

CBSE Quick Revision Notes and Chapter Summary

Class-12 Accountancy

Chapter 1 - Basics of Partnership

Introduction

A business can be organised in the form of a sole proprietorship, a partnership firm or a company. In Sole Proprietorship total capital is invested by only one person and only he is responsible for functioning and all the profits and losses. The main disadvantage of single ownership is that his all personal properties are always at risk and may be used for the payment of the business liabilities. That's why the need of partnership takes place. In partnership loss is shared by all the partners while in single proprietorship only one person is suffering for all losses. The main advantage of partnership is that there are two or more persons to take the responsibility of business. All profits and losses are distributed among the partners. Partnership comes into existence out of agreement. The agreement may be written or oral among the partners. It is better to have a written agreement among the partners to avoid the conflicts or disputes. Whenever there is dispute for the distribution of the profits among the partners, in such case Indian partnership act 1932 is applicable.

Meaning and Definition of Partnership

A partnership is formed by an agreement. Partnership agreement may be written or oral. The agreement should be to share the profits of the business. The firm's business may be carried on by all the partners or any one of them acting for all. As per the law, it is not necessary to have a written agreement but to avoid the trouble in managing the affairs of the partnership firm, it is always advisable to have a written partnership deed which should be signed by all the partners.

Definition According to Section- 4 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 :

"Partnership is the relationship between persons who have agreed to the share the profits of a business carried on by al or any one of them acting for all"

Features/Characteristics of Partnership

1. **Two or More Persons** : A partnership business can be commenced with two or more partners. According to the Indian Companies Act, 1956, maximum number of persons in case of a banking business is 10 (Ten) and 20 (Twenty) in case of other business.
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2. **Agreement Between the Partners** : A partnership is formed by an agreement. Partnership agreement can be written or oral. There is no fixed or compulsory law for the formation of written partnership agreement but in the absence of a written agreement partners may face difficulty in managing the affairs of the partnership firm. Therefore, to avoid the conflicts/disputes among the partners, it is also advisable to have a written partnership agreement.
 3. **Lawful Business** : The agreement should be carrying on some legal business. Unlawful activities are not considered as partnership business.
Example 1 : Vinod and Yuvraj purchased a piece of land jointly and sold after sometime at a profit. The profit earned from sale of land was shared by Vinod and Yuvraj Equally. It will not be treated as partnership business.
Example 2 : David and John are partners doing smuggling and share the amount earned equally. It is not a partnership business.
 4. **Sharing of Profits** : It is necessary to share the profits/losses of a partnership business among the partners. A group of people doing some charitable activities, will not be termed as partnership. The ratio of sharing profits/losses should be determined by the agreement and in case if there is not partnership deed, in such a situation profits/losses should be shared equally.
 5. **Business Carried on by all or any of them acting for all**: It is not necessary for all the partners to participate in day-to-day activities of the business. A partnership business can be carried on by all the partners or any one of them acting for all on behalf of other partners. In Actual, partnership is based on the concept of Mutual Agency relationship. A partner is both an agent and a principal because he binds other partners by his acts and in the same manner he is also bound by the acts of the other partners.

Meaning and Contents of Partnership Deed

A Partnership is formed by an agreement. This agreement may be written or oral. In actual, Partnership deed is a written agreement signed by all the partners. It is a document which contains all terms and conditions of partnership agreed by the partners. As we know that partnership is the result of agreement among the partners. The agreement may be written or oral. In absence of a written agreement, there may be dispute or conflicts among other partners regarding profits. Therefore, an agreement should be written and signed by all the partners. Partners can make changes in the clauses of partnership deed time to time with the consent of all partners.

Contents of partnership deed

The partnership deed usually contains the following particulars:

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1. Name of the Firm ; address of Firm ; its main Business
 2. Names and addresses of all partners
 3. Date of commencement of partnership
 4. Capital contributed by each partners
 5. Ratios in which profits and losses are to be shared by the partners
 6. Salaries, commission, allowances payable to the partners
 7. Rights, duties and liabilities of the partners
 8. Duration of partnership, if any
 9. Mode of auditors appointment
 10. Accounting period of the firm
 11. Rules regarding the operation of bank account
 12. Loan given to the firm by a partner, interest on that loan payable to the partners
 13. Method of valuation of goodwill
 14. Rules to be followed in case of admission, retirement and death of a partner
 15. Settlement of accounts at the time of dissolution
 16. Settlement of disputes among other partners

