Rs. 16 but Rs.14 has been received by the company, the share capital account should be credited by ……	A. Rs. 20	B. Rs. 16	C. Rs. 14	D. Rs. 6	Rs. 16
35	Balance of forfeited share is …….	A. Revenue Reserve	B. Capital Reserve	C. Secret Reserve	D. Security Premium	Capital Reserve
36	When shares are issued at a price higher than their face value, it is called issue at…… ……..	A. Par	B. Premium	C. Discount	D. None of these	Premium
37	The shares of a company only can be forfeited after giving a ………days notice	A. 21	B. 14	C. 7	D. 30	14
38	The forfeited shares can be reissued at … ………	A. Par	B. Premium	C. Discount	D. All of these	All of these
39	Discount on reissue of forfeited shares should not exceed ………….	A. Amount forfeited	B. Face value	C. Issued price	D. Market price	Amount forfeited
40	Preference shares cannot be redeemed at ………..	A. Par	B. Premium	C. Discount	D. All of these	Discount
41	Preference shares can be redeemed by…… …….	A. Fresh issue of shares	B. Profit	C. Partly out of fresh issue and partly out of profit.	D. All of these	All of these
42	…………… preference shares can be redeemed	A. Fully paid	B. Partly paid	C. Both A and B	D. None of these	Fully paid

43	Profit available for dividend distribution is called ………….	A. Capital p rofit	B. Divisi ble profit	C. Capital Re serve	D. None of these	Divisibl e profit
44	Which of the following is an example for c apital profit?	A. Capital Reserves	B. Securi ty premiu m	C. Forfeited s hares	D. All of these.	All of th ese
45	Which of the following is an example for d ivisible profit?	A. Gener al Reserv e	B. Securi ty premiu m	C. Forfeited s hares	D. All of these.	General Reserve
46	In case of redemption out f profit, an amou nt equal to face value of shares so redeeme d should be transferred to …………	A. Securi ty premi um	B. Capita l Redemp tion Rese rve	C. Dividend Equalization Reserve	D. None of these	Capital Redemp tion Res erve
47	Capital Redemption Reserve Account can be utilized for………	A. Writi ng off pa st losses	B. Issuin g partly p aid bonus shares	C. Writing of f capital losse s	D. Issuin g fully pa id bonus shares	Issuing f ully pai d bonus shares
48	The allotment of shares in case of oversubs cription is called…..	A. Pro-rata allot ment	B. Privat e Placem ent	C. Offer for s ale	D. None of these	Pro-rata allot ment
49	Security premium account can be utilized f or ………….	A. Issuin g fully p aid bonu s shares	B. Write off preli minary e xpenses	C. Write off u nderwriting c ommission	D. All of these	All of th ese
50	………….is that portion of issued capital which is applied for by the public.	A. Issued capital	B. Subscr ibed capi tal	C. Nominal C apital	D. Paid u p capital	Subscrib ed capit al
51	……………is an instrument of acknowled gment of debt.	A. Equit y share	B. Prefer ence Sha re	C. Debenture	D. All of these	Debentu re
52	Debenture represents ………. Of a compan y	A. Borro wed capi tal	B. Owne d capital	C. Hybrid cap ital	D. None of these	Borrowe d capital
53	Debenture holders will get ……..	A. Divid end	B. Interes t	C. Profit	D. All of these	Interest
54	Debenture holders are the ……….of a com pany	A. Debto rs	B. Owner s	C. Creditors	D. Borro wers	Creditor s
55	A charge created not on specific assets but generally on all assets is known as……… ….	A. Fixed ch arge	B. Floati ng charg e	C. Mortgage	D. None of these	Floating charge
56	………….debentures can be transferred o nly with the knowledge of the company.	A. Nake d	B. Mortg age	C. Registered	D. Beare r	Register ed
5	.	A. Nake	B. Mortg	C. Registered	D. Beare	Bearer

7	……….debentures are transferable by mere delivery	d	age		r	
58	. …………debentures are secured by the assets of the company	A. Naked	B. Mortgage	C. Registered	D. Bearer	Mortgage
59	Unsecured debentures are called as ……… ……….debentures	A. Naked	B. Mortgage	C. Registered	D. Bearer	Naked
60	FCD stands for ……………	A. Fixed Charge Debentures	B. Floating Charge Debentures	C. Fully Convertible Debentures	D. None of these	Fully Convertible Debentures

