

ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING II

B.COM. -IV SEM

(NEP)

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MODULE-I

REDEMPTION OF PREFERENCE SHARES

1. What is Redemption?

Redemption means the repayment of the amount to shareholders.

2. What do you mean by redemption of preference shares?

The process of repayment of redeemable preference share capital to the shareholders either of the option of the company or at the expiry of a fixed period of time is called redemption of preference shares.

3. What are the sources for redemption of preference shares?

The following are the sources used for redemption of preference shares:

- i. Reserve fund
- ii. Profit and Loss A/c.
- iii. Dividend equalization fund
- iv. Insurance fund
- v. Sinking fund for redemption.

4. Give the examples for creating capital. Redemption Reserve (CRR)

- i. Reserve fund
- ii. General Reserve
- iii. Profit and Loss A/c.

5. Give the example for profits are not used for Redemptions of preference shares.

- i. Shares premium
- ii. Capital Reserves
- iii. Debenture premium
- iv. Forfeited shares account
- v. Profit Prior to incorporation.

6. What are the conditions for redemption of preference shares?

- i. Only fully paid preference can be redeemed.
- ii. Preference shares can be redeemed at par or at a premium but not a discount.
- iii. Shares are redeemed out of divisible profits.
- iv. Preference shares can be redeemed only out of the proceeds of the fresh issue

of shares of equity shares.

7. What are the methods of Redemption of preference shares?

- i. Redemption out of divisible profits.
- ii. Redemption out of fresh issue of shares
- iii. Redemption partly out of profit and partly out of fresh issue of shares.

8. What is divisible profit?

Divisible profits are those profits which are available for distribution to shareholders by way of dividends.

9. What do you mean by capital Redemption Reserve (CRR)?

When the company pay back to preference shareholders, the money goes to preference shareholders but preference shares are rest (remain) with company itself. Then company will create a reserve is called CRR.

10. What is the condition for CRR?

CRR cannot be repaid to equity shareholders by cash but it is issued by way of bonus shares to existing equity shareholders only.

11. Give four examples of divisible profits.

- i. General Reserves
- ii. Compensation's fund
- iii. Capital Reserves
- iv. Insurance fund.

12. Give four examples which are cannot be transferred to CRR.

- i. Debentures Redemption Reserves
- ii. Profit prior to incorporation.
- iii. Capital Reserves
- iv. Securities premium.

13. What is the present Act and Section for Redemption of preference shares?

- i. Act 2013
- ii. Section 55

14. Give four examples for financial aspect.

- i. Calls in arrears
- ii. Fresh issue of shares
- iii. Sale of investment
- iv. Loan borrowed

MODULE -II

MERGERS AND ACQUISITION OF COMPANIES

1. What is Growth?

Growth is essential for survival and existence of a business or industry
Growth is measured in terms of sales, profits and assets.

2. Mention the forms of Growth.

- a. Internal Growth or Expansion
- b. External Growth or Expansion

3. What is internal growth?

The gradual increase in the activities if experienced by the company is called internal growth.

4. What is external growth or business combination?

External growth means business combination where in two or more companies combine and expand their business activities.

5. Mention type of forms of combination.

- i. Mergers
- ii. Amalgamation or consolidation
- iii. Acquisitions or takes over.

6. What do you mean by mergers?

Merger means one company acquires the net assets of another company. A merger is a combination of two corporation in which only one corporation survives and the merged corporation goes out of existence.

7. What do you mean by amalgamations?

When two or more existing companies combine and form a new company is called Amalgamations.

Or

Amalgamation is a business combination whereby two or more companies join to form on entirely new company.

8. Who is a transferor company?

Transferor company is the selling (vendor) company. So, the company which is amalgamated into another company.

9. Who is a transferee company?

Transferee company is the purchasing company. So, the company into which a transferee company is amalgamated.

10. What is external Reconstruction?

When the one company goes into liquidator and formed new company it is called external reconstruction.

11. What is purchase price?

The price payable by the transferee company to the shareholders of transferor company is called purchase price or purchase consideration.

12. What are the reasons or causes for merger and Amalgamation?

- i. Increase in value
- ii. Economies in scale
- iii. Operating economies
- iv. Avoid competition.

13. What do you mean by synergy?

If referees to the type of the reactions that occur when two substances or factors combine to produce a greater effect together than that which the sum of the two operating independently could account for.

