



12117CH04

## Reconstitution of a Partnership Firm – Retirement/Death of a Partner

4

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying this chapter you will be able to:

- calculate new profit sharing ratio and gaining ratio of the remaining partners after the retirement/death of a partner;
- describe the accounting treatment of goodwill in the event of retirement/death of a partner;
- make the necessary entries in respect of unrecorded assets and liabilities;
- make necessary adjustment for accumulated profits or losses;
- ascertain the retiring/deceased partner claim against the firm and explain the mode of its settlement;
- prepare the retiring partner's loan account, if required; and
- prepare the deceased partner's executor's account in the case of death of a partner and the balance sheet of a reconstituted firm.

You have learnt that retirement or death of a partner also leads to reconstitution of a partnership firm. On the retirement or death of a partner, the existing partnership deed comes to an end, and in its place, a new partnership deed needs to be framed whereby, the remaining partners continue to do their business on changed terms and conditions. There is not much difference in the accounting treatment at the time of retirement or in the event of death. In both the cases, we are required to determine the sum due to the retiring partner (in case of retirement) and to the legal representatives (in case of deceased partner) after making necessary adjustments in respect of goodwill, revaluation of assets and liabilities and transfer of accumulated profits and losses. In addition, we may also have to compute the new profit sharing's ratio among the remaining partners and so also their gaining ratio. This covers all these aspects in detail.

### 4.1 Ascertaining the Amount Due to Retiring/Deceased Partner

The sum due to the retiring partner (in case of retirement) and to the legal representatives/executors (in case of death) includes:

- (i) credit balance of his capital account;
- (ii) credit balance of his current account (if any);
- (iii) his share of goodwill;
- (iv) his share of accumulated profits (reserves);
- (v) his share in the gain of revaluation of assets and liabilities;

- (vi) his share of profits up to the date of retirement/death;
- (vii) interest on his capital, if involved, up to the date of retirement/death; and
- (viii) salary/commission, if any, due to him up to the date of retirement/death.

The following deductions, if any, may have to be made from his share:

- (i) debit balance of his current account (if any);
- (ii) his share of goodwill to be written off, if necessary;
- (iii) his share of accumulated losses;
- (iv) his share of loss on revaluation of assets and liabilities;
- (v) his share of loss up to the date of retirement/death;
- (vi) his drawings up to the date of retirement/death;
- (vii) interest on drawings, if involved, up to the date of retirement/death.

Thus, similar to admission, the various accounting aspects involved on retirement or death of a partner are as follows:

1. Ascertainment of new profit sharing ratio and gaining ratio;
2. Treatment of goodwill;
3. Revaluation of assets and liabilities;
4. Adjustment in respect of unrecorded assets and liabilities;
5. Distribution of accumulated profits and losses;
6. Ascertainment of share of profit or loss up to the date of retirement/death;
7. Adjustment of capital, if required;
8. Settlement of the amounts due to retired/deceased partner;

#### 4.2 New Profit Sharing Ratio

New profit sharing ratio is the ratio in which the remaining partners will share future profits after the retirement or death of any partner. The new share of each of the remaining partner will consist of his own share in the firm plus the share acquired from the retiring /deceased partner.

Consider the following situations :

(a) normally, the continuing partners acquire the share of retiring or deceased partners in the old profit sharing ratio, and there is no need to compute the new profit sharing ratio among them, as it will be same as the old profit sharing ratio among them. In fact, in the absence of any information regarding profit sharing ratio in which the remaining partners acquire the share of retiring/deceased partner, it is assumed that they will acquire it in the old profit sharing ratio and so share the future profits in their old ratio. For example, Asha, Deepti and Nisha are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. If Deepti retires, the new profit sharing ratio between Asha and Nisha will be 3:1, unless they decide otherwise.

(b) The continuing partners may acquire the share in the profits of the retiring/deceased partner in a proportion other than their old ratio, In that case, there is need to compute the new profit sharing ratio among them. *For example:* Naveen, Suresh and Tarun are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Suresh retires from the firm and his share was

required by Naveen and Tarun in the ratio 2:1. In such a case, the new share of profit will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{New share of Continuing Partner} = \text{Old Share} + \text{Acquired share from the Outgoing Partner}$$

Gaining Ratio 2 : 1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Share acquired by Naveen} &= \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{10} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{2}{10}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Share acquired by Tarun} &= \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{10} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{1}{10}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Share of Naveen} = \frac{5}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\text{Share of Tarun} = \frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$$

Thus, the new profit sharing ratio of Naveen and Tarun will be = 7 : 3.

(c) The contributing partners may agree on a specified new profit sharing ratio: In that case the ratio so specified will be the new profit sharing ratio.

### 4.3 Gaining Ratio

The ratio in which the continuing partners have acquired the share from the retiring/deceased partner is called the gaining ratio. Normally, the continuing partners acquire the share of retiring/deceased partner in their old profit sharing ratio. In that case, the gaining ratio of the remaining partners will be the same as their old profit sharing ratio among them and there is no need to compute the gaining ratio. Alternatively, proportion in which they acquire the share of the retiring/deceased partner may be duly specified. In that case, again, there is no need to calculate the gaining ratio as it will be the ratio in which they have acquired the share of profit from the retiring deceased partner. The problem of calculating gaining ratio arises primarily when the new profit sharing ratio of the continuing partners is specified. In such a situation, the gaining ratio should be calculated by, deducting the old share of each continuing partners from his new share i.e., new profit share minus old profit share, i.e., new profit share minus old profit share. For example, Amit, Dinesh and Gagan are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2.

Dinesh retires. Amit and Gagan decide to share the profits of the new firm in the ratio of 3:2. The gaining ratio will be calculated as follows :

$$\text{Amit's Gaining Share} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6-5}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\text{Gagan's Gaining Share} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{4-2}{10} = \frac{2}{10}$$

Thus, Gaining Ratio of Amit and Gagan = 1:2

This implies Amit gains  $\frac{1}{3}$  and Gagan gains  $\frac{2}{3}$  of Dinesh's share of profit.

**Gaining share of Continuing Partner = New share – Old share**

**Do it Yourself**

Distinguish between Gaining Ratio and Sacrificing Ratio in terms of:

1. Meaning
2. Effect on Partner's Share of Profit
3. Mode of calculation
4. When to calculate

**Illustration 1**

Madhu, Neha and Tina are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. Calculate new profit sharing ratio and gaining ratio if

1. Madhu retires
2. Neha retires
3. Tina retires.

**Solution**

Given old ratio among Madhu : Neha : Tina as 5 : 3 : 2

1. If Madhu retires, new profit sharing Ratio between Neha and Tina will be  
Neha : Tina = 3:2 and Gaining Ratio of Neha and Tina = 3:2
2. If Neha retires new profit sharing Ratio between Madhu and Tina will be  
Madhu : Tina = 5:2  
Gaining Ratio of Madhu and Tina = 5:2
3. If Tina retires, new profit sharing ratio between Madhu and Neha will be:  
Madhu : Neha = 5:3  
Gaining ratio of Madhu and Neha = 5:3

**Illustration 2**

Alka, Harpreet and Shreya are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Alka retires and her share is taken up by Harpreet and Shreya in the ratio of 3:2. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio.

**Solution**

$$\text{Gaining Given, Ratio of Harpreet and Shreya} = 3:2 = \frac{3}{5} : \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{Old Profit Sharing Ratio of between Alka, Harpreet and Shreya } 3:2:1 = \frac{3}{6} : \frac{2}{6} : \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Share acquired by Harpreet} = \frac{3}{5} \text{ of } \frac{3}{6} = \frac{9}{30}$$

$$\text{Share acquired by Shreya} = \frac{2}{5} \text{ of } \frac{3}{6} = \frac{6}{30}$$

$$\text{New Share} = \text{Old Share} + \text{Acquired Share}$$

$$\text{Harpreet's New Share} = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{9}{30} = \frac{19}{30}$$

$$\text{Shreya's New Share} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{6}{30} = \frac{11}{30}$$

$$\text{New Profit Sharing Ratio of Harpreet and Shreya} = 19:11$$

**Illustration 3**

Murli, Naveen and Omprakash are partners sharing profits in the ratio of  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Murli retires and surrenders  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of his share in favour of Naveen and the remaining share in favour of Omprakash. Calculate new profit sharing and the gaining ratio of the remaining partners.

**Solution**

|                                                        | Naveen                                                | Omprakash                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| (i) Old Share                                          | $\frac{1}{2}$                                         | $\frac{1}{8}$                                       |
| (ii) Share Acquired by Naveen and Omprakash from Murli | $= \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$ |
| (iii) New Share = (i) + (ii)                           | $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{8}$                         | $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$                         |
|                                                        | $= \frac{6}{8} \text{ or } \frac{3}{4}$               | $= \frac{2}{8} \text{ or } \frac{1}{4}$             |

Thus, the New profit sharing Ratio =  $\frac{3}{4} : \frac{1}{4}$  or 3:1, and the

$$\text{Gaining Ratio} = \frac{2}{8} : \frac{1}{8} \text{ or } 2:1 \text{ [as calculated in (ii)]}.$$

**Illustration 4**

Kumar, Lakshya, Manoj and Naresh are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1 : 4. Kumar retires and his share is acquired by Lakshya and Manoj in the ratio of 3:2. Calculate new profit sharing ratio and gaining ratio of the remaining partners.

**Solution**

|                                | Lakshya                                             | Manoj                                                | Naresh                                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| (i) Old Share                  | $\frac{2}{10}$                                      | $\frac{1}{10}$                                       | $\frac{4}{10}$                                     |
| (ii) Acquired Share from Kumar | $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{3}{10}$<br>$= \frac{9}{50}$ | $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{3}{10}$<br>$= \frac{6}{50}$  | Nil<br>Nil                                         |
| (iii) New share = (i) + (ii)   | $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{9}{50}$<br>$= \frac{19}{50}$  | $= \frac{1}{10} + \frac{6}{50}$<br>$= \frac{11}{50}$ | $= \frac{4}{10} + \text{Nil}$<br>$= \frac{20}{50}$ |

The New Profit Sharing Ratio is 19 : 11 : 20

Gaining ratio is 3 : 2 : 0

- Notes : 1. Since Lakshya and Manoj are acquiring Kumar's share of profit in the ratio of 3:2, hence, the gaining ratio will be 3:2 between Lakshya and Manoj.  
2. Naresh has neither sacrificed nor gained.

**Illustration 5**

Ranjana, Sadhna and Kamana are partners sharing profits in the ratio 4:3:2. Ranjana retires; Sadhna and Kamana decided to share profits in future in the ratio of 5:3. Calculate the Gaining Ratio.

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gaining Share} &= \text{New Share} - \text{Old Share} \\ \text{Sadhna's Gaining Share} &= \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{9} = \frac{45 - 24}{72} = \frac{21}{72} \\ \text{Kamana's Gaining Share} &= \frac{3}{8} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{27 - 16}{72} = \frac{11}{72} \\ \text{Gaining Ratio between Sadhna and Kamana} &= 21:11. \end{aligned}$$

**Do it Yourself**

1. Anita, Jaya and Nisha are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1 : 1 : 1. Jaya retires from the firm. Anita and Nisha decided to share the profit in future in the ratio 4:3. Calculate the gaining ratio.
2. Azad, Vijay and Amit are partners sharing profits and losses in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$  and  $\frac{10}{16}$ . Calculate the new profit sharing ratio between continuing partners if (a) Azad retires; (b) Vijay retires; (c) Amit retires.
3. Calculate the gaining ratio in each of the above situations.
4. Anu, Prabha and Milli are partners. Anu retires. Calculate the future profit sharing ratio of continuing partners and gaining ratio if they agree to acquire her share : (a) in the ratio of 5:3; (b) equally.
5. Rahul, Robin and Rajesh are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of the remaining partners if (i) Rahul retires; (ii) Robin retires; (iii) Rajesh retires.
6. Puja, Priya, Pratistha are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Priya retires. Her share is taken by Priya and Pratistha in the ratio of 2 : 1. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio.
7. Ashok, Anil and Ajay are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{10}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$ . Anil retires from the firm. Ashok and Ajay decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Calculate the gaining ratio.

**4.4 Treatment of Goodwill**

The retiring or deceased partner is entitled to his share of goodwill at the time of retirement/death because the goodwill has been earned by the firm with the efforts of all the existing partners. Hence, at the time of retirement/death of a partner, goodwill is valued as per agreement among the partners the retiring/deceased partner compensated for his share of goodwill by the continuing partners (who have gained due to acquisition of share of profit from the retiring/deceased partner) in their gaining ratio.

