

# Solved Scanner

## Appendix

CMA Final Gr. IV (New Syllabus)

(Solution of December 2014)

Paper - 18: Corporate Financial Reporting

### Chapter - 1: Evolution and Convergence of International Accounting Standards

2014 - Dec [1] (a), (b)

(a) The given problem is based upon AS-28 i.e. Impairment of Assets.

(i) Calculation of "Value in Use" [ i.e. Present value of estimated cash flow by use of asset and residual value]

Year	Future cash flow	Discount @ 10% rate	Discounted cash flow [₹ in lakhs]
31.03.2012	40	0.909	36.36
31.03.2013	20	0.826	16.52
31.03.2014	20	0.751	15.02
31.03.2014	10 [Residual Value]	0.751	7.51
<b>"Value in use"</b>			<b>75.41</b>

(ii) **Calculation of recoverable amount:** If net selling price of plant on 31.03.2014 is ₹ 50,00,000, the recoverable amount will be higher of ₹ 75.41 lakhs (value in use) and ₹ 50 lakhs (net selling price), hence recoverable amount is ₹ 75.41 lakhs.

(b) As per the question, IRR of the investment is 10% and investment in lease is ₹ 4,98,70,200. It means PV of minimum lease payment (MLP) from lesser point of view plus unguaranteed residual value is equal to ₹ 4,98,70,200.

P.V. of unguaranteed residual value =  $2,00,000 \times 0.751 = ₹ 1,50,200$

P.V. of MLP should be  $(4,98,70,200 - 1,50,200) = 4,97,20,000$

- (i) **Calculation of annual lease payment to the lessor:**  $4,97,20,000 / 2.486 = ₹ 2,00,00,000$
- (ii) Calculation of unearned finance income

Gross investment in lease[ 2,00,00,000 × 3]	₹ 6,00,00,000
Unguaranteed residual value	₹ 2,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,02,00,000</b>
Less: P.V. of Gross investment in lease	4,98,70,200
<b>Unearned Finance Income</b>	<b>1,03,29,800</b>

2014 - Dec [4] (d)

**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014 (Direct Method)**

Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)	Amount (₹ '000)
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
- Collection From Debtors	36,202	
Less: - Paid to Creditors	(19,346)	
- Operating Expenses Paid	(7,779)	
- Tax paid	(4,160)	
<b>Cash flow from Operating Activities Excluding Extraordinary items</b>	<b>4,917</b>	
Add: - Compensation Received in Law Suite	550	
<b>Net Cash Flow From Operating Activity</b>		<b>5,467</b>
<b>Cash Flow from Investing Activity</b>		
- Sale of Investment	1,575	
- Interest Received on Investment	210	
Less: - Purchase of Fixed Assets	(2,000)	
<b>Net Cash Flow From investing Activity</b>		<b>(215)</b>
<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activity</b>		
Less: - Redemption of Debentures	(1,000)	
- Interest paid on Debentures	(660)	
- Dividend Paid	(3,000)	
<b>Net Cash Flow From Financing Activity</b>		<b>(4,660)</b>
<b>Net Cash Flow from All Activities</b>		<b>592</b>
Add: Opening Cash & Cash Equivalents		1,342
<b>Closing Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>1,934</b>

**Workings Notes:****1. Investment A/c**

Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)	Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)
To Balance b/d	2,500	By Sales (balancing fig.)	1,575
To Profit & Loss A/c	75	By Balance c/d	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,575</b>

**2. Debtors A/c**

Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)	Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)
To Balance b/d	1,600	By Cash (balancing fig.)	36,202
To Sales	36,402	By Balance c/d	1,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,002</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>38,002</b>

**3. Reserve A/c (retained earning)**

Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)	Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)
To Dividend Paid (balancing fig.)	2,500	By Balance b/d	8,300
To Balance c/d	9,460	By Profit & Loss A/c	4,160
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,960</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,460</b>

**4. Trade Creditors A/c**

Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)	Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)
To Cash (balancing fig.)	19,346	By Balance b/d	1,025
To Balance c/d	1,217	By Purchases	19,538
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,563</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,563</b>

**5. Operating Expenses A/c**

Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)	Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)
To Cash (balancing fig.)	7,779	By Balance b/d	218
To Balance c/d	274	By Profit & Loss A/c	7,835
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,053</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,053</b>

