

Continue

(Rupees in millions, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

	Note	Rs at 31 March 2020	Rs at 31 March 2019
I. Assets			
Non-current assets			
a. Property, plant and equipment	3	24,995.69	56,315.54
b. Right of use assets	4	142,461.38	-
c. Capital work-in-progress		1,292.70	220.15
d. Intangible assets	5	335.91	304.88
e. Intangible assets under development		109.69	16.14
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	0.75	0.15
(ii) Loans	7	12,750.54	5,843.97
(iii) Other financial assets	8	58.30	1,988.21
g. Deferred tax assets (net)	20.d	2,992.89	9.67
h. Income tax assets (net)	20.c	4,295.71	1,980.49
i. Other non-current assets	9	7,148.69	3,158.75
Total non-current assets		196,446.18	69,097.96
Current assets			
a. Inventories	10	2,861.28	2,114.41
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	94,991.67	65,165.70
(ii) Trade receivables	11	2,594.16	3,694.67
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	7,190.64	7,984.17
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, above	13	101,533.64	78,935.80
(v) Loans	7	4,551.93	4,669.61
(vi) Other financial assets	8	6,251.27	7,995.80
c. Other current assets	9	4,010.69	11,450.90
Total current assets		224,564.60	181,170.46
Total Assets		421,010.78	250,268.42
II. Equity And Liabilities			
Equity			
a. Equity share capital	14	3,847.96	3,844.07
b. Other equity	15	54,931.44	65,614.05
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		58,779.40	69,458.10
c. Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total equity		58,779.40	69,458.10
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16.a	3,465.87	21,936.69
(ii) Lease liabilities	16.b	155,791.01	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16.c	30,368.86	33,878.94
b. Provisions	17	5,634.98	2,758.80
c. Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20.d	-	644.16
d. Other non-current liabilities	19	369.77	345.18
e. Deferred incentives		2,806.31	41,143.59
Total non-current liabilities		197,856.80	100,706.76
Current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	18	-	-
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		61.15	47.90
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		15,614.67	14,480.18
(ii) Lease liabilities	16.b	64,544.27	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16.c	45,897.39	21,230.48
b. Provisions	17	13,962.54	1,638.39
c. Current tax liabilities (net)	20.c	30.76	33.51
d. Other current liabilities	19	23,787.75	31,934.08
e. Deferred incentives		476.05	10,739.15
Total current liabilities		164,374.58	80,103.56
Total Equity And Liabilities		421,010.78	250,268.42

INVOICE WITH PARTIAL PAYMENT

Company Name	DATE
123 Main Street	03/15/18
Hamilton, OH 44416	INVOICE NO.
(321) 456-7890	A246
Email Address	CUSTOMER NO.
Point of Contact	114H

BILL TO	SHIP TO
ATTN: Name / Dept	ATTN: Name / Dept
Company Name	Company Name
123 Main Street	123 Main Street
Hamilton, OH 44416	Hamilton, OH 44416
(321) 456-7890	(321) 456-7890
Email Address	

P.O. NO.	SHIP DATE	SHIP VIA	SALESPERSON	FOB	TERMS

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
A111	Women's Tail - M	10	\$10.00	\$100.00
B222	Men's Tail - M	5	\$20.00	\$100.00
C333	Children's - S	10	\$5.00	\$50.00
D444	Men's - XL	5	\$10.00	\$50.00
				\$0.00
				\$0.00
				\$0.00
				\$0.00

Remarks / Instructions:	SUBTOTAL		\$300.00
	TAX RATE	3.80%	\$11.40
	SHIPPING / HANDLING		\$30.00
	OTHER		\$15.00
	TOTAL		\$356.40
	AMOUNT PAID		\$100.00
TOTAL DUE		\$256.40	

Please make check payable to Your Company Name.