The accounting treatment for goodwill in such a situation depends upon whether or, not goodwill already appears in the books of the firm.

**4.4.1 When goodwill does not appear in the books**

When goodwill does not appear in the books of the firm, credit is given to the retiring partner for the share in goodwill by debiting the goodwill account to gaining partners capital accounts (individually) in their gaining ratio. The journal entry is :

Gaining Partners Capital A/c                      Dr. (Individually)  
     To Retiring Partners Capital A/c  
 (Share in goodwill of retiring partner adjusted)

Let us take an example to understand the treatment of goodwill.

A, B and C are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1 B retired and the value of goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 60,000. A and C continue the business sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1. The journal entry for adjustment of goodwill will be :

|                    |     |        |        |
|--------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| A's Capital A/c    | Dr. | 15,000 |        |
| C's Capital A/c    | Dr. | 5,000  |        |
| To B's Capital A/c |     |        | 20,000 |

(B's share of goodwill adjusted to remaining partners' capital accounts in their gaining ratio)

It may also happen that as a result of decision on the new profit sharing ratio among the remaining partners, a continuing partner may also sacrifice a part of his share in future profits. In such a situation his capital account will also be credited along with the retiring/deceased partner's capital account in proportion to his sacrifice and the other continuing partners' capital accounts will be debited based on their gain in the future profit ratio.

### Illustration 6

Keshav, Nirmal and Pankaj are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. Nirmal retires and the goodwill is valued at Rs. 72,000. Keshav and Pankaj decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. Record necessary journal entries.

### Solution

#### Journal

| Date | Particulars                                                                                                           | L.F. | Debit Amount (Rs.) | Credit Amount (Rs.) |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------|---------------------|
|      | Keshav's Capital A/c                      Dr.                                                                         |      | 13,000             |                     |
|      | Pankaj's Capital A/c                      Dr.                                                                         |      | 11,000             |                     |
|      | To Nirmal's Capital A/c<br>(Nirmal's share of goodwill adjusted to Keshav and Pankaj in their gaining ratio of 13:11) |      |                    | 24,000              |



**Working Notes**

$$1. \text{ Vimal's share of goodwill} = \text{Rs. } 72,000 \times \frac{3}{9} = \text{Rs. } 24,000$$

## 2. Calculation of Gaining Ratio

$$\text{Gaining Share} = \text{New Share} - \text{Old Share}$$

$$\text{Keshav's Gaining Share} = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{13}{72}$$

$$\text{Pankaj's Gaining Share} = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{11}{72}$$

$$\text{Hence, Gaining Ratio between Keshav and Pankaj is } 13:11 \text{ i.e. } \frac{13}{24} : \frac{11}{24}$$

**Illustration 7**

Jaya, Kirti, Ekta and Shewata are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 2 : 1. On Jaya's retirement, the goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 36,000. Kirti, Ekta and Shewata decided to share future profits equally. Record the necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill without opening 'Goodwill Account'.

**Solution****Books of Kirti, Ekta and Shewata  
Journal**

| Date | Particulars                                                                                                                                                 | L.F. | Debit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) | Credit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
|      | Kirti's Capital A/c Dr.<br>Shewata's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Jaya's Capital A/c<br>(Jaya's share of goodwill adjusted to<br>remaining in their gaining ratio) |      | 6,000<br>6,000           | 12,000                    |

**Working Notes**

## 1. Jaya's Share of Goodwill

$$= \text{Rs. } 36,000 \times \frac{2}{6} = \text{Rs. } 12,000$$

## 2. Calculation of Gaining Ratio

$$\text{Gaining Share} = \text{New Share} - \text{Old Share}$$

$$\text{Kirti's Gain} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2-1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Ekta's Gain} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{2-2}{6} = \frac{0}{6} \text{ (Neither Gain nor Sacrifice)}$$

$$\text{Shewata's Gain} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2-1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Hence, Gaining ratio between Kirti and Shewata} \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{6} = 1:1$$

### Illustration 8

Deepa, Neeru and Shilpa were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Neeru retired and the new profit sharing ratio between Deepa and Shilpa was 2 : 3. On Neeru's retirement, the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 1,20,000. Record necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill on Neeru's retirement.

### Solution

#### Books of Deepa and Shilpa Journal

| Date | Particulars                                                                                                                                                                                           | L.F. | Debit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) | Credit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
|      | Shilpa's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Neeru's Capital A/c<br>To Deepa's Capital A/c<br>(Shilpa compensated Neeru for her share of goodwill and to Deepa for the sacrifice made by her on Neeru's retirement) |      | 48,000<br>36,000         | 12,000                    |

#### Working Notes

1. Calculation of Gaining Ratio

$$\text{Gaining Share} = \text{New Share} - \text{Old Share}$$

$$\text{Deepa's Gaining Share} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{4-5}{10} = -\frac{1}{10} = \left(-\frac{1}{10}\right) \text{ i.e., Sacrifice.}$$

$$\text{Shilpa's Gaining Share} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{6-2}{10} = \frac{4}{10} \text{ i.e., Gain}$$

2. Hence, Shilpa will compensate both Neeru (retiring partner) and Deepa (continuing partner who has sacrificed) to the extent of their sacrifice worked out as follows:

$$\text{Deepa's Sacrifice} = \text{Goodwill of the firm} \times \text{Sacrificing Share}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1,20,000 \times \frac{1}{10} = \text{Rs. } 12,000$$

$$\text{Neeru's (Retiring Partner's Sacrifice)} = \text{Rs. } 1,20,000 \times \frac{3}{10} = \text{Rs. } 36,000.$$

**Test your Understanding – I**

*Choose the correct option in the following questions:*

1. Abhishek, Rajat and Vivek are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. If Vivek retires, the New Profit Sharing Ratio between Abhishek and Rajat will be–
  - (a) 3:2
  - (b) 5:3
  - (c) 5:2
  - (d) None of these
2. The old profit sharing ratio among Rajender, Satish and Tejpai were 2:2:1. The New Profit Sharing Ratio after Satish's retirement is 3:2. The gaining ratio is–
  - (a) 3:2
  - (b) 2:1
  - (c) 1:1
  - (d) 2:2
3. Anand, Bahadur and Chander are partners. Sharing Profit equally On Chander's retirement, his share is acquired by Anand and Bahadur in the ratio of 3:2. The New Profit Sharing Ratio between Anand and Bahadur will be–
  - (a) 8:7
  - (b) 4:5
  - (c) 3:2
  - (d) 2:3
4. In the absence of any information regarding the acquisition of share in profit of the retiring/deceased partner by the remaining partners, it is assumed that they will acquire his/her share:-
  - (a) Old Profit Sharing Ratio
  - (b) New Profit Sharing Ratio
  - (c) Equal Ratio
  - (d) None of these

**Illustration 9**

Hanny, Pammy and Sunny are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Goodwill is appearing in the books at a value of Rs. 60,000. Pammy retires and at the time of Pammy's retirement, goodwill is valued at Rs. 84,000. Hanny and Sunny decided to share future profits in the ratio of 2:1. Record the necessary journal entries.

**Solution****Books of Hanny and Sunny  
Journal**

| Date | Particulars                                                                                                                             | L.F. | Debit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) | Credit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
|      | Hanny's Capital A/c Dr.                                                                                                                 |      | 30,000                   |                           |
|      | Pammy's Capital A/c Dr.                                                                                                                 |      | 20,000                   |                           |
|      | Sunny's Capital A/c Dr.                                                                                                                 |      | 10,000                   |                           |
|      | To Goodwill A/c<br>(Existing goodwill written-off in old ratio)                                                                         |      |                          | 60,000                    |
|      | Hanny's Capital Dr.                                                                                                                     |      | 14,000                   |                           |
|      | Sunny's Capital Dr.                                                                                                                     |      | 14,000                   |                           |
|      | To Pammy's Capital A/c<br>(Pammy's share of goodwill adjusted to<br>Hanny's and Sunny's capital account<br>to the extent of their gain) |      |                          | 28,000                    |

**Working Notes**

(i) Pammy's share of current value of goodwill  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Rs. 84,000

$$= 84,000 \times \frac{1}{3} = \text{Rs. } 28,000$$

(ii) Gaining Share = New Share – Old Share

$$\text{Hanny's Gaining Share} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Sunny's Gaining Share} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

This gaining Ratio of Hanny and Sunny is  $\frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{6} = 1:1$

**4.4.2 Hidden Goodwill**

If the firm has agreed to settle the retiring or deceased partner's account by paying him a lump sum amount, then the amount paid to him in excess of what is due to him, based on the balance in his capital account after making necessary adjustments in respect of accumulated profits and losses and revaluation of assets and liabilities, etc., shall be treated as his share of goodwill (known as hidden goodwill). For example, P, Q and R are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. R retires, and the balance in his capital account after making necessary adjustments on account of reserves, revaluation

of assets and liabilities workout to be Rs. 60,000, P and Q agreed to pay him Rs. 75,000 in full settlement of his claim. It implies that Rs. 15,000 is R's share of goodwill of the firm. This will be debits to the capital accounts of P and Q in their gaining ratio (3:2 assuming no change in their own profit sharing ratio) and crediting R's capital Account as follows:

|  |                                                                                                |     | Rs.   | Rs.    |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|
|  | P's Capital A/c                                                                                | Dr. | 9,000 |        |
|  | Q's Capital A/c                                                                                | Dr. | 6,000 |        |
|  | To R's Capital A/c                                                                             |     |       | 15,000 |
|  | (R's share of goodwill adjusted in P's and Q's capital accounts in their gaining ratio of 3:2) |     |       |        |

### Test your Understanding – II

Choose the correct option in the following questions:

- On retirement/death of a partner, the retiring/deceased partner's capital account will be credited with
  - his/her share of goodwill.
  - goodwill of the firm.
  - shares of goodwill of remaining partners.
  - none of these.
- Gobind, Hari and Pratap are partners. On retirement of Gobind, the goodwill already appears in the Balance Sheet at Rs. 24,000. The goodwill will be written-off
  - by debiting all partners' capital accounts in their old profit sharing ratio.
  - by debiting remaining partners' capital accounts in their new profit sharing ratio.
  - by debiting retiring partners' capital accounts from his share of goodwill.
  - none of these.
- Chaman, Raman and Suman are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. Raman retires, the new profit sharing ratio between Chaman and Suman will be 1:1. The goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 1,00,000 Raman's share of goodwill will be adjusted
  - by debiting Chaman's Capital account and Suman's Capital Account with Rs 15,000 each.
  - by debiting Chaman's Capital account and Suman's Capital Account with Rs. 21,429 and 8,571 respectively.
  - by debiting only Suman's Capital Account with Rs. 30,000.
  - by debiting Raman's Capital account with Rs. 30,000.
- On retirement/death of a partner, the remaining partner(s) who have gained due to change in profit sharing ratio should compensate the
  - retiring partners only.
  - remaining partners (who have sacrificed) as well as retiring partners.
  - remaining partners only (who have sacrificed).
  - none of these.

#### 4.5 Adjustment for Revaluation of Assets and Liabilities

At the time of retirement or death of a partner there may be some assets which may not have been shown at their current values. Similarly, there may be certain liabilities which have been shown at a value different from the obligation to be met by the firm. Not only that, there may be some unrecorded assets and liabilities which need to be brought into books. As learnt in case of admission of a partner, a Revaluation Account is prepared in order to ascertain net gain (loss) on revaluation of assets and/or liabilities and bringing unrecorded items into firm's books and the same is transferred to the capital account of all partners including retiring/deceased partners in their old profit sharing ratio. the Journal entries to be passed for this purpose are as follows:

1. *For increase in the value of assets*  
Assets A/c's (Individually) Dr.  
    To Revaluation A/c  
(Increase in the value of assets)
2. *For decrease in the value of assets*  
Revaluation A/c Dr.  
    To Assets A/c's (Individually)  
(Decrease in the value of assets)
3. *For increase in the amount of liabilities*  
Revaluation A/c Dr.  
    To Liabilities A/c (Individually)  
(Increase in the amount of liabilities)
4. *For decrease in the amount of liabilities*  
Liabilities A/c's (Individually) Dr.  
    To Revaluation A/c  
(Decrease in the amount of liabilities)
5. *For an unrecorded asset*  
Assets A/c Dr.  
    To Revaluation A/c  
(Unrecorded asset brought into book)
6. *For an unrecorded liability*  
Revaluation A/c Dr.  
    To Liability A/c  
(Unrecorded liability brought into books)
7. *For distribution of profit or loss on revaluation*  
Revaluation A/c Dr.  
    To All Partners' Capital A/c's (Individually)  
(Profit on revaluation transferred  
to partner's capital)

(or)  
 All Partners' Capital A/c's (Individually) Dr.  
     To Revaluation A/c  
 (Loss on revaluation transferred to  
 partner's capital accounts)

**Illustration 10**

Mitali, Indu and Geeta are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 respectively. On March 31, 2017, their Balance Sheet was as under:

| Liabilities         | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets    | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Capital Accounts:   |                 | Goodwill  | 25,000          |
| Mitali 1,50,000     |                 | Buildings | 1,00,000        |
| Indu 1,25,000       |                 | Patents   | 30,000          |
| Geeta <u>75,000</u> | 3,50,000        | Machinery | 1,50,000        |
| Sundry Creditors    | 55,000          | Stock     | 50,000          |
| General Reserve     | 30,000          | Debtors   | 40,000          |
|                     |                 | Cash      | 40,000          |
|                     | <b>4,35,000</b> |           | <b>4,35,000</b> |

Geeta retires on the above date. It was agreed that Machinery be valued at Rs. 1,40,000; Patents at Rs. 40,000; and Buildings at Rs. 1,25,000. Record the necessary journal entries for the above adjustments and prepare the Revaluation Account.

