Branch 1: Damodar App., Near Thane Reailway Station, Datta Mandir Road, Thane (W)
Branch 2 : Opp. Building No.21, Kopri Colony, Thane (E)

CMA

## Foundation/Inter

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## Standard:- 12th Commerce

## Subject:- Book Keeping \& Accountancy

## Admission Of Partner

Q2 Total 10 Marks Practical Question + At least 3 Marks Objective

## Reconstitution of partnership

Meaning:- Change in the form of partnership. Change in the agreement.

## Forms of Reconstitutions

Change in the profit

Retirement of partner

Death of
Partner

## ${ }^{03}$ ADMISSION Of PARTNER

Meaning: - The procedure of admitting a new partner into the existing partnership firm as per the term \& conditions of partnership deed is called as admission of partner.


The incoming partner will bring cash as capital.
He also bring cash as goodwill to compensate the old partners who sacrifice.

New Partner 2 चीज लेकर आएगा


Goodwill not bring in cash / Goodwill raised
$\checkmark$ Assets \& liabilities Revalued. $\sqrt{ }$ The Goodwill of firm is valued.

$$
\text { Sunil Sir :- } 8286987552 . \quad \text { Sanjay Sir :- } 8928059123
$$

## Ratios which are use in Admission of partner

$\square$ Old Ratio = Given in Question OR Equal<br><br>Given<br>E.g :- 1:2, 3:2<br>Given Word<br>EQUAL (1:1)<br>Given As per Capital Ratio<br>E.g Capital is<br>$\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}$ is ₹ 10,000 ; ₹ 20,000<br>So Ratio is $=1: 2$

## $\square$ New Ratio = Remaining profit * Old Ratio

 When new partner is admitted in firm the profit sharing ratio of existing partners change \& there is need to calculate NPSRStage $1 \sim$ Remaining profit =1-Share of new partner Stage $2 \sim$ NPSR = Old ratio Remaining profit

Sacrifice Ratio = Old Ratio - New Ratio
When a new partner is admitted old partners have to sacrifice their share of profit to new partner

Find out Sacrifice Ratio (SR)
(2)
$\stackrel{\downarrow}{ }$
Given in the
Question


SR = Old Ratio - New Ratio
SR = Old Ratio - Nev Ratio


SR = Old Ratio

old Ratio को ही
sacrifice Ratio मान
कर चलो

Find out New profit sharing ratio (NPSR)
Stage 16 Remaining profit = 1- Share of new partner
Stage $2 \sim$ NPSR = Old ratio $\times$ Remaining profit

Eg. :- X \& Y share profit and losses in the ratio 3:2 in partnership firm. $Z$ admitted as $1 / 4$ share in future profit.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Old Partners }=x: y=1: 2 \\
& \text { New Partner }=z=1 / 4
\end{aligned}
$$

Remaining profit = 1 - share of New partner

$$
R \cdot P=1-\frac{1}{4}=\frac{(1 \times 4)-1}{4}=\frac{4-1}{4}=\frac{3}{4}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { NPSR }=0 . R . \times \text { R.P } \\
& x=\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}=\frac{1 \times 3}{3 \times 4}=\frac{3}{12} \\
& y=\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}=\frac{2 \times 3}{3 \times 4}=\frac{6}{12}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
Z=\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{3}=\frac{3}{12} \quad \begin{aligned}
& 3: 6: 3 \\
& O R \\
& 1: 2: 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Find out Sacrifice Ratio (SR) SR = Old Ratio - New Ratio

$$
\begin{array}{r}
O \cdot R=3: 2 \\
N \cdot R=3: 2: 3 \\
x=\frac{3}{5}-\frac{3}{8}=\frac{(3 \times 8)-(5 \times 3)}{5 \times 8}=\frac{24-15}{40}=\frac{9}{40} \\
x \equiv \frac{2}{5}-\frac{2}{8}=\frac{(2 \times 8)-(5 \times 2)}{5 \times 8}=\frac{16-10}{40}=\frac{6}{40}
\end{array}
$$

$$
9: 6
$$

$$
0 . R=2: 1
$$

New Ratio $=3: 2: 1$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=\frac{2}{3}-\frac{3}{6}=\frac{12-9}{18}=\frac{3}{18} \\
& y=\frac{1}{3}-\frac{2}{6}=\frac{6-6}{18}=\frac{0}{18}
\end{aligned}
$$

# Given In question 

## $\longrightarrow$ Old Balance Sheet

$\longrightarrow$ Adjustments

## Require to Prepare

## Journal Entries

OR
Ledgers
$\downarrow$
$\longrightarrow$ Revaluation A/C / P\&L Adjustment A/c $\rightarrow$ Partners Capital A/C
$\longrightarrow$ New or Closing Balance sheet

1) Increasing the value of Assets and Decreasing the value of Liabilities
2) Decreasing the value of Assets and Increasing the value of Liabilities Revaluation A/c .............Dr.

## To Assets A/c

## To Liabilities A/c

3) Recording the unrecorded Assets in the books of accounts.

