

Class Time: 7 to 8 every day

Fee = Rs 1000

Note:

Every Saturday Test

Class 12 Account

Full Marks: 75

Pass Marks: 35

Marks Division Chapter Wise

| For 2 Marks / 3 marks | For 5 Marks | For 8 Marks |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Issue of shares other than cash- Accounting for Debenture- Accounting for Materials and Control- Accounting for labor- Inventory Management- Cost Reconciliation statement | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Final Account- Issue of share for cash and other than cash (forfeiture, re-issue and transfer as well)- Worksheet- Cost Accounting- Accounting for Software- Accounting for overheads | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- NFRS and Multi Step Income Statement- Unit or Output Costing- Cash Flow Statement (Direct and Indirect) |

Very Easy Chapter

- **Cost accounting (For Theory) (5 or 3)**
- **Inventory Management (1 Mark N)**
- **Cost Sheet and Tender Sheet (8)**
- **Lifo and Fifo (under WAC) (3)**
- **Cash flow statement (8)**
- **Use of Computer in Accounting**

different
Important
types
objective / elimination
$$COG = \sqrt{\frac{2AO}{C}} - L$$

Direct method
5 theory

☒ 5 Tips to Get Good Marks in Accounting

- ☐ Understand Basic Concepts
- ☐ Practice Journal Entries Daily
- ☐ Practice Long Question Answer
- ☐ Solve Past Questions
- ☐ Revise Smart with Notes & Flashcards



Expense
Income
Assets
Liabilities

Sub.Code : 1041'K'

NEB - GRADE XII
2082 (2025)
Accounting

(रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बरका सुटका दुई अङ्क ७८, ७९, ८० र ८१ भएका विषयगत तथा मापक परीक्षाहरूका लागि)

विद्यार्थीहरूले सकेसम्म आफ्नै शब्दमा उत्तर दिनुपर्नेछ। दायाँ किनारामा दिइएको अङ्कले पूर्णाङ्क जनाउँदछ।

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 75

सबै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्। (Attempt all the questions)

समूह 'क' (Group 'A')

अति संक्षिप्त उत्तरात्मक प्रश्नहरू (Very short answer questions)

[११×१=११]

- सार्वजनिक कम्पनीका कुनै दुई विशेषता लेख्नुहोस्।
Write any two features of Public Company.
- अधिकृत पूँजीलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस्। (Define authorized capital.)
- सम्पत्तिका कुनै दुई शीर्षक लेख्नुहोस्। (Write any two items of assets.)
- लागत लेखाको कुनै दुईवटा महत्वहरू लेख्नुहोस्।
Write any two importance of Cost Accounting.
- नियन्त्रणका आधारमा अप्रत्यक्ष खर्चको वर्गीकरण गर्नुहोस्।
Classify the overhead on the basis of control.
- विकेन्द्रीकृत भण्डारको अर्थ लेख्नुहोस्।
Write the meaning of decentralized store.
- समय कार्डको बारेमा लेख्नुहोस्। (Write about time card.)
- लेखा विधिमा कम्प्युटर प्रणालीको कुनै दुई तत्वहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।
State any two elements of computer system in accounting.
- रु. १,००,००० प्रस्तावित करको समायोजन प्रविष्टि तयार गर्नुहोस्।
Prepare adjustment entry of provision for tax of Rs. 1,00,000.

क्रमशः (C)

(3)

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१३. (I) पी कम्पनीले एस कम्पनीबाट निम्न सम्पत्तिहरू रु. १०० दरका शेयर १० प्रतिशत छुटमा निष्काशन गरी खरिद गर्‍यो।

P Company issued shares of Rs. 100 each at 10% discount to purchase following assets from S Company.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| प्लाण्ट तथा मेसिनरी (Plant and machinery) | Rs. 6,00,000 |
| फर्निचर (Furniture) | Rs. 2,00,000 |
| मौज्दात (Inventory) | Rs. 1,00,000 |

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

[१+१]

शेयर निष्काशन गरी सम्पत्ति खरिदका भौचरहरू

Journal entries for assets purchased by issuing shares.

- (II) सी कम्पनीले ५ वर्ष पछि १० प्रतिशत छुटमा फिर्ता गर्ने गरी रु. १,००० दरका ५०० किता, १० प्रतिशत अग्रपत्र ५ प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त मूल्यमा निष्काशन गर्‍यो।
C Company issued 500, 10% Debentures of Rs. 1,000 each at 5% premium, redeemable at 10% discount after 5 years.

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

[१+१+१]

अग्रपत्र निष्काशन तथा फिर्ताका भौचरहरू

Entries for issued and redemption of Debentures

१४. एउटा कम्पनीको खाताहरूको अन्तिम मौज्दात निम्नानुसार दिइएका छन्:
The closing ledger balances of company are given below:

| विवरण (Particulars) | रु. (Rs.) |
|--|-----------|
| शुरु मौज्दात (Opening stock) | 40,000 |
| खरिद (Purchase) | 5,50,000 |
| ज्याला (Wages) | 60,000 |
| तलब (Salary) | 80,000 |
| छुट प्राप्त (Discount received) | 10,000 |
| व्याज खर्च (Interest expenses) | 12,000 |
| प्रशासनिक खर्च (Administrative expenses) | 35,000 |
| विक्री (Sales) | 9,00,000 |
| विज्ञापन खर्च (Advertisement expenses) | 25,000 |
| भाडा खर्च (Rent expenses) | 15,000 |
| पानी र बत्ती खर्च (Water & electricity expenses) | 30,000 |

थप जानकारी (Additional information):

- अन्तिम मौज्दात (Closing stock)
- आयकर व्यवस्था (Income tax provision)
- तिर्न बाँकी भाडा (Outstanding rent)

Rs. 50,000

25%

Rs. 3,000

क्रमशः (Contd.)

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(2)

१०. तल दिइएको सूचनाको आधारमा दोस्रो वर्षको साहलाई तिरेको नगद निर्धारण गर्नुहोस्।

From the following information, calculate cash paid to creditors in second year.

कुल खरिद (Total purchase) Rs. 12,00,000

विविध साहहरू (Sundry creditors):

Year first Rs. 80,000
Year second Rs. 1,20,000

११. वार्षिक आवश्यकता १८,००० के.जी. र मितव्ययी आदेश परिमाण ३,००० के.जी. छ भने आदेश सङ्ख्या पत्ता लगाउनुहोस्।

Annual requirement is 18,000 kg. and Economic Order Quantity is 3,000 kg. Find out number of order.

