

Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organisation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying this chapter, you will be able to:

- Identify the need for, and nature of accounting records relating to not-for-profit organisations;
- List the principal financial statements prepared by not-for-profit organisations and explain their nature;
- Prepare the Receipt and Payment Account from a given data;
- Explain the procedure of preparing the Income and Expenditure Account from a given Receipt and Payment Account and some additional information;
- Distinguish between the Receipt and Payment Account and the Income and Expenditure Account;
- Prepare Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet from a given Receipt and Payment Account and the relevant additional information;
- Explain treatment of certain peculiar items of receipts and payments such as subscriptions from members, special funds, legacies, sale of old fixed assets, etc.

There are certain organisations which are set up for providing *service* to its members and the public in general. Such organisations include clubs, charitable institutions, schools, religious organisations, trade unions, welfare societies and societies for the promotion of art and culture. These organisations have service as the main objective and not the *profit* as is the case of organisations *in business*. Normally, these organisations do not undertake any business activity, and are managed by trustees who are fully accountable to their members and the society for the utilization of the funds raised for meeting the objectives of the organisation. Hence, they also have to maintain proper accounts and prepare the financial statement which take the form of Receipt and Payment Account; Income and Expenditure Account; and Balance Sheet. at the end of for every accounting period (normally a financial year).

This is also a legal requirement and helps them to keep track of their income and expenditure, the nature of which is different from those of the business organisations. In this chapter we shall learn about the accounting aspects relating to not-for-profit organisation.

1.1 Meaning and Characteristics of Not-for-Profit Organisation

Not-for-Profit Organisations refer to the organisations that are used for the welfare of the society and are set up as charitable institutions

which function without any profit motive. Their main aim is to provide service to a specific group or the public at large. Normally, they do not manufacture, purchase or sell goods and may not have credit transactions. Hence they need not maintain many books of account (as the trading concerns do) and Trading and Profit and Loss Account. The funds raised by such organisations are credited to capital fund or general fund. The major sources of their income usually are subscriptions from their members donations, grants-in-aid, income from investments, etc. The main objective of keeping records in such organisations is to meet the statutory requirement and help them in exercising control over utilisation of their funds. They also have to prepare the financial statements at the end of each accounting period (usually a financial year) and ascertain their income and expenditure and the financial position, and submit them to the statutory authority called Registrar of Societies.

The main characteristics of such organisations are:

1. Such organisations are formed for providing service to a specific group or public at large such as education, health care, recreation, sports and so on without any consideration of caste, creed and colour. Its sole aim is to provide service either free of cost or at nominal cost, and not to earn profit.
2. These are organised as charitable trusts/societies and subscribers to such organisation are called members.
3. Their affairs are usually managed by a managing/executive committee elected by its members.
4. The main sources of income of such organisations are: (i) subscriptions from members, (ii) donations, (iii) legacies, (iv) grant-in-aid, (v) income from investments, etc.
5. The funds raised by such organisations through various sources are credited to capital fund or general fund.
6. The surplus generated in the form of excess of income over expenditure is not distributed amongst the members. It is simply added in the capital fund.
7. The Not-for-Profit Organisations earn their reputation on the basis of their contributions to the welfare of the society rather than on the customers' or owners' satisfaction.
8. The accounting information provided by such organisations is meant for the present and potential contributors and to meet the statutory requirement.

1.2 Accounting Records of Not-for-Profit Organisations

As stated earlier, normally such organisations are not engaged in any trading or business activities. The main sources of their income are subscriptions from members, donations, financial assistance from government and income from investments. Most of their transactions are in cash or through the bank. These

institutions are required by law to keep proper accounting records and keep proper control over the utilization of their funds. This is why they usually keep a cash book in which all receipts and payments are duly recorded. They also maintain a ledger containing the accounts of all incomes, expenses, assets and liabilities which facilitates the preparation of financial statements at the end of the accounting period. In addition, they are required to maintain a stock register to keep complete record of all fixed assets and the consumables.

They do not maintain any capital account. Instead they maintain capital fund which is also called general fund that goes on accumulating due to surpluses generated, life membership fee, donation, legacies, etc. received from year to year. In fact, a proper system of accounting is desirable to avoid or minimise the chances of misappropriations or embezzlement of the funds contributed by the members and other donors.

Final Accounts or Financial Statements: The Not-for-Profit Organisations are also required to prepare financial statements at the end of the each accounting period. Although these organisations are non-profit making entities and they are not required to make Trading and Profit & Loss Account but it is necessary to know whether the income during the year was sufficient to meet the expenses or not. Not only that they have to provide the necessary financial information to members, donors, and contributors and also to the Registrar of Societies. For this purpose, they have to prepare their final accounts at the end of the accounting period and the general principles of accounting are fully applicable in their preparation as stated earlier, the final accounts of a 'not-for-profit organisation' consist of the following:

- (i) Receipt and Payment Account
- (ii) Income and Expenditure Account, and
- (iii) Balance Sheet.

The Receipt and Payment Account is the summary of cash and bank transactions which helps in the preparation of Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet. Besides, it is a legal requirement as the Receipts and Payments Account has also to be submitted to the Registrar of Societies along with the Income and Expenditure Account, and the Balance Sheet.

Income and Expenditure Account is akin to Profit and Loss Account. The Not-for-Profit Organisations usually prepare the Income and Expenditure Account and a Balance Sheet with the help of Receipt and Payment Account. However, this does not imply that they do not make a trial balance. In order to check the accuracy of the ledger accounts, they also prepare a trial balance which facilitates the preparation of accurate Receipt and Payment Account as well as the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet.

In fact, if an organisation has followed the double entry system they must prepare a trial balance for checking the accuracy of the ledger accounts and it will also facilitate the preparation of Receipt and Payment account. Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet.

1.3 Receipt and Payment Account

It is prepared at the end of the accounting year on the basis of cash receipts and cash payments recorded in the cash book. It is a summary of cash and bank transactions under various heads. For example, subscriptions received from the members on different dates which appear on the debit side of the cash book, shall be shown on the receipts side of the Receipt and Payment Account as one item with its total amount. Similarly, salary, rent, electricity charges paid from time to time as recorded on the credit side of the cash book but the total salary paid, total rent paid, total electricity charges paid during the year appear on the payment side of the Receipt and Payment Account. Thus, Receipt and Payment Account gives summarised picture of various receipts and payments, irrespective of whether they pertain to the current period, previous period or succeeding period or whether they are of capital or revenue nature. It may be noted that this account does not show any non cash item like depreciation. The opening balance in Receipt and Payment Account represents cash in hand/cash at bank which is shown on its receipts side and the closing balance of this account represents cash in hand and bank balance as at the end of the year, which appear on the credit side of the Receipt and Payment Account. However, if it is bank overdraft at the end it shall be shown on its debit side as the last item. Let us look at the cash book of Golden Cricket Club given in the example to show how the total amount of each item of receipt and payment has been worked out.

Example 1

**Golden Cricket Club
Cash Book (Columnar)**

Dr.	Cr.								
Date	Receipts	L.F.	Bank Amount (Rs.)	Office Amount (Rs.)	Date	Payments	L.F.	Bank Amount (Rs.)	Office Amount (Rs.)
2014 April 1	Balance b/d		35,000	20,000	2014 April 15	Insurance premium		15,000	
April 10	Subscriptions		1,20,000		May 12	Printing and stationery		10,750	
April 10	Entrance fees		13,000		May 20	Postage and courier fees			430
May 20	Life membership fees		12,000		June 16	Telephone expenses			810
June 12	Locker rent			42,000	July 10	Wages and salaries			
July 23	Life membership fees		8,000		July 15	Rates and Taxes			
Aug. 20	Donation for building		60,000		July 30	Govt. securities			
Sept. 13	Subscriptions (2005-2006)		30,000		Aug. 13	Printing and statinatory			
Sept. 13	Subscription		45,000		Aug. 15	Postage and courier service			480
					Sept. 10	Lighting		12,250	

Sept. 14	Entrance fees		10,000		Sept 13	Telephone expenses		830
Nov. 9	Subscription		35,000		Oct. 1	Wages and salaries	10,000	12,000
Nov. 9	Subscription (2009-2010)		10,000		Oct. 18	Printing and stationary	13,000	
2015					Oct. 31	Govt. securities	1,00,000	
Feb. 07	Subscription		25,000		Dec. 31	Wages and Salaries	22,000	
Mar. 28	Interest on government securities		18,000		2015	Courier charges		240
					Jan. 21	Telephone expenses		960
					Feb. 2	Postage and Courier fees		850
					Mar. 10	Lighting	14,000	
					Mar. 27	Wages and Salaries	22,000	
					Mar. 27	Balance c/d	70,000	23,400
			4,21,000	62,000			4,21,000	62,000

Part A*Item wise Aggregation of various Receipts***Subscriptions (2014–2015)**

Date	Amount (Rs.)
April 10, 2014	1,20,000
Sept. 13, 2014	45,000
Nov. 9, 2014	35,000
Feb. 7, 2015	25,000
Total	2,25,000

Subscriptions (2013–14)

Date	Amount (Rs.)
Sept. 13, 2014	30,000
Total	30,000

Subscription

Date	Amount (Rs)
Nov. 9, 2014	10,000
Total	10,000

Entrance Fees

Date	Amount (Rs)
April 10, 2014	13,000
Sept. 14, 2014	10,000
Total	23,000

Locker Rent

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount (Rs)</i>
April 12, 2014	42,000
Total	42,000

Life Membership fee

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount (Rs)</i>
May 12, 2014	12,000
July 23, 2014	8,000
Total	20,000

Donation for Buildings

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount (Rs)</i>
Aug. 20, 2014	60,000
Total	60,000

Interest on Government securities

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount (Rs)</i>
March 28, 2015	18,000
Total	18,000

Part B*Item wise Aggregation of various Payments***Insurance Premium**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount (Rs)</i>
April 15, 2014	15,000
Total	15,000

Printing and Stationery

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
May 12, 2014	10,750
Aug. 13, 2014	15,000
Oct. 18, 2014	13,000
Total	38,750

Lighting

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Sept. 10, 2014	12,250
March 27, 2015	14,000
Total	26,250

Telephone Expenses

Date	Amount (Rs.)
June 16, 2014	810
Sept. 13, 2014	830
Feb. 12, 2015	960
Total	2,600

Rates and Taxes

Date	Amount (Rs.)
July 15, 2014	17,000
Total	17,000

Government Securities

Date	Amount (Rs.)
July 30, 2014	1,00,000
Oct. 31, 2014	1,00,000
Total	2,00,000

Wages and Salaries

Date	Amount (Rs.)
July 10, 2014	22,000
Oct. 1, 2014	22,000
Dec. 31, 2014	22,000
March 30, 2015	22,000
Total	88,000

Postage and Courier Service

Date	Amount (Rs.)
May 20, 2014	430
Aug. 15, 2014	480
Jan. 22, 2015	240
March 10, 2015	850
Total	2,000

The above data can also be shown in the form of the respective accounts in the ledger. A detailed illustrative list of items of receipts and payments is given in figure 1.

Figure 1

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Payments</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Donations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) General (b) Specific purpose 2. Entrance Fees 3. Legacies 4. Sale of Investments 5. Sale of Fixed Assets 6. Subscriptions from Members 7. Life Membership Fees 8. Sale of old Newspapers 9. Sale of Old Sports Material 10. Interest on Fixed Deposits 11. Interest/ Dividend on Investments 12. Proceed from Charity Shows 13. Sale of Scrap 14. Grant-in-aid 15. Interest/Dividend on Specific Fund Investments 16. Miscellaneous Receipts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purchase of Fixed Assets 2. Purchase of Sports Material 3. Investment in Securities 4. Printing and Stationery 5. Postage and Courier Charges 6. Advertisements 7. Wages and Salary 8. Honorarium 9. Telephone Charges 10. Electricity and Water Charges 11. Repairs and Renewals 12. Upkeep of Play Ground 13. Conveyance Charges 14. Subscription for Periodicals 15. Audit Fees 16. Entertainment Expenses 17. Municipal Taxes 18. Charity 19. Insurance

Receipt and Payment Account is given below:

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending _____

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Balance b/d		Balance b/d (Bank overdraft)	xxx
Cash in Hand	xxx	Wages and Salaries	xxx
Cash at Bank	xxx	Rent	xxx
Subscriptions	xxx	Rates and Taxes	xxx
General Donations	xxx	Insurance	xxx
Sale of newspaper/ periodicals/waste paper	xxx	Printing and Stationery	xxx
Sale of old sports materials	xxx	Postage and courier	xxx
Interest on fixed deposits	xxx	Advertisement	xxx
Interest/Dividend on general investments	xxx	Sundry expenses	xxx
Locker Rent	xxx	Telephone charges	xxx
Sale of scraps	xxx	Entertainment expenses	xxx
Proceeds from charity show	xxx	Audit fees	xxx
Miscellaneous receipts	xxx	Honorarium	xxx
Grant-in-aid**	xxx	Repair and Renewals	xxx
Legacies	xxx	Upkeep of ground	xxx
Specific Donations	xxx	Conveyance	xxx
Sale of Investments	xxx	Newspapers and Periodicals	xxx
Sale of Fixed Assets	xxx	Purchases of Assets	xxx
		Purchase of Investments	xxx
		Balance c/d	xxx

Life membership fees	xxx	Cash in hand	xxx
Entrance fees	xxx	Cash at Bank*	xxx
Receipts on account of specific purpose funds	xxx		
Interest on specific funds' investments	xxx		
Balance b/d (Bank Overdraft)*	xxx		xxxxx
	xxxxx		

Fig. 1.1: Format of Receipt and Payment Account

* There will be either of the two amounts i.e., each at bank or bank overdraft, not both.

