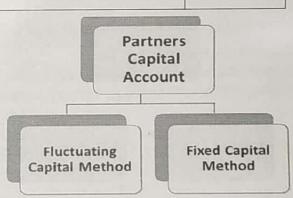
Proforma of Profit and Loss Appropriation Account

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

Preparation of Partners Capital Accounts

Partner's Capital Accounts: It is an account which represents the partner's interst 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Situation 1: When Additional Capital is introduced by the partners Situation 2: When Some part of capital is withdrawn permanently by the partners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 In the debit side withdrawn of capital (permanently) and closing balance is shown.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	В	Particulars	A	В
To Cash/bank (withdrawn of capital) To balance c/d	xxxx	xxxx	By Balance b/d	xxxx	xxxx
	XXXX	XXXX		XXXX	xxxx

Partners Current Account

Particulars	A	В	Particulars	A	В
To Cash/bank	XXXX	XXXX	By Balance b/d	XXXX	XXXX
(withdrawn of			By Interest on Capital	xxxx	XXXX
capital)			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	В	Particulars	A	В
To Cash/bank (withdrawn of capital) To Drawings To Int. on Drawings To P/L A/c (if loss) To balance c/d	XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX	By Balance b/d By Cash/Bank (additional cap.) By Interest on Capital By Salary/Remuneration By Commission/Bonus By Balance c/d (if any)	XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX	XXXX XXXX XXXX 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.	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.		
 Example of Charge: Office Rent Salary to Employees Manager's Commission etc. 	The concept of appropriation is applicable only when there is some profit.		
Wallager 3 commission ets.	> 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:

When there is loss	Interest on Capital is not allowed because it is an appropriation and will be paid only when there is some profit
In Case of Sufficient Profits	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,
In case of Insufficient Profits	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.

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&LAdjustment 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)	xxxx	
	XXXX	
Less : Additional Capital introduced (if any)	XXXX	
Less: Share of Profit during the year (if any)	XXXX	
Capital in the beginning	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