**Solution**

**Books of Mitali and Indu  
Journal**

| Date<br>2017 | Particulars                                                                                                                                                                                                  | L.F. | Debit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) | Credit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mar. 31      | Revaluation A/c Dr.<br>To Machinery A/c<br>(Decrease in the value of machinery)                                                                                                                              |      | 10,000                   | 10,000                    |
|              | Patents A/c Dr.<br>Buildings A/c Dr.<br>To Revaluation A/c<br>(Increase in the value of patents and buildings)                                                                                               |      | 10,000<br>25,000         | 35,000                    |
|              | Revaluation A/c Dr.<br>To Mitali's Capital A/c<br>To Indu's Capital A/c<br>To Geeta's Capital A/c<br>(Profit on revaluation transferred to all<br>partner's capital accounts in old profit<br>sharing ratio) |      | 25,000                   | 12,500<br>7,500<br>5,000  |

**Revaluation Account**

Dr.

Cr.

| Liabilities                 | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets    | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Machinery                   | 10,000          | Patents   | 10,000          |
| Profit transferred to:      |                 | Buildings | 25,000          |
| Mitali's Capital A/c 12,500 |                 |           |                 |
| Indu's Capital A/c 7,500    |                 |           |                 |
| Geeta's Capital A/c 5,000   | 25,000          |           |                 |
|                             | <b>35,000</b>   |           | <b>35,000</b>   |

**4.6 Adjustment of Accumulated Profits and Losses**

Sometimes, the Balance Sheet of a firm may show accumulated profits in the form of general reserve and/or accumulated losses in the form of profit and loss account debit balance. The retiring/deceased partner is entitled to his/her share in the accumulated profits and is also liable to share the accumulated losses, if any. These accumulated profits or losses belong to all the partners and should be transferred to the capital accounts of all partners in their old profit sharing ratio. The following journal entries are recorded for the purpose.

- (i) *For transfer of accumulated profits (reserves),*

Reserves A/c

Dr.

To All Partners' Capital A/c's (Individually)

(Reserves transferred to all partners' capital account's in old profit sharing ratio).

- (ii) *For transfer of accumulated losses*

All Partners' Capital A/c's (Individually)

Dr.

To Profit and Loss A/c

(Accumulated loss transferred to all partners' capital accounts in their old profit-sharing ratio)

*For example;* Inder, Gajender and Harinder are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Inder retires and the Balance Sheet of the firm on that date was as follows:

**Books of Inder, Gajender and Harinder**  
**Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2017**

| Liabilities       | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets             | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Creditors         | 50,000          | Bank               | 10,000          |
| General Reserve   | 90,000          | Cash               | 5,000           |
| Capital Accounts: |                 | Stock              | 30,000          |
| Inder 1,00,000    |                 | Land and Buildings | 3,00,000        |
| Gajender 55,000   |                 |                    |                 |
| Harinder 50,000   | 2,05,000        |                    |                 |
|                   | <b>3,45,000</b> |                    | <b>3,45,000</b> |



The journal entry to record the treatment of general reserve will be as follows :

**Books of Gajender and Harinder  
Journal**

| <i>Date</i>     | <i>Particulars</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <i>L.F.</i> | <i>Debit<br/>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> | <i>Credit<br/>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2017<br>Mar. 31 | General Reserve A/c Dr.<br>To Inder's Capital A/c<br>To Gajender's Capital A/c<br>To Harinder's Capital A/c<br>(General Reserves transferred to all partners'<br>capital accounts in the old ratio on<br>Inder's retirement) |             | 90,000                            | 45,000<br>30,000<br>15,000         |

**When Partner Retires in the Middle of the Year**

Normally retirement of a partner takes place at the end of accounting period. But there can be a case where a partner decides to retire in the middle of the year. In such a case the claim shall include share of profit or loss, interest on capital, interest on drawings if any, from the date of last balance sheet to the date of retirement. Here, the main problem relates to the calculation of profit for the intervening period, i.e., the period from the date of last balance sheet and the date of retirement. Let us understand by way of example:

Maira, Shabnam and Vipul were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:4:1 profits for the year ending on March 31, 2019 was Rs. 1,00,000.

Vipul decides to retire on June 30, 2019. The new profit sharing ratio of the firms is 1:1. Vipul's share of profit for the period of from April 01 to June 30, 2019 shall be calculated as:

Total profit for the year ending on 31st March, 2017 = Rs. 1,00,000

Vipul's share of profit:

Proceeding Year's  $\times$  Proportionate Period  $\times$  Share of Deceased Partner

$$= \text{Rs. } 1,00,000 \times \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{4}{10} = \text{Rs. } 10,000$$

The journal entry will be recorded as follows:

|                            |     |        |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|
| Profit & Loss Suspense A/c | Dr. | 10,000 |
| To Vipul's Capital A/c     |     | 10,000 |

Vipul's share of profit transferred to his capital account

Alternatively, if Vipul's share of profit was to be calculated on the basis of average profits of the last three years, to which were Rs. 1,36,000 for 2016-17, Rs. 1,54,000 for 2017-18 and Rs. 1,00,000 for 2018-19, Vipul's share of profit

for the period from April 7, 2019 to June 30, 2019 shall be calculated on the basis of average profit based on profits for the last year calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average Profit} &= \frac{\text{Total Profit}}{\text{No. of Years}} = \frac{\text{Rs.1,36,000} + \text{Rs.1,54,000} + \text{Rs.1,00,000}}{3} \\ &= \frac{\text{Rs.3,90,000}}{3} = \text{Rs.1,30,000} \\ \text{Vipul's share of Profit} &= \frac{\text{Rs.3,90,000}}{3} = \text{Rs.1,30,000} \\ &= \text{Rs. 13,000}\end{aligned}$$

The Journal entry will be:

|                              |        |        |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Profit and Loss Suspense A/c | 13,000 |        |
| To Vipul's Capital A/c       |        | 13,000 |

In case, the agreement provides, that share of profit of the retiring partner will be worked out on the basis of sales, and it is specified that the sales during the year 2018-19 were Rs. 8,00,000 and the sales from April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2019 were Rs. 1,50,000 Vipul's share of profits for the period from April 1, 2019 shall be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{If sale is Rs. 80,00,000, the profit} &= \text{Rs. 1,00,000} \\ \text{If sale is Rs. 1, the profit} &= \frac{1,00,000}{8,00,000} \\ \text{If sale is Rs. 1,50,000, the profit} &= \frac{1,00,000}{8,00,000} \times 1,50,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. 18,750} \\ \text{Vipul's share of profit} &= \text{Rs. 7,500} \\ \text{Profit & Loss Suspense A/c} &\text{Dr. 75,00} \\ \text{To Vipul's Capital A/c} &\text{75,00}\end{aligned}$$

For being retiring partner's share of profit for the intervening period to books of account, the following journal entry is recorded.

- (i) Profit & Loss Suspense A/c Dr.  
To Retiring Partners Capital A/c  
(Share of profit for intervening/period)



4. When Loan account is settled by paying in instalment includes principal and interest.
- a) For interest on loan  
 Interest A/c Dr.  
     To Retiring Partner's Loan A/c
- b) For payment of instalment  
 Retiring Partner's Loan A/c Dr.  
     To Cash/Bank A/c

*Note:*

- The balance of the retiring partner's loan account is shown on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet till the last instalment is paid to him/her.
- Entry number (a) and (b), above will be repeated till the loan is paid off.

### Illustration 11

Amrinder, Mahinder and Joginder are partners in a firm. Mahinder retires from the firm. On his date of retirement, Rs. 60,000 becomes due to him. Amrinder and Joginder promised to pay him in instalments every year at the end of the year to which he agreed. Prepare Mahinder's Loan Account in the following cases:

- When payment is made four yearly instalments plus interest @ 12% p.a. on the unpaid balance.
- When when payment is made in three yearly instalments of Rs. 20,000 including interest @ 12% p.a on the outstanding balance during the first three years and the balance including interest in the fourth year.
- When payment is made in 4 equal yearly instalment's including interest @ 12% p.a. on the unpaid balance.

### Solution

- (a) When payment is made in four yearly instalments plus interest

#### Books of Amrinder and Joginder Mahinder's Loan Account

Dr.

Cr.

| Date   | Particulars                           | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.)                       | Date   | Particulars                  | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.)                  |
|--------|---------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| Year-I | Bank<br>(15,000+7,200)<br>Balance c/d |      | 22,200<br><br>45,000<br><b>67,200</b> | Year-1 | Mahinder Capital<br>Interest |      | 60,000<br>7,200<br><b>67,200</b> |

|          |                                       |               |          |                         |               |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Year-II  | Bank<br>(15,000+5,400)<br>Balance c/d | 20,400        | Year-II  | Balance b/d<br>Interest | 45,000        |
|          |                                       | 30,000        |          |                         | 5,400         |
|          |                                       | <b>50,400</b> |          |                         | <b>50,400</b> |
| Year-III | Bank<br>(15,000+3,600)<br>Balance c/d | 18,600        | Year-III | Balance b/d<br>Interest | 30,000        |
|          |                                       | 15,000        |          |                         | 3,600         |
|          |                                       | <b>33,600</b> |          |                         | <b>33,600</b> |
| Year-IV  | Bank<br>(15,000+1,800)                | 16,800        | Year-IV  | Balance b/d<br>Interest | 15,000        |
|          |                                       |               |          |                         | 1,800         |
|          |                                       | <b>16,800</b> |          |                         | <b>16,800</b> |

(b) When payment is made in three yearly instalments of Rs. 20,000 each including interest.

**Books of Amrinder, Mahinder and Joginder  
Mahinder's Loan Account**

Dr.

Cr.

| Date     | Particulars         | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Date     | Particulars                 | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|----------|---------------------|------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------|
| Year-I   | Bank<br>Balance c/d |      | 20,000          | Year-I   | Mohan's Capital<br>Interest |      | 60,000          |
|          |                     |      | 47,200          |          |                             |      | 7,200           |
|          |                     |      | <b>67,200</b>   |          |                             |      | <b>67,200</b>   |
| Year-II  | Bank<br>Balance c/d |      | 20,000          | Year-II  | Balance b/d<br>Interest     |      | 47,200          |
|          |                     |      | 32,864          |          |                             |      | 5,664           |
|          |                     |      | <b>52,864</b>   |          |                             |      | <b>52,864</b>   |
| Year-III | Bank<br>Balance c/d |      | 20,000          | Year-III | Balance b/d<br>Interest     |      | 32,864          |
|          |                     |      | 16,808          |          |                             |      | 3,944           |
|          |                     |      | <b>36,808</b>   |          |                             |      | <b>36,808</b>   |
| Year-IV  | Bank                |      | 18,825          | Year-IV  | Balance b/d<br>Interest     |      | 16,808          |
|          |                     |      |                 |          |                             |      | 2,017           |
|          |                     |      | <b>18,825</b>   |          |                             |      | <b>18,825</b>   |

(c) When payment is made in four equal yearly instalments including interest @12% (Annually).

**Books of Amrinder and Joginder  
Mahinder's Loan Account**

Dr.

