



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COMPANY

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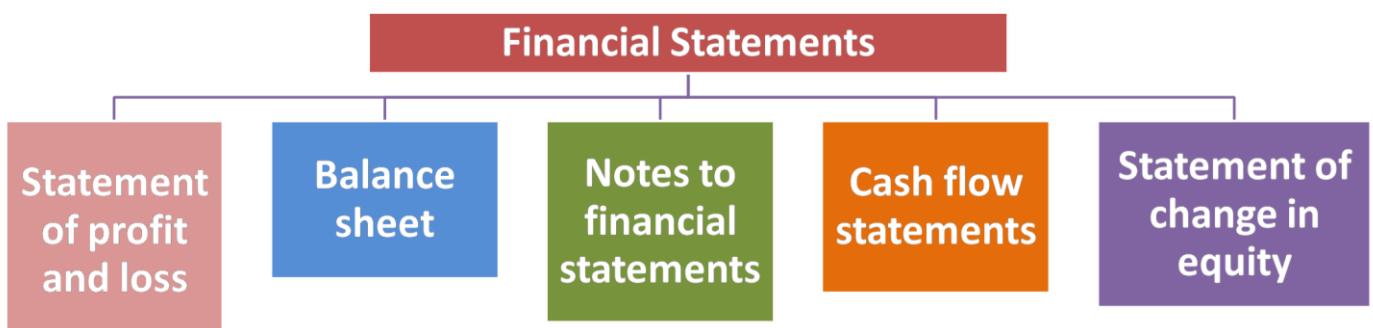


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PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF COMPANY FINAL ACCOUNTS

- Financial statements are statements which report the profitability and the financial position at the end of accounting period.
- Section 128 (1) of the Companies Act 2013, requires that the every company shall prepare the books of accounts for every financial year which give the true and fair view of state of the affairs of the company.
- Books would be kept on accrual basis and according to the double entry system of accounting.
- Financial statements are the final outcome of book keeping from which conclusions are be drawn related to profitability, liquidity, solvency and position of the firm.
- Financial statements are the annual reports through which the management communicates financial information of its organisation to internal and external parties. It helps the users in their decision making.
- Financial statements give information about the business for a specified period of time in terms of assets, liabilities, income, expenses, etc.
- Types of financial statements



OBJECTIVES OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. **Knowing profitability of business** - Financial statements are required to ascertain whether the enterprise is earning adequate profit and to know whether the profits have increased or decreased as compared to the previous year.
2. **True & Fair view of financial position** - Balance sheet shows the financial position of the business i.e. it enlists the assets and liabilities. It gives information about changes in the resources between two periods.
3. **Helps in preparing budgets**- Financial statement provides information regarding each aspect of business, which helps managers to prepare budgets. For example, creditors on the liability side of balance sheet shows future cash outflow from the business.
4. **Judging the growth of the business** - Through comparison of data of two or more years of business entity, we can draw a meaningful conclusion as regard to growth of the business. For example, increase in profits of the business, indicates a healthy sign for the growth of the business.

BALANCE SHEET

As per schedule III of Companies Act 2013

- Balance sheet is a financial statement which shows the organisation's assets, liabilities and equity of the firm at a particular point of time.
- **Assets** are the resources which give future benefits to the firm.
- **Liabilities** are the obligations which the firm has to pay.
- **Equity** is the amount invested by the shareholders/owners of the organisation.
- Balance sheet also refers as "snapshot of a company's financial condition".
- Balance sheet adheres to the principal

$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Capital}$$

PART I — BALANCE SHEET

Name of the Company.....

Balance Sheet as at

(Rupees in.....)

