Financial Statements of a Company

3

Learning Objectives

After studying this chapter, you will be able to :

- *Explain the nature and objectives of financial statements of a company;*
- *Describe the form and content of Statement of Profit and Loss of a company as per (revised) schedule VI;*
- *Describe the form and content of balance sheet of a company as per (revised) schedule VI;*
- *Explain the significance and limitations of financial statements; and*
- *Prepare the financial statements.*

Having understood how a company raises its capital, we have to learn the nature, objectives and types of financial statements it has to prepare including their contents, format, uses and limitations. The financial statements are the end products of accounting process. They are prepared following the consistent accounting concepts, principles, procedures and also the legal environment in which the business organisations operate. These statements are the outcome of the summarising process of accounting and are, therefore, the sources of information on the basis of which conclusions are drawn about the profitability and the financial position of a company. Hence, they need to be arranged in a proper form with suitable contents so that the shareholders and other users of financial statements can easily understand and use them in their economic decisions in a meaningful way.

3.1 Meaning of Financial Statements

Financial statements are the basic and formal annual reports through which the corporate management communicates financial information to its owners and various other external parties which include– investors, tax authorities, government, employees, etc. These normally refer to: (a) the balance sheet (position statement) as at the end of accounting period, and (b) the statement of profit and loss of a company. Now-a-days, the cash flow statement is also taken as an integral component of the financial statements of a company.

3.2 Nature of Financial Statements

The chronologically recorded facts about events expressed in monetary terms for a defined period of time are the basis for the preparation of periodical financial statements which reveal the financial position as on a date and the financial results obtained during a period. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants states the nature of financial statements as, "the statements prepared for the purpose of presenting a periodical review of report on progress by the management and deal with the status of investment in the business and the results achieved during the period under review. They reflect a combination of recorded facts, accounting principles and personal judgements".

The following points explain the nature of financial statements:

1. *Recorded Facts:* Financial statements are prepared on the basis of facts in the form of cost data recorded in accounting books. The original cost or historical cost is the basis of recording transactions. The figures of various accounts such as cash in hand, cash at bank, trade receivables, fixed assets, etc. are taken as per the figures recorded in the accounting books. The assets purchased at different times and at different prices are put together and shown at costs. As these are not based on market prices, the financial statements do not show current financial condition of the concern.
2. *Accounting Conventions:* Certain accounting conventions are followed while preparing financial statements. The convention of valuing inventory at cost or market price, whichever is lower, is followed. The valuing of assets at cost *less* depreciation principle for balance sheet purposes is followed. The convention of materiality is followed in dealing with small items like pencils, pens, postage stamps, etc. These items are treated as expenditure in the year in which they are purchased even though they are assets in nature. The stationery is valued at cost and not on the principle of cost or market price, whichever is less. The use of accounting conventions makes financial statements comparable, simple and realistic.
3. *Postulates:* Financial statements are prepared on certain basic assumptions (pre-requisites) known as postulates such as going concern postulate, money measurement postulate, realisation postulate, etc. Going concern postulate assumes that the enterprise is treated as a going concern and exists for a longer period of time. So the assets are shown on historical cost basis. Money measurement postulate assumes that the value of money will remain the same in different periods. Though there is drastic change in purchasing power of money, the assets purchased at different times will be shown at the

amount paid for them. While, preparing statement of profit and loss the revenue is included in the sales of the year in which the sale was undertaken even though the sale price may be received over a number of years. The assumption is known as realisation postulate.

4. *Personal Judgments:* Under more than one circumstance, facts and figures presented through financial statements are based on personal opinion, estimates and judgments. The depreciation is provided taking into consideration the useful economic life of fixed assets. Provisions for doubtful debts are made on estimates and personal judgments. In valuing inventory, cost or market value, whichever is less is being followed. While deciding either cost of inventory or market value of inventory many personal judgments are to be made based on certain considerations. Personal opinion, judgments and estimates are made while preparing the financial statements to avoid any possibility of over statement of assets and liabilities, income and expenditure, keeping in mind the convention of conservatism.

Thus, financial statements are the summarised reports of recorded facts and are prepared following the accounting concepts, conventions and requirements of Law.

3.3 Objectives of Financial Statements

Financial statements are the basic sources of information to the shareholders and other external parties for understanding the profitability and financial position of any business concern. They provide information about the results of the business concern during a specified period of time in terms of assets and liabilities, which provide the basis for taking decisions. Thus, the primary objective of financial statements is to assist the users in their decision-making. The specific objectives include the following:

1. *To provide information about economic resources and obligations of a business:* They are prepared to provide adequate, reliable and periodical information about economic resources and obligations of a business firm to investors and other external parties who have limited authority, ability or resources to obtain information.
2. *To provide information about the earning capacity of the business:* They are to provide useful financial information which can gainfully be utilised to predict, compare, and evaluate the business firm's earning capacity.
3. *To provide information about cash flows:* They are to provide information useful to investors and creditors for predicting, comparing and evaluating, potential cash flows in terms of amount, timing and related uncertainties.