## 6. Fixed Assets A/c

Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)	Particulars	Amount (₹ '000)
To Balance b/d	24,000	By Balance c/d	26,000
To Purchase (balancing Fig.)	2,000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,000</b>

**Note:** We are assuming that all the Purchase and sales were made on credit basis only.

**Chapter - 2: Accounting for Business Combinations**

**2014 - Dec [2]** (a), (b), (c), (d)

**(a) Objectives of buy-back:** Following are the objectives of buy back:

- (i) To increase promoters holding
- (ii) To increase earning per share
- (iii) To change the capital structure of the company
- (iv) To support shares value
- (v) To thwart takeover bid
- (vi) To pay surplus cash not required by the business.

**(b) 1. Computation of Net Assets excluding Inter-Company Investments**

Particulars	BEE Ltd	DEE Ltd
Tangible Assets	1,15,68,000	30,00,000
Dividend Receivable[18,000 shares × ₹100 × 12%]	-	2,16,000
<b>Total Assets [A]</b>	<b>1,15,68,000</b>	<b>32,16,000</b>
Current Liabilities	12,00,000	5,40,000
Proposed Dividend	10,80,000	-
Dividend Tax	1,08,000	-
14% Debentures	-	18,00,000
<b>Total Liabilities [B]</b>	<b>23,88,000</b>	<b>23,40,000</b>
<b>Net Assets [A-B]</b>	<b>91,80,000</b>	<b>8,76,000</b>

**2. Intrinsic value of Equity Shares**

Let 'a' as the intrinsic value (Net Assets including Inter Company Investments) of Equity Shares of BEE Ltd and 'b' as the intrinsic value of Equity Shares of DEE Ltd.

$a = ₹ 91,80,000 + 1/5b \dots\dots\dots(1)$   
 $b = ₹ 8,76,000 + 1/5a \dots\dots\dots(2)$   
 or,  $b = ₹ 8,76,000 + 1/5(91,80,000 + 1/5b)$   
 or,  $b = ₹ 8,76,000 + 18,36,000 + b/25$   
 or,  $b - b/25 = 27,12,000$   
 or,  $b = 27,12,000 \times 25/24 = ₹ 28,25,000$   
 Putting the value of b in equation (1), we get,  
 $a = ₹ 91,80,000 + 1/5 \times 28,25,000 = ₹ 97,45,000$   
 Intrinsic value of shares of BEE Ltd. = ₹ 97,45,000/90,000  
 = ₹ 108.278 approximately  
 Intrinsic value of shares of DEE Ltd. = ₹ 28,25,000/30,000  
 = ₹ 94.167 approximately

3. **Calculation of purchase consideration payable by BEE Ltd.**

Value of Shares held by Outsiders in DEE Ltd.	= 24,000 × ₹ 94.167 = ₹ 22,60,008
Shares to be issued by BEE Ltd. based on Intrinsic Value	= 22,60,000/108.278 = 20,872.199 Shares
Less: Shares held by DEE Ltd.	= 18,000 shares
Number of Shares to be issued	= 2,872.199 shares

4. **Calculation of Capital Reserve / Goodwill**

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Additional shares in BEE Ltd. (2,872 Shares × ₹ 108.278)	3,10,974
Cash for fractional Shares (0.199 shares × 108.278)	22
Value of 6,000 shares held by BEE Ltd. (6000 Shares × ₹ 94.167)	5,65,000
Add: Investment in Shares of BEE Ltd.	30,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,76,000</b>
Less: Paid up Share Capital	30,00,000
General reserve	6,00,000
Profit and loss Account (₹ 60,000 + 2,16,000)	2,76,000
Balance of Reserves of DEE Ltd.	Nil
General Reserve of BEE Ltd as per Balance Sheet	8,00,000
Less: Reduction in Share Value held in DEE Ltd. (₹ 9,00,000 - ₹ 5,65,000)	3,35,000
<b>General Reserve of BEE Ltd.</b>	<b>4,65,000</b>

(c) 1. **Computation of Purchase Consideration** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.
Preference Share Holders : 3,00,000 shares of ₹ 150 each : 2,00,000 shares of ₹ 150 each	450	300
Equity Share Holders : 5×8,00,000 shares of ₹ 30 each : 4 × 7,50,000 shares of ₹ 30 each	1,200	900
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,200</b>