Particulars	Note No.	Figures as at the end of current reporting period	Figures as at the end of the previous reporting period
1	2	3	4
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (1) Shareholders' funds (a) Share capital (b) Reserves and surplus (c) Money received against share warrants (2) Share application money pending allotment (3) Non-current liabilities (a) Long-term borrowings (b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net) (c) Other Long term liabilities (d) Long-term provisions (4) Current liabilities (a) Short-term borrowings (b) Trade payables (c) Other current liabilities (d) Short-term provisions			
TOTAL			
II. ASSETS Non-current assets (1) (a) Fixed assets (i) Tangible assets (ii) Intangible assets			

(iii) Capital work-in-progress (iv) Intangible assets under development (b) Non-current investments (c) Deferred tax assets (net) (d) Long-term loans and advances (e) Other non-current assets (2) Current assets (a) Current investments (b) Inventories (c) Trade receivables (d) Cash and cash equivalents (e) Short-term loans and advances (f) Other current assets			
TOTAL			

Explanation of the terms

- **Trade receivables** - Trade receivables is an amount due on account of **goods sold or services rendered** in the normal course of business.
- **Trade payable** - Trade payable is an amount due on account of **goods purchased or services received** in the normal course of business.
- **Operating cycle** - **The operating cycle of an entity is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents.**

When the entity's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.



When asset is classified as current asset?

1. it is expected to be realised in (e.g. – debtors), or is intended for sale (e.g. – finished good/ stock) or consumption (e.g. – raw material) in, the company's normal operating cycle;
 2. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
 3. it is **expected to be realised within twelve months** after the reporting date (short term investments); or
 4. it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged
- All other assets shall be classified as **non-current asset**.

When liability is classified as current liability?

1. it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
2. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded (e.g. derivatives – forwards, futures)
3. it is **due to be settled within twelve months** after the reporting date (e.g. – creditors) or

4. The company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

*Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments, do not affect its classification.

- All other liabilities shall be classified as **non-current liabilities**.

Rounding-off Rule

Rounding off of figures (amount in balance sheet) to be reported in the financial statements is based on the size of turnover:

Turnover < Rs.100 crores	Nearest hundreds, thousands, lakhs or millions
Turnover > Rs.100 crores	Nearest lakhs or millions

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS TO BALANCE SHEET

Share Capital

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
1) Share capital Authorised share capital _____ shares of Rs. _____ each Issued capital _____ shares of Rs. _____ each Subscribed and fully paid up capital _____ shares of Rs. _____ each fully paid Subscribed but not fully paid-up capital _____ shares of Rs. _____ each fully called up		

Less: Calls-in-arrears
Add: Share forfeiture A/c

Other disclosure to be done in notes of accounts related to Share Capital is

- For each class of shares, recognition of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period is required.
- The rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital
- Disclosure of shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares specifying the number of shares held.
- Disclosure of the following for the period of 5 years immediately preceding the date of the balance sheet:
 - Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash.
 - Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares.
 - Aggregate number and class of shares bought back.

Question - X Ltd. has an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 divided into equity shares of Rs. 10 each. The company invited applications for 38,000 shares; applications for 35,000 shares were received. All calls were made and duly received except for 1000 shares on which the final call of Rs. 2 was not received. The company forfeited 400 shares on which final call was not received. Show how share capital will appear in the balance sheet of the company. Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.

Answer –

Books of X Limited
Balance Sheet as at..... (Date)

Particulars	Note no.	Amount (Rs)
-------------	----------	-------------

I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
(1) Shareholders' funds		
(a) Share capital	1.	3,48,000

Notes to accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
1) Share capital		
Authorised share capital		
50000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each		5,00,000
Issued capital		
38,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each		3,80,000
Subscribed and fully paid up capital		
34,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		3,40,000
Subscribed but not fully paid-up capital		
600 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully called up	6000	
Less: Calls-in-arrears (600×2)	<u>(1200)</u>	
	4800	
Add: Share forfeiture A/c (400 shares × Rs. 8)	<u>3200</u>	8000
		<u>3,48,000</u>

Reserves and Surplus

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Reserves and Surplus		
a. Capital Reserves		
b. Capital Redemption Reserve		
c. Securities Premium Reserve		
d. Debenture Redemption Reserve		
e. Revaluation Reserve		
f. Share Options Outstanding Account		
g. Other Reserves—(specify the nature and purpose of		

each reserve and the amount in respect thereof)
h. Surplus i.e., balance in Statement of Profit and Loss (disclosing allocations and appropriations such as dividend, bonus shares and transfer to/from reserves, etc.)