Advantages/Benefits of Partnership deed

- (1) A written partnership deed plays important role in avoiding disputes and conflicts among the partners in future.
- (2) A writtten partnership deed can be used as an evidence in the court of law.
- (3) Facilitates smooth functioning of business by avoiding misunderstanding

Provisions Affecting Accounting Treatment

In the absence of a written partnership deed or if the deed is silent on certain matters, following provisions for the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 will be applicable:

Particulars	Treatment
1. Profit Sharing	In the absence of partnership deed or if deed is silent on profit sharing, in such a case profits will be shared equally by the partners.
2. Interest on capital	No Interest on capital is allowed to partners in the absence of partnership deed.

3. Interest on Loan	If any partner, apart from his share of capital, advances some amount to the partnership firm as a loan, he is entitled to interest on such amount at the rate of 6% p.a. Such interest will be paid to the partner whether there is profit or loss in the business. He is entitled for the full amount of interest on such loan.
4. Interest on Drawings	In the absence of partnership deed, no interest will be charged on the drawings made by the partners.
5. Salary/Remuneration to Partners	In the absence of partnership deed, no salary/remuneration will be paid to any partner whether his participation in the business is more than other partners.

Rights of partners

- Right to take part in management
- Right to inspect the books of accounts
- Right to share profits
- Right to be consulted about matters affecting the partnership business
- Right to retire

Duties of partners

- He should be faithful to other partners
- He should share the losses of the firm
- To attend his duties diligently
- He should not compete with the firm

Preparation of Profit & Loss Appropriation Account

In case of a partnership firm, all charge are shown in profit and loss account and all appropriations are shown in Profit and Loss Appropriation Account. The main purpose of preparing Profit and Loss Appropriation Account is to show the distribution of profits among partners as per the provision of Partnership Deed (or as per the provision of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 in the absesnce of Partnership Deed). It is an extension of Profit and Loss Acccount. It is a temporary account and by nature it is a nominal account.

The Journal Entries regarding Profit and Loss Appropriation Account are as follows:

1. When Profit from Profit and Loss Account is transferred to the P/L Appropriation A/c

Profit and Loss A/c Dr.
 To Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
(Being profit transferred to P & L Appropriation A/c)

2. For Interest on Capital

(a) *For allowing Interest on capital*

Interest on Capital A/c
 To Partners' Capital/Current A/cs
(Being interest on capital allowed @ ___ % p.a)

(b) *For transferring Interest on Capital to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c :*

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.
 To Interest on Capital A/c
(Being interest on capital transferred to P & L Appropriation A/c)

3. For Salary of Commission payable to a partner

(a) *For allowing Salary or Commission to a partner :*

Partner's Salary/Commission A/c Dr.
 To Partner's Capital /Current A/cs
(Being salary/commission payable to a partner)

(b) *For transferring Partner's Salary/Commission A/c to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c :*

Profit and Loss appropriation A/c Dr.
 To Partner's Salary/ Commission A/c

4. For transfer of Reserves :

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.
 To Reserve A/c
(Being reserve created)

5. For Interest on Drawings :

(a) *For charging interest on a partner's drawings :*

Partner's Capital/Current A/c Dr.
 To Interest on Drawings A/c
(Being interest on drawings charged @ ___%p.a.)

(b) *For transferring Interest on drawings to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c :*

Interest on Drawings A/c Dr.
 To Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
(Being interest on drawings transferred to P & L Appropriation A/c)

6. For transfer to Profit (i.e. Credit Balance of Profit and Loss Appropriation Account:

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.
 To Partners Capital A/cs

(Being profit distributed among partners)

