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XII STD**ACCOUNTANCY FORMATS****CHAPTER – 1****ACCOUNTS FROM INCOMPLETE RECORDS****Key terms to know**

- ❖ Incomplete records
- ❖ Statement of affairs
- ❖ Total Debtors account
- ❖ Total Creditors account

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED.

PARTICULARS	Rs.
Capital at the end of the year	XXX
Add: Drawings during the year	XXX
Less : Additional Capital introduced during the year	XXX
Adjusted closing capital	XXX
Less : Opening Capital	XXX
Profit or loss for the year	XXX

FORMAT OF STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry Creditors	XXX	Cash in Hand	XXX
Bills payable	XXX	Cash at Bank	XXX
Outstanding Expenses	XXX	Sundry Debtors	XXX
Bank Overdraft	XXX	Bills Receivable	XXX
Capital (Balancing Figure)	XXX	Stock in trade	XXX
		Prepaid expenses	XXX
		Fixed assets	XXX
	XXX		XXX

FORMAT OF TOTAL DEBTORS ACCOUNT

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Balance b/d	XXX	By Cash A/c (received)	XXX
Opening Balance		By Bank A/c (Cheque Received)	XXX
To Sales A/c (Credit Sales)	XXX	By Discount Allowed A/c	XXX
To bank A/c (Chequedishonoured)	XXX	By Sales returns A/c	XXX
To Bills receivable A/c	XXX	By Bad Debts A/c	XXX
(bills Dishonoured)		By Bills receivable A/c	XXX
		(bills received)	
		By balance C/d	XXX
		(Closing Balance)	
	XXX		XXX

FORMAT OF BILLS RECEIVABLE ACCOUNT

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Balance b/d	XXX	By Cash A/c	XXX
Opening Balance		(Bills receivable honoured)	
To sundry debtors A/c	XXX	By Sundry Debtors A/c	XXX
(Bills Receivable Received during the year)		(Bills Receivable dishonoured)	
		By balance C/d	XXX
		(Closing balance)	
	XXX		XXX

CHAPTER – 2

ACCOUNTS OF NOT – FOR- PROFIT ORGANISATION

Key Terms to know

- ❖ Not – for – Profit Organisation
- ❖ Receipts and Payments account
- ❖ Income and expenditure accounts

In the books of.....	
Receipt and Payments account for the Year for the ended 31 st march 2015	
Receipt	Payment
To balance b/d Cash in hand Cash at bank <u>To Revenue receipts</u> Subscription Entrance Fees General Donation Grant – In – Aid Sales of old News Paper Interest on Investment Dividend Locker Rent Received Rent Received Sundry Receipts Grant from government for maintenance of asset / payment of salary Admission fees , donation, special fees Tournament fund receipts <u>To Capital receipts</u> Life Membership fees Legacies Endowment fund Sale of fixed asset Sale of investment Receipt for specific purpose fund Interest on specific fund investment To balance c/d (bal . fig) (bank overdraft)	To balance b/d (bank overdraft) <u>To revenue payment-</u> Salary Rent Paid Electricity Charges Postage Rent and taxes Insurance Advertisement Telephone charges Travelling expenses Entertainment expenses Audit fees Repair Upkeep of ground Conveyance charges Office expenses Gardening Expenses Sundry expenses Scholarship given Tournament expenses Purchase of stationery / newspaper / bat and ball <u>By Capital Payment</u> Purchase of asset – building / furniture / land Investment Repayment of loan Construction of new tennis court By balance c/d (bal. fig) Cash in hand Cash at bank

R.Manikandan M.Com, MBA, PGT in commerce
 Sri Venkateswara Matric. Hr.Sec.School, Alwarthirunagar, Chennai – 87
 Phone : 9094033454

- It's all item related to previous year, current year, and subsequent year
- Note – excluded items – depreciation, outstanding, accrued income.