- Additions and deductions since last balance sheet to be shown under each of the specified heads
- A reserve specifically represented by earmarked investments shall be termed as a “fund”. For example, sinking fund for sinking fund investments.
- Debit balance of statement of profit and loss shall be shown as a negative figure under the head “Surplus”.
- Similarly, the balance of “Reserves and Surplus”, after adjusting negative balance of surplus, if any, shall be shown under the head “Reserves and Surplus” even if the resulting figure is in the negative. It means the final amount of reserve and surplus can be positive or negative.

Money Received against share warrants

It is the amount received by the company which are converted into shares at a specified date on a specified rate. The instrument issued against the amount so received as share warrants.

Money received against share warrants’ to be disclosed as a separate line item under ‘shareholder’s fund’.

Long term borrowings

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Long term borrowings		
a. Bonds/debentures		
b. Term loans		
i. From banks		

ii. From other parties c. Deferred payment liabilities d. Deposits e. Loans and advances from related parties f. Long term maturities of finance lease obligations g. Other loans and advances (specify nature)		
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- Borrowings shall further be sub-classified as secured and unsecured. Nature of security shall be specified separately in each case.
- Bonds/debentures shall be **stated in descending order of maturity or conversion**, starting from farthest redemption or conversion date, as the case may be.
- Where bonds/debentures are redeemable by instalments, the date of maturity for this purpose must be reckoned as the date on which the first instalment becomes due.
- Particulars of any redeemed bonds/debentures which the company has power to reissue shall be disclosed.
- Terms of repayment of term loans and other loans shall be stated.
- Period and amount of continuing default as on the balance sheet date in repayment of loans and interest shall be specified separately in each case.

Other Long-term Liabilities

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Other long term liabilities a) Trade payables b) Others		

Long-term provisions

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Long-term provisions a) Provision for employee benefits b) Others (specify nature)		

Short -term borrowings

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Short-term borrowings a) Loans repayable on demand 1. From banks. 2. From other parties b) Loans and advances from related parties c) Deposits d) Other loans and advances (specify nature)		

Other current liabilities

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Other current liabilities a) Current maturities of long-term debt b) Current maturities of finance lease obligations c) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings d) Interest accrued and due on borrowings e) Income received in advance f) Unpaid dividends g) Application money received for allotment of securities		

and due for refund and interest accrued thereon.		
h) Unpaid matured deposits and interest accrued thereon		
i) Unpaid matured debentures and interest accrued thereon		
j) Other payables (specify nature)		

Short -term provisions

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Short -term provisions		
a) Provision for employee benefits		
b) Others (specify nature)		

Tangible assets

Notes to Accounts

	Land	Building	Etc.	Total
Gross block				
Opening balance	A			
additions				
Disposals				
Acquisition through business combination				
Closing balance	B			

Accumulated depreciation				
Opening balance (total depreciation in beginning)	C			
Additions (for current year)				
Disposals (depreciation on asset disposed off)				
Closing balance (of accumulated depreciation)	D			

Net block

Balance in beginning	A – C			
Balance at end	B – D			

- Assets under lease shall be separately specified under each class of asset.
- Impairment losses/reversals shall be disclosed separately.
- Where there is change in value of asset due to reduction of capital or revaluation of assets, every balance sheet subsequent to date of such change shall show the changed figures and shall by way of a note also show the amount of change with the date thereof for the first five years subsequent to the date of such change.