Proforma of Profit and Loss Appropriation Account

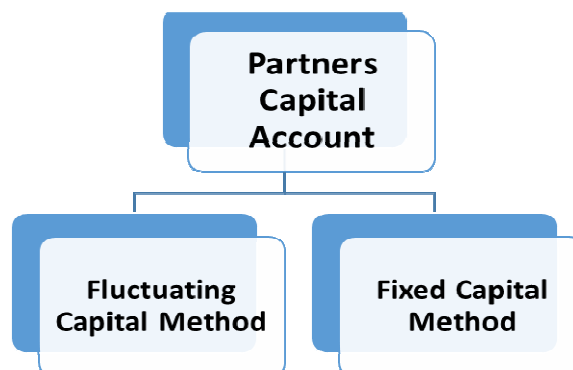
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Interest on Capital X xxxx Y xxxx Z <u>xxxx</u>	xxxx	By Profit & Loss A/c (profit) By interest on Drawings : X xxxx Y xxxx Z <u>xxxx</u>	xxxx xxxx
To Partners Salary X xxxx Y xxxx Z <u>xxxx</u>	xxxx		
To Partners Commission X xxxx Y xxxx Z <u>xxxx</u>	xxxx		
To Transfer to Reserve	xxxx		
To Profit Transferred to X's Capital/Current A/c xxxx Y's Capital/Current A/c xxxx Z's Capital/Current A/c <u>xxxx</u>	xxxx		
	xxxx		xxxx

Preparation of Partners Capital Accounts

Partner's Capital Accounts : It is an account which represents the partner's interest in the business.

In case of partnership business, a separate capital account is maintained for each partner. The capital accounts of partners may be maintained by following any of the following two methods:

- (1) **Fixed Capital Accounts** : Under this method capitals of the partners remain fixed. Capital accounts of the partners will show always Credit balances. Under This method mainly two



accounts are prepared i.e. Partners Capital Account and Partners Current Account. There are only two situations when fixed capitals of the partners may change :

Situation 1: When Additional Capital is introduced by the partners

Situation 2: When Some part of capital is withdrawn permanently by the partners

Only two items are shown in the credit side i.e. opening balance or capital introduced by the partners and additional capital (if any) introduced by the partners.

In the debit side withdrawn of capital (permanently) and closing balance is shown.

Partners Capital Account

Particulars	A	B	Particulars	A	B
To Cash/bank (withdrawn of capital)	xxxx	xxxx	By Balance b/d	xxxx	xxxx
To balance c/d	xxxx	xxxx			
	xxxx	xxxx		xxxx	xxxx

Partners Current Account

Particulars	A	B	Particulars	A	B
To Cash/bank (withdrawn of capital)	xxxx	xxxx	By Balance b/d	xxxx	xxxx
			By Interest on Capital	xxxx	xxxx
			By Salary/Remuneration	xxxx	xxxx
			By Commission/Bonus	xxxx	xxxx
To balance c/d	xxxx	xxxx	By Balance c/d (if any)	xxxx	xxxx
	xxxx	xxxx		xxxx	xxxx

Note :

1. Debit balance of Current Account is shown in Assets side of Balance Sheet.
2. Credit balance of Current Account is shown in Liabilities side of Balance Sheet.
3. Balance of Capital Accounts are always shown in Liabilities side of Balance Sheet as this account will always show a credit balance when capital is fixed

- (2) **Fluctuating Capital Accounts:** Under this method only one account is prepared i.e. Partners Capital Account. It may show Debit or Credit balance.

Credit Side Items :

- (a) Balance of Capital or Capital Introduced by the partners
- (b) Additional Capital (if any) contributed by the partners during the year
- (c) Interest on capital (if any)
- (d) Salary/Remuneration to the partners (if any)
- (e) Commission/Bonus to the partners (if any)
- (f) Share of Profit

Debit Side Items

- (a) Withdrawl of capital (if any)
- (b) Drawings made during the year (if any)
- (c) Interest on drawings (if any)
- (d) Share of loss (if any)
- (e) Closing balance

Partners Capital Account

Particulars	A	B	Particulars	A	B
To Cash/bank (withdrawn of capital)	xxxx	xxxx	By Balance b/d	xxxx	xxxx
To Drawings	xxxx	xxxx	By Cash/Bank (additional cap.)	xxxx	xxxx
To Int. on Drawings	xxxx	xxxx	By Interest on Capital	xxxx	xxxx
To P/L A/c (if loss)	xxxx	xxxx	By Salary/Remuneration	xxxx	xxxx
			By Commission/Bonus	xxxx	xxxx
To balance c/d	xxxx	xxxx	By Balance c/d (if any)	xxxx	xxxx
	xxxx	xxxx		xxxx	xxxx

INTEREST ON CAPITAL

Interest on partners' capital will be allowed only when it has been specifically mentioned in the partnership deed. Interest on Capital can be treated as either an Appropriation of profit or a charge against profits.

