NCERT Solutions for Class 11 Accountancy Financial Accounting Part-2 Chapter 4

Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organisation

Short answers: Solutions of Questions on Page Number: 474

Q1:

State the meaning of 'Not-for-Profit' Organisations.

Answer:

Not-for-Profit Organisations (NPO) are set up with the prime objective of providing services and not to earn profit thereby enhancing the welfare of society. Such organisations include schools, hospitals, trade unions, religious organisations, etc. The person/s or the groups of individuals who govern and manage the working of an NPO are known as trustees. NPO's main sources of income are donations, subscriptions, life membership fees, grants etc. As these organisations are not set up with profit motive, they do not prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account. Instead, they maintain Receipt and Payments Account, Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet.

Q2:

State the meaning of Receipt and Payment Account.

Answer:

Receipts and Payments Account is a summary of the Cash Book. All cash receipts are recorded on the Receipts side (i.e. Debit side) and all cash payments are recorded on the Payments side (i.e. Credit side) of Receipts and Payments Account. It is prepared on the basis of cash and bank transactions recorded in the Cash Book. It begins with the opening balance of cash and bank and ends with the closing balances of cash and bank (balancing figure) at the end of the accounting period. It records all cash and bank transactions both of capital and revenue nature. It not only records the cash and bank transactions relating to the current accounting period, but also the cash and bank receipts (or payments) received during the current accounting period that may be related to the previous or next accounting period.

This account only helps us to ascertain the closing balance of the cash and bank and helps in assessing the cash position of an NPO.

Q3:

State the meaning of Income and Expenditure Account.

Answer:

Income and Expenditure Account (I&E) is similar to the Profit and Loss Account in the sense that while the former is prepared to ascertain surplus or deficit during an accounting period, the latter is prepared to ascertain net profit or net loss incurred during an accounting period. I&E Account is a nominal account and is prepared on the accrual basis. It records all transactions of revenue nature that are related to the current accounting period (whether outstanding or prepaid) for which the books are maintained. All expenses and losses are recorded on the debit side (Expenditure side) and all income and gains are recorded on the credit side (Income side) of I&E Account. The closing balance or the balancing figure of I&E Account is termed as surplus (or deficit), if the sum total of the Income side exceeds (is lesser than) the sum total of the Expenditure side.

Q4:

What are the features of Receipt and Payment Account?

Answer:

The following are the features of Receipt and Payment Account:

- 1. Nature: It is a Real Account. It is a summarised version of Cash Book.
- 2. *Nature of Transactions*: It records only cash and bank transactions. Transactions other than cash and bank like depreciation, loss/ profit on sale of assets, etc. are not recorded in this account.
- 3. No distinction between Capital and Revenue items: It records all cash and bank receipts and payments of both capital and revenue nature.
- 4. *Opening and closing balance*: It begins with the opening balance of cash and bank and ends with the closing balance of the cash and bank (balancing figure) at the end of the accounting period.
- 5. **Purpose**: It reveals the cash position of an organisation. It helps to ascertain the total amount paid and received during an accounting period.

Q5

What steps are taken to prepare Income and Expenditure Account from a Receipt and Payment Account?

Answer

The following steps are taken to prepare Income and Expenditure Account (I&E) from Receipts and Payment Account (R&P).

<u>Step 1</u>: All the revenue expenditures paid for the current accounting period are transferred from the Payments side of R&P to the Expenditure side of I&E.

Step 2: All the revenue receipts for the current accounting period are transferred from the Receipts side of R&P to the Income side of I&F

Step 3: Expenses outstanding for the current period and expenses paid in advance (prepaid expenses) for the current period in the preceding accounting periods are to be added (adjusted) to their related expenses in the Step 1.

<u>Step 4</u>: Income outstanding (accrued income) for the current period and income received in advance for the current period in the preceding accounting periods are to be added (adjusted) to their related incomes in Step 2.

Step 5: Non-cash items like depreciation, appreciation for the current accounting period are to be adjusted in the I&E.

<u>Step 6</u>: After adjusting all the revenue items for the current accounting period, the Income and the Expenditure sides are totaled. If the sum total of the Income side exceeds (or is lesser than) the sum total of the Expenditure side, then the balancing figure is termed as surplus (or deficit).

Q6 :

What is subscription? How is it calculated?

Answer

Subscription is the main source of income for an NPO besides entrance fees, donations, grants, etc. Subscriptions refer to the amount of money paid by the members on periodic basis for keeping their membership with the organisation alive. It is paid monthly, quarterly, half yearly or annually by the members.

It is shown in the debit side of the Receipt and Payment Account with the total amount received during the year that may be related to the current period and to the previous and next accounting period.

While calculating subscription for the current period, advance subscription received for the current period in the previous period and outstanding subscription for the current period are added to the subscription received during the current period. Whereas, on the other hand, advance subscription received for the next accounting period during the current period and outstanding subscription for the preceding period are deducted from the subscription received during the current period.

Calculation of Subscription

Subscription received during the year		***
Add: Subscription received (in advance) during previous year for current year	***	
Add: Subscription outstanding at the end of the year	***	

Less: Subscription received in advance for the next year	***	
Less: Subscription outstanding for the previous year	***	***
## Subscription shown in Income and Expenditure Account		***

This subscription is related to the current accounting period and is shown in the Income side of the Income and Expenditure Account.

Q7:

What is Capital Fund? How is it calculated?

Answer:

Capital fund is the excess of NPOs' assets over its liabilities. In other words, the excess of assets over the liabilities for a profit earning organisation is termed as capital and the same for an NPO is termed as capital fund. Any surplus or deficit ascertained from Income and Expenditure account is added to (deducted from) the capital fund. It is also termed as Accumulated Fund.

Calculation of Capital Fund

Capital Fund at the beginning of the year		**
Add: Surplus from Income and Expenditure Account	**	
Add: Subscription Amount (Capitalised amount)	**	
Add: Life membership fee.	**	**
Less: Deficit from Income and Expenditure Account		**
Capital Fund at the end of the year		***

Numerical questions: Solutions of Questions on Page Number: 474

Q1:

From the following particulars taken from the Cash Book of a health club, prepare a Receipts and Payments Account.

Particulars	Rs
Opening balance:	
Cash in Hand	5,000
Cash at Bank	25,000
Subscriptions	1,65,000
Donations	35,000
Investment Purchased	80,000
Rent Paid	20,000
General Expenses	21,500
Postage and stationery	2,000
Courier charges	1,000
Sundry Expenses	2,500
Closing Cash in Hand	12,000

Answer:

Books of Health Club Receipt and Payment Account

Dr. Cr.

		Amount			Amount
Receipts		Rs	Payments		Rs
Balance b/d			Investment		80,000
Cash in Hand	5,000		Rent		20,000
Cash at Bank	25,000	30,000	General Expenses		21,500
Subscriptions	-	1,65,000	Postage and Stationery		2,000
Donations		35,000	Courier Charges		1,000
			Sundry Expenses		2,500
			Balance c/d		
			Cash in Hand 12	,000	
			Cast at Bank 91	,000	1,03,000
			(Balancing figure)		
		2,30,000			2,30,000

Q2:
The Receipt and Payment Account of Harimohan charitable institution is given:
Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending March 31, 2007

Doggints	Amount	Daymonts	Amount
Receipts	Rs	Payments	Rs
Balance b/d:		Furniture	3,000
Cash at Bank	22,000	Investments	55,000
Cash in Hand	8,800	Advance for building	20,000
Donations	32,000	Charities	60,000
Subscriptions	50,200	Salaries	10,400
Endowment Fund	60,000	Rent and Taxes	4,000
Legacies	24,000	Printing	1,000
Interest on Investment	3,800	Postage	300
Interest on Deposits	800	Advertisements	1,100
Sale of old newspapers	500	Insurance	4,800
		Balance c/d:	
		Cash at Bank	32,000
		Cash in Hand	10,500
	2,02,100		2,02,100

Prepare the Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended on March 31, 2007 after considering the following:

- (i) It was decided to treat Fifty per cent of the amount received on account of Legacies and Donations as income.
- (ii) Liabilities to be provided for are:

Rent Rs 800; Salaries Rs 1,200; advertisement Rs 200.

(iii) Rs 2,000 due for interest on investment was not actually received.

