

Mock Test Paper - Series I: November, 2025

Date of Paper: 18th November, 2025

Time of Paper: 10 P.M. to 1 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP - I
PAPER – 1 : ADVANCED ACCOUNTING

ANSWERS

PART I – Case Scenario based MCQs

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B
11. C
12. A
13. C
14. C
15. B

PART II – Descriptive Questions

1. (a) **Cash Flow from Operating Activities**

	₹
Difference between Profit and Loss Account ₹ (37,800 + 5,400)	43,200
Add: Transfer to General Reserve (81,000-54,000)	27,000

Add: Adjustment for Provision for taxation	<u>1,62,000</u>
Profit Before tax	2,32,200
Add: Adjustment for Depreciation (₹ 1,62,000 – ₹ 1,29,600)	32,400
Add: Adjustment for provision for doubtful debt (₹ 54,000 – ₹ 27,000)	27,000
Add: Debenture Interest Paid ₹ (1,18,800 × 12%)	14,256
Less: Income from Investments (54,000 × 8%)	<u>(4,320)</u>
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	3,01,536
Decrease in Inventories ₹ (1,35,000-81,000)	54,000
Increase in Trade receivables ₹ (2,61,360-81,000)	(1,80,360)
Decrease in Trade payables ₹ (1,29,600-1,18,800)	<u>(10,800)</u>
Cash generated from operations	1,64,376
Income tax paid	<u>(2,48,400)</u>
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	(84,024)

Working Note:

Provision for taxation account

	₹		₹
To Cash (Paid) (Balancing figure)	2,48,400	By Balance b/d	2,21,400
To Balance c/d	1,35,000	By Profit and Loss A/c	1,62,000
	<u>3,83,400</u>		<u>3,83,400</u>

- (b) (i) **Computation of borrowing cost to be capitalized for specific borrowings and general borrowings based on weighted average accumulated expenses**

Date of incurrence of expenditure	Amount spent	Financed through	Calculation	₹
1 st April 2024	4,00,000	Specific borrowing	$4,00,000 \times 12\% \times \frac{10}{12}$	40,000
1 st August 2024	10,00,000	Specific borrowing	$10,00,000 \times 12\% \times \frac{10}{12}$	1,00,000
1 st December 2024	25,00,000	General borrowing	$25,00,000 \times 10.8\% \times \frac{2}{12}$	45,000

31 st January 2025	5,00,000	General borrowing	$5,00,000 \times 10.8\% \times 0/12$	Nil
				1,85,000
Less: interest income on borrowing				(15,000)
Total amount borrowing cost to be capitalized				1,70,000

(ii) **Journal Entry**

Date	Particulars	₹	₹
31.1.2025	Building account Dr.	45,70,000	
	To Bank account		44,00,000
	To Interest payable (borrowing cost)		1,70,000
	(Being expenditure incurred on construction of building and borrowing cost thereon capitalized)		

(iii) **Depreciation on building for the year ending 31.3.2025**

Cost of building 45,70,000

Life of building = 20 years

Depreciation = $(45,70,000/20) \times 2/12 = 38,083.33$

(iv) **Carrying Value of Building on 31st March 2025:**

Carrying Value = Cost of Building - Accumulated Depreciation

= 45,70,000 - 38,083.33

= 45,31,917

Working Notes:

1. **Calculation of capitalization rate on borrowings other than specific borrowings**

Amount of loan (₹)	Rate of interest		Amount of interest (₹)
20,00,000	15%	=	3,00,000
<u>30,00,000</u>	8%	=	<u>2,40,000</u>
<u>50,00,000</u>			<u>5,40,000</u>

Weighted average rate of interest $\left(\frac{5,40,000}{50,00,000} \times 100 \right)$	=	10.8%*
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2. Total expenses to be capitalized for building

	₹
Cost of building ₹ (4,00,000 + 10,00,000 + 25,00,000 + 5,00,000)	44,00,000
Add: Amount of interest to be capitalized	<u>1,70,000</u>
	<u>45,70,000</u>

2. (a) As per AS 2 'Valuation of Inventories', most by-products as well as scrap or waste materials by their nature, are immaterial. They are often measured at net realizable value and this value is deducted from the cost of the main product.