It may be noted that the receipts side of the Receipt and Payment Account gives a list of revenue receipts (for past, current and future periods) as well as capital receipts. Similarly, the payments side of the Receipts and Payments Account lists the Revenue Payments (for past, current and future periods) as well as Capital Payments.

1.3.1 Salient Features

1. It is a summary of the cash book. Its form is identical with that of simple cash book (without discount and bank columns) with debit and credit sides. Receipts are recorded on the debit side while payments are entered on the credit side.
2. It shows the total amounts of all receipts and payments irrespective of the period to which they pertain. For example, in the Receipt and Payment account for the year ending on March 31, 2015, we record the total subscriptions received during 2014–15 including the amounts related to the years 2013–2014 and 2015–2016. Similarly, taxes paid during 2014–15 even if they relate to the years 2013–14 and 2015–2016.
3. It includes all receipts and payments whether they are of capital nature or of revenue nature.
4. No distinction is made in receipts/payments made in cash or through bank. With the exception of the opening and closing balances, the total amount of each receipt and payment is shown in this account.
5. No non-cash items such as depreciation outstanding expenses accrued income, etc. are shown in this account.
6. It begins with opening balance of cash in hand and cash at bank (or bank overdraft) and closes with the year end balance of cash in hand/cash at bank or bank overdraft. In fact, the closing balance in this account (difference between the total amount of receipts and payments) which is usually a debit balance reflects cash in hand and cash at bank unless there is a bank overdraft.

1.3.2 Steps in the preparation of Receipt and Payment Account

1. Take the opening balances of cash in hand and cash at bank and enter them on the debit side. In case there is bank overdraft at the beginning of the year, enter the same on the credit side of this account.
2. Show the total amounts of all receipts on its debit side irrespective of their nature (whether capital or revenue) and whether they pertain to past, current and future periods.
3. Show the total amounts of all payments on its credit side irrespective of their nature (whether capital or revenue) and whether they pertain to past, current and future periods.
4. None of the receivable income and payable expense is to be entered in this account as they do not involve inflow or outflow of cash.
5. Find out the difference between the total of debit side and the total of credit side of the account and enter the same on the credit side as the closing balance of cash/bank. In case, however, the total of the credit side is more than that of the total of the debit side, show the difference on the debit as bank overdraft and close the account.

From the following information based on the data assimilated from the cash book given in *example 1*, at page 4, the Receipt and Payment Account of Golden Cricket Club for the year ended on March 31, 2015 will be prepared as follows:

Summary of Cash Book

Details	Amount (Rs.)
Cash in hand as on April 1, 2014	20,000
Cash at bank as on April 1, 2014	35,000
Subscription: Rs.	
2013-14 30,000	
2014-15 2,25,000	
2015-16 10,000	2,65,000
Donation for Building	60,000
Entrance fees	23,000
Life membership fee	20,000
Printing and Stationery	38,750
Lighting	26,250
Rates and Taxes	17,000
Telephone charges	2,600
Postage and courier	2,000
Wages and Salaries	88,000
Insurance Premium	15,000
Interest on government securities	18,000
Locker rent	42,000
Purchase of government securities	2,00,000
Cash in hand as on March 31, 2015	23,400
Cash at bank as on March 31, 2015	70,000

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending March 31, 2015

Dr.		Cr.	
Receipts	Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Cash in hand as on April 1, 2014	20,000	Printing and Stationery	38,750
Cash at bank as on April 1, 2014	35,000	Lighting	26,250
Subscription:		Rates and Taxes	17,000
2013-14 30,000		Telephone charges	2,600
2014-15 2,25,000		Postage and Courier	2,000
2015-16 <u>10,000</u>	2,65,000	Wages and Salaries	88,000
Donation for building	60,000	Insurance Premium	15,000
Entrance fees	23,000	Purchase of govt. securities	2,00,000
Life membership fee	20,000	Cash in hand as on	23,400
Interest on investment in Government securities	18,000	March 31, 2015	
Locker rent	42,000	Cash at bank as on	70,000
	4,83,000	March 31, 2015	
	4,83,000		

Illustration 1

From the following particulars relating to Silver Point, prepare a Receipt and Payment account for the year ending March 31, 2015.

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Opening cash balance	1,000	Sale of old sports materials	1,200
Opening bank balance	7,200	Donation received for pavilion	4,600
Subscriptions collected for:		Rent paid	3,000
2013-14 Rs. 500		Sports materials purchases	4,800
2014-15 Rs. 7,600		Purchase of refreshments	600
2015-16 Rs. <u>900</u>	9,000	Expenses for maintenance	2,000
Sale of refreshments	1,000	of tennis court	
Entrance fees received	1,000	Salary paid	2,500
		Tournament expenses	2,400
		Furniture purchased	1,500
		Office expenses	1,200
		Closing cash in hand	400

Solution

**Books of Silver Point
Receipt and Payment Account
for the year ending March 31, 2015**

Dr.	Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Cr. Amount (Rs.)
Receipts			
Balance b/d		Rent	3,000
Cash	1,000	Sports materials purchased	4,800
Bank	7,200	Purchase of refreshments	600
Subscriptions		Maintenance expenses for tennis court	2,000
2013-14	500	Salary	2,500
2014-15	7,600	Tournament expenses	2,400
2015-16	900	Furniture purchased	1,500
Sale of refreshments	1,000	Office expenses	1,200
Entrance fees	1,000	Balance c/d	
Sale of old sports materials	1,200	Cash	400
Donation for pavilion	4,600	Bank (balancing figure)	6,600
	25,000		25,000

1.4 Income and Expenditure Account

It is the summary of income and expenditure for the accounting year. It is just like a profit and loss account prepared on accrual basis in case of the business organisations. It includes only revenue items and the balance at the end represents surplus or deficit. The Income and Expenditure Account serves the same purpose as the profit and loss account of a business organisation does. All the revenue items relating to the current period are shown in this account, the expenses and losses on the expenditure side and incomes and gains on the income side of the account. It shows the net operating result in the form of surplus (i.e. excess of income over expenditure) or deficit (i.e. excess of expenditure over income), which is transferred to the capital fund shown in the balance sheet.

The Income and Expenditure Account is prepared on accrual basis with the help of Receipts and Payments Account along with additional information regarding outstanding and prepaid expenses and depreciation etc. Hence, many items appearing in the Receipts and Payments need to be adjusted. For example, as shown in Example 1, (Page No. 10) subscription amount of Rs. 2,65,000 received during the year 2014-15 appearing on the receipts side of the Receipt and Payment Account includes receipts for the periods other than the current period. But the subscription amount of Rs. 2,25,000 pertaining to the current year only will be shown as income in Income and Expenditure Account for the year 2014-15.

1.4.1 Steps in the Preparation of Income and Expenditure Account

Following steps may be helpful in preparing an Income and Expenditure Account from a given Receipt and Payment Account:

1. *Pursue* the Receipt and Payment Account thoroughly.
2. Exclude the opening and closing balances of cash and bank as they are not an income.
3. Exclude the capital receipts and capital payments as these are to be shown in the Balance Sheet.
4. Consider only the revenue receipts to be shown on the income side of Income and Expenditure Account. Some of these need to be adjusted by excluding the amounts relating to the preceding and the succeeding periods and including the amounts relating to the current year not yet received.
5. Take the revenue expenses to the expenditure side of the Income and Expenditure Account with due adjustments as per the additional information provided relating to the amounts received in advance and those not yet received.
6. Consider the following items not appearing in the Receipt and Payment Account that need to be taken into account for determining the surplus/deficit for the current year :
 - (a) Depreciation of fixed assets.
 - (b) Provision for doubtful debts, if required.
 - (c) Profit or loss on sale of fixed assets.

Now you will observe how the income and expenditure account is prepared from the receipts and payments account given in example 1, on page 10.

**Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ending on March 31, 2015**

Dr.			Cr.
Expenditure	Amount (Rs.)	Income	Amount (Rs.)
Printing and Stationery	38,750	Subscriptions	2,25,000
Lighting	26,250	Entrance fees	23,000
Rates and Taxes	17,000	Interest on investment in government securities	18,000
Telephone charges	2,600		
Postage and courier charges	2,000		
Wages and Salaries	88,000	Locker rent	42,000
Insurance Premium	15,000		
Surplus (<i>Excess of income over expenditure</i>)	1,18,400		3,08,000
	3,08,000		3,08,000

Note that-

1. Opening and closing cash/bank balances have been excluded.
2. Payment for purchase of Government securities being capital expenditure has been excluded.
3. Amount of subscriptions received for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 have been excluded.
4. Life membership fee is an item of capital receipt and so excluded.
5. Donation for building is a receipt for a specific purpose and so excluded.

Illustration 2

From the Receipt and Payment Account given below, prepare the Income and Expenditure Account of Clean Delhi Club for the year ended March 31, 2014.

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending March 31, 2014

Dr.	Cr.		
Receipts	Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Balance b/d (Cash in hand)	3,200	Salary	1,500
Subscriptions	22,500	Rent	800
Entrance Fees	1,250	Electricity	3,500
Donations	2,500	Taxes	1,700
Rent of hall	750	Printing and Stationery	380
Sale of investments	3,000	Sundry expenses	920
		Books purchased	7,500
		Govt. bonds purchased	10,000
		Fixed deposit with bank (on 31.03.2014)	5,000
		Balance c/d	
		Cash in hand	400
		Cash at bank	<u>1,500</u>
	33,200		1,900
			33,200

Solution

Books of Clean Delhi Club **Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending March 31, 2014**

Dr.	Cr.		
Expenditure	Amount (Rs.)	Income	Amount (Rs.)
Salary	1,500	Subscriptions	22,500
Rent	800	Entrance fees	1,250
Electricity	3,500	Donation	2,500
Taxes	1,700	Rent of hall	750
Printing & Stationery	380		
Sundray Expenses	920		
Surplus (excess of income over expenditure)	18,200		
	27,000		27,000

Illustration 3

From the following Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending March 31, 2015 of Negi's Club, prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the same period:

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending March 31, 2015

Dr.	Amount (Rs.)	Cr.
Expenditure	Income	Amount (Rs.)
Balance c/d Bank		
Subscriptions		
2014 1,500	25,000	Purchase of furniture (1.7.14) 5,000
2015 10,000		Salaries 2,000
2016 500	12,000	Telephone expenses 300
Donation	2,000	Electricity charges 600
Hall rent	300	Postage and Stationery 150
Interest on bank deposits	450	Purchase of books 2,500
Entrance fees	1,000	Entertainment expenses 900
		Purchase of 5% government papers (1.7.14) 8,000
		Miscellaneous expenses 600
		Balance c/d:
		Cash 300
		Bank 20,400
	40,750	40,750

The following additional information is available:

- (i) Salaries outstanding – Rs. 1,500;
- (ii) Entertainment expenses outstanding – Rs. 500;
- (iii) Bank interest receivable – Rs. 150;
- (iv) Subscriptions accrued – Rs. 400;
- (v) 50 per cent of entrance fees is to be capitalised;
- (vi) Furniture is to be depreciated at 10 per cent per annum.

Solution
Books of Negi's Club
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31.3.2015

Dr.	Amount (Rs.)	Cr.
Expenditure	Income	Amount (Rs.)
Salaries	2,000	
Add: Outstanding	1,500	
Telephone expenses	3,500	Subscriptions 10,400
Electricity charges	300	Donation 2,000
Postage and Stationery	600	Entrance Fees (50% of Rs. 1,000) 500
	150	Bank interest 450
		Add: Outstanding interest 150 600

Entertainment expenses	900		Interest on investment	200
Add: Outstanding expenses	500	1,400	Hall rent	300
Miscellaneous expenses		600		
Depreciation on furniture		375		
Surplus (Excess of Income over Expenditure)		7,075		
		14,000		14,000

1.4.2 Distinction between Income and Expenditure Account and Receipt and Payment Account

Based upon discussion made in regard to the Receipts and Payments Account and the Income and Expenditure Account we make the distinction between Income and Expenditure Account and Receipts and Payments Account in the tabular form:

Basis of distinction Account	Income and Expenditure	Receipt and Payment Account
Nature	It is like as profit and loss account.	It is the summary of the cash book.
Nature of Items	It records income and expenditure of <i>revenue</i> nature only.	It records receipts and payments of <i>revenue as well as capital</i> nature.
Period	Income and expenditure items relate only to the current period.	Receipts and payments may also relate to preceding and succeeding periods.
Debit side	Debit side of this account records expenses and losses.	Debit side of this account records the receipts.
Credit side	Credit side of this account records income and gains.	Credit side of this account records the payments.
Depreciation	Includes depreciation.	Does not includes depreciation.
Opening Balance	There is no opening balance.	Balance in the beginning represents cash in hand /cash at bank or overdraft at the beginning.
Closing Balance	Balance at the end represents excess of income over expenditure or vice-versa.	Balance at the end represents cash in hand at the end and bank balance (or bank overdraft).