समूह 'ख' (Group 'B')

संक्षिप्त उत्तरात्मक प्रश्नहरू (Short answer questions)

[४×५=२०]

१२. एउटा कम्पनीले रु. १०० दरका ६,००० किता शेयर निम्नानुसार रकम भुक्तानी गर्ने गरी निष्काशन गर्‍यो।

A Company issued 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each payable as follows:

| | |
|---|--------|
| आवेदनमा (On application) | Rs. 30 |
| बाँडफाँडमा (On allotment) | Rs. 45 |
| प्रथम तथा अन्तिम किस्तामा (On first and final call) | Rs. 25 |

९,००० किता शेयरको लागि आवेदन प्राप्त भयो। आवेदकहरूमध्ये ३,००० आवेदकलाई पूरै, ४,००० आवेदकलाई समानुपातिक रूपमा बाँडफाँड गरी बाँकी २,००० आवेदकहरूलाई फिर्ता गरियो। आवेदनमा प्राप्त बढी रकमलाई पछिल्ला किस्ताहरूमा समायोजन गरियो। अन्तिम किस्ताको ५०० किता शेयरमा बाहेक बाँकि रहेको रकम सम्पूर्ण रकम प्राप्त भयो।

Application were received for 9,000 shares. Among them, applicants for 3,000 shares were allotted full, 4,000 applicants were allotted on pro-rata basis and rest applicants were refunded. Excess application money were adjusted on subsequent calls. All money duly received except final call money on 500 shares.

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

[२+१.५+१.५]

- शेयर आवेदन (Share application)
- शेयर बाँडफाँड (Share allotment)
- प्रथम तथा अन्तिम किस्ता (First and final call)

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तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

[२+३]

- व्यापार खाता (Trading Account)
- नाफा नोक्सान खाता (Profit & Loss Account)

१५. एउटा कम्पनीको सन्तुलन परीक्षण निम्नानुसार दिइएको छ:

The trial balance of a company is given below:

| विवरण (Particulars) | Dr. (Rs.) | Cr. (Rs.) |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| खरिद (Purchase) | 2,00,000 | |
| ज्याला (Wages) | 50,000 | |
| तलब (Salary) | 35,000 | |
| अग्रिम भाडा (Prepaid rent) | 20,000 | |
| मेसिनरी (Machinery) | 3,50,000 | |
| फर्निचर (Furniture) | 1,60,000 | |
| आसामीहरू (Debtors) | 40,000 | |
| नगद (Cash) | 15,000 | |
| विक्री (Sales) | | 4,50,000 |
| शेयर पूँजी (Share capital) | | 3,50,000 |
| अवितरित आय (Retained earnings) | | 70,000 |
| जम्मा (Total) | 8,70,000 | 8,70,000 |

थप जानकारी (Additional information):

- अग्रिम भाडा खर्च (Prepaid rent expired) Rs. 12,000
- मेसिनरीमा न्हासकट्टी (Depreciation on machinery) @10%

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

[५]

कार्य विवरण (Work sheet)

(नोट: कार्य विवरणको नमुना आफै तयार गर्नु पर्नेछ।)

(You should prepare format of worksheet yourself.)

१६. लागत लेखाको अर्थ लेख्नुहोस् र यसका कुनै तीन सीमाहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्। [२+३]
Write the meaning of cost accounting and explain its any three limitations.

१७. (I) केन्द्रीकृत खरिदका कुनै दुई फाइदाहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्। [२]
Explain any two advantages of centralized purchase.

(II) माघ महिनाको भण्डार कारोबारहरू निम्नानुसार दिइएको छ:

The following store transactions are provided for the month of Magh:

माघ (Magh) 1: शुरु मौज्दात (Opening stock) 500 units@ Rs. 20
माघ (Magh) 7: खरिद (Purchase) 600 units@ Rs. 22

क्रमशः (Contd...)

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माघ (Magh) 15: खरिद (Purchase)

800 units @ Rs.23

माघ (Magh) 25: बिक्री (Sold)

1,500 units

पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् (Required):

[१+२]

आवधिक मौज्जात प्रणाली अन्तर्गत प्रथम आगमन प्रथम निष्काशन विधि प्रयोग गरी अन्तिम मौज्जातको मूल्य र बिक्रीको लागत

Value of closing stock and cost of goods sold using First In First Out (FIFO) method under periodic inventory system.

१८. (I) एउटा कामदारले एक हप्तामा ४०० इकाई सामान उत्पादन गर्दछ। सामान्य उत्पादन प्रति घण्टा १० इकाई हुनेछ। ज्यालादर प्रति घण्टा रु. २० छ।

A worker produces 400 units in a week. Normal production per hour will be 10 units. The wage rate per hour is Rs. 50.

पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् (Required):

[२]

कामदारको एक हप्ताको आमदानी (Earning of worker in a week)

(II) लागत तथा वित्तीय लेखाको तुलना गर्दा निम्नानुसारका तथ्यहरू पत्ता लाग्यो।

On comparison of cost and financial accounts, the following facts were disclosed.

a) लागत लेखा अनुसार खुद मुनाफा

Net profit as per cost account :

Rs.25,000

b) लागत लेखामा कारखाना अप्रत्यक्ष खर्च बढी लेखियो

Factory overhead over recorded in cost account :

Rs.10,000

c) शुरु मौज्जात लागत लेखामा अधिक मूल्याङ्कन

Over valuation of opening stock in cost account :

Rs.5,000

d) लागत लेखामा न्हासकट्टी कम लेखियो

Depreciation under recorded in cost account :

Rs.3,000

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

लागत हिसाब मिलान विवरण

Cost reconciliation statement

१९. लेखाविधिमा कम्प्युटर प्रणालीको कुनै पाँच महत्त्वहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

Explain any five importance of computer system in accounting.

क्रमशः (Contd.)

(7)

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[४+४]

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

- a) NFRS अन्तर्गत नाफा नोस्सन विवरण (Statement of Profit or Loss on NFRS)
b) NFRS अन्तर्गत वित्तीय अवस्थाको विवरण (Statement of Financial Position under NFRS)

OR (अथवा)

- a) बहुचरण आय विवरण (Multi step income statement)
b) वित्तीय अवस्थाको विवरण (Statement of financial position)

२१. निम्नानुसार बासलातहरू दिइएका छन् :

Following Balance Sheets given as :

| दायित्वहरू Liabilities | 2080 Rs. | 2081 Rs. | सम्पत्तिहरू Assets | 2080 Rs. | 2081 Rs. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| शेयर पूँजी (Share Capital) | 4,00,000 | 6,00,000 | जग्गा (Land) | 2,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| ऋणपत्र (Debtenture) | 2,00,000 | 1,50,000 | प्लान्ट (Plant) | 3,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| साहुहरू (Creditors) | 60,000 | 40,000 | मौज्जात (Stock) | 20,000 | 18,000 |
| अधिविकर्ष (Overdraft) | 50,000 | 80,000 | आसामीहरू (Debtors) | 80,000 | 32,000 |
| अवितरित मुनाफा (Retained Earning) | 40,000 | 90,000 | नगद (Cash) | 1,50,000 | 1,10,000 |
| जम्मा (Total) | 7,50,000 | 9,60,000 | जम्मा (Total) | 7,50,000 | 9,60,000 |

