

## Advanced Accounting

### Question 1

The following information are also given for SM Bank:

Assets	₹ in Lakhs
Standard	75,00
Sub-Standard	60,00
Doubtful: for 1 Year (fully secured)	12,00
for 1 to 3 Year (fully secured)	9,00
for more than 3 Years	9,00
Loss Assets	15,00

Additional Information:

- (1) Standard Assets includes ₹15,00 Lakhs Advances to Commercial Real Estate (CRE).
- (2) Out of ₹60,00 Lakhs of Sub-Standard Asset ₹20,00 Lakhs are unsecured. Unsecured amount includes ₹5,00 Lakhs in respect of Infrastructure Loan Accounts with ESCROW safeguard.
- (3) Doubtful Asset for more than 3 Years includes ₹4,00 Lakhs, which is covered by 50% ECGC, value of security of which is ₹150 Lakhs.

You are required to find out the amount of provision to be shown in the Profit & Loss Account of SM Bank.

### Question 2

The following information is furnished by ALFA Bank Ltd.

	₹ in Lakhs
Margins held against letter of credit	200
Recurring accounts deposits	100
Current accounts deposits	375
Demand deposits	125
Unclaimed deposits	75
Gold deposits	235
Demand liabilities portion of saving bank deposit	1325
Time liabilities portion of saving bank deposit	722

Explain CRR and you are required to calculate the amount of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) as per the directions of Reserve Bank of India.

### Question 3

X Ltd. is a company engaged in manufacture and sale of industrial and FMCG products. One of their division also deals in Leasing of properties - Mobile Towers. The accountant showed the rent arising from the leasing of such properties as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Comment whether the classification of the rent income made by the accountant is correct or not in light of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

### Question 4

Rajendra undertook a contract ₹20,00,000 on an arrangement that 80% of the value of work done, as certified by the architect of the contractee should be paid immediately and that the remaining 20% be retained until the Contract was completed.

In Year 1, the amounts expended were ₹8,60,000, the work was certified for ₹8,00,000 and 80% of this was paid as agreed. It was estimated that future expenditure to complete the Contract would be ₹10,00,000.

In Year 2, the amounts expended were ₹4,75,000. Three-fourth of the work under contract was certified as done by December 31st and 80% of this was received accordingly. It was estimated that future expenditure to complete the Contract would be ₹4,00,000.

In Year 3, the amounts expended were ₹3,10,000 and on June 30th, the whole Contract was completed.

Show how Contract revenue would be recognized in the P & L A/c of Mr. Rajendra each year.

### Question 5

From the following details of Aditya Limited for accounting year ended on 31st March, 2020:

Particulars	₹
Accounting profit	15,00,000
Book profit as per MAT	7,50,000
Profit as per Income tax Act	2,50,000
Tax Rate	20%
MAT Rate	7.5%

Calculate the deferred tax asset/liability as per AS 22 and amount of tax to be debited to the profit and loss account for the year.

### Question 6

Sun Ltd. grants 100 stock options to each of its 1200 employees on 01.04.2016 for ₹30, depending upon the employees at the time of vesting of options. Options would be exercisable within a year it is vested. The market price of the share is ₹60 each. These options will vest at the end of the year 1 if the earning of Sun Ltd. is 16% or it will vest at the end of year 2 if the average earning of two years is 13%, or lastly it will vest at the end of the third year, if the average earning of 3 years is 10%. 6000 unvested options lapsed on 31.3.2017, 5000 unvested options lapsed on 31.03.2018 and finally 4000 unvested options lapsed on 31.03.2019.

The earnings of Sun Ltd. for the three financial years ended on 31st March, 2017, 2018 and 2019 are 15%, 10% and 6%, respectively.

1000 employees exercised their vested options within a year and remaining options were unexercised at the end of the contractual life.

You are requested to give the necessary journal entries for the above and prepare the statement showing compensation expenses to be recognized at the end of each year.

### Question 7

Beekey Limited is being wound up by the tribunal. All the assets of the company have been charged in favour of the company's bankers to whom the company owes ₹2.50 crores.

