



**Jaya College of Arts and Science, Thiruninravur -602024.**

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### **1.1.2 Supporting Documents**

1. Slow Learners Schedule
2. Slow Learners Material
3. Bright Learners Material



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THIRUNINRAVUR - 602 024.

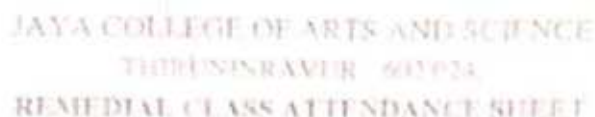
REMEDIAL CLASS ASSIGNMENT / TOPICS

STAFF NAME		SUBJECT NAME	DEPARTMENT
K. DHANASEKAR		ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING	COMMERCE
S. No	DATES	ASSIGNMENT / TOPICS	
1	13.03.23 2 <sup>nd</sup> hour	CHAPTER : LIQUIDATION LIQUIDATOR'S FINAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT [FORMAT] STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS [FORMAT] ORDER OF PAYMENT	
2	14.03.23 2 <sup>nd</sup> hour	CHAPTER : LIQUIDATION SHORT ANSWERS : 1 to 14 Sums 14, 15 Sums [TEST CONDUCTED]	
3	15.03.23	CHAPTER : LIQUIDATION EXERCISE SUMS : 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 [WORKED OUT]	
4	16.03.23	OVERVIEW OF LIQUIDATION [REVISION]	
5	17.03.23	UNIT TEST - LIQUIDATION (UNIVERSITY IMPORTANT QUESTION) - CONDUCTED TEST WITH QUESTION PAPER.	
6	18.03.23	OVERVIEW OF ALL SUMS IN LIQUIDATION & REVISION.	

*P. Anand*  
JAYA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE  
THIRUNINRAVUR - 602 024



K. Dhanasekar  
Ad. Corporate Ac. C, D, CA




Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES  
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
 1970



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THIRUNINRAVUR - 602 024

REMEDIAL CLASS ASSIGNMENT / TOPICS

STAFF NAME		SUBJECT NAME	DEPARTMENT
K. HANDESEKAR		ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING	COMMERCE
S. No	DATES	ASSIGNMENT / TOPICS	
1	20-03-2023	CHAPTER : ACCOUNTING FOR BANKING COMPANIES Profit & Loss Account [format] Balance sheet [format]	
2	21-03-23	REBATE ON BILLS DISCOUNTED SUMS. SUM NO : 5, 6, 7	
3	23-03-23	NON-PERFORMING ASSETS SUMS. OTHER EXERCISE : 1, 2	
4	24-03-23	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT SUMS. OTHER EXERCISE : 10, 11, 12 SUMS.	
5	25-03-23	BANKING BALANCE SHEET SUMS. OTHER EXERCISE : 24, 25	
6			

  
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**REMEDIAL CLASS ATTENDANCE SHEET**

II Bcom 'C'

[illegible]



Actual Date Planned

13.03.2023 to 18.03.23

TOPIC: LIQUIDATION

3. Identify the different types of creditors.

### Points in the Lesson :

\* calculation of liquidator Remuneration

- \* prepare liquidator final statement of accounts.

\* Statement of Affairs.

\* Calculation of Deficiency, unsecured creditor, preferential creditors.

Diagram with label / Map ( Mention Charts/ Maps/Models/ Other aids proposed to be used for Particular Lesson / Topic

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TANGKUMBING, JALOR, SELANGOR



Values to be identified along with the Lesson/ Topic :

There should not be any partiality in dealing of assets and paying off debts.

Motivation/Outcome :

Students learn to prepare liquidator final statement of accounts, statement of affairs & order of payments.

Review Points/ Recapitulation. ( Please write the Points only)

Secured creditor, partly secured creditor, unsecured, preferential as preferential a: All revenue, tax due to government, salary or wages should not exceed 4 months, individual worker salary should not exceed 20,000

1. Assignment:

LIQUIDATOR Final Statement, statement of affairs, short answers : 1 to 11, 14, 15 Sums

2. Project:

Nil

3. Test:

Liquidator final statement [format] + university sums, calculation of liquidator Remuneration.

4. Field Trip:

Nil

5. Other if any :

Nil

Tutor Remarks With Signature & Date:

In University Exam point of view this is important & expected more than 20 marks. M. G. S. 20/3/23

HOD Remark With Signature & Date:

Student's note book verified & Important 2 Marks Questions & answer material given to student. 20/3/23



# JAYA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

(Affiliated to University of Madras)

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### REMEDIAL CLASS PLANNER

Staff Name : S. Saraswathi	Class: II - B.COM - 'A'	Actual Date Planned 15.3.23 to 18.3.23
Subject : Financial Services	Total Period Planned: 6	

TOPIC : Leasing

Concept in the Lesson : Meaning of Lease

characteristics of Lease

Types of Lease, Hire purchase, Factoring

Points in the Lesson :

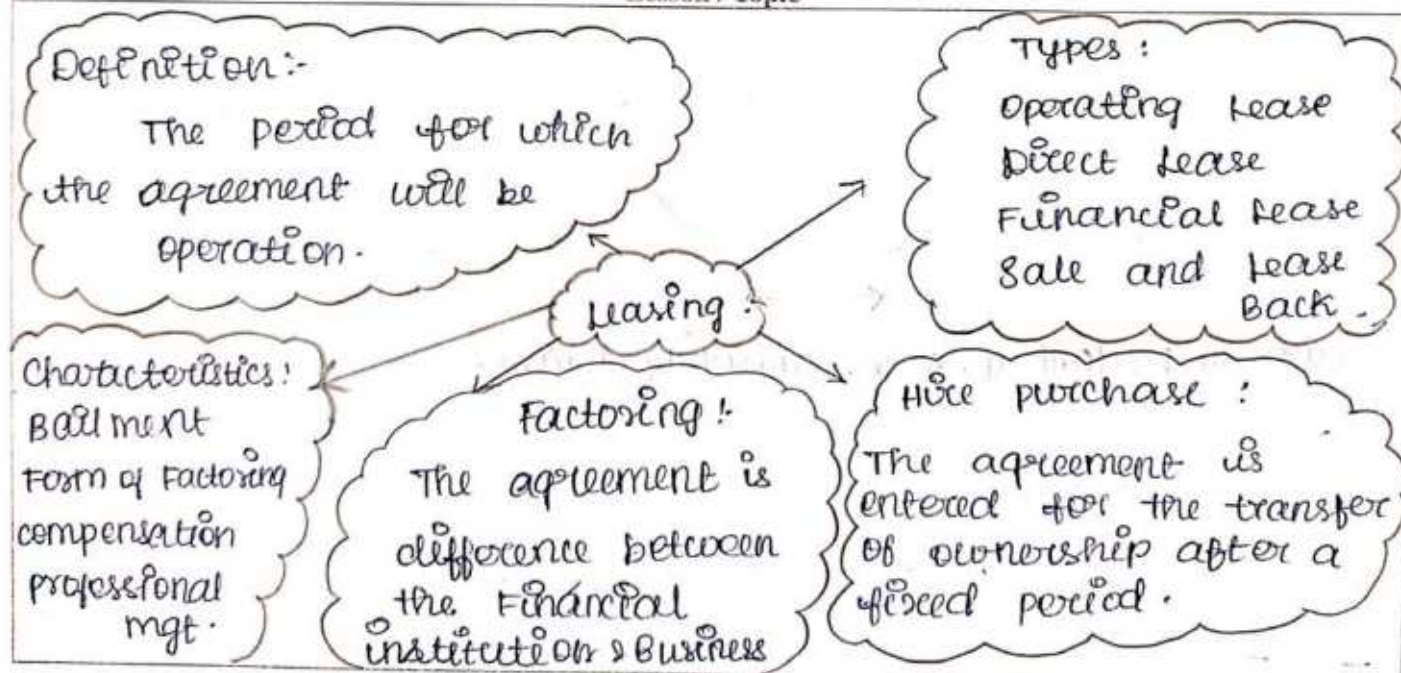
Definition of Lease. Financial Lease

consumer Lease, Hire purchase transactions

Terms used in factoring, Types of Factoring

Advantages & Disadvantages of elements of Factoring

Diagram with table / Map ( Mention Charts/ Maps/Models/ Other aids proposed to be used for Particular Lesson / Topic





Values to be identified along with the Lesson/ Topic : Lease is based on the money value.

It is consider on the basis of particular period.

Motivation/Outcome :

Review Points/ Recapitulation. ( Please write the Points only)

1. Lease - Transfer of ownership for a particular period.
2. Factoring - An agreement between Financial Institution and Business concern which selling goods on credit.

1. Assignment:

Distinguish between lease and Hire purchase.

Characteristics of lease.

Elements of Factoring.

2. Project:

2. Lease - Rules of Hire purchase

3. Test:

Classification of lease.

Characteristics of lease

Define Factoring? what are its advantages?

what is Hire purchase. DIB lease & Hire purchase

4. Field Trip:

NIL

5. Other if any :

Tutor Remarks With Signature & Date:

S. Sultani

Given important Q&A for university Exam.

HOD Remark With Signature & Date:

[Signature]

[Signature]

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THIRUNINRAVUR - 602 024.

REMEDIAL CLASS ASSIGNMENT / TOPICS

STAFF NAME		SUBJECT NAME	DEPARTMENT
T. Usha.		Financial Service	Commerce
S. No	DATES	ASSIGNMENT / TOPICS	
1	20.3.23	Merchant Banking - Definition Role of Issue manager in pre-issue management.	
2	21.3.23	<u>Test :-</u> 1. Explain the Role of Issue Manager in pre-Issue management.	
3	23.3.23	Underwriting : Meaning Conditions Types of Underwriting <u>Test :-</u> State the types of underwriting.	
4	24.3.23	Money market - meaning Money market - Definition Features, Functions.	
5	25.3.23	<u>Test :-</u> What are the features of Money market.	
6			





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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### REMEDIAL CLASS PLANNER

Staff Name : T. Usha

Class: II . B.com  
C, D

Actual Date Planned

13.3.23 to 18.3.23

Subject : Financial Services

Total Period Planned:

6

TOPIC : Financial market, Leasing

Concept in the Lesson : Financial service concept, players in financial markets,

players in financial services markets

Functions of Capital market.

Points in the Lesson :

meaning of financial service,

→ players in financial market

→ Difference between Financial lease & operating lease.

→ Capital market (Definition, Functions)

Diagram with table / Map (Mention Charts/ Maps/Models/ Other aids proposed to be used for Particular Lesson / Topic

### Players in Financial market.



### Functions of capital Market

1. Encouragement to savings
2. Channelises savings to investment
3. promotes investment
4. Reduced Interest Rates
5. Boosts economic growth
6. promotes balanced development
7. Stability in security prices
8. provides liquidity.
9. continuous price function.