THANK YOU

PREVIOUS PAYMENT DETAIL

DATE OF PAYMENT	AMOUNT	PAYMENT METHOD	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
02/01/18	\$ 100.00	Check	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT	
Balance Sheet	
Income Statement	
Statement of Financial Position	
Statement of Financial Performance	
Statement of Financial Changes	
Statement of Financial Position	
Statement of Financial Performance	
Statement of Financial Changes	
Statement of Financial Position	
Statement of Financial Performance	
Statement of Financial Changes	

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-03-2016

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-03-2016	As at 31-03-2015	Explanation for Reference
Income:				
I Revenue From Operations				(Sales and Direct Income+Excise Duty on sales)
Less: Excise Duty Revenue From Operations(NET)				(Excise Duty charged on Sales if any) Sales net of excise duty
II Other Income				Indirect Income
III Total Revenue				I+II
IV Expenses:				
Cost of Materials Consumed				Not to be filled by Trading Companies
Purchases of stock-in-trade				All types of Purchases
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade				Opening Stock-Closing Stock
Employee Benefits Expense				All Employee Expenses like
Finance Costs				Interest and Bank Charges only
Depreciation and Amortization Expense				Depreciation is charged on Tangible fixed assets, Amortization on intangible assets like Goodwill
Other Expenses				All other expenses
Total Expenses				Total Expenses
V. Profit before exceptional and extraordinary				Total Revenue-Total Expenses
VI. Exceptional Items				Ordinary items of Very High Amount Compared to Previous year
VII. Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V - VI)				
VIII. Extraordinary Items				Items not found in ordinary course of business like loss due to Earthquake, Fire etc
IX. Profit before tax (VII - VIII)				
X. Tax expense:				
(1) Current tax				Provision for Income Tax
(2) Deferred tax				Deferred tax liability if any
XI. Profit/(Loss) from the period from continuing				IIX-X
XII. Profit/(Loss) from discontinuing operations				If Any business discontinued to be shown here, its profit/loss to be shown here separately and not added above
XIII. Tax expense of discounting operations				Tax of business discontinued if any
XIV. Profit/(Loss) from Discontinuing operations				XI-XIII
XV. Profit/(Loss) for the period (XI + XIV)				XI+XIV
XVI. Earning per equity share:				
(1) Basic				Profit/Existing number of Shares
(2) Diluted				Profit/(Existing number of Shares+New

The accompanying notes No 1 to 23 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

AUDITOR'S REPORT

As per our separate report of even date

FOR XXXX For & on behalf of the Board
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(CA XXXXXX) (DIRECTOR) (DIRECTOR)

Membership No. :
 Firm Reg. No.:

PLACE: New Delhi
 DATED:

1 UNAUDITED RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2004

The Directors of Keppel Land Limited announce the following unaudited results of the Group for the quarter ended 31 March 2004:

1 (A) GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the quarter ended 31 March 2004

	First Quarter \$'000	First Quarter \$'000	%(1)
SALES	112,141	142,889	(21.5)
COST OF SALES	(80,018)	(106,153)	(24.6)
GROSS PROFIT	32,123	36,736	(12.6)
Marketing expenses	(620)	(609)	1.8
Administrative expenses	(8,629)	(8,399)	2.7
OPERATING PROFIT	22,874	27,728	(17.5)
Interest and investment income	4,811	3,090	55.7
Interest expense	(6,328)	(4,876)	40.2
Share of results of associated companies	8,724	3,334	161.7
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS	29,581	29,276	1.0
Exceptional items	-	-	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	29,581	29,276	1.0
Taxation	(1,798)	(6,258)	(72.9)
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	27,783	22,978	21.3
Minority interests	1,681	(1,467)	nm
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	29,554	21,511	37.4
Basic earnings per share (cents)	4.2	3.0	
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	4.2	3.0	
Profit attributable to shareholders is arrived at after charging / (crediting) the following:			
Depreciation	3,023	3,536	

Company balance sheet schedule 6. Schedule 3 of companies act balance sheet. Company balance sheet schedule 3. Schedule 3 format of balance sheet.