4. *To judge effectiveness of management:* They supply information useful for judging management's ability to utilise the resources of a business effectively.
5. *Information about activities of business affecting the society:* They have to report the activities of the business organisation affecting the society, which can be determined and described or measured and which are important in its social environment.
6. *Disclosing accounting policies:* These reports have to provide the significant policies, concepts followed in the process of accounting and changes taken up in them during the year to understand these statements in a better way.

3.4 Types of Financial Statements

The financial statements generally include two statements: balance sheet and statement of profit and loss which are required for external reporting and also for internal needs of the management like planning, decision-making and control. Apart from these, there is also a need to know about movements of funds and changes in the financial position of the company. For this purpose, a statement of changes in financial position of the company or a cash flow statement is prepard.

Balance Sheet : Balance sheet of a company is prepared and presented in the form prescribed in (Revised) Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956. The form prescribed is vertical and is given in figure 3.1.

Every company registered under the Act shall prepare its balance sheet, statement of profit and loss and Notes to Account thereto in accordance with the manner prescribed in teh Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 to harmonise the disclosure requirement with the accounting standards and to converge with new reforms. With regard to this, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a (Revised) Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 (vide Notification dated 28.02.2011). It is applied to the financial statements prepared for all financial periods beginning on or after April 01, 2011 by the Indian Companies. The revised Schedule VI has introduced many disclosure requirements. It has also done away with several statutory disclosure requirements.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 20.....

Particulars	Note No.	Figure as at the end of Current reporting period	Figure as at the end of Previous reporting period
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1) Shareholder's Funds			
(a) Share Capital			
(b) Reserves and Surplus			
(c) Money received against share warrants			
2) Share Application Money Pending Allotment			
3) Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Long-term borrowings			
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)			
(c) Other long-term liabilities			
(d) Long-term provisions			
4) Current Liabilities			
(a) Short-term borrowings			
(b) Trade payables			
(c) Other current liabilities			
(d) Short-term provisions			
Total			
II. ASSETS			
1) Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed assets			
(i) Tangible assets			
(ii) Intangible assets			
(iii) Capital work-in-progress			
(iv) Intangible assets under developement			
(b) Non-current investments			
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)			
(d) Long-term loans and advances			
(e) Other non-current assets			
2) Current Assets			
(a) Current investments			
(b) Inventories			
(c) Trade receivables			
(d) Cash and cash equivalents			
(e) Short-term loans and advances			
(f) Other current assets			
Total			
See accompanying notes to the financial statements			
NOTES:			

Fig. 3.1: Vertical Form of Balance Sheet

3.4.1 Important Features of Revised Schedule VI

1. It applies to all Indian companies preparing financial statement commencing on or after April 01, 2011.
2. It does not apply to (i) Insurance or Banking Company (ii) Company for which a form of balance sheet or income statement is specified under any other Act.
3. Accounting standards shall prevail over Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956.
4. Disclosure on the face of the financial statements or in the notes are essential and mandatory.
5. Revised Schedule VI has eliminated the concept of 'Schedule'.
6. Terms in the revised schedule VI will carry the meaning as defined by the applicable accounting standards.
7. Balance to be maintained between excessive details that may not assist users of financial statements and not providing important information.
8. Current and non-current bifurcation of assets and liabilities is applicable.

Box 1

Rounding off Rule for figures in the Presentation of Financial Statements

Rounding off of figures to be reported in the financial statements is based on the size of turnover:

1. Turnover < Rs. 100 crore: Nearest hundreds, thousands, lakhs or millions or decimal thereof;
2. Turnover > Rs. 100 crore: Nearest hundreds, thousands, lakhs or millions or decimal thereof;

9. Rounding off requirements is mandatory (refer box 1).
10. Vertical format for presentation of financial statement is prescribed (refer figure 3.1).
11. Debit balance in the statement of profit and loss to be disclosed for share application money pending allotment.
12. Mandatory disclosure for share application money pending allotment.
13. 'Sundry Debtors' and 'Sundry Creditors' replaced by terms 'Trade Receivables' and 'Trade Payables'.

Shareholders fund: Implication of Revised Schedule VI

In (revised) schedule VI, the shareholders' funds are sub-classified on the face of the balance sheet.

a) Share Capital
b) Reserves and Surplus
c) Money received against Share Warrants

Share Capital

Disclosures relating to share capital are to be given in notes to accounts of (revised) schedule VI. The following additions/modifications are significant:

a) For each class of shares, recognition of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period is required.

b) The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital.

c) In order to bring clarity regarding the identity of ultimate owners of the company:

   i) Disclosure of shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by subsidiaries or associates of holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate.

   ii) Disclosure of shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares specifying the number of shares held.

   iii) Disclosure of the following for the period of 5 years immediately preceding the date of the balance sheet:

      - Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid-up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash.
      - Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid-up by way of bonus shares.
      - Aggregate number and class of shares bought back.