14. Mention the types of mergers.

- i. Horizontal merger
- ii. Vertical merger

15. State the types of amalgamation as per AS 14.

- i. Amalgamation in the nature of merger
- ii. Amalgamation in the nature of purchaser.

16. Name two methods of calculating purchase consideration.

- i. Net assets method
- ii. Net payment method
- iii. Intrinsic worth method
- iv. Lump sum method or slump sale method
- v. Exchange ratio method.

17. What is absorption?

It is the process of taking over (purchase) of an existing company by another existing company for an agreed consideration (PC)

18. Define Amalgamation?

According AS 14 an Amalgamation pursuant to the provision of companies Act or any other statute which may be applicable to combination of companies.

19. State any two differences between merger method and purchase method of Amalgamation AS 14.

20. What are the ledger accounts to be prepared by vender company to close their books?

- i. Realization A/c.
- ii. Shareholders A/c.
- iii. Purchasing Co., A/c.
- iv. Cash A/c.

21. How do you calculate PC under Net assets method?

PC = Agreed Value of assets taken over by transferee company – Agreed value of liabilities taken over.

22. How do you calculate PC under Net payment method?

PC = Agreed Value of shares issued. + Debts issued + Payment in cash.

23. How payments to creditors and debentures holders are treated in determining PC as per AS 14.

While determining PC AS 14 payments to creditors and debenture holders are not to be considered.

24. How do you treat liquidation expenses paid by vendor company?

P & L A/c.	Dr.	XX	-
To liquidation expenses		-	XX

(Being liquidates expenses debited to P&L A/c.)

Realisation A/c	Dr.	XX	-
To cash A/c.		-	XX

(Being liquidation expenses paid)

25. What is the method of accounting in case of pooling interest as per AS 14?

- i. Apply only in case of Amalgamation in the nature of merger.
- ii. Reserves of vendor company are recorded in the books of transferee company
- iii. All assets and liabilities are recorded at book values.

26. Write any two features of Amalgamation.

- a. It is the process of combining two or more existing companies into a new company.
- b. All the property of Amalgamating company. Because of property of

amalgamated company.

27. State two objectives of Amalgamation of companies.

- i. To avoid competition
- ii. To reduce cost
- iii. To achieves growth.

28. What is purchase consideration?

The price payable by transferee company to the transferor company for taking over the business.

29. What is meant by amalgamation in the nature of merger?

All the assets and liabilities of transferor company becomes assets of transferee company and purchase consideration will be discharged in equity share only and business of transferor company shall be carried by the transferee company after amalgamation.

30. How are the methods of accounting for amalgamation in the books of transferee asper AS 14?

- i. Purchase method
- ii. Pooling interest method

31. Name any two items of interest assets.

- i. Good will
- ii. Trade mark
- iii. Patents

32. How do you treat formation expenses paid by the transferee company? Preliminary Expenses A/c. Dr.

To Bank A/c.

(Being formation companies paid)

33. Why Amalgamation Adjustment A/c. is opened? Where it is shown in the balancesheet of the company after amalgamation?

Amalgamation adjustment a/c. is prepared to show certain reserves like development rebate reserves investment accordance reserves, export, profit reserve etc., which should be maintained in the books for a prescribed period under law.

34. What do you mean by unrealized profit? How do you eliminate?

When goods are supplied by transferor company to transferee company or vice- versa of selling price (Cost + Profit or Adding some margin) in this case if any portion of these goods remained unsold i.e., closing stock and amount profit (margin) included in such closing stock is known as unrealized stock.

On the date of amalgamation such unrealized profit should be eliminated by making appropriate entry.

35. What do you mean by intercompany Owings or intra company debt.?

On the date of amalgamation of companies, if any amount is due by transferor

company to transferee company or vice-versa it is called as inter-company Owings (debts).

36. State any two differences between external reconstruction and amalgamation.

37. Mention reasons for merger.

- i. Increase in value of business
- ii. Economy in sale of operations
- iii. Reducing the tax burden.

38. How do you treat URP in Amalgamation under purchase method and merger method?

- i. Goodwill or Capital Res. A/c. Dr.
 To Stock A/c.
 (Being elimination of URP)
- ii. Gen. Res or P & L A/c. Dr.
 To Stock A/c.
 (Being elimination of URP)

39. How do you treat intra company debtor and creditor in the books of transferee company?

Creditors A/c. – Dr.
 To Debtors A/c.
 (Being intra company Owings eliminated)

40. How do you intra company B/R and

B/P? B/P A/c. - Dr.