Answer:

Books of Harimohan Charitable Institution

Income and Expenditure Account

Dr. Cr.

Expenditure		Amount	Income	Amount	
		Rs	income	Rs	
Rent and Taxes	4,000		Donations	16,000	
Add: Outstanding	800	4,800	Legacies	12,000	
			Subscriptions	50,200	
Salaries	10,400		Interest on Investment 3,800		
Add: Outstanding	1,200	11,600	Add: Accrued Interest 2,000	5,800	
				1	
Advertisement	1,100		Interest on Deposits	800	
Add: Outstanding	200	1,300	Sale of Old Newspapers	500	
Charities		60,000			
Printing		1,000			
Postage		300			
Insurance		4,800			
Surplus (Excess of Incom	e over	1,500			
Expenditure)					
		85,300		85,300	

NOTE: As per the solution, Excess of Income over Expenditure is Rs 1,500; however, as per the book, it is Rs 2,500.

Q3: From the following particulars, prepare Income and Expenditure account:

Details	Amount Rs
Fees collected, including Rs 80,000 on account of the previous year	5,20,000
Fees for the year outstanding	30,000
Salary paid, including Rs 5,000 on account of the previous year	68,000

Salary outstanding at the end of the year	3,000
Entertainment expenses	8,000
Tournament expenses	25,000
Meeting Expenses	18,000
Traveling Expenses	7,000
Purchase of Books and Periodicals, including Rs 31,000 for purchase of Books	40,000
Rent	15,000
Postage, telegrams and telephones	6,000
Printing and Stationery	18,000
Donations received	25,000

Answer:

Income and Expenditure Account

Dr. Cr.

Expenditure		Amount	Income		Amount
Expenditure		Rs	Income		Rs
Salaries	68,000		Fees Collected	5,20,000	
Less: Previous year's Outstanding	(5,000)		Less: Previous year's Outstanding	(80,000)	
	63,000			4,40,000	
Add: Current year's Outstanding	3,000	66,000	Add: Current year's Outstanding	30,000	4,70,000
Entertainment Expenses		8,000	Donations		25,000
Tournament Expenses	S	25,000			
Meeting Expenses		18,000			
Traveling Expenses		7,000			
Purchases of Periodic (40,000 - 31,000)	als	9,000			
Postage, Telegrams an Telephone's	nd	6,000			
Rent		15.000			
Printing and Stationer	у	18,000			
Surplus (Excess of Inc	come	3,23,000			

over Expenditure)			
	4,95,000	4,95,000	

NOTE: As per the solution, Excess of Income over Expenditure is Rs 3,23,000; however, as per the book, it is Rs 3,07,000.

Q4: Following is the information given in respect of certain items of a Sports Club. Show these items in the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet of the Club:

Particulars	Rs
Sports Fund as on 1.4.2005	35,000
Sports Fund Investments	35,000
Interest on Sports Fund	4,000
Donations for Sports Fund	15,000
Sports Prizes awarded	10,000
Expenses on Sports Events	4,000
General Fund	80,000
General Fund Investments	80,000
Interest on General Fund Investments	8,000

Answer:

Books of Sports Club Income and Expenditure Account

Dr. Cr.

Expenditure	Amount Rs	Income	Amount Rs
		Interest on General Fund Investments	8,000

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount	
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		Rs		Rs
Sports Fund	35,000		Sports Fund Investments	35,000
Add: Interest on Sports Fund	4,000		General Fund Investments	80,000
Add: Donations for Sports Fund	15,000			
	54,000	•		
Less: Expenses on Sport	s			
Event	(4,000)			
Less: Prize Awarded	(10,000)	40,000		
General Fund		80,000		

Q5: How will you deal with the following items while preparing for the Bombay Women Cricket Club its income and expenditure account for the year ending 31.3.2007 and its Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2007:

		Rs
(a)	Donation received during the year for the construction of a permanent Pavilion	12,25,000
	Expenditure incurred up to 31.3.2007 on its construction	10,80,000
	The total estimated expenditure on construction of Pavilion being	25,00,000
(b)	Tournament Fund:	
	Balance as on 1.4.2006	10,700
	Subscriptions for tournament received during the year	65,800
	Expenditure incurred during the year on conducting tournaments	72,400
(c)	Life Membership fee received during the year	28,000

Give reasons for your answers

Answer:

(a)

Books of Bombay Women Cricket Club Balance Sheet

as on March 31, 2007

Liabilities		Amount	Assets	Amount
Liabilities		Rs	Assets	Rs
Donation for Pavilion Less: Exp. On construction of Pavilion	12,25,000 (10,80,000)	1,45,000	Construction of Pavilion in Progress	10,80,000
Capital Add: Pavilion Construction	10,80,000	10,80,000		

Reason

Donation for construction of Pavilion is a donation for specific purpose.

Expenses on construction on Pavilion is a capital expenditure.

(b)

Balance Sheet

as on March 31, 2007

Liabilities		Amount Rs	Assets	Amount Rs
Tournament Fund	10,700			
Add: Subscription for Tournament	65,800			
Less: Tournament Expenses	76,500 (72,400)	4,100		

Reason

All funds received are treated as capital receipts and expenses related to any fund are deduced from the concerned funds.

(c)

Balance Sheet

as on March 31, 2007

	Amount		Amount
Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs

Life Membership Fees	28,000	

Reason

Life Membership Fees are considered as capital receipts and are shown on the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet, if nothing is specified about its treatment. But if it is to be treated as revenue item, then it is shown on the credit side of the Income and Expenditure Account.

Q6:

From the following receipts and payments and information given below, Prepare Income and Expenditure Account and opening Balance Sheet of Adult Literacy Organisation as on December 31, 2006.

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ending

as on December 31, 2006

Receipts		Amount	Doymonts	Amount
Receipts		Rs	Payments	Rs
Balance b/d			General Expenses	3,200
Cash in hand		4,000	News paper	1,850
Cash at Bank		15,550	Electricity	3,000
Subscriptions			Fixed deposit with bank	18,000
2005	1,200		(on 31.06.2006) @ 10% p.a.	
2006	26,500		Books	7,000
2007	500	28,200	Salary	3,600
Sale of old newspapers		1,250	Rent	6,500
Govt. grant		12,000	Postage charges	300
Sale of old furniture (book value Rs5000)		3,700	Furniture (purchased)	10,500
Interest received on FD		450	Balance c/d	
			Cash in Hand	3,000
			Cash at Bank	8,200
		65,150		65,150
	'			

Information:

(i) Subscription outstanding as on 31.12.2005 Rs 2,000 and on December 31, 2006 Rs 1,500.

- (ii) On December 31, 2006 Salary outstanding Rs 600, and one month Rent paid in advance.
- (iii) On Jan. 01, 2005 organisation owned Furniture Rs 12,000, Books Rs 5,000.

Answer:

Books of Adult Literacy Organisation Income and Expenditure Account

as on Dec. 31, 2006

Dr.

Expenditure		Amount Rs	Income
Loss on Sale of Old Furniture		1,300	Subscription
General Expenses		3,200	Add: Outstanding for 2006
Newspapers		1,850	
Electricity		3,000	Sale of Old Newspapers
Salary	3,600		Government Grant
Add: Outstanding for 2006	600	4,200	Interest received on F.D.
			Add: Accrued Interest
Rent	6,500		
Less: Prepaid for 2007 {6,500 x (1/13)}	(500)	6,000	
Postages Charges		300	
Surplus (Excess of Income over Expenditure)		22,300	
		42,150	

Balance Sheet

as on Dec. 31, 2005

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets
Capital Fund on Dec. 31, 2005 (Balancing Figure)	38,550	Subscription Outstanding
		Cash in Hand
		Cash at Bank
		Furniture

	Books
38,550	

as on Dec. 31, 2006

Liabilities		Amount	Assets
		Rs	1,100,010
Capital	38,550		Prepaid Rent
Add: Surplus	22,300	60,850	Books
		'	Add: Purchases
Salary Outstanding		600	
Subscription Received in Advance for	2007	500	Furniture
			Add: Purchases
			Less: Sale
			Fixed Deposit
			Add: Accrued Interest
			Cash in Hand
			Cash at Bank
			Subscription Outstanding for 2006
			Add: Outstanding for 2005
		61,950	

$^{\rm Q7}$: The following is the account of cash transactions of the Nari Kalayan Samittee for the year ended December 31, 2006:

Receipts	Amount Rs	Payments	Amount Rs
Balance from last year	2,270	Rent	6,600

Subscriptions	32,500	Electric charges	3,200
Life membership fee	3,250	Lecturer's fee	730
Donation	2,500	Office expenses	1,480
Profit from entertainment	7,250	Printing and Stationery	1,050
Sale of old Books (books value Rs1,000)	750	Legal fee	1,870
Interest	350	Books	6,500
		Furniture purchased	8,600
		Expenses on Nukar Drama	1,300
		Cash in Hand	8,040
		Cash at Bank	9,500
	48,870		48,870

You are required to prepare an Income and Expenditure Account after the following adjustments:

- (a) Subscription still to be received are Rs 750, but subscription include Rs 500 for the year 2007.
- (b) In the beginning of the year the Sangh owned building Rs 20,000 and furniture Rs 3,000 and Books Rs 2,000.
- (c) Provide depreciation on furniture @ 5% (including purchase), books @ 10% and building @ 5%.