Charge	Appropriation
➤ Charge is compulsory in nature. Whether there is profit or loss, all charge items will be met. ➤ Example of Charge: Office Rent Salary to Employees Manager's Commission etc.	➤ Appropriation is not compulsory in nature. Appropriation is that amount of profit which is paid to the partners in the form of interest on capital, salary, commission/bonus etc. ➤ The concept of appropriation is applicable only when there is some profit. ➤ In case of loss no appropriations. ➤ Example of Appropriation: Interest on capital, salary or remuneration to partners, bonus or commission to partners etc.

A. Interest on Capital : An Appropriation of Profits:

<i>When there is loss</i>	<i>Interest on Capital is not allowed because it is an appropriation and will be paid only when there is some profit</i>
<i>In Case of Sufficient Profits</i>	<i>Interest on Capital is allowed in full. All partners are entitled for the interest on capital at the agreed rate or rate of interest on capital already mentioned in the partnership deed.</i>
<i>In case of Insufficient Profits</i>	<i>Interest on Capital is allowed only to the extent of profits in the ratio of interest on capital of each partner. In this case partners do not get full amount of interest.</i>

B. Interest on Capital: As a Charge against Profits:

Interest on Capital is always allowed in full irrespective of amount of profits or losses

Journal Entries

a. In case of sufficient profits

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.
 To Interest on Capital A/c
(Being interest on capital transferred to P & L Appropriation A/c)

b. In case of Insufficient Profits or Losses

Profit and Loss / Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c Dr.
 To Interest on Capital A/c
(Being interest on capital transferred to P&L Adjustment A/c)

Note :

Interest on Capital is always calculated on the opening capital. If Opening Capital is not given in the question, it should be ascertained as follows :

Calculation of Opening Capital

Capital at the end (closing capital)	XXXX
ADD : Drawings made during the year	XXXX
ADD : Share of Loss During the year (if any)	<u>XXXX</u>
	XXXX
Less : Additional Capital introduced (if any)	XXXX
Less : Share of Profit during the year (if any)	<u>XXXX</u>
<i>Capital in the beginning</i>	XXXX

For additional capital interest is calculated for period for which capital is utilised e.g if additional capital is introduced on 1st October in firm where accounts are closed on 31st March.

Interest = Amount introduced x Rate/100 x 6/12 as
money is utilised for 6 months

Interest on Drawings

Drawings means cash or goods withdrawn from the business by the proprietor for personal use. It reduces the capital of the proprietor. Interest on drawings will be charged from the partner's capital account, only if it is mentioned in the partnership deed. If partnership deed is silent, no interest on drawings will be charged. According to the business entity concept interest on drawings will be treated as income for the business and loss for the partners.

Distinction between drawings against profit and drawings against capital

Drawings against profit	Drawings against capital
1. This is the amount withdrawn from profits. 2. It is shown in the debit side of drawings account 3. It is made out of profit, so does not affect the capital 4. It is ignored at the time of calculation of interest on drawings	1. This is the amount withdrawn from capital 2. It is shown on the debit side of capital account 3. It is made out of capital, it reduces the capital 4. It is considered for the calculation of interest

Methods for Calculation of interest on drawings

1. When a fixed amount is withdrawn by the partners after regular intervals and rate of interest is given in the question with the word per annum

Step 1. Calculate average period :

$$\text{average period} = \frac{\text{Time after first drawing} + \text{time after last drawing}}{2}$$

Step 2. Calculate interest on drawings :

$$\text{interest on drawings} = \text{Total drawings} \times \text{Rate}/100 \times \text{Average period}$$

2. When rate of interest is given without the word per annum

In such a case, Interest on Drawings is calculated with a flat rate irrespective of date of drawings.

3. When Different amounts are withdrawn at different time intervals

We have the following two methods to calculate the amount of Interest on Drawing :

1. **Simple Interest Method**

In this method, interest on drawing is calculated for each amount of drawing individually on the basis of periods for which

2. **Product Method**

In this method, the amounts of drawings are multiplied by the period for which it remained withdrawn during the period, Interest for 1 month is calculated on the sum of these products.