२०८१ सालको आय विवरण (Income statement for 2081)

| विवरण (Particulars) | (Rs.) | (Rs.) |
|---|----------|----------|
| बिक्री (Sales) | 9,00,000 | |
| Less : बिक्रीको लागत (Cost of goods sold) | 5,00,000 | |
| कुल नाफा (Gross profit) | | 4,00,000 |
| Less : खर्चहरू (Expenses) | | |
| विक्रय तथा प्रशासनिक (Selling & administrative) | 2,20,000 | |
| प्लान्टमा न्हासकट्टी (Depreciation on plant) | 80,000 | |
| फिर्तामा प्रव्याज (Premium on redemption of Debtenture) | 30,000 | |
| खुद नाफा (Net profit) | | 70,000 |
| Less : लाभांश भुक्तानी (Dividend paid) | | 20,000 |
| अवितरित आय (Retaining Earning) | | 50,000 |

थप जानकारीहरू (Additional information):

रु. ४०,००० किताबी मूल्य भएको प्लान्ट बिक्री गरियो र नयाँ प्लान्ट रु. ३,२०,००० मा खरिद गरियो। (Plant was sold at book value of Rs. 40,000 and purchase a new plant for Rs. 3,20,000.)

क्रमशः (Contd....)

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(8)

[४+२+१+१]

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

अप्रत्यक्ष विधिबाट नगद प्रवाह विवरण (Cash flow statement using indirect method)

२२. एउटा कारखानाको निम्न जानकारीहरू दिइएको छ :

A factory provides the following information :

| Items | Rs. |
|---|----------|
| सामग्री खरिद (Material purchase) | 4,00,000 |
| खरिद ढुवानी (Carriage on purchase) | 20,000 |
| प्रत्यक्ष ज्याला (Direct wages) | 2,00,000 |
| प्रत्यक्ष खर्च (Chargeable expenses) | 80,000 |
| भन्सार महशुल (Custom Duty) | 10,000 |
| अप्रत्यक्ष सामग्री (Indirect material) | 20,000 |
| कारखाना भाडा (Factory rent) | 40,000 |
| न्हास (Depreciation) on | |
| : कारखाना मेशिनमा (Factory machinery) | 20,000 |
| : कार्यालय फर्निचरमा (Office furniture) | 30,000 |
| : वितरण गाडीमा (Delivery van) | 10,000 |
| बाहिरी ढुवानी (Carriage outward) | 15,000 |
| कानुनी शुल्क (Legal fee) | 25,000 |
| लेखापरीक्षण शुल्क (Audit fee) | 18,000 |

सामानको मौज्जात (Stock of goods)

| विवरण (Item) | शुरु (Opening) (Rs.) | अन्तिम (Closing) (Rs.) |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| सामग्री (Material) | 40,000 | 60,000 |
| अर्ध तयारी वस्तु (Semi finished goods) | 80,000 | 20,000 |
| तयारी वस्तु (Finished goods) | 1,00,000 | 70,000 |

मुनाफा नीति (Profit policy)

20% on cost

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

[८]

लागत विवरण (Cost Sheet)

Sub.Code : 1041'K'

NEB - GRADE XII
2082 (2025)
Accounting

(रजिष्ट्रेशन नम्बरका सुचना दुई बढ्क ७८, ७९, ८० र ८१ भएका विषयगत तथा जाँशक परीक्षार्थीहरूका लागि)

विद्यार्थीहरूले यसैसम्म आफ्नै शब्दमा उत्तर दिनपर्नेछ। दायाँ किनारामा दिइएको अङ्कले पूर्णाङ्क

19K toK live
time →

4 + 0 7

belukg

Account

English 9:30 to
11:30

Notes! website: nagendra
chahal.com.np

Rs 500

Features of public company

Q no: 7 Write about time card (समय कार्ड)?

→ Time card is the digital documents where we record or track employees overtime, shifts and duty is called time card.
 उनमें पनि रखना कार्यो उम्मीदीको कार्ड, कार्यवाहि आदिको कोला डिजिटल मादयना देके राखिन्छ भने त्यसलाई समय कार्ड भनिन्छ।

Q no: 8 two elements of computer (कम्प्युटरका दुई वटा तत्वहरू)

- ① Hardware
- ② Software
- ③ CPU
- ④ Paper Supply

Tax paid → 1,00,000

Q no: 9 Journal entry (Adjustment entry)

| Date | Particulars | Dr | Debit | Credit |
|------|---|----|----------|----------|
| | Profit or loss a/c Dr To provision for tax a/c (Being adjusted of provision for tax paid) | | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |

→ Depreciation → closing stock → Bad debts → Dividend
 Paid → payable expn → Advance / unearned Income →
 prepaid Expense. → Assets → Depreciation a/c
 To name of ---

① fix

Notes:

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9745861965

Inflow → + outflow - 500

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(2)

१०. तल दिइएको सूचनाको आधारमा दोस्रो वर्षको साहजलाई तिरको नगद विवरण गर्नुहोस्।

From the following information, calculate cash paid to creditors in second year.

कुल खरिद (Total purchase) Rs. 12,00,000

विविध साहजहरू (Sundry creditors):

Year first Rs. 80,000

Year second Rs. 1,20,000

११. वार्षिक आवश्यकता १८,००० के.जी. र मितव्ययी अदेश परिमाण ३,००० के.जी. छ भने अदेश सङ्ख्या पत्ता लगाउनुहोस्।

Annual requirement is 18,000 kg. and Economic Order Quantity is 3,000 kg. Find out number of order.

समूह 'ब' (Group 'B')

संक्षिप्त उत्तरात्मक प्रश्नहरू (Short answer questions)

[२५×५=१०]

१२. एडटा कम्पनीले रु. १०० दरका ६,००० किता शेयर निम्नानुसार रकम भुक्तानी गर्ने गरी निष्काशन गर्‍यो।

A Company issued 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each payable as follows:

आवेदनमा (On application)

बोर्डफाँडमा (On allotment)

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम किस्तामा (On first and final call)

९,००० किता शेयरको लागि आवेदन प्राप्त भयो। आवेदकहरूमध्ये ३,००० आवेदकलाई पूरै, ४,००० आवेदकलाई समानुपातिक रूपमा बोर्डफाँड गरी बाँकी २,००० आवेदकहरूलाई फिर्ता गरियो। आवेदनमा प्राप्त बढी रकमलाई पछिल्ला किस्ताहरूमा समायोजन गरियो। अन्तिम किस्ताको ५०० किता शेयरमा बाहेक मागबमोजिम सम्पूर्ण रकम प्राप्त भयो।

Application were received for 9,000 shares. Among them, applicants for 3,000 shares were allotted full, 4,000 applicants were allotted on pro-rata basis and rest applicants were refunded. Excess application money were adjusted on subsequent calls. All money duly received except final call money on 500 shares.