The company owes following amounts to others:

Dues to workers -	₹62,50,000
Taxes payable to Government -	₹15,00,000
Unsecured creditors -	₹30,00,000

You are required to compute with reference to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the amount each kind of creditors is likely to get if the amount realized by the official liquidator from the secured assets and available for distribution among creditors is only ₹2,00,00,000.

### Question 8

A, B, C and D hold Equity Share Capital in the proportion of 40:30:20:10 and P, Q, R and S hold Preference Share Capital in the proportion of 30:40:20:10 in Alpha Ltd. If the paid-up Equity Share Capital of Alpha Ltd. is ₹75 lacs and the Preference Share Capital is ₹25 lacs, find their voting rights in the case of resolution of winding up of the company.

### Question 9

A Company acquired for its internal use a software on 01.03.2020 from U.K. for £ 1,50,000. The exchange rate on the date was as ₹100 per £. The seller allowed trade discount @ 2.5%. The other expenditures were:

- (i) Import Duty 10%
- (ii) Additional Import Duty 5%
- (iii) Entry Tax 2% (Recoverable later from tax department).
- (iv) Installation expenses ₹1,50,000.
- (v) Professional fees for clearance from customs ₹50,000.

Compute the cost of software to be Capitalized as per relevant AS.

### Question 10

State whether the following items are examples of change in Accounting Policy / Change in Accounting Estimates / Extraordinary items / Prior period items / Ordinary Activity:

- (i) Actual bad debts turning out to be more than provisions.
- (ii) Change from Cost model to Revaluation model for measurement of carrying amount of PPE.
- (iii) Government grant receivable as compensation for expenses incurred in previous accounting period.
- (iv) Treating operating lease as finance lease.
- (v) Capitalisation of borrowing cost on working capital.
- (vi) Legislative changes having long term retrospective application.
- (vii) Change in the method of depreciation from straight line to WDV.
- (viii) Government grant becoming refundable.
- (ix) Applying 10% depreciation instead of 15% on furniture.
- (x) Change in useful life of fixed assets.

### Question 11

The following particulars are stated in the Balance Sheet of HS Ltd. as on 31-3-2019:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)
Deferred Tax Liability (Cr.)	60.00
Deferred Tax Assets (Dr.)	30.00
The following transactions were reported during the year 2019-20:	
Depreciation as per accounting records	160.00
Depreciation as per income tax records	140.00
Items disallowed for tax purposes in 2018-19 but allowed in 2019-20	20.00
Donation to Private Trust	20.00
Tax rate	30%

There were no additions to fixed assets during the year. You are required to show the impact of various items on Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liability as on 31-3-2020 as per AS-22.

### Question 12

Bright Finance Ltd. is a non-banking financial company. It provides you with the following information regarding its outstanding amount, ₹200 lakhs of which installments are overdue on 200 accounts for last one month (amount overdue ₹40 lakhs), on 24 accounts for two months (amount overdue ₹24 lakhs), on 10 accounts for more than 30 months (amount overdue ₹20 lakhs) and on 4 accounts for more than two years (amount over due ₹20 lakhs-already identified as sub-standard assets) and one account of ₹10 lakhs which has been identified as non-recoverable by the management. Out of 10 accounts overdue for more than 30 months, 6 accounts are already identified as sub-standard (amount ₹6 lakhs) for more than twelve months and other are identified as sub-standard asset for a period of less than twelve months.

Classify the assets of the company in line with Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

**Question 13**

A commercial bank has the following capital funds and assets. Segregate the capital funds into Tier I and Tier II capitals. Find out the risk-adjusted asset and risk weighted assets ratio:

<b>Capital Funds:</b>	<b>(₹ in lakhs)</b>
Equity Share Capital	29,00
Perpetual Non-cumulative Preference Shares	8,00
Perpetual Cumulative Preference Shares (fully paid up)	5,50
Statutory Reserve	13,50
Capital Reserve (of which ₹13.5 lakhs were due to revaluation of assets and the balance due to sale of assets)	45
Securities Premium	7,00
<b>Assets:</b>	
Cash balance with RBI	3,50
Balances with other banks	4,75
Claims on Banks	10,25
Investments in Bonds issued by other banks	78,00
Investments in venture capital funds	17,00
Other investments	121,00
<b>Loan and Advances:</b>	
(i) Loans guaranteed by Government	16,10
(ii) Loans guaranteed by public sector undertakings	6,20
(iii) Leased assets	4
(iv) Advances against term deposits	15,00
(v) Educational loans	12
<b>Other Assets:</b>	
(i) Premises, Furniture & Fixtures and other assets	150,55
(ii) Intangible assets	18
(iii) Deferred tax asset	0.40
<b>Off Balance Sheet Items:</b>	
(i) Acceptances, Endorsements & letter of credit	203,00
(ii) Non funded exposure to real estate	19,00

