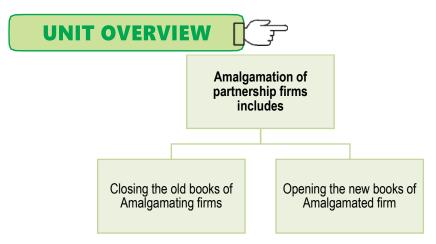
UNIT - 2: AMALGAMATION, CONVERSION AND SALE OF PARTNERSHIP FIRMS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After studying this unit, you will be able to-

- Understand the procedure for amalgamation of partnership firms.
- Learn the accounting treatment when a partnership firm is converted in the form of a company.
- Distribute the shares received as purchase consideration among the partners.



2.1 AMALGAMATION OF PARTNERSHIP FIRMS

When two or more partnership firms are amalgamated, the books of old firm are closed and books of the new firm are opened.

The accounting procedures for the same are:

2.1.1 Closing the books of old firm

- (a) Each firm should prepare a **Revaluation Account** relating to its own assets and liabilities and transfer the balance to the partners' capital accounts in the profit-sharing ratio.
- (b) Entries for **raising goodwill** should be passed.
- (c) **Assets and liabilities not taken over** by the new firm should be transferred to the capital accounts of partners in the ratio of their capitals.
- (d) The **new firm** should be debited with the difference between the value of assets and liabilities taken over by it; the assets should be credited and liabilities debited.
- (e) Partners' capital accounts should be transferred to the new firm's account;

2.1.2 Opening the books of the new firm

Debit assets taken out at the agreed values

Credit the liabilities taken over, and

Credit individual partner's capital accounts with the closing balances in the erstwhile firm.

When one firm is merged with another existing firm, entries will be in the pattern of winding up in the books of the firm which has ceased to exist. The other firm will record the transaction as that of a business purchase.

Illustration 1

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

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

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

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

- (a) Goodwill of S & Co. was worth ₹60,000 and that of T & Co. ₹50,000. Goodwill account was not to be opened in the books of the new firm, the adjustments being recorded through capital accounts of the partners.
- (b) Building, machinery and vehicles were taken over at ₹ 50,000, ₹ 90,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively.
- (c) Provision for doubtful debts has to be carried forward at ₹4,000 in respect of debtors of S & Co. and ₹5,000 in respect of debtors of T & Co.

You are required to:

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

Solution

(i) Adjustment for raising & writing off of goodwill:

	Raised in old profit sharing ratio				Written on the mew real		Differe	nce
	S & Co.	T & Co.	Total					
	3:1	2:1	₹		3:2:1		₹	
В	45,000	-	45,000	Cr.	55,000	Dr.	10,000	Dr.
S	15,000	33,333	48,333	Cr.	36,666	Dr.	11,667	Cr.
Т	_	16,667	16,667	Cr.	18,334	Dr.	1,667	Dr.
	60,000	50,000	1,10,000		1,10,000			

Books of BST & Co. Journal Entries

20X1			Dr.	Cr.
			₹	₹
Oct. 31	Cash Account	Dr.	10,000	
	Bank Account	Dr.	15,000	
	T & Co.	Dr.	50,000	
	Sundry Debtors	Dr.	80,000	
	Stock Account	Dr.	60,000	
	Furniture Account	Dr.	10,000	
	Machinery Account	Dr.	90,000	
	Building Account	Dr.	50,000	
	To Provision for Doubtful debts			4,000
	To X & Co.			40,000
	To Sundry Creditors			60,000
	To B's Capital Account			1,65,750

To S's capital Account			95,250
(Sundry assets and liabilities of M/s S & Co.	. taken		
over at the values stated as per agre dated)	ement		
Cash Account	Dr.	5,000	
Bank Account	Dr.	20,000	
X & Co. Account	Dr.	30,000	
Sundry Debtors A/c	Dr.	1,00,000	
Stock Account	Dr.	70,000	
Furniture Account	Dr.	3,000	
Vehicles Account	Dr.	1,00,000	
To Provision for Doubtful Debts			5,000
To S & Co.			50,000
To Sundry Creditors			58,000
To S's Capital Account			1,43,333
To T's Capital Account			71,667
(Sundry assets and liabilities of M/s T & Co. over at the values stated as per agreement da			
B's Capital Account	Dr.	10,000	
T's Capital Account	Dr.	1,667	
To S's Capital Account			11,667
(Adjustment in capital accounts conseque raising goodwill of S & Co. for ₹ 60,000, T for ₹ 50,000 and writing off the same in the ratio between B,S,T as per agreement)	& Co.		
S & Co.		50,000	
То Т Со.			50,000
(Mutual indebtedness of S & Co. and T cancelled on taking over of the two firms)	& Co.,		
B's Current Account	Dr.	54,250	
To B's Capital Account			54,250
(Amount credited to B's Capital to bring cap profit-sharing ratio)	pital in		

S's Capital Account	Dr.	1,10,250	
To S's Current Account			1,10,250
(Excess amount in S's Capital Account traito S's current account to reduce the bacapital accounts in accordance with the sharing ratio)	lance in		

Working Notes:

(i) Balance of Capital Accounts on transfer of business to M/s BST & Co.

(a)	S & Co.		B's	S's
			Capital	Capital
		₹	₹	₹
	As per Balance Sheet		1,20,000	80,000
	Credit for Reserve		18,750	6,250
	Profit on Revaluation	40,000		
	Less : Provision for doubtful debts	(4,000)	27,000	9,000
			1,65,750	95,250

(b)	T & Co.		S's	T's
			Capital	Capital
		₹	₹	₹
	As per Balance Sheet		1,00,000	50,000
	Credit for Reserve		33,333	16,667
	Profit on Revaluation	20,000		
	Less : Provision for doubtful debts	(5,000)	10,000	5,000
			1,43,333	71,667

(ii) Capital in the new firm

	В	S	Т
	₹	₹	₹
Balance as taken over	1,65,750	95,250	
		<u>1,43,333</u>	<u>71,667</u>
	1,65,750	2,38,583	71,667

Adjustment for Goodwill	<u>-10,000</u>		+11,667		<u>-1,667</u>
	1,55,750		2,50,250		70,000
Total capital, ₹ 4,20,000* in the new					
ratio of 3:2:1, taking T's Capital as the basis	2,10,000		<u>1,40,000</u>		70,000
Transfer to Current Account	54,250	(Dr.)	1,10,250	(Cr.)	_

^{*}T's Capital is ₹ 70,000 and it is 1/6 of total. The total therefore is ₹ 4,20,000.

Illustration 2

On 31st March 20X2, Sri Raman acquires on payment of ₹80,000 the business of M/s Gupta and Singh taking over at book value the following assets and liabilities:

	₹
Debtors	35,000
Furniture	3,000
Stock	46,000
Creditors	10,000

There was no change between 1st January, 20X2 and 31st March, 20X2 in the book value of the assets and liabilities not taken over.

The same set of books has been continued after the acquisition and no entries of the acquisition have been passed except for the payment of $\ref{80,000}$ made by Sri Raman.

From the following balance sheet and trial balance prepare Business Purchase Account, Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 20X2 and Balance Sheet at that date.

Ralance	Shoot as	at December	or 20X1
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Liabilities		₹	Assets	₹
Capital Accounts			Furniture	3,000
Sri Gupta	30,000		Investments	5,000
Sri Singh	20,000	50,000	Insurance Policy	2,000
Bank Loan		18,000	Stock	40,000
Creditors		12,000	Debtors	30,000
		80,000		80,000

On 31st December 20X2 the trial balance is:

	₹	₹
Stock	40,000	
Furniture	3,000	
Investment	5,000	
Insurance Policy	2,000	
Business Purchase Account	80,000	
Bank Loan		18,000
Capital :		
Gupta		30,000
Singh		20,000
Raman		30,000
Bank	3,000	
Debtors	48,000	
Creditors		15,000
Purchases	3,20,000	
Expenses	12,000	
Sales		4,00,000
	5,13,000	5,13,000
Closing Stock ₹ 50,000		

Solution

Business Purchase Account

20X2	₹	20X2	₹
Dec. 31			
To Balance b/d	80,000	By Bank Loan	18,000
To Investments	5,000	By Gupta's Capital A/c	30,000
To Insurance Policy	2,000	By Singh's Capital A/c	20,000
		By Goodwill	6,000
		By Profit & Loss A/c	13,000
		(Balancing figure, profit	
		upto 31st March, 20X2)	
	87,000		87,000

Profit & Loss Account of Raman for the year ended 31st December, 20X2

	₹		₹
To Opening Stock	40,000	By Sales	4,00,000
To Purchases	3,20,000	By Closing Stock	50,000
To Expenses	12,000		
To Business Purchase			
(Profit upto 31st March)	13,000		
To Net Profit			
Raman's Capital A/c	65,000		
	4,50,000		4,50,000

Balance Sheet of Raman as on 31st December, 20X2

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Raman's Capital A/c 30,000		Goodwill	6,000
<i>Add</i> : Profit <u>65,000</u>	95,000	Furniture	3,000
Sundry Creditors	15,000	Stock in trade	50,000
		Sundry Debtors	48,000
		Cash at Bank	3,000
	1,10,000		1,10,000

Working Notes:

(1) Goodwill

	₹
Value of Assets taken over	
Stock	46,000
Debtors	35,000
Furniture	3,000
	84,000
Less: Creditors	(10,000)
Net assets	74,000
Goodwill (Balancing figure)	6,000
Purchase Consideration	80,000

(2) Increase in net assets upto 31st March 20X2:

	as on 1st January	as on 31st March
	₹	₹
Debtors	30,000	35,000
Stock	40,000	46,000
Furniture	3,000	3,000
	73,000	84,000
Less : Creditors	(12,000)	(10,000)
	61,000	74,000
Profit, equal to net increase	13,000	_
	74,000	74,000

Illustration 3

Firm X & Co. consists of partners A and B sharing Profits and Losses in the ratio of 3:2. The firm Y & Co. consists of partners B and C sharing Profits and Losses in the ratio of 5:3.