Values to be identified along with the Lesson/ Topic : To channelise savings into investments. Reduced interest rates.

Motivation/Outcome : Financial markets may seem confusing, but essentially they exist to bring people together, so money flows where it is needed the most.

Review Points/ Recapitulation. (Please write the Points only)

1. players in Financial market = Investors, Regulators,
2. players in Financial service market :- Bank, leasing companies
3. Leasing : Finance lease, operating lease.

1. Assignment:

Difference between Finance lease and operating lease.

2. Project:

Nil

3. Test:

1. Define lease, Direct lease D/b Financial Lease and operating lease
2. players in financial market.
3. Functions of Capital market:-

4. Field Trip:

Nil

5. Other if any :

Nil

Tutor Remarks With Signature & Date: University Exam point of view if Unit-1 is clearly understood, rest of all units will be clearly understood. Interest & important Q&A is analysed from Scanner. M. Anil

HOD Remark With Signature & Date:

Notes & Books verified, 2 marks, 5 marks material with student (Xerox) verified



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**JAYA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING**  
University 2 mark

**Liquidation**

**1. Define liquidation 2 times**

- It is a process by which a company is closed.
- All assets of company are realized and settlements of liabilities are made.
- The remaining balance is paid back to the shareholders in their contribution ratio.

**2. What are the steps of winding up?**

- Winding up is a process by which a company is dissolved.
- During winding up company assets are sold and applied in payment of debts.

**3. Who is a liquidator? 2 times**

- At the time of winding up of company, an official person is appointed by court.
- He carries out all the proceedings in relation with the winding up of company for realization.
- His remuneration is fixed at the time of appointment.

**4. What do you mean by liquidator final statement of account?**

- An official person is appointed by court or any other person of a company.
- A statement is prepared by him is called liquidator's final statement of accounts.

**5. Who are preferential creditors? 5 times**

- ✓ Preferential creditor includes the amount payable government and employees, taxes, fees, electricity charges, water supply charge etc are the examples of payable due to government.
- ✓ Similarly Salaries and wages, provident fund, gratuity and other amount payable to the employee are the some examples of due to employees.
- ✓ Preferential creditors are one who has preferential rights in claiming their dues and payment at time of settlement of the company comparing to other creditors.

**6. What is voluntary winding up?**

- A company is wound up either by member or creditors.
- It takes place by passing on resolution in the general meeting.

**7. Who is secured creditors?**

- The amount borrowed against mortgage of any asset is called secured creditor.
- It may partly secure or fully secured.

**8. Write a note on member's voluntary winding up company?**

- When the members of the company decide to wind it up even when its financial position is so sound that it can pay all its debts, the winding up is called pay all its debt, the winding up is called "members" voluntary windings up.

**9. What do you mean by statement of affairs?**

- The statement to be prepared and submitted by the officers and directors of a company according to sec 454 and 511A, within 21 days of the tribunal's order is known as statement of affairs.

**10. List out the order of payment at the time of liquidation.**

- The amounts realized from the assets not specifically pledged and the amounts contributed.
  - a) Legal charges.
  - b) Liquidator remuneration.
  - c) Cost of expenses of winding up.
  - d) Preferential creditors.
  - e) Creditors secured creditors.
  - f) Creditors secured by floating charge.

**11. Calculation of liquidator remuneration.**

- Percentage on asset realized.
- Percentage on amount distributed to unsecured creditors.
- Percentage on amount distributed to equity shareholders.

**12. What is mean by compulsory winding up?**

- A compulsory winding up occur by an order of the court made on a petition filled by the company, its creditors or shareholders.

**13. What is unsecured creditors?**

- The amount borrowed without any mortgage of any asset is called unsecured creditor.

**14. What is meant by liquidator's final statement of account? 4 times**

- ✓ The liquidator is required to keep proper books to record receipts and payments which are known as liquidator's final statement.
- ✓ The liquidator has to submit a report along with audited final account to the CRO.
- ✓ The liquidator has to submit the statement to the court in the case of compulsory liquidation and to the company in a voluntary liquidation.

**Banking Company Accounts**

**1. Definition of Banking. 2 times**

- ✓ Banks in India and their activities are regulated by the banking regulation Act,1949 under sec 5(b)
- ✓ Banking means accepting deposits of money from public for the purpose of lending.
- ✓ Those deposits are repayable on demand and can be withdrawn by cheque, draft or otherwise.

**2. Define statutory liquidity ratio.**

- ✓ Statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) is the Indian government term for reserve requirement that the commercial bank in India require to maintain in the form of gold, government approved securities before providing credit to the customer.
- ✓ SLR is determined by a percentage of total demand and liabilities.

**3. What do you mean by performing assets? 3 times**

- ✓ An assets become non – performing asset when it does not create any income for a bank. Therefore sub-standard advances of bank are classified as non – performing assets.

**4. What is rebate on bills discounted or unexpired discount? 5 times**

- Unexpired discount is a discount Rebate on bills discount in advance due to maturity date of bill discount is beyond the closure of accounting year

**5. What is Non – performing assets or Non- banking assets? 5 times**

- ✓ A Non – Performing Asset (NPA) is defined as credit facility in respect of which the interest and /or installment of principal has remained past due for specified period time.



- ✓ In simple term an asset is tagged as on performing when it ceases to generate income for lender.
6. What do you mean by branch adjustment?
    - It is inter- office adjustments balances, if in credit it should be shown in schedule No 5
    - If in debit it should be in shown in schedule No 11.
    - Only net position of inter- office accounts, inland as well as foreign should be shown here.
  7. What is money at call and short notice?
    - It includes deposits repayable within 15 days or less than 15 days' notice lent in the inter- bank call money market.
    - Namely with bank or with other institution.
  8. What is called bank overdraft?
    - When a current account customer is permitted to draw more that what to his credit is called bank overdraft.
  9. What is statutory reserve?
    - Statutory reserve means that at least 25% of the profit prior to declaration of dividend must be transferred to the reserve fund.
  10. What are the types of deposits?
    - Fixed deposit
    - Cumulative deposit
    - Saving deposit
    - Recurring deposit
    - Cash certificate
    - Current accounts

### **Amalgamation, Absorption and External Reconstruction**

1. What is purchase consideration?
  - Purchase consideration is define as " the aggregate of the shares and other securities issued and payment made in the form of cash or other asset by the transferee company to the shareholders of the transferor company"
2. What is Net asset method of purchase consideration?
  - ✓ It is method used calculate the net asset value by deducting all the liabilities taken over by the transferee company from the entire asset taken by the transferee company.
  - ✓ The value of the assets and liabilities is not that appear in the balance sheet but it is that which is deducted between the two companies.
3. What is external reconstruction?
  - ✓ When an existing company is liquidated and anew company is formed with the same shareholders to take over the business. It is called as external reconstruction.
  - ✓ Sick companies with accumulated losses usually undergo such reconstruction.
4. List out the methods of purchase consideration?
  - ✓ If all the modes of discharging the purchase consideration are given along with their individual amount – Net payment to shareholders basis should be used
  - ✓ In other case – Net Assert over basis Should be used
5. What do you mean by Absorption?
  - ✓ When one existing company take over the business of one or more existing companies it is called as Absorption
  - ✓ The companies whose business is taken over are liquidated. No new company is formed.

- ✓ For example: If the business of existing company X Ltd is taken over by another company Y Ltd.

**6. What do you mean by Amalgamation?**

- The term Amalgamation is used when two or more companies into liquidation and new company is formed to take over their business.

For Example: If a new company XY Ltd. Is formed to take over the business of two existing companies, X Ltd and Y Ltd

**Holding Company**

**1. Define subsidiary company**

- A subsidiary company is a company that is owned and controlled by holding company
- Subsidiary company can be a company or corporation or limited liability company.
- In some case it is a government or state – owned enterprises.

**2. What is holding company?**

- A company may acquire either the whole or majority of the shares of another company so have controlling interest in such a company or companies. The controlling company is called as holding company.

**3. What are revenue profits?**

- Any profit earned by subsidiary company after date of acquisition is called as revenue profits..

**4. What do you understand by capital profit**

- Any profit or reserve standing in the balance sheet of subsidiary company on the date of purchase of shares by the holding company is called capital profit.

**5. What is minority interest?**

- A part of the share capital of a subsidiary company may be held by outsiders.
- This interest of the outsiders is to be shown as minority interest.

**6. What do you mean by revenue profit?**

- The profits earned and losses incurred by the subsidiary in the post acquisition period are treated as revenue profits and revenue losses respectively.

**7. What do you mean by subsidiary company?**

- The company whose shares have been acquired is known as “subsidiary company”

**8. What is mutual owing?**

Mutual owing is also known as intercompany transaction.

- Loans advanced.
- Bill of exchange drawn.
- Sale or purchase of goods on credit.
- Debentures issued.

**9. What do you mean by unrealized profit on stock?**

- The companies of the same group have sold goods to each other at the profits and goods still remain unsold at the end of the year company to whom the goods are sold.

**10. What is consolidation of balance sheet?**

- Consolidated balance sheet means combining the balance sheet of holding and its subsidiary company together.

**11. What are contingent liability?**

- Liability that may be incurred by an entity depending on the outcome of a uncertain future event.

**13. Define holding company.**

- A holding company is one of that holds either the whole of share or capital or majority of the shares. i.e, More than 51% of holding in or more companies so as to have a controlling interest in other companies.

**14. What is gross holding?**

- When the shares are held by both companies in each other is called gross holding.

**15. What is reserve fund?**

- A reserve fund is the money kept apart for attaining specific goods in future as & when it occurs so that the event can be met.

**16. What is mutual obligation?**

- Elimination of common transaction is called as mutual obligation. The holding company and the subsidiary company may owe money to other due to common transaction.

**17. What is stock revenue?**

- ✓ If the goods are sold at a profit by the subsidiary to the holding company or by holding company to the subsidiary company.
- ✓ This profit is called stock reserve.