S.no	UNIT -II					
	QUESTIONS	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
1	In the balance sheet of a limited company assets are arranged in the order of	Liability	Permanency	Neither of the two	Either liability of performance	Permanency
2	Dividend are usually paid on	Authorized capital	Subscribed capital	Paid up capital	Called up capital	Paid up capital
3	Goodwill is shown in asset side of the company's balance sheet under the heading of	Fixed assets	Current asset	Miscellaneous expenditure	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditure
4	Advance payment of tax is in the nature of	Capital expense	Revenue expenses	Prepaid expenses	Outstanding expenses	Prepaid expenses
5	In the liability side of the company's balance sheet calls in arrears in shown	Under the leading reserves and surplus	Under the leading current liabilities	Under the leading secured loans	By subtracting the amount from the called up capital	Under the leading current liabilities
6	In the asset side of the company's balance sheet fictitious asset like discount on issue of debenture are shown under the heading	Fixed asset	Investments	Current assets	Miscellaneous expenses	Miscellaneous expenses
7	Preliminary expenses are an example of	Fixed asset	Current asset	Fictitious asset	Investment	Fictitious asset
8	In the liabilities side of companies balance sheet forfeited shares a/c balance is shown	Under the heading current liabilities	Under the heading unsecured loans	Under the heading reserves 2s surplus	By adding to the paid up capital	By adding to the paid up capital
9	Divisible profits do not include	Reserve fund	P/L a/c balance	Revaluation reserve	Insurance fund	Revaluation reserve
10	In the liabilities side of the company's balance sheet unclaimed dividend shown under the leading	Share capital	Current liabilities and provisions	Secured loans	Unsecured loans	Current liabilities and provisions
11	The amount set aside to meet the loss of	Reserve	Liability	Contingent liability	Provision	Provision

	bad debts is a					
12	When the proposed dividend exceeds 20% of the paid up capital in the percentage of profits to be transferred to reserves	10%	7.50%	5%	2.50%	10%
13	Interim dividend is always shown	In P/L a/c	In P/L appropriation a/c	On the asset side of the balance sheet	On the liabilities side	In P/L appropriation a/c
14	Debentures are shown in the balance sheet under the heading	Unsecured loans	Current liabilities	Secured loans	Share capital	Secured loans
15	The maximum remuneration payable to a pant time director (with out managing director(s)or whole time director (s) or manager) should not exceed	1% of the annual profits	3%of the annual profits	5%of the annual profits	10%of the annual profits	3%of the annual profits
16	Final accounts of a company consist of two statements namely_____and____	P/L a/c and balance sheet	Trading P/L a/c	Balance sheet and P/L a/c	Trading, P/L a/c and Balance sheet	Trading, P/L a/c and Balance sheet
17	The balance sheet of a company can be presented in two altenative from i.e and	Horizontal and vertical	Vertical and horizontal	Slop down words	Concave and convex	Horizontal and vertical
18	Loose tools shown in the balance sheet under the lead	Current liabilities	Current asset	Fixed asset	Miscellaneous expenses	Fixed asset
19	When P/L a/c is divided into two parts I.e P/L a/c & P/L appropriation a/c the items which are shown in the P/L a/c are termed as items appear in	Below the line	Above the line	Up line	Lower side	Above the line

20	When P/L is split up into two pants I.e P/L a/c of P /L app a/c the item which are appearing on the P/L app a/c are termed as items appropriation	Below the line	Above the line	Up line	Lower side	Below the line
21	The account showing the dispose of the net profit is disclosed by the P/L a/c is called	P/L appropriation a/c	P/L a/c	Trading a/c	Balance sheet	P/L appropriation a/c
22	The surplus found in P/L app a/c is shown in the balance sheet under head	Surplus and reserve	Reserve and surplus	Reserve fund	Dividend receive	Surplus and reserve
23	A reserve which is represented by investments outside the business is known as	Reserve fund	Dividend	Interim dividend	Income tax	Reserve fund
24	According to sec 198 of the company's of act 1956 the maximum total Managerial remuneration should not exceed of the net profit	11%	7.50%	12.20%	5%	11%
25	If the proposed dividend exceeds 15%but not 20% of the paid u capital the percentage of profit to be P/L to reserve is	11%	7.50%	12.20%	5%	7.50%
26	If the proposed dividend lies between 11 ½% and 15% the percents of profits to be P/L to general reserve is	5%	6%	11%	25%	5%
27	Where the dividend proposed exceeds 10% but not 12 ½% of the paid up capital the amount to be to the reserves shall not	2 ½%	1 ½%	3 ½%	4 ½%	2 ½%

	be less than of the current profits					
28	The part of the profits of a company which is dividend by the company amount its share holder by way return on share holding is known as	Dividend	Interim dividend	Income tax	Dividend	Dividend
29	The dividend which is declared at any time between two annual general body meetings is termed as	Dividend	Interim dividend	Share capital	Provision	Interim dividend
30	The difference between gross interest receivable and interest received is debited to	208	108	5	6	208
31	There is no need to b/f to reserves if the proposed dividend does not exceed	reserve deducted at source a/c 20.10 %	Tax deducted at source a/c 20.10 %	Tax deducted at source a/c 20.10 %	Reserve deducted at source a/c 10.10%	reserve deducted at source a/c 20.10 %
32	Maximum remuneration to all the managerial personnel	25%	11%	3%	1%	11%
33	Managing director or whole time director when there is one	11%	2%	3%	5%	5%
34	Managers is	1%	2%	3%	5%	5%
35	All the directors assisted by managing director whole time director on manager	5%	10%	3%	1%	1%
36	All the directors when the company is not having managing director of whole time director or manager	3%	5%	1%	10%	3%
37	Profit &loss appropriation a/c is also known as	Personal a/c	Real a/c	Nominal a/c	Representative personal a/c	Nominal a/c