On 31st March, 20X1 it was decided to amalgamate both the firms and form a new firm XY & Co., wherein A, B and C would be partners sharing Profits and Losses in the ratio of 4:5:1.

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.20X1

Liabilities	X & Co.	Y & Co.	Assets	X & Co.	Y & Co.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Capital:			Cash in hand/bank	40,000	30,000
Α	1,50,000		Debtors	60,000	80,000
В	1,00,000	75,000	Stock	50,000	20,000
С		50,000	Vehicles		90,000
Reserve	50,000	40,000	Machinery	1,20,000	
Creditors	1,20,000	55,000	Building	1,50,000	
	4,20,000	2,20,000		4,20,000	2,20,000

The following were the terms of amalgamation:

- (i) Goodwill of X & Co., was valued at ₹ 75,000. Goodwill of Y & Co. was valued at ₹ 40,000. Goodwill account not to be opened in the books of the new firm but adjusted through the Capital accounts of the partners.
- (ii) Building, Machinery and Vehicles are to be taken over at ₹2,00,000, ₹1,00,000 and ₹74,000 respectively.
- (iii) Provision for doubtful debts at $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$ 5,000 in respect of X & Co. and $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$ 4,000 in respect of Y & Co. are to be provided.

You are required to:

- (i) Show, how the Goodwill value is adjusted amongst the partners.
- (ii) Prepare the Balance Sheet of XY & Co. as at 31.3.20X1 by keeping partners capital in their profit sharing ratio by taking capital of 'B' as the basis. The excess or deficiency to be kept in the respective Partners' Current accounts.

Solution

(i) Adjustment for raising and writing off of goodwill

	Raised in old profit sharing ratio		Total	Written off in new ratio	Difference
	X & Co.	Y & Co.			
	3:2	5:3		4:5:1	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Α	45,000		45,000 Cr.	46,000 Dr.	1,000 Dr.
В	30,000	25,000	55,000 Cr.	57,500 Dr.	2,500 Dr.
С		<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000 Cr.</u>	<u>11,500 Dr.</u>	<u>3,500 Cr.</u>
	<u>75,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>1,15,000</u>	<u>1,15,000</u>	Nil

(ii) Balance Sheet of X Y & Co.(New firm) as on 31.3.20X1

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital Accounts:		Vehicle	74,000
А	1,72,000	Machinery	1,00,000
В	2,15,000	Building	2,00,000
С	43,000	Stock	70,000
Current Accounts:		Debtors	1,31,000

А	22,000	Cash & Bank	70,000
С	18,000		
Creditors	<u>1,75,000</u>		
	<u>6,45,000</u>		<u>6,45,000</u>

Working Notes:

1. Balance of Capital Accounts at the time of amalgamation of firms

	A's Capital ₹	B's Capital ₹
X & Co. Profit and loss sharing ratio 3:2		
Balance as per Balance Sheet	1,50,000	1,00,000
Add: Reserves	30,000	20,000
Revaluation profit (Building)	30,000	20,000
Less: Revaluation loss (Machinery)	(12,000)	(8,000)
Provision for doubtful debt	(3,000)	(2,000)
	1,95,000	1,30,000
	B's Capital	C's Capital
Y & Co. Profit and loss sharing ratio 5:3	₹	₹
Balance as per Balance sheet	75,000	50,000
Add: Reserves	25,000	15,000
Less: Revaluation (vehicle)	(10,000)	(6,000)
Provision for doubtful debts	(2,500)	(1,500)
	87,500	57,500

2. Balance of Capital Accounts in the balance sheet of the new firm as on 31.3.20X1

		A	В	С
		₹	₹	₹
Balance b/d:	X & Co.	1,95,000	1,30,000	
	Y & Co.		<u>87,500</u>	<u>57,500</u>
		1,95,000	2,17,500	57,500
Adjustment for g	goodwill	_(1,000)	(2,500)	3,500
		1,94,000	2,15,000	61,000

Total capital ₹ 4,30,000 (B's capital* i.e. ₹			
2,15,000 x 2) to be contributed in 4:5:1 ratio.	1,72,000	2,15,000	43,000
Transfer to Current Account	22,000		18,000

2.2 Conversion of Partnership Firm into a Company

At times partnerships also are reconstructed like joint stock companies, with the help of creditors if they are satisfied that if by taking of further risk or forgoing a part of the debt, the chances of recovery of their loan and capital would improve.

It usually entails preparation of Reconstruction Account for determining the past losses which belong to old partners and writing them off to the debit of their capital accounts. If a creditor agrees to join as a partner the whole or only a part of the account standing to the credit of his loan account is transferred to his capital account. For the further development of the business, usually some fresh capital/loan is required. The amount of loan is placed to the credit of the party contributing the same on such terms and conditions as may have been agreed upon.

When the partnership firm is converted into a company, then the financial statements of the new company will be prepared according to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The general instructions for preparation of Balance sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss of the company are given in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Illustration 4The following is the Balance Sheet of Messers A and B as on 31st March 20X5:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
A's Capital 40,00	0	Land and Buildings	50,000
B's Capital <u>50,00</u>	90,000	Stock	30,000
A's Loan	10,000	Debtors	20,000
General Reserve	10,000	Investment	
Liabilities	20,000	6% Debentures in X Ltd.	20,000
		Cash	10,000
	1,30,000		1,30,000

It was agreed that Mr. C is to be admitted for a fifth share in the future profits from 1st April 20X5. He is required to contribute cash towards goodwill and ₹ 10,000 towards

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^{*} B's Capital `21,500 being one-half of the total capital of the firm.

capital.

The following further information is furnished:

- (i) The partners A and B shared the profits in the ratio 3:2.
- (ii) Mr. A was receiving a salary of ₹ 500 p.m. from the very inception of the firm in 20YY in addition to share of profit.
- (iii) The future profit ratio between A, B and C will be 3:1:1. Mr. A will not get any salary after the admission of Mr. C.
- (iv) (a) The goodwill of the firm should be determined on the basis of 2 years' purchase of the average profits from business of the last 5 years. The particulars of the profits are as under:

			₹
Year ended	31-3-X1	Profit	20,000
Year ended	31-3-X2	Loss	10,000
Year ended	31-3-X3	Profit	20,000
Year ended	31-3-X4	Profit	25,000
Year ended	31-3-X5	Profit	30,000

The above profits and losses are after charging the salary of Mr. A. The profit of the year ended 31st March 20X1 included an extraneous profit of \raiseta 30,000 and the loss of the year ended 31st March 20X2 was on account of loss by strike to the extent of \raiseta 20,000.

- (b) It was agreed that the value of the goodwill of the firm should appear in the books of the firm.
- (v) The trading profit for the year ended 31st March, 20X6 was ₹ 40,000 before depreciation.
- (vi) The partners had drawn each ₹1,000 p.m. as drawings.
- (vii) The value of the other assets and liabilities as on 31st March, 20X6 were as under:

	7
Building (before depreciation)	60,000
Stock	40,000
Debtors	Nil

Investment 20,000
Liabilities Nil

- (viii) Provide depreciation at 5% on land and buildings on the closing balance and interest at 6% on A's loan.
- (ix) They applied for conversion of the firm into a Private Limited Company i.e. ABC Pvt. Ltd.. Certificate received on 1-4-20X6. They decided to convert Capital A/cs of the partners into share capital in the ratio of 3:1:1 on the basis of total Capital as on 31-3-20X6. If necessary, partners have to subscribe to fresh capital or withdraw.

Prepare the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 20X6 and the Balance Sheet of the company.