Final accounts represent both the financial position of a business and also shows the profitability of the concern. The final Account is used by both the external and internal parties for various purposes. The Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet all together are known as the final accounts. The trading account is the first part of this final account, and this is used to determine the gross profit which is earned by the business. The profit and loss account is the second part of the final account that is used to determine the net profit of the business concern. A trading account can be called an investment account which contains securities and cash. Generally, a trading account refers to a trader's main account. The investors tend to buy and sell the assets frequently, thus their accounts are subject to special regulation for this. The assets which are held in a trading account are separated from others which may be part of a long-term buy and hold strategy. The profit and loss abbreviated as the P&L statement is a financial statement that summarizes the revenues, the costs, and the expenses that are being incurred during a specified period, usually in a fiscal year. The P&L statement aligns with the income statement, which records information about a company's ability or its inability to generate profit by increasing the sales revenue, by reducing costs, or both. The P&L statement is also referred to as a statement of profit and loss, income statement, statement of operations, etc. Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet A balance sheet is the last drawn financial statement which reports a company's assets, liabilities, and the shareholders' equity at a particular year in time, and provides a basis for computing the rates of return and evaluating the capital structure of the company. The financial statement provides a view of what a company owns and owes to its debtors, as well as the amount that is invested by the shareholders. How to Calculate Gross Profit in Trading Account In order to calculate the gross profit, it is necessary to know the cost of goods which are sold and its sales figures. Gross Profit = Sales - COGS (Sales + Closing Stock) - (Stock in the beginning + Purchases + Direct Expenses)/Items that are included on the debit side and on the credit side give the resultant figure which is either gross profit or the gross loss. Every business wants to know how much money they made and how much money they spent during a certain period, usually at the end of the year. A Profit & Loss Statement/Account shows how much money a business made or lost over a month or a year. Companies use the Profit & Loss Statement, while other people use the "T Account" for these reasons. There are two main reasons why a Profit & Loss Statement/Account is made. To find out how much money was invested or incurred by a business To follow and maintain the Statutory requirements Traditionally, determining profit/loss required two steps. It referred to the process of preparing Trading Account Profit and Loss Account. The trade account reflects the business's gross profit or loss. The Profit & Loss Account displays the company's net profit or loss. Balance Sheet A balance sheet is one of the financial statement reports that shows the financial situation of an entity on a specific date. The balance sheet of an entity has a wealth of information that can be used to assess financial stability and performance. It is a report sheet that requires total assets to match total liabilities + shareholder capital. Hence, the Calculation would be: Assets = Liability + Capital Assets - An asset is a resource that an entity owns and uses to generate positive economic value. Liabilities - This is a list of obligations owed to others by an entity. The money contributed by the shareholders is referred to as capital or equity. Format and Calculation Trading and Profit and Loss Account There is no prescribed structure for profit and loss accounts for sole traders and partnership enterprises. They can create the profit and loss account in any format. However, it should separately display gross and net profit. Typically, these entities prefer a "T-shaped form" for compiling their profit and loss statements. A T-shape profit and loss account has two sides - debit and credit. Usually, a trading account is created, followed by a profit and loss statement and it has two sides - Debit and Credit. Hence, Calculation of Profit and Loss Account would be: Add up all revenue earned over the accounting period. Add up all expenditures made throughout the accounting period. Subtract total expenses from total revenue to find the difference. If the value is positive, it represents profit; if it is negative, it represents a loss. Particulars Amount To Opening Stock By Sales By Purchases By Closing Stock To Direct Expenses To Gross Profit To Operating Expenses By Gross Profit To Operating Profit To Non-operating expenses By Operating Profit To Exceptional Items By Other Income To Finance Cost To Depreciation To Net Profit Before Taxation Format of P&L Account for Companies Companies are required to submit profit and loss accounts under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Statement of Profit & Loss Name of the Company - Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended - Note No Figures for the current reporting period Figures for the previous reporting period INCOME a) Revenue From operations b) Other income Total Income EXPENSES a) Cost of materials consumed b) Purchases of Stock-in-Trade c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress d) Employee