 To B/R A/c.
 (Being intra company Owings eliminated)

41. What is Realization A/c.?

It is an A/c. which shows the profit or loss on realization the assets and liabilities taken over by transferee company at their book values.

42. State the steps in accounting for amalgamation.

- i. Calculation of purchase consideration
- ii. Closing of the books of the vender (transferor) company.
- iii. Incorporating the assets and liabilities in the books of transferee company.

43. Give J/E for making payment of PC.

Liquidation of transferor Co., Ltd., - Dr.

To Share capital A/c.

To Securities premium A/c.

To Cash/Bank A/c.

(Being payment of PC)

44. State any two funds which are treated as liabilities and transferred to realization account.

- i. Provident fund
- ii. Super annuity fund
- iii. Pension fund
- iv. Workmen profit sharing fund.

45. What is lump sum method?

According to this method the PC is determined in fixed sum through negotiation between transferor and transferee company.

46. What is Net Assets method?

According to this method PC is calculated by considering the agreed (fair) value of assets and liabilities taken over by transferee company.

47. What is Net payment method?

According to this method the amount of PC is the agreed value of equity shares, preference shares debentures and cash paid by the transferee company to the shareholders of the transferor company.

48. What is purchase method?

This method of accounting is adopted in case of amalgamation in the nature of purchase. Under this method all the assets and liabilities taken over by transferee company are recorded at agreed values.

49. State any two fund which are treated as accumulated profits and transferred to shareholders A/c.

- i. Reserve fund
- ii. General Reserve
- iii. Dividend equalization fund
- iv. Contingency fund
- v. Insurance fund

Module -III

INTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION AND CAPITAL REDUCTION

1. What is reconstruction?

Reconstruction means reorganizing or rearranging the capital structure of the company.

2. Mention types of reconstruction.

- i. Internal Reconstruction
- ii. External Reconstruction

3. What is internal reconstruction?

Reduction or deduction of share capital of the company without liquidation of company is called internal reconstruction. **OR**

It is a process of reorganization of affairs of the company internally by revaluation its assets and liabilities.

4. What is external reconstruction?

Winding up of an existing company and transfer of assets and liabilities to a newly formed company which is formed to take over the business of an existing company.

5. State any two differences between internal reconstruction and external reconstruction.

- | Internal Reconstruction | External Reconstruction |
|--|---|
| i. Reorganisation of affairs of the company by way of reducing or alternation of shares capital. | i. Reorganisation of affairs of the company by way of transfer of assets and liabilities to newly formed company. |
| ii. There is no winding up of existing company and no formation of new company. | ii. The existing company is winding up and new company is formed. |

6. What do you mean by alternation of share capital?

Under section 94 to 97 of companies Act 1956 to alter the share capital of company. Alternation of share capital means

- i. Increase of share capital by issue of new shares.
- ii. Consolidation or sub-division of existing shares into shares or smaller or larger dominations.
- iii. Conversion of fully paid shares into stock.
- iv. Cancellation of un issued shares.

7. What do you mean by reduction of share capital or internal reduction?

Section 100 upto 105 of the companies Act 1956 reduction of share capital means

- i. Writing off the paid up of the company to wipe out accumulated losses like

- preliminary expenses, Goodwill etc.
- ii. Reducing the uncalled capital of the company
- iii. Returning the excess paid up capital of company.

8. Mention the various ways of alternation of capital.

- a. Increase of share capital by issue of new shares
- b. Sub-division of shares.
- c. Conversion of shares into stock
- d. Cancellation of unissued shares.

9. What is capital reduction?

It is writing down of a company different classis of capital (prep shares, equity shares) to write off accumulated losses.

10. What is capital reduction A/c.?

It is a new account to be opened for transferring part of capital which is lost. It is representing the sacrifice made by different parties such as shareholders debenture holders' creditors etc.,

11. Mention forms of capital reduction.

- a. Reducing the uncalled capital of company.
- b. Reducing the excess paid up capital of the company
- c. Writing off paid up capital of company.

12. State any 2 steps of scheme of reconstruction.

- a. Estimation of losses.
- b. Writing off of the estimated total loss.
- c. Compensating the parties for sacrificing.
- d. Requirement of working capital.