   This may be noted that as per (revised) schedule VI, the information of shareholders funds are presented on the face of financial statements limited only to broad and significant items. Details are given in Notes to Accounts. In (revised) schedule VI, there is no provision of Schedule 1, 2 or 3. All details are to be given mandatorily in Notes to Accounts by note no.1, 2 or 3.

d) For each class of share capital:

   i) The number and amount of share authorised.

   ii) The number of shares issued, subscibed, fully paid and subscribed but not fully paid.

   iii) Par value per share.

   iv) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the accounting period.

   v) Rights, preferences and restrictions attaching each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital.

   vi) Aggregate number of shares with respect to each class in the company held by its holding company, its ultimate holding company including shares held by or by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company.

vii) Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment, including terms and amount.

viii) For a period of 5 years immediately proceeding the date at which balance sheet in prepared for:
  (a) Shares reserved under contracts/commitments.
  (b) Number and class of shares bought back.
  (c) Number and class of shares allotted for consideration other than cash and bonus shares.

ix) Terms of any securities convertible into equity/preference shares issued along with earliest date of conversion in descending order, starting form the farthest such date.

x) Calls unpaid (aggregate).

xi) Forfeited shares (amout originally paid up).

Reserve and Surplus

As per (revised) schedule VI, Reserves and Surplus are required to be classified as:

i) Capital Reserve
ii) Capital Redemption Reserve
iii) Securities Premium Reserve
iv) Debenture Redemption Reserve
v) Revaluation Reserve
vi) Share Options Outstanding Account
vii) Other Reserves (Specifying nature and purpose)
viii) Surplus: Balance in statement of profit and loss; disclosing allocations and appreciations such as dividend, bonus shares, transfer to/from reserve, etc.

Significant additions/modifications regarding disclosure of reserves and surplus are as follows:

a) A reserve specifically represented by earmarked investments shall be termed as “Fund”.
b) ‘Debit’ balance of statement of profit and loss shall be shown as a negative figure under ‘Surplus’ head.
c) The balance of “Reserve and Surplus” after adjusting negative balance of Surplus, if any. Shall be shown under “Reserve and Surplus” read even if the resulting figure is ‘negative’.
d) Share options outstanding account has been recognised as a separate item under ‘Reserve and Surplus’. ICAI’s Guidance Note on Accounting for Employee sharebased payments requires a credit balance in the *‘Stock option outstanding Account’* to be disclosed in balance sheet under separate heading’ between share capital and reserves and surplus as a part of shareholders fund.

Money Received against share warrants

The (revised) schedule VI specifically requires 'money received against share warrants' to be disclosed as a separates line item under 'share holder's fund'.

Illustration 1

Dinkar Ltd. has an authorised capital of Rs. 50,00,000 divided into Equity shares of Rs. 100 each. The company invited applications for 40,000 shares, applications for 36,000 shares were received. All calls were made and duly received except for 500 shares on which the final call of Rs. 20 was not received. The company forfeited 200 shares on which final call was not received. Show how share capital will appear in the balance sheet of the company as per (revised) schedule VI Part-I of the Companies Act, 1956. Also prepare' Notes to Accounts' for the same.

Solution:

Books of Dinkar Limited
Balance Sheet as at .... (Date) ....

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (Rs.)
I. Equity and Liabilities		
1. Shareholders' Funds		
a) Share capital	1	35,90,000

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1. Share capital		
Authorised share capital Reserve and surplus		
50,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each		50,00,000
Issued capital		
40,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each		40,00,000
Subscirbed and fully paid up capital		
35,500 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid		35,50,000
Subscirbed but not fully paid-up capital		
300 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully called up	30,000	
Less: Calls-in-arrears (300X20)	(6,000)	
	24,000	
Add: Share forfeiture A/c (200 shares X Rs. 80)	16,000	40,000
		35,90,000

Current and Non-current Classification

(Revised) Schedule VI has introduced the classified balance sheet in terms of current and non-current assets and current and non-current liabilities. The criteria for defining current assets and liabilities has been clearly spelled out with non-current assets and liabilities being the residual items.

Current/Non-current distinction

A item is classified as current:

- if it is involved in entity's operating cycle or,
- is expected to be realised/settled within twelve months or,
- if it is held primarily for trading or,
- is cash and cash equivalent or,
- if entity does not have on unconditional rights to defer settlement of liability for at best 12 months after the reporting period,
- other assets and liabilities are non-current.

Illustration 2

Show the following items in the balance sheet of Amba Ltd. as per revised schedule VI as on March 31, 2013:

8% Debentures	10,00,000
Equity share capital	50,00,000
Securities premium	20,000
Preliminary expenses	40,000
Statement of Profit & Loss (cr.)	1,50,000
Discount on issue of 8% debentures	40,000
(Amount to be written in next 4 years approx.)	
Loose tools	20,000
Bank balance	60,000
Cash in hand	38,000

Solution:

Books of Amba Ltd.
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2013

Particulars		Note No.	Amount (Rs.)
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
a) Share capital			50,00,000
b) Reserve and surplus		1	1,30,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
a) Long-term borrowing		2	10,00,000
II. Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
a) Other non-current assets		3	30,000
2. Current assets			
a) Inventories		4	20,000
b) Cash and cash equivalents		5	98,000
c) Other current assets		6	10,000