Determination of value of closing inventory of Polyester and Nylon

	Polyester	Nylon
Closing inventory in units	1,600 units	400 units
Cost per unit	₹ 31.14	₹ 18.68
Value of closing inventory	₹ 49,824	₹ 7,472

Working Notes

1. Calculation of net realizable value of by-product, Fiber

		₹
Selling price of by-product Fiber	(3,200 units x ₹ 40 per unit)	1,28,000
Less: Separate processing charges of by-product Fiber		(10,000)
Packing charges		<u>(9,000)</u>
Net realizable value of by-product Fiber		<u>1,09,000</u>

2. Calculation of cost of conversion for allocation between joint products Polyester and Nylon

	₹	₹
Raw material		3,50,000
Wages		1,60,000

Fixed overhead		1,20,000
Variable overhead		<u>60,000</u>
		6,90,000
Less: NRV of by-product Fiber (W.N. 1)	(1,09,000)	
Sale value of scrap	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>(1,14,000)</u>
Joint cost to be allocated between Polyester and Nylon		<u>5,76,000</u>

Determination of “basis for allocation” and allocation of joint cost to Polyester and Nylon

	Polyester	Nylon
Output in units (a)	12,500 units	10,000 units
Sales price per unit (b)	₹ 100	₹ 60
Sales value (a x b)	₹ 12,50,000	₹ 6,00,000
Total value (12,50,000 + 6,00,000) = 18,50,000		
Joint cost of ₹ 5,76,000 allocated in the ratio of 12,50,000 : 6,00,000	₹ 3,89,189	₹ 1,86,811
Cost per unit [c/a]	₹ 31.14	₹ 18.68

(b) **Statement determining the maximum number of shares to be bought back**
(in thousands)

Particulars	Number of shares
Shares Outstanding Test (W.N.1)	15
Resources Test (W.N.2)	12
Debt Equity Ratio Test (W.N.3)	11
Maximum number of shares that can be bought back [least of the above]	11

Thus, the lowest being 11,000 shares, the company cannot buy back 14,000 shares.

Working Notes:

1. Shares Outstanding Test

Particulars	(Shares in thousands)
Number of shares outstanding	60
25% of the shares outstanding	15

2. Resources Test

Particulars	₹ (in thousands)
Paid up capital	600
Free reserves (540 + 200 + 100)	<u>840</u>
Shareholders' funds	<u>1,440</u>
25% of Shareholders fund	360
Buy-back price per share	₹ 30
Number of shares that can be bought back	12,000 shares

3. Debt Equity Ratio Test: Loans cannot be in excess of twice the Equity Funds post Buy-Back

Particulars	₹ in thousands
(a) Loan funds	2,000
(b) Minimum equity to be maintained after buy-back in the ratio of 2:1 (₹) (a/2)	1,000
(c) Present equity shareholders fund (₹)	1,440
(d) Future equity shareholders fund (₹) (see W.N.4) (1,440-110)	1,330
(e) Maximum permitted buy-back of Equity (₹) [(d) – (b)]	330
(f) Maximum number of shares that can be bought back @ ₹ 30 per share	11,000 shares

4. Amount transferred to CRR and maximum equity to be bought back will be calculated by simultaneous equation method.

Suppose amount transferred to CRR account is 'x' and maximum permitted buy-back of equity is 'y' Then

Equation 1: (Present Equity- Transfer to CRR)- Minimum Equity to be maintained = Maximum Permitted Buy-Back

$$= (1,440 - x) - 1,000 = y$$

$$= 440 - x = y \quad (1)$$

Equation 2: Maximum Permitted Buy-Back X Nominal Value Per Share/Offer Price Per Share

$$y/30 \times 10 = x$$

or

$$3x = y \quad (2)$$

by solving the above two equations we get

$$x = ₹ 110 \text{ thousands}$$

$$y = ₹ 330 \text{ thousands}$$

Alternatively, Maximum number of shares from debt equity ratio test may be worked out as follows:

$$\text{Buy-back price} + \text{Face value of equity shares} = ₹ 30 + ₹ 10 = ₹ 40$$

$$\text{Excess of equity fund over the minimum equity to be maintained} \\ 1440 - 1000 = 440 \text{ thousands}$$

$$\text{Number of Shares that can be bought back} = 440/40 \text{ thousands} \\ = 11 \text{ thousands.}$$

3.