Cr.

| Date     | Particulars | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Date     | Particulars        | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|----------|-------------|------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|------|-----------------|
| Year-I   | Bank        |      | 19,754          | Year-I   | Mohinder's Capital |      | 60,000          |
|          | Balance c/d |      | 47,446          |          | Interest           |      | 7,200           |
|          |             |      | <b>67,200</b>   |          |                    |      | <b>67,200</b>   |
| Year-II  | Bank        |      | 19,754          | Year-II  | Balance b/d        |      | 47,446          |
|          | Balance c/d |      | 33,386          |          | Interest           |      | 5,694           |
|          |             |      | <b>53,140</b>   |          |                    |      | <b>53,140</b>   |
| Year-III | Bank        |      | 19,754          | Year-III | Balance b/d        |      | 33,386          |
|          | Balance c/d |      | 17,638          |          | Interest           |      | 4,006           |
|          |             |      | <b>37,392</b>   |          |                    |      | <b>37,392</b>   |
| Year-IV  | Bank        |      | 19,754          | Year-IV  | Balance b/d        |      | 17,638          |
|          |             |      | <b>19,754</b>   |          | Interest           |      | 2,116           |
|          |             |      |                 |          |                    |      | <b>19,754</b>   |

*Note:* The annual instalment of payment in 4 years @ 12% interest works out at Rs. 19,754 (Annually of Rs. 0.329234 as per Annually Table x 60,000).

It may be noted that the accounting treatment for disposal of amount due to retiring partner and deceased partner is similar with a difference that in case of death of a partner, the amount credited to him/her is transferred to his Executors' Account and the payment has to be made to him/her. This shall be taken up later in this chapter.

**Do it Yourself**

Vijay, Ajay and Mohan are friends. They passed B. Com. (Hons) from Delhi University in June, 2016. They decided to start the business of computer hardware.

On 1st of August, 2016, they introduced the capital of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively and started the business in partnership at Delhi. The profit sharing ratio decided between them was 4:2:1. The business was running successfully. But on 1st February, 2017, due to certain unavoidable circumstances and family circumstances, Ajay decided to settle in Pune and decided to retire from the partnership on 31st March, 2017; with the consent of partners, Ajay retires as on 31st March, 2017, the position of assets and liabilities are as follows:

*Contd...*

Contd...

**Balance Sheet of Vijay, Ajay and Mohan as on March 31, 2017**

| <i>Liabilities</i> | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> | <i>Assets</i>      | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Capital Accounts : |                         | Goodwill           | 56,000                  |
| Vijay 1,80,000     |                         | Land and Buildings | 1,20,000                |
| Ajay 1,20,000      |                         | Machinery          | 1,59,000                |
| Mohan 1,00,000     | 4,00,000                | Motor Van          | 31,000                  |
| Bills Payable      | 12,000                  | Stock              | 90,000                  |
| General Reserve    | 42,000                  | Debtors            | 66,000                  |
| Creditors          | 90,000                  | Cash at bank       | 22,000                  |
|                    | <b>5,44,000</b>         |                    | <b>5,44,000</b>         |

On the date of retirement, the following adjustments were to be made:

1. Firm's goodwill was valued at Rs. 1,48,000.
2. Assets and Liabilities are to be valued as under: Stock Rs. 72,000; Land and Buildings Rs. 1,35,600; Debtors Rs. 63,000; Machinery Rs. 1,50,000; Creditors Rs. 84,000.
3. Vijay to bring Rs. 1,20,000 and Mohan Rs. 30,000 as additional capital.
4. Ajay was to be paid Rs. 97,200 in cash and the balance of his Capital Account to be transferred to his Loan Account. Work out the amount due to Ajay and state as to how will you settle his account ?

**Illustration 12**

The Balance Sheet of Ashish, Suresh and Lokesh who were sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2, is given below as on March 31, 2017.

**Balance Sheet of Ashish, Suresh and Lokesh  
As on March 31, 2017**

| <i>Liabilities</i>    | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> | <i>Assets</i>        | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Capitals:             |                         | Land                 | 4,00,000                |
| Shyam 7,20,000        |                         | Building             | 3,80,000                |
| Gagan 4,15,000        |                         | Plant & Machinery    | 4,65,000                |
| Ram 3,45,000          | 14,80,000               | Furniture & Fittings | 77,000                  |
| Reserve Fund          | 1,80,000                | Stock                | 1,85,000                |
| Sundry Creditors      | 1,24,000                | Sundry Debtors       | 1,72,000                |
| Outstanding Expresses | 16,000                  | Cash in hand         | 1,21,000                |
|                       | <b>18,00,000</b>        |                      | <b>18,00,000</b>        |

Suresh retires on June 30, 2017 date and the following adjustments are agreed upon his retirement.

1. Stock was valued at Rs. 1,72,000.
2. Furniture and fittings were valued at Rs. 80,000.

3. Profit share of Suresh till the date of his retirement is to be calculated on the basis of firm's last year profit which is Rs. 2,00,000.
4. An amount of Rs. 10,000 due from Mr. Deepak, a debtor, was doubtful and a provision for the same was required.
5. Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 2,00,000.
6. Suresh was paid Rs. 40,000 immediately on retirement and the balance was transferred to his loan account.
7. Ashish and Lokesh were to share future profits in the ratio of 3:2.  
Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Account and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

**Solution**

**Books of Ashish, Suresh and Lokesh**  
**Revaluation Account**

| Dr.                         |               | Cr.                                                                                                                                                |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Particulars                 | Amount (Rs.)  | Particulars                                                                                                                                        | Amount (Rs.)  |
| Stock                       | 13,000        | Furniture                                                                                                                                          | 3,000         |
| Provision for Doubtful Debt | 10,000        | (Loss on Revaluation transferred to :<br>Ashish's capital           10,000<br>Suresh's capital           6,000<br>Lokesh's capital           4,000 | 20,000        |
|                             | <b>23,000</b> |                                                                                                                                                    | <b>23,000</b> |

**Partners' Capital Accounts**

| Dr.          |                       |      |                 |                 |                 | Cr.          |                     |      |                 |                 |                 |
|--------------|-----------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Date<br>2017 | Particu-<br>lars      | J.F. | Ashish<br>(Rs.) | Suresh<br>(Rs.) | Lokesh<br>(Rs.) | Date<br>2017 | Particu<br>lars     | J.F. | Ashish<br>(Rs.) | Suresh<br>(Rs.) | Lokesh<br>(Rs.) |
| June 30      | Revaluation<br>(Loss) |      | 10,000          | 6,000           | 4,000           | June 30      | Bal. b/d            |      | 7,20,000        | 4,15,000        | 3,45,000        |
|              | Suresh's<br>Capital   |      |                 |                 |                 |              | Reserve fund        |      | 90,000          | 54,000          | 36,000          |
|              | Cash                  |      | 20,000          |                 | 40,000          |              | P&L Suspense A/c    |      |                 | 15,000          |                 |
|              | Suresh's<br>Loan      |      |                 | 40,000          |                 |              | Ashish's<br>Capital |      |                 | 20,000          |                 |
|              | Balance c/d           |      |                 | 4,98,000        |                 |              | Lokesh's<br>Capital |      |                 | 40,000          |                 |
|              |                       |      | 7,80,000        |                 | 3,37,000        |              |                     |      |                 |                 |                 |
|              |                       |      | 8,10,000        | 5,44,000        | 3,81,000        |              |                     |      | 8,10,000        | 5,44,000        | 3,81,000        |
|              |                       |      |                 |                 |                 |              |                     |      |                 |                 |                 |



**Balance Sheet of Ashish and Lokesh as on April 01, 2017**

| <i>Liabilities</i>              | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> | <i>Assets</i>                                       | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Capitals :                      |                         | Land                                                | 4,00,000                |
| Ashish                 7,80,000 |                         | Buildings                                           | 3,80,000                |
| Lokesh <u>3,37,000</u>          | 11,17,000               | Plant and Machinery                                 | 4,65,000                |
| Suresh's Loan                   | 4,98,000                | Furniture                                           | 80,000                  |
| Sundry Creditors                | 1,24,000                | Stock                                               | 1,72,000                |
| Outstanding Expresses           | 16,000                  | Sundry Debtors         1,72,000                     |                         |
|                                 |                         | Less: Provision for<br>Doubtful Debts <u>10,000</u> | 1,62,000                |
|                                 |                         | Cash (Rs. 1,21,000–Rs. 40,000)                      | 81,000                  |
|                                 |                         | P&L Suspense A/c                                    | 15,000                  |
|                                 | <b>17,55,000</b>        |                                                     | <b>17,55,000</b>        |

**Working Notes**

1. Gaining Share = New Share – Old Share

$$\text{Ashish's Gain} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6}{10} - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\text{Lokesh's Gain} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{4}{10} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{2}{10}$$

Gaining Ratio between Ashish and Lokesh = 1 : 2,

2. Suresh's Share of Goodwill =  $\frac{3}{10} \times \text{Rs. } 2,00,000 = \text{Rs. } 60,000$

3. Suresh's share of profit =  $2,00,000 \times \frac{3}{13} \times \frac{3}{10} = \text{Rs. } 15,000$

**Illustration 13**

Shyam, Gagan and Ram are partners sharing profit in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2017 are as under:

| <i>Liabilities</i>           | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> | <i>Assets</i> | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Sundry Creditors             | 49,000                  | Cash          | 8,000                   |
| Employees' Provident Fund    | 4,000                   | Debtors       | 19,000                  |
| General Reserve              | 14,500                  | Stock         | 42,000                  |
| Capital:                     |                         | Machinery     | 85,000                  |
| Shyam                 80,000 |                         | Building      | 1,22,000                |
| Gagan                 62,500 |                         | Patents       | 9,000                   |
| Ram <u>75,000</u>            | 2,17,500                |               |                         |
|                              | <b>2,85,000</b>         |               | <b>2,85,000</b>         |

As Gagan got a very good break at an MNC, so he decided to retire on that date and it was decided that Shyam and Ram would share the future profits in the ratio of 5 : 3. Goodwill was valued at Rs. 70,000; Machinery at Rs. 78,000; Buildings at Rs. 1,52,000; stock at Rs. 30,000; and bad debts amounting to Rs. 1,550 were to be written off. Record journal entries in the books of the firm and prepare the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

### Solution

#### Books of Shyam, Ram and Gagan Journal

| Date            | Particulars                                                                                                                                                                                    | L.F. | Debit Amount (Rs.) | Credit Amount (Rs.)      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 2017<br>Mar. 31 | Revaluation A/c Dr.<br>To Machinery A/c<br>To Stock A/c<br>To Debtors A/c<br>(Loss on revaluation of assets recorded on Gagan's retirement)                                                    |      | 20,550             | 7,000<br>12,000<br>1,550 |
|                 | Building A/c Dr.<br>To Revaluation A/c<br>(Appreciation in the value of Building on Gagan's retirement)                                                                                        |      | 30,000             | 30,000                   |
|                 | Revaluation A/c Dr.<br>To Shyam's Capital A/c<br>To Gagan's Capital A/c<br>To Ram's Capital A/c<br>(Profit on revaluation transferred to partners' capital accounts in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1) |      | 9,450              | 3,780<br>3,780<br>1,890  |
|                 | Reserve A/c Dr.<br>To Shyam's Capital A/c<br>To Gagan's Capital A/c<br>To Ram's Capital A/c<br>(Reserve transferred to partner's capital accounts)                                             |      | 14,500             | 5,800<br>5,800<br>2,900  |
|                 | Shyam's Capital A/c Dr.<br>Ram's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Gagan's Capital A/c<br>(Gagan's share of goodwill adjusted to Shyam and Ram in their gaining ratio of 9 : 7)                            |      | 15,750<br>12,250   | 28,000                   |
|                 | Gagan's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Gagan's Loan A/c<br>(Amount payable to retiring partner transferred to his loan account)                                                                         |      | 1,00,080           | 1,00,080                 |

**Balance Sheet of Shyam and Ram as on March 31, 2017**

| Liabilities               | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets    | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Sundry Creditors          | 49,000          | Cash      | 8,000           |
| Employees' Provident Fund | 4,000           | Debtors   | 17,450          |
| Capitals :                |                 | Stock     | 30,000          |
| Shyam                     | 73,830          | Machinery | 78,000          |
| Ram                       | <u>67,540</u>   | Building  | 1,52,000        |
| Gagan's Loan              | 1,00,080        | Patents   | 9,000           |
|                           | <b>2,94,450</b> |           | <b>2,94,450</b> |

