(GI-1, GI-2, GI-3, GI-4, VI-1 & SI-1)

DATE: 17.09.2019 **MAXIMUM MARKS: 100** **TIMING: 3¼ Hours**

PAPER 1: ACCOUNTS

Q. No. 1 is compulsory.
Candidates are required to answer any four questions from the remaining five questions.
Wherever necessary suitable assumptions should be made by the candidates.
Working notes should form part of the answer.

Question 1:

(a) MS Ltd. has acquired a heavy machinery at a cost of Rs. 1,00,00,000 (with no breakdown of the component parts). The estimated useful life is 10 years. At the end of the sixth year, one of the major components, the turbine requires replacement, as further maintenance is uneconomical. The remainder of the machine is perfect and is expected to last for the next four years. The cost of a new turbine is Rs. 45,00,000. The discount rate assumed is 5%.
Can the cost of the new turbine be recognised as an asset, and, if so, what treatment should be used?

(5 Marks)

(b) A specific government grant of Rs. 15 lakhs was received by USB Ltd. for acquiring the Hi-Tech Diary plant of Rs. 95 lakhs during the year 2014-15. Plant has useful life of 10 years. The grant received was credited to deferred income in the balance sheet. During 2017-18, due to non-compliance of conditions laid down for the grant, the company had to refund the whole grant to the Government. Balance in the deferred income on that date was Rs. 10.50 lakhs and written down value of plant was Rs. 66.50 lakhs.

(i) What should be the treatment of the refund of the grant and the effect on cost of plant and the amount of depreciation to be charged during the year 2017 -18 in profit and loss account?

(ii) What should be the treatment of the refund, if grant was deducted from the cost of the plant during 2014-15 assuming plant account showed the balance of Rs. 56 lakhs as on 1.4.2017?

You are required to explain in the line with provisions of AS 12.

(5 Marks)

(c) From the following details of A Ltd. for the year ended 31-03-2017, calculate the deferred tax asset/ liability as per AS 22 and amount of tax to be debited to the Profit and Loss Account for the year.

Particulars	Rs.
Accounting Profit	6,00,000
Book Profit as per MAT	3,50,000
Profit as per Income Tax Act	60,000
Tax rate	20%
MAT rate	7.50%

(5 Marks)

(d) Calculate the value of raw materials and closing stock based on the following information:

Raw material X	
Closing balance	500 units

	Rs. per unit
Cost price including excise duty	200
Excise duty (Cenvat credit is receivable on the excise duty paid)	10
Freight inward	20
Unloading charges	10
Replacement cost	150
Finished goods Y	
Closing Balance	1200 units
	Rs. per unit
Material consumed	220
Direct labour	60
Direct overhead	40

Total Fixed overhead for the year was Rs. 2,00,000 on normal capacity of 20,000 units.

Calculate the value of the closing stock, when

(i) Net Realizable Value of the Finished Goods Y is Rs. 400.

(ii) Net Realizable Value of the Finished Goods Y is Rs. 300.

(5 Marks)

Question 2:

(a) The following particulars relate to hire purchase transactions:

(a) X purchased three cars from Y on hire purchase basis, the cash price of each car being Rs. 2,00,000.

(b) The hire purchaser charged depreciation @ 20% on diminishing balance method.

(c) Two cars were seized by on hire vendor when second installment was not paid at the end of the second year. The hire vendor valued the two cars at cash price less 30% depreciation charged under it diminishing balance method.

(d) The hire vendor spent Rs. 10,000 on repairs of the cars and then sold them for a total amount of Rs. 1,70,000.

You are required to compute:

(i) Agreed value of two cars taken back by the hire vendor.

(ii) Book value of car left with the hire purchaser.

(iii) Profit or loss to hire purchaser on two cars taken back by their hire vendor.

(iv) Profit or loss of cars repossessed, when sold by the hire vendor.

(8 Mark)

(b) A Pvt. Ltd. follows the calendar year for accounting purposes. The company purchased 5,000 (nos.) 13.5% Convertible Debentures of Face Value of Rs. 100 each of P Ltd. on 1st May 2018 @ Rs. 105 on cum interest basis. The interest on these instruments is payable on 31st March & 30th September respectively. On August 1st 2018 the company again purchased 2,500 of such debentures @ Rs. 102.50 each on cum interest basis. On 1st October, 2018 the company sold 2,000 Debentures @ Rs. 103 each. On 31st December, 2018 the company received 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each in P Ltd. on conversion of 20% of its holdings. Interest for 3 months on converted debentures was also received on 31.12.2018. The market value of the debentures and equity shares as at the close of the year were Rs. 106 and Rs. 9 respectively. Prepare the Debenture Investment Account & Equity Shares Investment Account in the books of A Pvt. Ltd. for the year 2018 on Average Cost Basis.