Answer:

Books of Nari Kalyan Samittee Income and Expenditure Account

as on Dec. 31, 2006

Dr.

Expenditure	Amount	Income	
Expenditure	Rs	Income	
Rent	6,600	Subscription	32,500
Electric Charges	3,200	Add: Outstanding for 2006	750
Lecturer's fee	730		33,250
Office Expenses	1,480	Less: Advance for 2007	(500)
Printing and Stationery	1,050	Donation	

	Legal Fee		1,870	Profit from Entertainment
	Depreciation on:			Interest
İ	Books	750		
	Furniture	580		
Ì	Building	1,000	2,330	
İ	Expenses on Nukar Drama		1,300	
	Loss on Sale of Books		250	
İ	Surplus		24,040	
İ				
İ			42,850	

as on Dec. 31, 2005

Liabilities	Amount	Assets
	Rs	Assets
Capital Fund as Dec. 31, 2005	27,270	Building
(Balancing Figure)		Furniture
		Books
		Cash and Bank
	27,270	

Balance Sheet

as on Dec. 31, 2006

Liabilities		Amount Rs	Assets	
Capital Fund	27,270		Building	20,000
Add: Life Membership Fees	3,250		Less: 5% Depreciation	(1,000)
Add: Surplus	24,040	54,560		
			Furniture	3,000
Advance Subscription for 2007		500	Add: Purchases	8,600

	11,600
Less: 5% Depreciation	580
Books	2,000
Add: Purchases	6,500
	8,500
Less: Sales	1,000
	7,500
Less: 5% Depreciation	750

Q8: Following is the Receipt and Payment Account of Indian Sports Club, prepared Income and Expenditure Account, Balance Sheet as on December 31, 2006:

Receipt and Payment Account

for the year ending December 31, 2006

Dogginto	Amount	Danman 4a	Amount
Receipts	Rs	Payments	Rs
Balance b/d	7,890	Salary	11,000
Subscriptions	52,000	Electric charges	5,500
Life member ship fee	2,200	Billiard Table	17,500
Entrance fee	3,200	Office expenses	4,100
Tournament fund	26,000	Printing and Stationery	2,300
Locker Rent	1,250	Tournament expenses	18,500
Sale of old sports goods (Costing Rs 2,200)	2,500	Repair of ground	2,000
Sale of Old Newspaper	750	Furniture purchased	7,700
Legacy	37,500	Sports equipments	12,000
		Cash in Hand	12,690
		Cash at Bank	10,000
		Fixed Deposit (on 1.10.06 for 10% p.a)	30,000
	1,33,290		1,33,290

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Other Information:

Subscription outstanding was on December 31, 2005 Rs 1,200 and Rs 3,200 on December 31, 2006. Locker rent outstanding on December 31, 2006 Rs 250. Salary outstanding on December 31, 2006 Rs 1,000.

On January 1, 2006, club has Building Rs 36,000, furniture Rs 12,000, Sports equipments Rs 17,500. Depreciation charged on these items @ 10% (including Purchase).

Answer:

Indian Sports Club Income and Expenditure Account

as on Dec. 31, 2006

Dr.

Expenditure		Amount Rs	Income
Salary	11,000		Subscriptions 52,000
Add: Outstanding for 2006	1,000	12,000	Add: Outstanding for 2006 3,200
Electric Charges		5,500	55,200
Office Expenses		4,100	Less: Outstanding for 2005 (1,200)
Printing and Stationery		2,300	
Repair of Ground		2,000	Locker Rent 1,250
Depreciation on:			Add: Outstanding for 2006 250
Furniture	1,970		
Building	3,600		Entrance Fees
Sports Equipments	2,730	8,300	Profit on Sale of Sports
Surplus	-	26,300	Equipments (Rs 2,500 - Rs 2,200)
			Sale of Old Newspapers
			Accrued Interest
		60,500	

Balance Sheet

as on January 01, 2006

Liabilities	Amount	Assots
Liabilities	Rs	Assets

Capital Fund (Balancing Figure)	74,590	Subscription Outstanding
		Building
		Furniture
		Sports Equipments
		Cash and Bank
	74,590	[

as on Dec. 31, 2006

Liabilities		Amount Rs	Assets	
Salary Outstanding		1,000	Subscripting Outstanding	
Tournament Fund	26,000		Locker Rent Outstanding	
Less: Tournament Expenses	18,500	7,500	Building	36,000
			Less: 10% Depreciation	(3,600)
Capital fund	74,590			
Add: Life Membership Fee	2,200		Furniture	12,000
Add: Legacy	37,500		Add: Purchases	7,700
Add: Surplus	26,300	1,40,590		19,700
			Less: 10% Depreciation	(1,970)
			Sports Equipments	17,500
			Add: Purchases	12,000
				29,500
			Less: Sales	(2,200)
				27,300
			Less: 10% Depreciation	(2,730)
			Billiard Table	
				'

From the following Receipt and Payment Account of Jan Kalyan Club, prepare Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending December 31, 2006.

Receipt and Payment Account

for the year ending December 31, 2006

Receipts	Amount	Payments
	Rs	
Cash in hand as on 1.1.06	6,800	Salaries
Subscription	60,200	Traveling Expenses
Donation	3,000	Stationery
Sale of furniture (Book value Rs 6000)	4,000	Rent
Entrance fee	800	Repair
Life membership fee	7,000	Books purchased
Interest on investment (@ 5% for full year)	5,000	Building purchased
		Cash in Hand as 31.12.2006
	86,800	

Additional Information:

		As on	As
		1.01.2006	31.12
(i)	Subscription received in advance	1,000	
(ii)	Outstanding subscription	2,000	
(iii)	Stock of stationery	1,200	
(iv)	Books	13,500	
(v)	Furniture	16,000	
(vi)	Outstanding rent	1,000	

Answer:

Books of Jan Kalyan Club Income and Expenditure Account

as on 31 Dec. 2006

Dr.