benefits expense e) Finance costs f) Depreciation and amortization expenses g) Other expenses Total Expenses Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax Exceptional Items Profit/(loss) before tax Tax Expense Current tax Deferred tax Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations Tax expenses of discontinued operations Profit/(loss) for the period Other Comprehensive Income A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss Total Comprehensive Income for the period Comprising Profit (Loss) and other comprehensive income for the period Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation): (1) Basic (2) Diluted Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation): (1) Basic (2) Diluted Balance Sheet A balance sheet examination can reveal a wealth of information about a business's performance. It is a critical instrument for investors, creditors, and other stakeholders as it helps in ascertaining an entity's financial health. It enables stakeholders to comprehend the entity's business performance and liquidity status. There are various different balance sheet styles to choose from, however the most common of them includes horizontal and vertical. Horizontal Format Company Name Balance Sheet For the Period Ended Liabilities Amount Assets Amount Capital And Reserves Fixed Assets Opening Capital Balance XXXL and XXXX Reserves and Surplus Less: Drawings (XXX) Capital Balance XXX Building XXX Less: Depreciation (XXXX) Secured Loans Long term debt XXX Investments Other long term liabilities XXX Long term investments XXX Unsecured Loans Current Assets, Loans and Advances Cash and cash equivalents Inventory XXX Cash and cash equivalents XXX Current Liabilities Other current assets XXX Trade Payables XXX Accrued Interest XXX Prepaid expenses XXX Other Current Liabilities XXX Miscellaneous expenditures XXX Total Assets XXX Vertical Format Company Name Balance Sheet as at Particulars Note No. Figures (as per the end of the current reporting period) Figures (as per the end of the previous reporting period) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (1) Shareholder's Funds (a) Share Capital (b) Reserves and Surplus (c) Money received against share warrants (2) Share application money pending allotment (3) Non-Current Liabilities (a) Long-term borrowings (b) Deferred tax liabilities (c) Other Long term liabilities (d) Long term provisions (e) Other current liabilities (d) Short-term provisions Total III Assets (1) Non-current assets (a) Fixed assets (i) Tangible assets (ii) Intangible assets (ii) Capital work-in-progress (iv) Intangible assets under development (b) Non-current investments (c) Deferred tax assets (net) (d) Long term loans and advances (e) Other non-current assets (2) Current assets (a) Current investments (b) Inventories (c) Trade receivables (d) Cash and cash equivalents (e) Short-term loans and advances (f) Other current assets Total The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, on October 11, 2018. Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, provides the format of financial statements of companies complying with Accounting Standards (AS) and Ind AS under its Division I and Division II respectively. Now Schedule III will apply to NBFC covered under Ind AS. MCA has also modified the existing Division I (Indian GAAP) and Division II (Ind AS). Ind AS Schedule III changes require additional disclosures from the companies preparing Ind AS financial statements. The other disclosures that are notified relate to trade receivables, loans receivables, and trade payables and also satisfy the disclosure requirements under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The noteworthy modification is the insertion of Division III, which prescribes the format for preparation of financial statements for Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFCs) to whom Ind AS is applicable. The amendments to Division I are smaller changes and mostly relate to the words used in the Balance Sheet of an AS compliant company like the replacement of the word "Fixed assets" under "Non-current assets" with "Property, Plant and Equipment". Amendment to Division II For Ind AS compliant companies, several amendments have been made. The following are the amendments that are brought for Ind AS compliant companies in respect of preparation and presentation of their financial statements: Trade Payables under the heading "Equity and Liabilities" will disclose the trade payable to micro and small enterprises and enterprises other than micro and small enterprises on the face of the balance sheet. "Equity" - A description of each reserve appearing under the head "Equity" in the Balance sheet must be given in the notes to financial statements. The description can include each reserve's purpose, the reason for the movement in reserves during the year, etc. Non-Current and Current Trade receivables shall be further classified into: a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured. b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured. c) Trade Receivables that have an increase in Credit Risk that is significant. d) Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired. The earlier classification of non-current and current trade receivables was as follows: a) Secured, considered good b) Unsecured considered good c) Doubtful Non-current and current loans shall be further classified as follows: a) Loans Receivables considered good - Secured. b) Loans Receivables considered good - Unsecured. a) Loans Receivables which have a significant increase in credit risk. d) Loans Receivables - Credit Impaired. The