Solution

Messers A, B and C
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on 31st March, 20X6

	₹		₹
To Dep. Building (60,000x5%)	3,000	By Trading Profit	40,000
To Interest on A's loan (10,000 x 6%)	600	By Interest on Debentures	1,200
To Net Profit to :			
A's Capital A/c	22,560		
B's Capital A/c	7,520		
C's Capital A/c	7,520		
	41,200		41,200

Balance Sheet of the ABC Pvt Ltd. as on 1-4-20X6

		Notes No.	₹
1	Equity and Liabilities		
	Shareholders funds		1,59,120
	Non-current liabilities		
	Long term borrowings	1	10,600
	Total		1,69,720

Assets		
Non-current assets		
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	2	57,000
Intangible assets	3	39,600
Non-current investments		20,000
Current assets		
Inventories		40,000
Cash and cash equivalents		13,120
Total		1,69,720

Notes to Accounts

		₹
1.	Long term borrowings	
	Loan from A	10,600
2.	Tangible asset, net	
	Land and Building (60,000 – 3,000)	57,000
3.	Intangible asset	
	Goodwill	39,600
4.	Other income	
	Interest on debentures	1,200
5.	Finance cost	
	Interest on A's loan	600

Working Notes:

1. Calculation of goodwill:

Year ended March, 31

	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Book Profits	20,000	(10,000)	20,000	25,000	30,000
Adjustment for extraneous					
profit 20X1 and abnormal loss					
20X2	(30,000)	20,000	_	_	_
	(10,000)	10,000	20,000	25,000	30,000
Add Back: Remuneration of A	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000

	(4,000)	16,000	26,000	31,000	36,000
Less: Debenture Interest being					
non-operating income*	(1,200)	(1,200)	(1,200)	(1,200)	(1,200)
	(5,200)	14,800	24,800	29,800	34,800
Total Profit from 20X2 to 20X5					1,04,200
Less: Loss for 20X1					(5,200)
					99,000
Average Profit					19,800
Goodwill equal to 2 years'					39,600
purchase					
Contribution from C, equal to					7,920
1/5					

2. Partners' Capital Accounts

	A	В	С		A	В	С
	₹	₹	₹		₹	₹	₹
To Drawings	12,000	12,000	12,000	By Balance	40,000	50,000	_
				b/d			
To Balance	80,320	65,360	13,440	By General	6,000	4,000	_
c/d				Reserve			
				By Goodwill	23,760	15,840	_
				By Bank	_	_	17,920
				By Profit &	22,560	7,520	7,520
				Loss A/c			
	92,320	77,360	25,440		92,320	77,360	25,440

3. Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 20X6

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹	₹
A's Capital		80,320	Goodwill		39,600*
B's Capital		65,360	Land & Building	60,000	
C's Capital		13,440	Less : Dep.	(<u>3,000)</u>	57,000
A's Loan	10,000		Investments		20,000
Add: Int. due	<u>600</u>	10,600	Stock-in-trade		40,000
			Cash (Balancing fig	gure)	13,120**
		1,69,720			1,69,720

4. Conversion into Company

		₹
Capital:	A	80,320
	В	65,360
	С	13,440
Share Capital		1,59,120
Distribution of share :	A (3/5)	95,472
	B (1/5)	31,824
	C (1/5)	31,824

A should subscribe shares of ₹ 15,152 (₹ 95,472 - ₹ 80,320) and C should subscribe shares of ₹ 18,384 (₹ 31,824 - ₹ 13,440) B withdraws ₹ 33,536 (₹ 65,360 - ₹ 31,824) subscribing to shares worth ₹ 31,824.

^{**} Also the closing cash balance can be derived as shown below:

	₹	₹
Trading profit (assume realised)		40,000
Add: Debenture Interest		1,200
Add: Decrease in Debtors Balance		<u>20,000</u>
		61,200
Less: Increase in stock	10,000	
Less: Decrease in Liabilities	20,000	(30,000)
Cash Profit		31,200
Add: Opening cash balance		10,000
Add: Cash brought in by C		17,920
		59,120
Less: Drawings	36,000	
Less: Additions to Building	10,000	(46,000)
		13,120

^{*} It is shown in the books of the firm only to determine the closing capital of partners inclusive of goodwill before conversion.

Illustration 5

Hari, Lal and Jay have been in partnership for a number of years, sharing profits/losses in the ratio of 2:2:1 as wholesale stationers trading under the name 'Hari Brothers'. They decide to convert their partnership into a limited company (with effect from 1st January, 20X2) to be known as Hari Ltd.

Immediately prior to this conversion the balance sheet of partnership as at 31st December 20X1 was as follows:

Balance Sheet
As on 31st December 20X1

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹
Capital accounts			Fixed assets	
Hari	70,000		(at written down value)	
Lal	30,000		Land & Buildings	50,000
Jay	20,000	1,20,000	Plant & Machinery	30,000
Current accounts			Motor vehicles	20,000
Hari	7,000		Current Assets:	
Lal	5,000		Inventories	60,000
Jay	3,000	15,000	Debtors	25,000
Current liabilities			Axis Bank account	5,000
Creditors	25,000			
Dena Bank				
account	20,000	45,000		
Long-term liabilities				
Loan-Hari	3,000			
Loan-Gopi Ltd.	7,000	10,000		
		1,90,000		1,90,000

The terms of conversion are that Hari Ltd. is to take over the assets and liabilities of Hari Brothers as follows:

	Valuation for take-over
	₹
Land and Building	96,000
Plant and Machinery	28,000

Motor vehicles	15,000
Inventories	60,000
Debtors	24,000
Creditors	25,000
Goodwill	10,000

The closing balance in Axis Bank account is to be transferred to Dena Bank account before all the other dissolution entries are effected in the partnership ledgers.

Lal took over one of the motor vehicles at an agreed amount of ₹ 2,000. All other liabilities were paid from the Dena Bank account.

The purchase consideration is discharged by an issue at par of $\ref{0.000}$ 10% Debentures (fully paid) to the partners in their capital account proportions as shown in the above balance sheet plus equity shares in Hari Ltd. of $\ref{1.000}$ 1 each (fully paid to make up the balance due to each partner).

You are required to

- (i) prepare (a) Realisation Account (b) Partners' Capital Accounts (c) Bank account of Axis Bank and Dena Bank in the books of Hari Brothers;
- (ii) 'Business purchase account' and 'Hari Brothers' account in Hari Ltd.'s books.

Solution

(i) (a) In the books of Hari Brothers

Realisation Account

		₹	₹			₹
То	Land and buildings		50,000	Ву	Creditors	25,000
То	Plant and machinery		30,000	Ву	Lal's capital A/c	2,000
То	Motor vehicles		20,000	Ву	Dena Bank A/c	25,000
То	Inventories		60,000	Ву	Hari Ltd. (W.N.ii)	1,83,000
То	Debtors		25,000			
То	Partners' capital					
	accounts					
	Hari (2/5)	20,000				
	Lal (2/5)	20,000				
	Jay (1/5)	10,000	50,000			
			2,35,000			2,35,000

(b) Partners' Capital Accounts

Particulars	Hari	Lal	Jay	Particulars	Hari	Lal	Jay
	₹	₹	₹		₹	₹	₹
To Realisation A/c (motor vehicle takeover)		2,000		By Balance b/d	70,000	30,000	20,000
To 10% Debentures*	35,000	15,000	10,000	By Current A/c	7,000	5,000	3,000
To Equity shares	62,000	38,000	23,000	By Realisation A/c			
				Profit	20,000	20,000	10,000
	97,000	55,000	33,000		97,000	55,000	33,000

^{*} Debentures have been issued in proportion of capital account balances i.e. in ratio of 7:3:2.

(c) Bank Account

	Particulars	Axis Bank	Dena Bank		Particulars	Axis Bank	Dena Bank
		₹	₹			₹	₹
То	Balance b/d	5,000	-	Ву	Balance b/d	-	20,000
То	Axis Bank	-	5,000	Ву	Loan (Gopi Ltd.)	-	7,000
То	Realisation A/c	-	25,000	Ву	Loan-Hari	-	3,000
				Ву	Dena Bank	5,000	
		5,000	30,000			5,000	30,000

(ii) In the books of Hari Ltd. Business Purchase Account

		₹			₹
То	Creditors	25,000	Ву	Land and buildings	96,000
То	Dena Bank (overdraft)	25,000	Ву	Plant and Machinery	28,000
То	Hari Brothers	1,83,000	Ву	Motor Vehicles	15,000
			Ву	Inventories	60,000
			Ву	Debtors	24,000
			Ву	Goodwill	10,000
		2,33,000			2,33,000

Hari Brothers Account

		₹		₹
То	10% Debentures A/c	60,000	By Business purchase	1,83,000
То	Equity share capital A/c	1,23,000		
		1,83,000		1,83,000

Partnership-Sale to a Company

Illustration 6

A and B were carrying on business sharing profits and losses equally. The firm's Balance Sheet as at 31.12.20X1 was:

Liabilities		₹	Assets		₹
Sundry		60,000	Stock		60,000
Creditors					
Bank overdraft		35,000	Machinery		1,50,000
Capital A/cs:			Debtors		70,000
A	1,40,000		Joint Life Policy		9,000
В	1,30,000	2,70,000	Leasehold Premises		34,000
			Profit & Loss A/c		26,000
			Drawings Accounts:		
			Α	10,000	
			В	6,000	16,000
		3,65,000			3,65,000

The business was carried on till 30.6.20X2. The partners withdrew in equal amounts half the amount of profits made during the period of six months after charging depreciation at 10% p.a. on machinery and after writing off 5% on leasehold premises. In the half year, sundry creditors were reduced by $\rat{10,000}$ and bank overdraft by $\rat{15,000}$.

On 30.6.20X2, stock was valued at $\stackrel{?}{_{\sim}}$ 75,000 and Debtors at $\stackrel{?}{_{\sim}}$ 60,000; the Joint Life Policy had been surrendered for $\stackrel{?}{_{\sim}}$ 9,000 before 30.6.20X2 and other items remained the same as at 31.12.20X1.

On 30.6.20X2, the firm sold the business to a Limited Company. The value of goodwill was fixed at ₹ 1,00,000 and the rest of the assets were valued on the basis of the

Balance Sheet as at 30.6.20X2. The company paid the purchase consideration in Equity Shares of \mathfrak{T} 10 each.