38	Depreciation provide on the company's	Fixed asset	Current asset	Current liability	Investment	Fixed asset
39	The value of imports calculated on the basis of the company in respect of	Raw material	Components and spare parts	Capital goods	Raw material, Component & spare parts and capital goods	Raw material, Component & spare parts and capital goods
40	Dividend must be paid within days of declaration	Asset side	Liability side	Debit side	Credit side	Asset side
41	Dividend must be paid within ______ days of declaration	42	52	32	15	42
42	_____ should not be considered for dividend purpose	Calls in arrear	Calls in advance	Prepaid expenses	Outstanding expenses	Calls in advance
43	Interim dividend paid between_____gereral meeting	One	Two	Five	Three	Two
44	___ are deducted from the called up capital to arrive at the paid up capital on which dividend to be paid	Calls in advance	Calls in arrears	Paid up	Called up	Calls in arrears
45	____reterns to the amount of dividend not collected by the shareholder form the company	Interim dividend	Dividend tax	Unclaimed dividend	Interest dividend	Unclaimed dividend
46	Securities premium is shown on the_____side of the balance sheet	Asset	Liabilities	Debit	Credit	Liabilities
47	Interim dividend is generally paid for_______months	One	Seven	Six	Eight	Six
48	Final dividend should be recorded in the debit side of the_________	Profit and loss	Profit and loss appropriation a/c	Trading a/c	Balance sheet	Profit and loss appropriation a/c
49	________of the company does not	Board of director	Articles of	Share holder	Share capital	Articles of associatio

	forbid such distribution		association			n
50	Political contribution is shown as a separate item in the ________account	Trading account	Profit and loss	Profit and loss appropriation a/c	Balance sheet	Profit and loss
51	Diminishing value method is also known as__________	Annuity method	Straight line method	Written down value method	Depletion method	Written down value method
52	All production expenses and income is a ______a/c	Trading a/c	Profit and loss a/c	Profit and loss appropriation a/c	Suspense a/c	Trading a/c
53	Good will is ______________	tangible asset	sub-division of sharecapital	Fictitious asset	capital	intangible asset
54	Goodwill is shown in company 's balance sheet under the head___________	fixed asset	.investments	Misecellaneous expenditure	current assets.	fixed asset
55	The value of goodwill according to the simple profit method is ____________	the product of current year's profit and number of years.	the product of last year's profit and number of years.	the product of average profits of the given year's and number of years	the product of profit.	the product of average profits of the given year's and number of years
56	Super profit is the difference between __________	capital employed and average capital employed	average profit and normal profit	current year profit and last year profit	capital	average profit and normal profit
57	The average return of similar concerns should be considered is ____________	average profit	expected rate of return	normal rate of return	yield return	normal rate of return
58	From the point of view of valuation of good will , the term 'capital employed	Shareholders only	.Debentures holders only	both shareholders and debenturesh	.shareholders,debenture holders and creditors.	Shareholders only

	means the fund provided by			older and creditors.		
59	The average capital employed can be ascertained ___________	by deducting half of current year's profit from opening capital employed .	by deducting 1/2 of current year profit from closing capital employed	by adding 1/2 of current year profit to closing capital employed	adding the profit	by adding 1/2 of current year profit to closing capital employed
60	A business had capital ofRs 80,000 at the end ,It had earned profits of 10,000 during the year. The average capital employed of the business will be _______	. Rs85,000	.Rs75000	.Rs70,000	.Rs90,000.	.Rs75000

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed to be University)
(Established Under Section 3 of UGC Act. 1956)
COIMBATORE – 641 021

UNIT - III					
QUESTION	**OPTION 1**	**OPTION 2**	**OPTION 3**	**OPTION 4**	**ANSWER**
Purchase consideration is payable in_____________	goods	shares	.loan	bond	shares
Realisation consideration met by the purchasing company should be debited to _________	.Realisation A/c	.goodwill	vendor A/c	Creditor A/c.	.goodwill
Accounting standard for amalgamation is __________	.AS-8	.As-20	AS-14	.As-3	AS-14
Pooling of interest method is used to account for amlgamation in the nature of_________.	Purchase	.sale	.merger	credit	.merger
Purchase consideration , as per As-14 should include cash and securities agreed to be given by the transferee company to transferor company's	Shareholders	Shareholders & debentures	creditors, debentures and shareholders	. Debentures	Shareholders
Expenses of liquidation of transferor company may be shown as "Reimbursement" in transferor company's books, if the expenses are agreed to be paid by	.Transferor company	Transferee company	transferor and transferee the companies	X company	Transferee company
Excess purchase consideration paid to the transferor company and debited to goodwill account under the purchase mehtod of accounting for amalgamation should be written off within a period of	2 years	8 years	.20 years	5 years	5 years
The accounting standards committee of the ICAI (Institute of chartered Accountants of India) has developed As________to bring uniformity in accounitng for amalgamation in India.	As14	As16	As20	.As 15	As14
The methods of accounting used to record amalgamation in the nature of merger is called___________mehtod.	Purchasing method	.Pooling of Interest	payment method	Net asset method	.Pooling of Interest
Any excess of purchase consideration paid over and above the share capital of the transferor company should be adjusted in ___________ in transferee company's books.	.Reserves	Assets	Capital	.secured loan	.Reserves