Expenditure	Amount	Income

		Rs		
Loss on Sale of Furniture (Rs 6,000	- Rs 4,000)	2,000	Subscription	60,200
Salaries		24,000	Less: Outstanding for 2005	(2,000)
Traveling Expenses		6,000		58,200
Stationery	2,300		Add: Outstanding for 2006	3,700
Add: Opening Stock	1,200			61,900
	3,500		Add: Advance in 2005	1,000
Less: Closing Stock	(800)	2,700		62,900
			Less: Advance in 2006	(3,200)
Repairs		700		
Rent	16,000		Donation	
Less: Outstanding for 2005	(1,000)		Entrance Fees	
	15,000		Interest on Investments	
Add: Outstanding for 2006	2,000	17,000		
Depreciation on Books		3,000		
Depreciation on Furniture		2,000		
Surplus		11,100		
		68,500		Ţ
	i			Ē

as on January 01, 2006

Liabilities	Amount	Aggeta
Liabilities	Rs	Assets
Advance Subscription	1,000	Cash in Hand
Outstanding Rent	1,000	Investment {5,000 x (100/5)}
Capital Fund (Balancing figure)	1,37,500	Subscription Outstanding
		Stock of Stationery
		Books
		Furniture
	1,39,500	
	-	

as on Dec. 31, 2006

Liabilities		Amount Rs	Assets	
Advance Subscription		3,200	Subscription Outstanding	
Outstanding Rent		2,000	Stock of Stationery	
Capital Fund	1,37,500		Investments	
Add: Life Membership Fees	7,000			
Add: Surplus	11,100	1,55,600	Books	13,500
			Add: Purchases	6,000
				19,500
			Less: Depreciation	(3,000)
	1			
			Building	
	1		Cash in Hand	
			Furniture	ı

Q10:

Receipt and Payment Account of Shankar Sports club is given below, for the year ended December 31, 2006

Receipt and Payment Account

for the year ending December 31, 2006

Pagaints	Amount	Da 42
Receipts	Rs	Payments
Opening Cash in hand	2,600	Rent
Entrance fees	3,200	Wages
Donation for building	23,000	Billiard table
Locker rent	1,200	Furniture
Life membership fee	7,000	Interest
Profit from entertainment	3,000	Postage
Subscription	40,000	Salary
Cash in hand	4,000	
	80,000	1

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet with help of following Information:

Subscription outstanding on 31st December 2005 is Rs 1, 200 and Rs 2,300 on 31.12.2006, opening stock of postage stamps is Rs 300 and closing stock is Rs 200, Rent Rs 1,500 related to 2005 and Rs 1,500 is still unpaid.

On January 1, 2006 the club owned furniture Rs 15,000, Furniture valued at Rs 22,500 On 31.12.2006. The club took a loan of Rs 20,000 (@ 10% p.a.) in 2005.

Answer:

Books of Shankar Sports Club Income and Expenditure Account

as on 31 Dec. 2006

Dr.

Expenditure		Amount Rs	Income	
Rent	18,000		Entrance Fees	
Add: Outstanding for 2006	1,500		Locker Rent	
	19,500	1	Profit from Entertainment	
Less: Outstanding for 2005	(1,500)	18,000		
		1	Subscription	40,000
Wages		7,000	Less: Outstanding for 2005	(1,200)
Depreciation on Furniture		2,500		38,800
Interest		2,000	Add: Outstanding for 2006	2,300
Postage	1,000		Deficit (Balancing Figure)	
Add: Opening Stock	300			
	1,300			
Less: Closing Stock	(200)	1,100		
Salaries		24,000		
		54,600		
				=

Balance Sheet

as on December 31, 2005

Linkiliting	Amount	Aggata
Liabilities		Assets
Rent Outstanding	1,500	Cash in Hand
10% Loan	20,000	Subscription Outstanding
		Furniture
		Stock of Postage Stamps
		Capital fund Deficit (Balancing figure)
	21,500	

as on December 31, 2006

Expenditure		Amount	T.,	
		Rs	Income	
Rent Outstanding		1,500	Subscription Outstanding	
10% Loan		20,000	Stock of Postage Stamps	
Donation for Building		23,000	Billiard Table	
Capital Fund (2,4	100)		Furniture	15,000
Add: Life Membership Fee 7,	000		Add: Purchases	10,000
Less: Deficit (6,1	(00)			25,000
			Less: Depreciation	(2,500)
			Cash in Hand	
			** Capital Fund (Deficit)	
		44,500		

NOTE 1: As per the solution, Deficit is Rs 6,100 and the total of the Balance Sheet as on Dec. 31, 2006 is Rs 44,500. However, as per the book, Deficit is Rs 8,100 and the total of the Balance Sheet as on Dec. 31, 2006 is Rs 53,500.

** **NOTE 2:**

Capital Fund	(2,400)
Add:Life Membership Fees	7,000
Less:Deficit	(6,100)

Net Deficit (1,500)

Q11:

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended December 31, 2006 from the following Receipt and Payment Account and Balance Sheet of culture club:

Receipt and Payment Account

for the year ending December 31, 2006

Receipts		Amount Rs	Payments	
Opening cash balance		12,000	Furniture	T
Subscription			Telephone expenses	
2005	2,000		Salary	
2006	22,000	24,000	2005	
Entrance fees		2,800	2006	Ì
Locker rent		1,000	Newspapers	
Life membership fee		1,200	Sundry expenses	
Government grant		11,000	Defence bonds	
			Land	
			Closing cash balance	
		52,000		Г

Balance Sheet

for the year ending December 31, 2005

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets	
Advance locker rent	200	Cash in hand	
Subscription Received in Advance	1,000	Outstanding Expenses	
Outstanding salary	2,000	Building	
Loan	10,000		
Capital fund	36,800		
	50,000		

Answer:

Books of Culture Club Income and Expenditure Account

as on December 31, 2006

Dr.

Evnanditura	Amount	Income		
Expenditure	Rs	income		
Telephone Expenses	800	Subscription	22,000	
Salary	4,000	Add: Advance Received in 2005	1,000	
Newspapers	700	_		
Sundry Expenses	1,000	Entrance Fees		
		Locker Rent	1,000	
Surplus (Balancing figure)	31,500	Add: Advance Received in 2005	200	
		Government Grants		1
	38,000			
				Ī

Balance Sheet

as on December 31, 2006

Liabilities	T tabilities		Assets	Γ
Liabilities		Rs	Assets	
Capital Fund	36,800		Subscription Still Outstanding for 2005	Γ
Add: Life Membership Fees	1,200		(Rs 3,000 - Rs 2,000)	
Add: Surplus	31,500	69,500	Furniture	
			Defence Bonds	
Salary Still Outstanding for 2005		1,000	Land	
Loan		10,000	Building	
			Cash in Hand	
		80,500		

Q12:

From the following Receipt and Payment Account prepare final accounts of a Unity Club for the year ended March 31, 2007.

Receipt and Payment Accounts

for the year ending March 31, 2007

Receipts		Amount	Payments	Ī
Receipts		Rs	1 ayments	
Balance b/d		15,000	Furniture	Ī
Sale of Old furniture (costing Rs 6,	,000)	4,000	Library books	
Subscriptions:			Salaries	
2005-06	18,000		General expenses	
2006-07	60,000		Electric charges	
2007-08	2,000	90,000	Newspapers	İ
Sale of old newspapers		10,800	Postage	
Profit from entertainment		44,000	Stationery	İ
Rent		84,000	Audit fee	
			Balance c/d	
		2,47,800		Ī
	:			

Balance Sheet

as on March 31, 2006

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets	
Outstanding Salary	6,000	Cash	
Capital Fund	6,94,000	Outstanding subscription	
		Library Books	
		Furniture	
		Land and Building	
	7,00,000		

Additional Information:

- 1. The Club had 500 members each paying an annual subscription of Rs 150.
- 2. On 31.3.2007 salaries outstanding amounted to Rs 1,200 and salaries paid included Rs 6,000 for the year 06.
- 3. Provide 5% depreciation on Land and Building.

Answer:

Books of Unity Club Income and Expenditure Account

as on March 31, 2007

Dr.

Expenditure		Amount Rs	Income
Loss on Sale of Old Furniture (4,000	- 6,000)	2,000	Subscription
			500 members at Rs 150 each
Salaries	72,000		Sale of Old Newspapers
Add: Outstanding for 2006-07	1,200		Profit from Entertainment
	73,200		Rent
Less: Outstanding for 2005-06	(6,000)	67,200	
General Expenses		18,000	Deficit (Balancing figure)
Electric Charges		12,000	
Newspapers		33,800	
Postage		3,000	
Stationery		40,000	
Audit Fees		8,000	
Depreciation on Land and Building		30,000	
		2,14,000	ĺ

Balance Sheet

as on 31 March 2007

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets	
Advance Subscription (for 2007-08)	12,000	Subscription Outstanding	Ī

Salaries Outstanding		1,200	Furniture	37,000
Capital Fund	6,94,000		Add: Purchases	18,000
Less: Deficit	(200)	6,93,800		55,000
			Less: Sales	(6,000)
			Library Books Add: Purchases	30,000
			Land and Building Less: 5% Depreciation	6,00,000 (30,000)
			Cash and Bank	
		7,07,000		
		-		

Note: As per the solution, Deficit is Rs 200 and the total of the Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2007 is Rs 7,07,000. However, the Surplus given in the book is Rs 14,000 and the total of the Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2007 is Rs 7,27,000

Following is the information in respect of certain items of a Sports Club. You are required to show them in the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet.