Intangible assets

Notes to Accounts

	Goodwill	Software	Etc.	Total
Gross block				
Opening balance (cost of building in beginning)	A			
additions				
Disposals				
Acquisition through business combination				
Closing balance	B			

Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Opening balance (total amortization in beginning)	C			
Additions (for current year)				
Disposals (amortization on asset disposed off)				
Closing balance (of accumulated amortization)	D			

Net block				
Balance in beginning	A – C			
Balance at end	B – D			



Non-current investments

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Non-current investments		
(a) Investment property		
(b) Investments in Equity Instruments		
(c) Investments in preference shares		
(d) Investments in Government or trust securities		
(e) Investments in debentures or bonds		
(f) Investments in Mutual Funds		
(g) Investments in partnership firms		
(h) Other non-current investments (specify nature)		
Total		

- Investments carried at other than at cost should be separately stated specifying the basis for valuation thereof
- The following shall also be disclosed:
 - (a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof;
 - (b) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments;
 - (c) Aggregate provision for diminution in value of investments.

Long-term loans and advances

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
-------------	-------------	-------------

Long term loans and advances (a) Capital Advances (b) Security Deposits (c) Loans and advances to related parties (giving details thereof) (d) Other loans and advances (specify nature)		
Total		

- The above shall also be separately sub-classified as:
 - (a) Secured, considered good;
 - (b) Unsecured, considered good;
 - (c) Doubtful.
- Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances shall be disclosed under the relevant heads separately.
- Loans and advances due by directors or other officers of the company or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member should be separately stated.

Other non-current assets

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Other Non-current assets (i) Long-term Trade Receivables (including trade receivables on deferred credit terms) (ii) Others (specify nature)		
Total		

- Long term Trade Receivables, shall be sub-classified as:
 - (a) Secured, considered good;
 - (b) Unsecured, considered good;

(c) Doubtful.

- Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances shall be disclosed under the relevant heads separately.

Current Investments

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Current investments		
(a) Investments in Equity Instruments		
(b) Investment in Preference Shares		
(c) Investments in Government or trust securities		
(d) Investments in debentures or bonds		
(e) Investments in Mutual Funds		
(f) Investments in partnership firms		
(g) Other investments (specify nature)		
Total		

- Under each classification, details shall be given of names of the bodies corporate in which investments have been made.
Indicating separately whether such bodies are:
 - Subsidiaries,
 - Associates
 - Joint ventures or
 - Controlled special purpose entities
- The nature and extent of the investment so made in each such body corporate (showing separately investments which are partly paid).
- In regard to investments in the capital of partnership firms, the names of the firms (with the names of all their partners, total capital and the shares of each partner) shall be given.
- The following shall also be disclosed:
 - (a) The basis of valuation of individual investments;
 - (b) Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof;
 - (c) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments;



(d) Aggregate provision made for diminution in value of investments.

Inventories

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Inventories		
(a) Raw materials		
(b) Work-in-progress		
(c) Finished goods		
(d) Stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for trading)		
(e) Stores and spares		
(f) Loose tools		
(g) Others (specify nature)		
Total		

- Goods-in-transit shall be disclosed under the relevant sub-head of inventories.
- Mode of valuation shall be stated.

Trade Receivables

- Aggregate amount of Trade Receivables outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment should be separately stated.
- Trade receivables shall be sub-classified as:
 - (a) Secured, considered good;
 - (b) Unsecured, considered good;
 - (c) Doubtful.
- Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances shall be disclosed under the relevant heads separately.
- Debts due by directors or other officers of the company or jointly with any other persons or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member should be separately stated.



Cash and cash equivalents

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Cash and cash equivalents		
(a) Balances with banks		
(b) Cheques, drafts on hand		
(c) Cash on hand		
(d) Others (specify nature)		
Total		

- Earmarked balances with banks (for example, for unpaid dividend) shall be separately stated.
- Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money or security against the borrowings, guarantees, other commitments shall be disclosed separately.
- Repatriation restrictions (converting any foreign currency into one's local currency), if any, in respect of cash and bank balances shall be separately stated.
- Bank deposits with more than twelve months maturity shall be disclosed separately.

Short-term loans and advances

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Short term loans and advances		
(a) Loans and advances to related parties (giving details thereof)		
(b) Others (specify nature)		
Total		

- *same as long term loans and advances



Other current assets (specify nature)

This is an all-inclusive heading, which incorporates current assets that do not fit into any other asset categories.