You are required to prepare: (a) Balance Sheet of the firm as at 30.6.20X2; (b) The Realisation Account; (c) Partners' Capital Accounts showing the final settlement between them.

Solution

(a) Balance Sheet as on 30.6.20X2

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹	₹
Capital Accounts:			Machinery	1,50,000	
A's balance as on			Less: Depreciation @		
1.1.20X2	1,17,000		10% p.a.	<u>(7,500)</u>	1,42,500
Add: Profit for 6 months	11,800		Leasehold premises	34,000	
	1,28,800		Less: Written-off @5%	(1,700)	32,300
Less: Drawings for			Stock		75,000
6 months	(5,900)	1,22,900			
B's balance as on			Sundry Debtors		60,000
1.1.20X2	1,11,000				
Add: Profit for 6	11,800				
months					
	1,22,800				
Less: Drawings for					
6 months	<u>(5,900)</u>	1,16,900			
Sundry Creditors		50,000			
Bank overdraft		20,000			
		3,09,800			3,09,800

(b) Realisation Account

	Particulars	₹		Particulars	₹
То	Machinery A/c	1,42,500	Ву	Sundry Creditors A/c	50,000
То	Leasehold Premises A/c	32,300	Ву	Bank Overdraft A/c	20,000
То	Stock A/c	75,000	Ву	Limited Company A/c (W.N.2)	3,39,800
То	Sundry Debtors A/c	60,000			

То	A's Capital A/c	50,000		
То	B's Capital A/c	50,000		
		4,09,800		4,09,800

(c) Partners' Capital Accounts

Date		Particulars	А	В	Date		Particulars	А	В
			₹	₹				₹	₹
1.1.X2	То	Profit &	13,000	13,000	1.1.X2	Ву	Balance b/d	1,40,000	1,30,000
		Loss A/c							
	То	Drawings	10,000	6,000					
		A/c							
29.6.X2	То	Balance	1,17,000	1,11,000					
		c/d							
			1,40,000	1,30,000				1,40,000	1,30,000
30.6.X2	То	Drawings	5,900	5,900	30.6.X2	Ву	Balance b/d	1,17,000	1,11,000
		A/c							
	То	Shares in	1,72,900	1,66,900	30.6.X2	Ву	Profit & Loss	11,800	11,800
		Limited					Appropriation		
		Company					A/c		
		A/c							
						Ву	Realisation	50,000	50,000
							A/c		
			1,78,800	1,72,800				1,78,800	1,72,800

Working Notes:

(1) Ascertainment of profit for the 6 months ended 30th June, 20X2

Closing Assets:	₹	₹
Stock		75,000
Sundry Debtors		60,000
Machinery less depreciation		1,42,500
Leasehold premises less written off		32,300
		3,09,800
Less: Closing liabilities:		
Sundry Creditors	50,000	
Bank overdraft	20,000	(70,000)
Closing Net Assets		2,39,800

Less: Opening combined capital:		
A – ₹ (1,40,000 – 13,000 – 10,000)	1,17,000	
B – ₹ (1,30,000 – 13,000 – 6,000)	1,11,000	(2,28,000)
Profit before adjustment of drawings		11,800
Add: Combined drawings during the 6 months (equal to		11,800
profit)		
Profit for 6 months		23,600

(2) Ascertainment of purchase consideration:

Closing net assets (as above) ₹ 2,39,800 + Goodwill ₹ 1,00,000 = ₹ 3,39,800.

Illustration 7

A, B and C were in partnership sharing profits and losses 3:2:1. There was no provision in the agreement for interest on capitals or drawings.

A died on 31.12.20X0 and on that date, the partners' balance were as under:

Capital Account : A – ₹ 60,000; B- ₹ 40,000; C- ₹ 20,000

Current Account: A - ₹ 29,000; B - ₹ 20,000; C - ₹ 5,000 (Dr.).

By the partnership agreement, the sum due to A's estate was required to be paid within a period of 3 years, and minimum instalment of ₹ 20,000 each were to be paid, the first such instalment falling due immediately after death and the subsequent instalments at half-yearly intervals. Interest @ 5% p.a. was to be credited half-yearly.

In ascertaining his share, goodwill (not recorded in the books) was to be valued at $\raiset{0.000}$ and the assets, excluding the Joint Endowment Policy (mentioned below), were valued at $\raiset{36,000}$ in excess of the book values.

The balance due to A's estate, including interest, was paid on 30.6.20X2 and on that day, B and C received the sums due to them.

You are required to write-up the Partners' Capital and Current Accounts from 1.1.20X1 to 30.6.20X2. Show also the account of the executors of A.

Solution

Partners' Current Accounts

	Particulars	Α	В	С	Particulars	Α	В	С
1.1.2	20X1	₹	₹	₹	1.1.20X1	₹	₹	₹
То	Balance b/d			5,000	By Balance b/d	29,000	20,000	
То	A's Current A/c – goodwill (W.N.1)	-	20,000	10,000	By B's Current A/c – goodwill	20,000		
То	A's Current A/c – Revaluation Profit (W.N.2)	1	12,000	6,000	By C's Current A/c – goodwill	10,000	-	-
То	A's Capital A/c – transfer	80,000	-	-	By B's Current A/c – Revaluation profit	12,000	-	-
					By C's Current A/c – Revaluation profit	6,000		
					By Joint Life Policy A/c (₹ 26,000 – ₹ 20,000)	3,000	2,000	1,000
					By Balance c/d		10,000	20,000
		80,000	32,000	21,000]	80,000	32,000	21,000
1.1.2 To	20X1 Balance b/d		10,000	20,000	31.12.20X1 By Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c	,	17,617	8,808
31.1 To	2.20X1 Drawings A/c		15,000	8,000	By Balance c/d		7,383	19,192
			25,000	28,000			25,000	28,000
1.1.2 To	20X2 Balance b/d		7,383	19,192	30.6.20X2 By Realisation A/c - profit		12,573	6,287
То	B's Capital A/c – transfer		5,190		By C's Capital A/c - transfer			12,905
	Hallstel		12,573	19,192			12,573	19,192
			12,515	.5,152			. =,5,5	.5,152

Partners' Capital Accounts

	Particulars	А	В	С	Particulars	Α	В	С
1.1.2	20X1	₹	₹	₹	1.1.20X1	₹	₹	₹
То	A's Executors	1,40,000			By Balance b/d	60,000	40,000	20,000
	A/c							
То	Balance c/d		40,000	20,000	By A's Current A/c	80,000		
		1,40,000	40,000	20,000		1,40,000	40,000	20,000
31.1	2.20X1				1.1.20X1			
То	Balance c/d		40,000	20,000	By Balance b/d		40,000	20,000
			40,000	20,000			40,000	20,000
30.6	.20X2				1.1.20X2			
То	C's Current			12,905	By Balance b/d		40,000	20,000
	A/c – transfer							
То	Bank A/c		45,190	7,095	30.6.20X2			
					By B's Current A/c			
					– transfer		5,190	
								=
			45,190	20,000			45,190	20,000

A's Executors Account

Date		Particulars	₹	Date		Particulars	₹
1.1.20X1	То	Bank A/c	20,000	1.1.20X1	То	A's Capital A/c	1,40,000
1.1.20X1	То	Balance c/d	1,20,000				
			1,40,000				1,40,000
30.6.20X1	То	Bank A/c	20,000	1.1.20X1	Ву	Balance b/d	1,20,000
30.6.20X1	То	Balance c/d	1,03,000	30.6.20X1	Ву	Interest A/c	3,000
			1,23,000				1,23,000
31.12.20X1	То	Bank A/c	20,000	1.7.20X1	Ву	Balance b/d	1,03,000
31.12.20X1	То	Balance c/d	85,575	31.12.20X1	Ву	Interest A/c	2,575
			1,05,575				1,05,575
30.6.20X2	То	Bank A/c	87,715	1.1.20X2	Ву	Balance b/d	85,575
				30.6.20X2	Ву	Interest A/c	2,140
			87,715				87,715

Working Notes:

(1) Adjustment in regard to Goodwill

Partners		Α	В	С
Share of goodwill before death	(₹)	30,000	20,000	10,000
Share of goodwill after death	(₹)	-	40,000	20,000
Gain (+)/Sacrifice (-)	(₹)	(30,000)	20,000	10,000
		Cr.	Dr.	Dr.

(2) Adjustment in regard to revaluation of assets

Partners		А	В	С
Share of profit on revaluation credited to all the partners	(₹)	18,000	12,000	6,000
Debited to the continuing partners	(₹)	-	24,000	12,000
	(₹)	(18,000)	12,000	6,000
		Cr.	Dr.	Dr.