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**THIRUNINRAVUR -602024**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**A STUDY ON BALANCE SHEET NOTE NUMBERS IN MNC SECTORS**  
**(Relating companies balance sheet with human part of body)**



**VISION: create knowledge, capture knowledge and use the knowledge wider to become wisdom person**

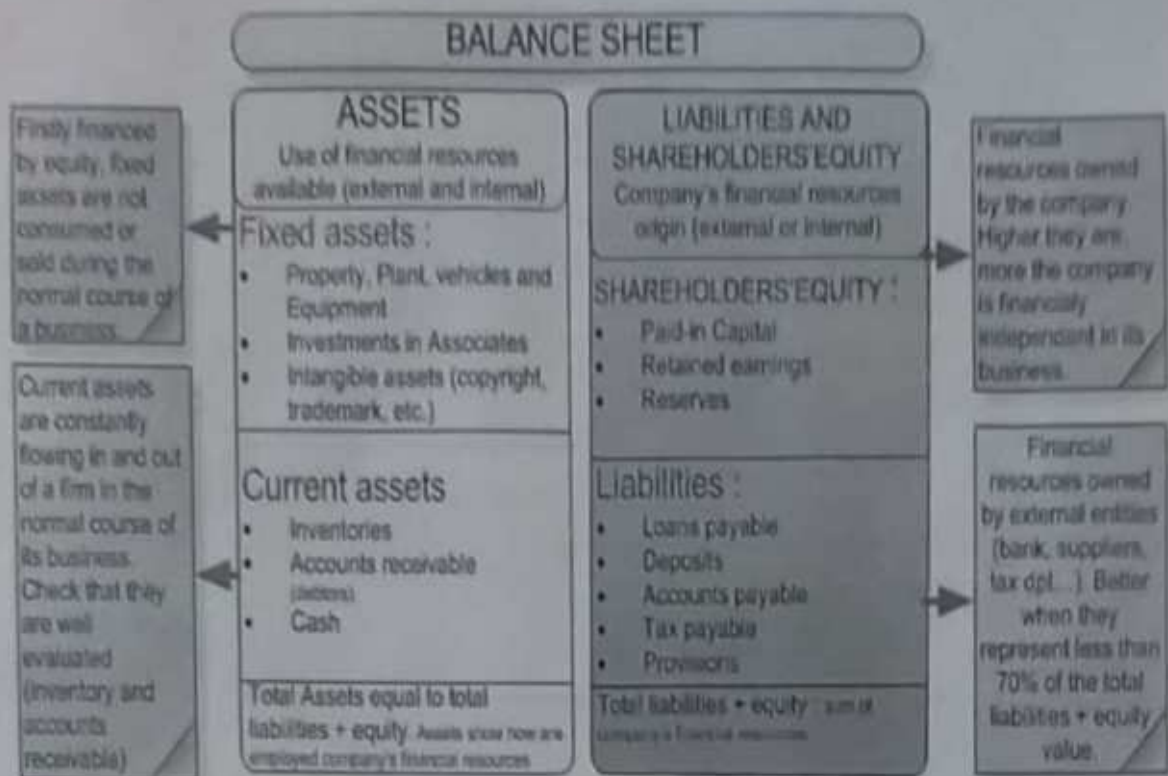


**January 2021**

## A Study on balance sheet note numbers in MNC

### AIM:

- ❖ The purpose of a balance sheet is to give interested parties an idea of the company's financial position, in addition to displaying what the company owns and owes.
- ❖ It is important that all investors know how to use, analyze and read a balance sheet.
- ❖ A balance sheet may give insight or reason to invest in a stock.



**KEYWORDS:** Financial performance, Current ratio, Solvency ratio, Asset turnover ratio, Return on capital employed.

### OBJECTIVES:

- ❖ To compare the liquidity of selected electrical multinationals during the period of study.
- ❖ To determine that how much of total assets are financed by outsider funds.
- ❖ To study if the funds have been used efficient
- ❖ To measuring the results of a firm's policies and operations in monetary terms.

"Finance is Life Blood & Nerve

Centre OF Business"



Analysis OF BALANCE Sheets



## FRAME WORK OF BALANCE SHEET IN MNC :

### BUDGETED BALANCE SHEET

**BUDGETED BALANCE SHEET** is projection of balance sheet for a future period.

- It is prepared at the beginning of the financial year taking previous year's balance sheet as base.
- The accuracy of this balance sheet depends on calculations, as well as the inputs and base assumptions.
- One primary objective of preparing this balance sheet is to verify if the financial projections are at a reasonable and achievable level or not.

#### STEPS TO MAKE BUDGETED BALANCE SHEET

Use Real  
Balance  
Sheet as  
Base

Collecting  
the Data  
of All  
Budgets

Adjusting  
Real  
Balance  
Sheet

eFinanceManagement.com

#### ADJUSTMENTS

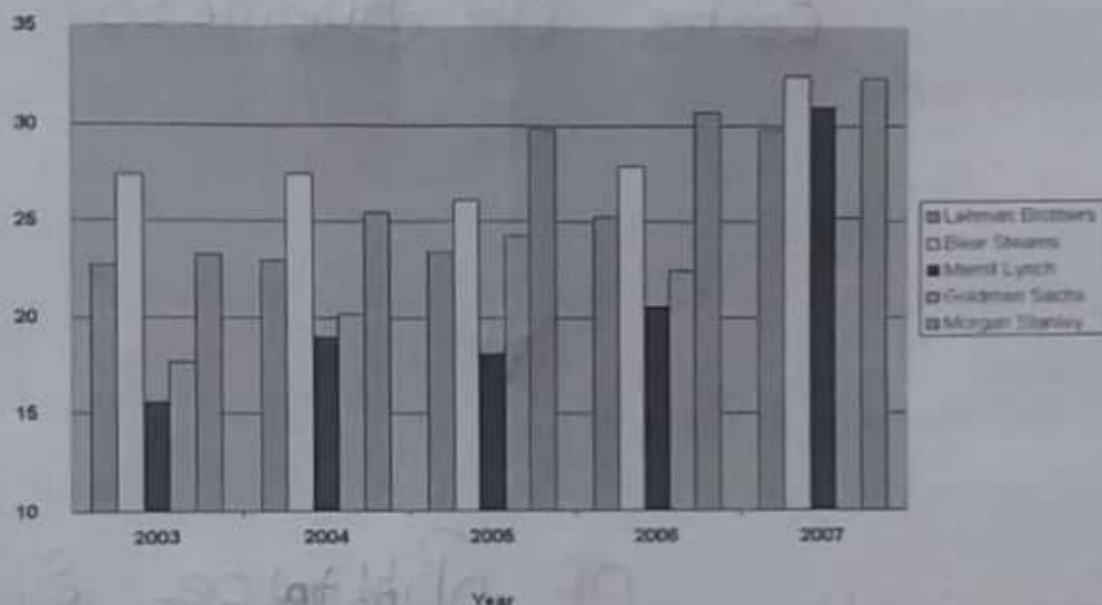
- Cash in Hand/Bank
- Sundry Debtors
- Sundry Creditors
- Finished stock
- Raw Material Stock
- Fixed Assets
- Loan or Debt
- Accumulated Depreciation
- Paid-up Capital
- Retained Earnings
- General Reserve
- Taxation

#### IMPORTANCE

- Helps to identify substantial financial transactions.
- Estimates the mathematical accuracy.
- Used for calculation of Ratios.
- It becomes a guiding document.
- Trigger areas where company tends to work to change its strategies.
- Base for reviewing the enhancements in the working capital limits.

### Leverage Ratios For Major Investment Banks

The leverage ratio is a measure of the risk taken by a firm, a higher ratio indicates more risk. It is calculated as total debt divided by stockholders equity. Each firm's ratio increased between 2003-2007.



Source Data: Company Annual Reports (SEC Form 10K)

# JORABAT SHILLONG EXPRESSWAY LIMITED

Registered Office: 11A, 2, 87th Floor, Capital Tower, 28A, 11, Shree  
 Building, Sector 10, Connaught Place, New Delhi, India - 110028  
 Website: <http://www.jorabatshillongexpressway.com> (Date: 11/03/2020)

## Statement of Audited Financial Results for the year ended March 31, 2020

		INR, ₹ (Lakhs)	
	Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Audited)	Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Audited)
1	Total Income from Operations	11,134	11,620
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the year (before tax, Exceptional and Extraordinary Items)	8,872	(48,231)
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the year before tax (after Exceptional and Extraordinary Items)	8,872	(48,231)
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the year after tax (after Exceptional and Extraordinary Items)	8,872	(48,231)
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the year (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	8,872	(48,231)
6	Paid-up equity share capital (face value: ₹ 10 per share)	8,640	8,640
7	Reserves (including revaluation Reserve)	(32,472)	(41,340)
8	Net worth	(24,572)	(32,640)
9	Paid-up Debt Capital	1,31,168	1,31,168
10	Outstanding Redeemable Preference Shares (Refer note 6)	-	-
11	Debt Equity Ratio (number of times)	(8.83)	(4.04)
12	Earnings per share (of ₹ 10/- each)		
	(a) Basic	10.36	(5.63)
	(b) Diluted	10.36	(5.63)
13	Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
14	Debtors Redemption Reserve	8,162	-
15	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) (number of times)	-	(1.74)
16	Interest Service Coverage Ratio (ISCR) (number of times)	-	(0.41)
17	Assets Coverage Ratio (ACR) (number of times)	0.85	0.78