(12 Mark)

Question 3:

(a) Following is the incomplete information of Jyotishikha Traders:

The following balances are available as on 31.03.2018 and 31.03.2019.

Balances	31.03.2018	31.03.2019
Land and Building	5,00,000	5,00,000
Plant and Machinery	2,20,000	3,30,000
Office equipment	1,05,000	85,000
Debtors (before charging for Bad debts)	?	2,25,000
Creditors for purchases	95,000	?
Creditors for office expenses	20,000	15,000
Stock	?	65,000
Long term loan from SBI @ 12%	1,60,000	1,00,000
Bank	25,000	?

Other Information	In Rs.
Collection from debtors	9,25,000
Payment to creditors for purchases	5,25,000
Payment of office expenses (excluding interest on loan)	42,000
Salary paid	32,000
Selling expenses	15,000
Cash sales	2,50,000
Credit sales (80% of total sales)	
Credit purchases	5,40,000
Cash purchases (40% of total purchases)	
GP Margin at cost plus 25%	
Discount Allowed	5,500
Discount Received	4,500
Bad debts (2% of closing debtors)	
Depreciation to be provided as follows:	
Land and Building	5%
Plant and Machinery	10%
Office Equipment	15%

Other adjustments:

(i) On 01.10.18 they sold machine having Book Value Rs. 40,000 (as on 31.03.2018) at a loss of Rs. 15,000. New machine was purchased on 01.01.2019.

(ii) Office equipment was sold at its book value on 01.04.2018.

(iii) Loan was partly repaid on 31.03.19 together with interest for the year.

You are required to prepare Trading, Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2019.

(15 Marks)

(b) Give Journal Entries in the books of Branch A to rectify or adjust the following:

(i) Head Office expenses Rs. 3,500 allocated to the Branch, but not recorded in the Branch Books.

(ii) Depreciation of branch assets, whose accounts are kept by the Head Office not provided earlier for Rs. 1,500.

(iii) Branch paid Rs. 2,000 as salary to a H.O. Inspector, but the amount paid has been debited by the Branch to Salaries account.

(iv) H.O. collected Rs. 10,000 directly from a customer on behalf of the Branch, but no intimation to this effect has been received by the Branch.

(v) A remittance of Rs. 15,000 sent by the Branch has not yet been received by the Head Office. **(5 Mark)**

Question 4:

B and S are partners of S & Co. sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. S and T are partners of T & Co. sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1.

On 31st October, 20X1, they decided to amalgamate and form a new firm M/s. BST & Co. wherein B, S and T would be partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1.

Their balance sheets on that date were as under :

Liabilities	S & Co.	T & Co.	Assets	S & Co.	T & Co.
Due to X & Co.	40,000	–	Cash in hand	10,000	5,000
Due to S & Co.	–	50,000	Cash at bank	15,000	20,000
Other Creditors	60,000	58,000	Due from T & Co.	50,000	–
Reserves	25,000	50,000	Due from X & Co.	–	30,000
Capitals			Other Debtors	80,000	1,00,000
B	1,20,000	–	Stock	60,000	70,000
S	80,000	1,00,000	Furniture	10,000	3,000
T	–	50,000	Vehicles	–	80,000
			Machinery	75,000	–
			Building	25,000	
	3,25,000	3,08,000		3,25,000	3,08,000

The amalgamated firm took over the business on the following terms :

(a) Goodwill of S & Co. was worth Rs. 60,000 and that of T & Co. Rs. 50,000. Goodwill account was not to be opened in the books of the new firm, the adjustments being recorded through capital accounts of the partners.

(b) Building, machinery and vehicles were taken over at Rs. 50,000, Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively.

(c) Provision for doubtful debts has to be carried forward at Rs. 4,000 in respect of debtors of S & Co. and Rs. 5,000 in respect of debtors of T & Co.

You are required to:

(i) Compute the adjustments necessary for goodwill.

(ii) Pass the journal entries in the books of BST & Co. assuming that excess/deficit capital (taking T's Capital as base) with reference to share in profits are to be transferred to current accounts.