4. **Half Yearly Drawings**

Half yearly Drawings for year when:

(a) Drawings are made in the beginning of each period (half-year) Interest on drawing = Amount $\times$ Rate/100 $\times$ 9/12

(b) Drawings are made in the middle of each period (half year) Interest on drawing = Amount $\times$ Rate/100 $\times$ 6/12

(c) Drawings are made at the end of each period (half year)

Interest on drawing = $\text{Amount} \times \text{Rate}/100 \times 3/12$

For monthly drawings for 6 months

(a) Drawings are made in beginning of each month

Interest = $\text{Amount} \times \text{Rate}/100 \times 3.5/12$

(b) When drawings are made in the middle of each month

Interest = $\text{Amount} \times \text{Rate}/100 \times 3/12$

When date of withdrawal is not specified

Sometimes date of withdrawal is not given in the question; amount withdrawn by the partners as drawings is given only. In such a case it is assumed that the amount is withdrawn at average basis or withdrawn evenly throughout the year and interest will be charged for the average period which will be assumed to be 6 months. It is assumed that amount is withdrawn in the middle of every month. The following formula will be used.

Interest on Drawings = $\text{Total Drawings} \times \text{Rate}/100 \times 6/12$

Important Points

1. If amount is withdrawn in the beginning of each month, interest is calculated for 6 ½ months.
 2. If amount is withdrawn in the middle of each month, interest is calculated for 6 months.
 3. If amount is withdrawn at the end of each month, interest is calculated for 5 ½ months.
 4. If amount is withdrawn in the beginning of each quarter, interest is calculated for 7 ½ months.
 5. If amount is withdrawn at the middle of each quarter, interest is calculated for 6 months.
 6. If amount is withdrawn at the end of each quarter, interest is calculated for 4 ½ months.
 7. When date of withdrawal is not given, it is mainly assumed to be in the middle of month.
 8. When different amounts are withdrawn at different intervals, product method is used for the calculation of interest.
 9. In the absence of partnership deed or if partnership deed is there but silent about interest, No interest will be charged on drawings.
 10. Interest will be credited to P/L Appropriation Account and Debited to partners' capital/current Account.
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Concept of Past Adjustment

Past Adjustments are concerned with the previous entries which were left out or omitted or wrongly entered in the accounts. If, after preparation of Final Accounts of firm, it is found that some errors or omission in accounts has occurred than such errors or omissions are rectified in the next year by passing an adjustment entry.

A statement is prepared to ascertain the net effect of such errors or omissions on partner's capital/current accounts in the following manner.

Adjustment Table

Particulars	A	B
Step 1. What Amount partners should get (Interest + Salary + Commission + Profits etc.)	XXXXX	XXXXX
Step 2. Less : Amount already received (wrong Profit)	XXXXX	XXXXX
	XXXXX	XXXXX

Now compare Step 1 and Step 2 and decide Partner is gainer or sacrificing.

After this make the following entry :

Gainer partner's A/c Dr.
To Sacrificing Partner's A/c

GUARANTEE OF PROFITS TO A PARTNER

Guarantee is an assurance given to the partner of the firm that at least a fixed amount shall be given to him/her irrespective of his/her actual share in profits of the firm. If actual share in profits is less than the guaranteed amount in that case the deficit amount shall be borne either by the firm or by any partner as the case may be.

Note : *Guarantee to a partner is given for minimum share in profits. If the actual share in profits is more than the minimum guaranteed amount then the actual profits will be allowed to the partner*

Case : 1. When guarantee is given by FIRM (i.e., by all the Partners of the firm)

1. Guaranteed amount to a partner is written in Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
 2. Remaining profits are distributed among the remaining partners in their
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remaining ratio.

Case 2: When guarantee is given by a partner or partners to another partner

1. Calculate the share in profits for the partner to whom guarantee is given
 2. If share in profits is more than the guaranteed amount, distribute the profits as per the profit and loss sharing ratio in usual manner.
 3. If share in profits is less than the guaranteed amount, find the difference between the share in profits and the guaranteed amount and the difference is known as Deficiency. Deficiency is distributed among the partner or partners who guaranteed in a certain ratio and subtracted from his or their respective shares.
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CBSE Quick Revision Notes and Chapter Summary

Class-12 Accountancy

Chapter 2 - Goodwill

Introduction

The word goodwill is very easy to describe but very difficult to define. The good reputation earned by a business is the result of hard work and efficiency of the management. When a business gets good name or reputation, his sales and profits go on increasing. This reputation is known as goodwill. The future of business depends upon this reputation. Goodwill attracts the customers towards products of the business. A business firm who is continuously doing well and earning profits, only that firm will earn goodwill. It is shown in the assets side in the balance sheet under the head fixed assets.