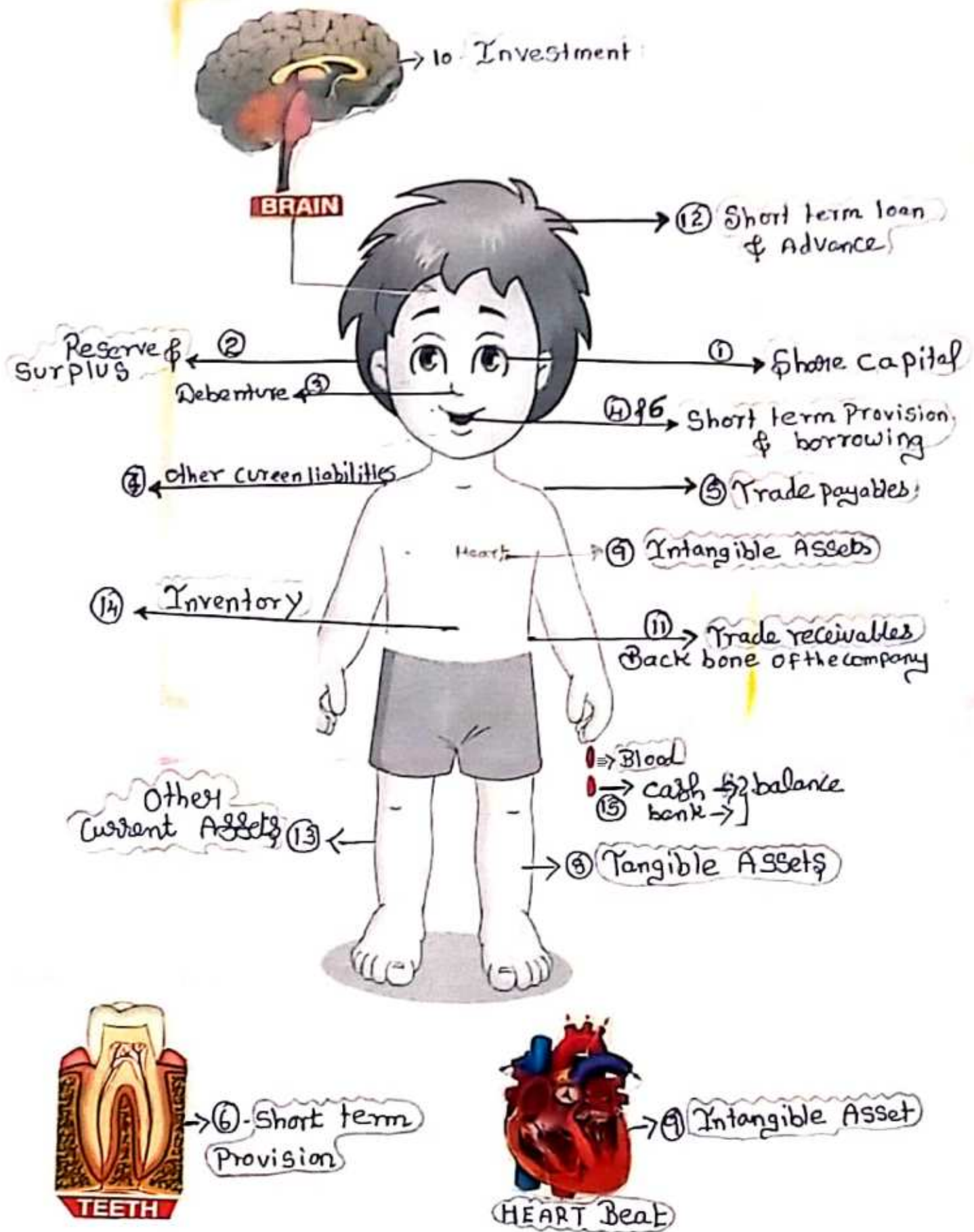
## Sales volume swelled across markets (in units)

	2020				Growth (%) Q4 2020 over Q3 2020	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Bengaluru	4,186	1,977	1,742	2,535		46%
Chennai	2,453	460	1,570	2,500		59%
Delhi-NCR	5,941	2,290	5,112	6,440		43%
Hyderabad	3,027	1,207	2,122	3,570		68%
Kolkata	1,239	481	390	458		12%
Mumbai	6,857	3,527	4,135	5,026		22%
Pune	3,728	851	1,344	3,323		142%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,451</b>	<b>10,753</b>	<b>14,415</b>	<b>21,832</b>		<b>51%</b>

Mumbai includes Mumbai city, Mumbai suburbs, Thane city and New Mumbai.  
 Source: Real Estate Intelligence Service, AJ Research



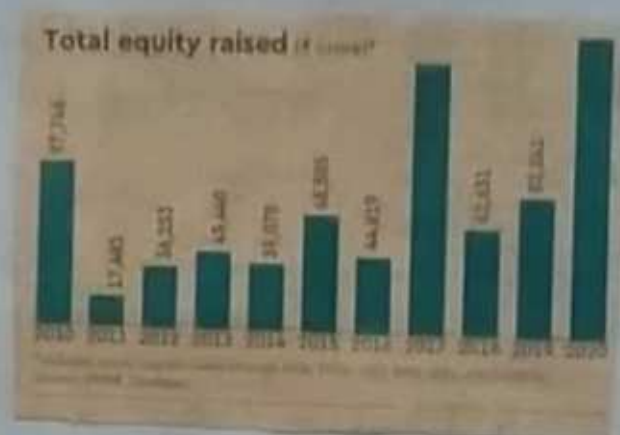
# NOTE NUMBERS IN BALANCE SHEET





**DETAIL FORMAT FOR BALANCE SHEET OF AS ON \_\_\_\_\_**  
**(AS PER REVISED SCHEDULE VI)**

<b>I. Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>Note No.</b>	<b>Amount (₹)</b>
<b>i) SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>		
Share capital → Eyes	1	xxx
Reserves and Surplus → Ears	2	xxx
<b>ii) NON CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Long term borrowings → Nose	3	xxx
<b>iii) CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Short term borrowings → Mouth	4	xxx
Trade payables → Shoulder (right)	5	xxx
Short term provisions → Teeth	6	xxx
Other current liabilities → Shoulder (left)	7	xxx
<b>Total (i + ii + iii)</b>		<b>xxx</b>
<b>II. Assets</b>	<b>Note No.</b>	<b>Amount (₹)</b>
<b>i) NON- CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Tangible assets → outside of the body	8	xxx
Intangible assets → Feel of Heart beat	9	xxx
Non-current investments → Brain	10	xxx
<b>ii) CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Trade receivables → Back Bone	11	xxx
Short term loans and advances → Hair & nail	12	xxx
Other current assets → Lower parts of body	13	xxx
Closing stock → Stomach	14	xxx
Cash and cash equivalent → blood	15	xxx
<b>Total (i + ii)</b>		<b>xxx</b>



## Liquidity factor

12.10.2020

### Markets rally to new highs

Strong global cues, the absence of dividend liquidity, tightening by the Fed and encouraging corporate news continue to give up the indices to new highs. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose nearly \$1 billion in October so far on the back of large contributions in the last few months.

Sensex

10th Oct 2020, 10:00 AM



Nifty50

10th Oct 2020, 10:00 AM



Bank Nifty

10th Oct 2020, 10:00 AM





Note No: 9 <i>Inner Parts human body</i>	INTANGIBLE ASSETS Goodwill Patent right Copyright	xxx xxx xxx
Note No: 10 <i>Brain</i>	NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS: Investment in shares Investment in government securities Other investments	xxx xxx xxx
Note No: 11 <i>[Spinal cord]</i>	TRADE RECEIVABLES: Sundry debtors (or) book debts Less: New bad debts  Less: New provision for bad and doubtful debts  Less: New provisions for discount on debtors Bills receivable Accounts receivable	xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx
Note No: 12 <i>Hair &amp; nail</i>	SHORT TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES: Prepaid expenses Accrued incomes or Outstanding incomes	xxx xxx
Note No: 13 <i>Lower parts body</i>	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS Discount on debentures Technical know how Promotion expenses Income tax paid under dispute	xxx xxx xxx xxx
Note No: 14 <i>Stomach</i>	CLOSING STOCK OR INVENTORY: Closing stock Closing inventory Stock at the end Inventory at the end	xxx xxx xxx xxx
Note No: 15 <i>[blood]</i>	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT Cash in hand Cash at bank Bank balance Cash balance Bank Current A/c	xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx

**LIC MUTUAL FUND****LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited**

(Investment Managers to LIC Mutual Funds)

CIN No. U07100MH1100491500079000

Registered Office: Industrial Area Phase VI, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Opp. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj - 400 020Tel. No.: 022-68011000, Toll Free No.: 1800 238 3018, Fax No.: 022-23830008 • Email: [services@licmf.com](mailto:services@licmf.com) • Website: [www.licmf.com](http://www.licmf.com)**NOTICE OF ME ADDENDUM No. 13 of 2020-2021**

NOTICE is hereby given that LIC Mutual Fund Finance Private Limited, the Trustees to LIC Mutual Fund, has approved the following Declaration of dividend under below Schemes of LIC Mutual Fund.:

Name of the Scheme	Face Value (₹ per unit)	Dividend Rate (₹ per unit)	Payout Date*	NAV as on record date (₹ per unit)
LIC MF Banking & PSU Debt Fund – Direct Monthly Dividend Plan	10.00	0.06	29 <sup>th</sup> December 2020	10.9102
LIC MF Banking & PSU Debt Fund – Regular Monthly Dividend Plan		0.06		10.7160
LIC MF Debt Hybrid Fund – Direct Monthly Dividend Plan		0.06		11.2799
LIC MF Debt Hybrid Fund – Regular Monthly Dividend Plan		0.06		11.0667
LIC MF Arbitrage Fund – Direct Monthly Dividend Plan		0.06		10.1106
LIC MF Equity Hybrid Fund – Direct Dividend Plan		0.10		15.4180
LIC MF Equity Hybrid Fund – Regular Dividend Plan		0.10		13.9054
LIC MF Tax Plan – Direct Dividend Plan		0.25		20.6596
LIC MF Tax Plan – Regular Dividend Plan		0.25		18.5004

\* The payout shall be subject to tax deducted at source (TDS) as applicable.

\*\* Or the immediate next Business Day, if that day is not a Business Day.

Pursuant to payment of dividend, the NAV of the Dividend Option of the scheme would fall to the extent of payout and statutory levy.

Income distribution / Dividend, subject to the availability of distributable surplus, will be paid, net of TDS, as applicable, to those Unit holders whose names appear in the Register of Unit holders / Statement of Beneficial owners (as applicable) under the Dividend Option of the aforesaid schemes as on the Record Date.

In respect of applications for an amount equal to or more than ₹ 2 lakhs, the Applicable NAV shall be based on realization of funds as per the provisions of SEBI Circular CIR/MD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012, as may be amended from time to time, on uniform cut-off timings for applicability of NAV.

With regard to Unit holders under the Dividend Option of the schemes, who have opted for Dividend reinvestment facility, the dividend due will be reinvested net of TDS, as applicable, by allotting Units for the income distribution / Dividend amount at the prevailing ex-dividend NAV per Unit on the Record Date.

For LIC MUTUAL FUND ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Sd/-

Authorized Signatory

Date: 23/12/2020

Place: Mumbai

As part of Go-Green initiative, investors are encouraged to register/update their email ID and Mobile Number with us to support paper-less communication.