13. What journal entry for reduction of equity share capital A/c.?

Equity S capital A/c.	- Dr.	X	-
To capital reduction A/c.		-	X

(Being reduction of share capital)

14. How do you treat value of appreciation in fixed assets? Fixed assets A/c. - Dr.

To capital reduction A/c.
(Being value of fixed assets appreciated)

15. Give specimen entry for amount of claim scarified by creditors. Creditors A/c. - Dr.

Creditors A/c.	- Dr.	X	-
To capital reduction A/c.		-	X

(Being creditors sacrificed as agreed by them as per scheme)

16. What is accounting entry? When capital reducing utilized (used)?

Capital reduction A/c - Dr.

To Tangible Assets A/c.

To Intangible Assets A/c.

To fictitious Assets A/c.

(Being capital reduction amount to write off fixed tangible intangible and fictitious assets are used)

17. State any two conditions to be satisfied for reduction of share capital of public company?

- a. The company should get permission from the court.
- b. The articles of association of company should permit reduction of share capital
- c. The company should pass special resolution in the meeting of shareholders.

18. What are merits of reconstruction of company?

- i. It will help to earn more profit as accumulated losses, assets and liabilities are properly valued.
- ii. After reconstruction company will get fresh life and continuous the business successfully.
- iii. After reconstruction company can issue preference shares to shareholders (but not to public).

19. What types of reconstruction preferential?

The internal reconstruction is preferential because it does not involve lengthy process compare to external reconstruction. However, it is left to shareholders to choose (choice) at the time of conducted shareholders meeting approval.

20. What do you mean by consolidation of shares?

Shares of smaller denominations are converted into shares of longer denominations. In such case, the capital amount remains the same but the number of shares is reduced.

21. Give the journal entry the reduction of share capital. Share Capital A/c. - Dr.

To Capital Reduction

(Being reduction in share capital)

22. When do you suggest for internal reconstruction of a company?

- i. Financial position is not satisfactory.
- ii. When the capital structure of the company is over capitalized.
- iii. When company suffered from heavy loss.

MODULE-IV

LIQUIDATION OF COMPANIES

1. What is liquidation of companies?

The liquidation or winding up of a company means the termination of the legal existence of a company by stopping its business.

2. What is liquidation?

Liquidation means the life of a company comes to an end.

3. What do you mean by winding up?

A set of proceeding which are governed or controlled by the provisions of the companies Act 2013 as well as insolvency and bankruptcy code 2016, section 271 to 275 of the Act govern the mode and process of winding up of companies.

4. What do you mean by overriding preferential payments?

Sec. 529A of the companies Act intended a new category of preferential payment known as over-riding preferential payments E.g., Pref. Creditors. Secured Creditors Etc.

5. What are the modes or types of winding up or liquidation?

- i. Winding up by the tribunal (Sec. 217) or compulsory winding up.
- ii. Voluntary winding up under section 59 of the code.
- iii. Fast track exists scheme applicable defunct companies Sec. 248 of the Act.

6. Who is liquidator?

Liquidator is a person appointed to look after the winding up process and proceeding. The main function of liquidators is to realize (sell) the assets of the company and repayment to creditors, debenture holders and shareholders.

7. What is liquidation fund statement of account?

It is summary of cash book i.e., cash receipt and cash payment from the date of commencement of winding up to the date of closing up or winding up proceedings.

8. What is compulsory liquidation?

If NCLT (National Company Law Tribunal) orders the company to be wind-up it is called as compulsory liquidation.

9. What is voluntary liquidation?

When the members of the company alone or jointly with the creditors take steps to wind up the company it is called as voluntary liquidation.

10. What are the types of voluntary liquidation?

- i. Members voluntary liquidation
- ii. Creditors voluntary liquidation.

11. What do you mean by members voluntary liquidation?

When a company is solvent the decision to wind up can be taken by members themselves without considering creditors. It is called as members voluntary liquidation.

12. What do you mean by Creditors' Voluntary liquidation?

When a company is insolvent it can be wind-up by the creditors and take decision to voluntary liquidation is called as creditors voluntary liquidation.

13. What do you mean by preferential creditors?

Under section 530 of companies Act. Preferential creditors are unsecured creditors who have privilege or priority in payment, compared to other unsecured creditors.

14. Give examples for preferential Creditors.

- i. Payment of tax to the Govt.
- ii. Payment of wages and salaries to the employees.