Details	Amount
Details	Rs
Sports Fund as on April 1, 2005	80,000
Sports Fund Investments	80,000
Interest on Sports Fund Investments	8,000
Donations for Sports Fund	30,000
Sports Prizes awarded	16,000
Expenses on Sports Events	7,000
General Fund	2,00,000
General Fund Investments	2,00,000
Interest on General Fund Investments	20,000

Answer:

Income and Expenditure Account

as on December 31, 2006

Dr.

Expenditure	Amount Rs	Income
		Interest on General Fund Investments

Balance Sheet

as on March 31, 2006

Liabilities		Amount Rs	Assets
Sports Fund	80,000		Sports Fund Investments
Add: Interest on Sports Fund			General Fund Investments
Investments	8,000		
Add: Donation for Sports Fund	30,000		
	1,18,000		
Less: Sports Prizes Awarded	(16,000)		
Less: Expenses on Sports Events	(7,000)	95,000	
General Fund		2,00,000	

Q14:

Receipt and Payment Account of Maitrey Sports Club showed that Rs 68,500 were received by way of subscriptions for the year ended on March 31, 2006.

The additional information was as under:

- 1. Subscription Outstanding as on March 31, 2005 were Rs 6,500,
- 2. Subscription received in advance as on March 31, 2005 were Rs 4,100,
- 3. Subscription Outstanding as on March 31, 2006 were Rs 5,400,

4. Subscription received in advance as on March 31, 2006 were Rs 2,500.

Show how that above information would appear in the final accounts for the year ended on March 31, 2006 of Maitrey Sports Club.

Answer:

Books of Maitrey Sports Club Income and Expenditure Account

as on March 31, 2006

Dr.

Evnanditura	Amount	Income	
Expenditure	Rs	Income	
		Subscription	68,500
		Less: O/s on Mar. 31, 2005	(6,500)
			62,000
		Add: Advance on Mar. 31, 2005	4,100
		<i>Add</i> : O/s on Mar. 31, 2006	5,400
			71,500
		Less: Advance on Mar. 31, 2006	(2,500)

Balance Sheet

as on March 31, 2005

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets	
Subscription in Advance	4,100	Subscription Outstanding	

Balance Sheet

as on March 31, 2006

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets
Subscription in Advance	2,500	Subscription Outstanding

Q15: Following is the Receipt and Payment account of Rohatgi Trust:

Receipt and Payment Account

for the year ending December 31, 2006

Receipts		Amount Rs	Payments	
Cash in hand		14,000	Rent	T
Cash at Bank		60,000	Salary	
Subscriptions:			Postage	
2005	5,000		Electricity charges	
2006	83,000		Purchase of furniture	
2007	3,000	91,000	Books	
Sale of Investment		90,000	Defence Bonds	
Interest on investment		2,000	Help to needy students	
Sale of old furniture (book valu	ie Rs 3,000)	3,200	Cash in hand	
			Cash at bank	
		2,60,200		r
				F

Prepare Income and expenditure account for the year ended December 31, 2006, and a balance sheet as on that date after the following adjustments: Subscription for 2006, still owing were Rs 7,000. Interest due on defence

bonds was Rs7,000, Rent still owing was Rs 1,000. The Book value of investment sold was Rs 80,000, Rs 30,000 of the investment were still in hand. Subscription received in 2006 included Rs 400 from a life member. The total furniture on January 1, 2006 was worth Rs 12,000. Salary paid for the year 2007 is Rs 2,000.

Answer:

Books of Rohatgi Trust Income and Expenditure Account

as on December 31, 2006

Dr.

Expenditure	Amount	Incomo
Expenditure	Rs	Income

Rent	6,000		Subscription	83,000
Add: Outstanding	1,000	7,000	Add: Outstanding for 2006	7,000
Salary Less: Advance for 2007	12,000 (2,000)	10,000	Less: Life Membership Fees	90,000 (400)
			Interest Accrued on Defence Bo	onds
			Profit on Sale of Investment	
Postage		300	(Rs 90,000 - Rs 80,000)	
			Profit on Sale of Furniture	
Electricity Charges		6,000	(Rs 3,200 - Rs 3,000)	
Help to Needy Students		22,000	Interest on Investments	
Surplus (Balancing Figure)		63,500		
		1,08,800		

as on December 31, 2005

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets	
Capital fund (Balancing Figure)	2,01,000	Subscription Outstanding	
		Investment (Rs 80,000 + Rs 30,000)	
		Furniture	
		Cash in hand	
		Cash at bank	
	2,01,000		

Balance Sheet

as on December 31, 2006

Expenditure	Amount Rs	Income		
Advance Subscription	3,000	Subscription Outstanding		
Rent Outstanding	1,000	Defence Bonds	1,50,000	

Capital Fund Add: Surplus Add: Life Membership Fees	2,01,000 63,500 400	2,64,900	Add: Accrued Interest on Defence Bonds Investment	7,000
			Advance Salaries	
			Furniture	12,000
			Add: Purchases	20,000
				32,000
			Less: Sales	(3,000)
			Books	
			Cash in Hand	
			Cash at Bank	
		2,68,900		

NOTE: As per the solution, Surplus is Rs 63,500; however, as per the book, the Surplus is Rs 59,900.

Q16: Following Receipt and Payment Account was prepared from the cash book of Delhi Charitable Trust for the year ending December 31, 2007

Receipt and Payment Account

for the year ending December 31, 2007

Receipts	Amount	Doviments
	Rs	Payments
Balance b/d		Charity
Cash in Hand	11,500	Rent and taxes
Cash at Bank	12,600	Salary
Donation	9,000	Printing
Subscription	42,800	Postage
Legacies	18,000	Advertisements
Interest on investment	4,500	Insurances
Sale of old newspapers	200	Furniture
		Investment

	Balance c/d:	
	Cash in Hand	
	Cash at Bank	
98,600		

Prepare Income and expenditure account for the year ended December 31, 2006, and a balance sheet as on that date after the following adjustments:

- (a) It was decided to treat one-third of the amount received on account of donation as income.
- (b) Insurance premium was paid in advance for three months.
- (c) Interest on investment Rs1,100 accrued was not received.
- (d) Rent Rs600: salary Rs900 and advertisement expenses Rs1,000 outstanding as on December 31, 2007.

Answer:

Books of Delhi Charitable Trust Income and Expenditure Account

as on December 31, 2007

Dr.

Expenditure		Amount Rs	Income	
Insurance	2,000		Donation {9,000 x (1/3)}	
Less: Prepaid {2,000 x (3/15)}	(400)	1,600	Interest on Investments	4,500
		,	Add: Accrued Interest	1,100
Charity		11,500		
Rent and Taxes	3,200	ĺ	Subscription	
Add: Outstanding	600	3,800	Sale of Old Newspapers	
Salary	6,000			
Add: Outstanding	900			
}		6,900		
Printing		600		
Postage		300		
Advertisements	4,500			

Add: Outstanding	1,000	5,500	
Surplus (Balancing figure)		21,400	
		51,600	
] [

as on December 31, 2007

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets	
Capital Fund (Balancing figure)	24,100	Cash in Hand	
		Cash at Bank	
	24,100		
			Ī

Balance Sheet

as on December 31, 2007

		Amount		
Liabilities		Rs	Assets	
Capital Fund	24,100		Prepaid Insurance {2,000 x (3/15)	}
Add: Donation {9,000 x (2/3)	6,000		Investment	23,000
Add: Legacies	18,000		Add: Accrued Interest	1,100
Add: Surplus	21,400	69,500	Furniture	
Rent Outstanding		600	Cash in Hand	
Salary Outstanding		900	Cash at Bank	
Advertisement Expenses Outstand	ing	1,000		
		72,000		

Note:

- i. per the solution, Surplus and the total of the Closing Balance Sheet are Rs 21,400 and Rs 72,000 responsively as per the answer given in the book is Rs 21,500 and Rs 72,100. Thus, in order to match the that of the book, Rent paid of Rs 2,000 is assumed for 12 months instead of 15 months.
- ii. question asks us to prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended **December 31, 2006**; solution has been prepared according to the date of Receipt and Payment Account which is **December**

Q17:

From the following Receipt and Payment Account of a club, prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the Balance Sheet as on that date.