Year	Profit / (Loss)	Minority Interest (20%)	Additional Consolidated P & L (Dr.) Cr.	Minority's Share of losses borne by A Ltd.		Cost of Control
				₹	Balance	
At the time of acquisition in 2018		10,92,800 (W.N.)	-			
2018-19	(14,50,000)	<u>(2,90,000)</u>	(11,60,000)			14,28,800 (W.N.)
Balance		8,02,800				
2019-20	(23,20,000)	<u>(4,64,000)</u>	(18,56,000)			14,28,800
Balance		3,38,800				
2020-21	(29,00,000)	<u>(5,80,000)</u>	(23,20,000)			14,28,800
		(2,41,200)				
	Loss of minority borne by Holding Co.	<u>2,41,200</u>	<u>(2,41,200)</u>	2,41,200	2,41,200	
Balance		Nil	<u>(25,61,200)</u>			

2021-22	(6,96,000)	(1,39,200)	(5,56,800)			14,28,800
	Loss of minority borne by Holding Co.	<u>1,39,200</u>	<u>(1,39,200)</u>	1,39,200	3,80,400	
Balance		Nil	(6,96,000)			
2022-23	1,90,000	38,000	1,52,000			14,28,800
	Profit share of minority adjusted against losses of minority absorbed by Holding Co.	(38,000)	<u>38,000</u>	(38,000)	3,42,400	
Balance		Nil	1,90,000			
2023-24	6,80,000	1,36,000	5,44,000			
	Profit share of minority adjusted against losses of minority absorbed by Holding Co.	<u>(1,36,000)</u>	<u>1,36,000</u>	(1,36,000)	2,06,400	14,28,800
Balance		Nil	6,80,000			
2024-25	12,70,000	2,54,000	10,16,000	(2,06,400)	Nil	14,28,800
		<u>(2,06,400)</u>	<u>2,06,400</u>			
Balance		47,600	12,22,400			

Working Note:

Calculation of Minority interest and Cost of control on 1.4.2018

		Share of Holding Co.	Minority Interest
	100%	80%	20%
	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
Share Capital	50,00,000	40,00,000	10,00,000
Reserve	4,64,000	<u>3,71,200</u>	<u>92,800</u>
		43,71,200	10,92,800

Less: Cost of investment		(58,00,000)	
Goodwill		14,28,800	

4. (a) The expenditure to be recognized will be as under:

	Particulars	Year 2023-2024	Year 2024-2025
(i)	Annual salary (A)	₹ 30,00,000	₹ 30,00,000
(ii)	No. of working days (B)	300 days	300 days
(iii)	Salary cost per day (A/B)	₹ 10,000/day	₹ 10,000/day
(iv)	Leaves C/f / (Utilized)	3 days	(3 Days)
(v)	Expense to be recognized [i + (iii × iv)]	30,30,000	29,70,000

Journal entries

Particulars		₹	₹
Employee benefit expense.	Dr.	30,30,000	
To Cash			30,00,000
To Provision for Leave encashment			30,000
Provision for leave encashment.	Dr.	30,000	
Employee benefit expense	Dr.	29,70,000	
To Cash			30,00,000

- (b) **Journal Entries in the books of Vijay Ltd.**

	Particulars		₹	₹
(1)	Capital Reduction A/c Dr.		1,750	
	To Investments A/c			1,750
	(Being investments revalued to Market Value)			
(2) (a)	Provision for taxation A/c Dr.		3,500	
	Capital Reduction A/c Dr.		1,750	
	To Liability for taxation			5,250
	(Being tax liability ascertained)			
(b)	Liability for Taxation Dr.		5,250	
	To Current Assets (Bank A/c)			5,250
	(Being the payment of tax liability).			