(3) Ascertainment of Profit for the year ended 31.12.20X1

	₹	₹
Profit before charging interest on balance due to A's		32,000
executors		
Less: Interest payable to A's executors:		
from 1.1.20X1 to 30.6.20X1	3,000	
From 1.7.20X1 to 31.12.20X1	2,575	(5,575)
Balance of profit to be shared by B and C		26,425

(4) Balance Sheet as at 31.12.20X1

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital Account – B	40,000	Sundry Assets (balancing figure)	1,19,000
Capital Account – C	20,000	Partners' Current A/cs –B	7,383
A's Executors A/c	85,575	Partners' Current A/cs- C	19,192
	1,45,575		1,45,575

(5) Realisation Account

		₹			₹
То	Sundry Assets A/c	1,19,000	Ву	Bank A/c (purchase	1,40,000
То	Interest A/c – A's	2,140		consideration)	
	Executors				
То	Partners' Capital A/cs – B	12,573			
То	Partners' Capital A/cs – C	6,287			
		1,40,000			1,40,000

2.2.1 Apportionment of shares amongst the partners

Sometime an examination problem may require the students to suggest equitable basis for division of shares between the vendors, when they are partners, so as to preserve the rights as previously existed between them, that is, to maintain the same profit-sharing ratio and to preserve the priority in regard to repayment of capital.

Suppose A, B and C share profits and losses in the ratio 3 : 2 : 1 after allowing interest on capital @ 9% p.a. Their capitals on 31st December, 20X1 were: A ₹ 50,000, B ₹ 30,000 and C ₹ 20,000. On 1st January, 20X2 the business was converted into a limited company and was valued at ₹ 1,30,000. A scheme of capitalisation, whereby the mutual interest of partners may remain intact as far as possible is suggested below:

The total capital being ₹ 1,00,000 and the value placed on the business being ₹ 1,30,000 there is goodwill of ₹ 30,000 to be shared by the partners in the ratio of 3:2:1 or A ₹ 15,000, B ₹ 10,000 and C ₹ 5,000. The capital will now be: A ₹ 65,000, B ₹ 40,000 and C ₹ 25,000.

Taking B's capital as the basis, A's capital should be ₹ 60,000, i.e. $40,000 \times 3/2$ and C's capital should be ₹ 20,000. Both A and C have ₹ 5,000 excess. Since interest on capital is meant to compensate those whose capital is in excess of proportionate limits and since in the case of partners it is an appropriation of profit, it will be proper to give 9% preference shares to A & C for ₹ 5,000 each and the remaining amount of ₹ 1,20,000 can be in the form of equity shares to be divided among A, B and C in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. They will then share the company's profit in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1 after allowing preference dividend.

Illustration 8

Prabhu & Co. is a partnership firm consisting of Mr. Prabhu, Mr. Bhola and Mr. Shiv who share profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1 and Bhagwan Ltd. is a company doing similar business.

Following is the Balance sheet of the firm and that of the company as at 31.3.20X1:

Liabilities	Prabhu	Bhagwa		Prabhu	Bhagwan
	& Co.	n Ltd.		& Co.	Ltd.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Equity share			Plant &	2,50,000	8,00,000
Capital:			machinery		
Equity shares of		10,00,000	Furniture &	25,000	1,12,500
₹10 each			fixture	1,00,000	4,25,000
			Stock in trade		
Partners' capital:			Sundry debtors	1,00,000	4,12,500
Prabhu	1,00,000		Cash at bank	5,000	2,00,000
Bhola	1,50,000		Cash in hand	20,000	50,000
Shiv	50,000				
General reserve	50,000	3,50,000			
Sundry creditors	1,50,000	6,50,000			
	5,00,000	20,00,000		5,00,000	20,00,000

It was decided that the firm Prabhu & Co. be dissolved and all the assets (except cash in hand and cash at bank) and all the liabilities of the firm be taken over by Bhagwan Ltd. by issuing 25,000 shares of $\ 10$ each at a premium of $\ 2$ per share.

Partners of Prabhu & Co. agreed to divide the shares issued by Bhagwan Ltd. in the profit sharing ratio and bring necessary cash for settlement of their capital.

The creditors of Prabhu & Co. includes ₹ 50,000 payable to Bhagwan Ltd. An unrecorded liability of ₹ 12,500 of Prabhu & Co. must also be taken over by Bhagwan Ltd.

Prepare:

- (i) Realisation account, Partners' capital accounts and Cash in hand/Bank account in the books of Prabhu & Co.
- (ii) Pass journal entries in the books of Bhagwan Ltd. for acquisition of Prabhu & Co.

Solution

(i)

In the books of Prabhu & Co. Realisation Account

		₹					₹
То	Plant & Machinery	2,50,000	Ву	Sundry Cred	litors		1,50,000
То	Furniture & Fixture	25,000	Ву	Bhagwan W.N.)	Ltd.	(Refer	3,00,000
То	Stock in trade	1,00,000	Ву	Partners' Accounts (lo		Capital	
То	Sundry Debtors	1,00,000		Prabhu's Ca	apital	A/c	10,000
				Bhola's Cap	pital A	/c	10,000
				Shiv's Capi	tal A/d	C	5,000
		4,75,000					4,75,000

Partners' Capital Accounts

		Prabhu	Bhola	Shiv			Prabhu	Bhola	Shiv
		₹	₹	₹			₹	₹	₹
То	Realisation	10,000	10,000	5,000	Ву	Balance	1,00,000	1,50,000	50,000
	A/c					b/d			
То	Shares in				Ву	General			
	Bhagwan Ltd.	1,20,000	1,20,000	60,000		Reserve	20,000	20,000	10,000
	(W.N.1)								
То	Cash	-	40,000	-	Ву	Cash	10,000	-	5,000
		1,30,000	1,70,000	65,000			1,30,000	1,70,000	65,000

Cash and Bank Account

		₹	₹			₹	₹
То	Balance b/d	20,000	5,000	Ву	Cash A/c (Contra)*		5,000
То	Bank A/c (Contra)*	5,000		Ву	Bhola	40,000	
То	Prabhu	10,000					
То	Shiv	<u>5,000</u>					
		<u>40,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>			<u>40,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

^{*} It is assumed that cash at bank has been withdrawn to pay to Partner Bhola.

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(ii) In the Books of Bhagwan Ltd. Journal Entries

			Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
1.	Business Purchase Account	Dr.	3,00,000	
	To Liquidators of Prabhu & Co.			3,00,000
	(Being business of Prabhu & Co. purchased and payment due)			
2.	Plant and Machinery A/c	Dr.	2,50,000	
	Furniture and Fixture A/c	Dr.	25,000	
	Stock in Trade A/c	Dr.	1,00,000	
	Sundry Debtors A/c	Dr.	1,00,000	
	To Sundry Creditors			1,50,000
	To Unsecured Liability			12,500
	To Business Purchase Account			3,00,000
	To Capital Reserve (B.F.)			12,500
	(Being take over of all assets and liabilities)			
3.	Liquidators of Prabhu & Co.	Dr.	3,00,000	
	To Equity Share Capital Account			2,50,000
	To Securities Premium Account			50,000
	(Being purchase consideration discharged in the			
	form of shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium			
	of ₹ 2 each)			
4.	Sundry Creditors Account	Dr.	50,000	
	To Sundry Debtors Account			50,000
	(Being mutual owing eliminated)			

Working Note:

Computation of purchase consideration:

25,000 Equity shares of ₹ 12 each = ₹ 3,00,000

Equity shares to be given to partners:

Prabhu	=	10,000 Shares @ ₹ 12 = ₹ 1,20,000
Bhola	=	10,000 shares @ ₹ 12 = ₹ 1,20,000
Shiv	=	5,000 shares @ ₹ 12 = ₹ 60,000

Illustration 9

P and Q were carrying on business sharing profits and losses equally. The firm's Balance Sheet as at 31.12.20X1 was:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital Accounts:		Plant	1,60,000
P 1,50,000		Building	48,000
Q <u>1,30,000</u>	2,80,000	Debtors	75,000
Sundry Creditors	80,000	Stock	70,000
Bank Overdraft	45,000	Joint Life Policy	6,000
		Profit & Loss A/c	30,000
		Drawings Account:	
		P 9,00	0
		Q <u>7,00</u>	<u>0</u> 16,000
	4,05,000		4,05,000

The operations of the business were carried on till 30.06.20X2. P and Q both withdrew in equal amount half the amount of profit made during the current period of six months after charging depreciation at 10% per annum on plant and after writing off 5% on building.

During the current period of six months, creditors were reduced by ₹20,000 and bank overdraft by ₹5,000.

The joint life policy was surrendered for $\ref{thmodel}$ 6,000 before 30th June 20X2. Stock was valued at $\ref{thmodel}$ 84,000 and debtors at $\ref{thmodel}$ 68,000 on 30th June 20X2. The other items remained the same as at 31.12.20X1.

On 30.06.20X2, the firm sold its business to PQ Ltd. The value of goodwill was estimated at $\raiset{1,30,000}$ and the remaining assets were valued on the basis of the balance sheet as on 30.06.20X2.

PQ Ltd. paid the purchase consideration in equity shares of ₹10 each.

You are required to prepare:

- (a) Balance sheet of the firm as at 30.06.20X2,
- (b) Realisation account,
- (c) Partners' Capital Accounts showing the final settlement between them.

Solution

(a) Balance sheet of the firm as at 30.06.20X2

Liabilities	₹	Assets		₹
Capital Accounts:		Plant:		
P's Capital	1,33,800	Opening Balance		
		1	,60,000	
Q's Capital	1,15,800	Less: Depreciation @ 10%	<u>8,000</u>	1,52,000
Creditors	60,000	Building:		
Bank Overdraft	40,000	Opening Balance	48,000	
		Less: Written-off @ 5%	<u>2,400</u>	45,600
		Debtors		68,000
		Stock		84,000
Total	3,49,600	Total		3,49,600

(b) Realisation Account

Dr. Cr.