## Solutions

### Solution 1

Statement showing the amount of provisions on Assets			
			(₹ in lakhs)
Assets	Amount	% of provision	Provision
Standard:			
Advances to CRE	15,00	1	15
Others	60,00	.4	24
Sub-standard:			
Secured	40,00	15	6,00
Unsecured- Others	15,00	25	3,75
Unsecured infrastructure	5,00	20	1,00
Doubtful Secured:			
up to one year	12,00	25	3,00
For more than 1 year up to 3 years	9,00	40	3,60
More than 3 years	4,00	W.N.1	2,75
Doubtful unsecured (more than 3 years)	5,00	100	5,00
Loss	15,00	100	<u>15,00</u>
Total Provision Required			<u>40,49</u>

#### Working Note:

Provision required where assets are ECGC covered	
	₹ In Lakhs
Outstanding balance (ECGC Covered)	4,00
Less: Value of security	<u>1,50</u>
Unrealised balance	2,50
Less: ECGC Cover @ 50%	<u>1,25</u>
Net Unsecured Balance	<u>1,25</u>
Provision for unsecured portion @100%	1,25
Provision for secured portion @100%	<u>1,50</u>
Total Provision to be made	<u>2,75</u>

### Solution 2

**Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):** For smoothly meeting cash payment requirement, banks are required to maintain certain minimum ready cash balances at all times. This is called as Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR).

Cash reserve can be maintained by way of either a cash reserve with itself or as balance in a current account with the Reserve Bank of India or by way of net balance in current accounts or in one or more of the aforesaid ways. Every Scheduled Commercial Bank has to maintain cash reserve ratio (i.e. CRR) as per direction of the RBI. The current Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is 4% of their Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL).

Margins held against letters of credit	Demand Liability	200
Recurring Accounts deposits	Time Liability	100
Current deposits	Demand Liability	375
Demand deposits	Demand Liability	125
Unclaimed deposits,	Demand Liability	75
Gold deposits	Time Liability	235
Demand liabilities portion of savings bank deposits	Demand Liability	1325
Time liabilities portion of savings bank deposits	Time Liability	<u>722</u>
Total		<u>3,157</u>

Cash Reserve Ratio = Net (demand + Time) liabilities X 4/100

CRR= 3,157 x 4/100 = 126.28 Lakhs

### Solution 3

As per para 4 of the 'General Instructions for preparation of Statement of Profit and Loss' given in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, 'other income' does not include operating income.

The term "Revenue from operations" has not been defined under Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013. However, as per Guidance Note on Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013 this would include revenue arising from a company's operating activities i.e. either its principal or ancillary revenue-generating activities. Whether a particular income constitutes "Revenue from operations" or "other income" is to be decided based on the facts of each case and detailed understanding of the company's activities. The classification of income would also depend on the purpose for which the particular asset is acquired or held.

As per the information given in the question, X Ltd is a group engaged in manufacture and sale of industrial and FMCG products and its one of the division deals in leasing of properties- Mobile Towers. Since its one division is continuously engaged in leasing of properties, it shall be considered as its principal or ancillary revenue-generating activities. Therefore, the rent arising from such leasing shall be shown under the head "Revenue from operations" and not as "Other Income".

Hence the presentation of rent arising from the leasing of such properties as "other income" in the statement of Profit and Loss is not correct. It should be shown under the head "Revenue from operations".