* Relevant items only

Notes to Accounts

	Particulars		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Reserve and surplus			
	Securities premium	20,000		
	Less: Preliminary expenses	(40,000)		
			(20,000)	
	Statement of profit and loss		1,50,000	**1,30,000**
2.	Long-term borrowings			
	8% debentures			10,00,000
3.	Other non-current assets			
	Discount on issue of 8% debentures			30,000
	(of Rs. 40,000)			
4.	Inventory			
	Loose tools			20,000
5.	Cash and cash equivalents			
	Bank balance		60,000	
	Cash in hand		38,000	**98,000**
6.	Other current assets			
	Discount on issue of 8% debentures			**10,000**
	(of Rs. 40,000)			

Important points:

- Preliminary expenses are to be written-off completely in the year in which such expenses are incurred. They should be written-off first from securities premium and the balance if any, from statement of profit & loss.
- Borrowing costs such as discount on issue of debentures could be written-off over loan period.

Share application money

(Revised) Schedule VI requires share application money not exceeding the issued capital and to the extent non-refundable shall be classified as non-current. It will be shown on this face of balance sheet as share application money pending allotment.

This may also be noted here in case the issued capital is equal to authorized share capital and the company has filed an application to increase the authorised capital but it is still pending. In case the company receives share application money, it will be shown as other current liabilities with Note to Account till the authorised capital is raised.

Borrowings

Total borrowings are categorised into long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings and current maturities to long term debt.

(i) Loans which are repayable in more than twelve months/operating cycle are classified as long-term borrowings on the face of balance sheet.

(ii) Loans repayable on demand or whose original tenure is not more than twelve months/operating cycle are classified as short-term borrowings on the face of balance sheet.

(iii) Current maturities to long-term loan include amount repayable within twelve months/operating cycle unde other current liabilities with Note to Account.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are always non-current. This is in accordance to IAS-I.

Trade payables

Sundry creditors have been replaced with the term Trade Payables and are classified as current and non-current. Trade payables to be settled beyond 12 months from the date of balance sheet/operating cycle starting from the date of recognition are classified under "other long-term liabilities" with Note to Account. For example, purchase of goods and services in normal course of business. The balance of trade payables are classified as current liabilities on the face of balance sheet.

Provisions

The amount of provision settled within 12 months from balance sheet date or within operating cycle period from date of its recognition is classified as short term provisions and shown under current liabilities on the face of balance sheet. Others are depicted as long-term provisions under non-current liabilities on the face of balance sheet.

Fixed assets

There is no change in the treatment of fixed assets. Both tangible and intangible assets are non-current. This may also be noted if the useful life of the asset is less than 12 months. Still it will full under non-current.

Investments

Investments are also classified into current and non-current categories. Investments expected to realise within twelve months are considered as current investments under current assets. Others are classified as non-current investments under non-current assets-both are shown on the face of the balance sheet.

Inventories

All inventories are always treated as current.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables realised beyond twelve months from reporting date/operating cycle starting from the date of their recognition are classified as "Other non-current assets" under the head non-current assets with Note to Accounts. For example, sale of goods or services rendered in normal course of business. Others are classified as current assets and shown on the face of the balance sheet.

Cash and cash equivalent

It is always current however, amounts which qualify as cash and cash equivalents as per IAS-3 is shown here. The old Schedule VI contained cash and bank balances on the face of balance sheet as against cash and cash equivalents. Now that supremacy is accorded to AS over schedule VI, cash and cash equivalents are to the disclosed in accordance to IAS-3.

Illustration 3

Show the following items in the balance sheet of Sunfill Ltd. as at March 31, 2013 as per (revised) schedule VI, Part-I of the Companies Act, 1956:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
General Reserve (since 31 March 2012)	5,00,000
Statement of Profit & Loss (Debit Balance) for 2012-13	(3,00,000)

Solution:

Books of Sunfill Ltd.
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2013

Particulars	Note No.	31st March 2012 (Rs.)	31st March 2013 (Rs.)
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
Reserve and surplus	1	2,00,000	5,00,000

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1. Reserve and surplus	
General Reserve (1 April, 2012)	5,00,000
Less: Statement of profit and loss (Dr. balance)	(3,00,000)
	2,00,000

Illustration 4

Show the following items in the balance sheet of Avalon Ltd. as at March 31, 2013 as per (revised) schedule VI, Part-I of the Companies Act, 1956:

	Rs. in Lakhs
General Reserve (since 31 March 2012)	5
Statement of Profit & Loss (Debit Balance) for 2012-13	(8)

Solution:

Books of Avalon Ltd.
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2013

Particulars	Note No.	31st March 2013 (Rs.)
I. Equity and Liabilities		
1. Shareholders' Funds		
a) Reserve and surplus	1	(3,00,000)

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1. Reserve and surplus	
i) General reserve (1 April, 2012)	**5,00,000**
ii) Less: Statement of profit and loss	**(8,00,000)**
(Debit balance)	(3,00,000)

*Underwriting commission could be written-off gradually between 3-5 years.