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Sundry Assets:		By Creditors	60,000
Plant	1,52,000	By Bank Overdraft	40,000
Building	45,600		
Stock	84,000	By PQ Limited A/c	3,79,600
Debtors	68,000	(working note 2)	
To Profit:			
P's Capital A/c	65,000		
Q's Capital A/c	65,000		
	4,79,600		4,79,600

(c) Partner's Capital Accounts

Date	Particulars	P (₹)	Q (₹)	Date	Particulars	P (₹)	Q (₹)
01.01.X2	To Profit &	15,000	15,000	1.1.X2	By Balance b/d	1,50,000	1,30,000
	Loss A/c						
01.01.X2	To Drawing	9,000	7,000	30.06.X2	By Profit (W. N.	15,600	15,600
	A/c				1)		
30.06.X2	To Drawing	7,800	7,800				
	A/c						
	(W. N.1)						

30.06.X2	To Balance	1,33,800	1,15,800				
	c/d						
	Total	1,65,600	1,45,600		Total	1,65,600	1,45,600
				30.06.X2	By Balance b/d	1,33,800	1,15,800
30.06.X2	To Shares in	1,98,800	180,800	30.06.X2	By Realisation	65,000	65,000
	PQ Limited				A/c (Profit)		
		1,98,800	1,80,800			1,98,800	1,80,800

Working Notes

(1) Ascertainment of profit for the period of 6 Months ended 30.06.20X2

		Amount (₹)	
Closing Assets:			
Stock		84,000	
Debtors		68,000	
Plant Less Depreciation		1,52,000	
Building Less Written off		45,600	
Total		3,49,600	
Less: Closing Liabilities:			
Creditors	60,000		
Bank Overdraft	<u>40,000</u>	1,00,000	
Closing Net Assets		2,49,600	
Less: Opening adjusted Capitals			
P (₹1,50,000 − ₹15,000 − ₹9,000)	1,26,000		
Q (₹1,30,000 – ₹15,000 – ₹7,000)	<u>1,08,000</u>	2,34,000	
Profit Net of drawings		15,600	
Actual Profit for Six Months before drawings(half of profit) = $15,600 \times 2$			
Combined Drawing during six months (half of profit)			

(2) Ascertainment of purchase consideration

	₹
Closing Net Assets (As above)	2,49,600
Add: Goodwill	<u>1,30,000</u>
Total Purchase Consideration	<u>3,79,600</u>

SUMMARY

- Amalgamation of partnership firms includes
 - Closing the old books of Amalgamating firms
 - Opening the new books of Amalgamated firm
- When one firm is merged with another existing firm, entries will be in the pattern of winding up in the books of the firm which has ceased to exist. The other firm will record the transaction as that of a business purchase.
- Creditors play an important role in conversion of partnership firm into company.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

MCQs

- 1. When one firm is merged with another existing firm, entries will be made for
 - (a) Winding up in the books of firm which will cease to exist.
 - (b) Business purchase in the books of other firm.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
- 2. In case of amalgamation of firms, profit/ loss on sale of the firm is ascertained by
 - (a) Realisation account.
 - (b) Revaluation account.
 - (c) New firm's account.
- 3. Liabilities not taken over by the new firm (at the time of amalgamation) will be transferred to

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- (a) Capital accounts.
- (b) Revaluation account.
- (c) New firm's account.

THEORETICAL QUESTIONS

1. Describe the accounting procedure involved in amalgamation of two or more partnership firms.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Question 1

P and Q are partners of P & Co. sharing Profit and Losses in the ratio of 3:1 and Q and R are partners of R & Co., sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. On 31st March, 20X1, they decide to amalgamate and form a new firm M/s PQR & Co., wherein P, Q and R would be partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. The Balance Sheets of two firms on the above date are as under

Liabilities		P & Co.	F	? & Co.	Assets	P & Co.	R & Co.
		₹		₹		₹	₹
Capitals:					Fixed assets:		
Р		2,40,000			Building	50,000	60,000
Q		1,60,000	2	,00,000	Plant & machinery	1,50,00 <mark>0</mark>	1,60,000
R			1	,00,000	Office equipment	20,000	6,000
Reserves		50,000	1	,50,000	Current assets:		
Sundry		1,20,000	1	,16,000	Stock-in-trade	1,20,000	1,40,000
creditors	┡						
Due to P &	Co.		1	,00,000	Sundry debtors	1,60,000	2,00,000
Bank overdi	raft	80,000			Bank balance	30,000	90,000
					Cash in hand	20,000	10,000
					Due from R & Co.	1,00,000	
							-
		6,50,000	6	,66,000		6,50,000	6,66,000

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

- (a) Building of P & Co. was valued at ₹1,00,000.
- (b) Plant and machinery of P & Co. was valued at ₹2,50,000 and that of R & Co. at ₹2,00,000.
- (c) All stock in trade is to be appreciated by 20%.
- (d) Goodwill valued of P & Co. at ₹1,20,000 and R & Co. at ₹60,000, but the same will not appear in the books of PQR & Co.
- (e) Partners of new firm will bring the necessary cash to pay other partners to adjust their capitals according to the profit sharing ratio.
- (f) Provisions for doubtful debts has to be carried forward at ₹12,000 in respect of debtors of P & Co. and ₹26,000 in respect of debtors of R & Co.

You are required to prepare the Balance Sheet of new firm and capital accounts of the partners in the books of old firms.

Question 2

'S' and 'T' were carrying on business as equal partner. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 20X1 stood as follows:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital accounts:		Stock	2,70,000
5 6,40,000		Debtors	3,65,000
T 6,60,000	13,00,000	Furniture	75,000
Creditors	3,27,500	Joint life policy	47,500
Bank overdraft	1,50,000	Plant	1,72,500
Bills payable	62,500	Building	9,10,000
	18,40,000		18,40,000

The operations of the business were carried on till 30th September, 20X1. S and T both withdrew in equal amounts half the amount of profits made during the current period of 6 months after 10% per annum had been written off on building and plant and 5% per annum written off on furniture. During the current period of 6 months, creditors were reduced by ₹ 50,000, Bills payable by ₹ 11,500 and Bank overdraft by ₹ 75,000. The Joint Life policy was surrendered for ₹ 47,500 on 30th September, 20X1. Stock was valued at ₹ 3,17,000 and debtors at ₹ 3,25,000 on 30th September, 20X1. The other items remained the same as on 31st March, 20X1.

On 30th September, 20X1 the firm sold its business to ST Ltd. The value of goodwill was estimated at $\ref{5,40,000}$ and the remaining assets were valued on the basis of the Balance Sheet as on 30th September, 20X1. The ST Ltd. paid the purchase consideration in equity shares of $\ref{10}$ each. You are required to prepare a Realisation Account and Capital accounts of the partners.

Question 3

X, Y and Z were in partnership sharing profits and losses 3:2:1. There was no provision in the agreement for interest on capital or drawings.

X died on 31.3.20X1 and on that date, the partners' balance were as under:

Capital Account: X - ₹60,000, Y - ₹40,000, Z - ₹20,000.

Current Account: X - ₹40,000 (Cr.), Y - ₹30,000 (Cr.), Z - ₹10,000 (Dr.)

By the partnership agreement, the sum due to X's estate was required to be paid within a period of 3 years, and minimum installment of $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 30,000 each were to be paid, the first such installment falling due immediately after death and the subsequent installments at half-yearly intervals. Interest @ 6% p.a. was to be credited half yearly.

In ascertaining his share, goodwill (not recorded in the books) was to be valued at $\raiset{0}$ 90,000 and the assets, excluding the Joint Endowment Policy (mentioned below), were valued at $\raiset{0}$ 60,000 in excess of the book values.

No Goodwill Account was raised and no alteration was made to the book values of fixed assets. The Joint Assurance Policy shown in the books at $\not\in$ 40,000 matured on 1.4.20X1, realising $\not\in$ 52,000; payments of $\not\in$ 30,000 each were made to X's Executors on 1.4.20X1, 30.9.20X1 and 31.3.20X2. Y and Z continued trading on the same terms as previously and the net profit for the year ending 31.3.20X2 (before charging the interest due to X's estate) amounted to -- $\not\in$ 52,000. During that period, the partners' drawings were Y - $\not\in$ 15,000; and Z - $\not\in$ 8,000.

On 1.4.20X2, the partnership was dissolved and an offer to purchase the business as a going concern for ₹ 1,80,000 was accepted on that day. A cheque for that sum was received on 30.6.20X2.

The balance due to X's estate, including interest, was paid on 30.6.20X2 and on that day, Y and Z received the sums due to them.

You are required to write-up the Partners' Capital and Current Accounts from 1.4.20X1 to 30.6.20X2. Show also the account of the executors of X.