Subscription Received (Income)

1. Previous Year – outstanding Subscription
2. Current Year – outstanding Subscription

1. Previous Year- Subscription received in advance (related to future)
(Subscription received in the year 2018 for the 2019-06-07)
2. Current year – subscription received in the year 2019 for the year 2020)

Note- Subscription related to current year will be taken into income and expenditure account

Computation of Subscription in final account – income and expenditure and balance sheet

Income And Expenditure Account For the Year Ended... 31 December.2001			
Expenditure		Income	
1. Model- Subscription given as- Previous Year – 2018 Current Year – 2019 Subsequent Year -2020 - Under this model - Only current year Subscription will be taken into account		By Subscription (Current Year 2019 – will be taken into account) <u>Less:-</u> Subscription included –related to previous year or subsequent year <u>Add-</u> Outstanding Subscription (current year – 2019)- (It also appear in asset side of balance sheet) <u>Add-</u> received in advance in the year 2018 for the year 2019 (it will not appear in balance sheet	

Balance Sheet as on 31.Dec.2001

Liabilities		Asset	
Subscription received in advance* Note – (Subscription received given for subsequent year – should shown in liabilities ill-18)		Outstanding Subscription * (Current year 2019 given in adjustment) Outstanding Subscription * (related to previous year 2018 – given in adjustment)	
Expenditure		Income	
II. MODEL Total Subscription given for the year 2009		By Subscription For the year -2019 (current yea) Add- outstanding subscription (Current year - 2019) It also appear in asset side of balance sheet Add- subscription received in advance in the year 2018 for the year 2019 (It will not appear in balance sheet) Less- outstanding subscription related to previous year 2018 (It will not appear in balance sheet) Less- subscription received in advance in current year 2019 (It will appear in the liabilities of the balance sheet)	

Balance Sheet as on 31.Dec.2001

Expenditure		Income	
Subscription received in advance* Note- - (Subscription received given for subsequent year –should shown in liabilities) ill-18		Outstanding subscription* (Current year 2001 given in adjustment) Still Outstanding subscription* (related to previous year 2018- given in adjustment)	

Computation of stock consumed – final accounts (2 marks)

Income And Expenditure Account For the Year Ended... 31 December.2001			
Expenditure		Income	
To opening stock of material (sport Material / ball & bat / stationery) Add- Purchase of material (sport material		By sale of old news paper / stationery / bat and ball	
Balance Sheet as on 31.Dec.2001			
Liabilities		Asset	
		Closing Stock of material / stationery/ bat and ball	

Computation of funds such as – prize fund , match fund Tournament fund (2 marks)

Balance Sheet as on 31.Dec.2001			
Liabilities		Asset	
Prize fund (opening fund) Add- Prize fund receipt Add- interest received on prize fund investment Add- Donation for prize fund Less- Prize awarded (Prize distributed) Less- Prize expenses		Prize fund investment	

Note – Incase funds Opening fund) not given-

- Prize fund receipts / exhibition funds receipts / match fund receipt-will appear in income side.
- Prize expenses / exhibition expenses / match expenses- will appear in expenditure side.

Income And Expenditure Account For the Year Ended... 31 December.2001

Expenditure	Income
<p>To Opening stock of material (sport material / ball & bat / stationery)</p> <p>Add- Purchase of material (sport material / bat & ball / stationery)</p> <p>Less- Closing stock of material (sport material / bat & ball / stationery)</p> <p>To purchase of old newspaper</p> <p>To Loss on sale of asset</p> <p>To expenses-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special dinner expenses 2. Electricity charges 3. Postage 4. Maintenance 5. Secretary honorarium (remuneration to non-regular employee) 6. Laboratory expenses 7. Salary 8. Repair and renewals 9. Rent and taxes 10. Charities 11. Donation Paid 12. Depreciation 13. General expenses/ general charges 14. Audit fees 15. Lecture fees 16. Upkeep ground 17. Grass seeds (payments) 18. Bank Charges 19. Entertainment expenses 20. Exhibition expenses 21. Prize awarded 22. Prize expenses 23. Match expenses 	<p>By subscription (current year 2001- will be taken into account)</p> <p>Add-outstanding subscription (current year- 2001-given in additional information- It also appear in asset side of balance sheet)</p> <p>Add-received in advance for 2001 in the year 2000 (given In adjustment) (it will not appear in balance sheet)</p> <p>By sale of old newspaper / stationery</p> <p>By sale of sport material</p> <p>By sale of ball and bat</p> <p>By Profit on sale of asset (furniture)</p> <p><u>By Income – Receipts</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By collection for special dinner 2. Proceeds from entertainment 3. Sundry receipts 4. Donation received 5. Admission fee received 6. Grant receive 7. Rent received / locker rent received 8. Interest received 9. Interest on Investment 10. Interest on fixed deposit 11. Interest on fixed deposit (receipt) 12. Entrance fees (receipt) 13. Hall rent (receipt) 14. Miscellaneous receipt 15. Miscellaneous Income 16. Exhibition fund receipts 17. Prize fund receipts 18. Match fund receipts