(20 Marks)

Question 5:

(a) Omega Limited (a manufacturing company) recently made a public issue in respect of which the following information is available:

(a) No. of partly convertible debentures issued- 2,00,000; face value and issue price- Rs. 100 per debenture.

(b) Convertible portion per debenture- 60%, date of conversion- on expiry of 6 months from the date of closing of issue i.e 31 10.20X1.

(c) Date of closure of subscription lists- 1.5.20X1, date of allotment- 1.6.20X1, rate of interest on debenture- 15% payable from the date of allotment, value of equity share for the purpose of conversion- Rs. 60 (Face Value Rs. 10).

(d) Underwriting Commission- 2%.

(e) Number of debentures applied for - 1,50,000.

(f) Interest payable on debentures half-yearly on 30th September and 31st March.

Write relevant journal entries for all transactions arising out of the above during the year ended 31st March, 20X2 (including cash and bank entries).

(8 Marks)

(b) The Business carried on by Kamal under the name "K" was taken over as a running business with effect from 1st April, 2016 by Sanjana Ltd., which was incorporated on 1st July, 2016. The same set of books was continued since there was no change in the type of business and the following particulars of profits for the year ended 31st March, 2017 were available.

	Rs.	Rs.
Sales: Company period	40,000	
Prior period	10,000	50,000
Selling Expenses	3,500	
Preliminary Expenses written off	1,200	
Salaries	3,600	
Directors' Fees	1,200	
Interest on Capital (Upto 30.6.2016)	700	
Depreciation	2,800	
Rent	4,800	
Purchases	25,000	
Carriage Inwards	1,019	43,819
Net Profit		6,181

The purchase price (including carriage inwards) for the post-incorporation period had increased by 10 percent as compared to pre-incorporation period. No stocks were carried either at the beginning or at the end.
You are required to **prepare a statement showing the amount of pre and post incorporation period profits** stating the basis of allocation of expenses.

(8 Mark)

(c) The following is the Draft Profit & Loss A/c of Mudra Ltd., the year ended 31st March, 20X1:

	Rs.		Rs.
To Administrative, Selling and distribution expenses	8,22,542	By Balance b/d	5,72,350
To Direct fees	1,34,780	By Balance form Trading A/c	40,25,365
To Interest on debentures	31,240	By Subsidies received from Govt.	2,73,925
To Managerial remuneration	2,85,350		
To Depreciation on fixed assets	5,22,543		
To Provision for Taxation	12,42,500		
To General Reserve	4,00,000		
To Investment Revaluation Reserve	12,500		
To Balance c/d	14,20,185		
	48,71,640		48,71,640

Depreciation on fixed assets as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 was Rs. 5,75,345. You are required to calculate the maximum limits of the managerial remuneration as per Companies Act, 2013.

(4 Marks)

Question 6: (Answer any four questions)

(a) A Company has an inter-segment transfer pricing policy of charging at cost less 5%. The market prices are generally 20% above cost.
You are required to examine whether the policy adopted by the company is correct or not?

(5 Marks)

(b) A company offers new shares of Rs. 100 each at 25% premium to existing shareholders on one for four bases. The cum-right market price of a share is Rs. 150. Calculate the value of a right. What should be the ex-right market price of a share?

(5 Marks)

(c) Explain the concept of "Substance over from" in brief.

(5 Marks)

(d) Department P sells goods to Department S at a profit of 25% on cost and to Department Q at a profit of 15% on cost. Department S sells goods to P and Q at a profit of 20% and 30% on sales respectively. Department Q sells goods to P and S at 20% and 10% profit on cost respectively.
Departmental Managers are entitled to 10% commission on net profit subject to unrealised profit on departmental sales being eliminated. Departmental profits after charging Manager's commission, but before adjustment of unrealised profits are as below:

	Rs.
Department P	90,000
Department S	60,000
Department Q	45,000

Stock lying at different Departments at the end of the year are as below:

Figure in Rs.

	DEPARTMENTS		
	P	**S**	**Q**
Transfer from P	-	18,000	14,000
Transfer from S	48,000	-	38,000
Transfer from Q	12,000	8,000	-

Find out correct Departmental Profits after charging Managers' Commission.

(5 Marks)

(e) Rau Ltd. purchased a plant for US$ 1,00,000 on 01st February 2016, payable after three months. Company entered into a forward contract for three months @ Rs. 49.15 per dollar. Exchange rate per dollar on 01st Feb. was Rs. 48.85. How will you recognise the profit or loss on forward contract in the books of Rau Ltd.?

(5 Marks)

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