(3)	Capital Reduction A/c Dr. 21,000 To Profit & Loss A/c (Being debit balance of P&L written off)	21,000	21,000
4)	Equity Share Capital (₹ 10) Dr. 3,50,000 To Equity Share Capital (₹ 4) To Capital Reduction A/c (Being conversion of equity share capital of ₹ 10 each into ₹ 4 each).	3,50,000	1,40,000 2,10,000
5)	8% Cumulative Preference Share Cap A/c Dr. 1,75,000 To 8% Cumulative Preference Share Capital A/c To Capital Reduction (Being conversion of 8% cumulative preference shares capital of ₹ 100 each into ₹ 60 each)	1,75,000	1,05,000 70,000
6)	6% Debentures A/c Dr. 1,40,000 To 9% Debentures To Capital Reduction (Being 9% debentures of ₹ 80 each issued to existing to 6% debenture holders)	1,40,000	1,12,000 28,000
7)	Capital Reduction A/c Dr. 1,87,250 To Current Assets A/c (Being current assets revalued)	1,87,250	1,87,250
8)	Capital Reduction A/c Dr. 87,500 To Property, Plant & Equipment A/c (Being PPE revalued)	87,500	87,500
9)	Sundry Creditors A/c Dr. 70,000 To Equity Share Capital (₹ 4) To Capital Reduction A/c (Being claims of a creditor satisfied)	70,000	35,000 35,000
10)	Capital Reduction A/c Dr. 43,750 To Capital Reserve (Bal. Fig.) (Being balance of Capital Reduction transferred to Capital Reserve)	43,750	43,750

5.

AT Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

Particulars		Note No.	₹ (in 000)
Equity and Liabilities			
1.	Shareholders' funds		
	(a) Share capital	1	300.00
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	2	232.70
2.	Non-Current liabilities		
	(a) Long term borrowings	3	135.00
3.	Current liabilities		
	(a) Trade Payables		35.00
	(b) Short-Term Provisions		<u>30.30</u>
	Total		<u>733.00</u>
Assets			
1.	Non-current assets		
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets Property, Plant and Equipment	4	596.00
2.	Current assets		
	(a) Inventories		58.00
	(b) Trade receivables		65.00
	(c) Cash and cash equivalents		<u>14.00</u>
	Total		<u>733.00</u>

AT Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2025

	Particulars	Notes	₹ (in '000)
I.	Revenue from operations		473.00
II.	Other Income	5	<u>1.00</u>
III.	Total Income		<u>474.00</u>
IV.	Expenses:		
	Purchases		226.00

	Finance costs		14.00
	Depreciation and Amortisation expenses (10% of 510*)		51.00
	Other expenses	6	<u>82.00</u>
	Total Expenses		<u>373.00</u>
V.	Profit before Tax (III-IV)		101.00
	Tax Expense:		
	Current tax		(30.30)
	Profit for the period (after tax)		70.70

Notes to accounts

			₹ (in 000)
1.	Share Capital		
	Equity share capital		
	<u>Authorised</u>		
	35,000 shares of ₹ 10 each		<u>350.00</u>
	<u>Issued, subscribed & paid-up</u>		
	20,000 shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	200.00	
	Add: 10,000 Bonus Shares issued during the year	<u>100.00</u>	300.00
2.	Reserves and Surplus		
	Securities Premium Account		
	Opening Balance	27.00	
	Less: Utilised for bonus issue	<u>27.00</u>	0.00
	Revaluation reserve (2,45,000 – 1,48,000)		97.00
	General Reserve	90	
	Less: Utilized for bonus issue (73)	17.00	
	Add: Transfer from Profit & loss @ 10%	<u>7.07</u>	24.07
	Profit & loss Balance		
	Opening balance	48.00	
	Profit for the period	70.70	

* 520 (Plant and machinery at cost) – 10 (Cost of plant and machinery sold)

	Appropriations		
	Transfer to General Reserve @ 10%	<u>(7.07)</u>	<u>111.63</u>
			<u>232.70</u>
3.	Long term borrowing		
	10% Debentures		135.00
4	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Land		
	Opening balance	148.00	
	Add: Revaluation adjustment	<u>97.00</u>	
	Closing balance		245.00
	Plant and Machinery		
	Opening balance	520.00	
	Less: Disposed off	<u>(10.00)</u>	
		510.00	
	Less: Depreciation (1,16,000 - 8,000 + 51,000)	<u>(159.00)</u>	
	Closing balance		351.00
	Total		596.00
5	Other Income		
	Profit on sale of machinery:		
	Sale value of machinery	3.00	
	Less: Book value of machinery (10,000 -8,000)	<u>(2.00)</u>	1.00
6	Other expenses:		
	Factory expenses	40.00	
	Selling expenses	20.00	
	Administrative expenses	<u>22.00</u>	82.00

The final dividend will not be recognized as a liability at the balance sheet date (even if it is declared after reporting date but before approval of the financial statements) as per Accounting Standards. Hence, it has not been recognized in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024. Such dividends will be disclosed in notes only.