Closing stock of material – will also appear in asset side of balance sheet

Opening stock of asset such as – furniture / book/ sport equipment/ premises – purchase of asset will appear in balance sheet

Balance Sheet as on 31.Dec.2001

Liabilities	Asset
<p>Opening Capital Add- Surplus (or) Less- Deficit Legacies* Life membership fees* Government grants*- for purchase of book Government grants – for subscription/ Construction of building, equipment.</p> <p>Funds- Match Fund Add-receipt for match fund Less- match expenses (if the match fund given – receipt for match fund and match expenses – adjusted with match fund – and it will not appear in the income and expenditure account)</p> <p>Prize fund* Add- Prize fund receipt Add-Interest received on prize fund investment Add-Donation for prize fund Less-Prize awarded (prize distributed) Less-Prize expenses</p> <p>Bank Overdraft (Closing) Subscription received in advance* (Subsequent year -2020 taken from question) or (adjustment) ill -18 Reserve for pavilion funds-(given in adjustments) Subscription for Tournament Less- Tournament Expenses (refer ill -19 pg no 65)</p>	<p>Sports Equipment Purchase Computer Investment Fixed deposit Primes and ground Furniture purchase Billiard table purchase Book Purchased</p> <p>Notes- Example (Asset Purchased) Opening asset (Opening stock of book) Add- Purchase of asset (Purchase of book) Less- Sale of assets</p> <p>Outstanding subscription* (current year 2019 given in adjustment) Still Outstanding subscription* (related to previous year 2018-given in adjustment)</p> <p>Cash in Hand (Closing) Cash at bank (closing) Closing stock of material, stationery, ball and bat</p> <p>Prize fund investment*</p>

CHAPTER – 3**ACCOUNTS OF PARTNERSHIP FIRMS - FUNDAMENTALS****KEY TERMS TO KNOW**

- ❖ Fixed Capital
- ❖ Fluctuating Capital
- ❖ Interest on capital
- ❖ Interest on drawings
- ❖ Profit and loss appropriation account

FORMAT OF PARTNER'S CAPITAL ACCOUNT UNDER FIXED CAPITAL METHOD**Partner's capital account**

Date	Particulars	A	B	DATE	Particulars	A	B
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	To Cash / Bank A/c (Permanent withdrawal of capital)	XXX	XXX		By Balance b/d By Cash / bank A/c (additional capital introduced)	XXX XXX	XXX XXX
	To Balance C/d	XXX	XXX				
		XXX	XXX			XXX	XXX

FORMAT OF PARTNER'S CAPITAL ACCOUNT UNDER FIXED CAPITAL METHOD**Partner's Current account**

Date	Particulars	A	B	DATE	Particulars	A	B
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	To balance b/d *	XXX	XXX		To balance b/d *	XXX	XXX
	To Drawings A/c	XXX	XXX		By interest on capital A/c	XXX	XXX
	To interest on drawings A/c	XXX	XXX		By Salary A/c	XXX	XXX
	To profit and loss appropriation A/c (Share of loss)	XXX	XXX		By commission A/c	XXX	XXX
	To Balance C/d**	XXX	XXX		By Profit and loss Appropriation A/c (Share of Profit)	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX		By Balance C/d	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX			XXX	XXX

FORMAT OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT UNDER FLUCTUATING CAPITAL METHOD**Partner's capital account**

Date	Particulars	A	B	DATE	Particulars	A	B
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	To Cash/ Bank A/c (Capital withdrawn)	XXX	XXX		By Balance b/d	XXX	XXX
	To drawings A/c	XXX	XXX		By Cash / Bank A/c (additional Capital Introduced)	XXX	XXX
	To interest on drawings A/c	XXX	XXX		By interest on capital A/c	XXX	XXX
	To profit and loss	XXX	XXX		By salary A/c	XXX	XXX
	Appropriation A/c (Share of loss)	XXX	XXX		By commission A/c	XXX	XXX
	To balance C/d	XXX	XXX		By profit and loss appropriation A/c (Share of profit)	XXX	XXX
		XXX	XXX			XXX	XXX