Net worth method and intrinsic value method of ascertaning	Net assets	Net liability	capital	.current asset	Net assets

purchase consideration are both based on the____________taken over.			employed		
when two or more existing companies combine together to form a new company ,is called ________	Amalgamation	Absorption	External reconstruction	internal reconstruction.	Amalgamation
When one existing company takes over the business of one or more existing companies , is called	Amalgamation	.Absorption	external reconstruction	.Internal reconstruction.	.Absorption
When an existing company is liquidated and a new company is formed with the same shareholders to take over its business, is called ______________	Absorption	amalgamation	.internal reconstruction	.external reconstruction.	.external reconstruction.
Alteration of share capital is effected by a company if it is authorised by the ____________	Memorandum of association	.Articles of association	shareholders	.board of directors.	.Articles of association
The capital reduction scheme can be implemented only after getting permission from _________	.central Govt	controller of capital issues	shareholders	.the competent court.	.the competent court.
In case of sub-division of share capital , the total number of shares__________	.Does not change	Decreases.	Increases	.Decrease proportionately.	Increases
When a company converts its equity shares into the capital stock, then the account to be credited is _____________	Preference share capital A/c	equity share capital A/c	Equity capital Stock A/c	No entry is required .	Equity capital Stock A/c
After writing off all accumulated losses, the balance in capital reduction A/c if any should be transferred to ________	share capital A/c	Capital Reserve A/c	General Reserve A/c	Good will A/c	Capital Reserve A/c
Any gain on revaluation of the assets at the time of internal reconstruction will be credited to ________	capital reserveA/c	Capital reduction A/c	share capital A/c	General reserve A/c.	Capital reduction A/c
In the scheme of reorganisation , amount of shares surrended by shareholdersis transferred to ______	Capital reserve A/c	General reserve A/c	surrendered shares A/c	sharecapital A/c	surrendered shares A/c
Any decrease in the value of assets, at the time of internal reconstruction , will be charged to __________	.good will A/c	capital reduction A/c	revaluation a/c	share capital A/c.	capital reduction A/c

A company has issued capital of 40000 equity shares of Rs10 each fully paid. It decides to convert its capital into 80000 equity shares of Rs5 each. It is a case of ________	Decrease in unissued sharecapital	sub-division of sharecapital	consolidation of share capital	division of capital	sub-division of sharecapital
The price payable by the purchasing company to the selling company for taking over business is called _______________	purchasing consideratio n	sale consideratio n	cash consideration	business consideration	purchasing consideration
The accounting standards committee of the ICAI (Institute of chartered Accountants of India) has developed As________to bring uniformity in accounitng for amalgamation in India.	.As14	As16	As20	As 15	.As14
________ section of companies Act permits a limited company to alter the capital	95	90	94	91	94
A copy of the resolution should be filed with him within ________ of the date of passing of such resolution.	32	34	30	41	30
_____section of the companies Act, any such alteration must be notified to the registrar of companies.	80	0.9	94	95	95
________ of the company must permit reduction of share capital.	AOA	MOA	AOC	MOC	AOA
In the general body meeting, a________must be passed for reduction of share capital.	ordinary meeting	.special resolution	annual meeting	general resolution	.special resolution
any surplus amount in capital reduction is transferred to ________	reserve account	capital reserve account	General Reserve A/c	capital redemption A/c	capital reserve account
Intrinsic value method is also called as_________	share exchange method	hare and stock method	share capital method	share method	share exchange method
The new values given for assets and liabilities must be shown in the books of the ____________	purchasing company	vendor company	creditor company	seller company	purchasing company
Purchasing company records the assets on__________values.	marked value	market value	.book value	any value	market value
The books of the selling company which is liquidated must be	.opened	started	closed	begin	closed
The undistributed profits of both revenue and capital nature appear on the__________of the balance sheet.	Liabilities	Assets	fixed assets	.current asset	Liabilities
________ are the amount payable to all outsiders except	liabilites	external	.current	reserve	external

shareholders.		laibilities	liabilities		laibilities
_______ section of the companies Act 1956 facilities amalgamation, absorption and external reconstruction.	495	465	494	490	494
________ means the company which is amalgamated into another company.	transferee company	transferor company	transfered company	transport company	transferor company
________________ method the price paid in the agreement directly.	.net payment method	net asset method	Liumpsum method	Intrinsic value method	Lumpsum method
________ taken by the purchasing company is deemed as the purchase consideration under the net asset method.	net paymanet method	net asset method	Lumpsum method	Intrinsic value method	net asset method
Purchasing company records the assets on__________values.	marked value	market value	book value	.any value	market value
Net worth method and intrinsic value method of ascertaning purchase consideration are both based on the____________taken over.	Net assets	Net liability	capital employed	current asset	Net assets
Purchase consideration is payable in_____________	cash	loan	.bonds	goods	cash
The exchange ratio is generally determined on the basis of ____________ value .	face value	.Intrinsic value	agreed value	mormal value	.Intrinsic value
________section of the companies Act specify the provision relating to amalgamation.	390&396A	.391&392A	.350& 350A(4)	.346& 360A	390&396A
Share which are not yet issued by the company are _________	cancelled	entered	.uncalled	.Paid	cancelled
Reconstruction refers to reorganisation of the________- of acompany	.asset	.liabilities	reserves	Capital structure	Capital structure
a company can reduce its sharecpaital as per the provisions of section___________of the companies Act 1956.	99to 100	89to 90	100 to 105	60 to 67	100 to 105
If the articles is ilent it may be altered through____________to enable the company to reduce its share capital.	ordinary resolution	special resolution	annual resolution	general resolution	special resolution
The surrendered shares may be________immediately by transferring their value to capital reduction account.	paid	unpaid	called	Cancelled	Cancelled
Agreed value of asset taken over-Agreed value of liabilities taken over is _________	net assets	net payment	purchasing method	yield method	net assets
The undistributed profits of both revenue and capital nature appear on the__________of the balance sheet.	Liabilities	Assets	fixed assets	current asset	Liabilities