Contingent liabilities and commitments (To the extent not provided for)

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Contingent liabilities (a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt (b) Guarantees (c) Other money for which the company is contingently liable		
Contingent liabilities (a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (b) Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid (c) Other commitments (specify nature)		
Total		

Other points

- The amount of **dividends proposed to be distributed** to equity and preference shareholders for the period and the related amount per share shall be disclosed separately.
- **Arrears of fixed cumulative dividends** on preference shares shall also be disclosed separately.

- Where in respect of an **issue of securities made for a specific purpose**, the whole or part of the amount has not been used for the specific purpose at the balance sheet date, there shall be indicated by way of note how such unutilised amounts have been used or invested.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

As per schedule III of Companies Act 2013

- The profit and loss (P&L) statement is the financial statement which shows the company's revenue, cost and expenses for a particular period of time.
- It may be formed on quarterly basis or annual basis.
- It is also known as income statements.
- It shows firms ability to generate profit during the particular period.

PART II – STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Name of the Company.....

Profit and loss statement for the year ended

(Rupees in.....)

	Particulars	Note No.	Figures as at the end of current reporting period	Figures as at the end of the previous reporting period
	1	2	3	4
I	Revenue from operations		xxx	xxx
II	Other income		xxx	xxx
III	Total Revenue (I + II)		xxx	xxx
IV	Expenses:			
	Cost of materials consumed		Xxx	Xxx
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		Xxx	Xxx
	Changes in inventories of finished goods work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade		Xxx	Xxx
	Employee benefits expense Finance costs			
	Depreciation and amortization expense		xxx	Xxx
	Other expenses			

	Total expenses			
V	Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III - IV)		xxx	xxx
VI	Exceptional items		xxx	xxx
VII	Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V - VI)		xxx	xxx
VIII	Extraordinary items		xxx	xxx
IX	Profit before tax (VII- VIII)		xxx	xxx
X	Tax expense: (1) Current tax (2) Deferred tax		Xxx Xxx	Xxx Xxx
XI	Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		xxx	xxx
XII	Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations		xxx	xxx
XIII	Tax expense of discontinuing operations		xxx	xxx
XIV	Profit/(loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax) (XII-XIII)		xxx	xxx
XV	Profit (Loss) for the period (XI + XIV)		xxx	xxx
XVI	Earnings per equity share: (1) Basic (2) Diluted		Xxx xxx	Xxx xxx

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS TO P&L A/c

Revenue from operation (for other than finance company)

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Revenue from operation		
(a) Sale of products		
(b) Sale of services		

(c) Other operating revenues Less: (d) Excise duty		
Total		

Revenue from operation (for finance company)

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Revenue from operation		
(a) Interest		
(b) Other financial services		
Total		

Other income

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Other income		
(a) Interest Income (in case of a company other than a finance company)		
(b) Dividend Income		
(c) Net gain/loss on sale of investments		
(d) Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income).		
Total		

Finance Costs

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Finance cost		
(a) Interest expense		
(b) Other borrowing costs		
(c) Applicable net gain/loss on foreign currency transactions and translation		
Total		

Employee Benefits Expense

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
Employee Benefits Expense		
(a) salaries and wages		
(b) contribution to provident and other funds		
(c) expense on Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOP) and Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)		
(d) staff welfare expenses		
Total		

Exceptional items

Exceptional items includes

Other disclosures by way of notes to accounts

1. Depreciation and amortisation expense
2. Any item of income or expenditure which exceeds one percent of the revenue from operations or Rs.1,00,000, whichever is higher
3. Interest income/ expense

4. Dividend income
5. Net gain/loss on sale of investments
6. Adjustments to the carrying amount of investments
7. Gain or loss on foreign currency transaction and translation (other than considered as finance cost)
8. Payments to the auditor as
 - Auditor
 - For taxation matters
 - For company law matters
 - For management service
 - For reimbursement of expenses
9. Details of items of exceptional and extraordinary nature