2. **Computation of Securities Premium** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Share Capital	Securities premium	Total
Preference Share Capital = (3,00,000+2,00,000) = 5,00,000 shares	₹ 100 each = 500	at ₹ 50 each = 250	750
Equity Share Capital = (40,00,000+30,00,000) = 70,00,000 shares	₹ 10 each = 700	at ₹ 20 each = 1,400	2,100
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,650</b>	

3. **Issue of Debentures** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.	Total
15% debentures for 10% old debentures	[60×10%/15%] = 40	[30×10%/15%] = 20	60

4. **Computation of Goodwill/ Capital Reserve** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.
<b>Assets Taken Over:</b>		
Land and Building	550	400
Plant and Machinery	350	250
Investments	150	50
Stock	350	250
Sundry Debtors	250	300
Bill Receivables	50	50
Cash and Bank	300	200
<b>Sub –Total [A]</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>

<b>Liabilities Taken over:</b>		
Debentures	60	30
Sundry Creditors	270	120
Bills Payable	150	70
<b>Sub –Total [B]</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>220</b>
Net Assets Taken over [A-B]	1,520	1,280
Less: Purchase consideration	1,650	1,200
Goodwill/ capital reserve	130	80

**Balance Sheet of Z Ltd.  
(As at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014)**

	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Note No.</b>	<b>Amount (₹ in lakhs)</b>
I	Equity and Liabilities		
	(1) Shareholder's Funds		
	(a) Share Capital	1	1,200
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	2	1,560
	(2) Non-current Liabilities: Long term Borrowings	3	60
	(3) Current Liabilities	4	610
	(4) Substance Account		200
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3,630</b>
II	Assets		
	(1) Non-current Assets		
	(a) Fixed Assets		
	(i) Tangible Assets	5	1,550
	(ii) Intangible Assets		130
	(b) Non current investment	6	200
	(2) Current Assets	7	1,750
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3,630</b>

**[Relevant Notes]****1. Share Capital**

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorized, issued, subscribed and paid up capital:	
(a) 70,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	700
(b) 5,00,000 preference shares of ₹ 100 each	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200</b>

**2. Reserves and Surplus**

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Securities Premium	650
Revaluation Reserve (200+150)	350
General Reserve (170+150)	320
Profit and Loss A/c [50+30]	80
Capital Reserve	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,480</b>

**3. Non Current Liabilities**

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
15% Debentures of ₹ 100	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

**4. Other Current Liabilities**

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Sundry Creditors(270+120)	390
Bills payable(150+70)	220
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>



5. **Tangible Fixed Assets:**

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
(a) Plant and Machinery [350+250]	600
(b) Land and Building [550+400]	950
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,550</b>

6. **Non Current Investments**

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Investment [150+50]	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>

7. **Other Current Assets**

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
(a) Stock [350+250]	600
(b) Sundry Debtors [250+300]	550
(c) Bills receivable [50+50]	100
(d) Cash and Bank [300+200]	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,750</b>

**Note:** Tentative figure taken.

(d) 1. **Computation of Future Maintainable Profits (Operating Profits after Tax)** [₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	KAY Ltd.	MINAT Ltd.
Total profit	78+75+90 = 243	27+24+33.60 = 84.6
Average Annual Profit (Total profit/3 years)	81	28.20
Less: Income from Non-Trade Investment [6% of ₹ 60]	(3.6)	-
<b>Future Maintainable Profit</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>28.20</b>

2. Computation of Net Trading Assets (Operating Profits after Tax)

[₹ in Lakhs]		
Particulars	KAY Ltd.	MINAT Ltd.
Fixed Assets(Book Value)	240	60
Stock(Fair Value given)	122.40	85.20
Debtors	102	36
Cash and Cash equivalent	18	6
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>482.40</b>	<b>187.20</b>
Less: Liabilities-creditors	(60)	(30)
<b>Net Trading Assets</b>	<b>422.40</b>	<b>157.20</b>