Receipt and Payment Account

for the year ending December 31, 2006

Receipts		Amount Rs	Payments
Balance b/d		3,500	General expenses
Subscription:			Salary
2005	1,800		Postage
2006	70,000		Electricity charges
2007	3,000	75,000	Furniture
Sale of old Books		2,000	Books
(Costing Rs 3,200)			Newspapers
Rent from use of hall		17,000	Meeting expenses
Sale of newspapers		400	T.V. set
Profit from entertainment		7,300	Balance c/d
		1,05,200	

Additional Information:

- (a) The club has 100 members each paying an annual subscription of Rs900. Subscriptions outstanding on I 31, 2005 were Rs 3,600.
- (b) On December 31, 2006, salary outstanding amounted to Rs 1,000, Salary paid included Rs 1,000 for the 2005.
- (c) On January 1, 2006 the club owned land and building Rs 25,000, furniture Rs 2,600 and books Rs 6,200

Answer:

Income and Expenditure Account

as on December 31, 2006

Dr.

Expenditure	Amount	Income
-------------	--------	--------

		Rs		
General Expenses		900	Subscription	70,000
Salary	16,000		Add: Outstanding for 2006	20,000
Add: Outstanding for 2006	1,000		(100 members at Rs 900 each)	
	17,000		Rent from use of hall	
Less: Outstanding for 2005	(1,000)	16,000	Sale of Old News Papers	
	-		Profit from Entertainment	
Loss on Sale of Old Books		1,200		
Electricity Charges		7,800		
Newspapers		600		
Meeting Expenses		7,200		
Postage		1,300		
Surplus (Balancing figure)		79,700		
		1,14,700		

Balance Sheet as on December 31, 2005

	Amount	
Liabilities	Rs	Assets
Salary Outstanding	1,000	Subscription Outstanding
Capital Fund (Balancing figure)	40,100	Furniture
		Books
		Cash and Bank
		Building
	41,100	

Balance Sheet

as on December 31, 2006

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets	
Advance Subscription	3,000	Subscription Outstanding	

Salary Outstanding		1,000	2006	20,000
		-,	Add: 2005 (Still Outstanding)	1,800
Capital Fund	40,100		Building	
Add: Surplus	79,700	1,19,800	Furniture	2,600
		_,,,	Add: Purchases	26,500
			Books	6,200
			Add: Purchases	13,000
				19,200
			Less: Sales	3,200
			T.V. Set	
			Cash and Bank	
		1,23,800		

NOTE: In order to match the answer with that of given in the book, Subscription Outstanding on December 31, 2005 has been taken as Rs 3,800 instead of Rs 3,600.

Q18: Following is the Receipt and Payment Account of Women's Welfare Club for the year ended December 31, 2007:

Receipt and Payment Account

for the year ending December 31, 2007

Receipts	Amount	Doviments
Receipts	Rs	Payments
Balance b/d	7,250	Salary
Subscriptions	81,750	Stationery
Donations	3,000	Electricity charges
Grant from Government	15,000	Insurance
Sale of newspapers	300	Equipments
Proceeds of charity show	16,500	Petty expenses
Interest on investments @ 10% for full year	7,000	Expenses on charity show
Sundries income	400	Newspapers
		Lectures fee
		Honorarium to Secretary

	Balance c/d	
1,31,200		

Additional Information:

	01.01.2007	31.12.
	Rs	R
Outstanding salaries	1,200	
Insurance prepaid	700	
Subscription outstanding	3,750	
Subscription received in advanced	1,750	
Electricity charges outstanding	-	
Stock of stationery	2,250	
Equipments	25,600	5
Building	1,20,000	1,1

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31, 2007 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

Answer:

Books of Women Welfare Club Income and Expenditure Account

as on December 31, 2007

Dr.

Ernondituro		Amount	Income	
Expenditure		Rs	income	
Salary	12,500		Subscriptions	81,750
Add: O/s on Dec. 31, 2007	1,800		<i>Add</i> : O/s on Dec. 31, 2007	2,500
	14,300			84,250
Less: O/s on Dec. 31, 2006	(1,200)	13,100	Less: O/s on Dec. 31, 2006	(3,750)
				80,500
Stationery	1,700		Add: Advance on Dec. 31, 2006	1,750
Add: Opening Stock	2,250			82,250
	3,950		Less: Advance on Dec.31, 2007	(1,000)
Less: Closing Stock	(700)	3,250		
			Donations	

Electric Charges	9,550		Grant from Government
Add: O/s on Dec. 31, 2007	1,250	10,800	Sale of Newspapers
			Profit from Charity show (16,500-12,900)
Insurance	7,500		Interest on Investments
Add: Prepaid in 2006	700		Sundries Income
	8,200		
Less: Prepaid in 2007	(300)	7,900	
Depreciation on Equipments		5,400	
Petty Expenses		500	
Newspapers		1,000	
Lectures Fee		16,500	
Honorarium to Secretary		12,000	
Depreciation on Building		6,000	
Surplus (Balancing Figure)		34,100	
		1,10,550	
			<u> </u>

Balance Sheet

as on December 31, 2006

Liabilities	Amount Rs	Assets
Outstanding Salaries	1,200	Insurance Prepaid
Subscription in Advance	1,750	Subscription Outstanding
		Stock of Stationery
Capital Fund (Balancing Figure)	2,26,600	Equipments
		Building
		Cash and Bank
		Investments {7,000 x (100/10)}
	2,29,550	

Balance Sheet

as on December 31, 2007

Liabilities		Amount Rs	Assets	
Outstanding Salaries		1,800	Equipments	25,600
Subscription in Advance		1,000	Add: Purchases	30,000
Electricity Charges Outstanding		1,250		55,600
Capital Fund	2,26,600			

Q19:

As at March 31,2008 the following balances have been extrated from the books of the Indian Chartered Accountants Recreation Club and you are asked to prepare (1) Trading Account for ascertaining gross profit derived from running restaurant and dining room and (2) Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2008 (3) and a Balance Sheet as at that date.

Stock-in-hand Purchases Dining Room Subscriptions Dining Room Rent 1170 Receipts Dining Room 24,660 Subscriptions Billiard's Receipts Sunday Receipts	
Dining Room Rent 32,370 Billiard's Receipts 10,470 Sunday Receipts	
Rent 10,470 Sunday Receipts	
19 (00 1 / 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Wages 18,690 Interest on Fixed Deposit	
Repairs and Renewals 5,400 Sundry Creditors	- 1
Fuel and Light 5,280 Grant from Institute (permanent)	
Misc. Expenses 4,050 Income and Exp. A/c (1.4.07)	
Cash in hand 560 Suspense A/c (See note)	
Cash at bank 2,760	
Fixed Deposit 8,500	
Sundry Debtors 2,250	
China glass, cutlery and linen 600	
Billiard Table 2,070	
Fixtures and Fittings 870	
Furniture 4,140	
Club Premises 30,000	
1,53,840	F

On March 31,2008 stock of restaurant consisted of Rs 900 and Rs 60 respectively. Provide depreciations Rs 60 on fixtures and fittings, Rs 390 on billiard table and Rs 560 on furniture.

Answer:

Important Note:

- 1. Credit side of the Trial Balance of the question is short by Rs 60. Thus, in order to tally both sides of the Trial Balance, Suspense Account will be opened with the difference amount of Rs 60.
- 2. In the adjustment, Closing Stock should be Rs 960 instead of Rs 900.

Books of Indian Chartered Accountants Recreation Club Restaurant Trading Account

Dr.

Particulars	Amount Rs	Particulars
Opening Stock	1,170	Receipts from Dining Room
Purchases	24,660	Closing Stock
Dining Room Exp.	32,370	
Profit from Restaurant	30,420	
	88,620	

Income and Expenditure Account

as on March 31, 2008

Dr.