15. Calculate surplus from securities from following assets realized Rs. 60,000

realisation expenses Rs. 4000 loans on the assets Rs. 34000.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Surplus} &= \text{Assets realized} - (\text{Loan} + \text{Realization Exps}) \\ &= 60000 - (34000 + 4000) \\ &= 60000 - 38000 \\ &= 22000.\end{aligned}$$

16. Expand NCLT and ACE.

NCLT – National Company Law Tribunal

ACE - Average Capital Employed.

17. Who are secured creditors?

Secured creditors means holding securities of assets of the company against their loans and advances.

18. Who is a liquidator?

Liquidator is a person appointed to take care of the liquidation process of the company. He will realize all the assets and makes payment to the claimants.

19. Who are fully secured creditors? Give an example.

They are the creditors holding some assets of the company as security the value of which is equal to or more than the amount advanced by them to the company.

20. What is order of payment in case of liquidations of companies?

21. What are the types of liquidation remuneration?

- i. Fixed lump-sum
- ii. Percentage on assets realized

- iii. Percentage on amount realized
- iv. Percentage on amount paid by unsex cars.
- v. Percentage on amount paid to shareholders

22. How do you treat calls in advances and calls in arrears?

If there is any amount of calls in advances is received on any class of shares, it should be paid before any return of capital an such class of shares. If there are any calls in arrears the liquidator has right to make the calls on such shares to meet deficiency for payment of creditors and also preference share capital and dividend thereon having priority.

23. What are liquidators' remunerations?

The liquidators are a remuneration which is payable by the company on the basis of proceeding of winding up of the company.

24. Who are contributories in liquidation of company?

Every person liable to contributed to the assets of a company in the every of winding up and includes a holder of fully paid-up shares and also every person alleged to the contributors.

25. What are the circumstances the voluntary liquidation takes place?

- i. Where the duration of the company becomes expired under the articles of association.
- ii. If happening of uncertain events in the business.

26. What are the circumstances the compulsory liquidation takes place?

- i. If the company not conducted statutory meeting within six meeting from the date of commencement of business.
- ii. If the members of the company fall below '7' in case of public company whereas below 2 in case of Pvt. Company.

27. State any 2 effects of liquidation.

- a. Effect on equity shareholders
- b. If sufficient cash not available then equity shareholders have to pay calls in arrears.

28. What is the cost of liquidation/?

- i. Liquidation expenses.
- ii. Other legal expenses
- iii. Liquidators' remuneration.

29. What is the formula for commission on unsex cars if the amount is insufficient?

$$\text{Cash available} \times \frac{\text{Rate}}{100 + \text{Rate}}$$

30. Who are contributors?

When a company is wound up present and past shareholders are known as contributors.

31. What do you mean by secured cars?

These are the creditors holding the securities of assets of the company creditors may be realized such assets of the deducting their claim.

32. State the examples of prey cars.

- i. Compensation payable to employees under the industries dispute Act 1947.
- ii. Pension or Gratuity to the employees.

33. Give the examples of unsecured cars.

- a. Bank O/D b. Creditors c. B/P d. Dividend payable e. O/S Exps.

34. What do you mean by partly secured cars.?

These are the creditors holding only part security of assets of the company.

35. How do you treat debit balance of P&L A/c. in liquidation of company?

P&L A/c. appearing in the B/S is not to be considered at the time of liquidations.

36. How do you calculate liquidations remuneration commission paid to unsex?

Cars.when the company has. a) Insufficient fund b) Sufficient fund.

a. If insufficient fund $Cash\ available \times \frac{Rate}{100+Rate}$

b. Sufficient fund. $Cash\ available \times \frac{Rate}{100}$

37 State any two differences between voluntary and compulsory liquidation.

38. State the right of debenture holder in respect of interest due.

If there is any outstanding interest on debentures. It should be paid up to the date of payment when the company is solvent. However, if the company becomes insolvent up to the date of payment, then they have no right to claim.

39. How do you treat calls in advance at the time of liquidation?

If there is any amount of calls in advance is received on any calls of shares (Eq. prep) it should be paid before any repayment to preference capital and equityshareholders.

40. How do you treat of calls in arrears?

If there are any calls in arrears the liquidator has right to makes the calls on such shares to meet deficiency to repay creditors and also preference shareholders including dividend thereon.