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash Flow Statement

Particulars	Amount
(A) Cash flows from operating activities	XXX
(B) Cash flows from investing activities	XXX
(C) Cash flows from financing activities	XXX
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	XXX
Add - Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents at the end	XXX

discussed in Ind AS 7

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the reporting period



	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus					Debt instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences on financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income (specify nature)	Money received against share warrants	Total
			Statutory Reserves	Capital Reserves	Securities Premiums	Other Reserves (specify nature)	Retained Earnings								
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period															
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors															
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period															
Total Comprehensive Income for the year															
Dividends															
Transfer to retained earnings															
Any other change (to be specified)															
Balance at the end of the reporting period															

Illustration - The following are the balances of J Ltd as on 31st March, 2013 :

Credit balance	Amount	Debit balance	Amount
Share capital (Rs 100 per share)	40,00,000	Premises	30,72,000
12% debentures	30,00,000	Plant	33,00,000
Profit and loss statement	4,00,000	Stock	7,50,000
Bills payable	3,70,000	Debtors	8,70,000
Creditors	4,00,000	Goodwill	2,50,000
Sales	41,50,000	Cash and bank	5,44,000
General reserves	2,50,000	Calls in arrears	75,000
Bad debt provision on 1/4/2012	35,000	Interim dividend paid	3,92,500
		Purchases	18,50,000
		Preliminary expenses	50,000
		Wages	9,79,800
		General expenses	68,350
		Salaries	2,02,250
		Bad debts	21,100
		Debentures interest paid	1,80,000
	1,26,05,000		1,26,05,000

Information:

- Depreciate plant by 15%
 - Write off Rs 5000 from preliminary expenses
 - Half year's Debenture Interest due.
 - Create 5% provision on debtors for doubtful debts
 - Provide for income tax @ 50%
 - Stock on 31 March, 2013 was Rs. 9,50,000.
 - A claim of Rs. 25,000 for workmen compensation is being disputed by the company.
 - The Board declared a dividend of 12% on paid up capital including interim dividend. Transfer to general reserve Rs 4500
 - The corporate dividend tax is 17%
- Prepare the final accounts of the company.

Answer-

J ltd
Balance sheet as at 31st March 2013

Particulars	Notes	J ltd
Equity and liabilities		
Shareholders fund		
share capital	1	39,25,000
reserves and surplus	2	2,78,930
Non-current liabilities		
Long term borrowings	3	30,00,000
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	4	7,70,000
Other current liabilities	5	1,80,000
Short term provisions	6	3,38,570
Total		8492500
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Fixed Assets		
Tangible assets	7	58,77,000
Intangible assets	8	2,50,000
Current assets		
Inventories	9	9,50,000
Trade receivables	10	8,26,500
Cash and cash equivalents	11	5,44,000
Other current assets	12	45,000
Total		8492500

Notes to accounts to balance sheet :

Notes	Particulars	J ltd
1	Share capital	
	Share capital 40,00,000	
	Less- calls in arrears (75,000)	39,25,000
		39,25,000

2	reserves and surplus	
	General reserve 2,50,000	
	Add - 4500	254500
	Profit and loss statement 4,00,000	
	Add - Profit for current year 1,80,000	
	Less- Interim dividend (3,92,500)	
	Less- transfer to general reserve (4500)	
	Less- provision for final dividend (78,500)	
	Less – corporate dividend tax (80,070)	24,430
		2,78,930
3	Long term borrowings	
	12% debentures	30,00,000
		30,00,000
4	Trade payables	
	Bills payables	3,70,000
	creditors	4,00,000
		7,70,000
5	Other current liabilities	
	Interest on debentures	1,80,000
		1,80,000
6	Short term provisions	
	Provision for tax	1,80,000
	Provision for final dividend	78,500
	Provision for corporate dividend tax	80,070
		3,38,570
7	Tangible assets	
	Plant 33,00,000	
	Less- depreciation (4,95,000)	28,05,000
	Premises	30,72,000