Working note:**Bonus Shares Issue:**

- Bonus shares are issued in a 1:2 ratio, so for every 2 equity shares, 1 bonus share is issued.
- Equity Share Capital = ₹ 2,00,000 / ₹ 10 = 20,000 shares.
- Bonus Shares = 20,000 / 2 = 10,000 shares × ₹ 10 = ₹ 1,00,000.

Alternatively, since, the amount of interest on 10% 1,35,000 Debentures comes to ₹ 13,500 while the Debenture Interest in the trial balance is listed as ₹ 14,000, the difference of ₹ 500 (₹ 13,500 - ₹ 14,000) may be treated as an advance payment.

6. (a) Computation of Annual Lease Payment

Particulars	Amount
Cost of Equipment	18,00,000
Unguaranteed Residual Value	2,00,000
Present Value of unguaranteed residual value (₹ 200,000 × 0.7118)	1,42,360
Present Value of Lease Payments (₹ 18,00,000 – ₹ 1,42,360)	16,57,640
Present Value of Annuity for three years is 2.4018	
Annual Lease Payment (16,57,640 / 2.4018)	6,90,165.71

Classification of Lease:**Parameter 1:**

The present value of lease payment i.e. ₹ 16,57,649 which equals 92.09% of the fair market value i.e., ₹ 18,00,000.

The present value of minimum lease payments is substantially covers the fair value of the leased asset

Parameter 2:

The lease term (i.e. 3 years) covers the major part of the life of the asset (i.e. 5 years).

Therefore, it constitutes a finance lease.

Computation of unearned Finance Income:

Particulars	Amount
Total Lease Payments (₹ 6,90,165 x 3)	₹ 20,70,495
Add: Unguaranteed residual value	<u>₹ 2,00,000</u>
	<u>₹ 22,70,495</u>
Less: Present value of lease payments and residual value i.e. Net investment (1,42,360+16,57,640)	₹ 18,00,000
Unearned Finance Income	₹ 4,70,495

OR**(a) Basic Earnings per share (EPS)**

$$= \frac{\text{Net profit attributable to equity shareholders}}{\text{Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year}}$$

$$= \frac{1,84,000}{46,000 \text{ Shares (as per working note)}} = ₹ 4 \text{ per share}$$

Diluted earnings per share

Net profit for the current year	₹ 3,44,000
No. of equity shares outstanding	50,000
Basic earnings per share	₹ 4
No. of 12% convertible debentures of ₹ 100 each Each debenture is convertible into 3 equity shares	10,000
Interest expense for the current year	₹ 1,20,000
Tax relating to interest expense (30%)	₹ 36,000
Adjusted net profit for the current year	₹ (1,84,000 + 1,20,000 - 36,000) = ₹ 2,68,000
No. of equity shares resulting from conversion of debentures	30,000
No. of equity shares used to compute diluted earnings per share	46,000 + 30,000 = 76,000
Diluted earnings per share	2,68,000 / 76,000 = ₹ 3.53

Working Note:**1. Net profit attributable to equity share holders = Net profit less preference dividends**

Total earnings – preference shares dividend

₹ 3,44,000 – ₹ (8% x 20,00,000)

₹ 3,44,000 - ₹ 1,60,000

= ₹ 1,84,000

2. Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares

As per AS 20 'Earnings Per Share', partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividend relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. Assuming that the partly paid shares are entitled to participate in the dividend to the extent of amount paid, weighted average number of shares will be calculated as follows:

Date	No. of equity shares	Amount paid per share	Weighted average no. of equity shares
	₹	₹	₹
01.04.2025	50,000	80	50,000x 80/100x 3/12 = 10,000
01.07.2025	40,000	100	40,000 x 9/12 = 30,000
01.07.2025	10,000	80	10,000x 80/100 x 9/12 = 6,000
Total weighted average equity shares			<u>46,000</u>

(b) In case of declaration of dividend out of free reserves, there are 3 conditions:**(1) Dividend Rate < Average Rate of last 3 years**

10% < 12% [(12+14+10)/3]

Condition is Satisfied

(2) Dividend Distributed < 10% of PUSC + Reserve and Surplus

50,00,000 < 59,50,000 [(5,00,00,000 + 1,00,00,000 – 5,00,000) × 10%]

Condition is Satisfied

- (3) Reserves after dividend > 15% of PUSC 45,00,000 not > 75,00,000
(5,00,00,000 × 15%)

Condition is Not Satisfied

- (4) The closing balance of reserves after payment of dividend and set off of loss = ₹ 75,00,000

Therefore, can be utilized = 20,00,000 (1,00,00,000 – 5,00,000 – 75,00,000)

Thus, rate of dividend = (20,00,000/5,00,00,000) = 4%

Alternatively

To judge the recommendation of management, the satisfaction of all three conditions is to be checked:

(1) Condition I

The proposed dividend of 10% is less than the average rate of dividend being 12%

(i.e.) $(12+14+10)/5 = 12\%$.

Hence, this condition is satisfied.

(2) Condition II

Amount to be withdrawn.

10% dividend on Equity share capital	50,00,000
+ Loss of Current year	<u>5,00,000</u>
Amount to be drawn from General Reserve	<u>55,00,000</u>

Maximum amount that can be withdrawn should not exceed 10% of paid-up share capital + free reserves.

= 10% of [₹ 500 lakhs + ₹ 100 lakhs] = ₹ 60,00,000

As the amount to be withdrawn is within the maximum limit, hence, this condition is also satisfied.

(3) Condition III

Balance of reserves after withdrawal (100-55) ₹ 45,00,000

15% of paid-up capital ₹ 75,00,000

As the balance of reserves should not be less than 15% of its paid-up share capital, but here the balance of reserves after withdrawal is less than 15%

of paid-up share capital, hence this condition is not satisfied, hence, 10% dividend cannot be declared.

Maximum withdrawal of Reserve if condition II is satisfied.

Opening balance of Reserves in the beginning = ₹ 1,00,00,000
of the year

- Closing balance of reserves being 15% of paid-up capital = ₹ 75,00,000

Reserves available = ₹ 25,00,000

Maximum permissible Divisible Profits

Permissible withdrawal as above = ₹ 25,00,000

Less: Current Year's Loss = ₹ 5,00,000

Maximum permissible Divisible profit = ₹ 20,00,000

Actual permissible rate of Dividend = $(\text{₹ } 20,00,000 / \text{₹ } 5,00,00,000) \times 100$
= 4%

Therefore, the recommendation of management is not justified and a dividend only up to a rate of 4% can be declared.

(c) **Converted branch trail balance (in the books of head office)**

Particular	Dr. \$	Cr. \$	Rate per \$	₹ Dr.	₹ Cr.
Expenditure	1,03,095		56	57,73,320	
Cash & bank balance	2,175		58	1,26,150	
Debtors	7,365		58	4,27,170	
Fixed assets	27,360		55	15,04,800	
Depreciation 20%	6,840		55	3,76,200	
Inventory P	5,520		Direct	2,85,000	
Inventory Q	1,065		53	56,445	
Income		1,32,000	56		73,92,000
Creditors		15,570	58		9,03,060
HO control A/c		5,820			2,66,265
Exchange difference				<u>12,240</u>	
				<u>85,61,325</u>	<u>85,61,325</u>

Working Note:

Inventory P	\$ 5,520	Inventory Q	\$ 1,065
Purchased Cost rate	56.50	NRV	\$ 1,035
NRV	₹ 2,85,000	Closing rate	58
Cost	₹ 3,11,880	Purchased Cost rate	53
Value at cost or NRV whichever is less	₹ 2,85,000	Value at cost or NRV whichever is less	\$ 1,035 @ ₹ 58 or \$1,065 @ ₹ 53 = 56,445 or 60,030