Illustration 5

Arushi Ltd. issued 5,000, 10% debentures of Rs. 100 each at par but redeemable at a premium of 5% after 5 years. Give journal entries and also prepare the balance sheet of the company.

Solution:

Books of Arushi Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars		LF	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
1	Bank A/c	Dr.		5,00,000	
	To 10% Debenture Application and Allotment A/c				5,00,000
	(Being application money received)				
	10% Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	Dr.		5,00,000	
	Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c	Dr.		25,000	

To 10% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Being debentures issued at par but redeemable at premium)			5,00,000 25,000

Arushi Ltd.
Balance Sheet as at ....

Particulars		Note No.	31st March 2013 (Rs.)
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Non-current Liabilities			
a) Long-term borrowing		1	5,00,000
b) Other long-term liabilities		2	25,000
Total			**5,25,000**
II. Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
a) Other non-current assets		3	20,000
2. Current assets			
a) Cash and cash equivalents		4	5,00,000
b) Other current assets		5	5,000
Total			**5,25,000**

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1. Long-term borrowings	
5,000, 10% debentures of Rs. 100 each	5,00,000
2. Other long-term liabilities	
Premium on redemption of debentures A/c	25,000
3. Other non-current assets	
Less on issue of debentures (4/5th at Rs. 25,000)	20,000
4. Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash at bank	5,00,000
5. Other current assets	
Loss on issue of debentures (1/5th of Rs. 25,000, i.e. amount to be written-off in next 12)	5,000

Do it yourself

Classify the following items in the balance sheet of a company as per section-211 and part-I or schedule VI (revised) of the Companies Act 1956

Sl. No.	Items	Major Head	Sub-head (if any)
1.	Goodwill		
2.	Forfeited shares		
3.	Acceptances		
4.	Preliminary expenses		

5.	Capital reserve		
6.	Loans from banks		
7.	Investment in shares and debentures		
8.	Interest accrued and due on debentures		
9.	Interest accrued but not due on Secured Loans		
10.	Interest accrued but not due on Unsecured Loans		
11.	Interest accrued on Investments		
12.	Surplus		
13.	Securities Premium Reserve		
14.	Loose Tools		
15.	Provision for Taxation		
16.	Under writing Commission		
17.	Bills of Exchange		
18.	Unclaimed dividend		
19.	Short term loans & advances		
20.	Live stock		
21.	Calls unpaid/class-in-arrears		
22.	Uncalled liability on shares partly paid		
23.	Discount allowed on issue of shares and debentures (if amortised after 12 months)		
24.	Discount allowed on issue of shares and debentures (if amortised within 12 months)		
25.	Pre-paid Insurance		
26.	Stores and spare parts		
27.	Advances from customers		
28.	Debentures redemption reserve		
29.	Premium on redemption of debentures		
30.	Loss on issue of debentures		
31.	Debentures redemption fund		
32.	Debentures redemption fund investment		
33.	Vehicles		
34.	Sinking fund		
35.	Sinking fund investment		
36.	Advances to suppliers		
37.	Patents, trademarks, design		
38.	Calls-in-advance		
39.	Deposits with custom authorities		
40.	Arrears of fixed cumulative dividend		

41.	Furniture and fittings		
42.	Brokerage on issues of shares		
43.	Statement of profit & loss (Dr.)		
44.	Capital work-in-progress		
45.	Provision for doubtful debts		
46.	Statement of profit & loss (Cr.)		
47.	Uncalled liability on partly paid shares held as investments		
48.	Uncalled liability on partly paid debentures held as investments		
49.	Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
50.	Capital redemption reserve		
51.	Public deposits		
52.	Authorised capital		

Illustration 6

From the given particulars of Shine and Bright Co. Ltd. as on March 31, 2013, prepare balance sheet in accordance to the (revised) schedule VI:

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
Preliminary Expenses	2,40,000	Goodwill	30,000
Discount on Issue of shares	20,000	Loose Tools	12,000
10% Debentures	2,00,000	Motor vehicles	4,75,000
Stock in Trade	1,40,000	Provision for tax	16,000
Cash at bank	1,35,000		
Bills receivables	1,20,000		

Solution:

Book of Shine and Bright Ltd.
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2013

Particulars	Note No.	Figure as at the end of current reporting period	Figure as at the end of previous reporting period
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Non-current Liabilities			
a) Long-term borrowings	1	2,00,000	
2. Current liabilities			
a) Short-term provisions	2	6,000	
II. Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
a) Fixed assets	3	4,75,000	
Tangible assets			
Intangible assets			

2. Other non-current assets*	4	30,000	
Current assets			
a) Inventories	5	2,60,000	
b) Trade receivables	6	1,52,000	
c) Cash and cash equivalents	7	12,000	
		1,35,000	

Notes to Accounts

Particulars		Amount (Rs.)
1. Long-term borrowings:		
10% debentures		2,00,000
2. Short-term provisions:		
Provision for taxation		16,000
3. Fixed assets:		
(i) Tangible assets		
Motor vehicles		4,75,000
(ii) Intangible assets		
Goodwill		30,000
4. Other non-current assets		
Preliminary expenses	2,40,000	
Discount on issue of debentures	20,000	2,60,000
5. Inventories		
Stock in trade	1,40,000	
Loose tools	12,000	1,52,000
6. Trade receivables		
Bills receivables		12,000
7. Cash & cash equivalents		
Cash at bank		1,35,000

*It has been assumed that discount on issue of debentures is not written-off in the next 12 months of the reporting period.