1.5 Balance Sheet

'Not-for-Profit' Organisations prepare Balance Sheet for ascertaining the financial position of the organisation. The preparation of their Balance Sheet is on the same pattern as that of the business entities. It shows assets and liabilities as at the end of the year. Assets are shown on the right hand side and the liabilities on the left hand side. However, there will be a Capital Fund or General Fund in place of the Capital and the surplus or deficit as per Income and Expenditure Account which is either added to/deducted from the capital fund, as the case may be. It is also a common practice to add some of the capitalised items like legacies, entrance fees and life membership fees directly in the capital fund.

Besides the Capital or General Fund, there may be other funds created for specific purposes or to meet the requirements of the contributors/donors such as building fund, sports fund, etc. Such funds are shown separately in the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Some times it becomes necessary to prepare Balance Sheet as at the beginning of the year in order to find out the opening balance of the capital/general fund.

1.5.1 Preparation of Balance Sheet

The following procedure is adopted to prepare the *Balance Sheet*:

1. Take the Capital/General Fund as per the opening balance sheet and add surplus from the Income and Expenditure Account. Further, add entrance fees, legacies, life membership fees, etc. received during the year.
2. Take all the fixed assets (not sold/discharged/or destroyed during the year) with additions (from the Receipts and Payments account) after charging depreciation (as per Income and Expenditure account) and show them on the assets side.
3. Compare items on the receipts side of the Receipts and Payments Account with income side of the Income and Expenditure Account. This is to ascertain the amounts of: (a) subscriptions due but not yet received; (b) incomes received in advance; (c) sale of fixed assets made during the year; (d) items to be capitalised (i.e. taken directly to the Balance Sheet) e.g. legacies, interest on specific fund investment and so on.
4. Similarly compare, items on the payments side of the Receipt and Payment Account with expenditure side of the Income and Expenditure Account. This is to ascertain the amounts if: (a) outstanding expenses; (b) prepaid expenses; (c) purchase of a fixed asset during the year; (d) depreciation on fixed assets; (e) stock of consumable items like stationery in hand; (f) Closing balance of cash in hand and cash at bank as, and so on.

A proforma Balance Sheet is given for the proper understanding of preparing the balance sheet.

Balance Sheet of as on

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
<i>Capital fund:</i>			
Opening Balance	<i>Cash in hand and /or Cash at Bank</i>
<i>Add: Surplus OR</i>		<i>Outstanding Incomes</i>
<i>Less: Deficit</i>		<i>Prepaid Expenses</i>
<i>Add: Capitalised Income of the Current Year on account of:</i>	<i>Stock of Consumable Items:</i>	
Legacies	Previous Balance	
Entrance Fees	<i>Add: Purchases in the current period</i>	
Life Membership Fees	<i>Less: Value consumed during the period</i>
Closing Balance	Previous Balance
<i>Special Fund/Donations:</i>		<i>Add: Purchases in the current period</i>	
Previous Balance (If any)		<i>Less: Book Value of the Asset sold/disposed off</i>	
<i>Add: Receipts for the item during the period</i>		<i>Closing Balance</i>
<i>Add: Income earned on fund/Donations' Investments</i>		
<i>Less: Expenses paid out of fund/Donations</i>			
Net Balance		
<i>Creditors for Purchases and/or supplies</i>		
<i>Bank Overdraft</i>		
<i>Outstanding Expenses:</i>		
<i>Income received in Advance</i>		

Fig. 1.2: Proforma Balance Sheet**Illustration 4**

From the following Receipt and Payment Account and additional information relating to Excellent Cricket Club, prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2015 and Balance Sheet as on date.

Dr.		Cr.	
<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	
		<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	
Balance b/d (Cash in Hand)	18,000	Balance b/d (bank overdraft)	16,000
Member's subscriptions	2,50,000	Upkeep of field and pavilion	1,15,000
Member's admission fee	15,000	Tournament expenses	40,000
Sale of old sports materials	2,500	Rates and Insurance	10,000
Hire of ground	28,000	Telephone	3,500
Subscription for tournament	60,000	Postage and Courier charges	4,000
Life membership fee	20,000	Printing and Stationery	26,000
Donations	6,00,000	Miscellaneous expenses	4,400

		Secretary's honorarium	30,000
		Grass seeds	2,600
		Investments	6,00,000
		Purchase of sports materials	68,000
		Balance c/d	74,000
	9,93,500		9,93,500

Assets at the beginning of the year were:

	Rs.
Play ground	5,00,000
Cash in hand	18,000
Stock of sports materials	85,000
Printing and Stationery	11,000
Subscriptions receivable	28,000

Donations and Surplus on account of tournament are to be kept in Reserve for a permanent pavilion. Subscriptions due on March 31, 2015 were Rs. 42,000. Write-off fifty per cent of sports materials and thirty per cent of printing and stationery.

Solution

Books of Excellent Cricket Club Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending on March 31, 2015

Dr.	Cr.
Expenditure	Amount (Rs.)
Upkeep of field and pavilion	1,15,000
Rates and Insurance	10,000
Telephone	3,500
Postage and Courier charges	4,000
Printing & stationery	26,000
Add: Opening stock	<u>11,000</u>
Available for use	37,000
<i>Less: Closing stock</i>	<i>25,900</i>
Stationery consumed	4,400
Miscellaneous expenses	30,000
Secretary's honorarium	2,600
Grass seeds	85,000
Sports materials consumed:	
Opening stock	68,000
Add: Purchases	1,53,000
<i>Less: Closing stock</i>	<i>76,500</i>
Surplus (Excess of income over expenditure)	52,400
	3,09,500
Income	Amount (Rs.)
Subscriptions	2,50,000
<i>Add: Outstanding (closing)</i>	<i>42,000</i>
	2,92,000
<i>Less: Outstanding (opening)</i>	<i>28,000</i>
Admission fees	2,64,000
Sale of old sports material	15,000
Rent of hall	2,500
	28,000
	3,09,500

Note: Since the opening balance of the capital fund is not given, the same has been ascertained by preparing opening balance sheet.

Balance Sheet of Excellent Cricket Club as on March 31, 2015

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Capital Fund 6,26,000		Cash in hand 74,000	
Add: Surplus <u>52,400</u>		Outstanding subscriptions 42,000	
6,78,400		Stock of sports materials 76,500	
Add: Life membership fee <u>20,000</u>	6,98,400	Stock of printing and stationery 25,900	
Pavilion Fund:		Investments 6,00,000	
Surplus from Tournament (Rs.60,000-40,000) 20,000		Play ground 5,00,000	
Donation <u>6,00,000</u>	6,20,000		
	13,18,400		13,18,400

Balance Sheet of Excellent Cricket Club as on March 31, 2014

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Bank overdraft 16,000		Cash in hand 18,000	
Capital/General fund (balancing figure) 6,26,000		Outstanding subscription 28,000	
		Stock of sports materials 85,000	
		Printing and Stationery 11,000	
		Play ground 5,00,000	
	6,42,000		6,42,000

Test your Understanding – I

State with reasons whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

- (i) Receipt and Payment Account is a summary of all capital receipts and payments.
- (ii) If there appears a sports fund, the expenses incurred on sports activities will be shown on the debit side of Income and Expenditure Account.
- (iii) A credit balance of Income and Expenditure Account denotes excess if expenses over incomes.
- (iv) Scholarships granted to students out of funds provided by government will be debited to Income and Expenditure Account.
- (v) Receipt and Payment Account records the receipts and payments of revenue nature only.
- (vi) Donations for specific purposes are always capitalized.
- (vii) Opening balance sheet is prepared when the opening balance of capital fund is not given.
- (viii) Surplus of Income and Expenditure Account is deducted from the capital/general fund.
- (ix) Receipt and Payment Account is equivalent to profit and loss account.
- (x) Receipt and Payment Account does not deference between capital and revenue receipts.

1.6 Some Peculiar Items

Final accounts of the Not-for-Profit organisations are prepared on the similar pattern as that of a business organisation. However, a few items of income and expenses of such organisations are somewhat different in nature and need special attention in their treatment in final accounts. They are peculiar to these organisations. Some of the common peculiar items are explained as under:

Subscriptions: Subscription is a membership fee paid by the member on annual basis. This is the main source of income of such organisations. Subscription paid by the members is shown as receipt in the Receipt and Payment Account and as income in the Income and Expenditure Account. It may be noted that Receipt and Payment Account shows the total amount of subscription actually received during the year while the amount shown in Income and Expenditure Account is confined to the figure related to the current period only irrespective of the fact whether it has been received or not. For example, a club received Rs. 20,000 as subscriptions during the year 2014-15 of which Rs.3,000 relate to year 2013-14 and Rs.2,000 to 2015-16, and at the end of the year 2014-15 Rs.6,000 are still receivable. In this case, the Receipt and Payment Account will show Rs.20,000 as receipt from subscriptions. But the Income and Expenditure Account will show Rs. 21,000 as income from subscriptions for the year 2014-15, the calculation of which is given as below:

	Rs.
Subscriptions received in 2014-15	20,000
Less: Subscriptions for the year 2013-14	3,000
	<hr/>
	17,000
Less: Subscription for the year 2015-16	2,000
	<hr/>
	15,000
Add: Subscriptions outstanding for the year 2014-15	6,000
Income from subscriptions for the year 2014-15	21,000
	<hr/>

The above amount of subscriptions to be shown as income can also be ascertained by preparing the subscription account as follows:

Subscription Account			
Dr.			Cr.
Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount (Rs.)
	Balance b/d (outstanding at the beginning)		3,000
	Income and Expenditure Account (balancing figure)		21,000
	Balance c/d (received in advance)		2,000
		26,000	
	Balance b/d (received in advance during previous year)		Nil
	Cash (subscription received)		20,000
	Balance c/d (outstanding at the end)		6,000
		26,000	

Illustration 5

As per Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended on March 31, 2015, the subscriptions received were Rs. 2,50,000. Additional Information given is as follows:

1. Subscriptions Outstanding on 1.4.2014 Rs. 50,000
2. Subscriptions Outstanding on 31.3.2015 Rs.35,000
3. Subscriptions Received in Advance as on 1.4.2014 Rs.25,000
4. Subscriptions Received in Advance as on 31.3.2015 Rs.30,000

Ascertain the amount of income from subscriptions for the year 2014–15 and show how relevant items of subscriptions appear in opening and closing balance sheets.

Solution

Details	Amount (Rs.)
Subscriptions Received as per Receipt and Payment account	2,50,000
Add: Subscriptions outstanding on 31.3.2015	35,000
Add: Subscriptions received in advance on 1.4.2014	25,000
	3,10,000
Less: Subscriptions outstanding on 1.4.2014	50,000
	2,60,000
Less: Subscriptions received in advance on 31.3.2015	30,000
Income from subscription for the year 2014–15	2,30,000

Alternately, income received from subscriptions can be calculated by preparing a Subscriptions account as under.

Subscription Account

Dr.					Cr.		
Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount (Rs.)	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount (Rs.)
	Balance b/d (outstanding) Income and Expenditure Account (balancing figure) Balance c/d (advance)		50,000 2,30,000 30,000 3,10,000		Balance b/d (advance) Receipts and Payments A/c Balance b/d (outstanding)		25,000 2,50,000 35,000 3,10,000

Relevant items of subscription can be shown in the opening and closing balance sheet as under:

Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2014

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Subscriptions received in advance	25,000	Subscription outstanding	50,000

*Relevant data only

Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2015

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Subscriptions received in advance	30,000	Subscriptions outstanding	35,000

*Relevant data only

Illustration 6

Extracts of Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended March 31, 2015 are given below:

<i>Receipt</i>			
<i>Subscriptions</i>			<i>(Rs.)</i>
2013-14			2,500
2014-15			26,750
2015-16			1,000
			<u>30,250</u>

Additional Information:

Total number of members: 230.

Annual membership fee: Rs. 125.

Subscriptions outstanding on April 1, 2013: Rs. 2,750.

Prepare a statement showing all relevant items of subscriptions viz., income, advance, outstandings, etc.

Solution

Amount of subscription due for the year 2014-15 irrespective of cash Rs. 28,750 (i.e. Rs. 125 × Rs. 230).

<i>Details</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Subscriptions received as per Receipts and Payments Account	30,250
Add: Subscriptions outstanding on March 31, 2014	2,250
Add: Subscriptions received in advance on April 1, 2013	NIL
	<u>32,500</u>
Less: Subscriptions outstanding on April 1, 2013	2,750
	<u>29,750</u>
Less: Subscriptions received in advance on March 31, 2014	1,000
Income from Subscription for the year 2014-15. (125×230)	28,750

Note: The amount of subscriptions outstanding as on 01-04-2014 has been ascertained as follows:

Details	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(i) Outstanding as on 01.04.2014	2,750	
Received for 2013–14	<u>2,500</u>	250
(ii) Due for 2014–15 (125×230)	28,750	
Received for 2014–15	<u>26,750</u>	2,000
Outstanding as on 31-3-2015		2,250

Illustration 7

From the following extract of Receipt and Payment Account and the additional information given below, compute the amount of income from subscriptions and show as how they would appear in the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending March 31, 2015 and the Balance Sheet.