________ are the amount payable to all outsiders except shareholders.	liabilites	.external laibilities	current liabilities	reserve	.external laibilities
______ profits do not form part of liabilities , they belong to the shareholders.	future	.net	.accumulated	gross	.accumulated
the terms of agreement between the purchasing and selling companies govern the mode of ascertaining the __________	purchase	.cashier	.net asset	.purchase consideration	.purchase consideration
Every scheme of amalgamation involving two or more companies requires th eapproval of a ___________	creditors winding up	.members	court	Unsecured creditors.	court
Pooling of interests method is used to account for amalgamation in the nature of_____.	Purchase.	Sale.	Merger	None of the above	
Purchase consideration, as per AS-14, should include cash and securities agreed to be given by the transferee company to ___________ of transferor company.	Shareholders.	Shareholders & Debenture holders.	Creditors, Debenture holders and Shareholders	None of the above.	
Excess purchase consideration paid to the transferor company and debited to goodwill account under the purchase method of accounting for amalgamation should be written off within a period of_________.	2 years	20 years	5 years	8 years	

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed to be University)
(Established Under Section 3 of UGC Act. 1956)

UNIT - IV					
QUESTION	**OPTION 1**	**OPTION 2**	**OPTION 3**	**OPTION 4**	**ANSWER**
The price payable by a company for business acquired is known as-------------.	Purchase consideration	Net worth	Net asset	Lump sum	Purchase consideration
If the net tangible assets exceeds the purchase consideration, the difference will be treated as---------------.	Goodwill	Capital reserve	Acquisition cost	Capital redemption reserve	Capital reserve
When shares or debentures are issued at a premium ------------account should be credited with the amount of the premium.	Share premium	Securities premium	Premium	Profit on issue of shares	Securities premium
The profit made on acquisition of business is credited to --------- --.	P&L account	P&L appropriation account	Capital reserve account	Goodwill account	Capital reserve account
Lease is divided in---------- ratio while calculating pre-incorporated profit.	Time ratio	Sales ratio	Adjusted time ratio	Purchase ratio	Time ratio
Loss prior top incorporation is to be shown in the assets side of the balance sheet under the heading----------------.	Fixed assets	Loans and advances	Current assets	Miscellaneous expenses	Miscellaneous expenses
Final accounts of a company include -----------------------.	Profit & Loss account	Trading	Balance sheet	P&L account, P&L appropriation account and Balance Sheet	Trading, Profit & Loss account and Balance Sheet
Loose tools is shown in the balance sheet under the head---------------.	Fixed assets	Loans and advances	Current assets	Miscellaneous assets	Fixed assets

The surplus found in P&L appropriation account is shown under the head --------------------.	Share capital	Reserves and surplus	Current liabilities	Current provision.	Reserves and surplus
………………….. section of the companies Act provides the power of issuingdebentures.	293	292(1)	295	287	292(1)
Dentures can be issued------------------.	For cash consideration only	For other than cash consideration only.	As collateral securities	Either for cash or for other than cash or as collateral	Either for cash or for other than cash or as collateral
Discount and loss on issue of debentures are shown under-----------------.	Current liabilities	Fixed assets	Reserves and surplus	Miscellaneous expenses	Miscellaneous expenses
When debentures are redeemed out of profits, the profit equivalent to the debenture is transferred to---------- --.	Sinkingfund	Debenture redemption fund	Debenture	Debenture holders	Debenture redemption fund
If the quoted price includes the interest on the debenture form the previous interest to till the date of sale, the price is-------------	Ex-interest price	Cum-interest price	Interest free price	Whole sale price	Cum-interest price
If the quoted price does not include the interest on debenture from the previous interest to till the date of sale, the price is -------- --.	Ex-interest price	Cum-interest price	Interest free price	Whole sale price	Ex-interest price
Sinkingfund can be created out of ------------------.	Revenue profit	Capital profit	Premium	Capital redemption reserve	Revenue profit
Debentures represent the -------------------.	Manager's share in the business	Investment by shareholders in business	Longterm borrowings of a business	Trade creditors	Longterm borrowings of a business
Debenture holders are the ----------------------. Customers	Creditors	Owners	Borrowers	Customers	Creditors
In case of internal reconstruction the existing company will be --------- --.	Liquidated	Amalgamated	Absorbed	Merged	Merged
Increases in the value of fixed assets at the time of reconstruction will be credited to -------------------.	Capital reserve account	Share capital account	General Reserve account	Capital reduction account	Capital reserve account
Decrease of liability at the time of internal	Equity share	Capital reduction	Capital	Preference	Capital reduction