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

[२×१.५+१.५]

a) शेयर आवेदन (Share application)

b) शेयर बोर्डफाँड (Share allotment)

c) प्रथम तथा अन्तिम किस्ता (First and final call)

क्रमशः (Contd...)

नगदले रु. १,००,००० (Bank loan)

वाणिज्यिक ↑ cash ↑

वाणिज्यिक ↓ cash ↓

8 no: 11 Given

Annual requirement (A) = 18000 kg

Economic order quantity (EOQ) = 3000 kg

No of order (N) = ?

$$N = \frac{A}{EOQ} = \frac{18000 \text{ kg}}{3000 \text{ kg}} = 6 \text{ times}$$

∴ No of order (N) = 6 time

$$EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2AO}{C}}$$

A = annual requirement
O = ordering cost
C = carrying cost

$$\text{No of order (N)} = \frac{A}{EOQ}$$

$$\text{Total cost (TC)} = \sqrt{2AOC}$$

Pass marks → 27

Group - A

Completed 15+1=16 11-min

Cash Flow (Indirect)

1. operating Activities [CA, CL, E, L]

a) cash collection from debtors

b) cash paid to supplier / creditors

↳ purchase

| Particulars | Amount |
|---|-------------|
| Cash paid supplier | |
| purchase (COGS) | (12,00,000) |
| Increase in creditors (120000 - 80000) | 40000 |
| Cash paid creditors → | (11,60,000) |

Assets
Negative

Assets ↑ cash ↓
Assets ↓ cash ↑

Liabilities
Positive

Liabilities ↑ cash ↑
Liabilities ↓ cash ↓

①

Inventory management

- stock level (2)
- EOQ (1)

Shoes

→ 1000 - 2700 / 2000

- annual carrying cost

☆ (stock list)
ordering cost.

Group - B

Issue of share

5

fix 100%.

3000 → 3000
4000 → prorated
2000 → refunded

0.0
50 5 re issue
0.10 value → 50/100
→ 50/95/40/45

| A | B | C (A-B) | not allotted & refunded | E (C-D) |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Received 9000 | Issued 6000 | excess 3000 | 2000 | prorate 1000 |

Q no: 12

Solutions

Journal entries

| Date | Particulars | Dr | Debit | Credit |
|------------------------------|---|----|--------|--------------------------|
| | Application money received Bank a/c or (9000 × 30) To share application a/c (Being application money received) | | 270000 | 270000 |
| | Transfer into share capital Share application a/c — or To share capital a/c (6000 × 30) To Bank a/c (2000 × 30) To share allotment a/c (1000 × 30) (Being share application transfer into share capital) | | 270000 | 180000 60000 30000 |
| Discount & premium Refund | Allotment money due Share allotment a/c (6000 × 45) Discount a/c or To share capital a/c To share premium a/c (Being share allotment money due) | | 270000 | 270000 |
| | Allotment money received Bank a/c or (270000 - 30000) To share allotment a/c To calls in advance (not share × final rate) (Being share allotment money received) | | 240000 | 240000 20000 |
| | Bank a/c or 240000 Share allotment or 20000 270000 | | | 270000 |

Share final call money due

Share final call a/c dr (6000 x 25)

To share capital a/c

(Being share final call money due)

Final call money received

Bank a/c dr (150000 - 12500)

Calls in arrears a/c dr (500 x 25)

To share final call a/c

(Being share final call money received)

150000

100000

137500

12500

150000

Website: Nagendra Dhimal.com.np
Class 12
↳ Account

Youtube → Nagendra Dhimal

Discount
Premium

आजलाई प्रति

5! + 0 2

→ 17

4 + 0 7

~~5 + 0 7~~

Share forfeiture

Debiture

Other cash

Final a/c

7 + 0 8
Zoom class
→ 500

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१३. (I) पी कम्पनीले एस कम्पनीबाट निम्न सम्पत्तिहरू रु. १०० दरका शेयर १० प्रतिशत छुटमा निष्काशन गरी खरिद गर्‍यो।

P Company issued shares of Rs. 100 each at 10% discount to purchase following assets from S Company.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| प्लाण्ट तथा मेसिनरी (Plant and machinery) | Rs. 6,00,000 |
| फर्निचर (Furniture) | Rs. 2,00,000 |
| मौज्दात (Inventory) | Rs. 1,00,000 |

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required): [१+१]

शेयर निष्काशन गरी सम्पत्ति खरिदका भौचरहरू

Journal entries for assets purchased by issuing shares.

(II) सी कम्पनीले ५ वर्ष पछि १० प्रतिशत छुटमा फिर्ता गर्ने गरी रु. १,००० दरका ५०० कित्ता, १० प्रतिशत अगुपत्र ५ प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त मूल्यमा निष्काशन गर्‍यो।

C Company issued 500, 10% Debentures of Rs. 1,000 each at 5% premium, redeemable at 10% discount after 5 years.

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required): [१+१+१]

अगुपत्र निष्काशन तथा फिर्ताका भौचरहरू

Entries for issued and redemption of Debentures

१४. एउटा कम्पनीको खाताहरूको अन्तिम मौज्दात निम्नानुसार दिइएका छन्:
The closing ledger balances of company are given below:

| विवरण (Particulars) | रु. (Rs.) |
|--|-----------|
| शुरु मौज्दात (Opening stock) | 40,000 |
| खरिद (Purchase) | 5,50,000 |
| ज्याला (Wages) | 60,000 |
| तलब (Salary) | 80,000 |
| छुट प्राप्त (Discount received) | 10,000 |
| व्याज खर्च (Interest expenses) | 12,000 |
| प्रशासनिक खर्च (Administrative expenses) | 35,000 |
| विक्री (Sales) | 9,00,000 |
| विज्ञापन खर्च (Advertisement expenses) | 25,000 |
| भाडा खर्च (Rent expenses) | 15,000 |
| पानी र बत्ती खर्च (Water & electricity expenses) | 30,000 |

थप जानकारी (Additional information):

- अन्तिम मौज्दात (Closing stock)
- आयकर व्यवस्था (Income tax provision)
- तिर्न बाँकी भाडा (Outstanding rent)

Rs. 50,000

25%

Rs. 3,000

क्रमशः (Contd...)

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तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

- व्यापार खाता (Trading Account)
- नाफा नोक्सान खाता (Profit & Loss Account)

१५. एउटा कम्पनीको सन्तुलन परीक्षण निम्नानुसार दिइएको छ:
The trial balance of a company is given below:

| विवरण (Particulars) | Dr. (Rs.) | Cr. (Rs.) |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| खरिद (Purchase) | 2,00,000 | |
| ज्याला (Wages) | 50,000 | |
| तलब (Salary) | 35,000 | |
| अग्रिम भाडा (Prepaid rent) | 20,000 | |
| मेसिनरी (Machinery) | 3,50,000 | |
| फर्निचर (Furniture) | 1,60,000 | |
| आसामीहरू (Debtors) | 40,000 | |
| नगद (Cash) | 15,000 | |
| विक्री (Sales) | | 4,50,000 |
| शेयर पूँजी (Share capital) | | 3,50,000 |
| अवितरित आय (Retained earnings) | | 70,000 |
| जम्मा (Total) | 8,70,000 | 8,70,000 |

थप जानकारी (Additional information):

- अग्रिम भाडा खर्च (Prepaid rent expired) Rs. 12,000
- मेसिनरीमा न्हासकट्टी (Depreciation on machinery) @ 10%

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

कार्य विवरण (Work sheet)

(नोट : कार्य विवरणको नमुना आफै तयार गर्नु पर्नेछ।)

(You should prepare format of worksheet yourself.)