**Note:** Investment in 6% Tax free GP Notes are assumed to be Non-Trade Investment.

3. Computation of Goodwill

[₹ in Lakhs]		
Particulars	KAY Ltd.	MINAT Ltd.
(a) Future Maintainable Profits after Tax	77.40	28.20
(b) Net Trading Assets	422.40	157.20
(c) Nominal Profits [bx Normal Rate of Return i.e.15%]	63.36	23.58
(d) Super Profit(a-c)	14.04	4.62
<b>Goodwill [4 years purchase of Super profits]</b>	<b>56.16</b>	<b>18.48</b>

4. Computation of purchase Consideration and Exchange ratio

[₹ in Lakhs]		
Particulars	KAY Ltd.	MINAT Ltd.
Net Trading Assets (W.N.3)	422.40	157.20
Add: Non- Trading Investment	60.00	-
Add: Goodwill (W.N.4)	56.16	18.48
Purchase Consideration	538.56	175.68
Face Value Per Share	10	10
Number of shares to be issued [Purchase Consideration / Issue price per Share]	53.856	17.568
Number of Shares Outstanding	30	12
Exchange Ratio [i.e. No. of Shares of Buying Company per Share of Selling Company]	1.7952	1.464

5. Balance Sheet of INDUGA Ltd. as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 [After Amalgamation] [₹ in Lakhs]

	Particulars	Note No.	Amount
<b>I</b>	<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>		
	(1) Shareholder's Funds		
	Share Capital	1	714.24
	(2) Current Liabilities		
	Trade Payable- Creditors [₹ 60+30 ]		90.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>804.24</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Assets</b>		
	(1) Non-current Assets		
	(a) Fixed Assets		
	(i) Tangible Assets [₹ 240+60 ]		300
	(ii) Intangible Assets –Goodwill [₹ 56.16+18.48]		74.64
	(b) Non current investment		60
	(2) Current Assets		
	(a) Inventories [122.40+85.20]		207.6
	(b) Trade Receivables [102+36]		138
	(c) Cash and Cash equivalent [8+6]		24
	<b>Total</b>		<b>804.24</b>

[Relevant Note]

1. Share Capital

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorized Capital: 80,00,000 shares @10 each	800
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital:71,42,400 equity Shares of ₹ 10 each(All the above shares issued for Non-Cash Consideration pursuant to a scheme of amalgamation)	714.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>714.24</b>

**Chapter - 3: Group Financial Statements**

2014 - Dec [3] (a), (b), (c)

**(a) Analysis of Reserve & Surplus of Sintex Ltd.**

**Profit & Loss A/c (Group Interest 70%, Minority Interest 30%)**

Particulars	Pre-acquisition (Capital Profit)	Post-acquisition (Revenue Profit)	Total
Balance in Profit & loss A/c (given)	(1,00,000)	2,37,500	1,37,500
Timing Ratio (Pre-acquisition: Post- acquisition) =1:1			
Adjusted into Timing Ratio	50,000	(50,000)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>(50,000)</b>	<b>1,87,500</b>	<b>1,37,500</b>
Group Interest @ 70%	(35,000)	1,31,250	1,37,500
Minority Interest @ 30%	(15,000)	56,250	

**Analysis of Reserve & Surplus of Rolex Ltd.**

**Profit & Loss A/c (Group Interest 90%, Minority Interest 10%)**

Particulars	Pre-acquisition (Capital Profit)	Post-acquisition (Revenue Profit)	Total
Balance in Profit & loss A/c (given)		(1,20,000)	(1,20,000)
Adjusted in to Timing Ratio (Pre-acquisition: Post- acquisition)=1:1	60,000	(60,000)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>(60,000)</b>	<b>(60,000)</b>	<b>(1,20,000)</b>
Group Interest @ 90%	(54,000)	(54,000)	(1,20,000)
Minority Interest @ 10%	(6,000)	(6,000)	

**(b)**

**1. Analysis of Reserve & Surplus of Winter Ltd.**

**(a) General Reserve**

Particulars	Pre-acquisition	Post- acquisition	Total
Balance (given)	4,00,000	4,40,000	8,40,000
Less: Bonus issued	(4,00,000)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,40,000</b>	<b>8,40,000</b>