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending March 31, 2015

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Subscriptions:			
2013-14	7,000		
2014-15	30,000		
2015-16	5,000	42,000	

Additional Information:

	Rs.
1. Subscriptions outstanding March 31, 2014	8,500
2. Total Subscriptions outstanding March 31, 2015	18,500
3. Subscriptions received in advance as on March 31, 2014	4,000

Solution**Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ending on March 31, 2015**

Expenditure	Amount (Rs.)	Income	Amount (Rs.)
		Subscriptions Received for 2014-15 Add: Outstanding for 2014-15 Add: Received in advance for 2014-15	30,000 17,000 4,000 51,000

Note: Total amount of subscriptions outstanding as on 31-3-2015 are Rs. 18,500. This, includes Rs. 1,500 (Rs. 8,500 – Rs. 7,000) for subscriptions still outstanding for 2013-14. Hence, the subscriptions outstanding for 2014-15 are Rs. 17,000 (Rs. 18,500 – Rs. 1,500).

Balance Sheet (Relevant Data) as on March 31, 2015

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Subscription Received in Advance for 2014-15	5,000	Subscription Outstanding: 2013-14 1,500 2014-15 1,7000	18,500

*Relevant data only

Do it Yourself

1. Subscriptions received by the health club during the year 2013 were as under:

	<i>Rs.</i>
2012	3,000
2013	96,000
2014	<u>2,000</u>
	<u>1,01,000</u>

	<i>Rs.</i>
Subscriptions Outstanding as on 31.12.12	5,000
Subscriptions Outstanding as on 31.12.13	12,000
Subscriptions received in advance in 2012 for 2013	5,000

Calculate the amount of subscriptions to be shown on the income side of Income and Expenditure A/c.

2. During the year 2013, subscriptions received by a sports club were Rs. 80,000. These included Rs. 3,000 for the year 2010 and Rs. 6,000 for the year 2014. On December 31, 2012 the amount of subscriptions due but not received was Rs. 12,000. Calculate the amount of subscriptions to be shown in Income and Expenditure Account as income from subscription.

3. Subscriptions received during the year ended December 31, 2013 by Royal Club were as under:

	<i>Rs.</i>
2012	3,000
2013	93,000
2014	<u>2,000</u>
	<u>98,000</u>

The club has 500 members each paying @ Rs.200 as annual subscription. Subscriptions outstanding as on December 31, 2012 are Rs. 6,000. Calculate the amount of subscriptions to be shown as income in the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31, 2013 and show the relevant data in the Balance Sheet as on date.

Donations: It is a sort of gift in cash or property received from some person or organisation. It appears on the receipts side of the Receipts and Payments Account. Donation can be for specific purposes or for general purposes.

(i) **Specific Donations:** If donation received is to be utilised to achieve specified purpose, it is called Specific Donation. The specific purpose can be an

extension of the existing building, construction of new computer laboratory, creation of a book bank, etc. Such donation is to be capitalised and shown on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet irrespective of the fact whether the amount is big or small. The intention is to utilise the amount for the specified purpose only.

- (ii) *General Donations:* Such donations are to be utilised to promote the general purpose of the organisation. These are treated as revenue receipts as it is a regular source of income hence, it is taken to the income side of the Income and Expenditure Account of the current year.

Legacies: It is the amount received as per the *will* of a deceased person. It appears on the receipts side of the Receipt and Payment Account and is directly added to capital fund/general fund in the balance sheet, because it is not of recurring nature. However, legacies of a small amount may be treated as income and shown on the income side of the Income and Expenditure Account.

Life Membership Fees: Some members prefer to pay lump sum amount as life membership fee instead of paying periodic subscription. Such amount is treated as capital receipt and credited directly to the capital/general fund.

Entrance Fees: Entrance fee also known as admission fee is paid only once by the member at the time of becoming a member. In case of organisations like clubs and some charitable institutions, is limited and the amount of entrance fees is quite high. Hence, it is treated as non-recurring item and credited directly to capital/general fund. However, for some organisations like educational institutions, the entrance fees is a regular income and the amount involved may also be small. In their case, it is customary to treat this item as a revenue receipt. However, if there is specific instruction, it is advisable to treat the entire amount as capital receipt and the relevant amount should be directly added to capital/general fund.

Sale of old asset: Receipts from the sale of an old asset appear in the Receipts and Payments Account of the year in which it is sold. But any gain or loss on the sale of asset is taken to the Income and Expenditure Account of the year. For example, if an item furniture with a book value of Rs. 800 is sold for Rs. 700, this amount of Rs. 700 will be shown as receipt in Receipts and Payments Account and Rs. 100 on the expenditure side of the Income and Expenditure Account as a loss on sale of old asset and while showing furniture in the balance sheet Rs. 800 will be deducted from its total book value.

Sale of Periodicals: It is an item of recurring nature and shown as the income side of the Income and Expenditure Account.

Sale of Sports Materials: Sale of sports materials (*used* materials like old balls, bats, nets, etc) is the regular feature with any Sports Club. It is usually shown as an income in the Income and Expenditure Account.

Payments of Honorarium: It is the amount paid to the person who is not the regular employee of the institution. Payment to an artist for giving performance at the club is an example of honorarium. This payment of honorarium is shown on the expenditure side of the Income and Expenditure Account.

Endowment Fund: It is a fund arising from a bequest or gift, the income of which is devoted for a specific purpose. Hence, it is a capital receipt and shown on the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet as an item of a specific purpose fund.

Government Grant: Schools, colleges, public hospitals, etc. depend upon government grant for their activities. The recurring grants in the form of maintenance grant is treated as revenue receipt (i.e. income of the current year) and credited to Income and Expenditure account. However, grants such as building grant are treated as capital receipt and transferred to the building fund account. It may be noted that some Not-for-Profit organisations receive cash subsidy from the government or government agencies. This subsidy is also treated as revenue income for the year in which it is received.

Special Funds

The Not-for-Profit Organisations office create special funds for certain purposes/activities such as 'prize funds', 'match fund' and 'sports fund', etc. Such funds are invested in securities and the income earned on such investments is added to the respective fund, not credited to Income and Expenditure Account. Similarly, the expenses incurred on such specific purposes are also deducted from the special fund. For example, a club may maintain a special fund for sports activities. In such a situation, the interest income on sports fund investments is added to the sports fund and all expenses on sports deducted therefrom. The special funds are shown in balance sheet. However, if, after adjustment of income and expenses the balance in specific or special fund is negative, it is transferred to the debit side of the Income and Expenditure Account or adjusted as per prescribed directions. (see Illustrations 8 and 9.)

Illustration 8

Show how you would deal with the following items in the financial statements of a Club:

Details	Debit Amount (Rs.)	Credit Amount (Rs.)
Prize Fund		80,000
Prize Fund Investments	80,000	
Income from Prize Fund Investments		8,000
Prizes awarded	6,000	

Solution**Balance Sheet as on.....***

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Prize fund	80,000		
Add: Income from Investments	8,000		
	88,000		
Less: Prizes Awarded	6,000	82,000	

Illustration 9

- (a) Show the following information in financial statements of a ‘Not-for-Profit’ Organisation:

<i>Details</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Match Expenses	16,000
Match Fund	8,000
Donation for Match Fund	5,000
Sale of Match tickets	7,000

- (b) What will be the effect, if match expenses go up by Rs. 6,000 other things remaining the same?

Solution

(a)

Balance Sheet as on.....*

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Match fund	8,000		
Add: Donation (Specific)	5,000		
Add: Sale of Match Tickets	7,000		
	20,000		
Less: Match Expenses	16,000	4,000	
		4,000	

* Only relevant data.

(b)

If match expenses go up by Rs. 6,000, the net balance of the match fund becomes negative i.e. Debit exceeds the Credit, and the resultant debit balance of Rs. 2,000 shall be charged to the Income and Expenditure Account of that year.

Test your Understanding – II

How would you treat the following items in the case of a 'not-for-profit' organisation?

1. Tournament Fund Rs. 40,000. Tournament Expenses Rs. 14,000. Receipts from Tournament Rs. 16,000.
2. Table Tennis match expenses Rs. 4,000.
3. Prize Fund Rs. 22,000. Interest on Prize fund Investments Rs. 3,000. Prizes given Rs. 5,000. Prize fund Investments Rs. 18,000.
4. Receipts from Charity Show Rs. 7,000. Expenses on Charity Show Rs. 3,000.

Illustration 10

Extract of a Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended on March 31, 2015:

Payments:

Stationery Rs. 23,000

Additional Information:

Details	April 1, 2014	March 31, 2015
Stock of stationery	4,000	3,000
Creditors for stationery	9,000	2,500

Solution

Details	Amount (Rs.)
Payment made for the purchase of stationery as per Receipts and Payments account	23,000
<i>Less:</i> Payment for 2013-14 (i.e. creditors in the beginning)	9,000
Payment made for the year 2014-15	14,000
<i>Add:</i> Payment not yet made (i.e. creditors at the end)	2,500
Stationery Purchased for the year 2014-15	16,500
<i>Add:</i> Stock in the beginning	4,000
Stationery Available for consumption during 2014-15	20,500
<i>Less:</i> Stock at the end	3,000
Stationery Consumed during 2014-15 to be taken to the Expenditure side of the Income and Expenditure account	17,500

Stationery: Normally expenses incurred on stationary, a consumable items are charged to Income and Expenditure Account. But in case stock of stationery (opening and/or closing) is given, the approach would be make necessary adjustments in purchases of stationery and work out cost of stationery consumed and show that amount in Income and Expenditure Account and its stock in the

balance sheet. For example, the Receipt and Payment Account shows a payment for stationery amounting to Rs. 40,000 and there is an opening and closing stationery amounting to Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 15,000. The amount of expense on stationery will be worked out as follows:

Stationery	
Purchases	40,000
Add: Opening stock	12,000
	<hr/>
	52,000
Less: Closing stock	15,000
	<hr/>
	37,000

In case stationery is also purchased on credit, the amount of its consumption will be worked out as given in Illustration 12.

Do it Yourself

1. Find out the cost of medicines consumed during 2014-15 from the following information:

Details	Amount (Rs.)
Payment for purchase of medicines	3,70,000
Creditors for medicines purchased:	
On 1.4.2014	25,000
On 31.3.2015	17,000
Stock of Medicines:	
On 1.4.2014	62,000
On 31.3.2015	54,000
Advance to suppliers of medicines:	
On 1.4.2014	11,500
On 31.3.2015	18,200

2. What amount of sports material will be posted to Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2014 as expenditure? :

	Amount (Rs.)
Stock of sports materials as on April 1, 2014	7,500
Creditors for sports material as on April 1, 2014	2,000
Stock of sports material as on March 31, 2015	6,200
Amount paid for sports material during the year 2014-15	17,000
Advance paid for sports material as on March 31, 2015	3,500
Creditors for sports material as on March 31, 2015	1,200

Illustration 11

Following is the Receipt and Payment Account of an Entertainment Club for the period April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending March 31, 2016

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Balance b/d		Salaries	24,000
Cash	27,500	Electric bill	21,000
Bank	<u>60,000</u>	Food stuff for restaurant	60,000
Member's subscriptions:		Telephone bill	35,000
2014-2015	12,500	Subscription for periodicals	14,500
2015-2016	1,00,000	Printing and stationery	13,000
2016-2017	<u>10,000</u>	Sports expenses	50,000
Sale of furniture (book value: Rs. 8,000)	10,000	Secretary's honorarium	30,000
Sale of food stuffs	1,00,000	8% Investments (31.3.2007)	1,00,000
Sale of old periodicals and newspapers	3,200	Balance c/d:	
Hire of ground used for marriage	48,750	Cash	21,500
Donation for sports fund	25,000	Bank	<u>45,000</u>
Locker Rent	17,050		66,500
	4,14,000		4,14,000

Additional Information

1. The club had 225 members, each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 500. Subscription outstanding as on 31 March 2016 Rs. 15,000.
2. Telephone bill outstanding for the year 2015-2016 is Rs. 2,000.
3. Locker Rent Rs. 3,050 outstanding for the year 2014-15 and Rs. 1,500 for 2015-16.
4. Salary outstanding for the year 2015-16 Rs. 4,000.
5. Opening Stock of Printing and stationery Rs. 2,000 and closing stock of printing and stationery is Rs. 3,000 for the year 2015-16.
6. On 1st April 2015 other balances were as under:

	<i>Rs.</i>
Furniture	1,00,000
Building	6,50,000
Sports fund	15,000

7. Depreciation Furniture and Building @ 12.5% and 5% respectively assuming that it is on reducing balance for the year ending March 31.2016

Prepare Income and Expenditure account and Balance Sheet as on that date.