१६. लागत लेखाको अर्थ लेख्नुहोस् र यसका कुनै तीन सीमाहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्। [२+३]

Write the meaning of cost accounting and explain its any three limitations.

१७. (I) केन्द्रीकृत खरिदका कुनै दुई फाइदाहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्। [२]

Explain any two advantages of centralized purchase.

(II) माघ महिनाको भण्डार करीबारहरू निम्नानुसार दिइएको छ:

The following store transactions are provided for the month of Magh:

माघ (Magh) 1: शुरु मौज्दात (Opening stock) 500 units@ Rs. 20

माघ (Magh) 7: खरिद (Purchase) 600 units@ Rs. 22

क्रमशः (Contd...)

Due / outstanding payable → (+)

Trading account → PWCO

Dr

Cr

Particulars

Amount

Particulars

Amount

To opening stock

40000

To purchase

550000

less:- purchase return / return outward

60000

To wages

30000

To water & electricity

27000

To Gross profit

95000

Total

95000

Particulars

Amount

By, sales

9,00,000

less:- sales return

50000

By, closing stock

50000

(make additional info)

Total

950000

Dr = Expense / loss
Cr = Income / profit

① profit or loss account

| Dr | | Cr | |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Particulars | Amount | Particulars | Amount |
| To, Salaries | 80000 | By, Gross profit b/d | 270000 |
| To, Interest expense | 12000 | By, Discount received | 10000 |
| To, administrative expn | 55000 | | |
| To, Advertisement expn | 6000 | | |
| To Rent ¹⁵⁰⁰⁰ | 18000 | | |
| Add: One rent <u>3,000</u> | 47500 | | |
| To tax paid | | | |
| To Net profit c/d | 142500 | | |
| Total | 280000 | Total | 280000 |

Income Crd - 280000
or expense → (90000)

Net profit before tax → 190000

less: tax 25% at 190000

Tax amount → 47500

Net profit → 142500

10 Column → - व्या (Debit side) अविवरण

→ Dividend अविवरण अविवरण

12 Column → Dividend अविवरण अविवरण

Income Statement

→ TPL Cr

Cr - Trading & P/L Cr

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(4)

[२+३]

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

- a) व्यापार खाता (Trading Account)
b) नाफा नोक्सान खाता (Profit & Loss Account)

१५. एउटा कम्पनीको सन्तुलन परीक्षण निम्नानुसार दिइएको छ :
The trial balance of a company is given below :

| विवरण (Particulars) | Dr. (Rs.) | Cr. (Rs.) |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| खरिद (Purchase) | 2,00,000 | |
| ज्याला (Wages) | 50,000 | |
| तलब (Salary) | 35,000 | |
| अग्रिम भाडा (Prepaid rent) | 20,000 | |
| मेशिनरी (Machinery) | 3,50,000 | |
| फर्निचर (Furniture) | 1,60,000 | |
| आसामीहरू (Debtors) | 40,000 | |
| नगद (Cash) | 15,000 | |
| विक्री (Sales) | | 4,50,000 |
| शेयर पूँजी (Share capital) | | 3,50,000 |
| अवितरित आय (Retained earnings) | | 70,000 |
| जम्मा (Total) | 8,70,000 | 8,70,000 |

थप जानकारी (Additional information):

- i) अग्रिम भाडा खर्च (Prepaid rent expired) Rs. 12,000
ii) मेशिनरीमा न्हासकट्टी (Depreciation on machinery) @10%

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

कार्य विवरण (Work sheet)

(नोट : कार्य विवरणको नमुना आफै तयार गर्नु पर्नेछ।)

(You should prepare format of worksheet yourself.)

१६. लागत लेखाको अर्थ लेख्नुहोस् र यसका कुनै तीन सीमाहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्। [२+३]
Write the meaning of cost accounting and explain its any three limitations.

१७. (I) केन्द्रीकृत खरिदका कुनै दुई फाइदाहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्। [२]
Explain any two advantages of centralized purchase.

(II) माघ महिनाको भण्डार कारोबारहरू निम्नानुसार दिइएको छ :
The following store transactions are provided for the month of Magh:

माघ (Magh) 1: शुरु मौज्दात (Opening stock) 500 units @ Rs. 20
माघ (Magh) 7: खरिद (Purchase) 600 units @ Rs. 22

क्रमशः (Contd...)

(5)

माघ (Magh) 15: खरिद (Purchase)

माघ (Magh) 25: विक्री (Sold)

पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् (Required):

आवधिक मौज्दात प्रणाली अन्तर्गत प्रथम आगमन प्रथम निष्काशन विधि प्रयोग गरी अन्तिम मौज्दातको मूल्य र विक्रीको लागत

Value of closing stock and cost of goods sold using First In First Out (FIFO) method under periodic inventory system.

१८. (I) एउटा कामदारले एक हप्तामा ४०० इकाई सामान उत्पादन गर्दछ। सामान्य उत्पादन प्रति घण्टा १० इकाई हुनेछ। ज्यालादर प्रति घण्टा रु. ५० छ।

A worker produces 400 units in a week. Normal production per hour will be 10 units. The wage rate per hour is Rs. 50.

पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् (Required):

कामदारको एक हप्ताको आयदानी (Earning of worker in a week)

(II) लागत तथा वित्तीय लेखाको तुलना गर्दा निम्नानुसारका तथ्यहरू पत्ता लाग्छ।

On comparison of cost and financial accounts, the following facts were disclosed.

a) लागत लेखा अनुसार खुद मुनाफा
Net profit as per cost account : Rs. 25,000

b) लागत लेखामा कारखाना अप्रत्यक्ष खर्च बढी लेखियो
Factory overhead over recorded in cost account : Rs. 10,000

c) शुरु मौज्दात लागत लेखामा अधिक मूल्याङ्कन
Over valuation of opening stock in cost account : Rs. 5,000

d) लागत लेखामा न्हासकट्टी कम लेखियो
Depreciation under recorded in cost account : Rs. 3,000

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

लागत हिसाब मिलान विवरण

Cost reconciliation statement

१९. लेखाविधिमा कम्प्युटर प्रणालीको कुनै पाँच महत्त्वहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

Explain any five importance of computer system in accounting.