MODULE-V

RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN ACCOUNTING

1. What is the meaning of Human Resources Accounting (HRA)?

Resources Accounting (HRA): It is measurement and reporting of information on the cost and value of human resources during the specified time period.

2. Define Human Resource Accounting.

Accounting to American Accounting society committee HRA is the process of identifying and measuring data about Human Resource and Communication. This information to interested parties.

3. What is the need for HRA?

- i. Non-recording of human assets
- ii. Expenses on training and development
- iii. No balance sheet of human resources
- iv. Reflection in financial statements.

4. What are the objectives of HRA?

- i. To provide information to all the concerned people in an organization about the earning potential of the employees.
- ii. To facilities effective human resource planning
- iii. To get sufficient time for planning and budgeting.

5. What are advantages of HRA?

- i. It helps to explain return on capital employed.
- ii. It helps in decision making.
- iii. It helps to increase the productivity
- iv. It helps for framing policies.

6. What are the disadvantages of HRA?

- i. It suffers from measurement problems
- ii. Life of Human Resources is uncertain future estimates are not possible under such uncertainty.

7. What are the aspects of HRA?

- i. Recording the valuation in the books and accounts.
- ii. Presentation of the information in the financial statements of the business of the organization.

8. What are the basic factors of HRA?

- i. People are the valuable resources of an organization.
- ii. Information on investment and value of human resources are useful for decision making for an enterprise.

9. What is historical approach?

This approach was developed by Burnet Faults and pile (1967). According

to this approach the actual costs incurred on recruiting selecting training and development. The human resource of an enterprises is capitalized and treated them as the value of human assets.

10. What do you mean by opportunity cost?

This approach has been suggested by Hemibrain and Jones (1967). According to this approach the value of human resource is determined on the basis of concept of opportunity cost as the most profitable alternative, use of employees of the organization.

1. What is standard cost approach?

This approach has been suggested by David and Weston. According to this approach the standard cost of recruiting selecting hiring and developing each grade or category of the employees are ascertained year of the year by the organization.

2. What is meant by environmental accounting or Green Accounting?

The authorities/ experts started working on a methodology of accounting for these environmental issues and this resulted in the development of a new system of accounting called environmental accounting.

3. What is social accounting?

It is concerned with the measurement and disclose of cost and benefit to the society as a result of operating activities of a business enterprise.

4. Define social accounting.

In the words of Richard Dabbles social accounting is the measurement and representing of information concern the impact of an enterprises and its activity on society.

5. What are the objectives of social accounting?

- i. Communication of information
- ii. Measurement of Net Social Contribution.

6. What are the features of social accounting?

- i. It is related to the use of social resources
- ii. It is application of accounting on social sciences.

7. What are the benefits of social accounting?

- i. It assists management in formulating appropriate policies and programmes
- ii. A firm fulfils its social obligations and inform its members the government and general public

8. What do you mean by accounting standards?

It is nothing but the set of guidelines or norms to be followed while preparing the financial statement of an enterprises to provide information of shareholders and stakeholders such as Govt. customers creditors etc.

9. Define Accounting Standards?

According to Accounting Standard are referred to as those accounting policies that are design for govern the nature and content of financial statements.

10. What is the need for accounting standards?

- i. The need for accounting standard arises from the limitation of financial accounts.
- ii. Aims of achieving some uniformity of resenting of accounting statements.

11. What are the objectives of accounting standards?

- i. To provide public accounts
- ii. To harmonise the diverse accounting policies and practices present use.

12. What is limitation of accounting standard?

- i. Restriction in choice of alternative treatments.
- ii. Accounts standard cannot override the statute.

13. Expand the following:

- ASB : Accounting Standard Board
- IFRS : International Financial Reporting Standards
- NFRA : National Financial Reporting Authority
- FASB : Form of Accounting Standard Board
- NGO : Non-Government Organisation
- ENVIS : Environmental Information System
- NEAC : National Environments Awareness Campaign
- MOEF : Ministry of Environment and Forest
- MHRD : Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- EOSE : Environment Orientation to School Education
- EE : Environmental Education
- CPCII : Central Pollution Control Board
- EMA : Environment Management Accounting
- ENA : Environment National Accounting
- EFA : Environment Financial Accounting
- CEA : Corporate Environment Accounting
- EBEA : Eco Balance Environment Accounting
- SEA : Segment Environment Accounting.