**Working Notes**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Share Gained} &= \text{New Share} - \text{Old Share} \\ \text{Shyam's Gain} &= \frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{25 - 16}{40} = \frac{9}{40} \\ \text{Ram's Gain} &= \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{15 - 8}{40} = \frac{7}{40} \\ \text{Therefore, Gaining Ratio of Shyam and Ram} &= 9 : 7. \end{aligned}$$

**Revaluation Account**

| Dr. | Liabilities             | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets   | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Cr. |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-----|
|     | Machinery               | 7,000           | Building | 30,000          |     |
|     | Stock                   | 12,000          |          |                 |     |
|     | Debtors                 | 1,550           |          |                 |     |
|     | (Profit on Revaluation) |                 |          |                 |     |
|     | Transfer to Capital     |                 |          |                 |     |
|     | Shyam                   | 3,780           |          |                 |     |
|     | Gagan                   | 3,780           |          |                 |     |
|     | Ram                     | <u>1,890</u>    |          |                 |     |
|     |                         | <b>30,000</b>   |          | <b>30,000</b>   |     |

**Partners' Capital Accounts**

| Date<br>2017 | Particulars     | J.F. | Shyam<br>(Rs.) | Gagan<br>(Rs.)  | Ram<br>(Rs.)  | Date<br>2017 | Particulars     | J.F. | Shyam<br>(Rs.) | Gagan<br>(Rs.)  | Ram<br>(Rs.)  |
|--------------|-----------------|------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Mar.31       | Gagan's Capital |      | 15,750         |                 | 12,250        | Mar.31       | Bal. b/d        |      | 80,000         | 62,500          | 75,000        |
|              | Gagan's Loan    |      |                | 1,00,080        |               |              | Revaluation     |      | 3,780          | 3,780           | 1,890         |
|              | Bal. c/d        |      | 73,830         |                 | 67,540        |              | Profit          |      | 5,800          | 5,800           | 2,900         |
|              |                 |      |                |                 |               |              | Reserve         |      |                |                 |               |
|              |                 |      |                |                 |               |              | Shyam's Capital |      |                | 15,750          |               |
|              |                 |      |                |                 |               |              | Ram's Capital   |      |                | 12,250          |               |
|              |                 |      | <b>89,580</b>  | <b>1,00,080</b> | <b>79,790</b> |              |                 |      | <b>89,580</b>  | <b>1,00,080</b> | <b>79,790</b> |

**Note:** As sufficient balance is not available to pay the due amount to Gagan, the balance in his capital account is transferred to his loan account.

#### 4.8 Adjustment of Partners' Capitals

At the time of retirement or death of a partner, the remaining partners may decide to adjust their capital contributions in their profit sharing ratio. In such a situation, the sum of balances in the capitals of continuing partners may be treated as the total capital of the new firm, unless specified otherwise. Then, to ascertain the new capital of the continuing partners, the total capital of the firm is divided amongst the remaining partners as per the new profit sharing ratio, and the excess or deficiency of capital in the individual capital account's may be worked out. Such excess or shortage shall be adjusted by withdrawal of contribution in cash, as the case may be, for which the following journal entries will be recorded.

- (i) For excess capital withdrawn by the partner :

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Partners' Capital A/c | Dr. |
| To Cash / Bank A/c    |     |

- (ii) For amount of capital to be brought in by the partner:

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Cash / Bank A/c          | Dr. |
| To Partners' Capital A/c |     |

Consider the following situations:

The adjustment of the continuing partner's capitals may involve any one of the three ways as illustrated as follows :

1. When the capital of the new firm as decided by the partners is specified.

#### Illustration 14

Mohit, Neeraj and Sohan are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 1. Neeraj retires and Mohit and Sohan decided that the capital of the new firm will be fixed at Rs. 1,20,000. The capital accounts of Mohit and Sohan show a credit balance of Rs. 82,000 and Rs. 41,000 respectively after making all the adjustments. Calculate the actual cash to be paid off or to be brought in by the continuing partners and pass the necessary journal entries.

#### Solution

The New Profit Sharing Ratio between Mohit and Sohan = 2 : 1

|                                         | <i>Mohit</i> | <i>Sohan</i> |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| New Capital based new ratio is          | 80,000       | 40,000       |
| Existing Capital (after adjustments) is | 82,000       | 41,000       |
| Cash to be brought in on (Paid off)     | 2,000        | 1,000        |

**Books of Mohit and Sohan  
Journal**

| Date | Particulars                                                                                              | L.F. | Debit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) | Credit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
|      | Mohit's Capital A/c Dr.<br>Sohan's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Cash A/c<br>(Excess capital withdrawn by Sohan) |      | 2,000<br>1,000           | 3,000                     |

2. When the total capital of new firm is not specified.

**Illustration 15**

Asha, Deepa and Lata are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Deepa retires. After making all adjustments relating to revaluation, goodwill and accumulated profit etc., the capital accounts of Asha and Lata showed a credit balance of Rs. 1,60,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively. It was decided to adjust the capitals of Asha and Lata in their new profit sharing ratio. You are required to calculate the new capitals of the partners and record necessary journal entries for bringing in or withdrawal of the necessary amounts involved.

**Solution**

- a. Calculation of new capitals of the existing partners
- |                                                   |            |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Balance in Asha's Capital (after all adjustments) | = 1,60,000 |
| Balance in Lata's Capital                         | = 80,000   |
| Total Capital of the New Firm                     | = 2,40,000 |
- Based on the new profit sharing ratio of 3:1

$$\text{Asha's New Capital} = \text{Rs. } 2,40,000 \times \frac{3}{4} = 1,80,000$$

$$\text{Lata's New Capital} = \text{Rs. } 2,40,000 \times \frac{1}{4} = 60,000$$

*Note :The total capital of the new firm is based on the sum of the balance in the capital accounts of the continuing partners.*

- b. Calculation of cash to be brought in or withdrawn by the continuing partners :

|                                        | Asha<br>(Rs.) | Lata<br>(Rs.) |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| New Capitals                           | 1,80,000      | 60,000        |
| Existing Capitals                      | 1,60,000      | 80,000        |
| c. Cash to be brought in on (paid off) | 20,000        | 20,000        |

**Books of Asha and Lata  
Journal**

| Date | Particulars                                                                  | L.F. | Debit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) | Credit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
|      | Bank A/c Dr.<br>To Asha Capital A/c<br>(Cash brought by Asha)                |      | 20,000                   | 20,000                    |
|      | Lata's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Bank A/c<br>(Surplus capital withdrawn by Lata) |      | 20,000                   | 20,000                    |

3. When the amount payable to retiring partner will be contributed by continuing partners in such a way that their capitals are adjusted proportionate to their new profit sharing ratio:

**Illustration 16**

Lalit, Pankaj and Rahul are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 3. After all adjustments, on Lalit's retirement with respect to general reserve, goodwill and revaluation etc., the balances in their capital accounts stood at Rs. 70,000, Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively. It was decided that the amount payable to Lalit will be brought by Pankaj and Rahul in such a way as to make their capitals proportionate to their profit sharing ratio. Calculate the amount to be brought by Pankaj and Rahul and record necessary journal entries for the same. Also record necessary entry for payment to Lalit.

After Lalit's retirement, the new profit sharing ratio between Pankaj and Rahul is 3 : 3, i.e. 1 : 1.

**Solution**

*a. Calculation of total capital of the new firm*

|                                                        |   |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Balance in Pankaj's Capital account (after adjustment) | = | 60,000   |
| Balance in Rahul's Capital account (after adjustment)  | = | 50,000   |
| Amount payable to Lalit (Retiring partner)             | = | 70,000   |
| Total capital of new firm (i) + (ii) + (iii)           | = | 1,80,000 |

*b. Calculation of new capitals of the continuing partners*

|                      |   |                                           |   |            |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------------|---|------------|
| Pankaj's New Capital | = | $\text{Rs. } 1,80,000 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | = | Rs. 90,000 |
| Rahul's New Capital  | = | $\text{Rs. } 1,80,000 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | = | Rs. 90,000 |

## c. Calculation of the amounts to be brought in or withdrawn by the continuing partners

|                                                  | Pankaj<br>(Rs.) | Rahul<br>(Rs.) |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| New Capital (Rs. 1,80,000 in the ratio of 1 : 1) | 90,000          | 90,000         |
| Existing capital (after adjustment)              | 60,000          | 50,000         |
| Cash to be brought in                            | 30,000          | 40,000         |

**Books of Pankaj and Rahul  
Journal**

| Date | Particulars                                                                                            | L.F. | Debit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) | Credit<br>Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
|      | Bank A/c<br>To Pankaj's Capital A/c<br>To Rahul's Capital A/c<br>(Amounts brought by Pankaj and Rahul) | Dr.  | 70,000                   | 30,000<br>40,000          |
|      | Lalit's Capital A/c<br>To Bank A/c<br>(Amount paid to Lalit on retirement)                             | Dr.  | 70,000                   | 70,000                    |

**Illustration 17**

The Balance Sheet of Mohit, Neeraj and Sohan who are partners in a firm sharing profits according to their capitals as on March 31, 2017 was as under:

| Liabilities      | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets                          | Amount<br>(Rs.)        |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Creditors        | 21,000          | Buildings                       | 1,00,000               |
| Mohit's Capital  | 80,000          | Machinery                       | 50,000                 |
| Neeraj's Capital | 40,000          | Stock                           | 18,000                 |
| Sohan's Capital  | 40,000          | Debtors                         | 20,000                 |
| General Reserve  | 20,000          | Less: Provision<br>for Bad Debt | <u>1,000</u><br>19,000 |
|                  |                 | Cash at bank                    | 14,000                 |
|                  | <b>2,01,000</b> |                                 | <b>2,01,000</b>        |

On that date, Neeraj decided to retire from the firm and was paid for his share in the firm subject to the following:

1. Buildings to be appreciated by 20%.
2. Provision for Bad debts to be increased to 15% on Debtors.
3. Machinery to be depreciated by 20%.
4. Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 72,000 and the retiring partner's share is adjusted through the capital accounts of remaining partners.

5. The capital of the new firm be fixed at Rs. 1,20,000.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Accounts of the partners, and the Balance Sheet after retirement of B.

### Solution

#### Revaluation Account

Dr.

Cr.

| Particulars                     | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Particulars | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Provision for Doubtful Debt     | 2,000           | Building    | 20,000          |
| Machinery                       | 10,000          |             |                 |
| Capital (Profit on Revaluation) |                 |             |                 |
| Mohit                           | 4,000           |             |                 |
| Neeraj                          | 2,000           |             |                 |
| Sohan                           | <u>2,000</u>    |             |                 |
|                                 | 8,000           |             |                 |
|                                 | <b>20,000</b>   |             | <b>20,000</b>   |

Dr.

#### Partners' Capital Accounts

Cr.

| Date<br>2017 | Particulars      | J.F. | Mohit<br>(Rs.) | Neeraj<br>(Rs.) | Sohan<br>(Rs.) | Date<br>2017 | Particulars          | J.F. | Mohit<br>(Rs.) | Neeraj<br>(Rs.) | Sohan<br>(Rs.) |
|--------------|------------------|------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Mar.31       | Neeraj's Capital |      | 12,000         |                 | 6,000          | Mar.31       | Bal. b/d             |      | 80,000         | 40,000          | 40,000         |
|              | Balance c/d      |      | 82,000         | 65,000          | 41,000         |              | General Reserve      |      | 10,000         | 5,000           | 5,000          |
|              |                  |      |                |                 |                |              | Revaluation (Profit) |      | 4,000          | 2,000           | 2,000          |
|              |                  |      |                |                 |                |              | Mohit's Capital      |      |                | 12,000          |                |
|              |                  |      |                |                 |                |              | Sohan's Capital      |      |                | 6,000           |                |
|              |                  |      | <b>94,000</b>  | <b>65,000</b>   | <b>47,000</b>  |              |                      |      | <b>94,000</b>  | <b>65,000</b>   | <b>47,000</b>  |
|              | Bank             |      |                | 65,000          |                |              | Bal. b/d             |      | 82,000         | 65,000          | 41,000         |
|              | Bank             |      | 2,000          |                 | 1,000          |              |                      |      |                |                 |                |
|              | Bal. c/d (1)     |      | 80,000         |                 | 40,000         |              |                      |      | <b>82,000</b>  | <b>65,000</b>   | <b>41,000</b>  |
|              |                  |      | <b>82,000</b>  | <b>65,000</b>   | <b>41,000</b>  |              |                      |      |                |                 |                |

#### Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2017

| Liabilities    | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets                                           | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Capital        |                 | Building                                         | 1,20,000        |
| Mohit          | 80,000          | Machinery                                        | 40,000          |
| Sohan          | <u>40,000</u>   | Stock                                            | 18,000          |
| Creditors      |                 | Debtors                                          | 20,000          |
| Bank overdraft |                 | Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts (1,000+2,000) | <u>3,000</u>    |
|                |                 |                                                  | 17,000          |
|                | <b>1,95,000</b> |                                                  | <b>1,95,000</b> |



## Working Notes

1.

