Seat No. :	•
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# N27-101

## December-2014

# B.B.A., Sem.-III

**CC-205**: Company Accounts

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 70

1. (a) The Balance Sheet of Mahir Ltd. As on 31/3/12 was as under:

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Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
10,500 Equity shares of		Fixed Assets	15,00,000
₹ 100/- each	10,50,000	Current Assets:	
Securities Premium	60,000	Bank Balance	4,50,000
Reserve Fund	3,90,000	Stock	1,05,000
Profit & Loss A/c.	4,50,000		
Creditors	1,05,000		
	20,55,000		20,55,000

The company decided to issue bonus shares at the rate of 4 shares for every 7 shares held and for this purpose, it was decided to utilize total amount of Securities Premium ₹ 2,40,000 from Reserve Fund and balance out of P & L A/c. Pass necessary Journal Entries and prepare the Balance Sheet after the bonus issue.

#### OR

Explain the SEBI guidelines for the issue of bonus shares.

- (b) (i) Explain the meaning and conditions of Buyback of shares.
  - (ii) Explain the meaning of Employee Stock Option Scheme.

OR

- (i) Vinit Ltd. Passed a resolution for buying back 62,500 equity shares of ₹ 5 each fully paid at a premium of 20%. For this purpose, it issued 12% preference shares of ₹ 100 each at par which were fully subscribed. The company has sufficient balances in Revenue Reserves and Securities Premium. Pass Journal Entries to record the above transactions.
- (ii) A company decided to issue equity stock in the following manner in exchange of 8000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid.
  - (a) At the rate of ₹ 104 per share.
  - (b) At the rate of ₹ 96 per share.

# 2. Following is the Trial Balance of Nitin Ltd. as on 31-3-13:

Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Land & Building	3,00,000	
Plant & Machinery	3,60,000	
Goodwill	25,000	
Furniture	7,200	
Opening Stock (1-4-12)	75,000	
Capital-fully called 4600 (equity shares of ₹ 100 each)		4,60,000
Purchases & Sales	1,85,000	4,15,000
Debtors & Creditors	87,000	50,000
General Reserve		25,000
6% Debentures		3,00,000
P/L Appropriate A/c. (Cr.)		14,500
Investments	60,000	
Director's fees	5,740	
Sundry Expenses	24,400	
Salaries	14,500	
Preliminary Expenses	5,000	
Freight	13,100	
Wages	84,800	
Bad Debts & Provision for Bad Debts	2,110	3,500
Bills Payable		38,000
Debenture Interest (upto 30 <sup>th</sup> Sep)	9,000	
Cash on Hand	750	_
Cash at Bank	39,900	
Calls-in-arrears	7,500	
	13,06,000	13,06,000

## **Addition Informations:**

- (1) Authorized capital is 6,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each.
- (2) The value of closing stock was  $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\sim}} 1,01,000$ .
- (3)  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of Preliminary Expenses are to be written off.
- (4) Provide 5% bad debt reserve on debtors.
- (5) Provision for income tax is to be made for ₹ 25,000.
- (6) Transfer ₹ 10,000 to General Reserve.
- (7) Directors recommended 5% dividend on equity share capital.

### OR

(a) The following balances are extracted from the Trial Balance of A Ltd. As on  $31^{st}$  March 2013:

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Name of Accounts	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Provision for Income tax		46,000
Advance Payment of Income tax (1-4-12)	34,500	_
Advance payment of Income tax (paid during		
current year)	46,000	
Income tax deducted at source	3,450	5,750
Profit & Loss A/c. (1-4-12)	-	69,000

Assessment in respect of income tax of previous year 2011-12 was completed during the current year and the income tax liability of ₹ 50,600 has been determined. Current year's profit of the company was ₹ 1,15,000 and company pays income-tax at the rate of 50%.

From the above information, Pass necessary Journal Entries and show its effects in the Final Accounts of the company. (b) Write a note on any **two** of the following:

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- (1) Contingent Liabilities & Current Liabilities
- (2) Shareholder's Fund & Capital Employed
- (3) Interim Dividend & Proposed Dividend
- 3. (a) Explain the difference between pooling of Interest Method and Purchase Method.
  - (b) The Balance Sheet of Amol Ltd. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 was as follows:

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
Share Capital:		Sundry Assets	9,80,000
5600 shares of ₹ 100 each	5,60,000	Cash Balance	1,40,000
General Reserve	1,96,000		
Debentures	2,80,000		
Creditors	84,000		
	11,20,000		11,20,000

Binal Ltd. Agrees to take over assets (except cash) at a discount of 8% and also take over the liabilities in respect of creditors and debentures. Purchase consideration was to be satisfied by issue of 4200 shares of ₹ 100 each to be valued at a premium of 10% and the balance in cash. Liquidation expenses amounted to ₹ 8,400.