3.5 Form and contexts of Statement of Profit and Loss

Statement of profit and loss of represents revenue, expenses and financial result of a business entity. A form for preparing statement of profit and loss under (Revised) Schedule VI, Part-II of the companies Act 1956, is given in figure 3.2.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended ____________

	Particulars	Note No.	Figure as at the end of Current reporting period	Figure as at the end of Previous reporting period
I	Revenue from operations			
II	Other income			
III	Total Revenue (I+II)			

IV	Expenses: Cost of materials consumed Purchases of stock-in-trade Changes in inventories of finished goods work-in-progress and stock-in-trade Employee benefits expense Finance costs Depreciation and amortisation expense Other expenses Total expenses			
V	Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V-VI)			
VI	Exceptional items			
VII	Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V-VI)			
VIII	Extraordinary items			
IX	Profit before tax (VII-VIII)			
X	Tax expense: (1) Current tax (2) Deferred tax			
XI	Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)			
XII	Profit/(Loss) from discontinuing operations			
XIII	Tax expense of discontinuing operations			
XIV	Profit/(Loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax) (XII-XIII)			
XV	Profit/(Loss) for the period (XI + XIV)			
XVI	Earnings per equity share: (1) Basic (2) Diluted			

Fig. 3.2: Form at of Statement of Profit and Loss

The items of statement of profit and loss are discussed as follows:

1. Revenue from operations

   This includes:

   (i) Sale of products

   (ii) Sale of services

   (iii) Other operating revenues

In respect to a finance company, revenue from operational shall include revenue from interest, dividend and income from other financial services.

It may be noted that under each of the above, heads shall be disclosed separately by way of notes to accounts to the extent applicable.

2. Other income

   (Revised) Schedule VI requires the following classification:

   (i) Interest income (in case of a company other than a finance company),

(ii) Dividend income,

(iii) Net gain/loss on sale of investments,

(iv) Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly athileutable to such income).

3. Expense

(Revised) Schedule VI requires the following classification:

Expenses incurred to earn the income shown under various heads as discussed below:	
(a) Cost of Materials	It applies to manufacturing companies. It consists of raw materials and other materials consumed in manufacturing of goods.
(b) Purchase of Stock-in-trade	It means purchases of goods for the purpose of trading.
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, WIP and stock-in-trade	It is the difference between opening inventory (stock) of finished goods, WIP and stock-in-trade and closing inventory.
(d) Employees benefit expenses	Expenses incurred on employees towards salary, wages leave encashment, staff welfare, etc., are shown under this head. Employees benefit expenses may be further categorised into direct and indirect expenses.
(e) Finance cost	It is the expenses towards interest charges during the year on the borrowings. Only the interest cost is to be shown under this head. Other financial expenses such as bank charges are shown under "Other Expenses".
(f) Depreciation and	Depreciation is the diminution in the value of fixed assets whereas amortisation is writing off the amount relating to intangible assets.
(g) Other expenses	All other expenses which do not fall in the above categories are shown under other expenses. Other expenses may further be categorised into direct expenses, indirect expenses and non-operating expenses.

Illustration 8

From the following particulars prepare Statement of profit and loss as per the revised Schedule VI:

Balances	Rs.	Rs.
Plant and Machinery	1,60,000	
Land	6,74,000	
Depreciation on Plant and Machine	16,000	
Purchases (Adjusted)	4,00,000	
Closing stock	1,50,000	
Wages	1,20,000	
Sales (Net)		10,00,000
Salaries	80,000	
Bank overdraft		2,00,000

10% debentures (issued on 1st April, 2013)		1,00,000
Equity share capital- shares of Rs. 100 each (fully paid)		2,00,000
Preference share capital- 1,000; 6% shares of Rs. 100 each (fully paid)		1,00,000
	16,00,000	**16,00,000**

Additional information norms:

(i) Equity dividend @ 10% declared on paid-up capital.

(ii) Dividend on the preference share capital paid in full.

(iii) Rs. 2,00,000 transferred to to general reserve.

Solution:

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ending 31st March, 2013

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (Rs.)
I. Income		
Revenue from operations (Sales)		10,00,000
Total		10,00,000
II. Expenses		
Cost of materials consumed (Adjusted purchase)		4,00,000
Employees benefit expenses	1	2,00,000
Finance cost		10,000
Depreciation and amortisation		16,000
Total		6,26,000
Profit before tax (I-II)		**3,74,000**

3.6 Uses and Importance of Financial Statements

The users of financial statements include management, investors, shareholders, creditors, government, bankers, employees and public at large. Financial statements, provide the necessary information about the performance of the management to these parties interested in the organisation and help in taking appropriate economic decisions. It may be noted that the financial statements constitute an integral part of the Annual Reports of the companies in addition, the directors report, auditors report, corporate governance report, and management discussion and analysis.