क्रमशः (Con1)

Lifo — last in first out method

अन्तिम मा छिनेको वस्तु खपत गर्ने

Fifo → first in first out method

सबभन्दा छिनेको सामान खपत गर्ने

Solution

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sold} = 1500 \\ - 1000 \\ \hline 500 \end{array}$$

Calculation of cost of goods sold for 1500 using Fifo method

| Units | Rate | Total (Units x Rate) |
|-----------|------|----------------------|
| 500 units | 20 | 10000 |
| 600 units | 22 | 13200 |
| 400 units | 23 | 9200 |
| Total | | Rs. 32400 |

∴ Total cost of goods sold = Rs. 32400

Again

$$\underline{\underline{\text{value of closing stock}}} = \text{total available for sales} - \text{cost of goods sold}$$

$$= \text{opening stock} + \text{purchase}$$

$$= (500 + 600 + 800) - 1500$$

$$= 1900 - 1500$$

$$= \underline{\underline{400 \text{ units}}}$$

$$= (500 \times 20) + (600 \times 22) + (800 \times 23) - 32400$$

$$= 10000 + 13200 + 18400 - 32400$$

$$= 4600 - 32400$$

$$= \underline{\underline{RS 9200}}$$

$$\therefore \text{value of closing stock} = \text{RS } 9200$$

$$\text{value of closing stock} = 400 \times 23 = \underline{\underline{9200}}$$

WAC

Formula

$$= \textcircled{50} - \frac{20000}{50} = \text{per unit}$$

① total units available for sale = opening + purchase

② cost of sales for available units = opening stock + purchase x rate.

③ weighted units cost = $\frac{\text{cost of sales}}{\text{total units for sales}}$ --- per unit

④ cost of goods sold = sold units x WAC

⑤ closing stock = cost of sales for available units - cost of goods sold.

माघ (Magh) 15: खरिद (Purchase)

800 units @ Rs. 23

माघ (Magh) 25: बिक्री (Sold)

1,500 units

पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् (Required): [१+२]

आवधिक मौज्दात प्रणाली अन्तर्गत प्रथम आगमन प्रथम निष्कारान विधि प्रयोग गरी अन्तिम मौज्दातको मूल्य र बिक्रीको लागत

Value of closing stock and cost of goods sold using First In First Out (FIFO) method under periodic inventory system.

१८. (I) एउटा कामदारले एक हप्तामा ४०० इकाई सामान उत्पादन गर्दछ। सामान्य उत्पादन प्रति घण्टा १० इकाई हुनेछ। ज्यालादर प्रति घण्टा रु. ५० छ।

A worker produces 400 units in a week. Normal production per hour will be 10 units. The wage rate per hour is Rs. 50.

पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् (Required):

कामदारको एक हप्ताको आमदानी (Earning of worker in a week)

(II) लागत तथा वित्तीय लेखाको तुलना गर्दा निम्नानुसारका तथ्यहरू पत्ता लाग्यो।

On comparison of cost and financial accounts, the following facts were disclosed.

a) लागत लेखामा अनुसार खुद मुनाफा

Net profit as per cost account:

Rs. 25,000

b) लागत लेखामा कारखाना अप्रत्यक्ष खर्च बढी लेखियो

Factory overhead over recorded in cost account:

Rs. 10,000

c) शुरु मौज्दात लागत लेखामा अधिक मूल्याङ्कन

Over valuation of opening stock in cost account:

Rs. 5,000

d) लागत लेखामा न्हासकट्टी कम लेखियो

Depreciation under recorded in cost account:

Rs. 3,000

तयार गर्नुहोस् (Required):

लागत हिसाब मिलान विवरण

Cost reconciliation statement

१९. निम्नलिखितमा कम्प्युटर प्रणालीको कुनै पाँच महत्त्वहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

Explain any five importance of computer system in accounting.

कमरा: (Cont)

:- Total wages = Rs 2000

Working note:

$$\text{Total time taken} = \frac{\text{Total production}}{\text{Hourly units}} = \frac{400}{10} = 40 \text{ hours}$$

(ii) SolutionsCost Reconciliation Statement

| Particulars | Amount | Amount |
|--|--------|--------------|
| Net Profit as per cost account | | Rs 25000 |
| Add: Factory overhead overrecorded in cost account | 10000 | |
| over valuation of opening stock in cost account | 5000 | 15000 |
| | | 40000 |
| Less: Depreciation under charged in cost account | 3000 | (3000) |
| Net profit as per financial account | | <u>37000</u> |

Format

Cost sheet & Tender sheet

Cost sheet

| Particulars | Amount |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Direct material | xx |
| Direct wages | xx |
| ① Prime cost → | xx |
| Add: factory overhead | xx |
| ② factory cost → | xx |
| Add: office & administrative OH | xx |
| ③ cost of production | xx |
| Add: selling & distribution | xx |
| ④ Total cost | xx |
| Add: profit | xx |
| Sales price | xx |

Tender sheet

| Particulars | Amount |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Direct wages | xx |
| Direct materials | xx |
| ① Prime cost → | xx |
| Add: factory overhead | xx |
| ② factory cost → | xx |
| Add: office overhead | xx |
| ③ cost of production | xx |
| Add: selling & distribution OH | xx |
| ④ Total cost | xx |
| Add: profit | xx |
| Tender price | xx |

Calculation of Profit

① on cost Profit amount = $\text{Total cost} \times \frac{P\%}{100}$

② on sale
 profit amount = $\frac{\text{Total cost} \times P\%}{(100 - P\%)}$

Overheads

1. Factory OH → Direct wages & material
 2. office OH
 - ③ selling OH
- factory cost

1. Calculation

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ \% of factory OH} = \frac{\text{Factory OH on cost}}{\text{Direct wages on cost}} \times 100$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ \% of office OH} = \frac{\text{Office OH}}{\text{Factory cost}} \times 100$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ \% of selling OH} = \frac{\text{Selling OH}}{\text{Factory cost}} \times 100$$

- ii. Depreciation was expired Rs 15000
 iii. Prepaid insurance was expired Rs 12000
 iv. Unearned commission was earned Rs 12000

Required: a. Multi- step income statement
 b. Classified Balance Sheet

(4+4)

15. The balance sheet of a Company as on Chaitra 31 is given below.

| Liabilities | Year-I | Year-II | Assets | Year-I | Year-II |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------|---------|
| Share capital | 300000 | 360000 | Fixed Assets | 200000 | 320000 |
| Long term loan | 60000 | 30000 | Investment | 100000 | 100000 |
| Account payable | 60000 | 80000 | Account Receivable | 126000 | 102000 |
| Expenses payable | 30000 | 40000 | Inventories | 24000 | 48000 |
| Retained earning | 60000 | 90000 | Cash | 60000 | 30000 |
| Total | 510000 | 600000 | Total | 510000 | 600000 |

Additional information:

- Sales for the year Rs 420000
- Cost of goods sold Rs 264000
- Purchase of fixed assets of Rs 192000 and fixed assets sold for Rs 42,000
- Operating expenses 60000
- Dividend paid Rs 36000

Required: Cash flow statement using direct method.