### Solution 4

Year 1	₹
Actual expenditure	8,60,000
Future estimated expenditure	<u>10,00,000</u>
Total Expenditure	<u>18,60,000</u>

$$\% \text{ of work completed} = \frac{8,60,000}{18,60,000} \times 100 = 46.24\% \text{ (rounded off)}$$

$$\text{Revenue to be recognized} = 20,00,000 \times 46.24\% = \text{₹}9,24,800$$

#### Year 2

Actual expenditure	4,75,000
Future Expenditure	4,00,000
Expenditure incurred in Year 1	<u>8,60,000</u>
	<u>17,35,000</u>

$$\% \text{ of work completed} = \frac{4,75,000 + 8,60,000}{17,35,000} = 76.95\% \text{ (rounded off)}$$

$$\text{Revenue to be recognized (cumulative)} = 20,00,000 \times 76.95\% = 15,39,000$$

$$\text{Less: revenue recognized in Year 1} = \text{₹}(9,24,800)$$

$$\text{Revenue to be recognized in Year 2} = \text{₹}6,14,200$$

#### Year 3

Whole contract got completed therefore total contract value less revenue recognized up to year 2 will be amount of revenue to be recognized in year 3 i.e.  $20,00,000 - 15,39,000 (9,24,800 + 6,14,200) = \text{₹}4,61,000$ .

Note: Calendar year has been considered as accounting year.

### Solution 5

$$\text{Tax as per accounting profit} = 15,00,000 \times 20\% = \text{₹}3,00,000$$

$$\text{Tax as per Income-tax Profit} = 2,50,000 \times 20\% = \text{₹}50,000$$

$$\text{Tax as per MAT} = 7,50,000 \times 7.50\% = \text{₹}56,250$$

$$\text{Tax expense} = \text{Current Tax} + \text{Deferred Tax}$$

$$\text{₹}3,00,000 = \text{₹}50,000 + \text{Deferred tax}$$

Therefore, Deferred Tax liability as on 31-03-2020

$$= ₹3,00,000 - ₹50,000 = ₹2,50,000$$

Amount of tax to be debited in Profit and Loss account for the year 31-03-2020

Current Tax + Deferred Tax liability + Excess of MAT over current tax

$$= ₹50,000 + ₹2,50,000 + ₹6,250 (56,250 - 50,000) = ₹3,06,250$$

### Solution 6

Date	Particulars		₹	₹
31.3.2017	Employees compensation expense A/c	Dr.	17,10,000	
	To ESOS outstanding A/c			17,10,000
	(Being compensation expense recognized in respect of the ESOP i.e. 100 options each granted to 1,200 employees at a discount of ₹30 each, amortized on straight line basis over vesting years (Refer W.N.)			
	Profit and Loss A/c	Dr.	17,10,000	
	To Employees compensation expenses A/c			17,10,000
	(Being expenses transferred to profit and Loss A/c)			
31.3.2018	Employees compensation expenses A/c	Dr.	4,70,000	
	To ESOS outstanding A/c			4,70,000
	(Being compensation expense recognized in respect of the ESOP- Refer W.N.)			
	Profit and Loss A/c	Dr.	4,70,000	
	To Employees compensation expenses A/c			4,70,000
	(Being expenses transferred to profit and Loss A/c)			
31.3.2019	Employees compensation Expenses A/c	Dr.	9,70,000	
	To ESOS outstanding A/c			9,70,000
	(Being compensation expense recognized in respect of the ESOP- Refer W.N.)			
	Profit and Loss A/c	Dr.	9,70,000	
	To Employees compensation expenses A/c			9,70,000
	(Being expenses transferred to profit and Loss A/c)			
2019-20	Bank A/c (1,00,000 x ₹30)	Dr.	30,00,000	
	ESOS outstanding A/c [(31,50,000/1,05,000) x 1,00,000]	Dr.	30,00,000	
	To Equity share capital (1,00,000 x ₹10)			10,00,000
	To Securities premium A/c (1,00,000 x ₹50)			50,00,000
	(Being 1,00,000 options exercised at an exercise price of ₹30 each)			
31.3.2020	ESOS outstanding A/c	Dr.	1,50,000	
	To General Reserve A/c			1,50,000
	(Being ESOS outstanding A/c on lapse of 5,000 options at the end of exercise of option period transferred to General Reserve A/c)			

### Working Note:

Statement showing compensation expense to be recognized at the end of:

Particulars	Year 1 (31.3.2017)	Year 2 (31.3.2018)	Year 3 (31.3.2019)
Number of options expected to vest	1,14,000 options	1,09,000 options	1,05,000 options
Total compensation expense accrued (60-30)	₹34,20,000	₹32,70,000	₹31,50,000
Compensation expense of the year	34,20,000 x 1/2 = ₹17,10,000	32,70,000 x 2/3 = ₹21,80,000	₹31,50,000
Compensation expense recognized previously	Nil	₹17,10,000	₹21,80,000
Compensation expenses to be recognized for the year	₹17,10,000	₹4,70,000	₹9,70,000

## Solution 7

Section 326 of the Companies Act, 2013 talks about the overriding preferential payments to be made from the amount realized from the assets to be distributed to various kind of creditors. According to the proviso given in the section 326 the security of every secured creditor should be deemed to be subject to a pari passu change in favour of the workman to the extent of their portion.

$$\text{Workman's Share to Secured Asset} = \frac{\text{Amount Realized X Workman's Dues}}{\text{Workman's Dues + Secured Loan}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Workman's Share to Secured Asset} &= \frac{2,00,00,000 \times 62,50,000}{62,50,000 + 2,50,00,000} \\ &= 2,00,00,000 \times 1/5\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Workmen's share to Secured Assets} = ₹40,00,000$$

Amount available to secured creditor is ₹200 Lakhs – 40 Lakhs = 160 Lakhs

Hence, no amount is available for payment of government dues and unsecured creditors.

## Solution 8

A, B, C and D hold Equity capital is held by in the proportion of 40:30:20:10 and P, Q, R and S hold preference share capital in the proportion of 30:40:20:10. As the paid-up equity share capital of the company is ₹75 Lakhs and Preference share capital is ₹25 Lakh (3:1), then relative weights in the voting right of equity shareholders and preference shareholders will be 3/4 and 1/4.

The respective voting right of various shareholders will be:

$$\begin{aligned}A &= 3/4 \times 40/100 = .3 \text{ (30\%)} \\ B &= 3/4 \times 30/100 = .225 \text{ (22.5\%)} \\ C &= 3/4 \times 20/100 = .15 \text{ (15\%)} \\ D &= 3/4 \times 10/100 = .075 \text{ (7.5\%)} \\ P &= 1/4 \times 30/100 = .075 \text{ (7.5\%)} \\ Q &= 1/4 \times 40/100 = 0.1 \text{ (10\%)} \\ R &= 1/4 \times 20/100 = .05 \text{ (5\%)} \\ S &= 1/4 \times 10/100 = .025 \text{ (2.5\%)}\end{aligned}$$

## Solution 9

Calculation of cost of software (intangible asset) acquired for internal use	
Purchase cost of the software	£1,50,000
Less: Trade discount @ 2.5%	<u>£(3,750)</u>
	<u>£1,46,250</u>
Cost in ₹(UK £1,46,250 x ₹100)	146,25,000
Add: Import duty on cost @ 10% (₹)	<u>14,62,500</u>
	160,87,500
Add: Additional import duty @ 5% (₹)	<u>8,04,375</u>
	168,91,875
Add: Installation expenses (₹)	1,50,000
Add: Professional fee for clearance from customs (₹)	<u>50,000</u>
Cost of the software to be capitalized (₹)	<u>170,91,875</u>

Note: Since entry tax has been mentioned as a recoverable / refundable tax, it is not included as part of the cost of the asset.



## Solution 10

Classification of given items is as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Remarks
(i)	Actual bad debts turning out to be more than provisions	Change in Accounting Estimates
(ii)	Change from Cost model to Revaluation model for measurement of carrying amount of PPE	Change in Accounting Policy
(iii)	Government grant receivable as compensation for expenses incurred in previous accounting period	Extra -ordinary Items
(iv)	Treating operating lease as finance lease.	Prior- period Items
(v)	Capitalisation of borrowing cost on working capital	Prior-period Items (as interest on working capital loans is not eligible for capitalization)
(vi)	Legislative changes having long term retrospective application	Ordinary Activity
(vii)	Change in the method of depreciation from straight line to WDV	Change in Accounting Estimates
(viii)	Government grant becoming refundable	Extra -ordinary Items
(ix)	Applying 10% depreciation instead of 15% on furniture	Prior- period Items
(x)	Change in useful life of fixed assets	Change in Accounting Estimates

## Solution 11

Impact of various items in terms of AS 22 deferred tax liability/deferred tax asset

- (1) Difference in Depreciation- Generally, written down value method of depreciation is adopted under income Tax Act which leads to higher depreciation in earlier years of useful life of the asset in comparison to later years. It is timing difference for which reversal of Deferred tax liability is required.