INTEREST ON CAPITAL AND INTEREST ON DRAWING OF PARTNERS**Interest on capital****a) For providing interest on capital**

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Interest on capital A/c To Partner's capital / Current A/c Dr.		XXX	XXX

b) For closing interest on capital account

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Profit and loss appropriation A/c Dr. To interest on capital A/c		XXX	XXX

CALCULATION OF INTEREST ON CAPITAL

Interest on capital = Amount of capital X Rate of interest per annum X period of interest

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.
Capital at the end		XXX
Add : Drawings during the year (if fluctuating capital)	XXX	
Capital withdrawn during the year	XXX	XXX
Less : Profit credited during the year (if fluctuating capital)	XXX	XXX
Additional capital introduced during the year	XXX	XXX
Capital at the beginning		XXX

INTEREST ON DRAWINGS

a) For charging interest on drawings

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Partner's capital/Current A/c Dr.		XXX	
	To interest on drawings A/c			XXX

b) For closing interest on drawings account

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Interest on Drawings A/c Dr.		XXX	
	To Profit and loss appropriation A/c			XXX

AVERAGE PERIOD METHOD

$$\text{Interest on Drawings} = \left[\frac{\text{Total amount of drawings made during the year}}{\text{Rate of interest Per annum}} \right] \times \left[\frac{\text{Average period}}{12} \right]$$

$$\text{Average period} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of months from the date of first withdrawal to the end of the year}}{\text{Number of months from the date of last withdrawal to the end of the year}} \right]$$

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R.Manikandan M.Com, MBA, PGT in commerce
Sri Venkateswara Matric. Hr.Sec.School, Alwarthirunagar, Chennai – 87
Phone : 9094033454

Frequency of Withdrawal	AVERAGE PERIOD		
	TIME OF WITHDRAWAL		
	At the Beginning	In the Middle	At the end
Monthly	$\frac{(12 + 1)}{2} = 6.5$	$\frac{(11.5 + 0.5)}{2} = 6$	$\frac{(11 + 0)}{2} = 5.5$
Quarterly	$\frac{(12 + 3)}{2} = 7.5$	$\frac{(10.5 + 1.5)}{2} = 6$	$\frac{(9 + 0)}{2} = 4.5$
Half - Yearly	$\frac{(12 + 6)}{2} = 9$	$\frac{(9 + 3)}{2} = 6$	$\frac{(6 + 0)}{2} = 3$

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO PARTNERS

a) For partners salary and commission due

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Partner's Salary A/cDr.		XXX	
	Partner's Commission A/c Dr. To Partner's capital / Current A/c		XXX	XXX

b) For closing partner's salary and commission account at the end of the accounting year

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Profit and loss appropriation A/c Dr. To Partner's salary A/c To Partner's Commission A/c		XXX	XXX XXX

(i) Commission as a percentage of net profit before charging such commission

$$= \text{Net profit before commission} \times \frac{\% \text{ of commission}}{100}$$

(ii) Commission as a percentage of net profit after charging such commission

$$= \text{Net profit before commission} \times \frac{\% \text{ of commission}}{100 + \% \text{ of commission}}$$

INTEREST ON LOAN FROM PARTNERS**(a) for providing interest on partner's loan**

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Interest on partner's loan A/c Dr To Partner's Loan A/c		XXX	XXX

Note : interest on partner's loan being an expense to the firm is debited in firm's books. Interest on loan is due to the partner and it is generally added to the loan amount due and hence partner's loan account is credited.

(b) For closing interest on partner's loan account

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Profit and loss A/c Dr To Interest on Partner's loan A/c		XXX	XXX

DIVISION OF PROFITS AMONG PARTNERS

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Profit and loss Appropriation A/c Dr To Partner's Capital / Current A/c		XXX	XXX

FORMAT OF PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

PARTICULARS	Rs.	PARTICULARS	Rs.
To Interest on Partner's Capital A/c	XXX	By profit and loss A/c	XXX
To Partner's salary A/c	XXX	By Interest on Partners	XXX
To Partner's Commission A/c	XXX	Drawings A/c	
To Partner's Capital / Current A/c Profit	XXX		
	XXX		XXX