Goodwill should be recorded in the books only when some consideration in money or money's worth has been paid for it. Whenever a business is acquired for a price (payable in cash or in shares or otherwise) which is in excess of the value of the net assets of the business taken over, the excess should be termed as 'goodwill'.

Meaning and Definition of Goodwill

Over a period of time, a well established business develops an advantage of good name, reputation and wide business connections. This good name and reputation of the business help in earning more and more profits. Goodwill places the organization at a good position due to which the organization is able to earn higher profits without any extra efforts. Goodwill cannot be seen but felt. Therefore, goodwill is called an Intangible asset.

Some Important Definitions of Goodwill

According to Eric L. Kohlar “Goodwill is the excess of the price paid for a business as a whole over the book values or over the computed value of all tangible assets purchased. Normally, goodwill thus acquired is only one type appearing on books of account and in financial statements.”

According to Professor Dicksee “When a man pays for goodwill he pays for something which places him in a position of being able to earn more money than he would be able to do by his own unaided efforts. Thus, the capacity of a business to earn profits in future is basically what is meant by term goodwill.”

According to Spicer and Pegler “ Goodwill may be said to be that element arising from the reputation, connections or other advantages possessed by a business which enables it to earn greater profits than the return normally to be expected on the capital represented by the net tangible assets employed in the business.”

Factors Giving Rise to Goodwill

- (i) **Nature of Business** : Goodwill of the firm depend upon the nature of business. A business firm providing high quality goods to its customers will earn more profits and therefore has more goodwill.
- (ii) **Location** : Location of the business is also an important factor in earning more profits and more goodwill. If the location of business firm is good or business is located at a place having heavy customer traffic, the goodwill tends to be high.
- (iii) **Efficiency of Management** : A business will earn more profits and good reputation only if the management is efficient. A well managed business firm enjoys the advantage of high productivity and cost efficiency. It helps in earning more profits and so the value of goodwill will also be high.
- (iv) **Market Situation** : If there is no competition or there are less competitors in the market, the business firm will earn more profits which leads to higher value of goodwill.
- (v) **Special Advantages** : A business firm who enjoys special advantages like import licences, tax holiday, free or low rate electricity, long term contracts for supply of materials etc. will enjoy the higher value of goodwill.

Need for valuation of goodwill

Normally, the need for valuation of goodwill arises at the time of the sale of a business. Whenever the mutual rights of the partners changes then party which makes a sacrifice must be compensated. This basis of compensation is goodwill so we need to calculate goodwill . Mutual rights change under following circumstances

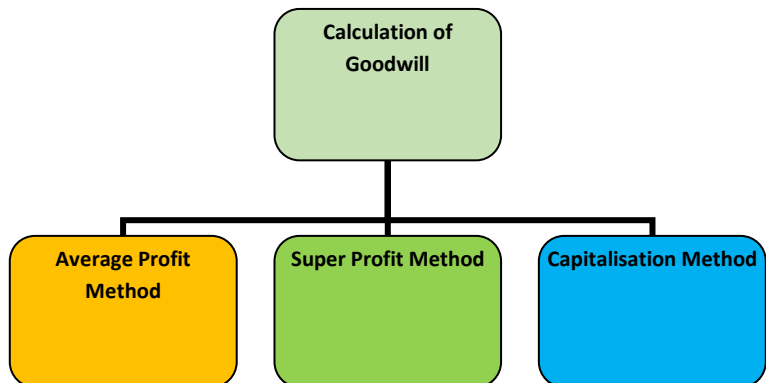
- 1) When there is change in the profit sharing ratio amongst the existing partners
 - 2) At the time of admission of a new partner
 - 3) At the time of retirement of a partner
 - 4) At the time of Death of a partner
 - 5) When amalgamation of two firms taken place.
 - 6) When partnership business is sold.
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Methods for Valuation of Goodwill

Average Profit Method

This method is based on the assumption that a new business firm will not be able to earn high profits in the first few years of its operations. That is why goodwill is valued at an agreed number of years purchase of the average profits of the past few years.

The profit earned by a Firm during previous accounting periods on an average basis is called average profit. Goodwill is calculated on the basis of average profit due to future expectations of earning capacity of the firm.



Steps of Calculating the Average Profits

Step 1. Calculate the adjusted Profits:

Sometimes profits for last few years are given with some adjustments. To calculate the adjusted profits :

- ✓ Add Non Recurring Losses and Non Business Expenses.
- ✓ Add Recurring Incomes and Gains.
- ✓ Deduct Non Recurring incomes and Gains.
- ✓ Deduct Recurring expenses and losses.