Group Interest @ 75%	-	3,30,000	
Minority Interest @ 25%		1,10,000	

**(b) Profit & Loss A/c**

Particulars	Pre-acquisition	Post- acquisition	Total
Balance (given)	6,00,000	6,00,000	12,00,000
Less: Preference Dividend		(76,000)	
Less: Equity Dividend		(4,00,000)	
Adjustment for dividend of F/y 12-13	(4,00,000)	4,00,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,00,000</b>	<b>5,24,000</b>	<b>7,24,000</b>
Group Interest @ 75%	1,50,000	3,93,000	
Minority Interest @ 25%	50,000	1,31,000	

**(c) Gain /Loss on Revaluation of Assets**

- loss on Revaluation of Machinery = (2,00,000) Capital Profit
- Depreciation Gain on Revaluation = 40,000 Revenue Profit

**(d) Consolidation of Balance sheet**

Total  (Holding 75%, Minority Interest 25%)	Total	Minority interest	Pre- acquisition	Post- acquisition	
				General Reserve	P&L A/c
Equity Capital (4000000+Bonus 400000)	44,00,000	11,00,000	33,00,000		
Preference Share Capital	7,60,000	4,75,000	2,85,000		
General Reserves	4,40,000	1,10,000		3,30,000	
Profit and Loss A/c	7,24,000	1,81,000	1,50,000		3,93,000
Proposed Equity Dividend	4,00,000	1,00,000			3,00,000
Proposed Preference Dividend	76,000	47,500			28,500
Loss on revaluation of Machinery	(2,00,000)	(50,000)	(1,50,000)		

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Depreciation gain on revaluation loss	40,000	10,000			30,000
Stock Reserve (240000-200000)*40%	(16,000)	(4,000)			(12,000)
Minority Interest		19,69,500			
Total (Cr.)			35,85,000	3,30,000	7,39,500
Cost of Investment (Dr.) (Note 1)			(39,60,000)		
Parent balance (Note 1)				11,00,000	2,60,000
For consolidated Balance Sheet			(3,75,000) Goodwill	14,30,000	9,99,500

**Notes:** 1 Parents P&L and cost of Investment

Particulars		Investment	P&L A/c
Balance as per Balance Sheet			
Equity Shares (19,00,000+16,00,000)	35,00,000		
Preference shares	<u>6,20,000</u>	41,20,000	20,00,000
Less: - Dividend out of Pre-acquisition Profit		(1,60,000)	(1,60,000)
- Proposed equity Dividend			(14,40,000)
- Proposed Preference Dividend			(1,40,000)
For Consolidated Balance Sheet		39,60,000	2,60,000

**(e) Consolidated Balance Sheet of Summer Ltd. and its subsidiary as at 31.03.2014**

	Particulars as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March	Note	This year	Prev. year
I	Equity And Liabilities			
	1. Shareholders Funds:			
	(a) Share Capital	1	1,10,00,000	
	(b) Reserves & Surplus	2	24,29,500	
	2. Minority Interest		19,69,500	

	3. Current Liabilities:			
	(a) Trade payable	3	18,50,000	
	(b) Other Current Liabilities –(Bank OD)		3,80,000	
	(c) Short term Provisions – Proposed Dividend(1440+140)		15,80,000	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,92,09,000</b>	
II	Assets			
	1. Non-Current Assets			
	(a) Fixed Assets			
	(i) Tangible Assets	4	87,40,000	
	(ii) Intangible Assets – Goodwill	5	18,75,000	
	2. (b) Non-Current Investments			
	Current Assets		19,80,000	
	(i) Inventories		23,24,000	
	(ii) Trade Receivables	6	34,20,000	
	(iii) Cash & Cash Equivalent		8,70,000	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,92,09,000</b>	

**Notes to the Balance Sheet**

**Note: 1. Share Capital**

Authorised: .....Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each

Issued, Subscribed & Paid up

: 9,60,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each 96,00,000

: 1,40,000 10% Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each 14,00,000

**Total** **1,10,00,000**

**Note: 2. Reserves and Surplus**

General Reserve	14,30,000
Surplus	<u>9,99,500</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>24,29,500</u></b>

**Note: 3. Trade Payables**

Sundry Creditors	18,20,000
Bills Payables	<u>30,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>18,50,000</u></b>