Mutual Fund Investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

## CONCLUSION:

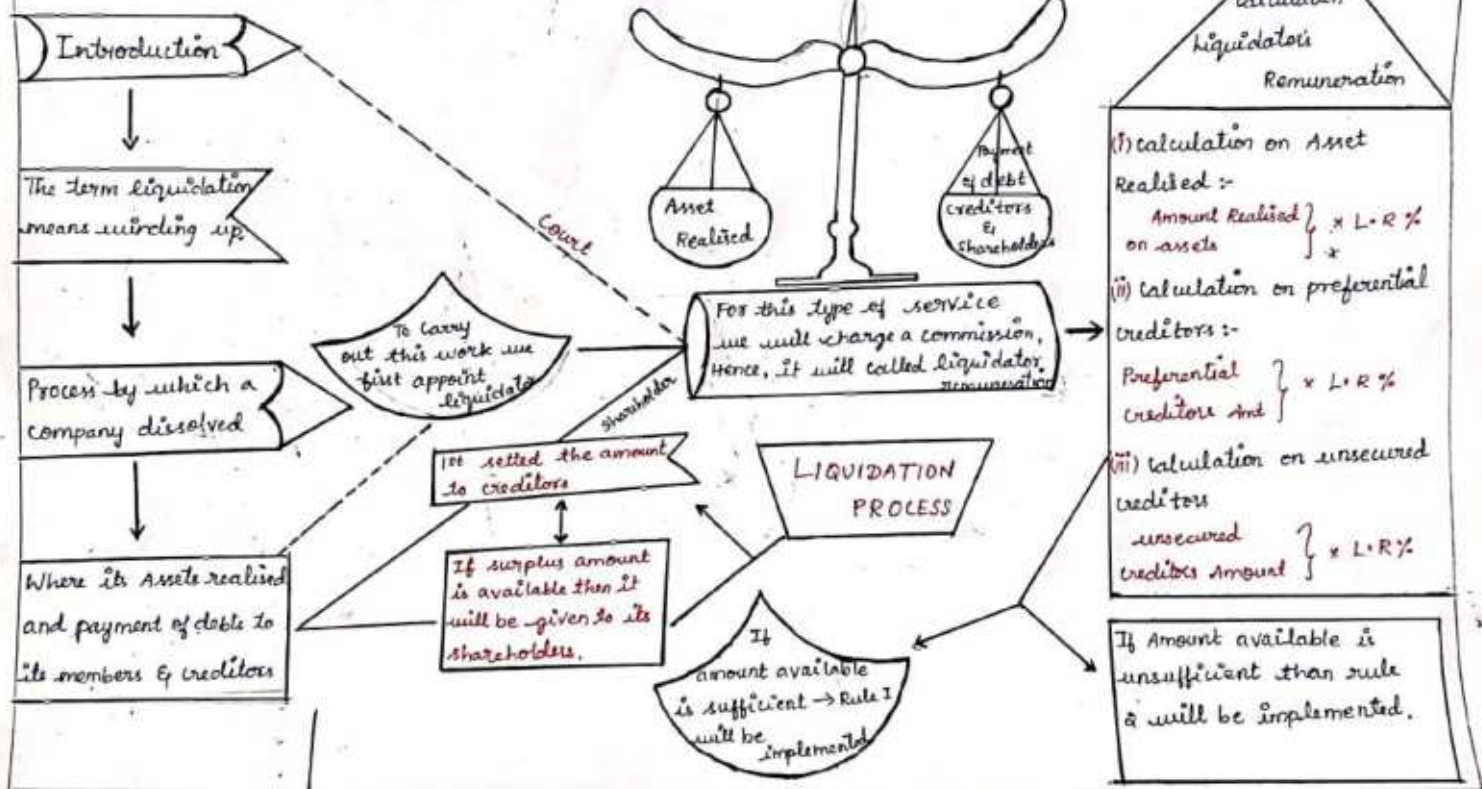
- ❖ To summarize, the Balance Sheet of a company consists of 3 elements namely: The Assets, Liabilities and Owners Equity.
- ❖ The Balance Sheet comes in 3 formats - The Account Format, the Report Format and the Working Capital Format.
- ❖ It helps the investor to choose the share capital for their investment and also analysis the liquidity position of the company.

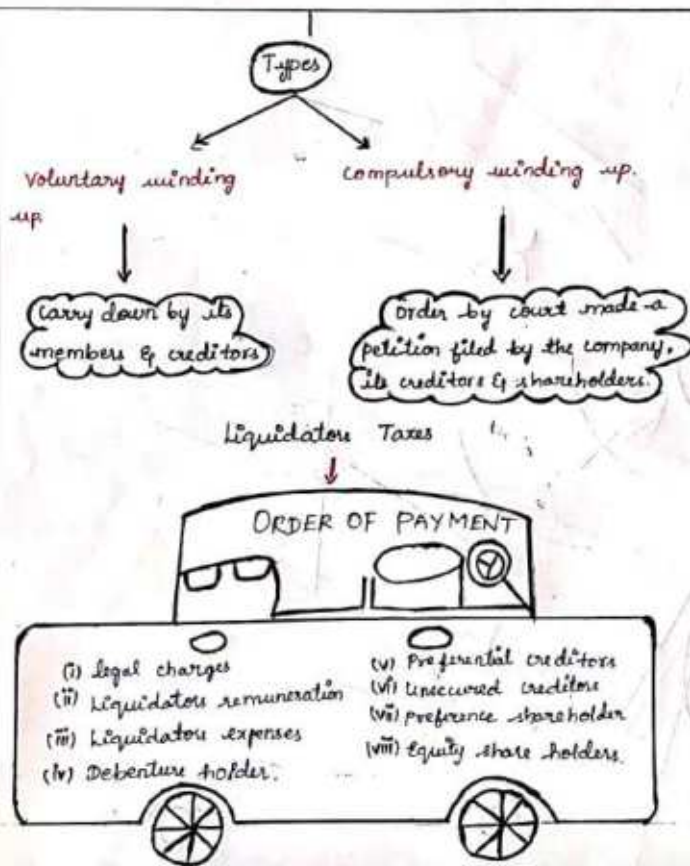




Day :- 1

# LIQUIDATION [UNIT-I]





Rules:-

Rule No 1 :- If Amount available is sufficient :-  
 Liquidator Remuneration } - Amount available  $\times \frac{2}{100}$   
 on unsecured creditors

Rule No 2 :- If amount available is insufficient :-  
 Liquidator Remuneration } - Amount available  $\times \frac{2}{102}$   
 on unsecured creditors

#### B. Preparation of Liquidator's Final Statement of Account:

Format for Liquidator's Final Statement of Account

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
Cash in hand and Bank at start of first year realized	XXXXX	Legal charges	XXXXX
Fixed and machinery	XXX	Liquidator's remuneration	XXX
Land and buildings	XXX	Expenses of liquidator	XXX
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	XXX	Unsecured creditors	XXX
Stock or Work in progress	XXX	Preferential creditors	XXX
Debtors or Book Debt	XXX	Unsecured creditors	XXX
Bills receivable	XXX	Liquidation expenses	XXX
Investments	XXX	Debenture holders	XXXXX
Supplies from secured creditors	XXX	Add: Balance Unclaimed	XXX
Securities realized	XXX	Preferential creditors	XXX
Assets paid to secured creditors	XXX	Unsecured creditors (Net)	XXXXX
Unclaimed shares called up	XXXXX	Preference share holders (Net)	XXXXX
		Add: Prof. Dividend Outstanding	XXX
		Equity share holders (Net)	XXX
		Fully paid equity shareholders	XXX
		Partly paid equity shareholders	XXX
			XXXXX

While calculating the liquidator's remuneration on Unsecured creditors, any one of the following conditions to be considered:  
 (i) No 1: Percentage on unsecured creditors alone given in the question varies, then calculate the commission on both preferential creditors and unsecured creditors.  
 (ii) No 2: Percentage of Unsecured creditors including preferential creditors is given in the question, then calculate the commission on both the creditors.  
 (iii) No 3: Percentage on unsecured creditors other than (or) excluding (or) except preferential creditors, then calculate the commission only on unsecured creditors.



# Statement of Affairs : Statement of affairs of X Ltd as on.....

			R.	R.
<b>Assets not specifically pledged: (Part A)</b>				
Bank balance			xxx	
Cash balance			xxx	
Bill receivable			xxx	
Debtors			xxx	
Unpaid calls in arrears			xxx	
Stock			xxx	
Plant & Machinery			xxx	
Furniture			xxx	
Vehicle			xxx	
<b>Total (Part A) →</b>				xxx
<b>Assets specifically pledged: (Part B)</b>				
Estimated value	Due to Crs	Deficiency	Surplus	
Land	xxx	(xxx)	-	
xxx	xxx	-	xxx	
<b>Gross Assets ① →</b>				xxx

<b>Gross liability:</b>			
Secured crs	Loan		
Preferential crs	(Part C)		xxx
Debtors	holder's amount		xxx
Unsecured crs	Interest (Part D)		xxx
	(Part E)		xxx
<b>Gross liability ②</b>			
Deficiency or surplus			
regard as creditor. (1-2)			xxx
Preferential shareholders	(Part F)		xxx
Equity shareholder	(Part G)		xxx
Estimated deficiency or surplus	regard as contributor		xxx



it-3 Bank Account  
 Profit & Loss a/c of — Ltd as on year ended . . . .

	Schedule Current No	Previous year
I. Income :		
Interest earned	13	XXX
Other Income	14	XXX
Total ①		XXX
II Expenditure :		
Interest expended	15	XXX
Operating expenses	16	XXX
Provision & Contingencies	-	XXX
Total ②		XXX
III Net Profit & Loss :		
Net Profit & Loss (1-2)		XXX
IV Previous Year Profit/Loss		XXX
Total ③		XXX
V Appropriation :		
a) Transfer to S.R @ 25%		XXX
b) Transfer to other Reserve		XXX
c) Transfer to Govt, proposed dividend		XXX
d) Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet		XXX

Working Notes :-  
 Schedule No : 13.  
 Interest earned :  
 Interest on loan  
 Discount on bills discounted  
 Interest on cash credit  
 Interest on overdraft  
 Interest on discount received  
 (+) Rebate on bills discounted  
 (-) Rebate on bills discounted (opening date)  
 (closing date)

XXX	XXX
XXX	XXX
XXX	XXX
XXX	XXX
XXX	XXX
XXX	XXX
XXX	XXX
XXX	XXX

Schedule No : 14 Other Income :  
 Rent received  
 Net profit on sale of Investment  
 commission, exchange & brokerage  
 Profit on sale of Investment

XXX	XXX
XXX	XXX
XXX	XXX
XXX	XXX

(-) Loss on sale of Investment,  
 Govt, Securities, debenture,  
 Transfer fee, Amount or commission  
 charged to consumer,  
 Broker's rent

XXX	XXX
XXX	XXX







Notes.