Solution

**Book of Entertainment Club
Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ending on March 31, 2016**

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Salary	24,000	Subscriptions	1,00,000
<i>Add: Outstanding</i>	<u>4,000</u>	<i>Add: Outstanding</i>	<u>12,500</u>
Electric Bill	21,000	Sale of old periodicals	3,200
Telephone Bill	35,000	Profit on sale of furniture	2,000
<i>Add: Outstanding</i>	<u>2,000</u>	Hire of ground for marriage	48,750
Subscription for periodicals	14,500	Locker rent	17,050
Printing and Stationery	13,000	<i>Less: Opening o/s</i>	<u>3,050</u>
<i>Add: Opening Stock</i>	<u>2,000</u>		14,000
	15,000	<i>Add: Closing o/s</i>	<u>1,500</u>
<i>Less: Closing stock</i>	<u>3,000</u>		15,500
Secretary's honorarium	30,000	Sale of Food Stuff	1,00,000
Sports Expenses	50,000	Cost of food Consumed	<u>60,000</u>
Less: Opening Balance of sports fund	<u>15,000</u>		40,000
	35,000		
Less: Donation for Sports	<u>25,000</u>		
	10,000		
Depreciation On:			
Furniture	11,500		
Building	<u>32,500</u>		
Surplus (Excess of Income over Expenditure)			
	25,450		
	2,21,950		2,21,950

Balance Sheet of Entertainment Club as on March 31, 2015

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Sports fund	15,000	Cash in hand	27,500
Capital/General Fund	8,42,550	Cash at bank	60,000
(Balancing figure)		Outstanding subscription	15,000
		Outstanding locker Rent	3,050
		Printing & Stationery	2,000
		Furniture	1,00,000
		Buildings	6,50,000
	8,57,550		8,57,550

Balance Sheet of Entertainment Club as on March 31, 2016

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Subscriptions received in advanced	10,000	Cash in hand	21,500
Outstanding Telephone Bill	2,000	Cash at bank	45,000
Salary Outstanding	4,000	Outstanding subscriptions	15,000
<i>Capital/General Fund</i>	<i>8,42,550</i>	(2015 Rs 2500 and 2016 Rs 12500)	
Add: Surplus	<u>25,450</u>	Outstanding locker Rent	1,500
		Printing and Stationery	3,000
		Furniture	1,00,000
		Less: Sales	<u>8,000</u>
			92,000
		Less: Depreciation	<u>11,500</u>
			80,500
		Building	6,50,000
		Less: Depreciation	<u>32,500</u>
		Investment	6,17,500
			1,00,000
	8,84,000		8,84,000

Illustration 12

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended March 31, 2015 from the following information.

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending March 31, 2015

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Balance b/d	41,000	Salaries and Wages:	
Subscriptions:		2013-14	4,800
2013-14	7,200	2014-15	<u>83,200</u>
2014-15	3,37,600	Sundry expenses	88,000
2015-16	<u>12,000</u>	Freehold land	37,000
Entrance fees	16,000	Stationery	60,000
Locker rent	58,000	Rates	16,000
Revenue from refreshment	48,000	Refreshment expenses	24,000
Income from investments	56,000	Telephone charges	37,500
		Investments	4,000
		Audit fee	2,50,000
		Balance c/d	6,000
	5,75,800		53,300
			5,75,800

The following additional information is provided to you:

- There are 1800 members each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 200, Rs. 8,000 were in arrears for 2013-14 as on April 1, 2014.
- On March 31, 2015 the rates were prepaid to June 2015; the charge paid every year being Rs. 24,000.
- There was an outstanding telephone bill for Rs. 1,400 on March 31, 2015.
- Outstanding sundry expenses as on March 31, 2014 totaled Rs. 2,800.
- Stock of stationery as on March 31, 2014 was Rs. 2000; on March 31, 2015, it was Rs. 3,600.
- On March 31, 2014 Building stood at Rs. 4,00,000 and it was subject to depreciation @ 2.5% p. a.
- Investment on March 31, 2014 stood at Rs. 8,00,000.
- On March 31, 2015, income accrued on investments purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 1,500.

Solution

**Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ending on March 31, 2015**

Dr.			Cr.
Expenditure	Amount (Rs.)	Income	Amount (Rs.)
Salaries and Wages	83,200	Subscriptions	3,60,000
Sundry Expenses	37,000	Entrance fees	16,000
<i>Less: Outstanding on 31.3.2014</i>	<u>2,800</u>	Locker rent	58,000
<i>Stationery : (consumed)</i>		Income from refreshment:	
Opening stock	2,000	Revenue from refreshment	48,000
<i>Add: Purchases</i>	16,000	<i>Less: Refreshment expenses</i>	<u>37,500</u>
<i>Less: Closing stock</i>	<u>3,600</u>	Income from investments	10,500
Rates	24,000	<i>Add: Accrued income on current year investment</i>	57,500
<i>Less: Paid for 2015-16</i>	6,000		
<i>Add: Prepaid in 2014-15</i>	<u>6,000</u>		
Telephone charges	4,000		
<i>Add: Outstanding audit fee</i>	<u>1,400</u>		
Surplus Depreciation on building (excess of Income over expenditure)	10,000		
	3,24,800		
	5,02,000		5,02,000

Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2015

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Outstanding Telephone Expenses	1,400	Cash and Bank Balance	53,300
Subscription received in Advance	12,000	Subscription in Arrears	23,200
General Fund	12,49,400	Stock of Stationery	3,600
<i>Add: Surplus</i>	<u>3,24,800</u>	Rates Prepaid	6,000
	15,74,200	Accrued Interest on investment:	1,500
	15,87,600	Investments	8,00,000
		Additions	
		2,50,000	10,50,000
		Building	
		4,00,000	3,90,000
		<i>Less: Depreciation</i>	
		10,000	60,000
			15,87,600

Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2014

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Outstanding Sundry Expenses	2,800	Cash and Bank balance	41,000
Outstanding Salary and Wages	4,800	Subscription in arrears	8,000
General Fund (Balancing figure)	12,49,400	Stock of stationery	2,000
		Rates prepaid	6,000
		Investments	8,00,000
		Building	4,00,000
	12,57,000		12,57,000

Working Note :

Subscription Account

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>			
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>J.F.</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>J.F.</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
	Opening Balance or Balance b/d (Arrears for 2013-14)		8,000		Receipt and Payment		3,56,800
	Income and Expenditure (1800×200)		3,60,000		Balance c/d		23,200
	Balance c/d (Advance for 2015-16)		12,000				
			3,80,000				3,80,000

Illustration 13

Following is the Receipt and Payment Account of Friendship Club in respect of the Year on 31.3.2015.

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending March 31, 2015.

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payment</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Opening cash in hand	10,000	Salaries	20,000
Subscription:		Stationery	4,500
2013-14 15,000		Rates and Taxes	1,500
2014-15 20,000		Telephone charges	7,500
2015-16 5,000		8% govt. securities at par	25,000
Profit from sports	17,800	Sundry expenses	500
Interest on 8% govt. securities	5,000	Courier service charges	300
	72,800	Closing cash in hand	13,500
			72,800

Additional Information :

1. There are 500 members, each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 50, Rs. 17,500 being in arrears for 2013-14 at the beginning of 2014-15. During 2013-14, subscriptions were paid in advance by 40 members for 2014-15.
2. Stock of stationery at March 31, 2014, was Rs. 1,500 and at March 31, 2015, Rs. 2,000.
3. At March 31, 2006, the rates and taxes were prepaid to the following January 31, the annual charge being Rs. 1,500.
4. A quarter's charge for telephone is outstanding, the amount accrued being Rs. 1,500. There is no change in quarterly charge.
5. Sundry expenses accruing at 31.3.2014 were Rs. 250 and at March 31, 2015 Rs. 300.
6. At March 31, 2014 Building stood in the books at Rs. 2,00,000 and it is required to write off depreciation @ 10% p.a.
7. Value of 8% Government Securities at March 31, 2005 was Rs. 75,000 which were purchased at that date at Par. Additional Government Securities worth Rs. 25,000 are purchased on March 31, 2015.

You are required to prepare:

- (a) An Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31.3.2015
- (b) A Balance Sheet on that date.

Solution

**Books of Friendship Club
Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2014**

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Outstanding Expenses:			
Telephone charges	3,000	Building	2,00,000
Sundry Expenses	250	Investment in 8% Govt. Securities	75,000
Subscription received in Advance		Stock of stationery	1,500
General Fund (balancing figure)	3,00,000	Prepaid Rates and Taxes	1,250
	3,05,250	Subscription outstanding	17,500
		Cash in hand	10,000
			3,05,250

**Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ending on March 31, 2015**

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Salaries		Profit on Sports	
Stationery (paid)	4,500	Interest on 8% Govt.	5,000
Add: Opening stock	1,500	Securities Received	
	6,000	Add: Receivable	1,000
Less: Closing stock	2,000	Total Subscription	40,000
Stationery consumed		Received during	
Rates and Taxes	1,500	the current year	

<i>Less:</i> Closing Prepaid	<u>1,250</u>		<i>Add:</i> Opening Subscription in advance	2,000	
	250				
<i>Add:</i> Opening Prepaid	<u>1,250</u>	1,500	<i>Add:</i> Outstanding at the end of the Current Year	5,500	
Telephone charges paid	7,500		(2,500+3,000)=	47,500	
<i>Add:</i> Outstanding (Current Year)	<u>1,500</u>		<i>Less:</i> Subscription received in Advance(Closing)	<u>5,000</u>	
9,000				42,500	
<i>Less:</i> Outstanding (Previous year)	<u>3,000</u>	6,000	<i>Less:</i> Outstanding at the start of the Current Year	<u>17,500</u>	25,000*
Sundry expenses paid	500		Deficit: (Excess of Expenditure over to Income)		3,550
<i>Add:</i> Outstanding (Current Year)	<u>300</u>				
800					
<i>Less:</i> Outstanding (Previous year)	<u>250</u>	550			
Depreciation on building		20,000			
Courier charges		300			
		52,350			52,350

- Verification: $500 \times 50 = 25000$.

Balance Sheet of Friendship Club as on March 31, 2015

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Outstanding Expenses:		Building :	2,00000
Telephone charges	1,500	<i>Less:</i> depreciation	<u>20,000</u>
Sundry Expenses	<u>300</u>	Investment in 8%	75,000
Subscription received in Advance		Govt. Securities:	
General Fund	3,00,000	<i>Add:</i> Purchases	<u>25,000</u>
<i>Less:</i> Deficit	<u>3,550</u>	Stock of stationery	2,000
		Interest on 8%	1,000
		Govt. securities Receivable	
		Prepaid Rates and Taxes	1,250
		Subscription outstanding (Rs. 17,500-Rs. 5,000) +Rs. 3,000= Rs.5,500	5,500
		Cash in hand	13,500
			3,03,250
	3,03,250		

1.7 Income and Expenditure Account based on Trial Balance

In case of not-for-profit organisations, normally the Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet is prepared based on the Receipts and Payments Account and the additional information given. But, sometimes, the trial balance along with some additional information is given for this purpose. See Illustration 14.

Illustration 14

From the trial balance and other information given below for a school, prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31.3.2014 and a Balance Sheet as on that date:

<i>Debit Balance</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Credit Balance</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Building	6,25,000	Admission fees	12,500
Furniture	1,00,000	Tuition fees received	5,00,000
Library books	1,50,000	Creditors for supplies	15,000
Investment @ 12%	5,00,000	Rent for the school hall	10,000
Salaries	5,00,000	Miscellaneous receipts	30,000
Stationery	40,000	Government grant	3,50,000
General expenses	18,000	General fund	10,00,000
Sports expenses	15,000	Donation for library books	62,500
Cash at bank	50,000	Sale of old furniture	20,000
Cash in hand	2,000		
	20,00,000		20,00,000

Additional Information:

- (i) Fees yet to be received for the year are Rs. 25,000.
- (ii) Salaries yet to be paid amount to Rs.30,000.
- (iii) Furniture costing Rs. 40000 was purchased on October 1, 2010.
- (iv) The book value of the furniture sold was Rs. 50,000 on April 1, 2013
- (v) Depreciation is to be charged @ 10% p.a. on furniture, 15% p.a. on Library books, and 5% p.a. on building.

Solution

**Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ending on March 31, 2014**

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Loss on sale of old furniture (50,000 -20,000)	30,000	Admission fees	12,500
Salaries 5,00,000		Tuition fees 5,00,000	
Add: outstanding <u>30,000</u>	5,30,000	Add: Outstanding <u>25,000</u>	5,25,000
Stationery	40,000	Rent for the school hall	10,000
General expenses	18,000	Miscellaneous receipts	30,000
Depreciation:		Government grant	3,50,000
Furniture 3,000		Interest accrued on	
Building 31,250		investments	60,000
Library books 22,500	56,750		
Sports expenses	15,000		
Surplus (excess of income over expenditure)	2,97,750		
	9,87,500		9,87,500

Working Notes:

1. As admission fee is a regular income of a school, so it has been taken as a revenue income of the school.
2. Depreciation on furniture has been computed as following on the assumption that furniture was sold on April 1, 2013.

	Amount (Rs.)
Book Value on March 31, 2014	1,00,000
<i>Less:</i> Book Value of Sold furniture	<u>(50,000)</u>
	50,000
Depreciation on furniture of Rs. 10,000 for one year	1,000
Depreciation on furniture of Rs. 40,000 for 6 months	<u>2,000</u>
Total depreciation	3,000

Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2014

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Creditors for Supplies	15,000	Buildings	6,25,000
Outstanding Salaries	30,000	<i>Less:</i> Depreciation	<u>31,250</u>
Donation for Library Books	62,500	Furniture	1,00,000
General fund	10,00,000	<i>Less:</i> Sold	<u>50,000</u>
<i>Add:</i> Surplus	<u>2,97,750</u>		50,000
	12,97,750	<i>Less:</i> Depreciation	<u>3,000</u>
		Accrued fees	47,000
		Library books	25,000
		<i>Less:</i> Depreciation	<u>22,500</u>
		Investments @ 12%	1,27,500
			5,00,000
		Interest accrued	60,000
		Cash at bank	50,000
		Cash in hand	2,000
	14,05,250		14,05,250

1.8 Incidental Trading Activity

Sometimes, trading activities such as chemist Shop, hospital, canteen, beauty parlour etc. also take place in such organisations to provide certain facilities to members or public in general. In such a situation, trading account has to be prepared to ascertain the results of such incidental activity. The profit from such commercial (trading) activities is applied to fulfill the main objectives for which the organisation was set up, and so it is transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account. It is pertinent to note the following procedure:

1. Prepare trading account to determine profit (or Loss) due to incidental commercial (trading) activity. All costs and revenues directly and exclusively

- related to such activity are recorded in the trading account. Balance of trading account is transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account.
2. Income and Expenditure Account records, in addition to trading Profit (or loss), all other incomes and expenses not recorded in the Trading Account. Surplus or deficit revealed by the Income and Expenditure Account is transferred to capital/general fund.