Question 4

Ramesh, Roshan and Rohan were partners of the firm '3R Enterprises' sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively. On 31st March, 20X1 their Balance Sheet stood as follows:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Ramesh's Capital A/c	16,80,000	Land and Buildings	14,00,000
Roshan's Capital A/c	11,60,000	Machinery	11,00,000
Rohan's Capital A/c	6,70,000	Furniture	6,10,000
General Reserve	6,30,000	Stock	8,40,000
Creditors	6,00,000	Debtors	6,00,000
		Cash at Bank	1,90,000
	47,40,000		47,40,000

On the above-mentioned date, the partners decided to convert their firm into a private limited company and named it '3R Enterprises (Private) Ltd.'. The company took over all the assets including cash at bank and all the creditors for $\not\in$ 42,00,000 payable in the form of fully paid equity shares of $\not\in$ 10 each. It recorded in its books, land and buildings at $\not\in$ 16,40,000, machinery at $\not\in$ 9,90,000 and created a provision for bad debts @ 5% on debtors. The expenses of the take-over came to $\not\in$ 23,000 which were paid and borne by the company.

The expenses of getting the company incorporated were ₹57,000.

The partners distributed the company's shares amongst themselves in their profit sharing ratio. They settled their accounts by paying or receiving cash.

Prepare Realisation Account and all the partners' capital accounts in the firm's ledger and pass journal entries in the books of the company for all of its transactions mentioned above.

ANSWERS/ SOLUTIONS

ANSWERS TO MCQs

1. (c) **2.** (a) **3.** (a)

ANSWRS TO THEORETICAL QUESTIONS

1. Amalgamation includes:

Closing the books of old firm

- (a) Each firm should prepare a **Revaluation Account** relating to its own assets and liabilities and transfer the balance to the partners' capital accounts in the profit-sharing ratio.
- (b) Entries for **raising goodwill** should be passed.
- (c) **Assets and liabilities not taken over** by the new firm should be transferred to the capital accounts of partners in the ratio of their capitals.
- (d) The **new firm** should be debited with the difference between the value of assets and liabilities taken over by it; the assets should be credited and liabilities debited.
- (e) **Partners' capital accounts** should be transferred to the new firm's account.

Opening the books of the new firm

Debit assets taken out at the agreed values

Credit the liabilities taken over at the agreed values, and

Credit individual partner's capital accounts with the closing balances in the erstwhile firm.

ANSWERS TO PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Answer 1

Balance Sheet of M/s PQR & Co. as at 31st March, 20X1

Liab	ilities			₹	Assets		₹
Capi	tals:				Building (₹ 1,00,000 + ₹ 60,000)	•	1,60,000
	Р	5,52,000			Plant & machinery		
					(₹ 2,50,000+₹ 2,00,000)		4,50,000
	Q	3,68,000			Office equipment (₹ 20,000+₹ 6,000)		26,000
	R	1,84,000	11,04,0	000			2.42.000
					(₹ 1,44,000+₹ 1,68,000)		3,12,000
	lry creditors		2.26.6	200	Sundry debtors		
	,000+1,16,000)				(₹ 1,60,000+₹ 2,00,000)	3,60,000	
Bank	overdraft		80,0)00	Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(38,000)	3,22,000
					(₹ 12,000+₹ 26,000)		
					Bank balance (₹ 30,000+		
					₹ 90,000)		1,20,000
					Cash in hand		30,000*
			14,20,0	000			14,20,000

In the books of P & Co. Partners' Capital Accounts

Particulars	P	Q	Particulars	P	Q
	₹	₹		₹	₹
To Capital A/cs	4,89,000	2,43,000	By Balance b/d	2,40,000	1,60,000
M/s PQR & Co.			By Reserve (3:1)	37,500	12,500
			By Profit on		
			Realisation A/c		

^{* ₹ 20,000+₹ 10,000+₹ 1,53,000+₹ 30,000 -₹ 1,83,000 = ₹ 30,000.}

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			(W.N.4)	2,11,500	70,500
	4,89,000	2,43,000		4,89,000	2,43,000

In the books of R & Co. Partners' Capital Accounts

Particulars	Q₹	R ₹	Particulars	Q₹	R ₹
To Capital A/cs	3,68,000	1,84,000	By Balance b/d	2,00,000	1,00,000
M/s PQR & Co.			By Reserve (2:1)	1,00,000	50,000
			By Profit on		
			Realisation (W.N.5)	68,000	34,000
	3,68,000	1,84,000		3,68,000	1,84,000

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Working Notes:

1. Computation of purchase considerations

	P & Co.	R & Co.
	₹	₹
Assets:		
Goodwill	1,20,000	60,000
Building	1,00,000	60,000
Plant & machinery	2,50,000	2,00,000
Office equipment	20,000	6,000
Stock-in-trade	1,44,000	1,68,000
Sundry debtors	1,60,000	2,00,000
Bank balance	30,000	90,000
Cash in hand	20,000	10,000
Due from R & Co.	1,00,000	-
(A)	9,44,000	7,94,000
Liabilities:		
Creditors	1,20,000	1,16,000
Provision for doubtful debts	12,000	26,000
Due to P & Co.	-	1,00,000
Bank overdraft	80,000	-
(B)	2,12,000	2,42,000
Purchase consideration (A-B)	7,32,000	5,52,000

2. Computation of proportionate capital

	₹
M/s PQR & Co. (Purchase Consideration) (₹ 7,32,000+ ₹ 5,52,000)	12,84,000
Less:Goodwill adjustment	(1,80,000)
Total capital of new firm (Distributed in ratio 3:2:1)	11,04,000
P's proportionate capital	5,52,000
Q's proportionate capital	3,68,000
R's proportionate capital	1,84,000

3. Computation of Capital Adjustments

		Р	Q	R	Total
		₹	₹	₹	₹
Balance transferred from P & Co.		4,89,000	2,43,000		7,32,000
Balance transferred from R & Co.			3,68,000	1,84,000	5,52,000
		4,89,000	6,11,000	1,84,000	12,84,000
Less: Goodwill written off in th	ne				
ratio of 3:2:1		(90,000)	(60,000)	(30,000)	(1,80,000)
Existing capital		3,99,000	5,51,000	1,54,000	11,04,00 <mark>0</mark>
Proportionate capital		5,52,000	3,68,000	1,84,000	11,04,000
Amount to be brought in (paid of	f)	1,53,000	(1,83,000)	30,000	

4. In the books of P & Co. Realisation Account

		₹			₹
То	Building	50,000	Ву	Creditors	1,20,000
То	Plant & machinery	1,50,000	Ву	Bank overdraft	80,000
То	Office equipment	20,000	Ву	M/s PQR & Co.	7,32,000
То	Stock-in-trade	1,20,000		(purchase consideration)	
То	Sundry debtors	1,60,000		(W.N.1)	
То	Bank balance	30,000			
То	Cash in hand	20,000			
То	Due from R & Co.	1,00,000			
То	Partners' capital A/cs				
	P 2,11,500				

Q	<u>70,500</u>	2,82,000	
		9,32,000	9,32,000

5. In the books of R & Co. Realisation Account

			₹			₹
То	Building	60,00	00	Ву	Creditors	1,16,000
То	Plant & machinery	1,60,00	00	Ву	Due to P & Co.	1,00,000
То	Office equipment	6,00	00	Ву	M/s PQR & Co.	5,52,000
То	Stock-in-trade	1,40,00	00		(purchase consideration)	
То	Sundry debtors	2,00,00	00		(W.N.1)	
То	Bank balance	90,00	00			
То	Cash in hand	10,00	00			
То	Partners' capital A/cs					
	Q 68,000					
	R <u>34,000</u>	1,02,00	00			
		7,68,00	00			<u>7,68,000</u>

Note: The adjustments in the Capital Accounts of P, Q and R (both for Goodwill and the amounts paid to Q by P and R) can be shown in their Capital Accounts in the Books of P & Co and R & Co respectively. In such a case the Capital Account of the partners carried to PQR & Co will be the same amounts as shown in the Balance Sheet of PQR & Co.

Answer 2

Realisation Account

Particulars		₹	Par	ticulars	₹
То	Sundry assets:		Ву	Creditors	2,77,500
	Stock	3,17,000	Ву	Bills payables	51,000
	Debtors	3,25,000	Ву	Bank overdraft	75,000
	Plant	1,63,875	Ву	Shares in ST Ltd (W.N.3)	18,80,000
	Building	8,64,500			
	Furniture	73,125			
То	Profit:				

S	2,70,000	
Т	2,70,000	5,40,000
		22,83,500

Partners' Capital Accounts

Date	е	Particulars	;	S		Т	Date	Particulars	S	Т
				₹		₹			₹	₹
20X1	1						20X1			
April	l	To Cash	_	20,000		20,000	April	By Balance	6,40,000	6,60,000
1		Drawings					1	b/d		
		(W.N. 2)								
Sept	t.	To Shares	in	9,30,000	(9,50,000	Sept.	By Profit	40,000	40,000
30		ST Ltd.					30	(W.N.2)		
		_		_				By Realisation		
								A/c (Profit)	2,70,000	2,70,000
				9,50,000	0	9,70,000			9,50,000	9,70,000

Working Notes:

(1) Ascertainment of total capital:

Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 20X1

Liabilities	₹	Assets		₹
Sundry creditors	2,77,500	Building	9,10,000	
Bills payable	51,000	Less: Depreciation	(<u>45,500</u>)	8,64,500
Bank overdraft	75,000	Plant	1,72,500	
Total capital (bal. fig.)	13,40,000	Less: Depreciation	(<u>8,625</u>)	1,63,875
		Furniture	75,000	
		Less: Depreciation	(<u>1,875)</u>	73,125
		Stock		3,17,000
		Debtors		3,25,000
	17,43,500			17,43,500

(2) Profit earned during six months to 30 September, 20X1

	₹
Total capital (of S and T) on 30 th September, 20X1 (W.N.1)	13,40,000

Capital on 1 st April, 20X1		
S	6,40,000	
Т	6,60,000	13,00,000
Net increase (after drawings)		40,000

Since drawings are half of profits therefore, actual profit earned is $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 40,000 x 2 = $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 80,000 (shared equally by partners S and T).