Schedule No: 1 Share Capital  
 Authorised share capital  
 Issued and subscribed share capital

XXX

XXX

XXX

Schedule No: 2 Reserve & Surplus.  
 Profit & Loss A/c  
 General reserve  
 Statutory reserve (current year)  
 Reserve & surplus  
 Investment fluctuation fund  
 Additional reserve

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

Schedule No: 3 Deposits:  
 Fixed deposits  
 Saving deposits  
 Current deposits  
 Cash certificate

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

Schedule No: 4 Borrowing  
 Borrowing from Banks  
 Borrowing from RGL  
 Borrowing from other Bank

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

Schedule No: 5 Other liabilities  
 Brands adjustment  
 Securities deposits to employee  
 Bank old payable  
 Telegraphic transfer payable  
 Rebate on bills discounted  
 Undivided dividend  
 Provision for tax  
 Traveller cheque

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

Schedule No: 6 Cash balance with  
 Cash at Bank  
 Balance with RBI

XXX

XXX

XXX

Schedule No: 7 Balance with bank  
 and Money at short notice:  
 Cash at Bank  
 Money at short notice  
 Balance with other bank

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX



# Schedule No: 8 Investment.

Investment  
Govt. fund  
Govt. securities  
Gold investment  
Other Investment

xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx

xxx

# Schedule No: Advances.

loan & advance  
Bill discounted  
provision for doubtful debts  
Bank bill  
Cash credit  
loan repayment on demand  
Bank loan.  
Bill purchased & discounted

xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx

# Schedule No: 10 Fixed assets:

land & building  
plant & machinery  
Furniture  
(-) Depreciation

xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx

xxx

xxx

# Schedule No: 11 Other assets.

Non banking assets  
Branch adjustment a/c  
Saves  
Interest accrued on interest  
Stationary & stamp  
Tax paid & advance  
Tax deducted @ source  
Non-banking assets accrued  
in satisfaction  
Other assets

xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx

xxx

xxx

# Schedule No: 12 Contingent liability

Acceptance & endorsement  
liability on account of  
letters of credit  
liability for customer  
acceptance

xxx  
xxx  
xxx  
xxx

xxx



Balance sheet of ... Ltd as on ...

Capital & Liabilities:

Capital	1	xxx	
Reserve & surplus	2	xxx	
Deposits	3	xxx	
Borrowings	4	xxx	
Other liabilities	5	xxx	
Total ①		xxx	

Assets:

Cash & balance with bank	6	xxx	
Cash & short notice	7	xxx	
Investment	8	xxx	
Advances	9	xxx	
Fixed assets	10	xxx	
Other assets	11	xxx	
Total ②		xxx	

Contingent liability  
Bills for collection

NPA - Non Performing Assets  
Statement showing NPA - provision  
for doubtful debts.

Particulars	Provision	Unsecured
Standard assets	0.25%	0.25%
Sub-standard assets	10%	10%
Doubtful assets:		
up to One year	20%	100%
1-3 yrs	30%	100%
More than 3 years	50%	100%
Loss Assets	100%	100%



# Format for ascertaining current life assurance fund ::

Particulars	Rs.	P.
Balance of life assurance fund		XXX
(+) * Insurance accrued on Investment	XXX	
* Bonus utilized on reduction of premium	XXX	
* Outstanding premium	XXX	
* Claim covered under reinsurance	XXX	
* Dividend accrued on Investment	XXX	
* Re - Insurance claim recoverable	XXX	
* Commission due on reinsurance premium paid	XXX	
* Premium & reduction of bonus	XXX	
* Interest accrued on securities	XXX	
* Outstanding claim return back	XXX	
Total (A)		XXX
(-) * Bonus utilized & reduction of premium	XXX	
* Claims estimated but not admitted	XXX	

* Income tax on interest	XXX
* Outstanding claim	XXX
* Provision of taxation	XXX
* Income tax on interest and dividend accrued	XXX
* Reinsurance claim	XXX
* Agent commission	XXX
* Premium payable under reinsurance	XXX
Total (B)	XXX
Total (A-B) Current life assurance fund	XXX

credit for  
Revenue acco

format for life insurance company.

Revenue account for the year ended ....

particulars	Note No.	Rs.	Rs.
Premium earned (net)	1		
Premium (gross)		xxx	
(+) re-insurance accepted premium		xxx	
(-) re-insurance ceded premium		xxx	
a) income from investment			xxx
b) other income			xxx
-> consideration for annuities granted		xxx	
-> fee for renewal of policies		xxx	
-> policy renewal fee		xxx	
-> any fee		xxx	
-> transfer fee		xxx	
-> Renewal fee		xxx	
total (A)		xxx	xxx

contribution	2	xxx	
operating expenses	3	xxx	xxx
total (B)			
Benefit paid	4	xxx	xxx
total (C)			
Surplus (A-B-C)			xxx
Appropriation:-			
transfer to shareholder fund		xxx	
transfer to other reserve		xxx	
Balance to future appropriation		xxx	
Working notes			
Premium earned	1		
Premium received			xxx
re-insurance premium		xxx	
outstanding premium (opening o/s premium)		xxx	xxx



f) (+) loading of premium

(+) Healthier Bonds in redemption  
as premium

b) cancelled premium

Schedule NO: 2 Commission

commission on direct business  
commission to agent

Schedule : 3 operating expenses

Expenses on management

Rent: rate, tax, other expenses relating to insurance business

## Printing + stationery

Further bonus in reduction of

Premium

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

15. sinocello : 4 Bonayut paid

claims paid inside or outside

India)

By: matheus

By death

(-) opening claims

(+) using claims

Medical expenses relating to claim

Annunziato

## Scenarios

Bonus paid in cash

Bonus paid with claim

Bonus in reduction a premium

(-) Re-insurance claim

XX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XX X

XXX

XXXX

xx

xx

xxx

xx

XX

18

1

X



format for balance sheet

Schedule : 5- Share capital.

Authorised share capital

Issued share capital

(+) Unquoted share

(-) Calls in arrears

(-) Face value of share if any  
back

(-) Preliminary expenses

including commission or expenses  
relating to underwriting of shares

Schedule : 6 Reserve and surplus

General reserve

Life assurance fund (opening  
balance with given trial balance)

Share premium ac

Balance in revenue ac for

future appropriation (that has

(surplus)

Schedule : 7 Borrowings

Debtors or bond

Borrowing from bank

Other loan

Schedule : 8 Investment

Govt. securities

Investment in other company like

debtors or shares

Investment in real estate

Investment in mutual fund

Other investment if any

Schedule : 9 Loan

Loan against schedule

a) on mortgage of property (in area  
outside india)

b) on shares or bonds

c) loan against policies

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx

xxx



Loan to government	xxx	
Loan to institution	xxx	
Loan to others if any	xxx	
<b>Schedule : 10 fixed asset</b>		xxx
Free hold premises	xxx	
lease hold building	xxx	
Furniture	xxx	
other fixed asset if any	xxx	
<b>Schedule : 11 cash and bank balance.</b>		xxx
Cash balance including stamp	xxx	
Bank balance	xxx	
Deposits	xxx	
Current a/c	xxx	
Money @ call and short notice	xxx	
<b>Schedule : 12 Advances &amp; other asset</b>		xxx
Advances		
Prepaid expenses	xxx	
Advance income tax	xxx	

tax deducted at source from interest & dividend		
<b>1) other asset</b>		xxx
Agent balance (pr)		xxx
ols premium		xxx
surety debits		xxx
Interest accrued		xxx
<b>Schedule : 13 current liabilities</b>		xxx
Agent balance (cr)		xxx
Due to re insurance		xxx
Premium received in advance		xxx
ols claim		xxx
other liabilities if any		xxx
Liabilities due		xxx
<b>Schedule : 14 Provision</b>		xxx
Provision for taxation		xxx
Prepaid dividend		xxx
		xxx

# Module: 15 Miscellaneous

Expenditure

Discount on issue of share

Discount on issue of debenture

Balance sheet of life insurance company as on .....

7. Sources of fund

Share capital

Reserve & surplus

Four value changes a/c

Borrowings

total (1)

II Applications of fund

Investment

Loan

Fixed asset

Current asset:-

Cash and bank balance

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

Rs.

Rs.

XXX

Advances & other asset

total (A)

(-) Current liabilities

Provisions (-)

total (B)

net current asset (A-B)

non current assets

P+L a/c (Dr)

total (2)

12

XXX

13

XXX

14

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX



Format for general insurance working notes		R. claims	
" premium earned	xxx	claims paid	xxx
Premium received	xxx	By death	xxx
+) o/s premium (closing)	xxx	By maturity	xxx
(-) opening	xxx		xxx
(-) re insurance premium	xxx	(-) re-insurance cover or claims	xxx
(-) cancelled premium	xxx		xxx
(+) Bonus in reduction of premium	xxx	(+) closing o/s claims + accepted but not paid	xxx
	xxx	claims intimated but not accepted	xxx
Adjustment for change on reduced for unpaid risk.	xxx	(-) opening claims [claims net]	xxx
(+) opening reserve for unexpected risk (after)	xxx	3. commission	xxx
opening additional risk	xxx	(commission on direct business)	xxx
(-) closing reserve for unexpected risk	xxx	(+) commission re-insurance accepted	xxx
	xxx	(-) commission on re-insurance ceded	xxx
Five 50% have 100%.	xxx		xxx
Total	xxx		xxx





Policy holder will get 95% of net profit

(-) Bonus

amount due to policy holder

working notes:-

to net liability  
to surplus (B-1)

valuation of B/sheet

xxx	
xxx	
xxx	
xxx	
xxx	

By life assurance fund

xxx
xxx

... holding and subsidiary company.

steps involved in preparation of B/sheet

- step 1:- calculation of minority ratio
- step 2:- calculation of revenue profit.
- step 3:- calculation of capital profit
- step 4:- calculation of minority interest
- step 5:- calculation of goodwill or capital reserve (ie) cost of control.
- step 6:- calculation and elimination of unrealised profit included in stock.
- step 7:- Elimination of inter company debts.
- step 8:- Preparation of consolidated B/sheet.