**Note: 4. Tangible Assets**

Plant and Machinery	34,00,000
Motor Vehicles	32,40,000
Furniture	<u>21,00,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>87,40,000</u></b>

**Note: 5. Intangible Assets**

Goodwill on Consolidation	3,75,000
Goodwill	<u>15,00,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>18,75,000</u></b>

**Note: 6. Trade Receivables**

Debtors	34,20,000
Bills Receivable	<u>Nil</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>34,20,000</u></b>

(c)

**1. Analysis of Reserve & Surplus of B Ltd.**

**(a) Capital reserve**

Balance as on date of consolidation	55,00,000	
Less: Bonus issue	50,00,000	
<b>Corrected balance</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>	(whole amount is Capital Profit)

**(b) Revaluation of Assets:**

Loss(5,00,000) = Capital Profit



(c) **General Reserve** = 5,00,000 (whole amount is Capital Profit)

(d) **Profit & loss A/c**

Balance as on date of consolidation	18,00,000	
Add: Interest on loan	10,000	
<b>Corrected balance</b>	<b>18,10,000</b>	
Balance as on 01.04.2013	2,10,000	(Capital Profit)
Up to date of acquisition	16,00,000*6/12 = 8,00,000	(Capital Profit)
Acquisition to Consolidation	16,00,000*6/12 = 8,00,000	(Revenue Profit)

Total Capital profit 2,10,000 + 8,00,000 = 10,10,000

**2. Consolidation of Balances**

Particulars	Total	Minority interest	Pre-acquisition	Post- acquisition	
				Gen. res.	P&L a/c
Equity capital (1,00,00,000+bonus 50,00,000)	1,50,00,000	30,00,000	1,20,00,000		
General reserves	5,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000		
Profit & loss a/c	18,10,000	3,62,000	8,08,000		6,40,000
Capital reserve	5,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000		
Loss on revaluation of assets	(5,00,000)	(1,00,000)	(4,00,000)		
Minority interest		34,62,000			
Total (Cr.)			1,32,08,000		6,40,000
Cost of investment (Dr.)			(1,70,00,000)		
Parent's Balances				30,00,000	38,20,000
For consolidated balance sheet		34,62,000	(37,92,000) Goodwill	30,00,000	44,60,000

3. Consolidated Balance sheet balance sheet of A Ltd. and its subsidiary B Ltd. as 31.03.2014

	Particulars as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March	Note	This Yr.	Prev. Yr.
I	Equity And Liabilities			
	1. Shareholders Funds:			
	(a) Share Capital	1	3,00,00,000	
	(b) Reserves & Surplus	2	74,60,000	
	2. Minority Interest		34,62,000	
	3. Current Liabilities:			
	Trade payable	3	26,10,000	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4,35,32,000</b>	
II	Assets			
	1. Non-Current Assets			
	Fixed Assets			
	(i) Tangible Assets			
	(1,50,00,000 + 1,44,70,000			
	- 5,00,000)		2,89,70,000	
	(ii) Intangible Assets –			
	Goodwill		37,92,000	
	2. Current Assets			
	(i) Inventories		60,00,000	
	(ii) Trade Receivables	4	43,70,000	
	(iii) Cash & Cash Equivalent		4,00,000	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4,35,32,000</b>	

Contingent liability for bills discounted 60,000

**Notes to the Balance Sheet**

1. **Share capital**

Authorised .....  
 Issued, Subscribed & paid up 3,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 100 each  
 3,00,00,000

2. **Reserve & Surplus**

Other Reserves 30,00,000  
 Surplus 44,60,000

**Total** **74,60,000**

<b>3. Trade Payables</b>		
Sundry Creditors		24,90,000
Bills payables		<u>1,20,000</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>26,10,000</u></b>
<b>4. Trade Receivables</b>		
Sundry debtors		43,00,000
Bills Receivables		<u>70,000</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>43,70,000</u></b>

**Note:** fixed assets have been revalued for the purpose of consolidation and the depreciation on the revaluation loss has been ignored as it specially stated in the question.