*** Amount of profit transferred from profit and loss account.**

CHAPTER 4

GOODWILL IN PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS

Key Terms to know

- ❖ Goodwill
- ❖ Average profit
- ❖ Normal Profit
- ❖ Super Profit

I. Average Profit Method

1. Simple average profit method

Average profit = $\frac{\text{Total Profit}}{\text{Number of year}}$

Number of year

Goodwill = Average profit X Number of year purchase

Step-2

Average profit

Less - fair remuneration of partner

Less - Insurance Premium Payable in future

2. Weighted average profit method

Weighted average profit = $\frac{\text{Total of Weighted Profit}}{\text{Total of Weight}}$

Total of Weight

Goodwill = Weighted Average Profit X Number of years of purchase

II. Super profit method

1. Purchase of super profit method

Goodwill = Super profit X Number of years of purchase

Super profit = Average profit – Normal Profit

Normal Profit = Capital employed X normal rate of return

Capital employed = fixed asset + current assets – current liabilities

2. Annuity method

Goodwill=Super profit X value of annuity (2,4868)

Super profit = Average profit – Normal Profit

Normal Profit = Capital employed X normal rate of return

Capital employed = fixed asset + current assets – current liabilities

3. Capitalisation of super profit method

Goodwill = $\frac{\text{Super Profit}}{\text{Normal rate of return}}$

III. Capitalisation method

Goodwill= Total Capitalised Value of the business-Actual capital employed

Total Capitalised Value of the business= $\frac{\text{Average profit} \times 100}{\text{Normal rate of return}}$

Actual capital employed = Fixed asset (excluding intangible- goodwill)+ current assets – current liabilities

CHAPTER – 7**COMPANY ACCOUNTS****KEY TERMS TO KNOW**

- ❖ Preference shares
- ❖ Equity Shares
- ❖ Over Subscription
- ❖ Pro Rata allotment
- ❖ Calls in advance
- ❖ Calls in arrear

(i) When shares are issued for cash at par :

Following are the journal entries to be passed

DATE	PARTICULARS	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	1. On receipt of application Money Bank A/c Dr. To Equity share application A/c		XXX	XXX
	2. On Allotment of shares to transfer share application money Share application A/c Dr. To Equity Share capital A/c		XXX	XXX
	3. On refund of application money for rejected applications Equity share application A/c Dr. To Bank A/c		XXX	XXX
	4. For allotment Money Due Equity Share allotment A/C Dr. To Equity share capital A/c		XXX	XXX
	5. On Receipt of allotment Money Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share allotment A/c		XXX	XXX
	6. On Making call for the call money due Equity Share Call A/c Dr. To Equity Share capital A/c		XXX	XXX
	7. On Receipt of call money Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Call A/c		XXX	XXX

TUTORIAL NOTE :

The excess application money on allotted shares after adjustment for allotment money should be transferred to calls in advance account.

R.Manikandan M.Com, MBA, PGT in commerce
Sri Venkateswara Matric. Hr.Sec.School, Alwarthirunagar, Chennai – 87
Phone : 9094033454

Following are the journal entries to be passed :

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	(a) For money received in advance on allotment and call bank A/c To call in advance A/c		XXX	XXX
	(b) For adjusting towards call(s) Calls in advance A/c To share call A/c		XXX	XXX

REISSUE OF FOREITED SHARES

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Forfeited shares A/c To Capital Reserce A/c		XXX	XXX

$\frac{\text{Total Amount forfeited}}{\text{Total Number of shares forfeited}} \times \text{Number of shares reissued.}$

SHARES ISSUED AT PREMIUM

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	(i) If premium is collected with application money (a) For receiving application money (application money + premium) Bank A/c To Enquity share application A/c	Dr.	XXX	XXX
	(b) For receiving application money Equity share application A/c To Equity share capital A/c To securities premium A/c	Dr.	XXX	XXX XXX
	(i) If premium is collected with application money (a) For allotment/ Call money due (allotment/call money + premium) Equity Share allotment / call A/c To equity share capital A/c To securities Premium A/c	Dr.	XXX	XXX XXX

	(b) For receiving allotment/call money Bank A/c To Equity share allotment / call A/c Dr.		XXX	XXX
	(iii) When shares are forfeited (for which premium is not received) Equity Share capital A/c Dr. Securities premium A/c Dr. To Equity share allotment A/c To Equity share call A/c To Forfeited shares A/c		XXX XXX	XXX XXX XXX