Format

step : 2) calculation of revenue profit  
Revenue profit

particulars		Rs.	Rs.
General reserve Ltd			
P&L in Ltd			xxx
			xxx
			xxx
Total.			xxx
step: 3 calculation of capital profit			
capital profit			
General reserve Ltd & Ltd		xxx	
P&L in Ltd		xxx	
Capital in Ltd		xxx	
(-) Preliminary Expenses		xxx	xxx
(-) Bonus shares in Ltd			
Dividend paid in Ltd		xxx	xxx
			xxx
(+) Profit in Ltd before opening year before purchase of shares profit on revaluation			xxx
(-) Loss on revaluation		xxx	xxx
Total.			xxx



step : 4 minority interest			unconsolidated balances of H and P Ltd as on 31.12.2019		
Face value of minority E.S	xxx		7. Equity & liability		
Face value of preference share	xxx		Shareholder fund		
Capital Profit in Ltd	xxx		Share Capital		
Revenue Profit in Ltd	xxx		Reserve & surplus		
Bonus share in Ltd	xxx		Minority Interest		
(-) Capital loss in Ltd	xxx	xxx	Current liability		
Revenue loss in Ltd	xxx	xxx	Total (i)		
5) Cost of control investment		xxx	Non-current asset		
(+) Capital loss in H Ltd		xxx	Current asset		
(-) Face value of shares purchase	xxx	xxx	Total II		
Capital Profit in H Ltd	xxx				
Bonus shares " "	xxx				
Dividend paid " "	xxx				

Minority / P.R XXX



# UNIT-1 AMALGAMATION, ABSORPTION AND EXTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION.

In the books of vendor		For receiving purchase consideration.			
Date	Particulars	I.F	Debit	Credit	
	For transferring asset to realisation.				Bank a/c
	Realisation a/c	Dr	xxx	xxx	Share in purchasing company a/c
	To sundry asset			xxx	Debit these in purchasing company a/c
	(Being asset transfer to realisation)				To purchasing company
	For transferring liabilities taken over.				(Being purchase consideration received)
	Liabilities a/c	Dr	xxx	xxx	For payment of realisation expenses
	To realisation				a) In expenses are borne by selling company.
	(Being liabilities taken over)				Realisation a/c
	For purchase consideration receivable.				To Bank
	Purchasing company a/c	Dr	xxx	xxx	(Being expenses borne by selling company)
	To realisation				b) If expenses are borne by purchasing company.
	(Being purchase consideration due)				Purchasing company a/c
					To Bank
					(Being selling expenses are due)



Bank a/c	DR XXX	XXX	TO BANK		
(Being paid on selling expenses)			(Being payment to shareholder)		
For transfer of credit & debit balance of item of shareholder to shareholder a/c.			in the books of purchasing company.		
a) transfer of credit item.			For purchasing business		
Various credit item a/c DR XXX	XXX		Business purchase a/c		
to shareholder a/c			to shareholder a/c		
(Being various credit items are transfer to shareholder account)			For incorporation of asset & liabilities taken over		
b) Transfer of debit items			Various asset a/c		
Shareholder a/c DR XXX	XXX		Various a/c (B/L)		
to various debit items			to various liabilities		
(Being various debit items transfer to shareholder a/c)			to business purchase		
Payment of shareholder in cash & shares			to capital reserve (B/L)		
Shareholder a/c DR XXX	XXX		(Being assets liabilities taken over)		
to shares in purchasing company			For payment to vendor company.		
			Shareholder of vendor company a/c DR XXX		
			Shares		
			BANK		
			(Being payment to vendor company).		

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING  
10 - MARKS

	20	21	22	23	24
Nov 17	Issue of shares (Journal entry)	Journal entries	Profit & loss a/c	Theory (Need for Val. of shares)	Final a/c (Balance sheet)
18	Issue of shares (Journal entries)	Theory (various types of debentures)	Final a/c (Balance sheet)	Value of equity shares (sum)	Balance sheet (simple sum)
19	Books of a/c (Journal entries)	Books of a/c (Journal entries)	Profit & loss a/c (sum)	Theory (Need for valuation of shares)	Balance sheet (simple sum)
20	Books of a/c (Balance sheet)	Ledger account (simple sum)	Profit & loss a/c (simple sum)	Balance sheet (simple sum)	Balance sheet of Profit & loss Final a/c
21	Book of company (Journal entries)	Profit and loss a/c (profit & loss)	Final a/c (Balance sheet)	Value method (simple sum)	Final a/c (Balance sheet)



BLUE PRINT  
(5 MARK)  
CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
NOV 17	Issue of share (Forfeiture sum)	Theory (Source of redemption of debenture)	M.R. calculation	Val. of goodwill with Non recurring line & by	Redemption of pref. share (Journal entry)	Profit prior (Time & sales ratio)	Theory (Internal & External account)	
18	Issue of share (Forfeiture sum)	Profit prior incorporate (Simple sum)	Theory (Write note on under writing of debenture)	Final a/c Balance sheet (Simple sum)	Goodwill (Theory) Factors affect goodwill	Val. of share yield method	Theory	
19	Under writing (Journal entry sum)	Issue of share (Discount)	Theory (Methods of redemption of debenture)	Final a/c Profit & Loss (Simple sum)	Goodwill Simple sum	Theory Methods of (Goodwill)	Issue of shares (Simple sum)	
20	Issue of share (Simple sum)	Profit prior (Sales & time Ratio)	Redemption of debentures (Theory)	M.R. calculation (sum)	Goodwill (Simple sum)	Methods of Val. of shares	Collect Insurance sums	
21	Issue of share (Simple sum)	Underwriting (Underwriting commission sales)	M.R. calculation sum	Goodwill (Simple sum)	Correct life assurance fund sums	Theory Issue of shares (Cause in assets & advance)	Theory in redemption	

BLUE PRINT  
(5 MARK)  
CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Nov 17	Issue of share (Forfeiture sum)	Theory (Source of redemption of debenture)	M.R calculation	Val. of goodwill with Non recurring line & by	Redemption of pref. share (Journal entry)	Profit prior (Time & sales ratio)	Theory (Internal & External account)
18	Issue of share (Forfeiture sum)	Profit prior incorporate (Simple sum)	Theory (Write note on under writing of debenture)	Final a/c Balance sheet (Simple sum)	Goodwill (Theory) Factors of effect goodwill	Val. of share yield method	Theory
19	Under writing (Journal entry sum)	Issue of share (Discount)	Theory (Methods of redemption of debenture)	Final a/c Profit & loss a/c (Simple sum)	Goodwill simple sum	Theory methods of (Goodwill)	Issue of shares (Simple sum)
20	Issue of share (Simple sum)	Profit prior (Sales & time Ratio)	Redemption of debentures (Theory)	M.R calculation (sum)	Goodwill (Simple sum)	Method of val. of shares	Collect Insurance sum
21	Issue of share	Underwriting	M.R calculation	Goodwill	Correct life	Theory	Theory

10 - MARKS

	20	21	22	23	24
Nov 17	Issue of shares (Journal entry)	Journal entries	Profit & loss a/c	Theory (Need for Val. of share)	Final a/c (Balance sheet)
18	Issue of shares (Journal entries)	Theory (Various types of debentures)	Final a/c (Balance sheet)	Value of equity shares (sum)	Balance sheet (Simple sum)
19	Books of a/c (Journal entries)	Books of a/c (Journal entries)	Profit & loss a/c (sum)	Theory (Need for valuation of share)	Balance sheet (Simple sum)
20	Books of a/c (Balance sheet)	Ledger account (Simple sum)	Profit & loss a/c (Simple sum)	Balance sheet (Simple sum)	Balance sheet of Profit & loss Final a/c
21	Books of company (Journal entries)	Profit and loss a/c (Profit & prior)	Final a/c (Balance sheet)	Value method (Simple sum)	Final a/c (Balance sheet)



# ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

## UNIT 1 → HUMAN RESOURCES ACCOUNTING, ACCOUNTING STANDARD AND VALUATION

Sec	Sumno	Pg. old book	New book
A	11	15.46	
B	11us.3	15.21	
	19	15.53	
	21	15.54	

Theory: Give the specimen of current cost income statement

11us.1	15.20
11us.5	15.23
11us.6	15.24
11us.11	15.29
23	15.24

Theory: Cost based method of human resources valuation (17.3)

UNIT 2 → Amalgamation, Absorption and external reconstruction

B	11us.1	10.23	
	11us.2	10.29	
	3	10.116	10.122
	3	10.119	10.125

Theory: Method of calculating purchase consideration

Objectives of Amalgamation

Advantages of Amalgamation, Absorption and external Reconstruction

C	11us.3	10.31	
	11us.8	10.50	10.52
	11us.9	10.53	10.55
	11us.12	10.64	10.67
	11us.13	10.68	10.71

## UNIT 3 → Holding company

Sec	Sumno	Pg. old book	New book
	11us.20	10.90	10.93
	21	10.137	10.142
	38	10.146	10.149
	9	10.124	10.129
	17	10.130	10.135
	35	10.143	10.147

UNIT 3 → Holding company

A	1	14.64	14.75
	21	14.88	14.91
	26	14.88	14.91

B	4	14.64	14.75
	5	14.64	14.76
	28	14.70	14.80
	14	14.73	14.83
	44	14.101	14.109

C	11us.1	14.18	14.17
	11us.2	14.20	
	11us.3	14.22	
	11us.5	14.21	14.30
	2	14.72	14.82
	9	14.77	14.87
	5	14.74	14.76
	1	14.71	14.75
	4	14.73	14.75
	10	14.71	
	24	14.87	14.96
	33	14.92	14.101



# UNIT: 4 → Banking companies, General Insurance, Life Insurance

Sec B Summo Pg: no: Old book New book

12.35	12.35
12.36	12.36
12.53	12.53
12.93	12.93
12.95	12.95
12.97	12.97
12.103	12.103
13.74	13.74
13.74	13.74
13.76	13.76
13.71	13.71
13.169	13.169
13.109	13.109
13.188	13.188
12.40	12.40
12.46	12.46
12.106	12.106
12.107	12.107
18.82	18.82
18.84	18.84
18.180	18.180
13.113	13.113
12.115	12.115
12.104	12.104
12.94	12.94

Sec

Summo

Pg: no: Old book

Summo

13.79	13.79
12.30	12.30
12.34	12.34
12.38	12.38
18.106	18.106
13.129	13.129
12.94	12.94
12.97	12.97
12.99	12.99
12.105	12.105
12.113	12.113
12.114	12.114
13.168	13.168

## UNIT: 5 → Liquidation

A Theory: What is liquidation? Voluntary winding up

B

Summo

Summo

Pg: no

C

Summo

Summo

Pg: no

11.29	11.29
11.30	11.30
11.61	11.61
11.61	11.61
11.30	11.30
11.32	11.32
11.35	11.35
11.74	11.74
11.75	11.75
11.57	11.57
11.62	11.62
11.62	11.62
11.64	11.64
11.71	11.71
11.64	11.64
11.67	11.67

# PART-C

Year	20	21	22	23	24
2012	Inflation (Associate H.c CCN, CPP)	Amalgamation (Balancesheet)	Holding company (Purchase consideration)	Bank companies (Profit and loss A/c)	Liquidation (Final statement of accounts)
2013	Social responsibility (Format of social Income Statement)	Absorption (Balancesheet)	Holding company (Balancesheet)	Bank (Profit and loss)	Liquidation (Final statement of accounts)
2014	Social responsibility (Prepare appropriate heads)	Amalgamation (Journal entries)	Holding company (Balancesheet)	Bank (Profit & loss)	Liquidation (Final statement of accounts)
2015	Inflation (Coal. monetary gain or loss)	Absorption (Balancesheet)	Holding company (Balancesheet)	Life Insurance (Prepare life insurance revenue)	Liquidation (Final statement of accounts)
2016	Inflation (Coal. MNC & CCN)	Absorption (Balancesheet)	Holding company (Balancesheet)	Banking company (Profit & loss A/c)	Liquidation (Final statement of A/c)
2017	Price fluctuations (Coal. gain or loss)	Absorption (Balance sheet of P.C)	Holding company (Balancesheet)	Bank (Profit & loss A/c)	Liquidation (Final statement of A/c)