**Bank Account**

Dr.

Cr.

| Date | Particulars                | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Date | Particulars      | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|------|----------------------------|------|-----------------|------|------------------|------|-----------------|
|      | Balance b/d                |      | 14,000          |      | Mohit's Capital  |      | 2,000           |
|      | Balance c/d<br>(overdraft) |      | 54,000          |      | Sohan's Capital  |      | 1,000           |
|      |                            |      | <b>68,000</b>   |      | Neeraj's Capital |      | 65,000          |
|      |                            |      |                 |      |                  |      | <b>68,000</b>   |

2. It is assumed that bank overdraft is taken to pay the retiring partners.  
 3. Cash to be brought in or withdrawn by Mohit and Sohan :

|     |                                                    | Mohit<br>(Rs.) | Sohan<br>(Rs.) |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| (a) | New capitals (Rs. 1,20,000 in the ratio of 2:1)    | 80,000         | 40,000         |
| (b) | Existing capital (after adjustments) as calculated | 82,000         | 41,000         |
|     | Cash to be brought (paid off)                      | <b>2,000</b>   | <b>1,000</b>   |

**Do it Yourself**

1. The Balance Sheet of A, B and C who were sharing the profits in proportion to their capitals stood as on March 31, 2017.

**Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2017**

| Liabilities      | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets                          | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Bills Payable    | 6,250           | Land and Building               | 12,000          |
| Sundry Creditors | 10,000          | Debtors                         | 10,500          |
| General Reserve  | 2,750           | Less Provision<br>for bad debts | <u>500</u>      |
| Capitals         |                 | Bill receivables                | 7,000           |
| A 20,000         |                 | Stock                           | 15,500          |
| B 15,000         |                 | Plant and Machinery             | 11,500          |
| C <u>15,000</u>  | 50,000          | Cash at bank                    | 13,000          |
|                  | <b>69,000</b>   |                                 | <b>69,000</b>   |

B retired on the date of Balance Sheet and the following adjustments were to be made:

- Stock was depreciated by 10%.
- Factory building was appreciated by 12%.
- Provision for doubtful debts to be created up to 5%.
- Provision for legal charges to be made at Rs.265.
- The goodwill of the firm to be fixed at Rs.10,000.
- The capital of the new firm to be fixed at Rs.30,000. The continuing partners decide to keep their capitals in the new profit sharing ratio of 3:2.

Work out the final balances in capital accounts of the firm, and the amounts to be brought in and/or withdrawn by A and C to make their capitals proportionate to then new profit sharing ratio.

2. R, S and M were carrying on business in partnership sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1, respectively. On March 31, 2017, Balance Sheet of the firm stood as follows :

**Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2017**

| <i>Liabilities</i>            | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> | <i>Assets</i> | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Sundry Creditors              | 16,000                  | Building      | 23,000                  |
| Capitals:                     |                         | Debtors       | 7,000                   |
| R                      20,000 |                         | Stock         | 12,000                  |
| S                      7,500  |                         | Patents       | 8,000                   |
| M <u>12,500</u>               | 40,000                  | Bank          | 6,000                   |
|                               | <b>56,000</b>           |               | <b>56,000</b>           |

Shyam retired on the above mentioned date on the following terms :

- Buildings to be appreciated by Rs.8,800.
- Provision for doubtful debts to be made @ 5% on debtors.
- Goodwill of the firm to be valued at Rs.9,000.
- Rs.5,000 to be paid to S immediately and the balance due to him to be treated as a loan carrying interest @ 6% per annum.

Prepare the balance sheet of the reconstituted firm.

#### 4.9 Death of a Partner

As stated earlier, the accounting treatment in the event of death of a partner is similar to that in case of retirement of a partner, and that in case of death of a partner his claim is transferred to his executors and settled in the same manner as that of the retired partner. However, there is one major difference that, while the retirement normally takes place at the end of an accounting period, the death of a partner may occur any time. Hence, in case of a partner, his claim shall also include his share of profit or loss, interest on capital, interest on drawings (if any) from the date of the last Balance Sheet to the date of his death of these, the main problem relates to the calculation of profit for the intervening period (i.e., the period from date of the last balance sheet and the date of the partner's death. Since, it is

considered cumbersome to close the books and prepare final account, for the period, the deceased partner's share of profit may be calculated on the basis of last year's profit (or average of past few years) or on the basis of sales.

For example, Bakul, Champak and Darshan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:4:1. The profit of the firm for the year ending on March 31, 2017 was Rs. 1,00,000. Champak died on June 30, 2017. Bakul and Darshan decided to share profits equally. Champak's share of profit for the period from April 1 to June 30, 2017, shall be calculated as follows:

Total profit for the year ending on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017 = Rs. 1,00,000

Champak's share of profit :

Proceeding Year's Profit  $\times$  Proportionate Period  $\times$  Share of Deceased Partner

$$= \text{Rs. } 1,00,000 \times \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{4}{10} = \text{Rs. } 10,000$$

The journal entry will be recorded as follows :

|                            |     |        |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|
| Profit & Loss Suspense A/c | Dr. | 10,000 |
| To Champak's Capital A/c   |     | 10,000 |

(Champak's share of profit transferred to his capital account)

Alternatively, if Champak's share of profit was to be calculated on the basis of average profits of the last three years, which were Rs. 1,36,000 for 2014-15, Rs. 1,54,000 for 2015-16 and Rs. 1,00,000 for 2016-17; Champahs share of profit for the period from April 7, 2017 to June 30, 2017 shall be calculated on the basis of average profit based on profits for the last year calculation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average Profit} &= \frac{\text{Total Profit}}{\text{No. of years}} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 1,36,000 + \text{Rs. } 1,54,000 + \text{Rs. } 1,00,000}{3} \\ &= \frac{\text{Rs. } 3,90,000}{3} = \text{Rs. } 1,30,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Champak's share of profit} &= \text{Rs. } 1,30,000 \times \frac{3 \text{ months}}{12 \text{ months}} \times \frac{4}{10} \\ &= \text{Rs. } 13,000 \end{aligned}$$

The Journal entry will be:

|                            |     |        |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|
| Profit & Loss Suspense A/c | Dr. | 13,000 |
| To Champak's Capital A/c   |     | 13,000 |

In case, the agreement provides, that share of profit of the deceased partner will be worked out on the basis of sales, and it is specified that the sales during the year 2015-16 were Rs. 8,00,000 and the sales from April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017 were Rs. 1,50,000 Champak's share of profits for the period from April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017 shall be calculated as follows.

If sale is Rs.8,00,000, the profit = Rs.1,00,000

If sale is Rs.1, the profit =  $\frac{1,00,000}{8,00,000}$

If sale is Rs.1,50,000, the profit =  $\frac{1,00,000}{8,00,000} \times 1,50,000$

= Rs. 18,750

Champak's share of profit = Rs. 7,500

The Journal entry will be:

|                            |     |       |       |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Profit & Loss Suspense A/c | Dr. | 2,500 |       |
| To Champak's Capital A/c   |     |       | 7,500 |

For being deceased partner's share of profits for the intervening period to books of account, the following journal entry is recorded.

- (i) Profit and Loss (Suspense) A/c Dr.  
 To Deceased Partner's Capital A/c  
 (Share of profit for the intervening period)

Later Profit and Loss Suspense account is closed by transferring the account to Gaining Partners' Capital Account in their gaining ratio. The journal entry is:

- (ii) Gaining Partners Capital A/c [In gaining ratio]  
 To Profit and Loss Suspense A/c  
 (P&L Suspense account transferred).

Alternatively the following journal entry can also be passed in Place of (i) & (ii)

- (ii) Gaining Partners' Capital A/c Dr.  
 To Deceased Partner Capital A/c  
 (share of profit of Deceased Partner credited)

### Illustration 18

Anil, Bhanu and Chandu were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. On March 31, 2017, their Balance Sheet was as under:

**Books of Anil, Bhanu and Chandu**  
**Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2017**

| Liabilities             | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets    | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Creditors               | 11,000          | Buildings | 20,000          |
| Reserve Fund            | 6,000           | Machinery | 30,000          |
| Anil's Capital 30,000   |                 | Stock     | 10,000          |
| Bhanu's Capital 25,000  |                 | Patents   | 11,000          |
| Chandu's Capital 15,000 | 70,000          | Debtors   | 8,000           |
|                         |                 | Cash      | 8,000           |
|                         | <b>87,000</b>   |           | <b>87,000</b>   |

Anil died on October 1, 2017. It was agreed between his executors and the remaining partners that :

- (a) Goodwill to be valued at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  year's purchase of the average profits of the previous four years which were :

Year 2013-14 – Rs.13,000, Year 2014-15 – Rs. 12,000,

Year 2015-16 – Rs.20,000, Year 2016-17 – Rs.15,000

- (b) Patents be valued at Rs.8,000; Machinery at Rs.28,000; and Building at Rs.25,000.

- (c) Profit for the year 2017-18 be taken as having accrued at the same rate as that of the previous year.

- (d) Interest on capital be provided at 10% p.a.

- (e) Half of the amount due to Anil be paid immediately.

Prepare Anil's Capital Account and Anil's Executor's Account as on October 1, 2017.

### Solution

#### Books of Anil, Bhanu and Chander Anil's Capital Account

| Dr.          |                  |      |                 | Cr.          |                     |      |                 |
|--------------|------------------|------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|------|-----------------|
| Date<br>2017 | Particulars      | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Date<br>2017 | Particulars         | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
| Oct.1        | Anil's Executors |      | 57,000          | April, 1     | Balance b/d         |      | 30,000          |
|              |                  |      |                 | Oct. 1       | Reserve Fund        |      | 3,000           |
|              |                  |      |                 |              | Bhanu's Capital     |      | 11,250          |
|              |                  |      |                 |              | Chandu's Capital    |      | 7,500           |
|              |                  |      |                 |              | Profit & Loss       |      | 3,750           |
|              |                  |      |                 |              | (Suspense)          |      |                 |
|              |                  |      |                 |              | Interest on Capital |      | 1,500           |
|              |                  |      | <b>57,000</b>   |              |                     |      | <b>57,000</b>   |

#### Anil's Executor's Account

| Dr.          |             |      |                 | Cr.          |                |      |                 |
|--------------|-------------|------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------|-----------------|
| Date<br>2017 | Particulars | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Date<br>2017 | Particulars    | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
| Oct.1        | Bank        |      | 28,500          | Oct.1        | Anil's Capital |      | 57,000          |
|              | Balance c/d |      | 28,500          |              |                |      |                 |
|              |             |      | <b>57,000</b>   |              |                |      | <b>57,000</b>   |

#### Working Notes

1.

#### Revaluation Account

| Dr.  |             |      |                 | Cr.  |             |      |                 |
|------|-------------|------|-----------------|------|-------------|------|-----------------|
| Date | Particulars | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Date | Particulars | J.F. | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|      | Patents     |      | 3,000           |      | Building    |      | 5,000           |
|      | Machinery   |      | 2,000           |      |             |      |                 |
|      |             |      | <b>5,000</b>    |      |             |      | <b>5,000</b>    |

2. Goodwill =  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years' purchase  $\times$  Average Profit

$$\text{Average Profit} = \frac{\text{Rs. 13,000} + \text{Rs. 12,000} + \text{Rs. 20,000} + \text{Rs. 15,000}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Rs. 60,000}}{4} = \text{Rs. 15,000}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Goodwill} &= \frac{5}{2} \times \text{Rs. 15,000} \\ &= \text{Rs. 37,500}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Anil's Share of Goodwill} &= \frac{5}{10} \times \text{Rs. 37,500} \\ &= \text{Rs. 18,750}\end{aligned}$$

3. Profit from the date of last balance sheet to date of death  
(April 1, 2017 to October 1, 2017) = 6 months

$$\text{Profit for 6 months} = \text{Rs. 15,000} \times \frac{6}{12} = \text{Rs. 7,500}$$

$$\text{Anil's share of profit} = \text{Rs. 7,500} \times \frac{5}{10} = \text{Rs. 3,750}$$

4. Interest on Capital  
(April 1, 2017 to October 1, 2017)

$$\begin{aligned}&= \text{Rs. 30,000} \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} \\ &= \text{Rs. 1,500}\end{aligned}$$

### Illustration 19

You are given the Balance Sheet of Mohit, Sohan and Rahul who are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1, as on March 31, 2017.