(8)

16. The details of manufacturing and other cost of 2,000 units are:

Direct material Rs 40 per unit

Selling expenses Rs 5,000

Administrative overhead Rs 10,000

The department wants to estimate the cost and selling price of 5,000 units.

It is estimated that:

Cost of material will be increase by 20%

Labour cost will be increased by 10%

Other overhead are allocated as under:

Factory overhead on the basis of prime cost and other overheads on the basis of Factory cost.

Required: a. Cost sheet

b. Tender sheet

(3+5)

The End

a) Cost sheet of A Company for 2000 units

| Particulars | Rate | Amount |
|-----------------------|------|--------|
| Direct materials | 40 | 80000 |
| Direct wages | 25 | 50000 |
| ① Prime cost → | | 130000 |
| Add: factory overhead | | 20000 |
| ② Factory cost | | 150000 |
| Add: office overhead | | 10000 |
| ③ Cost of production | | 160000 |
| Add: selling overhead | | 5000 |
| ④ Total cost → | | 165000 |
| Add: profit on sale | | 41250 |
| ← Sales price → | | 206250 |

Working note
Calculation of %

① % of factory overhead

$$= \frac{\text{factory OH}}{\text{prime cost}} \times 100 = \frac{20000}{130000} \times 100$$

$$= 2.6\%$$

② % of office OH = $\frac{\text{office OH}}{\text{factory cost}} \times 100$

$$= \frac{10000}{150000} \times 100$$

$$= 6.6\%$$

③ % of selling overhead

$$= \frac{\text{selling OH}}{\text{factory cost}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{5000}{150000} \times 100$$

$$= 3.33\%$$

Tender sheet for 500 units

| Particulars | Rate | Amount |
|---|------|--------|
| Direct materials [40 + 8] | 48 | |
| Add: Increased by 20% of 40 [5000 x 48] | | 240000 |
| Direct labor [25 + 2.5] | 27.5 | |
| Add: Increased by 10% of 25 [5000 x 27.5] | | 137500 |
| ① Prime cost → | | 377500 |
| Add: factory overhead on the basis of prime cost [377500 x 2.6/100] | | 9815 |
| ② Factory cost → | | 387315 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Add: office overhead [on the basis of Rs 387315] | |
| 6.6% of 387315 | 25562.79 |
| (C) Cost of production | 412877.79 |
| Add: selling overhead [on the basis of 1c] | |
| [$387315 \times \frac{3.33}{100}$] | 12897.58 |
| (d) Total cost | 425775.37 |
| Add: profit on sale 20%. | |
| [$425775.37 \times \frac{20}{100-20}$] | 106443.84 |
| Tender price | 532219.21 |

Multi Step Income Statement.

Income Statement

Formulas

Sales — Cost of goods sold → Gross profit — operating expense [office & selling expn] → Income from operation + other income

Financial expense → Net profit before tax
 tax → Net income

Group "C"
Long answer Questions

Attempt all the questions:
 14. A trial balance of a Company As on 31st Chaitra 2077 is given below: (3×8=24)

| Particulars | Debit(Rs) | Particulars | Credit(Rs) |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Prepaid insurance | 10000 | Share capital | 350000 |
| Opening stock | 30000 | Creditors | 50000 |
| Purchase | 320000 | 5% Debenture | 100000 |
| Debtors | 80000 | Dividend received | 4000 |
| Equipment | 150000 | Other income | 42000 |
| Cash balance | 50000 | Sales | 654000 |
| Goodwill | 20000 | | |
| Selling expenses | 55000 | | |
| Printing and stationery | 50000 | | |
| Repair expenses | 10000 | | |
| Rent expenses | 40000 | | |
| Salaries expenses | 80000 | | |
| Investment | 100000 | | |
| Building and premises | 200000 | | |
| Interest expenses | 5000 | | |
| Total | 1200000 | Total | 1200000 |

Additional Information;
 i. Salaries dues Rs 16000
 ii. Prepaid insurance was expired Rs 6000
 iii. Depreciation on equipment by 10%
 iv. Closing stock Rs 80000
 v. Non- controlling interest 25%

Required: a. Profit and loss statement based on NFRS
 b. statement of financial position based on NFRS

Or,
 The trial balance of Tri-Devi Company Ltd is given below:
 Trial balance, As on 30th chaitra, 2080

| Particulars | Debit Rs. | Particulars | Credit Rs. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|
| Opening stock | 32500 | Share capital | 700000 |
| Property, Plant and equipment | 600000 | 5% Debenture | 200000 |
| Wages expenses | 40000 | Sundry creditors | 5000 |
| Salary (60% office) | 100000 | Sales | 570000 |
| Discount | 5000 | Bank overdraft | 40000 |
| Sundry Debtors | 50000 | Unearned commission | 20000 |
| Investment | 150000 | | |
| Stationery | 25000 | | |
| Bank balance | 30000 | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Carriage outward | 60000 | | |
| Sundry expenses | 15000 | | |
| Interest expenses | 5000 | | |
| Rent and rates (20% selling) | 40000 | | |
| Prepaid insurance | 30500 | | |
| Purchase | 262000 | | |
| Total | 1445000 | Total | 1445000 |

Additional Information:
 i. Value of Closing stock Rs 65000
 ii. Depreciate Property, Plant and Equipment by 5%
 iii. Prepaid insurance Was expired Rs 15000
 iv. Unearned commission was earned Rs 12000

Required: a. Multi- step income statement
 b. Classified Balance Sheet (4+4)

15. The balance sheet of a Company as on Chaitra 31 is given below.

| Liabilities | Year-I | Year-II | Assets | Year-I | Year-II |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Share capital | 300000 | 360000 | Fixed Assets | 200000 | 320000 |
| Long term loan | 60000 | 30000 | Investment | 100000 | 100000 |
| Account payable | 60000 | 80000 | Account Receivable | 120000 | 100000 |
| Expenses payable | 30000 | 40000 | Inventories | 24000 | 40000 |
| Retained earning | 60000 | 90000 | Cash | 60000 | 30000 |
| Total | 510000 | 600000 | Total | 510000 | 600000 |

Additional information:
 • Sales for the year Rs 420000
 • Cost of goods sold Rs 264000
 • Purchase of fixed assets of Rs 192000 and fixed assets sold for Rs 42,000
 • Operating expenses 60000
 • Dividend paid Rs 36000

Required: Cash flow statement using direct method. (8)

16. The details of manufacturing and other cost of 2,000 units are:
 Direct material Rs 40 per unit
 Selling expenses Rs 5,000
 Administrative overhead Rs 10,000
 The department wants to estimate the cost and selling price of 5,000 units.
 It is estimated that:
 Cost of material will be increase by 20%
 Labour cost will be increased by 10 %
 Other overhead are allocated as under:
 Factory overhead on the basis of prime cost and other overheads on the basis of Factory cost.