Evnanditura	Amount	Income
Expenditure	Rs	Theome
Rent	10,470	Subscriptions
Wages	18,690	Sundry Receipts
Repairs an Renewals	5,400	Interest on Fixed Deposits
Fuel and Light	5,280	Profit from Restaurant
Misc. Expenses	4,050	Billiards Receipts
Depreciation on		
Fixtures and Fittings 60		
Billiards Table 390		

	Furniture 560	1,010	
	Surplus (Excess of Income over Expenditure)	2,950	
		47,850	
İ			

Balance Sheet

as on March 31, 2008

2,070
(390)
870
(60)
4,140
(560)
f

Q1:

Explain the statement: "Receipt and Payment Account is a summarised version of Cash Book".

Answer:

Receipts and Payments Account is a summary of the Cash Book. This account is prepared by those organisations which maintain their books on cash basis. All cash receipts are recorded on the Receipts side (i.e. Debit side) and all cash payments are recorded on the Payments side (i.e. Credit side) of Receipts and Payments Account. It is prepared on the basis of cash and bank transactions recorded in the Cash Book. It begins with the opening balance of cash and bank and ends with the closing balances of cash and bank (balancing figure) at the end of the accounting period. It records all the cash and bank transactions both of capital and revenue nature. It not only records the cash and bank transactions relating to the current accounting period, but also cash and bank receipts (or payments) received during the current accounting period that may be related to the previous or next accounting period. This account only helps us to ascertain the closing balance of the cash and bank and helps in assessing the cash position of an NPO. It also forms the basis for the preparation of Income and Expenditure Account.

Similarities between Receipt and Payments Account and Cash Book

The following are the features of Receipt and Payment Account that are common to those of Cash Book:

- 1. *Nature*: It is a summarised version of the Cash Book. Similar to the Cash Book, the Receipt and Payment Account is also a Real Account.
- 2. *Nature of Transactions*: It records only cash and bank transactions similar to a Two-Column Cash Book. Transactions other than cash and bank like depreciation, loss/ profit on sale of assets, etc. are not recorded in this account.
- 3. No distinction between Capital and Revenue items: It records all the cash and bank receipts and payments of both capital and revenue nature. Likewise, the transactions recorded in the Cash Book are also of both capital and revenue nature.
- 4. *Opening and closing balance*: It begins with the opening balance of cash and bank and ends with the closing balance of the cash and bank (balancing figure) at the end of the accounting period.
- 5. **Purpose**: It reveals the cash position of an organisation. It helps to ascertain the total amount paid and received during an accounting period. Similarly, a Cash Book also helps us to assess the cash position of an organisation.

Thus, on the basis of the above mentioned points and similarities, the statement 'Receipt and Payment Account is a summarised version of Cash Book' is justified.

02 :

"Income and Expenditure Account of a Not-for-Profit Organisation is akin to Profit and Loss Account of a business concern". Explain the statement.

Answer:

Income and Expenditure Account (I&E) is similar to Profit and Loss Account (P&L), in the sense that the former is prepared by Notfor-profit-Organisations and the latter is prepared by profit earning organisations. Both the accounts are prepared on the accrual basis.

Similar to the P&L, all the expenses and losses pertaining to the current accounting period are recorded on the debit side (Expenditure side) and all the gains and income of the current accounting period are recorded on the credit side (Income side) of the I&E. The balancing figure of the I&E is surplus or deficit and that of the P&L is net profit or net loss. Both the accounts record only revenue items which are related to the current accounting period.

Similarities between Income and Expenditure Account and Profit and Loss Account

I&E Account of an NPO is akin to the Profit and Loss Account of a profit earning business in the following manners.

- 1. Nature of Account: Both the concerned accounts are nominal in nature.
- 2. **Basis of Recording**: Both the accounts record only revenue expenses and revenue income related to the current accounting period. The items of capital nature are not ignored while preparing these accounts.

- 3. *Period*: Transactions related to current year are recorded in Income and Expenditure account in the same manner in which profit and loss account is prepared. Transactions related to previous year or next year are excluded.
- 4. *Adjustments*: The treatment of adjustments like, outstanding expenses, prepaid expenses, income received in advance, income due but not received, depreciation, bad debts etc. is same as that in Profit and Loss Account. Thus, both the accounts are prepared on the accrual basis.

Q3 : Distinguish between Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account.

statements.

Answer:

Basis of Difference	Receipts and Payments Account	Income and Exp
1. Nature	It is a summary of cash and bank transactions	It is a summary of current
2. Revenue and Capital	It records transactions related to both revenue and capital nature.	It records transactions relat
3. Debit Side	Debit side of this account records cash and bank receipts during an accounting period.	Debit side of this account r incurred in the current acco
4. Credit side	Credit side of this account records payments in cash and through cheques.	Credit side of this account a earned in the current account.
5. Type of account	It is a Real Account	It is a Nominal Account
6. Period	It records receipts and payments made during the year that may be related to the current accounting period or the preceding period and the succeeding accounting period.	It only records income and the current accounting peri-
7. Object	This account depicts the cash position of an NPO.	This account shows the net or deficits due to the busine year.
8. Opening Balance	This account begins with the opening balance of cash in hand and cash at bank or overdraft.	Usually, it has no opening surplus or deficits forwards period (if not added to the as the opening balance of the surplus of t
9. Closing balance	The balancing figure of this account is expressed in terms of the closing balance of cash in hand and cash at bank or overdraft.	The balancing figure is exp surplus (if incomes > exper > incomes).
10. Depreciation	It does not include non-cash items like depreciation, appreciation, etc.	It includes non-cash items debts, provisions, etc. in or net profit or net loss.
11. Adjustment	Receipts and Payments during the year can be adjusted before preparation of the financial	Adjustments regarding both transactions can be made.

12. Transfer of Balance	The opening balance of this account is brought forward from the last year's Receipts and Payments Account and the closing balance of this account is carried forward to the subsequent year's Receipts and Payments Account and is shown in the Balance Sheet of the current accounting period.	If the closing balance of this added to the Capital Function the closing balance is defice the Capital Fund in the Bal
13. System	It is prepared on cash basis.	It is prepared on accrual ba

Q4:

Explain the basic features of Income and Expenditure Account and of Receipt and Payment Account.

Answer:

Income and Expenditure Account (I&E) Account is a Nominal Account and is prepared on the accrual basis. It records all transactions of revenue nature that are related to the current accounting period (whether outstanding or prepaid) for which the books are maintained. All expenses and losses are recorded on the debit side (Expenditure side) and all income and gains are recorded on the credit side (Income side) of I&E Account. The closing balance or the balancing figure of I&E Account is termed as surplus (or deficit), if the sum total of the Income side exceeds (is lesser than) the sum total of the Expenditure side.

The following are the basic features of Income and Expenditure Account

- 1. *Nature*: It is a Nominal Account. The debit side of I&E records all expenses and losses and the credit side records all incomes and gains related to the current accounting period.
- 2. **Basis**: It is prepared on the basis of Receipt and Payment Account (R&P). All the revenues items whether incomes or expenditures are transferred from R&P.
- 3. *Excludes Capital Transactions*: The transactions those are capital in nature are excluded from this account. For example, only profit or loss on sale of fixed assets is recorded but the total amount of sales is not recorded since sale of fixed asset is considered as a capital receipt.
- 4. Akin to Profit and Loss Account: Income and Expenditure Account (I&E) is similar to the Profit and Loss Account in the sense that while the former is prepared to ascertain surplus or deficit during an accounting period the latter is prepared to ascertain net profit or net loss incurred during an accounting period.
- 5. **Records only Current Year's items**: This account records only those transactions that are related to current accounting year. In other words, transactions related to the preceding or succeeding accounting period are excluded even if these transactions are realised in the current period.
- 6. Adjustments: Various cash and non-cash items like, outstanding expenses, prepaid expenses, income received in advance, income due but not received, depreciation, bad debts, etc. can be adjusted in this account.
- 7. **Balancing Figure**: The balancing figure of this account is expressed in terms of either surplus (if incomes > expenses) or deficit (if expenses > incomes). The surplus balance, if any, is added to the Capital Fund, whereas, the deficit balance, if any, is deducted from the Capital Fund.