The various uses and importance of financial statements are as follows:

1. *Report on stewardship function:* Financial statements report the performance of the management to the shareholders. The gaps between the management performance and ownership expectations can be understood with the help of financial statements.

2. *Basis for fiscal policies:* The fiscal policies, particularly taxation policies of the government, are related with the financial performance of corporate undertakings. The financial statements provide basic input for industrial, taxation and other economic policies of the government.
3. *Basis for granting of credit:* Corporate undertakings have to borrow funds from banks and other financial institutions for different purposes. Credit granting institutions take decisions based on the financial performance of the undertakings. Thus, financial statements form the basis for granting of credit.
4. *Basis for prospective investors:* The investors include both short-term and long-term investors. Their prime considerations in their investment decisions are security and liquidity of their investment with reasonable profitability. Financial statements help the investors to assess long-term and short-term solvency as well as the profitability of the concern.
5. *Guide to the value of the investment already made:* Shareholders of companies are interested in knowing the status, safety and return on their investment. They may also need information to take decision about continuation or discontinuation of their investment in the business. Financial statements provide information to the shareholders in taking such important decisions.
6. *Aids trade associations in helping their members:* Trade associations may analyse the financial statements for the purpose of providing service and protection to their members. They may develop standard ratios and design uniform system of accounts.
7. *Helps stock exchanges:* Financial statements help the stock exchanges to understand the extent of transparency in reporting on financial performance and enables them to call for required information to protect the interest of investors. The financial statements enable the Inventory brokers to judge the financial position of different concerns and take decisions about the prices to be quoted.

3.7 Limitations of Financial Statements

Though utmost care is taken in the preparation of the financial statements and provide detailed information to the users, they suffer from the following limitations:

1. *Do not reflect current situation:* Financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost. Since the purchasing power of money is changing, the values of assets and liabilities shown in financial statement do not reflect current market situation.
2. *Assets may not realise:* Accounting is done on the basis of certain conventions. Some of the assets may not realise the stated values, if

the liquidation is forced on the company. Assets shown in the balance sheet reflect merely unexpired or unamortised cost.

3. *Bias:* Financial statements are the outcome of recorded facts, accounting concepts and conventions used and personal judgments made in different situations by the accountants. Hence, bias may be observed in the results, and the financial position depicted in financial statements may not be realistic.
4. *Aggregate information:* Financial statements show aggregate information but not detailed information. Hence, they may not help the users in decision-making much.
5. *Vital information missing:* Balance sheet does not disclose information relating to loss of markets, and cessation of agreements, which have vital bearing on the enterprise.
6. *No qualitative information:* Financial statements contain only monetary information but not qualitative information like industrial relations, industrial climate, labour relations, quality of work, etc.
7. *They are only interim reports:* Statement of Profit and Loss discloses the profit/loss for a specified period. It does not give an idea about the earning capacity over time similarly, the financial position reflected in the balance sheet is true at that point of time, the likely change on a future date is not depicted.

Terms Introduced in the Chapter

1. Financial Statements
2. Statement of profit and loss
3. Balance Sheet
4. Cost of Material consumed
5. Postulates
6. Shareholders Funds

Summary

Financial Statements: Financial statements are the end products of accounting process, which reveal the financial results of a specified period and financial position as on a particular date. They are the general purpose financial statements prepared and published by every corporate undertaking for the benefit of the parties interested. These statements include Statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. The basic objective of these statements is to provide information required for decision-making by the management as well as other outsiders who are interested in the affairs of the undertaking.

Balance Sheet: The balance sheet shows all the assets owned by the concern, all the obligations or liabilities payable to outsiders or creditors and claims of the owners on a particular date. It is one of the important statements depicting the financial position or status or strength of an undertaking.

Statement of Profit and Loss: The Statement of profit and loss is prepared for the above period to determine the operational results of an undertaking. It is a statement of revenue earned and the expenses incurred for earning the revenue. It is a performance report showing the changes in income, expenses, profits and losses as a result of business operations during the year between two balance sheet dates.

Significance of Financial Statements: The users of financial statements include Shareholders, Investors, Creditors, Lenders, Customers, Management, Government, etc. Financial statements help all the users in their decision-making process. They provide data about general purpose needs of these members.

Limitations of Financial Statements: Financial statements are not free from limitations. They provide only aggregate information to satisfy the general purpose needs of the users but not for the specific purpose needs. They are technical statements understood by only persons having some accounting knowledge. They reflect historical information but not current situation, which is essential in any decision making. In addition, one can get idea about the organisation's performance in terms of quantitative changes but not in qualitative terms like labour relations, quality of work, employees satisfaction, etc. the financial statements are neither complete nor accurate as the flow of income and expenses are segregated using best judgement apart from accepted concepts. Hence, these statements need proper analysis before their use in decision-making.