Illustration 15

Following balances have been extracted from the books of Pleasant Club for the year ended on March 31, 2015:

Details	Amount (Rs.)
Capital Fund as on March 31, 2014	2,05,000
Furniture as on March 31, 2014	21,000
Additions of furniture during the year	23,500
Billiard Table and other accessories as on March 31, 2014	22,250
China glass and cutlery and Linen as on March 31, 2014	6,250
Restaurant receipts during the year	9,68,000
Restaurant stock as on March 31, 2014	9,750
Receipts from billiard Room during the year	86,000
Subscription received during the year	88,750
Interest on deposit received during the year	6,000
Honorarium paid to Secretary	80,000
Purchases for restaurant	5,59,500
Rent and Rates	87,250
Wages (restaurant Rs. 1,25,000)	2,30,750
Repairs and Renewals	44,750
Lighting	44,250
Fuel	33,500
Sundry expenses	8,000
Cash in hand as on March 31, 2014	4,375
Bank balance as on March 31, 2014	36,875
Bank deposit @10% as on March 31, 2014	1,00,000

Payment for purchases included Rs.7,500 for the year ended on March 31, 2014. Restaurant stock as on March 31, 2015 were Rs. 11,250. Amount of Subscription received included Rs. 12,000 for the previous year and Rs. 3,000 for the next year. Subscription outstanding as on March 31, 2015 were Rs. 12,500.

Depreciation should be provided as per following rate Structure:
 (a) Furniture @ 10 %; (b) Billiard Table and other accessories@ 12%; (c) China glass and cutlery @ 20%.

Cost of boarding expenses of the staff is estimated at Rs. 68,750 of which Rs. 50,000 is to be charged to Restaurant.

Prepare the Receipt and Payment Account; Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet showing the working of the Restaurant separately. Cash in hand on March 31, 2015 was Rs. 8,500.

Solution

**Books of Pleasant Club
Receipt and Payment Account
for the year ending on March 31, 2012**

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance:		Rent and Rates	87,250
Cash in hand	4,375	Wages:	
Cash at bank	<u>36,875</u>	Restaurant	1,25,000
Subscriptions	41,250	Others	<u>1,05,750</u>
Interest on deposit	88,750	Repairs and Renewals	44,750
Restaurant receipts	6,000	Furniture purchased	23,500
Billiard receipts	9,68,000	Honorarium of Secretary	80,000
	86,000	Purchases for restaurant	5,59,500
		Lighting	44,250
		Fuel	33,500
		Sundry expenses	8,000
		Closing balance:	
		Cash in hand	8,500
		Cash at bank	<u>70,000</u>
		(balancing figure)	
	11,90,000		11,90,000

**Trading Account
for the year ending on March 31, 2015**

Details	Amount (Rs.)	Details	Amount (Rs.)
Opening stock	9,750	Restaurant receipts	9,68,000
Purchases	5,59,500	Cost of boarding expenses of the staff	68,750
Less: Previous year	<u>7,500</u>	Closing stock	11,250
Wages	5,52,000		
Depreciation of china glass cutlery	1,25,000		
Cost of boarding expenses of the staff	1,250		
Fuel	50,000		
Profit transferred to Income and Expenditure	33,500		
	2,76,500		
	10,48,000		10,48,000

**Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ending on March 31, 2015**

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Wages	1,05,750	Subscription Received 88,750	
Repairs and Renewals	44,750	<i>Add:</i> Outstanding 12,500	
Honorarium of Secretary	80,000	this year 1,01,250	
Lighting	44,250	<i>Less:</i> Outstanding 12,000	
Rent and Rates	87,250	previous year 89,250	
Cost of boarding expenses of the staff	18,750	<i>Less:</i> Advance for 3,000	86,250
Sundry expenses	8,000	Next year	
Depreciation on: Furniture	4,450	Interest received 6,000	
Billiard table	2,670	<i>Add:</i> Accrued 4,000	10,000
Surplus: (Excess of Income over Expenditure)	62,880	Billiard receipts	86,000
	4,58,750	Profit transferred from trading Account	2,76,500
			4,58,750

Balance Sheet of Pleasant Club as on March 31, 2015

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Capital Fund 2,05,000		Furniture:	
<i>Add:</i> Surplus 62,880	2,67,880	Opening Balance 21,000	
Subscription received in Advance	3,000	<i>Add:</i> Additions 23,500	
		44,500	
		<i>Less:</i> Depreciation 4,450	40,050
		Billiard Table 22,250	
		<i>Less:</i> Depreciation 2,670	19,580
		China glass and cutlery 6,250	
		<i>Less:</i> Depreciation 1,250	5,000
		Restaurant stock 11,250	
		Subscription Outstanding 12,500	
		Interest Accrued 4,000	
		Bank deposit 1,00,000	
		Cash in hand 8,500	
		Cash at bank 70,000	
	2,70,880		2,70,880

Illustration 16

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account of Entertainment Club for the year ending March 31, 2015 and Balance Sheet as on that date from the following information:

Receipt and Payment Account
For the year ending on March 31, 2015

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Balance b/d		Rent and Rates	48,750
Subscriptions		Furniture purchased	40,000
2013-14 23,250	24,000	Creditors for sports materials	61,000
2014-15 3,36,000		Purchases for sports materials	10,000
2015-16 <u>13,000</u>	3,72,250	Cost of prizes awarded	20,750
Sale of sports materials	26,000	Match expenses	35,150
Entrance fees	40,000	Miscellaneous expenses	1,50,000
General donation	20,250	Balance c/d	1,34,050
Donation for prize fund	14,000		
Interest on prize fund			
Investments	1,500		
Miscellaneous receipts	1,700		
	4,99,700		4,99,700

Additional Information:

Details	Apr. 01, 2014	Mar. 31, 2015
Sports materials	20,000	25,000
Furniture	2,00,000	?
5% Prize fund investments	60,000	?
Creditors for sports materials	7,000	14,750
Subscription in arrears	23,750	?
Prize fund	60,000	?
Rent paid in advance	----	3,750
Outstanding rent	3,750	
Outstanding miscellaneous expenses	11,400	20,100
Miscellaneous expenses paid in advance	3,750	4,250
Book value of sports materials sold was Rs. 20000		
Depreciation on furniture is to be provided @ 10%.		
Half of the entrance fee is to be capitalised.		
There are 1440 members, each paying an annual subscription @ Rs. 250.		
Subscription received in advance on 1.4.2014 were Rs. 7,000.		

Solution

**Books of Entertainment Club
Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ending March 31, 2015**

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Rent	48,750	Subscriptions	3,36,000
<i>Less:</i> Opening Outstanding	<u>3,750</u>	<i>Add:</i> Received in advance (2014-2015)	7,000
	45,000	<i>Add:</i> Outstanding (2013-2014)	<u>17,000</u>
<i>Less:</i> paid in advance	<u>3,750</u>	(Rs.3,60,000-Rs.3,43,000)	3,60,000
<i>Sports Materials</i>		General donations	20,250
Opening stock	20,000	Entrance fees	20,000
<i>Add:</i> Payments to creditor	<u>61,000</u>	Sports materials (Profit on sale) (i.e. 26,000-20,000)	6,000
	81,000	Miscellaneous receipts	<u>1,700</u>
<i>Add:</i> Closing creditor	<u>14,750</u>		
	95,750		
<i>Add:</i> Cash purchase	<u>10,000</u>		
	1,05,750		
<i>Less:</i> Opening creditor	<u>7,000</u>		
	98,750		
<i>Less:</i> Sports material Sold	<u>20,000</u>		
	78,750		
<i>Less:</i> Closing stock	<u>25,000</u>		
Match expenses			
Depreciation on furniture			
Miscellaneous expenses:			
Paid	1,50,000		
<i>Less:</i> Outstanding (2013-2014)	<u>11,400</u>		
	1,38,600		
Paid in advance (2013-2014)	<u>4,250</u>		
	1,34,350		
<i>Add:</i> Outstanding (2013-2014)	<u>20,100</u>		
	1,54,250		
Paid in advance (2012-2013)	<u>3,750</u>	1,58,200	
Surplus (Excess of income over expenditure)		95,600	
			4,07,950

Balance Sheet of Entertainment Club as on March 31, 2014

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Capital Fund (Balancing figure)	2,42,350	Furniture	2,00,000
Prize fund	60,000	5% Prize Fund Investments	60,000
Creditors for	7,000	Subscription Receivable (i.e. outstanding)	23,750
Sports Materials		Stock of Sports Materials	20,000
Subscription Received in Advance Outstanding	7,000	Miscellaneous Expenses	3,750
Expenses:		Paid in Advance	
Rent	3,750	Cash in hand	24,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	<u>11,400</u>		
	15,150		
	3,31,500		3,31,500

Balance Sheet of Entertainment as on March 31, 2015

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Capital fund	2,42,350	<i>Furniture:</i>	
Add: Surplus	95,600	Opening balance	2,00,000
Entrance fees	<u>20,000</u>	Additions	<u>40,000</u>
Prize fund	60,000		2,40,000
Add: Donations	14,000	<i>Less: Depreciation</i>	<u>24,000</u>
Interest received	1,500	5% Prize fund investments	60,000
Interest accrued*	<u>1,500</u>	Subscription receivable (i.e. Outstanding):	
	77,000	(2013-2014) 500	
Less: Prizes awarded	<u>20,750</u>	(2014-2015) <u>17,000</u>	17,500
Creditors for sports materials	14,750	Stock of sports materials	25,000
Subscription received in advance	13,000	Miscellaneous expenses	4,250
Outstanding miscellaneous expenses	20,100	Paid in advance	
		Prepaid rent	3,750
		Accrued interest on	1,500
		Prize fund investments	
		Cash in hand	1,34,050
	4,62,050		4,62,050

Note: * Interest on Prize Fund Investments @ 5% amounts to Rs. 3,000 whereas only Rs. 1,500 have been received; so the balance is treated as Accrued interest.

It is preferable to prepare separate accounts of various items involving many transactions. In this case Account for Subscription, Miscellaneous Expenses, and Sports Materials may be made as a Classroom activity.

Illustration 17

Shiv-e-Narain Education Trust provides the information in regard to Receipt and Payment Account and Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31st 2015:

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending March 31, 2015

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Cash in hand as on April 1, 2014	3,000	Printing and Stationery	6,000
Cash at bank as on April 1, 2014	15,000	Lighting & Water	2,600
<i>Subscription:</i>		Rent	21,000
2013-14	12,000	Advertisement	2,820
2014-15	46,000	Miscellaneous Expenses	4,400
2015-16	<u>15,600</u>	Staff Salaries	85,000
Entrance fees		Furniture purchased	28,000
<i>Tuition fees:</i>		Honorarium	15,000
2014-15	80,000	Books	5,000
2014-15	<u>10,000</u>	Cash in hand as on March 31, 2015	9,180
<i>Interest on investment:</i>		Cash at bank as on March 31, 2015	45,000
2013-14	4,000		
2014-15	<u>6,000</u>		
Miscellaneous receipts			
	2,24,000		2,24,000

On March 31, 2015 the following balances appeared:

Investments Rs. 1, 60,000; Furniture Rs.40, 000; and Books Rs.20, 000.

**Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ending on March 31, 2015**

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Printing and Stationery	7,800	Subscription	46,000
Lighting & Water	2,600	Interest on investment	6,800
Rent	24,000	Miscellaneous incomes	7,200
Staff salaries	84,000	Tuition fees	90,000
Advertisement	3,200		
Honorarium	15,000		
Misc. expenses	4,400		
Depreciation on furniture	4,000		
Surplus(Excess of income over expenditure)	5,000		
	1,50,000		1,50,000

Prepare opening and closing balance sheet

Solution

Shiv-e-Narain Education Trust
Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2014

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Capital/General Fund (Balancing figure)	2,54,000	Investments Furniture Books Outstanding subscription Accrued Interest on Invest. Cash in hand Cash at bank	1,60,000 40,000 20,000 12,000 4,000 3,000 15,000
	2,54,000		2,54,000

Balance Sheet of Shiv-e-Narain Education Trust as on March 31, 2015

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Tuition fee advance	10,000	Investments	1,60,000
Rent Outstanding	3,000	Furniture	40,000
Advertisement Outstanding	380	<i>Less: Depreciation</i>	<u>4,000</u>
Printing & Stationery	1,800		36,000
Outstanding		<i>Add: Purchases</i>	<u>28,000</u>
Advance Subscription	15,600	Books	20,000
Capital/ General Fund	2,54,000	<i>Add: Purchases</i>	<u>5,000</u>
Add Entrance fee	25,200	Interest Accrued	25,000
Add Surplus	<u>5,000</u>	Outstanding tuition fee	800
		Staff Salary Advance	10,000
		Cash in Hand	1,000
		Cash at Bank	9,180
			45,000
			3,14,980

Note:

1. Income and Expenditure Account for the current year shows interest on investment income Rs.6,800 while Receipts and Payments Account shows the receipts of Rs.6,000 the difference of Rs.800 means interest on investment has become due but not yet receivable during the year.
2. Income and Expenditure Account shows Rs.90,000 as income from Tuition fees. However, the Receipts and Payments Account shows Rs.10,000 as tuition fees received for the year 2015-16 and Rs.80,000 for 2014-15. It implies that Rs.10,000 on account of tuition fees for the year 2014-15 are still receivable (i.e. Tuition fees are outstanding).
3. Receipt and Payment Account shows a payment of Rs.85,000 on account of staff salaries, but the Income and Expenditure Account shows expenditure

of Rs.84,000 on account of staff salaries. It means the excess of Rs.1,000 shown in the Receipt and Payment Account may either belong to the previous year or the next year. There is no evidence that staff salaries of Rs.1,000 was outstanding at the end of the previous year 2013-14. This is why this payment of Rs.1,000 has been considered as an advance salaries to the staff.