**Books of Mohit, Sohan and Rahul**  
**Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2017.**

| Liabilities            | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets         | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| General Reserve        | 25,000          | Goodwill       | 30,000          |
| Capitals:              |                 | Fixed assets   | 60,000          |
| Mohit           30,000 |                 | Stock          | 10,000          |
| Sohan          25,000  |                 | Sundry Debtors | 20,000          |
| Rahul <u>15,000</u>    | 70,000          | Cash at bank   | 15,000          |
| Creditors              | 40,000          |                |                 |
|                        | <b>1,35,000</b> |                | <b>1,35,000</b> |

Sohan died on June 15, 2017. According to the Deed, his legal representatives are entitled to:

- Balance in Capital Account;
- Share of goodwill valued on the basis of thrice the average of the past 4 years' profits.
- Share in profits up to the date of death on the basis of average profits for the past 4 years.
- Interest on capital account @ 12% p.a.
- New Profit sharing ratio of the firm will be 3:2 among Mohit and Rahul respectively.

Profits for the years ending on March 31 of 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 respectively were Rs. 15,000, Rs. 17,000, Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 13,000.

Sohan's legal representatives were to be paid the amount due. Mohit and Rahul continued as partner by taking over Sohan's share equally. Work out the amount payable to Sohan's legal representatives.

### Solution

#### Books of Mohit, Sohan and Rahul Sohan's Capital Account

| Dr.  |                  |      |               | Cr.     |                     |      |               |
|------|------------------|------|---------------|---------|---------------------|------|---------------|
| Date | Particulars      | J.F. | Amount (Rs.)  | Date    | Particulars         | J.F. | Amount (Rs.)  |
|      | Goodwill         |      | 12,000        | Apr. 1  | Balance b/d         |      | 25,000        |
|      | Sohan's Executor |      | 44,158        | Jun. 15 | Reserve Fund        |      | 10,000        |
|      |                  |      |               |         | Mohit's Capital     |      | 9,600         |
|      |                  |      |               |         | Rahul's Capital     |      | 9,600         |
|      |                  |      |               |         | Profit & Loss       |      |               |
|      |                  |      |               |         | suspense            |      | 1,333         |
|      |                  |      |               |         | Interest on Capital |      | 625           |
|      |                  |      | <b>56,158</b> |         |                     |      | <b>56,158</b> |

### Working Notes

#### 1. Sohan's Share of Goodwill

$$= \text{Goodwill of the Firm} \times \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 48,000 \times \frac{2}{5} = \text{Rs. } 19,200$$

$$\text{Goodwill of the Firm} = 3 \times \text{Average Profit}$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{\text{Rs. } 64,000}{4} = \text{Rs. } 48,000$$

## 2. Profit and Loss

(Share of Profit from the date of last Balance Sheet to the date of death)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months.

$$= \frac{\text{Rs. } 64,000}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2.5}{12}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1,333$$

3. Interest on Capital = Rs. 25,000  $\times \frac{12}{100} \times \frac{2.5}{12}$

$$= \text{Rs. } 625$$

**Do it Yourself**

On December 31, 2015, the Balance Sheet of Pinki, Qureshi and Rakesh showed as under :

**Balance Sheet as on December 2015**

| <i>Liabilities</i> | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> | <i>Assets</i>     | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| General Reserve    | 20,000                  | Buildings         | 26,000                  |
| Capitals:          |                         | Investments       | 15,000                  |
| Pinki 15,000       |                         | Debtors           | 15,000                  |
| Qureshi 10,000     |                         | Bills Receivables | 6,000                   |
| Rakesh 10,000      | 35,000                  | Stock             | 12,000                  |
| Sundry Creditors   | 25,000                  | Cash              | 6,000                   |
|                    | <b>80,000</b>           |                   | <b>80,000</b>           |

The partnership deed provides that the profit be shared in the ratio of 2:1:1 and that in the event of death of a partner, his executors be entitled to be paid out :

- The capital of his credit at the date of last Balance Sheet.
- His proportion of reserves at the date of last Balance Sheet.
- His proportion of profits to the date of death based on the average profits of the last three completed years, plus 10%, and
- By way of goodwill, his proportion of the total profits for the three preceding years. The net profit for the last three years were :

|      | <i>(Rs.)</i> |
|------|--------------|
| 2013 | 16,000       |
| 2014 | 16,000       |
| 2015 | 15,400       |

Rakesh died on April 1, 2015. He had withdrawn Rs.5,000 to the date of his death. The investment were sold at par and R's Executors were paid off. Prepare Rakesh's Capital Account that of his executors.



**Terms Introduced in the Chapter**

- Retirement of a Partner.
- Death of a Partner.
- Gaining Ratio
- Executors of deceased Partner
- Executor's Account.

**Summary**

1. *New Profit Sharing Ratio*: New profit sharing ratio is the ratio in which the remaining partner will share future profits after the retirement or death of any partner.

$\text{New Share} = \text{Old Share} + \text{Acquired Share from the Outgoing partner}$

2. *Gaining Ratio*: Gaining ratio is the ratio in which the continuing partners have acquired the share from the retiring deceased partner.
3. *Treatment of Goodwill*: The basic rule is that gaining partner(s) shared compensate the sacrificing partner to the extent of their gain for the respective share of goodwill.

If goodwill already appears in the books, it will be written off by debiting all partner's capital account in their old profit sharing ratio.

4. *Revaluation of Assets and Liabilities*: At the time of retirement/death of a partner, there may be some assets which may not have been shown at their current values. Similarly, there may be certain liabilities which have been shown at a value different from the obligation to be met by the firm.

Besides this, there may be unrecorded assets and liabilities which have to be recorded.

5. *Accumulated Profits or Losses*: The reserves (Accumulated profits) or losses belong to all the partners and should be transferred to capital account of all partners.
6. Retiring partner/deceased partner may be paid in one lump sum or installments with interest.
7. At the time of retirement/death of a partner, the remaining partner may decide to keep their capital contributions in their profit sharing ratio.

**Questions for Practice****Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the different ways in which a partner can retire from the firm.
2. Write the various matters that need adjustments at the time of retirement of a partners.
3. Distinguish between sacrificing ratio and gaining tab.

4. Why do firm revalue assets and reassess their liabilities on retirement or on the event of death of a partner.
5. Why a retiring/deceased partner is entitled to a share of goodwill of the firm.

### Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the modes of payment to a retiring partner.
2. How will you compute the amount payable to a deceased partner?
3. Explain the treatment of goodwill at the time of retirement or on the event of death of a partner?
4. Discuss the various methods of computing the share in profits in the event of death of a partner.

### Numerical Questions

1. Aparna, Manisha and Sonia are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Manisha retires and goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 1,80,000. Aparna and Sonia decided to share future in the ratio of 3 : 2. Record necessary journal entries.

**(Ans :** Dr. Aparna's Capital A/c by Rs. 18,000, Dr. Sonia's Capital A/c by Rs. 42,000, Cr. Manisha's Capital A/c by Rs. 60,000).

2. Sangeeta, Saroj and Shanti are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5. Goodwill is appearing in the books at a value of Rs. 60,000. Sangeeta retires and goodwill is valued at Rs. 90,000. Saroj and Shanti decided to share future profits equally. Record necessary journal entries.

3. Himanshu, Gagan and Naman are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On March 31, 2019, Naman retires.

The various assets and liabilities of the firm on the date were as follows:

Cash Rs. 10,000, Building Rs. 1,00,000, Plant and Machinery Rs. 40,000, Stock Rs. 20,000, Debtors Rs. 20,000 and Investments Rs. 30,000.

The following was agreed upon between the partners on Naman's retirement:

- (i) Building to be appreciated by 20%.
- (ii) Plant and Machinery to be depreciated by 10%.
- (iii) A provision of 5% on debtors to be created for bad and doubtful debts.
- (iv) Stock was to be valued at Rs. 18,000 and Investment at Rs. 35,000.

Record the necessary journal entries to the above effect and prepare the revaluation account.

4. Naresh, Raj Kumar and Bishwajeet are equal partners. Raj Kumar decides to retire. On the date of his retirement, the Balance Sheet of the firm showed the following: General Reserves Rs. 36,000 and Profit and Loss Account (Dr.) Rs. 15,000.

Record the necessary journal entries to the above effect.

5. Digvijay, Brijesh and Parakaram were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2020 was as follows:

| Liabilities         | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets    | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Creditors           | 49,000          | Cash      | 8,000           |
| Reserves            | 18,500          | Debtors   | 19,000          |
| Digvijay's Capital  | 82,000          | Stock     | 42,000          |
| Brijesh's Capital   | 60,000          | Buildings | 2,07,000        |
| Parakaram's Capital | 75,500          | Patents   | 9,000           |
|                     | <b>2,85,000</b> |           | <b>2,85,000</b> |

Brijesh retired on March 31, 2020 on the following terms:

- Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 70,000 and was not to appear in the books.
- Bad debts amounting to Rs. 2,000 were to be written off.
- Patents were considered as valueless.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of Digvijay and Parakaram after Brijesh's retirement.

**(Ans :** Loss on Revaluation Rs. 11,000, Balance of Capital Accounts: Digvijay Rs. 66,333 and Parakaram Rs. 67,667, Balance Sheet Total Rs. 2,74,000).

6. Radha, Sheela and Meena were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the proportion of 3:2:1. On April 1, 2019, Sheela retires from the firm. On that date, their Balance Sheet was as follows:

| Liabilities     | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets           | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Trade Creditors | 3,000           | Cash-in-Hand     | 1,500           |
| Bills Payable   | 4,500           | Cash at Bank     | 7,500           |
| Expenses Owing  | 4,500           | Debtors          | 15,000          |
| General Reserve | 13,500          | Stock            | 12,000          |
| Capitals:       |                 | Factory Premises | 22,500          |
| Radha 15,000    |                 | Machinery        | 8,000           |
| Sheela 15,000   |                 | Loose Tools      | 4,000           |
| Meena 15,000    | 45,000          |                  |                 |
|                 | <b>70,500</b>   |                  | <b>70,500</b>   |

The terms were:

- Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 13,500.
- Expenses owing to be brought down to Rs. 3,750.
- Machinery and Loose Tools are to be valued at 10% less than their book value.
- Factory premises are to be revalued at Rs. 24,300.

Prepare:

1. Revaluation account
2. Partner's capital accounts and
3. Balance sheet of the firm after retirement of Sheela.

**(Ans :** Profit on Revaluation Rs. 1,350, Balance of Capital Accounts: Radha Rs. 19,050 and Meena Rs. 16,350, Balance Sheet Total = Rs. 71,100).

7. Pankaj, Naresh and Saurabh are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Naresh retired from the firm due to his illness on September 30, 2017. On that date the Balance Sheet of the firm was as follows:

**Books of Pankaj, Naresh and Saurabh  
Balance Sheet as on September 30, 2017**

| Liabilities                 | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets              | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| General Reserve             | 12,000          | Bank                | 7,600           |
| Sundry Creditors            | 15,000          | Debtors             | 6,000           |
| Bills Payable               | 12,000          | Less: Provision for | <u>400</u>      |
| Outstanding Salary          | 2,200           | Doubtful Debt       | 5,600           |
| Provision for Legal Damages | 6,000           | Stock               | 9,000           |
| Capitals:                   |                 | Furniture           | 41,000          |
| Pankaj                      | 46,000          | Premises            | 80,000          |
| Naresh                      | 30,000          |                     |                 |
| Saurabh                     | <u>20,000</u>   |                     |                 |
|                             | 96,000          |                     |                 |
|                             | <b>1,43,200</b> |                     | <b>1,43,200</b> |

**Additional Information**

- (i) Premises have appreciated by 20%, stock depreciated by 10% and provision for doubtful debts was to be made 5% on debtors. Further, provision for legal damages is to be made for Rs. 1,200 and furniture to be brought up to Rs. 45,000.
- (ii) Goodwill of the firm be valued at Rs. 42,000.
- (iii) Rs. 26,000 from Naresh's Capital account be transferred to his loan account and balance be paid through bank; if required, necessary loan may be obtained from Bank.
- (iv) Naresh share of profit till the date of retirement is to be calculated on the basis of last years' profit, i.e., Rs. 60,000.
- (v) New profit sharing ratio of Pankaj and Saurabh is decided to be 5 : 1.