**Chapter - 6: Share Based Payments**

**2014 - Dec [4] (c)**

**1. Computation of Expenses to be recognized under Stock Appreciation Rights(SAR)**

**(a) Year 2011-12**

Total Number of Employees as on 01.04.2011	400
Number of employees expected to be eligible $(400-10) \times 0.98 \times 0.98$	374.556
Number of SAR expected to vest= $(374.556 \text{ Employees} \times 100 \text{ shares})$	37,456
Total Fair Value of Options Expected to vest= $37,456 \text{ Shares} \times \text{Fair Value of SAR } ₹ 21 \text{ per shares}$	₹ 7,86,576
Vesting Period	3 Years
<b>Value of SAR recognized as Expense in the Year 2011-12 = <math>7,86,576/3 \text{ years}</math></b>	<b>₹ 2,62,192</b>

**(b) Year 2012-13**

Number of SAR expected to vest = $[400-10-5] \text{ (Employees } \times .97 \times 100 \text{ shares)}$	37,345
Total Fair Value of Options Expected to vest= $37,345 \text{ Shares} \times \text{Fair Value of SAR } ₹ 23 \text{ per shares}$	₹ 8,58,935
Vesting Period	3 years
Number of years expired	2 years
Cumulative Value of SAR to be recognized as Expenses in 2011-12 and 2012-13 $[8,58,935 \times 2 \div 3]$	₹ 5,72,623

Value of SAR already recognized as Expense in the Year 2011-12	₹ 2,62,192
<b>Value of SAR already recognized as Expense in the Year 2012-13</b>	<b>₹ 3,10,431</b>

**(c) Year 2013-14**

Number of SAR actually vested= [400-10-5-3] Employees × 100 shares per Employee	38,200
Total Fair Value of SAR to be recognized as Expenses= 38,200 Shares × Fair Value of SAR ₹ 24 per shares	₹ 9,16,800
Less: Value of SAR already recognized earlier in F.Y. 2011-12 & 2012-13	₹ 5,72,623
<b>Value of SAR already recognized as Expense in the Year 2013-14</b>	<b>₹ 3,44,177</b>

**(d) Year 2014-15**

Cash Payment(38,200 Shares× Intrinsic Value of SAR per share ₹ 25)	9,55,000
Less: Value of SAR recognized as expense in books	9,16,800
<b>Value of SAR recognized as Expense in the Year 2014-15</b>	<b>₹ 38,200</b>

**2. Provision for Stock Appreciation Right A/c**

Year	Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
2011-12	To balance c/d	2,62,192	By Employees' Compensation A/c	2,62,192
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,62,192</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,62,192</b>
2012-13	To Balance c/d	5,72,623	By Balance b/d	2,62,192
			By Employees' Compensation A/c	3,10,431
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,72,623</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,72,623</b>
2013-14	To Balance c/d	9,16,800	By Balance c/d	5,72,623
			By Employees' Compensation A/c	3,44,177
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,16,800</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,16,800</b>
2014-15	To Bank (38,200×25)	9,55,000	By Balance c/d	9,16,800
			By Employees' Compensation A/c	38,200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,55,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,55,000</b>

**Note:** "Provision for Stock Appreciation Right by Fair value A/c" is a provision and not a liability. It should be disclosed under Current Liabilities and not under Share capital/ reserves.

**Chapter - 7: Voluntary Disclosures**

**2014 - Dec [4]** (a), (b)

- (a) (i) **Records to be maintained:** Merchant Bankers are required to maintain the following books of account and records and documents:  
 (a) Copy of Balance Sheet as at end of each accounting period;  
 (b) Copy of Profit and Loss Account for the period noted above;  
 (c) Copy of Auditor's Report on the Accounts for that period;  
 (d) Statement of Financial Position.
- (ii) **Period of Maintenance:** Merchant Bankers are required to preserve the books of account and other records and documents maintained for a minimum period of five years.
- (iii) **Intimation of SEBI:** Merchant Bankers are required to intimate to the Board, the place of maintenance of books of accounts, records and documents.
- (iv) **Furnishing of Accounts to SEBI:** After each accounting year, Merchant Bankers are required to furnish copies of the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and other documents to SEBI. The documents and financial statements may relate to any of the five preceding financial years.