earlier classification of non-current and current trade receivables was as follows: a) Secured, considered good b) Unsecured, considered good c) Doubtful The following are the additional disclosures related to MSMEs that must be made: a) The principal amount and the interest thereon remaining unpaid at the end of the financial year. b) The amount of interest paid in accordance with Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006) along with the amount paid to the supplier beyond the day appointed during each accounting year. c) The amount of interest which is due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the day appointed during the year) but without adding the interest defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006. d) The amount of accrued interest and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year. e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the following years, until such interest is paid to the small enterprise, for disallowance of an expenditure deductible under Section 23 of the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Amendment to Division III Financial Statements for an NBFC whose financial statements are drawn in compliance with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. NBFC that must comply with Indian AS - General Instructions Every NBFC in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 that is companies to which the Indian Accounting Standards apply, shall prepare the financial statements in accordance with this Schedule or with such changes as may be required under certain circumstances. When the compliance with the Act and all accompanying regulation, guidelines, circulars issued by the regulator from time to time applicable to NBFCs, require any change in treatment or disclosure including changes to the financial statements or statements part of it, the same shall be made. The requirements of this Schedule shall stand modified. The only exception being the option of presenting assets and liabilities in accordance with current, non-current classification as per the relevant Ind AS. The disclosure requirements that are specified here are in addition to the disclosure requirements specified in Indian Accounting Standards and such disclosures will be made in the Notes to Accounts or by way of additional statements unless and until required to be disclosed on the face of the financial statements. The same also applies to disclosures required to be made under the Companies Act 2013. The Notes shall provide for the following in addition to that is presented in financial statements: a) Disaggregations or narrative descriptions of items recognised in those statements. b) Information about items that do not qualify for the recognition in those statements. c) Every item in the Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Statement of Profit and Loss shall be cross-referenced to any related information in the Notes. In preparation of Notes, there must be a balance between excessive details that may not burden the users of financial statements and miss out on important information due to aggregation. The rounding off of the figures appearing in the financial statements will be as follows depending on the total income of NBFC: Total Income in Rupees Rounding Off Less than Rs.100 crore To the nearest hundreds, thousands, lakhs or millions, or decimals thereof. Rs.100 crore or more To the nearest hundreds, thousands, lakhs or millions, or decimals thereof The unit of measurement must be uniformly used in the financial statements. The statements must display the corresponding amounts for all the items shown in the preceding reporting period for comparison purposes, except in the case of the financial Statement being prepared for the first time after incorporation. The financial statements must disclose all 'material' items. 'Material' refers to all the items that can individually or collectively affect the economic decisions that users make based on the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size or nature of the item or both and is judged based on circumstances. The terms used in the Schedule will have the same meaning as assigned by the Indian Accounting Standards. Where any Act and all accompanying regulation, guidelines, circulars issued by the regulator from time to time applicable to NBFCs require any specific disclosures to be made in standalone financial statements, the same must be made in addition to the disclosures under this Schedule. The NBFC's preparing the statements as per this Schedule may change the order of presentation of line items on the face of financial statements or the order of line items in the order of liquidity, if appropriate with regard to the operations of the NBFC. The Schedule lays out the minimum requirement for disclosure in the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period, Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit or Loss for the period, and Notes. Cash Flow Statement will be prepared in accordance with the relevant Indian Accounting Standard. Disclaimer: The materials provided herein are solely for information purposes. No attorney-client relationship is created when you access or use the site or the materials. The information presented on this site does not constitute legal or professional advice. It should not be relied upon for such purposes or used as a substitute for legal advice from an attorney licensed in your state. Get an expert at affordable price For ITR, GST returns, Company Registration, Trademark Registration, GST Registration

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