reconstruction----------.	capital		reserve	share capital	
At the time of reorganisation the amount of shares surrounded by shareholder is transferred to------------- --.	Capital reserve account	Capital reduction account	General reserve account	Surrendered share account	Surrendered share account
For writingoff the accumulated losses under the scheme of capital reduction we debit------------------ --.	Share capital account	Capital reserve account	General reserve account	Accumulated loss account	Share capital account
In case of consolidation of share capital the total number of shares of the company----------- --.	Decreases	Increases	Equal	Constant	Equal
When uncalled amount of share capital is to be reduced then the amount of paid up capital of the company is called ----------- --.	Stock	Does not change	Advances	Arrears	Arrears
To carry out the scheme of capital reduction ----------------approval is necessary.	Court	Central government	Company Law Board	Registrars of company	Company Law Board
If the creditors are willing, their claim against the company -------------be reduced.	Income	Capital	Cannot	Interest	Interest
Reserves of the company can be utilised in meeting the accumulated losses at the time of -----------------	Internal reconstruction	Liquidated	Amalgamated	Absorbed	Internal reconstruction
The various losses can be written with the help of capital reduction account at the time of------------- reconstruction.	External	Outsources	Internal	Surplus	External
The amount of surrendered shares is credited to --------------account.	Capital reduction	Capital	Bank	P&L Account	Bank
Alteration of share capital is effected by a company if it is authorized by the ----------------------- --.	Memorandum of Association	Articles of association	Shareholders	Board of directors	Memorandum of Association
The capital reduction scheme can be implemented only after gettingpermission from----------- --.	Central government	Controller of capital issues	Share holders	The competent court	Share holders
Any decreases in the value of assets at the time of internal reconstruction, will be changed to ---------- --.	Goodwill a/c	Capital reduction a/c	Revaluation a/c	Share capital a/c	Capital reduction a/c
Consolidation of shares does not affect the amount of----------------.	Share capital	Creditors	Debtors	Bank overdraft	Share capital

A company can convert fully paid---------------- into stock and also reconvert -----------------back into shares	Securities	Debentures, Equity	Deposits, Stock	Share,stock	Debentures, Equity
Any debit balance in P&L a/c represents------------- and such losses will be written off as part of capital reorganization.	Gains	Resources	Accumulated losses	Incomes	Accumulated losses
In the scheme of capital reduction, any new liability to be provided for, such as arrears of preference dividend, must be met out of -----------account.	Income reduction	Trading	Capital reduction	Debtors	Capital reduction
Inter company 'owing' should be-------------- while preparingthe balance sheet of the transferee company after completion of amalgamation.	Eliminated	Not eliminated	Appointed	Not appointed	Eliminated
For refundingsurplus capital ----------------- is credited.	Share holders a/c	Creditors a/c	Liabilities a/c	Share holders a/c	Share holders a/c
For any sacrifice made by debenture holders or creditors-------------- is credited.	Capital reduction account	Bank account	Capital reserve account	Asset account	Capital reduction account
For transferringassets to realisation a/c ------------------ is debited.	Purchasinga/c	Liabilities a/c	Preference share capital a/c	Realisation a/c	Realisation a/c
For transferringliabilities taken over ----------------is debited.	Assets a/c	Realisation a/c	Liabilities a/c	Bank Account	Liabilities a/c
For purchase consideration receivable---------------- is debited	Purchasingcomp any's account	Bank a/c	Purchasinga/c	Debenture a/c	Purchasingcomp any's account
For receivingthe purchase consideration -----------------is credited	Liability account	Purchasingcomp any's account	Realisation account Bank account		Purchasingcomp any's account
For realizingassets not taken over ---------------- is debited	Creditors a/c	Bank a/c	Debenture a/c	Share holders a/c	Bank a/c
For payment of liabilities not taken over ----------------is debited.	Purchasingcomp any's a/c	Debenture holders a/c	Realization a/c	Shares in purchasing a/c	Realization a/c
If expenses are to be borne by the purchasingcompany -----------is debited.	Purchasingcomp any's a/c	Profit & Loss a/c	Preference share holders a/c	Equity share holders a/c	Purchasingcomp any's a/c