**(b) If net is settled in cash**

Date		Particulars	Amt. (₹)	
(i)	01-02-2013	No entry is to be passed because fair value of derivative is zero and no cash is paid or received.		
(ii)	31.12.2013	Forward Contract (Asset) A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss A/c (Gain recorded due to increase in fair value of the forward contract)	6,300	6,300
(iii)	31.01.2014	Profit and Loss A/c Dr. To Forward Contract (Asset) A/c (Loss recorded due to decrease in fair value of the forward contract)	4,300	4,300

(iv)		Cash A/c <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span> To Forward Contract (Asset) A/c (Being forward contract settled in cash)	2,000	2,000
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If net is settled by delivery of shares

First three entries will be same. Entry no. (iv) will change as under:

Equity A/c	Dr.	2,000	
To Forward Contract (Asset) A/c			2,000

(Being forward contract settled by delivery of shares)

### **Chapter - 9: Government Accounting in India**

**2014 - Dec [5]** (a), (b), (c), (d)

- (a) (i) The mass of the Government accounts being on cash basis is kept on Single Entry. There is, however, a portion of the accounts which is kept on the Double Entry System, the main purpose of which is to bring out by a more scientific method the balance of accounts in regard to which Government acts as banker or remitter, or borrower or lender. Such balances are, of course, worked out in the subsidiary accounts of single entry compilations as well but their accuracy can be guaranteed only by a periodical verification with the balance brought out in the double entry accounts.
- (ii) Business and merchant accounting methods are different than government accounting system because government accounting system is ruling over the nation and keeps various departments i.e. production, service utility or entertainment industry etc. The operations of department of government some times include under talking of a commercial or quasi-commercial character and industrial factory or a store. It is still necessary that the financial results of the undertaking should be expressed in the normal commercial form so that the cost of the services or undertaking may be accurately known. In the government account there are few problems affected adversely. In the case of central and state government transaction communication procedure, bank accounts and uniformity are improper. In the paper it suggested Central and state government should adopt it fully computerized accounting system in routine procedure of all transactions and adopted accounting system should

be familiar with global accounting standards. Improvement programs i.e. symposium, seminar is helpful for sustaining the accounting system. Graduate level accounting syllabus should be modified as per government accounting procedure and methods.

- (b) (i) Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB) has been constituted by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), with the support of Government of India through a notification dated 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2002.
- (ii) The decision to set-up GASAB has been taken in the backdrop of the new priorities emerging in the Public Finance Management and to keep pace with the International trends.
- (iii) The new priorities focus on good governance, fiscal prudence, efficiency & transparency in public spending instead of just identifying resources for public scheme funding.
- (iv) The accounting systems, the world over, are being revisited with an emphasis on transition from rule to principle based standards and migration from cash to accrual based system of accounting.
- (v) GASAB, as a nodal advisory body in India, is taking similar action to establish and improve standards of government accounting and financial reporting and enhance accountability mechanisms.
- (c) Under section 10 of the CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, the CAG shall be responsible:
- (a) for compiling the accounts of the Union and of each State from the initial and subsidiary accounts rendered to the audit and accounts offices under his control by treasuries, offices or departments responsible for the keeping of such accounts; and
- (b) for **keeping such accounts** in relation to any of the matters specified in clause (a) as may be necessary;  
Provided that the President may, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, by order, relieve him from the responsibility for compiling:
- (i) the said accounts of the Union (either at once or gradually by the issue of several orders); or
- (ii) the accounts of any particular services or departments of the Union;

Provided further that the Governor of a State with the previous approval of the President and after consultation with Comptroller and Auditor General, by order, relieve him from the responsibility for compiling:

- the said accounts of the State (either at once or gradually by the issue of several orders); or
- the accounts of any particular services or departments of the State;

Provided also that the President may, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, by order, relieve him from the responsibility for keeping the accounts of any particular class or character.

- (d) The Committee consists of not more than 22 members comprising 15 members elected by Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and not more than 7 members of Rajya Sabha elected by that house in like manner associated with the committee. This system of election ensures that each Party/Group is represented on the committee in proportion to its respective strength in the two Houses. The Chairman is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members of Lok Sabha. The Speaker, for the first time, appointed a member of the Opposition as the Chairman of the Committee for 1967-68. This practice has been continued since then. A Minister is not eligible to be elected as a member of the committee. If a member after his election to the committee is appointed a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the committee from the date of such appointment.

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