Required: a. Cost sheet
 b. Tender sheet (3+5)

The End

Hidden information

→ 5% Debenture 200000
 → 150000
 5000
 + 5000 Payable

Trading a/c Dr

Pw Co.

⑨ Income statement of ABC Company

| Particulars | Amount | Amount |
|---|---------------|----------|
| Sales | | 57000 |
| less: <u>cost of goods sold</u> | | |
| opening stock | 32500 | |
| Purchases | 262000 | |
| Wages | 40000 | |
| less: closing stock | (65000) | (326500) |
| <u>Gross Profit (Sales - CGS)</u> | | 243500 |
| less: <u>operating expense</u> | | |
| <u>office & administrative overhead</u> | | |
| Salary (40:1) at 1,00,000 | 40000 | |
| Office (10:1) 1,00,000 | 60000 | |
| Stationery | 2500 | |
| Sundry expense | 15000 | |
| Rent & rates (80:1 at 4000) | 32000 | |
| Depreciation @ 5:1 at 6,00,000 | 30000 | |
| Prepaid Insurance expired | 15000 | |
| <u>Total office expense (A)</u> | <u>217000</u> | |
| <u>selling & Distribution overhead</u> | | |
| Discount | 5000 | |
| Carriage outward | 60000 | |
| Rent & rate (20:1 at 4000) | 8000 | |
| <u>Total selling expense (B)</u> | <u>73000</u> | |
| <u>Total operating expense (A + B)</u> | | (290000) |
| <u>Income from operation (GIP - OE)</u> | | (46500) |
| Add: <u>Other Incomes</u> | | |
| unearned Commission was earned | | 12000 |
| less: <u>Financial expense</u> | | |
| Interest expense | | (5000) |
| <u>Net loss</u> | → | (39500) |

① Classified Balance Sheet

| Assets | Amount | Amount |
|---|----------------------------------|--------|
| <u>Current Assets</u> Sundry debtors Bank balance prepaid insurance 30500 less: expire (15000) closing stock | 50000 30000 15500 65000 | |
| Total Current Assets (A) | | 160500 |
| <u>Investment</u> (B) Investment | | 150000 |
| <u>property plant & equipment</u> - fixed - Assets (C) property plant 610000 less: Depreciation @ 5% (31000) | | 570000 |
| <u>Intangible Assets</u> (D) Goodwill Copyright Trademark | | |
| Total Assets (A + B + C + D) | | 880500 |

| Liabilities & Equity Share | Amount | Amount |
|--|------------------------|----------|
| <u>Current liabilities</u> sundy creditors Bank overdraft Unearned Commission 20000 less: earned (12000) | 10000 40000 8000 | |
| Total Current liabilities A | | 63000 |
| <u>long term liabilities</u> B 5-1. Debenture | | 1,00,000 |
| <u>ownership Capital</u> C Share Capital 7,00,000 less: Net loss (38500) | | 660500 |
| Total liabilities & equity (A + B + C) | | 880500 |

Theory

1. Company formation - 3
 2. Cost Accounting → 8 or 5
 3. Accounting for overhead (3)
 4. Use of Computer in accounting
 5. Use of Software in Accounting
- > 7 (1+5)

Basic Terms

- ① Assets ② Liabilities ③ Income
④ Share / common equity ⑤ Expense.

① Assets (सम्पत्ति)

Assets is an items or property owned by person or Company which can be visible or non visible. (सम्पत्ति) शब्दाले हुन पनि व्यक्तिके स्वाधिकार रहे न सकिने, केवल सकिने र अक्षय संपत्ति

દા) કે સમ્પત્તિ શનિવકા)

Type of Assets

1. Fixed Assets

~~2. Current Assets~~

It has Indurable Assets more than one year life span and non-liquid assets. (સખિલે સજ સજીત (જેસા) પરિવર્તન ાન નામકિને ર સજ લખે નજી લખે સમવલિજા સખિલેસાં રિજ સમ્પત્તિ શનિવકા)

- ① plant & machinery
- ② vehicle
- ③ property (House & building)
- ④ fixture & furniture
5. long term investment.

2. Current Assets

It has less than one year or equal to one year life span assets, which can be easily convert into cash. (લાલુ સમ્પત્તિ નજીલે સજ લખે નજી લખે સમવલિ નજી ર સખિલે જેસા પરિવર્તન સખિલે સમ્પત્તિલેસાં રિજ | લાલુ સમ્પત્તિ)

- ① Bank Balance ② cash & marketable securities
- ③ Accrued income / outstanding income / Receivable income.
- ④ Inventory / stock / closing stock.
- ⑤ prepaid / Advance expense
- ⑥ Debtors / Bills receivable / Book Debt / Account receivable
- ⑦ Store in supplies

Note:- supplies — સજ

③ Intangible Assets (अदृश्य सम्पत्ति)

- ① Goodwill ② Patent ③ Trademark ④ Computer software
These are assets which we can't touch or see. They can just feel only. (हम इसे छू नहीं सकते और देख नहीं सकते।)
ये अदृश्य सम्पत्ति हैं।

Liabilities (दायित्व)

It is a debt or obligation to a person or company owned to someone else. (यह किसी व्यक्ति या कंपनी के लिए देयता है।)

Types of Liabilities

1. Current liabilities
2. long term liabilities / Debt

Current liabilities

The amount which need to be paid less than one year or equal to one year. (यह वह राशि है जो एक वर्ष से कम या बराबर में चुकानी है।)

- ① Account payable / Bills payable
- ② Creditors
- ③ Advance Income / Unearned Income
- ④ Outstanding expense / Due / Still to be paid payable. (जो अभी तक चुकाया नहीं गया है)

Long term liabilities

The time taken to paid more than one year of any obligation (or borrow amount) (लंबा काल तक)

जबनाले एक वर्षे भन्दा बढी कुनै पनि कालिक
शुक्तागि गर्ने समय लाग्दछ भने त्यसलाई लंबा
कालिक भनिन्छ।

जस्तै

- (A) loan / Bank loan
- (B) Notes payable
- (C) Debentures / Bond

Note:- यहाँ short notes payable
current liability

Expense

The cost incurred on required for something
it is called expense (कुनै कुराको लागि)
लागत भनिन्छ।

1. Salary 2. Electricity 3. Rent 4. Insurance

Losses

Due to the wear & tear & unwanted
situation for assets it arises.

- Depreciation
- loss on sale fixed

जस्तै - 20000
बेचत - 8000
(90000)

Income આરકાઈ

Anything that received from doing something or invest in some where. (કંઈક કરવાથી અથવા કંઈક પર રોકાણ કરવાથી મળતો રકમ આરકાઈ છે)

1. Salary received.
2. Income received
3. Interest received.
4. Discount received
5. Commission received.

Trail balance ડ્રી
CR side પર
heading received
exclude liabilities
Share Capital

9745862965

Free 1000