Give the necessary ledger accounts and balance sheet of the firm after Naresh's retirement.

**(Ans :** Profit on Revaluation Rs. 18,000, Balance of Capital Account of Pankaj, Rs. 47,000 and of Saurabh, Rs. 25,000).

(Total Amount at Credit in Naresh's Capital = Rs. 54,000, Balance Sheet Total = Rs. 1,54,800).

8. Puneet, Pankaj and Pammy are partners in a business sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1 respectively. Their balance sheet as on March 31, 2019 was as follows:

**Books of Puneet, Pankaj and Pammy**  
**Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2019**

| Liabilities       | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets         | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Sundry Creditors  | 1,00,000        | Cash at Bank   | 20,000          |
| Capital Accounts: |                 | Stock          | 30,000          |
| Puneet 60,000     |                 | Sundry Debtors | 80,000          |
| Pankaj 1,00,000   |                 | Investments    | 70,000          |
| Pammy 40,000      | 2,00,000        | Furniture      | 35,000          |
| Reserve           | 50,000          | Buildings      | 1,15,000        |
|                   | <b>3,50,000</b> |                | <b>3,50,000</b> |

Mr. Pammy died on September 30, 2017. The partnership deed provided the following:

- (i) The deceased partner will be entitled to his share of profit up to the date of death calculated on the basis of previous year's profit.
- (ii) He will be entitled to his share of goodwill of the firm calculated on the basis of 3 years' purchase of average of last 4 years' profit. The profits for the last four financial years are given below:  
for 2015–16; Rs. 80,000; for 2016–17, Rs. 50,000; for 2017–18, Rs. 40,000; for 2018–19, Rs. 30,000.

The drawings of the deceased partner up to the date of death amounted to Rs. 10,000. Interest on capital is to be allowed at 12% per annum.

Surviving partners agreed that Rs. 15,400 should be paid to the executors immediately and the balance in four equal yearly instalments with interest at 12% p.a. on outstanding balance.

Show Mr. Pammy's Capital account, his Executor's account till the settlement of the amount due.

**(Ans : Total amount due is Rs. 75,400)**

9. Following is the Balance Sheet of Prateek, Rocky and Kushal as on March 31, 2020.

**Books of Prateek, Rocky and Kushal**  
**Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2020**

| Liabilities       | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets           | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Sundry Creditors  | 16,000          | Bills Receivable | 16,000          |
| General Reserve   | 16,000          | Furniture        | 22,600          |
| Capital Accounts: |                 | Stock            | 20,400          |
| Prateek 30,000    |                 | Sundry Debtors   | 22,000          |
| Rockey 20,000     |                 | Cash at Bank     | 18,000          |
| Kushal 20,000     | 70,000          | Cash in Hand     | 3,000           |
|                   | <b>1,02,000</b> |                  | <b>1,02,000</b> |

Rockey died on June 30, 2020. Under the terms of the partnership deed, the executors of a deceased partner were entitled to:

- Amount standing to the credit of the Partner's Capital account.
- Interest on capital at 5% per annum.
- Share of goodwill on the basis of twice the average of the past three years' profit and
- Share of profit from the closing date of the last financial year to the date of death on the basis of last year's profit.

Profits for the year ending on March 31, 2018, March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 were Rs. 12,000, Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 14,000 respectively. Profits were shared in the ratio of capitals.

Pass the necessary journal entries and draw up Rockey's capital account to be rendered to his executor.

**(Ans : Sony's Executor Account is Rs. 33,821)**

10. Narang, Suri and Bajaj are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$  respectively. The Balance Sheet on April 1, 2020 was as follows:

**Books of Suri and Bajaj**  
**Balance Sheet as on April 1, 2020**

| Liabilities                              | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets                                           | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Bills Payable                            | 12,000          | Freehold Premises                                | 40,000          |
| Sundry Creditors                         | 18,000          | Machinery                                        | 30,000          |
| Reserves                                 | 12,000          | Furniture                                        | 12,000          |
| Capital Accounts:                        |                 | Stock                                            | 22,000          |
| Narang                      30,000       |                 | Sundry Debtors                      20,000       |                 |
| Suri                              30,000 |                 | Less: Reserve for Bad                      1,000 | 19,000          |
| Bajaj <u>28,000</u>                      | 88,000          | Debt                                             |                 |
|                                          |                 | Cash                                             | 7,000           |
|                                          | <b>1,30,000</b> |                                                  | <b>1,30,000</b> |

Bajaj retires from the business and the partners agree to the following:

- Freehold premises and stock are to be appreciated by 20% and 15% respectively.
- Machinery and furniture are to be reduced by 10% and 7% respectively.
- Bad Debts reserve is to be increased to Rs. 1,500.
- Goodwill is valued at Rs. 21,000 on Bajaj's retirement.
- The continuing partners have decided to adjust their capitals in their new profit sharing ratio after retirement of Bajaj. Surplus/deficit, if any, in their capital accounts will be adjusted through current accounts.

Prepare necessary ledger accounts and draw the Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

**(Ans : Profit on Revaluation, Rs. 6,960; Balance in Capital Accounts of Narang, Rs. 49,230; and that of Suri, Rs. 16,410. Amount at Credit in Bajaj Capital is Rs. 41,320).**

11. The Balance Sheet of Rajesh, Pramod and Nishant who were sharing profits in proportion to their capitals stood as on March 31, 2015:

**Books of Rajesh, Pramod and Nishant**  
**Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2015**

| <i>Liabilities</i> | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> | <i>Assets</i>                      | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bills Payable      | 6,250                   | Factory Building                   | 12,000                  |
| Sundry Creditors   | 10,000                  | Debtors                            | 10,500                  |
| General Reserves   | 2,750                   | Less: Provision for doubtful debts | <u>500</u>              |
| Capital Accounts:  |                         |                                    | 10,000                  |
| Rajesh             | 20,000                  | Bills Receivable                   | 7,000                   |
| Pramod             | 15,000                  | Stock                              | 15,500                  |
| Nishant            | <u>15,000</u>           | Plant and Machinery                | 11,500                  |
|                    | 50,000                  | Bank Balance                       | 13,000                  |
|                    | <b>69,000</b>           |                                    | <b>69,000</b>           |

Pramod retired on the date of Balance Sheet and the following adjustments were made:

- Stock is to be reduced by 10%.
- Factory buildings were appreciated by 12%.
- Provision for doubtful debts be created up to 5%.
- Provision for legal charges to be made at Rs. 265.
- The goodwill of the firm be fixed at Rs. 10,000.
- The capital of the new firm be fixed at Rs. 30,000. The continuing partners decide to keep their capitals in the new profit sharing ratio of 3 : 2.

Record journal entries and prepare the balance sheet of the reconstituted firm after transferring the balance in Pramod's Capital account to his loan account.

**(Ans :** Loss on Revaluation, Rs. 400 ; Balance in Capital Accounts of Rajesh, Rs. 18,940; and of Nishant, Rs. 14,705; Pramod's Loan Rs. 18,705, Balance Sheet Total = Rs. 65,220).

12. Following is the Balance Sheet of Jain, Gupta and Malik as on March 31, 2020.

**Books of Jain, Gupta and Malik**  
**Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2020**

| <i>Liabilities</i>          | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> | <i>Assets</i>        | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Sundry Creditors            | 19,800                  | Land and Building    | 26,000                  |
| Telephone bills Outstanding | 300                     | Bonds                | 14,370                  |
| Accounts Payable            | 8,950                   | Cash                 | 5,500                   |
| P&L A/c                     | 16,750                  | Bills Receivable     | 23,450                  |
| Capitals :                  |                         | Sundry Debtors       | 26,700                  |
| Jain                        | 40,000                  | Stock                | 18,100                  |
| Gupta                       | 60,000                  | Office Furniture     | 18,250                  |
| Malik                       | <u>20,000</u>           | Plants and Machinery | 20,230                  |
|                             | 1,20,000                | Computers            | 13,200                  |
|                             | <b>1,65,800</b>         |                      | <b>1,65,800</b>         |



The partners have been sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. Malik decides to retire from business on April 1, 2016 and his share in the business is to be calculated as per the following terms of revaluation of assets and liabilities : Stock, Rs.20,000; Office furniture, Rs.14,250; Plant and Machinery Rs.23,530; Land and Building Rs.20,000.

A provision of Rs.1,700 to be created for doubtful debts. The goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs.9,000.

The continuing partners agreed to pay Rs.16,500 as cash on retirement of Malik, to be contributed by continuing partners in the ratio of 3:2. The balance in the capital account of Malik will be treated as loan.

Prepare Revaluation account, capital accounts, and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

**(Ans :** Loss on Revaluation, Rs. 6,500. Balance in Capital Accounts gain Rs. 53,900m Gupta Rs. 69,000. Malik's loan a/c 7,350. Balance Sheet Total = Rs. 1,59,300).

13. Arti, Bharti and Seema are partners sharing profits in the proportion of 3:2:1 and their Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2020 stood as follows :

**Books of Arti, Bharti and Seema**  
**Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2016**

| Liabilities                      | Amount<br>(Rs.) | Assets           | Amount<br>(Rs.) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Bills Payable                    | 12,000          | Buildings        | 21,000          |
| Creditors                        | 14,000          | Cash in Hand     | 12,000          |
| General Reserve                  | 12,000          | Bank             | 13,700          |
| Capitals:                        |                 | Debtors          | 12,000          |
| Arti                      20,000 |                 | Bills Receivable | 4,300           |
| Bharti                   12,000  |                 | Stock            | 1,750           |
| Seema                    8,000   | 40,000          | Investment       | 13,250          |
|                                  | <b>78,000</b>   |                  | <b>78,000</b>   |

Bharti died on June 12, 2020 and according to the deed of the said partnership, her executors are entitled to be paid as under :

- (a) The capital to her credit at the time of her death and interest thereon @ 10% per annum.
- (b) Her proportionate share of reserve fund.
- (c) Her share of profits for the intervening period will be based on the sales during that period, which were calculated as Rs.1,00,000. The rate of profit during past three years had been 10% on sales.
- (d) Goodwill according to her share of profit to be calculated by taking twice the amount of the average profit of the last three years less 20%. The profits of the previous years were :
 

|      |            |
|------|------------|
| 2017 | – Rs.8,200 |
| 2018 | – Rs.9,000 |
| 2019 | – Rs.9,800 |



The investments were sold for Rs.16,200 and her executors were paid out. Pass the necessary journal entries and write the account of the executors of Bharti.

**(Ans :** Total amount to executors of Bharati Rs. 23,436).

14. Nithya, Sathya and Mithya were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2020 was as follows :

**Books of Nithya, Sathya and Mithya  
Balance Sheet at March 31, 2020**

| <i>Liabilities</i>      | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> | <i>Assets</i> | <i>Amount<br/>(Rs.)</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Creditors               | 14,000                  | Investments   | 10,000                  |
| Reserve Fund            | 6,000                   | Goodwill      | 5,000                   |
| Capitals:               |                         | Premises      | 20,000                  |
| Nithya           30,000 |                         | Patents       | 6,000                   |
| Sathya          30,000  |                         | Machinery     | 30,000                  |
| Mithya <u>20,000</u>    | 80,000                  | Stock         | 13,000                  |
|                         |                         | Debtors       | 8,000                   |
|                         |                         | Bank          | 8,000                   |
|                         | <b>1,00,000</b>         |               | <b>1,00,000</b>         |

Mithya dies on August 1, 2015. The agreement between the executors of Mithya and the partners stated that :

- Goodwill of the firm be valued at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the average profits of last four years. The profits of four years were : in 2016-17, Rs.13,000; in 2017-18, Rs.12,000; in 2018-19, Rs.16,000; and in 2014-15, Rs.15,000.
- The patents are to be valued at Rs.8,000, Machinery at Rs.25,000 and Premises at Rs.25,000.
- The share of profit of Mithya should be calculated on the basis of the profit of 2019-20.
- Rs.4,200 should be paid immediately and the balance should be paid in 4 equal half-yearly instalments carrying interest @ 10%.

Record the necessary journal entries to give effect to the above and write the executor's account till the amount is fully paid. Also prepare the Balance Sheet of Nithya and Sathya as it would appear on August 1, 2020 after giving effect to the adjustments.

**(Ans :** Amount Transferred to Mithya's executors loan account Rs. 25,400).

### **Check-list to Test your Understanding**

*Test your understanding – I*

1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a).

*Test your understanding – II*

1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (b).