Liquidation

Receipts  
To assets



# PART-B

22/02/2018  
Old book

2018

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

HRD accounting

Absorption

Holding company

Life Insurance company

Bank accounting liquidation

Liquidation

(calculate cost)

(calculate purchase consideration)

(calculate cost of control and minority interest)

(cal. claims incurred)

(Rebate on bills discounting)

(Theory)

(Final statement)

2013

Inflation

Absorption

Holding company

Bank

Life Insurance

Liquidation

HRM

(cal. of cost)

(cal. purchase consideration)

(ascertain capital profit, revenue profit)

(Balance sheet)

(Balance sheet)

(Remuneration)

(Theory)

2014

Inflation

Amalgamation

Holding company

Bank

Life Insurance

Liquidation

HRM

(cal. cost)

(ascertain Intangible value)

(cal. Capital profit and Revenue profit)

(Rebate on bill discounted)

(Life Assurance fund)

(Remuneration)

(Theory)

2015

Inflation

Absorption

Holding company

Ranking companies

Life Insurance

Absorption

Banking companies

(Theory)

(Theory)

(Balance sheet)

(Balance sheet)

(claims incurred)

(cal. purchase consideration)

(Rebate on bill discounted)

2016

Inflation

Absorption

Holding company

Life Insurance

Liquidation

HRD accounting

HRD accounting

(ascertain gain or loss)

(ascertain purchase consideration)

(cal. minority interest)

(cal. Assurance fund)

(cal. Assurance fund)

(Theory)

(Theory)

2017

Price level changes

Absorption

Holding company

Life Insurance

Liquidation

Bank

HRD accounting

(cal. cost)

(cal. purchase consideration)

(cal. cost of control and M.E)

(cal. claims incurred)

(cal. Remuneration)

(cal. amount of provision)

(Theory)



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ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING University  
2 mark

### **Liquidation**

1. Define liquidation 2 times
  - It is a process by which a company is closed.
  - All assets of company are realized and settlements of liabilities are made.
  - The remaining balance is aid back to the shareholders in their contribution ratio.
2. What are the made of winding up?
  - Winding up is a process by which a company is dissolved.
  - During winding up company assets are sold and applied in payment of debts.
3. Who is a liquidator? 2 times
  - At the time of winding up of company, an official person is appointed by court.
  - He carryout all the proceedings in relation with the winding u of company for realization. - His remuneration is fixed at the time of appointment.
4. What do you mean by liquidator final statement of account?
  - An official person is appointed by court or any other person of a company.
  - A statement is prepared by him is called liquidators final statement of accounts.
5. Who are preferential creditors? 5 times
  - ✓ Preferential creditor includes the amount payable government and employees, taxes, fees, electricity charges, water supply charge etc are the examples of payable due to government.
  - ✓ Similarly Salaries and wages, provident fund, gratuity and other amount payable to the employee are the some examples of due to employees.
  - ✓ Preferential creditors are one who has preferential rights in claiming their dues and payment at time of settlement of the company comparing to other creditors.
6. What is voluntary winding up?
  - A company is wound up either by member or creditors.
  - It takes place by passing on resolution in the general meeting.
7. Who is secured creditors?
  - The amount borrowed against mortgage of any asset is called secured creditor.
  - It may partly secure or fully secured.
8. Write a note on member's voluntary winding up company?
  - When the members of the company decide to wind it up oven when its financial position is so sound that is can pay all its debts, the winding up is called pay all its debt, the winding up is called "members" voluntary windings up.





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**9.** What do you mean by statement of affairs?

- The statement to be prepared and submitted by the officers and directors of a company according to sec 454 and 511A, within 21 days of the tribunal's order is known as statement of affairs.

**10.** List out the order of payment at the time of liquidation.

- The amounts realized from the assets not specifically pledged and the amounts contributed. a) Legal charges.
  - b) Liquidator remuneration.
  - c) Cost of expenses of winding up.
  - d) Preferential creditors.
  - e) Creditors secured creditors.
  - f) Creditors secured by floating charge.

**11.** Calculation of liquidator remuneration.

- Percentage on asset realized.
- Percentage on amount distributed to unsecured creditors.
- Percentage on amount distributed to equity shareholders.

**12.** What is mean by compulsory winding up?

- A compulsory winding up occur by an order of the court made on a petition filled by the company, its creditors or shareholders.

**13.** What is unsecured creditors?

- The amount borrowed without any mortgage of any asset is called unsecured creditor.

**14.** What is meant by liquidator's final statement of account? 4 times

- ✓ The liquidator is required to keep proper books to record receipts and payments which are known as liquidator's final statement.
- ✓ The liquidator has to submit a report along with audited final account to the CRO.
- ✓ The liquidator has to submit the statement to the court in the case of compulsory liquidation and to the company in a voluntary liquidation.



**Banking Company Accounts**

1. Definition of Banking. 2 times
  - a. Banks in India and their activities are regulated by the banking regulation Act, 1949 under sec 5(b)
  - b. Banking means accepting deposits of money from public for the purpose of lending.
  - c. Those deposits are repayable on demand and can be withdrawn by cheque, draft or otherwise.
2. Define statutory liquidity ratio.
  - ✓ Statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) is the Indian government term for reserve requirement that the commercial bank in India require to maintain in the form of gold, government approved securities before providing credit to the customer.
  - ✓ SLR is determined by a percentage of total demand and liabilities.
3. What do you mean by performing assets? 3 times
  - ✓ An assets become non – performing asset when it does not create any income for a bank. Therefore sub-standard advances of bank are classified as non – performing assets.
4. What is rebate on bills discounted or unexpired discount? 5 times
  - Unexpired discount is a discount Rebate on bills discount in advance due to maturity date of bill discount is beyond the closure of accounting year
5. What is Non – performing assets or Non- banking assets? 5 times
  - ✓ A Non – Performing Asset (NPA) is defined as credit facility in respect of which the interest and /or installment of principal has remained past due for specified period time.
  - ✓ In simple term an asset is tagged as on performing when it ceases to generate income for lender.
6. What do you mean by branch adjustment?
  - It is inter- office adjustments balances, if in credit it should be shown in schedule No 5
    - If in debit it should be in shown in schedule No 11.
  - Only net position of inter- office accounts, inland as well as foreign should be shown here.
7. What is money at call and short notice?
  - It includes deposits repayable within 15 days or less than 15 days' notice lent in the inter- bank call money market.
  - Namely with bank or with other institution.
8. What is called bank overdraft?
  - When a current account customer is permitted to draw more that what to his credit is called bank overdraft.





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9. What is statutory reserve?

- Statutory reserve means that at least 25% of the profit prior to declaration of dividend must be transferred to the reserve fund.

10. What are the types of deposits?

- Fixed deposit
- Cumulative deposit
- Saving deposit
- Recurring deposit
- Cash certificate
- Current accounts

**Amalgamation, Absorption and External Reconstruction**

1. What is purchase consideration?

- Purchase consideration is define as " the aggregate of the shares and other securities issued and payment made in the form of cash or other asset by the transferee company to the shareholders of the transferor company"

2. What is Net asset method of purchase consideration?

- ✓ It is method used calculate the net asset value by deducting all the liabilities taken over by the transferee company from the entire asset taken by the transferee company.
- ✓ The value of the assets and liabilities is not that appear in the balance sheet but it is that which is deducted between the two companies.

3. What is external reconstruction?

- ✓ When an existing company is liquidated and anew company is formed with the same shareholders to take over the business. It is called as external reconstruction.
- ✓ Sick companies with accumulated losses usually undergo such reconstruction.

4. List out the methods of purchase consideration?

- ✓ If all the modes of discharging the purchase consideration are given along with their individual amount – Net payment to shareholders basis should be used
- ✓ In other case – Net Assert over basis Should be used

5. What do you mean by Absorption?

- ✓ When one existing company take over the business of one or more existing companies it is called as Absorption
- ✓ The companies whose business is taken over are liquidated. No new company is formed.
- ✓ For example: If the business of existing company X ltd is taken over by another company Y Ltd.



**6. What do you mean by Amalgamation?**

- The term Amalgamation is used when two or more companies into liquidation and new company is formed to take over their business.

For Example: If a new company XY Ltd. Is formed to take over the business of two existing companies, X Ltd and Y Ltd

**Holding Company**

**1. Define subsidiary company**

- A subsidiary company is a company that is owned and controlled by holding company – Subsidiary company can be a company or corporation or limited liability company.
- In some case it is a government or state – owned enterprises.

**2. What is holding company?**

- A company may acquire either the whole or majority of the shares of another company so have controlling interest in such a company or companies. The controlling company is called as holding company.

**3. What are revenue profits?**

- Any profit earned by subsidiary company after date of acquisition is called as revenue profits..

**4. What do you understand by capital profit**

- Any profit or reserve standing in the balance sheet of subsidiary company on the date of purchase of shares by the holding company is called capital profit.

**5. What is minority interest?**

- A part of the share capital of a subsidiary company may be held by outsiders.
- This interest of the outsiders is to be shown as minority interest.

**6. What do you mean by revenue profit?**

- The profits earned and losses incurred by the subsidiary in the post acquisition period are treated as revenue profits and revenue losses respectively.

**7. What do you mean by subsidiary company?**

- The company whose shares have been acquired is known as “subsidiary company”

**8. What is mutual owing?**

Mutual owing is also known as intercompany transaction.

- Loans advanced.
- Bill of exchange drawn.
- Sale or purchase of goods on credit. – Debentures issued.

**9. What do you mean by unrealized profit on stock?**

- The companies of the same group have sold goods to each other at the profits and goods fill remain unsold at the end of the year company to whom the goods are sold.



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**10. What is consolidation of balance sheet?**

- Consolidated balance sheet means combining the balance sheet of holding and its subsidiary company together.

**11. What are contingent liability?**

- Liability that may be incurred by an entity depending on the outcome of a uncertain future event.

**13. Define holding company.**

- A holding company is one of that holds either the whole of share or capital or majority of the shares. i.e, More than 51% of holding in or more companies so as to have a controlling interest in other companies.

**14. What is gross holding?**

- When the shares are held by both companies in each other is called gross holding.

**15. What is reserve fund?**

- A reserve fund is the money kept apart for attaining specific goods in future as & when it occurs so that the event can be met.

**16. What is mutual obligation?**

- Elimination of common transaction is called as mutual obligation. The holding company and the subsidiary company may owe money to other due to common transaction.

**17. What is stock revenue?**

- ✓ If the goods are sold at a profit by the subsidiary to the holding company or by holding company to the subsidiary company.
- ✓ This profit is called stock reserve.