Half of the profits, has been withdrawn by both the partners equally i.e. drawings ₹ 40,000 (₹ $80,000 \times \frac{1}{2}$) withdrawn by S and T in 1:1 (i.e. ₹ 20,000 each).

(3) Purchase consideration:

	₹
Total assets (W.N.1)	17,43,500
Add: Goodwill	5,40,000
	22,83,500
Less: Liabilities (2,77,500 + 51,000 + 75,000	(4,03,500)
Purchase consideration	18,80,000

Note: The above solution is given on the basis that reduction in bank overdraft is after surrender of Joint life policy.

Answer 3

Partners' Current Accounts

	Particulars	Х	Y	Z		Particulars	Х	Y	Z
		₹	₹	₹			₹	₹	₹
31.3	3.20X1				31.3	3.20X1			
То	Balance b/d			10,000	Ву	Balance b/d	40,000	30,000	
То	X's Current A/c – goodwill (W.N.1)	-	30,000	15,000	Ву	Y's Current A/c – goodwill (W.N.1)	30,000		
То	X's Current A/c – Revaluation Profit (W.N.2)	-	20,000	10,000	Ву	Z's Current A/c – goodwill (W.N.1)	15,000	-	-
То	X's Capital A/c - transfer	1,21,000	-	-	Ву	Y's Current A/c - Revaluation profit (W.N.2)	20,000	-	-
					Ву	Z's Current A/c – Revaluation	10,000		

					profit (W.N.2) By Joint assurance 6,000 policy	4,000	2,000
					By Balance c/d 1	16,000	33,000
		1,21,000	50,000	35,000	1,21,000 5	50,000	35,000
1.4.X	(1				31.3.X2		
То	Balance b/d		16,000	33,000	By Profit & Loss 2	29,136	14,568
31.3	.X2				Appropriation A/c		
То	Drawings A/c		15,000	8,000	, and the second se	1,864	26,432
			31,000	41,000	3	31,000	41,000
1.4.X	(2				1.4.X2		
То	Balance b/d		1,864	26,432	By Realisation A/c 3 -profit	31,674	15,837
То	Y's Capital	-			By Z's Capital A/c		
	A/c – transfer		29,810		- transfer		10,595
			31,674	26,432	3	31,674	26,432

Partners' Capital Accounts

Particulars	Х	Y	Z	Particulars	Х	Υ	Z
	₹	₹	₹	F	₹	₹	₹
31.3.X1				31.3.X1			
To X's Executors A/c	1,81,000			By Balance b/d	60,000	40,000	20,000
To Balance c/d		40,000	20,000	By X's Current	1,21,000		
				A/c			
	1,81,000	40,000	20,000		1,81,000	40,000	20,000
31.3.X2				1.4.X1			
To Balance c/d		40,000	20,000	By Balance b/d		40,000	20,000
		40,000	20,000			40,000	20,000
1.4.X2				1.4.X2			
To Z's Current A/c -			10,595	By Balance b/d		40,000	20,000
transfer							
30.6.X2				1.4.X2			
To Bank A/c		69,810	9,405	By Y's Current			
				A/c – transfer		29,810	
		69,810	20,000			69,810	20,000

X's Executor's Account

Date	Particulars	₹	Date	Particulars	₹
1.4.20X1	To Bank A/c	30,000	31.3.20X1	By X's Capital A/c	1,81,000
31.3.20X1	To Balance c/d	1,51,000			
		1,81,000			1,81,000
30.9.20X1	To Bank A/c	30,000	1.4.20X1	By Balance b/d	1,51,000
30.9,20X1	To Balance c/d	1,25,530	30.9.20X1	By Interest A/c	4,530
		1,55,530			1,55,530
31.3.20X2	To Bank A/c	30,000	1.10.20X1	By Balance b/d	1,25,530
	To Balance c/d	99,296	31.3.20X2	By Interest A/c	3,766
		1,29,296			1,29,296
30.6.20X2	To Bank A/c	1,00,785	1.4.20X2	By Balance b/d	99,296
			30.6.20X2	By Interest A/c	1,489
		1,00,785			1,00,785

Working Notes:

(1) Adjustment in regard to Goodwill

Partners		Х	Y	Z
Share of goodwill before death	(₹)	45,000	30,000	15,000
Share of goodwill after death	(₹)	-	60,000	30,00 <mark>0</mark>
Gain (+)/Sacrifice (-)	(₹)	(45,000)	30,000	15,000
		Cr.	Dr.	Dr.

(2) Adjustment in regard to revaluation of assets

Partners		Х	Υ	Z
Share of profit on revaluation credited to all the partners	(₹)	30,000	20,000	10,000
Debited to the continuing partners	(₹)	-	40,000	20,000
	(₹)	(30,000)	20,000	10,000
		Cr.	Dr.	Dr.

(3) Ascertainment of Profit for the year ended 31.3.X2

	₹	₹
Profit before charging interest on balance due to X's executors		52,000

Less: Interest payable to X's executors:		
From 1.4.X1 to 30.9.X1	4, 530	
From 1.10.X1 to 31.3.X2	3,766	(8,296)
Balance of profit to be shared by Y and Z in 2:1		43,704

(4) Ascertainment of Sundry Assets as on 31.3.X2

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital Account – Y	40,000	Sundry Assets (balancing	1,31,000
Capital Account – Z	20,000	figure)	
X's Executors A/c	99,296	Partner's Current A/c –Y	1,864
		Partner's Current A/cs Z	26,432
	1,59,296		1,59,296

(5) Realisation Account

			₹			₹
То	Sundry Assets A/c	1,	31,000	Ву	Bank A/c (purchase	1,80,000
То	Interest A/c – X's Executors		1,489		consideration)	
То	Partner's Capital A/c – Y		31,674			
То	Partner's Capital A/c –Z		15,837			
		1,	80,000			1,80,000

(6) Bank Account

		₹			₹
То	Purchase consideration	1,80,000	Ву	X's Executors A/c	1,00,785
			Ву	Υ	69,810
			Ву	Z	9,405
		1,80,000			1,80,000

Answer 4

In the books of 3R Enterprises Realisation Account

	₹		₹
To Land and Buildings	14,00,000	By Creditors	6,00,000
To Machinery	11,00,000	By 3R Enterprises (Pvt.) Ltd. A/c	42,00,000
To Furniture	6,10,000		

To Stock	<	8,40,000
To Debt	ors	6,00,000
To Cash	at Bank	1,90,000
To Rame	esh's capital	30,000
To Rosh	an's capital	20,000
To Roha	ın's capital	10,000
		48,00,000

Partners' Capital Accounts

					Rames	h	Rosho	ın	Rohan			Ramesh	Roshan	Ro	han
						₹		₹	₹			₹	₹		₹
T	o S	Shares i	n 3R	2	1,00,00	0	14,00,00	00	7,00,000	Ву	Balance b/d	16,80,000	11,60,000	6,70	,000
	E	nterpri	ses							Ву	General				
	(F	Pvt.) Ltd	. A/c			i					Reserve	3,15,000	2,10,000	1,05	,000
T	0	Bank	A/c			_		-	85,000	Ву	Realisation	30,000	20,000	10	,000
	(5	Settlem	ent)							,	A/c (Profit)				
						Ī				Ву	Bank A/c				
											(Settlement)	75,000	10,000		-
				2	1,00,00	0	14,00,00	00	7,85,000			21,00,000	14,00,000	7,85	,000

In the Books of 3R Enterprises (Private) Ltd Journal Entries

			₹	₹
1.	Business Purchase A/c	Dr.	42,00,000	
	To M/s 3R Enterprises			42,00,000
	(Consideration payable for business purchased)	_		
2.	Land and Buildings A/c	Dr.	16,40,000	
	Machinery A/c	Dr.	9,90,000	
	Furniture A/c	Dr.	6,10,000	
	Stock A/c	Dr.	8,40,000	
	Debtors A/c	Dr.	6,00,000	
	Bank A/c	Dr.	1,90,000	
	To Creditors A/c			6,00,000
	To Provision for doubtful debts A/c			30,000
	To Business Purchase A/c			42,00,000

	To Capital Reserve A/c (balancing figure) (Assets and liabilities taken over for ₹ 42,00,000; balance credited to capital reserve)			40,000
3.	Capital reserve A/c (Expenses of takeover)	Dr.	23,000	
	To Bank A/c			23,000
	(Expenses for take over debited to capital			
	reserve)			
4.	M/s 3R Enterprises A/c	Dr.	42,00,000	
	To Equity share capital A/c			42,00,000
	(Allotment of fully paid equity shares to			
	discharge consideration for business)			
5.	Preliminary expenses A/c*	Dr.	57,000	
	To Bank A/c			57,000
	(Expenses incurred to get the company incorporated)			

^{• *} As per Accounting Standards, preliminary expense is charged to Profit and Loss account in the year it is incurred.