Terms Introduced in the Chapter

1. Not-for-Profit Organisation.
2. Receipts and Payments Account
3. Income and Expenditure Account
4. Entrance Fee
5. Life Membership
6. Special Receipts
7. Subscription
8. Donation
9. Incidental Trading Activity
10. Legacy

Summary

1. *Difference between Profit Seeking Entities and Not-for-Profit Entities:* Profit-seeking entities undertake activities such as manufacturing trading, banking and insurance to bring financial gain to the owners. Not-for-Profit entities exist to provide services to the member or to the society at large. Such entities might sometimes carry on trading activities but the profits arising therefrom are used for further the service objectives.
2. *Appreciation of the need for separate Accounting Treatment for Not-for-Profit Organisations:* Since not-for-profit entities are guided primarily by a service motive, the decisions made by their managers are different from those made by their counterparts in profit-seeking entities. Differences in the nature of decisions implies that the financial information on which they are based, must also be different in content and presentation.
3. *Explanation of the nature of the Principal Financial Statements prepare by Not-for-Profit enterprises:* Not-for-Profit Organisations that maintain accounts based on the double-entry system of accounting, generally prepare three principal statements to fulfil their information needs. These include Receipts and Payments Account, Income and Expenditure Account, and a Balance Sheet. The Receipts and Payments Account is a summarised cash book which records all cash Receipts and cash Payments without distinguishing between capital and revenue items, and between items relating to the current year and those relating to previous or future years. The Income and Expenditure Account is an income statement which is prepared to ascertain the excess of revenue income over revenue expenditure or vice

- versa, for a particular accounting year, as a result of the entity's overall activities. Although it is considered to be a substitute for the Trading and Profit and Loss Account of a profit-seeking entity, there are certain conceptual differences between the two statements. The Balance Sheet is prepared at the end of the entity's accounting year to depict the financial position on that date. It includes the Capital Fund or Accumulated Fund, special purpose funds, and current liabilities on the left hand or liabilities side, and fixed assets and current assets on the right hand or assets side.
4. *Difference between the Receipt and Payment Account and the Income and Expenditure Account:* Many differences exist between the Receipt and Payment Account and the Income and Expenditure Account which is evident from the nature and purpose of two statements. While the former records both capital and revenue receipts and payments relating to any accounting year, the latter records only revenue items relating to the current accounting year. Non-cash expenses such as depreciation on fixed assets and outstanding incomes and expenses are shown in the latter but omitted in the former. The Receipt and Payment Account has an opening balance while the Income and Expenditure Account does not. The closing balance of the former account represents cash and bank balances on the closing date while in the latter account it indicates surplus or deficit from the activities of the enterprise.
 5. *Conversion of a Receipt and Payment Account into an Income and Expenditure Account:* This essentially involves five steps namely, (i) adjusting the revenue receipts on the debit side to include outstanding incomes and incomes relating to the current year received earlier and to exclude amounts received in arrears or in advance; (ii) adjusting revenue payments on the credit side; (iii) identifying and showing non-cash expenses and losses on the debit side of the Income and Expenditure Account; (iv) computing and showing profits/losses from trading and/or social activities on the credit/debit side of the Income and Expenditure Account; and (v) ascertaining the surplus or deficit as the closing balance of the Income and Expenditure Account.

Questions for Practice

Short Answer Questions

1. State the meaning of 'Not- for- Profit' Organisations.
2. State the meaning of Receipt and Payment Account.
3. State the meaning of Income and Expenditure Account.
4. What are the feature of Receipt and Payment Account?
5. What steps are taken to prepare Income and Expenditure Account from a Receipt and Payment Account?
6. What is subscription? How is it calculated?
7. What is Capital Fund? How is it calculated?

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the statement: "Receipt and Payment Account is a summarised version of Cash Book".
2. "Income and Expenditure Account of a Not-for-Profit Organisation is akin to Profit and Loss Account of a business concern". Explain the statement.
3. Distinguish between Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account.
4. Explain the basic features of Income and Expenditure Account and of Receipt and Payment Account.
5. Show the treatment of the following items by a not-for-profit organisation:
 - (i) Annual subscription
 - (ii) Specific donation
 - (iii) Sale of fixed assets
 - (iv) Sale of old periodicals
 - (v) Sale of sports materials
 - (vi) Life membership fee
6. Show the treatment of items of Income and Expenditure Account when there is a specific fund for those items.
7. What is Receipt and Payment Account? How is it different from Income and Expenditure Account?

Numerical Questions

1. From the following particulars taken from the Cash Book of a health club, prepare a Receipts and Payments Account.

	Rs.
Opening balance:	
Cash in Hand	5,000
Cash at Bank	25,000
Subscriptions	1,65,000
Donations	35,000
Investment Purchased	80,000
Rent Paid	20,000
General Expenses	21,500
Postage and stationery	2,000
Courier charges	1,000
Sundry Expenses	2,500
Closing Cash in Hand	12,000

(Ans: Cash at Bank (balancing figure) Rs. 91,000)

2. The Receipt and Payment Account of Harimohan charitable institution is given:

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending March 31, 2015

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Balance b/d		Furniture	3,000
Cash at Bank	22,000	Investments	55,000
Cash in Hand	8,800	Advance for building	20,000
Donations	32,000	Charities	60,000
Subscriptions	50,200	Salaries	10,400
Endowment fund	60,000	Rent and Taxes	4,000
Legacies	24,000	Printing	1,000
Interest on Investment	3,800	Postage	300
Interest on Deposits	800	Advertisements	1,100
Sale of old newspapers	500	Insurance	4,800
		Balance c/d:	
		Cash at bank	32,000
		Cash in hand	10,500
	2,02,100		2,02,100

Prepare the Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended on March 31, 2015 after considering the following:

- (i) It was decided to treat Fifty per cent of the amount received on account of Legacies and Donations as income.
- (ii) Liabilities to be provided for are:
Rent Rs. 800; Salaries Rs. 1,200; advertisement Rs. 200.
- (iii) Rs. 2,000 due for interest on investment was not actually received.

(Ans : Excess of income over Expenditure Rs. 2,500.)

3. From the following particulars , prepare Income and Expenditure account:

Details	Amount (Rs.)
Fees collected, including Rs.80,000 on account of the previous year	5,20,000
Fees for the year outstanding	30,000
Salary paid , including Rs. 5,000 on account of the previous year	68,000
Salary outstanding at the end of the year	3,000
Entertainment expenses	8,000
Tournament expenses	25,000
Meeting Expenses	18,000
Traveling Expenses	7,000
Purchase of Books and Periodicals, including Rs. 31,000 for purchase of Books	40,000
Rent	15,000
Postage, telegrams and telephones	6,000
Printing and Stationery	18,000
Donations received	25,000

(Ans : Excess of income over expenditure Rs. 3,07,000)

4. Following is the information given in respect of certain items of a Sports Club. Show these items in the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet of the Club:

	Rs.
Sports Fund as on 1.4.2015	35,000
Sports Fund Investments	35,000
Interest on Sports Fund	4,000
Donations for Sports Fund	15,000
Sports Prizes awarded	10,000
Expenses on Sports Events	4,000
General Fund	80,000
General Fund Investments	80,000
Interest on General Fund Investments	8,000

(Ans : Balance of Sports Fund Rs. 40,000.)

5. How will you deal with the following items while preparing for the Bombay Women Cricket Club its income and expenditure account for the year ending 31.3.2015 and its Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2015:

	Rs.
(a) Donation received during the year for the construction of a permanent Pavilion	12,25,000
Expenditure incurred up to 31.3.2015 on its construction	10,80,000
The total estimated expenditure on construction of Pavilion being	25,00,000
(b) Tournament Fund:	
Balance as on 1.4.2014	10,700
Subscriptions for tournament received during the year	65,800
Expenditure incurred during the year on conducting tournaments	72,400
(c) Life Membership fee received during the year	28,000

Give reasons for your answers.

(Ans : (a) Balance of Pavilion Fund Rs. 1,45,000; (b) Balance of Tournament Fund Rs. 4,100; (c) Life Membership fee to be Capitalised).

6. From the following receipts and payments and information given below, Prepare Income and Expenditure Account and opening Balance Sheet of Adult Literacy Organisation as on December 31, 2015.

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending as on December 31, 2015

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Balance b/d		General Expenses	3,200
Cash in hand	4,000	News paper	1,850
Cash at Bank	15,550	Electricity	3,000
Subscriptions		Fixed deposit with bank	18,000
2014	1,200	(on 31.06.2015) @ 10% p.a.	
2015	26,500	Books	7,000
2016	500	Salary	3,600
Sale of old newspapers	1,250	Rent	6,500
Govt. grant	12,000	Postage charges	300
Sale of old furniture (book value Rs.5000)	3,700	Furniture (purchased)	10,500
Interest received on FD	450	Balance c/d	
		Cash in hand	3,000
		Cash at bank	8,200
	65,150		65,150

Information:

- (i) Subscription outstanding as on 31.12.2014 Rs.2,000 and on December 31, 2015 Rs.1,500.
 - (ii) On December 31, 2015 Salary outstanding Rs.600, and one month Rent paid in advance.
 - (iii) On Jan. 01, 2014 organisation owned Furniture Rs.12,000, Books Rs.5,000.
- (Ans :** Surplus Rs. 22,300, Opening Capital Fund Rs.38,550, Total Balance Sheet Rs. 61,950).

7. The following is the account of cash transactions of the Nari Kalayan Samittee for the year ended December 31, 2015:

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Balance from last year	2,270	Rent	6,600
Subscriptions	32,500	Electric charges	3,200
Life membership fee	3,250	Lecturer's fee	730
Donation	2,500	Office expenses	1,480
Profit from entertainment	7,250	Printing and Stationery	1,050
Sale of old Books (books value Rs.1,000)	750	Legal fee	1,870
Interest	350	Books	6,500
	48,870	Furniture purchased	8,600
		Expenses on nukar drama	1,300
		Cash in hand	8,040
		Cash at bank	9,500
			48,870

You are required to prepare an Income and Expenditure Account after the following adjustments:

- (a) Subscription still to be received are Rs.750 , but subscription include Rs.500 for the year 2014.
- (b) In the beginning of the year the Sangh owned building Rs.20,000 and furniture Rs.3,000 and Books Rs.2,000.
- (c) Provide depreciation on furniture @5% (including purchase), books @ 10% and building @ 5%.

(Ans : Surplus Rs. 24,090)

8. Following is the Receipt and Payment Account of Indian Sports Club, prepared Income and Expenditure Account, Balance Sheet as on December 31, 2015:

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending December 31, 2015

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Balance b/d	7,890	Salary	11,000
Subscriptions	52,000	Electric charges	5,500
Life member ship fee	2,200	Billiard Table	17,500
Entrance fee	3,200	Office expenses	4,100
Tournament fund	26,000	Printing & Stationery	2,300
Locker Rent	1,250	Tournament expenses	18,500
Sale of old sports goods (Costing Rs.2,200)	2,500	Repair of ground	2,000
Sale of old newspaper	750	Furniture purchased	7,700
Legacy	37,500	Sports equipments	12,000
		Cash in hand	12,690
		Cash at bank	10,000
		Fixed deposit (on 1.10.2015 for 10% p.a)	30,000
	1,33,290		1,33,290

Other Information:

Subscription outstanding was on December 31, 2014 Rs.1,200 and Rs.3,200 on December 31, 2015. Locker rent outstanding on December 31, 2015 Rs.250. Salary outstanding on December 31, 2015 Rs.1,000.

On January 1, 2015, club has Building Rs.36,000, furniture Rs.12,000, Sports equipments Rs.17,500. Depreciation charged on these items @ 10% (including Purchase).

(Ans : Surplus Rs.26,300, Opening Capital fund Rs.74,590, Total of Closing Balance Sheet Rs.1,49,090)

9. From the following Receipt and Payment Account of Jan Kalyan Club, prepare Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending March 31, 2015.