Step 2. Calculate Average Profit :

Average Profits = Adjusted profits/No. of years

Example : Profits of a Business for the last 3 years were :

Year 2012	Rs.60,000 (after charging abnormal loss of Rs.20,000)
Year 2013	Rs.1,00,000 (including abnormal gain of Rs.60,000)
Year 2014	Rs.2,00,000 (Excluding Rs.80,000 as manager salary, He will get every year)

Solution : Year 2012 (60,000 + 20,000) = 80,000

Year 2013 (1,00,000 – 60,000) = 40,000

Year 2014 (2,00,000 – 80,000) = 1,20,000

Total 2,40,000

Adjusted Average Profit = 2,40,000/3 = 80,000

Step 3. Calculate Goodwill :

After calculating the adjusted profit calculated goodwill by multiplying the adjusted profit with Agreed No. of Years Purchase.

Goodwill = Adjusted Average Profit x No. of Years Purchase

Weighted Average Profit Method :

When the profits are increasing at decreasing trend it is better to use the weighted average profit method. This method is modified version of average profit method. This method is better than the simple average method because it gives weightage to latest profit, which is likely to be maintained in the future by the firm. It is applicable when the profit shows a rising or falling trend. To calculate the goodwill by weighted average profit method, following steps should be taken:

Step 1. Multiply each years profits with the respective number of weights i.e., 1 ,2 , 3, 4, 5 etc., in order to find out the value of total products.

Step 2. Calculate weighted average profit : Total of Products of profits/total of weights

Step 3. Calculate the Goodwill: Weighted average profits x Agreed No. of years purchase

Super Profit Method

The Term super profit is described as excess profit of a business made over normal profit. In simple words, it is the difference (excess) between Average Annual Earning (actual) of the business and the expected or normal return on capital invested.

To calculate the goodwill under super profit method , first we calculate the actual average profit and than Normal Profit (which is calculated on the basis of capital employed) difference of average profit and normal profit is known as super profit.

If a firm earns higher profit in comparison to normal profit (generaly earned by other firms of same industry) then the difference is called Super Profit. Goodwil is calculated on the basis of Super profit due to future expectations of learning capacity of the firm.

Super profit = Average profit - Normal profit

Normal Profit = Investment (Capital Employed) x Normal Rate of Return/100

Distinction Between Average Profit Method and Super Profit Method

Basis	Average Profit Method	Super Profit Method
Meaning	This is the average of last few years profit divided by No. of years.	This is the excess of average profit over normal profits
Calculation of Goodwill	Average Profit x No. of years Purchase	Super Profit x No. of years purchase

Capitalisation Method

In this method capitalized value of the firm is calculated on the basis of normal rate of return. Difference between the capitalized value and actual capital employed is called goodwill.

Capitalisation of Average Profit

Under this method, to find out the value of goodwill, deduct the actual capital employed (net assets) in the business from the capitalized value of the average profits on the basis of normal rate of return. This involves the following steps:

- (i) First of all find out the average profit (on the basis of last few years profit)
- (ii) Capitalize the average profits on the basis of the normal rate of return to ascertain the capitalised value of average profits as follows:

$$\text{Average Profits} \times 100 / \text{Normal Rate of Return}$$

- (iii) Find out the actual capital employed (net assets) by deducting outside liabilities from the total assets (excluding goodwill).

$$\text{Capital Employed} = \text{Total Assets (excluding goodwill)} - \text{Outside Liabilities}$$

- (iv) To find out the value of goodwill deduct net assets from the capitalised value of average profits, i.e. (iii) – (iv).

Capitalisation of Super Profit

Sometimes Goodwill can also be calculated by capitalising the super profit directly. Under this method there is no need to work out the capitalised value of average profits. It involves the following steps.

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- (i) Calculate capital employed of the firm, which is equal to total assets minus outside liabilities.
 - (ii) Calculate normal profits on capital employed.
 - (iii) Calculate average profit for past years, as specified.
 - (iv) Calculate super profits by deducting normal profits from average profits.
 - (v) Multiply the super profits by the required rate of return multiplier, that is,
 $\text{Goodwill} = \text{Super Profits} \times 100 / \text{Normal Rate of Return}$
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