Pass necessary Journal Entries in the books of Binal Ltd. and Realisation Account and Equity Shareholders Account in the books of Amol Ltd.

OR

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2013

Liabilities	A. Ltd. B. Lt		Assets	A. Ltd.	B. Ltd.
Liabilities	(₹)	(₹)	Assets	(₹)	(₹)
Equity Share			Building	10,00,000	6,20,000
Capital (₹ 10)	30,00,000	18,00,000	Machinery	13,00,000	6,80,000
General Reserve	80,000	1,80,000	Stock	10,10,000	7,20,000
Export Profit			Debtors	3,60,000	4,12,000
Reserve	1,20,000	80,000	Cash at Bank	2,90,000	2,08,000
Investment			Preliminary	_	40,000
Allowance Reserve		40,000	Expenses		
Profit & Loss A/c.	3,00,000	2,40,000			
12% Debentures					
(₹ 100 each)	2,00,000	1,40,000			
Current Liabilities	2,60,000	2,00,000			
	39,60,000	26,80,000		39,60,000	26,80,000

A New Company, C Ltd. was formed to acquire all the assets and liabilities of A Ltd and B ltd. The terms of acquisition were as under :

- (i) C Ltd. to have an authorized capital of ₹ 2 crores divided into 2,00,000 shares of ₹ 100 each.
- (ii) The total purchase consideration of two companies is fixed at ₹ 48,00,000. This is to be discharged by C Ltd. by issue of equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 20%.
- (iii) The shareholders of A Ltd and B Ltd to get shares in C Ltd in the ratio of net asset value of their respective shares.

- (iv) The debentures of both the companies to be converted into equivalent number of 13% debentures in C Ltd.
- (v) Export Profit Reserve and Investment allowance reserve to be maintained for 4 more years and 2 more years respectively.
- (vi) The assets of the companies to be valued at:

	A L	∡td.	В	Ltd.
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Building 11,20,000 7,60,000

Machinery 12,80,000 6,40,000

Pass Journal Entries in the books of C Ltd and also prepare the Balance Sheet. Assume that the amalgamation is in the nature of purchase.

- 4. (a) Attempt any **one** of the following:
  - (i) Opportunity cost and historical cost method of valuing human resources.

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- (ii) Limitations of Human Resource Accounting
- (b) Explain Current Purchasing Power Method of Inflation Accounting.

#### OR

Write a note on current cost accounting method of inflation accounting.

(c) Explain the importance of Environmental Accounting.

OR

Explain the meaning of Forensic Accounting and discuss the role of Forensic Accountant.

- 5. Do as Directed:
  - (1) Reserves created by Revaluation of Fixed Assets can be used for issuing Bonus Shares. (true/false)
  - (2) Bonus issue results in increase in Share capital and increase in Reserves and Surplus. (true/false)

(3)	A co	mpany can buy				
	(a)	Equity shares	(b)	Preference Shares		
	(c)	Both (a) and (b)	(d)	None of the above		
(4)	The e	existing 10,000 shares of ₹ 10	each	when altered to 1,000 shares of ₹ 100 each		
	can b	be termed as (sub	o-divis	sion/consolidation)		
(5)	Partl	y paid up shares can be bough	t back	c. (true/false)		
(6)	Calls	in arrears is deducted from				
	(a)	Fixed assets	(b)	Investments		
	(c)	Share capital	(d)	None of the above		
(7)	Amo		d on .	(Authorised capital / paid up		
(8)	The Format of statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet is prescribed by Schedule-III of the Companies Act 1956. (true/false)					
(9)	Amalgamation Adjustment account is required in respect of  (statutory reserve / general reserve)					
(10)	Capital Reserve = Net Assets –					
(11)	In case of absorption of company, both the companies lose their existence. (true/false)					
(12)	Opportunity cost method of valuing human resources is also called competitive bidding method. (true/false)					
(13)	The objective of forensic accounting is (detect fraud/examine the authenticity of accounts)					
(14)	Environmental Accounting Disclosure is Non-mandatory. (true/false)					