**Receipt and Payment Account
for the year ending March 31, 2015**

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Cash in hand as on 1.4.14	6,800	Salaries	24,000
Subscription	60,200	Traveling Expenses	6,000
Donation	3,000	Stationery	2,300
Sale of furniture (Book value Rs.6000)	4,000	Rent	16,000
Entrance fee	800	Repair	700
Life membership fee	7,000	Books purchased	6,000
Interest on investment (@ 5% for full year)	5,000	Building purchased	30,000
	86,800	Cash in hand as 31.03.2015	1,800
			86,800

Additional Information:

	<i>As on 01.04.2014</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2015</i>
(i) Subscription received in advance	1,000	3,200
(ii) Outstanding subscription	2,000	3,700
(iii) Stock of stationery	1,200	800
(iv) Books	13,500	16,500
(v) Furniture	16,000	8,000
(vi) Outstanding rent	1,000	2,000

(Ans : Surplus Rs.11,100 ,Opening Capital fund Rs.1,37,000, Total of Closing Balance Sheet Rs.1,60,800)

10. Receipt and Payment Account of Shankar Sports club is given below, for the year ended March 31, 2015

**Receipt and Payment Account
for the year ending March 31, 2015**

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Opening Cash in hand	2,600	Rent	18,000
Entrance fees	3,200	Wages	7,000
Donation for building	23,000	Billiard table	14,000
Locker rent	1,200	Furniture	10,000
Life membership fee	7,000	Interest	2,000
Profit from entertainment	3,000	Postage	1,000
Subscription	40,000	Salary	24,000
	80,000	Cash in hand	4,000
			80,000

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet with help of following Information:

Subscription outstanding on March 31, 2014 is Rs.1, 200 and Rs.2, 300 on March 31, 2015, opening stock of postage stamps is Rs.300 and closing stock is Rs. 200, Rent Rs.1, 500 related to 2005 and Rs.1, 500 is still unpaid.

On April 1, 2014 the club owned furniture Rs.15, 000, Furniture valued at Rs. 22,500

On March 31, 2015, the club took a loan of Rs.20,000 (@ 10% p.a) in 2014.

(Ans : Deficit Rs.8,100, Opening Capital fund Deficit Rs.2,400, Total of Closing Balance Sheet Rs. 53,500)

11. Prepare Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended December 31, 2015 from the following Receipt and Payment Account and Balance Sheet of culture club:

**Receipt and Payment Account
for the year ending March 31, 2015**

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Opening cash balance	12,000	Furniture	4,000
Subscription 2013-14 2,000		Telephone expenses	800
2014-15 <u>22,000</u>	24,000	Salary	
Entrance fees	2,800	2013-14	1,000
Locker rent	1,000	2014-15	4,000
Life membership fee	1,200	Newspapers	700
Government grant	11,000	Sundry expenses	1,000
	52,000	Defence bonds	18,000
		Land	20,000
		Closing cash balance	2,500
			52,000

Balance Sheet for the year ending March 31, 2014

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Advance locker rent	200	Cash in hand	12,000
Subscription received in Advance	1,000	Outstanding expenses	3,000
Outstanding salary	2,000	Building	35,000
Loan	10,000		
Capital fund	36,800		
	50,000		

(Ans : Surplus Rs.31500, Total of Closing Balance Sheet Rs.80500)

12. From the following Receipt and Payment Account prepare final accounts of a Unity Club for the year ended March 31, 2015

Receipt and Payment Accounts for the year ending March 31, 2015

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Balance b/d	15,000	Furniture	18,000
Sale of Old furniture (costing Rs. 6,000)	4,000	Library books	10,000
Subscriptions:		Salaries	72,000
2014-15	18,000	General expenses	18,000
2015-16	60,000	Electric charges	12,000
2016-17	<u>12,000</u>	Newspapers	33,800
Sale of old newspapers	10,800	Postage	3,000
Profit from entertainment	44,000	Stationery	40,000
Rent	84,000	Audit fee	8,000
	2,47,800	Balance c/d	33,000
			2,47,800

Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2014

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Outstanding Salary	6,000	Cash	15,000
Capital Fund	6,94,000	Outstanding subscription	18,000
		Library Books	30,000
		Furniture	37,000
		Land and Building	6,00,000
	7,00,000		7,00,000

Additional Information:

1. The Club had 500 members each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 150.
2. On 31.3.2015 salaries outstanding amounted to Rs. 1,200 and salaries paid included Rs. 6,000 for the year 2013-14.
3. Provide 5% depreciation on Land and Building.

(Ans : Surplus Rs.14,000 Total of Closing Balance Sheet Rs.7,27,000)

13. Following is the information in respect of certain items of a Sports Club. You are required to show them in the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet.

Details	Amount (Rs.)
Sports Fund as on April 1, 2015	80,000
Sports Fund Investments	80,000
Interest on Sports Fund Investments	8,000
Donations for Sports Fund	30,000
Sports Prizes awarded	16,000
Expenses on Sports Events	7,000
General Fund	2,00,000
General Fund Investments	2,00,000
Interest on General Fund Investments	20,000

14. Receipt and Payment Account of Maitrey Sports Club showed that Rs. 68,500 were received by way of subscriptions for the year ended on March 31, 2016.

The additional information was as under:

1. Subscription Outstanding as on March 31, 2015 were Rs. 6,500,
 2. Subscription received in advance as on March 31, 2015 were Rs. 4,100,
 3. Subscription Outstanding as on March 31, 2016 were Rs. 5,400,
 4. Subscription received in advance as on March 31, 2016 were Rs. 2,500.
- Show how that above information would appear in the final accounts for the year ended on March 31, 2016 of Maitrey Sports Club.

(Ans : Subscription credited to Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on March 31, 2016 is Rs. 69,000. Subscription Outstanding as on 31.3.2016 is Rs. 5,400 and should be shown on the assets side of the Balance sheet as on March 31, 2016 and subscriptions of Rs. 2,500 received in advance as on March 31, 2016 on the liabilities side of the balance sheet as on March 31, 2016)

15. Following is the Receipt and Payment account of Rohatgi Trust :

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending December 31, 2015

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Amount (Rs.)
Cash in hand	14,000	Rent	6,000
Cash at bank	60,000	Salary	12,000
Subscription:		Postage	300
2014	5,000	Electricity charges	6,000
2015	83,000	Purchase of furniture	20,000
2016	3,000	Books	3,000
Sale of investment	90,000	Defence Bonds	1,50,000
Interest on investment	2,000	Help to needy students	22,000
Sale of furniture (book value Rs.3,000)	3,200	Cash in hand	10,900
	2,60,200	Cash at bank	30,000
	2,60,200		2,60,200

Prepare Income and expenditure account for the year ended December 31, 2015, and a balance sheet as on that date after the following adjustments: Subscription for 2013, still owing were Rs. 7,000. Interest due on defence bonds was Rs.7,000, Rent still owing was Rs. 1,000. The Book value of investment sold was Rs. 80,000, Rs. 30,000 of the investment were still in hand. Subscription received in 2013 included Rs. 400 from a life member. The total furniture on January 1, 2015 was worth Rs.12,000. Salary paid for the year 2014 is Rs.2,000.

(Ans : Surplus Rs. 59,900, Total of Closing Balance Sheet Rs. 2,68,900)

16. Following Receipt and Payment Account was prepared from the cash book of Delhi Charitable Trust for the year ending December 31, 2015

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending December 31, 2015

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)	Payment	Amount (Rs.)
Balance b/d		Charity	11,500
Cash in hand	11,500	Rent and taxes	3,200
Cash at bank	12,600	Salary	6,000
Donation	9,000	Printing	600
Subscription:	42,800	Postage	300
Legacies	18,000	Advertisements	4,500
Interest on investment	4,500	Insurance	2,000
Sale of old newspapers	200	Furniture	21,600
		Investment	23,000
		Balance c/d:	
		Cash in hand	9,900
		Cash at bank	16,000
	98,600		98,600

Prepare Income and expenditure account for the year ended December 31, 2014, and a balance sheet as on that date after the following adjustments:

- (a) It was decided to treat one-third of the amount received on account of donation as income.
- (b) Insurance premium was paid in advance for three months.
- (c) Interest on investment Rs.1,100 accrued was not received.
- (d) Rent Rs.600; salary Rs.900 and advertisement expenses Rs.1,000 outstanding as on December 31, 2015.

(Ans : Surplus Rs.21,500, Total of Closing Balance Sheet Rs.72,100)

17. From the following Receipt and Payment Account of a club, prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the Balance Sheet as on that date.

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending December 31, 2015

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Balance b/d		General expenses	900
Subscription:		Salary	16,000
2014 2,000		Postage	1,300
2015 70,000		Electricity charges	7,800
2016 <u>3,000</u>	75,000	Furniture	26,500
Sale of old Books (costing Rs.3,200)	2,000	Books	13,000
Rent from use of hall	17,000	Newspapers	600
Sale of newspapers	400	Meeting expenses	7,200
Profit from entertainment	7,300	T.V. set	16,000
	1,05,200	Balance c/d	15,900
			1,05,200

Additional Information:

- (a) The club has 100 members each paying an annual subscription of Rs.900. Subscriptions outstanding on December 31, 2012 were Rs.3,600.
- (b) On December 31, 2015, salary outstanding amounted to Rs.1,000, Salary paid included Rs. 1,000 for the year 2014.
- (c) On January 1, 2015 the club owned land and building Rs.25,000, furniture Rs.2,600 and books Rs.6,200.

(Ans : Surplus Rs.79,700, Total of Closing Balance Sheet Rs.1,23,800)

18. Following is the Receipt and Payment Account of Women's Welfare Club for the year ended December 31, 2015:

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending December 31, 2015

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Balance b/d	7,250	Salary	12,500
Subscriptions	81,750	Stationery	1,700
Donations	3,000	Electricity charges	9,550
Grant from Government	15,000	Insurance	7,500
Sale of newspapers	300	Equipments	30,000
Proceeds of charity show	16,500	Petty expenses	500
Interest on investments @ 10% for full year	7,000	Expenses on charity show	12,900
Sundries income	400	Newspapers	1,000
	1,31,200	Lectures fee	16,500
		Honorarium to Secretary	12,000
		Balance c/d	27,050
			1,31,200

Additional Information:

	01.01.2015 Rs.	31.12.2015 Rs.
Outstanding salaries	1,200	1,800
Insurance prepaid	700	300
Subscription outstanding	3,750	2,500
Subscription received in advanced	1,750	1,000
Electricity charges outstanding	—	1,250
Stock of stationery	2,250	700
Equipments	25,600	50,200
Building	1,20,000	1,14,000

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31, 2015 and Balance Sheet as on date.

(Ans : Surplus Rs.79,700, Total of Closing Balance Sheet Rs.1,23,800)

19. As at March 31, 2015 the following balances have been extracted from the books of the Indian Chartered Accountants Recreation Club and you are asked to prepare (1) Trading Account for ascertaining gross profit derived from running restaurant and dining room and (2) Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2015 (3) and a Balance Sheet as at that date.

Debit Balances	Rs.	Credit Balances	Rs.
Stock-in-hand	1170	Receipts Dining Room	87,660
Purchases	24,660	Subscriptions	9,450
Dining Room	32,370	Billiard's Receipts	7,300
Rent	10,470	Sunday Receipts	410
Wages	18,690	Interest on Fixed Deposit	270
Repairs and Renewals	5,400	Sundry Creditors	5310
Fuel and Light	5,280	Grant from Institute	42,000
Misc. Expenses	4,050	(permanent)	
Cash in hand	560	Income and Exp. A/c	1,380
Cash at bank	2,760	(1.4.14)	
Fixed Deposit	8,500		
Sundry Debtors	2,250		
China glass, cutlery & linen	600		
Billiard Table	2,070		
Fixtures and Fittings	870		
Furniture	4,140		
Club Premises	30,000		
	1,53,840		1,53,840

On March 31, 2014 stock of restaurant consisted of Rs. 900 and Rs. 60 respectively. Provide depreciations Rs. 60 on fixtures and fittings, Rs. 390 on billiard table and Rs. 560 on furniture.

(Ans: Excess of income over expenditure– Rs. 2,950: Total of Balance Sheet Rs. 51,700)

Check-list to Test your Understanding

Test your Understanding – I

Ans. TRUE: (iii) (vi) (vii) (x); FALSE: (i) (ii) (iv). (v). (viii). (ix).

Test your Understanding – II

1. There is a specific tournament fund. The accounting treatment is as under:

<i>Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Tournament fund	40,000
<i>Add: Receipts from tournament</i>	<u>16,000</u>
	56,000
<i>Less: Tournament Expenses</i>	<u>14,000</u>
<i>Balance to remain on the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet</i>	<u>42,000</u>

2. There is no specific fund. So the amount incurred on Table Tennis match expenses Rs. 4,000 would be shown on the debit side of Income and Expenditure Account. It is the case of expenses independent of any specific fund.

3. There is a specific fund. The accounting treatment is as under:

<i>Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
Prize Fund	22,000
<i>Add: Interest</i>	<u>3,000</u>
	25,000
<i>Less: Prizes Paid</i>	<u>5,000</u>
<i>Balance to remain on the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet</i>	<u>20,000</u>
Prize fund Investments would appear on the Assets Side of the Balance Sheet	<u>18,000</u>

4. There is no specific fund. Receipts from Charity Show would be shown on the credit side and expenses on charity show are deducted from the receipts and the net amount would be shown on the credit side of Income and Expenditure Account.