		58,77,000
8	Intangible assets	
	Goodwill	2,50,000
		2,50,000
9	Inventories	
	Stock 7,50,000	
	Add- 2,00,000	9,50,000
		9,50,000
10	Trade receivables	
	Debtors 8,70,000	
	Less – provision on doubtful debts (43,500)	8,26,500
		8,26,500
11	Cash and cash equivalents	
	Cash at bank	5,44,000
		5,44,000
12	Other current assets	
	Preliminary expense	45000
		45000

Statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31st March 2013

	Particulars	Note No.	J Ltd.
I	Revenue from operations		41,50,000
II	Other income		
III	Total Revenue (I + II)		
	Expenses:		
	Cost of materials consumed		0
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		18,50,000

	Changes in inventories of finished goods work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	1	(2,00,000)
	Employee benefits expense	2	11,82,050
	Finance costs	3	3,60,000
	Depreciation and amortization expense		4,95,000
	Other expenses	4	1,02,950
IV	Total expenses		37,90,000
V	Profit before tax (III – IV)		3,60,000
	Provision for tax for current year		1,80,000
VI	Profit for the period		1,80,000
	Earnings per share (basic)		4.5

Notes to accounts to statement of profit and loss account:

Notes	Particulars	J Ltd
1	Changes in inventories of finished goods work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	
	Change in stock	2,00,000
		2,00,000
2	Employees benefit expense	
	Wages	9,79,800
	Salaries	2,02,250
		1182050
3	Finance cost	
	Interest on debenture	3,60,000
		3,60,000
4	Other expense	
	Preliminary expense write off	5000

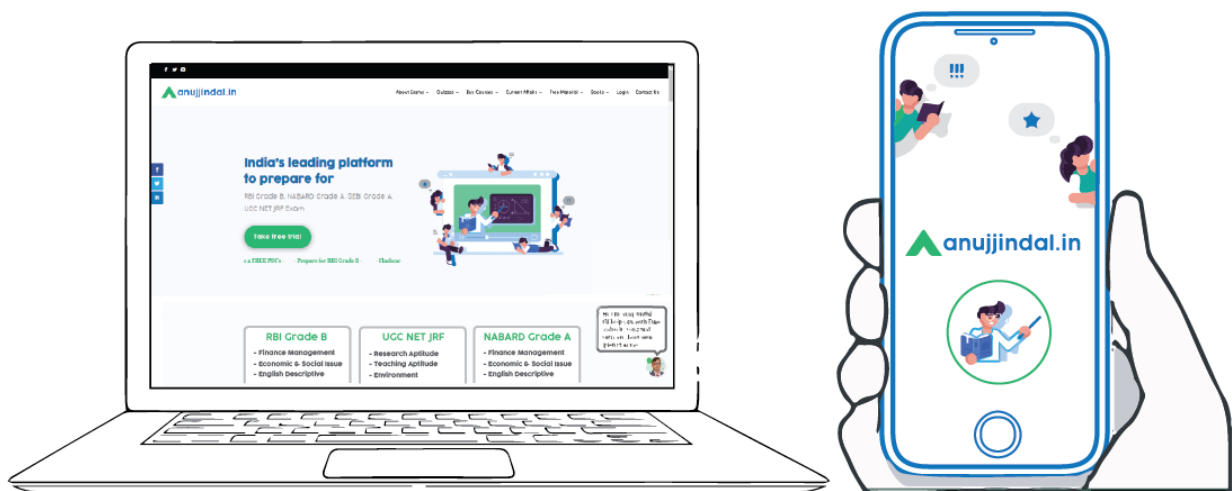
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“HALL OF FAME”

RBI



AIR 03 RBI : Muhammad Ali

AIR 06 RBI : Aditya Sood

AIR 10 RBI : Sameer

AIR 11 RBI : Abhishek

550+ Students cleared RBI Phase 1

300+ Students clear RBI Phase 2

48 Students got selected in RBI

SEBI



AIR 01 : Rajendra S

600+ Students cleared Phase 1

300+ Students cleared Phase 2

60+ Students selected in SEBI

NABARD



1100+ Students cleared Phase 1

250+ Students cleared Phase 2

30 Students selected in NABARD



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UGC NET JRF



260+ Students selected in UGC NET JRF