## Assets A/c.............. Dr.

To Revaluation A/c
4) Creating new liabilities (Recording the unrecorded liabilities) in the books. Revaluation A/c..............Dr. To Liabilities A/c
5) Profit on Revaluation Transfer to Old partner Capital / current A/C Revaluation A/c.............Dr To Old partner Capital / Current A/c
6) Loss on Revaluation Transfer to Old partner Capital / current A/C
Old partner Capital / Current A/C .............Dr To Revaluation A/c

Revaluation A/C.
Dr. profit \& loss Adjustment A /C

नुकसान
LOSS


EXPENSES

## फायदा <br> PROFIT



INCOME

Dr.
Specimen of Revaluation / Profit \& Loss Adjustment Account

| Particular | Amt (₹) | Paritcular | Amt (₹) |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| To Asset A/c (Decrease-- in Asset) | xxx | By Asset A/c (Increase in Asset) | xxx |
| To Liability (Increase in Liability) | xxx | By Liability (Decrease in Liability) | xxx |
| To Old Partners' Capital / Current | xxx | By Old Partner's Capital / Current A/c <br> A/c (Profit on Revaluation trans- <br> ferred) |  |
| (Loss on Revaluation transferred) |  |  |  |

## Text book page number:- 133

## Partners capital A / C



## Calculation Of Goodwill

Average profit Method


1) Average Profit
2) Average Profit
3) Normal Profit
4) Super profit
5) Goodwill
6) Average profit Method

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \backsim \text { Average profit = } \\
& \text { Total profit. } \\
& \text { Total No. of Years } \\
& \text { Goodwill = Average profit } \times \text { No of years purchase } \\
& \text { Q1) . dst Year profit ₹ } 50,000 \text {. } \\
& \text { ard year profit ₹ } 50,000 \text {. } \\
& \text { Number of years purchase = } 2 \text { years. } \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Avg profit }=\frac{50000-30000+50000+130,000}{4}=\frac{200000}{4} \\
=F 50,000
\end{array} \\
& \text { CHoodwill }=\text { q50000 } \times 2 \text { years } \\
& =₹ 100000
\end{aligned}
$$

Q2) 1st year profit ₹ 50,000 .
2) Super Normal Profit Method
$w$ Average profit $=\frac{\text { Total profit. }}{\text { Total No. of Years }}$

Normal Rate of Return
$\downarrow$
Normal Profit = Capital Employed. $X \frac{\text { NRR }}{100}$
1

Super profit = Average profit - Normal Profit

Goodwill $=$ Super profit $X$ No of years purchase

Q1. 1st Year profit ₹ 50,000 . th year profit ₹ $1,30,000$. Number of years purchase $=2$ years. Capital Employed = ₹ 2,00,000.
(1)

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Avg Profit } & =\frac{\text { Total Profit }}{\text { No. of Years }} \\
& \frac{50000-30000+50000+130000}{4}=50000
\end{aligned}
$$

(2) Normal profit $=$ Capital employed $x \frac{\text { NRR }}{100}$

$$
\frac{00000 \phi \times 1 \phi}{1 \phi \phi}=20000
$$

(3) Super Profit = Avg Profit - Normal Profit

$$
50000-20000
$$

$$
=30000
$$

(4) Goodwill $=$ Super Profit $x$ No. of yo Prechase $30000 \times 2$

Q2

| Years. | Profit / loss | Capital Employed ₹ 50,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | $2,00,000$ | RR $10 \%$ |
| 2. | $3,00,000$ | Number of year purchase |
| 3. | 50,000 | 3 years |
| 4. | 50,000 |  |
| 5. | $(1,00,000)$ |  |

Q3) Average profit method
$X, Y$ are partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio 2:1 and $Z$ admitted as a new partner with $1 / 5$ future share findout goodwill of new partner.
Profit ₹ 5000. ₹ 15,000 . ₹ 30,000 . ₹ 40,000
No. Of Years purchase 2 years

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Avg profit }=\frac{\text { Total Profit }}{\text { No of Years }} \\
& \frac{5000+15000+30000+40000}{4}=\frac{90000}{4}=22500
\end{aligned}
$$

Goodwill $=$ Avg Profit $x$ No. of Years Purchase $22500 \times 2$

$$
\text { Total firm Goodwill }=45000
$$

$$
\text { New Partner (z) Goodwill }=45000 \times \frac{1}{5}=9000
$$

## Journal Entries (goodwill)

Goodwill Amount Bring in Cash

1) Bring in cash

Cash / Bank A/c

## रोकडा नही तो ENTRY नही

2) Goodwill Amount Raised Goodwill A/c ..................Dr. To Old Partner Capital A/c
3) Goodwill Amount written off / Not show in the books of account

All partner capital A/c $\qquad$ Dr.
To Goodwill A/c
(In ledger Accounts)

## Goodwill Bring In Cash

1st Effect
Partner Capital A/c


Cr. Side
$\downarrow$
By Goodwill A/c

## Withdrawal

Balance Sheet


Assets side
(---) From Cash / Bank

Partner Capital A/c


Dr. Side
$\downarrow$
To Cash / Bank A/c

## Goodwill Not Bring In Cash / Goodwill Raised

## 1st Effect

Partner Capital A/c


Cr. Side
$v$
By Goodwill A/c

## 2nd Effect

Written Of / Not Show In books Of Account
कुछ बोला है तो

Partner Capital A/c


Dr. Side
$\downarrow$
To Goodwill A/c


# OUSIONAKY 

## CMA-Foundation December 2023 Toppers



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Adity Gupta 200/400