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CHAPTER - 8**FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS****Key terms to know**

- ❖ Financial Statement
- ❖ Financial Statement analysis
- ❖ Common Size Statement
- ❖ Comparative Statement
- ❖ Trend analysis

Preparation of Comparative Statements

A Comparative statement has five columns. Following are the steps to be followed in preparation of the comparative statement:

- (i) Column 1: In this column, particulars of items of income statement or balance sheet written.
- (ii) Column 2: Enter absolute amount of year 1.
- (iii) Column 3: Enter absolute amount of year 2.
- (iv) Column 4: Show the difference in amounts between year 1 and 2. If there is an increase in year 2, Put Plus sign and if there is decrease put minus sign.
- (v) Column 5: Show percentage increase or decrease of the difference amount shown in column 4 by dividing the amount shown in column 4 (absolute amount of increase or decrease) by column 2 (year 1 amount). That is.

$$\text{Percentage increase or decrease} = \frac{\text{Absolute amount of increase or decrease}}{\text{Year 1 amount}} \times 100$$

Format of Comparative Statement

Particulars	Year 1	Year 2	Absolute amount of increase (+) or decrease (-)	percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)
	Rs	Rs	Rs	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Preparation of Common Size Statements

Common size statement can be prepared with three columns. Following are steps to be followed in preparation of common size statement:

- (i) Column 1: In this column, particulars of items of income statement or balance sheet are written.
- (ii) Column 2: Enter absolute amount.
- (iii) Column 3: Choose a common base as 100. For example, revenue from operations can be taken as the base for income statement and total of balance sheet can be taken as the base for balance sheet. Work out the percentage for all the items of column 2 in terms of the common base and enter them in column 3.

Format of Common Size Statement

Particulars	Absolute	Percentage

Trend analysis

The Following steps can be followed to compute trend percentages:

- (i) Take the earliest year as the base year.
- (ii) Take the figures for the base year as 100.
- (iii) Express the Figures for the other year as a percentage to the base year and determine the trend.

Illustration 12

Calculate trend percentage for the following particulars of Kurinji Ltd.

Particulars	Rs in thousands		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue from operations	120	132	156
Other Income	50	38	65
Expenses	100	135	123

Trend analysis for Kurinji Ltd

Particulars	Rs in thousands			Trend Percentage		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue from operations	120	132	156	100	110	130
Add: Other income	50	38	65	100	46	130
Total revenue	170	170	221	100	100	130
Less: Expenses	100	135	123	100	135	123
Profit	70	35	98	100	50	140

CHAPTER - 9

RATIO ANALYSIS

Key terms to know

- ❖ Ratio
- ❖ Ratio analysis
- ❖ Liquidity ratios
- ❖ Long term solvency ratios
- ❖ Profitability ratios
- ❖ Turnover ratios
- ❖ Shareholder's funds

Current assets include	Current liabilities include
(i) Current investments	(ii) Short term borrowings
(iii) Inventories (stock)	(ii) Trade Payables (Bills Payable and sundry Creditors)
(iv) Trade receivables (Bills receivable and sundry debtors less provision for doubtful debts)	(iv) Other current liabilities (Expenses payable, income received in advance, etc.)
(v) Cash and cash equivalents (cash in hand, cash at bank, etc.)	(vi) Short term provisions
(vii) Short term loans and advances given	
(viii) Other current assets (prepaid expenses, accrued income, etc)	

Current ratio = $\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$

Quick ratio

Quick ratio gives the proportion of quick assets to current liabilities. It indicates whether the business concern is in a position to pay its current liabilities as and when they become due, out of its quick assets.

Quick ratio = $\frac{\text{Quick assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$

Quick assets = Current assets - Inventories + Prepaid expenses.

(i) Debt equity ratio is calculated to assess the long term solvency position of a business concern.