For discharge of preference share capital ------------- is debited.	Shares in purchasinga/c	Preference share capital	Realization	Debenture	Preference share capital
For realization profit and loss account----------------is credited.	Equity share holders a/c	Bank a/c	Preference share capital	Bank a/c	Equity share holders a/c
When windingup takes place in a company, the shareholders are called	Creditors	Shareholders	Debtors	Contributories	Contributories
When two or more companies liquidate to form a new company is is called -----------------.	Amalgamation	Absorption	Reconstruction	Merging	Amalgamation
When the purchasingcompany allots shares at market price the calculation of purchase consideration is based on--------------- --.	Market price	Paid up value	Average of the above two	Equity share holders a/c	Market price
Liquidation expenses paid by the purchasing company are to be debited to----------------- --.	Preliminary expenses account	Business purchase account	Recreation expenses	Realisation a/c	Realisation a/c
Absorption is said to be taken place when-------------------.	A Company is formed to take over the other company.	Two or more companies are liquidated to form a new company.	Two or more companies liquidate to be taken over by the existingcompany.	Two or more existing companies liquidate	A Company is formed to take over the other company.
A person who is entrusted with the job of realizingassets and dischargingliabilities in the process of liquidation is called	ManagingDirector	Agent	Liquidator	Shareholders	Liquidator
On acquisition of business, which of the following item is not taken over by the purchasing company --------------	Profit and loss account (debit balance)	Cash balance	Bank balance	Bank a/c	Profit and loss account (debit balance)
The accountingtreatment with respect to acquisition of business will be by using -----------------	When new set of books is opened	When the same set of books is continued	When new set of books is opened and the same set of books is continued	When the past year set of books is continued	When new set of books is opened and the same set of books is continued
The first item in the order of payment to be made by the liquidator is	Unsecured Creditors	Secured creditors	Liquidation expenses	Preference Share	Liquidation expenses

				Holder	
…………………….method is used to account for amalgamation in the nature of purchase	Poolingof interests	Sale	Merger	Purchase	Poolingof interests

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed to be University)
(Established Under Section 3 of UGC Act. 1956)

UNIT - V					
QUESTION	**Option 1**	**Option 2**	**Option3**	**Option4**	**Answer**
. ……..is called a factory of credit.	Company	Firm	Bank	None of these	Bank
Banking companies are governed in India by ……….	Banking Regulation Act	Indian Companies Act	Reserve Bank of India Act	All of these	Banking Regulation Act
CRR stands for …………	Current Reserve Ratio	Capital Reserve Ratio	Cash Reserve Ratio	Capital Redemption Ratio	Cash Reserve Ratio
SLR stands for ……………	Savings Level Ratio	Statutory Liquidity Ratio	Standard Liquidity Ratio	None of these	Statutory Liquidity Ratio
The method of rapidly posting entries in the books of banks is called as ……….	Single Entry	Cash Method	Slip System	None of these	Slip System
The P&L A/c of Banking Companies are prepared as per ………..of Banking Regulation Act	Form A of Schedule III	Form B of Schedule III	Form A of Schedule VI	Form B of Schedule VI	Form B of Schedule III
…….of profit is transferred to statutory reserves.	10%	20%	25%	30%	25%
Banks show the provision for income tax under the head ……….	Contingent liabilities	Deposits	Other liabilities and provisions	Borrowings	Other liabilities and provisions
Rebate on bills discounted is ………..	An income accrued but not received	A liability	An expense	Income received in advance	Income received in advance
NPA stands for………….	Non-Performing Assets	Normal Performing Assets	National Performing Asset	None of these	An income accrued but not received

Schedule 1 is concerned with ………….	Cash and balanc	Capital	Reserves and S	Investments	Normal Perfor

	e with RBI		urplus		ming Assets
………… is shown under Schedule 15.	Interest earned	Profit	Interest Expended	Appropriations	Interest Expended
Acceptance, endorsements and other obligations come under the head…	Provisions and Contingencies	Contingent liabilities	Deposits	Borrowings	Contingent liabilities
Assets are NPAs for a period not exceeding 12 months are called ………….	Standard Assets	Substandard Assets	Doubtful Assets	Loss Assets	Substandard Assets
Assets are NPAs for a period exceeding 12 months are called ………….	Standard Assets	Substandard Assets	Doubtful Assets	Loss Assets	Doubtful Assets
………is a form of agreement between two parties in which one party agrees to make good for loss of another.	Contract	Insurance	Banking	Mutual fund	Insurance
The agreement of insurance is called as ………..	Policy	Premium	Annuity	None of these	Policy
The consideration in insurance for covering the risk is called ………….	Claim	Premium	Annuity	None of these	Premium
……………is the party who undertakes the risk in insurance.	Insurer	Assurer	Underwriter	All of these	All of these
The party whose risk is covered in insurance is known as …….	Insurer	Insured	Underwriter	None of these	Insured
In ...., the insurer agrees to pay a certain sum of money to the policyholder either on his death or a certain age, which ever is less.	Fire Insurance	Marine Insurance	Burglary Insurance	Life Insurance	Life Insurance
General Insurance includes ……………	Fire Insurance	Marine Insurance	Burglary Insurance	All of these	All of these
LIC was nationalized in …………..	1935	1950	1956	1964	1956
Insurance business in India is regulated by ………….	LIC	IRDA	RBI	SEBI	IRDA
Under ...., the sum assured is given to the beneficiary only on death of policyholder.	Whole Life Policy	Endowment Policy	Annuity	None of these	Whole Life Policy
………..is the amount payable to the insured on the happening of event.	Premium	Annuity	Claim	Policy	Claim
An annual payment which an insurer guarantees to pay for lump sum money received in the beginning is called ……….	Premium	Annuity	Claim	Policy	Premium