Reversal of DTL= ₹(160 – 140) Lakhs X 30% = ₹6 Lakhs

- (2) Disallowances, as per IT Act of earlier years- Due to disallowance tax payable for the earlier years was higher on this account. It is responding timing difference which required Reversal of Deferred tax assets.

Reversal of Deferred tax assets = ₹20 Lakhs X 30% = ₹6 Lakhs

- (3) Donations to private trusts is not an allowable expenditure under IT Act. It is permanent difference. Hence, no reversal of tax is required.

## Solution 12

Statement showing classification as per Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016		
	(₹ in lakhs)	
Standard Assets		
Accounts (Balancing figure)	86.00	
200 accounts overdue for a period of 1 month	40.00	
24 accounts overdue for a period of 2 months	<u>24.00</u>	150.00
Sub-Standard Assets		
4 accounts identified as sub-standard asset for a period less than 12 months		14.00
Doubtful Debts		
6 accounts identified as sub-standard for a period more than 12 months		6.00
4 accounts identified as sub-standard for a period more than 2 years		20.00
Loss Assets		
1 account identified by management as loss asset		<u>10.00</u>
Total overdue		<u>200.00</u>

### Solution 13

			(in lakhs)
<b>(i)</b>	<b>Capital Funds - Tier I:</b>		
	Equity Share Capital		29,00.00
	Securities premium		7,00.00
	Perpetual non-cumulative pref. shares		8,00.00
	Statutory Reserve		13,50.00
	Capital Reserve (arising out of sale of assets)		31.50
	Less: Intangible assets	(18.00)	57,81.50
	Deferred tax assets	(0.40)	(18.40)
	<b>Total</b>		<b>57,63.10</b>
	<b>Capital Funds - Tier II:</b>		
	Perpetual cumulative pref. shares		5,50.00
	Capital Reserve (arising out of revaluation of assets)	13.50	
	Less: Discount to the extent of 55%	(7.43)*	6.07
	<b>Total</b>		<b>556.07</b>
	<b>Total Capital Funds</b>		<b>63,19.17</b>

\* 7.425 has been rounded off as 7.43.

<b>(ii)</b>	<b>Calculation of Risk Adjusted Assets</b>			
		₹ in lakhs	Weight in %	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
	Funded Risk Assets			
	Cash Balance with RBI	3,50	0	0
	Balances with other Banks	4,75	20	95
	Claims on banks	10,25	20	2,05
	Investment in bonds issued by other banks	78,00	20	15,60
	Investment in venture capital funds	17,00	150	25,50
	Other Investments	121,00	100	121,00
	Loans and Advances:			
	(i) guaranteed by government	16,10	0	0
	(ii) guaranteed by public sector undertakings	6,20	0	0
	(iii) Leased assets	4	100	4
	(iv) Advances against term deposits	15,00	0	0
	(v) Educational Loans	12	100	12
	Premises, furniture and fixtures	150,55	100	150,55
				<u>315,81</u>

<b>Off-Balance Sheet Item</b>	<b>₹ in lakhs</b>	<b>Credit Conversion Factor</b>	<b>₹ in lakhs</b>
Acceptances, Endorsements and Letters of credit	203,00	100	203,00
Non-funded exposure to real estate sector	19,00	150	28,50
			<u>231,50</u>

**(iii) Risk Weighted Assets Ratio:**  $\frac{\text{Capital Funds (Tier I \& Tier II)}}{\text{Risk Adjusted Assets + off Balance sheet items}} \times 100$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Capital Adequacy Ratio} &= 63,19.17 / 315,81 + 231,50 \\ &= (63,19.17 / 547,31) \times 100 = 11.55\% \end{aligned}$$