Debt equity ratio = $\frac{\text{Long term debt}}{\text{Shareholder's funds}}$

Long term debt	Shareholders' funds
Long term debt includes debentures, bonds, long term loans and other long term borrowings.	Shareholders' funds = Equity share capital + preference share capital + Reserves and surplus

(ii) Proprietary ratio

$$\text{Proprietary ratio} = \frac{\text{Shareholders' funds}}{\text{Total assets}}$$

(iii) Capital gearing ratio

$$\text{Capital gearing ratio} = \frac{\text{Funds bearing fixed interest or fixed dividend}}{\text{Equity shareholders' funds}}$$

Funds bearing fixed interest or fixed dividend	Equity Shareholders' funds
Preference Share Capital Debentures Bonds Long term borrowings carrying fixed interest	Equity Shareholders' funds = Equity share capital + Reserves and surplus

(i) Inventory turnover ratio

$$\text{Inventory turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Cost of revenue from operations}}{\text{Average inventory}}$$

$$\text{Cost of revenue from operations} = \text{Purchase of stock in trade} + \text{changes in inventories of finished goods} + \text{direct expenses}$$

(or)

$$\text{Revenue from operations} - \text{Gross profit}$$

Tutorial note

Revenue from operations is the net sales.

Changes in inventory = Opening inventory – Closing inventory

Direct expenses = Wages + Carriage inwards freight inwards dock charges + Octroi + import duty + Coal, gas, fuel and power + other direct expenses

$$\text{Average inventory} = \frac{\text{Opening inventory} + \text{Closing inventory}}{2}$$

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(ii) Trade receivables turnover ratio

Trade receivables turnover ratio is the comparison of credit revenue from operations with average trade receivables during an account period. It gives the velocity of collection of cash from trade receivables. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Trade receivables turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{credit revenue from operations}}{\text{Average trade receivables}}$$

$$\text{Average trade receivables} = \frac{\text{Opening trade receivables} + \text{closing trade receivables}}{2}$$

2

(iii) Trade payable turnover ratio

Trade payables turnover ratio is the comparison of net credit purchases with average trade payables during an accounting period. It gives the velocity of payment of cash towards trade payables. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Trade payables turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Net credit Purchases}}{\text{Average trade payables}}$$

$$\text{Net credit Purchases} = \text{Total credit Purchases} - \text{purchases return}$$

$$\text{Average trade payables} = \frac{\text{Opening trade payables} + \text{Closing trade payables}}{2}$$

$$\text{Trade payables} = \text{Trade creditors} + \text{Bills Payable}$$

(iv) Fixed assets turnover ratio

$$\text{Fixed assets turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Revenue from operations}}{\text{Average fixed assets}}$$

$$\text{Average fixed assets} = \frac{\text{Opening Fixed assets} + \text{Closing Fixed assets}}{2}$$

2

I. Gross Profit ratio

$$\text{Gross Profit ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Revenue from operations}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Gross Profit} = \text{Revenue from operations} - \text{Cost of revenue from operations}$$

$$\text{Gross Profit} = \text{Revenue from operations} - \text{Cost of revenue from operations}$$

II. Operating cost ratio

Operating cost ratio is the proportion of operating cost to revenue from operations. This ratio is a test of the operational efficiency of the business. It is calculated as under.

$$\text{Operating Cost ratio} = \frac{\text{Operating Cost}}{\text{Revenue from operations}} \times 100$$

Operating Cost is the cost which is associated with the operating activities of the business.

Operating cost = cost of revenue from operations + Operating expenses

Operating expenses = Employee benefit expenses + Depreciation + Other expenses related to office and administration, selling and distribution.

III. Operating profit ratio

$$\text{Operating profit ratio} = \frac{\text{Operating profit}}{\text{Revenue from operations}} \times 100$$

Alternatively, it is calculated as under.

$$\text{Operating profit ratio} = 100 - \text{Operating cost ratio}$$

$$\text{Operating Profit} = \text{Revenue from operations} - \text{Operating cost}$$

$$\text{Net profit after tax} = \text{Gross profit} + \text{Indirect income} - \text{Indirect expenses} - \text{Tax}$$

(OR)

$$\text{Net profit after tax} = \text{Revenue from operations} - \text{cost of revenue from operations} \\ - \text{operating expenses} - \text{Non operating expenses} + \text{Non-operating income} - \text{Tax}$$

V. Return on Investment (ROI)

$$\text{Return on Investment (ROI)} = \frac{\text{Net profit Before and tax}}{\text{Capital employed}}$$

$$\text{Capital employed} = \text{Shareholders' funds} + \text{Noncurrent liabilities.}$$