The amount given to the policyholder due to his inability of paying further premium is called …………..	Annuity	Bonus	Surrender valu e	Claim	Bonus
…………..is an agreement between two insurance compani es whereby one transfers a part of risk to other.	Reinsurance	Sub insuran ce	Shared Policy	None of thes e	Shared Policy
Revenue Account is also called …………	Shareholders' A ccount	Policyholde rs' Account	Creditors' Acc ount	None of thes e	Creditors' Acco unt
Valuation balance sheet is prepared by.................... business.	Fire Insurance	Marine Insu rance	Life Insurance	All of these	Fire Insurance
The commission earned by insurance companies from others for giving them business under reinsurance is called …… ……………	Commission on reinsurance acce pted	Agents' commission	Commission o n reinsurance c eded	None of thes e	Commission on reinsurance ce ded
The commission given by insurance companies to others for receiving business under reinsurance is called …………… ……	Commission on reinsurance acce pted	Agents' commission	Commission o n reinsurance c eded	None of thes e	None of these
Profit and Loss Account of General Insurance Companies ar e prepared in …………	Form A-PL	Form B-RA	Form B-PL	Form B-BS	Form B-BS
The principle of subrogation is applicable to…………..	Fire Insurance	Marine Insu rance	Burglary Insur ance	All of these	All of these
In which year, MICR system for cheque was implemented in India?	1987	1996	1990	1993	1987
Which is the first bank to introduce Credit card in India?	Bank of India	Global Trust Bank	IndusInd Bank	Central Bank of India	Central Bank of India
----------- was not nationalized in 1969	Punjab National Bank	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Bank of Baroda	Union Bank of India	Oriental Bank of Commerce
Electronic payment system is an ?	Software	Hardware	Application	Package	Application
Which is the first bank to launch Debit card in India?	Standard Chartered Bank	Citi Bank	ABN Amro Bank	American Express Bank	Citi Bank
Which was the first Joint Stock Bank established by an Indian establishment?	Bank of Bombay	Oudh Commercial	Bank of Hindustan	Hindustan Commercial	Bank of Hindustan

		Bank		Bank	
Which is the first change in banking sector of India after independence?	Nationalization of Banks	Social control on Banks	Establishment of SBI	Establishment of RBI	Social control on Banks
When were the banks nationalized in our country?	On 1st July 1965	On 19th July 1969	On 19th July 1969 and 15th April 1980	On 16th April 1980 and 1st July 1965	On 19th July 1969 and 15th April 1980
What are the major change in banking sector of India after nationalization of Banks?	Expansion of bank branches	Cut throat competition in Banking sector	Introduction of Banking Regulation Act	Establishment of RBI	Expansion of bank branches
The following one is absolutely essential for a special crossing	Two parallel transverse lines	Words "And company?	Words "Not negotiable"	Name of a banker	Name of a banker
The reasonable period allowed in India for the presentation of a cheque is	1 year	3 months	9 months	depending upon custom	3 months
If cheque is crossed an account payee, this is direction of, to	Payee, paying banker	Payee, collecting bank	Drawer, paying bank	Drawer, collecting bank	Drawer, collecting bank
Which of the following is not the form of E-banking?	Internet Banking	Direct Deposit in Bank	Electronic cheque conversion	Mobile banking	Direct Deposit in Bank
-------is the most favoured technology for secure Internet banking service	Public Key Instructions	Public Key Information	Public Key Infrastructure	People Key Infrastructure	Public Key Infrastructure
The electronic funds transfer using a two-way communications system is referred to as a	Pay or cheque	Wire transfer	Depository transfer cheque	Payable through draft	Wire transfer
Interest payable on savings bank accounts is?	Regulated by State Governments	De-regulated by RBI	Regulated by RBI	Regulated by Finance Minister	De-regulated by RBI
The usual deposit accounts of banks are	Current	Current	Loan accounts,	Current	Current

	accounts, electricity accounts and insurance premium accounts	accounts, post office savings, bank accounts and term deposit accounts	savings bank accounts and term deposit accounts	accounts, savings bank accounts and term deposit accounts	accounts, savings bank accounts and term deposit accounts
Fixed deposits and recurring deposits are?	Repayable after an agreed period	Repayable on demand	Not repayable	Repayable on demand or after an agreed period as per bank's choice	Repayable after an agreed period
Accounts are allowed to be operated by cheques in respect of?	Both savings bank accounts and fixed deposit accounts	Both Savings bank accounts and current accounts	Both savings bank accounts and loan accounts	Other savings bank accounts and cash accounts only	Both Savings bank accounts and current accounts
Which of the following is correct statement?	No interest is paid on current deposit accounts	Interest is paid on current accounts at the same rate as term deposit accounts	The rate of interest on current accounts and savings accounts are the same	No interest is paid on any deposit by the bank	No interest is paid on current deposit accounts
When a bank returns a cheque unpaid, it is called?	Payment of the cheque	Drawing of the cheque	Dishonour of the cheque	Taking of the cheque	Dishonour of the cheque
Largest shareholder (in percentage shareholding) of a Nationalized bank is ?	RBI	NABARD	Government of India	LIC	Government of India
An institution whose principle business is accepting deposits	Mutual Fund	Company	Bank	Ombudsman	. Bank

and forwarding loans is called	Business				
Which of the following term do not represent any part of Banking technology?	NEFT	RTGS	ITC	EPS	ITC
The chief activities of bank do not include	Providing loans	Accepting deposits	Providing lockers	Selling real estate properties	Selling real estate properties