Questions for Practice

Short Answer Questions

1. State the meaning of financial statement analysis?
2. What are limitations of financial statement analysis?
3. List any three objectives of analysing financial statements?
4. State the importance of financial statements to
   (i) shareholders
   (ii) creditors
   (iii) government
   (iv) investors

5. How will you disclose the following items in the Balance Sheet of a company;
   (i) Loose tools
   (ii) Uncalled liability on partly paid-up shares
   (iii) Debentures redemption reserve
   (iv) Mastheads and publishing titles
   (v) 10% debentures
   (vi) Proposed dividend
   (vii) Share forfeited account
   (viii) Capital redemtion reserve
   (ix) Mining rights
   (x) Work-in-progress

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the nature of the financial statements.
2. Explain in detail about the significance of the financial statements.
3. Explain the limitations of financial statements.
4. Prepare the format of statement of profit and loss and explain its items.
5. Prepare the format of balance sheet and explain the various elements of balance sheet.
6. Explain how financial statements are useful to the various parties who are interested in the affairs of an undertaking?
7. 'Financial statements reflect a combination of recorded facts, accounting conventions and personal judgements' discuss.
8. Explain the process of preparing income statement and balance sheet.

Numerical Questions

1. Show the following items in the balance sheet as per the provisions of the companies Act, 1956 in (Revised) Schedule VI:

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Preliminary Expenses	2,40,000	Good will	30,000
Discount on issue of shares	20,000	Loose tools	12,000
10% Debentures	2,00,000	Motor Vehicles	4,75,000
Stock in Trade	1,40,000	Provision for tax	16,000
Cash at bank	1,35,000		
Bills receivable	1,20,000		

2. On 1st Aril, 2013, Jumbo Ltd. issued 10,000; 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each a discount of 20%, redeemable after 5 years. The company decided to write-off discount on issue of such debentures over the life time of the Debentures. Show the items in the balance sheet of the company immediately after the issue of these debentures.

3. From the following information prepare the balance sheet of Gitanjali Ltd., as per the (Revised) Schedule VI:

   Inventories Rs. 14,00,000; Equity Share Capital Rs. 20,00,000; Plant and Machinery Rs. 10,00,000; Preference Share Capital Rs. 12,00,000; Debenture Redemption Reserve Rs. 6,00,000; Outstanding Expenses Rs. 3,00,000; Proposed Dividend Rs. 5,00,000; Land and Building Rs. 20,00,000; Current Investments Rs. 8,00,000; Cash Equivalent Rs. 10,00,000; Short term loan from Zaveri Ltd. (A Subsidiary Company of Twilight Ltd.) Rs. 4,00,000; Public Deposits Rs. 12,00,000.

4. From the following information prepare the balance sheet of Jam Ltd. as per the (revised) Schedule VI:

   Inventories Rs. 7,00,000; Equity Share Capital Rs. 16,00,000; Plant and Machinery Rs. 8,00,000; Preference Share Capital Rs. 6,00,000; General Reserves Rs. 6,00,000; Bills payable Rs. 1,50,000; Provision for taxation Rs. 2,50,000; Land and Building Rs. 16,00,000; Non-current Investments Rs. 10,00,000; Cash at Bank Rs. 5,00,000; Creditors Rs. 2,00,000; 12% Debentures Rs. 12,00,000.

5. Prepare the balance sheet of Jyoti Ltd. as at March 31, 2013 from the following information as per provisions of (Revised) Schedule VI of the companies Act, 1956:

   Building Rs. 10,00,000; Investments in the shares of Metro Tyers Rs. 3,00,000; Stores & Spares Rs. 1,00,000; Discount on issue of 10% debentures Rs. 10,000; Statement of Profit and Loss (Dr.) Rs. 90,000; 5,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 20 each fully paid-up; Capital Redemption ReserveRs. 1,00,000; 10% Debentures Rs. 3,00,000; Unpaid dividends Rs. 90,000; Share options outstanding account Rs. 10,000.

6. Brinda Ltd. has furnished the following information:

   (a) 25,000, 10% debentures of Rs. 100 each;

   (b) Bank Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 repayable after 5 years;

   (c) Interest on debentures is yet to be paid.

   Show the above items in the balance sheet of the company as at March 31, 2013.

7. Prepare a balance sheet of Black Swan Ltd., as at March 31, 2013 as per the provisions of Schedule VI of the companies Act, 1956 form the following information:

General Reserve	:	3,000
10% Debentures	:	3,000
Statement of Profit & Loss	:	1,200
Depreciation on fixed assets	:	700
Gross Block	:	9,000
Current Liabilities	:	2,500
Preliminary Expenses	:	300
6% Preference Share Capital	:	5,000
Cash & Cash Equivalents	:	6,100

Answers to Test your Understanding

Test your Understanding – I

1. (i) True (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False (v) True
2. (i) Basic sources (ii) Shareholders (iii) Accrual (iv) Balance sheet (v) Income.