Receipts and Payments Account is a summary of the Cash Book. All the cash receipts are recorded on the Receipts side (i.e. Debit side) and all the cash payments are recorded on the Payments side (i.e. Credit side) of Receipts and Payments Account. It is prepared on the basis of cash and bank transactions recorded in the Cash Book. It begins with the opening balance of cash and bank and ends with the closing balances of cash and bank (balancing figure) at the end of the accounting period. It records all the cash and bank transactions both of capital and revenue nature. It not only records the cash and bank transactions relating to the current accounting period but also cash and bank receipts (or payments) received during the current accounting period that may be related to the previous or next accounting period.

The following are the features of Receipt and Payment Account.

1. Nature: It is a Real Account. It is a summarised version of the Cash Book.

- 2. *Nature of Transactions*: It records only cash and bank transactions. Transactions other than cash and bank like depreciation, loss/ profit on sale of assets, etc. are not recorded in this account.
- 3. No distinction between Capital and Revenue items: It records all cash and bank receipts and payments of both capital and revenue nature.
- 4. *Opening and closing balance*: It begins with the opening balance of cash and bank and ends with the closing balance of the cash and bank (balancing figure) at the end of the accounting period.
- 5. **Purpose**: It reveals the cash position of an organisation. It helps to ascertain the total amount paid and received during an accounting period.

Q5:

Show the treatment of the following items by a Not-for-Profit Organisation:

- (i) Annual subscription
- (ii) Specific donation
- (iii) Sale of fixed assets
- (iv) Sale of old periodicals
- (v) Sale of sports materials
- (vi) Life membership fee

Answer:

i) Annual Subscription

- a) Subscriptions received during an accounting year (whether related to the current year or previous and subsequent year) are shown on the debit side of the Receipts and Payments Account.
- b) Subscription amount related to the current accounting year only, whether received or yet to be received are shown on the credit side of the Income and Expenditure Account.
- c) Subscriptions received in advance for the subsequent year are shown on the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet.
- d) Subscriptions due but not received are shown in the Assets side of the Balance Sheet.

ii) Specific donation

- a) The amount received for specific donation is shown on the debit side of the Receipts and Payments Accounts.
 - b) The amount received for specific donation is shown on the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet as it is used for the specific purpose for which it is received.

iii) Sale of fixed assets

- a) The amount received from the sale of fixed assets are recorded on the debit side of the Receipts and Payments Account.
- b) Profit (or loss) on the sale of fixed assets is credited (or debited) to the Income and Expenditure Account.

c) The book-value of the fixed assets sold is deducted from its respective assets on the Assets side of the Balance Sheet.

iv) Sale of old periodicals

- a) The amount received from the sale of old periodicals are shown on the debit side of the Receipts and Payments Account.
- b) As the sale of old periodicals by any organisation is considered as revenue receipts, so it is shown on the credit side of the Income and Expenditure Account.

v) Sale of sport Materials

- a) The amount received from the sale of sport materials are debited to the Receipt and Payments Account.
- b) As the sale of sport materials by any sport club is considered as revenue income, so it is shown on the credit side of the Income and Expenditure Account.

vi) Life Membership Fees

- a) The amount paid by a person to become a member of an organisation is called life membership fees. As this is a receipt for an NPO, so it is debited to the Receipt and Payment Account.
- b) Life Membership fees is not recurring in nature and received once for a whole life from a member. Thus, as Life Membership Fees are capital receipts, so these are added to the Capital Fund on the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet.

Q6

Show the treatment of items of Income and Expenditure Account when there is a specific fund for those items.

Answer:

There are various sources of receipts like donations, subscriptions, government grants, etc. to an NPO. Some receipts are specific while others are general. While the former can only be used for the specific purpose for which they are received, the latter can be used for any purpose. For example, if donation is received for construction of buildings, then this donation is a specific donation and thereby can only be used for construction of the building. The specific receipts are not considered as revenue income for the NPO and hence are not shown in the Income and Expenditure Account. In fact, such receipts are considered as liabilities to the NPO as these amounts are received for specific purpose and cannot be used for any other purpose. Specific receipts are shown in the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet, until and unless they are fully set off against the purpose for which they are received. On the other hand, if these amounts are invested outside the organisations (in the form of shares, debentures, etc.), then these are called funds like, match funds, prize fund, etc. The interest and income earned on such investments are not credited to the Income and Expenditure Account but in fact are credited to the respective Fund Account. Similarly, the expenses incurred for such funds are not debited to the Income and Expenditure Account but, in fact, are debited to the respective Fund Account. These special funds are shown in the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet. In case, if the related expenses exceed the related receipts of the fund, then the difference is shown in the income and Expenditure Account.

Treatment

(Tournament/Match/Prize, etc.) Fund Account

Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Amount	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Amount
	Expenses (expenses incurred like, match expenses, tournament expenses)				Balance b/d		
					Incomes (income or interest earned on funds invested in the form of donation, interests, dividends, etc.)		
	Balanace c/d (see explanation)		(a)		Income and Expenditure A/c (see explanation)		(b)

Explanation (a)

If the receipts exceed the expenses for specific purpose then the difference between the two is shown in the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet

Specific Fund (i.e. Tournament, Match, Prize Fund, etc.)	Tournament Fund Investment	

Explanation (b)

If the expenses exceed the receipts for the specific purpose then the difference between the two is shown in the Expenditure side of the Income and Expenditure Account.

Income and Expenditure A/c

Expenditure	Amount	Income	Amount
Expenses			
(i.e. Tournament, Match, Prize Expenses etc. except capital expenditure like, i.e. expenses on construction of building)			

Q7 :

What is Receipt and Payment Account? How is it different from Income and Expenditure Account?

Answer:

Receipts and Payments Account is a summary of the Cash Book. All the cash receipts are recorded on the Receipts side (i.e. Debit side) and all the cash payments are recorded on the Payments side (i.e. Credit side) of Receipts and Payments Account. It is prepared on the basis of cash and bank transactions recorded in the Cash Book. It begins with the opening balance of cash and bank and ends with the closing balances of cash and bank (balancing figure) at the end of the accounting period. It records all cash and bank transactions both of capital and revenue nature. It not only records cash and bank transactions relating to the current accounting period, but also cash and bank receipts (or payments) received during the current accounting period that may be related to the previous or next accounting period.

Distinguish between Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account

Basis of Difference	Receipts and Payments Account	Income and Expenditure Account
1. Nature	It is a summary of cash and bank transactions	It is a summary of current year income and expenses
2. Revenue and Capital	It records transactions related to both revenue and capital nature.	It records transactions related to revenue nature only.
3. Debit Side	Debit side of this account records cash and bank receipts during an accounting period.	Debit side of this account records expenses and losses incurred in the current accounting period.
4. Credit side	Credit side of this account records payments in cash and through cheques.	Credit side of this account records income and gains earned in the current accounting period.
5. Type of account	It is a Real Account	It is a Nominal Account
6. Period	It records receipts and	It only records income and

	payments made during the year that may be related to the current accounting period or the preceding period and the succeeding accounting period.	expenditure made during the current accounting period.
7. Object	This account depicts the cash position of an NPO.	This account shows the net result in terms of surplus or deficits due to the business activities during the year.
8. Opening Balance	This account begins with the opening balance of cash in hand and cash at bank or overdraft.	Usually, it has no opening balance, but sometimes surplus or deficits forwarded from the last accounting period (if not added to the Capital Fund) can be shown as the opening balance of this account.
9. Closing balance	The balancing figure of this account is expressed in terms of the closing balance of cash in hand and cash at bank or overdraft.	The balancing figure is expressed in terms of either surplus (if incomes > expenses) or deficit (if expenses > incomes).
10. Depreciation	It does not include non-cash items like depreciation, appreciation, etc.	It includes non-cash items like depreciation, bad-debts, provisions, etc. in order to ascertain the actual net profit or net loss.
11. Adjustment	Receipts and Payments during the year can be adjusted before preparation of the financial statements.	Adjustments regarding both cash and non-cash transactions can be made.
12. Transfer of Balance	The opening balance of this account is brought forward from the last year's Receipts and Payments Account and the closing balance of this account is carried forward to the subsequent year's Receipts and Payments Account and is shown in the Balance Sheet of the current accounting period.	If the closing balance of this account is surplus then it is added to the Capital Fund in the Balance Sheet. If the closing balance is deficit then it is deducted from the Capital Fund in the Balance Sheet.
13. System	It is prepared on the cash basis.	It is prepared on the accrual basis.

