NEW

Part-III 3-Tier

2017

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

(Honours)

PAPER—AH-7

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.

Group - A

(Financial Management)

[Marks: 45]

1. Answer any one question:

1×15

- (a) (i) State the functions of Financial Management.
 - (ii) Discuss the Profit Maximisation objectives of a firm. 3+12

- (b) Discuss briefly different types of long term financing of a project.
- (c) Star Ltd. provides you the following information:

Capital Structure:

 12% Debenture
 Rs. 200000

 9% Preference Share
 Rs. 300000

 Equity Share (Rs. 100 each)
 Rs. 400000

Revenue and operating cost details:

Sales 3000 units @ Rs. 600 per unit; variable cost Rs. 350 per unit; Fixed Cost Rs. 320000; Corporate Tax Rate and Dividend Distribution Tax rate may be rtaken at 30% and 10% respectively.

Calculate DOL, DFL and DCT of Star Ltd. using the concept of leverage, find the percentage change in EPS if sales increase by 10%.

2. Answer any three questions:

3×8

- (a) What is financial lease. Discuss the advantages of lease financing.3+5
- (b) Explain the concept of capitalisation. What are the consequences of over capitalisation and under capitalisation? 2+3+3

- (c) (i) What is 'Dividend Policy'?
 - (ii) A Company's total investment in assets is Rs. 1,00,00,000. It has 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. It's expected rate of return on investment is 30% and cost of capital is 18%. The company has a policy of retaining 25% of its profits. Determine the value of the firm using Gordon's Model.
- (d) The market price of each Equity Share of P. Ltd. is Rs. 60. The dividend paid for the last 5 years are: 12%, 14%, 15.5%, 17% and 18% respectively. The underwriting commission is 2%. Calculate the Growth Rate in dividend and cost of Equity Share. Face value per Eq. Share is Rs. 10.
- (e) (i) Bharat Ltd. issues 10,000, 13% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 5% redeemable after 5 years at a premium of 10%. The floating charge is 2% on issue price. Corporate tax rate is 35%. Determine before tax and after tax cost of debenture.
 - (ii) Would your answer be different if the same debentures are issued at 5% discount and redeemed at par? (other data remain same)

4+4

- (f) (i) Find out the present value of Rs. 2000 due in 6 years, if money is worth 5% compound semiannually.
 - (ii) What is Time Value of Money?

6+2

3. Answer any two questions:

2×3

- (a) Calculate cost of retained earnings: Current market price per Equity Share is Rs. 140, Cost of brokerage 3%, anticipated growth rate of dividend 5%. Expected dividend per share is Rs. 14 and shareholders personal tax rate is 22%.
- (b) State the assumptions of Walter model of Dividend policy.
- (c) Distinguish between financial structure and capital structure.
- (d) Explain the concept of Financial Break-even point.
- (e) Explain the term 'Primary Market' and 'Secondary \(\times \) Market'.

Group - B

(Management Accounting)

[Marks: 45]

4. Answer any one question :

1×15

- (a) What is working capital? What is the importance of working capital? What are the problems of inadequate working capital?
- (b) (i) Prepare a Balance Sheet of D. Ltd. using the following informations:

Fixed Assets - Rs. 6,00,000; Working Capital - Rs. 4,00,000; Working Capital Ratio - 2; Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio - 4; Gross Profit Ratio - 25%; Debtor's Turnover - 1.5 months; Creditor's Turnover - 2 months; Stock Turnover Ratio - 6; Net Profit Ratio - 5%; Reserve - 2/3 of Net Profit; Capital Gearing Ratio - 1:1.

(ii) Explain the role of ratio analysis in the interpretation of financial statement.

10+5

(c) The following are the Balance Sheets of X Ltd. as on 31.12.15 and 31.12.16:

Liabilities	2015	2016	Assets	2015	2016
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Equity Share Cap	4,00,000	6,00,000	Goodwill	20,000	20,000
(Rs. 10 each)			Machinery	4,10,000	
11% Redeemable	1,00,000		Building	2,00,000	
Pref. Share		ĺ	Stock	90,000	
(Rs. 100 each)					
General Reserve	70,000	80,000	Debtors	1,80,000	2,30,000
P&L A/C	1,20,000	1,50,000	Cash & Bank	N 100 101 111	72,000
Capital Reserve	-	20,000	Preliminary		
Bank Loan	80,000	90,000	Ехр.	25,000	20,000
Prov. for Tax	30,000	40,000		-	
Toposed Divd.	40,000	60,000	,	2)	12
Creditors	1,00,000	1,50,000			
Bills Payable	20,000	30,000			
Inclaimed	5,000		. •		
Dividend	11				
ļ	9,65,000	2,20,000		9,65,000	12 20 000

Additional Information:

(a) During the year Bonus shares are issued out of general reserve in the ratio of I Bonus share for every 4 Equity shares.

- (b) Pref. Shares are redeemed at a premium of 10%.
- (c) A part of the Building was sold at a profit and profit on sale transferred to a Capital Reserve.
- (d) Machinery costing Rs. 80,000, WDV Rs. 60,000 was sold for Rs. 50,000. Depreciation charged on Machinery Rs. 30,000.
- (e) Both opening and closing stocks are valued at 10% below cost.
- (f) Tax paid Rs. 45,000 & Dividend proposed in 2015 was paid in 2016.

Prepare a Fund Flow Statement as on 31.12.16.

15

5. Answer any three questions:

3×8

(a) Sl. Company Ltd. can make either of two investments at the begining of 2017. Assuming a required rate of return of 10% p.a. evaluate the investment proposals under (i) Discounted pay back period method and (ii) Present value method. The particulars relating to the projects are given below:

		Project A	Project B
Initial outlays (Rs.)		20,000	28,000
Estimated life (years)		5	5
Scrap value		NIL	3,000
Net cash inflows (Rs.)			
at the end of:	2017	4,000	7,500
a.	2018	5,000	8,750
	2019	6,000	7,500
	2020	9,000	7,500
	2021	5,000	7,500

It is estimated that each of the alternative proposals will require an additional working capital of Rs. 5000 which will be received back after expiry of life. The present value of Re 1 to be received at the end of each year at 10% interest rate p.a. is given below:

Year	1	2	. 3	4	5

P.V. Factor: 0.909 0.827 0.751 0.683 0.621

8

×

- (b) Mr. Goenka intends to commence a new trading business. From the following particulars, you are required to determine working capital requirement and estimated profit:
 - (i) Estimated Annual Sales Rs. 48,00,000 (of which 75% will be on credit), (ii) Estimated Gross Profit 25% on cost of good sold, (iii) Estimated turnover: Debtors turnover 6 times, Creditors turnover 12 times, stock turnover 3 months, (iv) Estimated fixed expenses Rs. 10,000 p.m. including depreciation on fixed assets of Rs. 4,000 p.m., (v) Variable general and selling expenses 2% on turnover and estimated time lag in payment of expenses 1.5 months, (vi) Average cash holdings 1 month's expenses.
- (c) Difference between Management Accounting and Financial Accounting.
- (d) (i) What is meant by cash flows from operating activities?
 - (ii) Depreciation is a source of fund' Give reasons in favour of this statement. 2+6

- (e) Mention any three importance of Capital Budgeting. How will you take accept reject decision under the Net Present Value Method in case of evaluation of proposed project?
- (f) The following information at 50% capacity is given. Prepare a Flexible Budget and forecast Profit or Loss at 60%, 70% and 90% capacity.

Expenses at 50% capacity (Rs.)

2,50,000

40,000

Fixed Expenses:	•		
Salaries	60,000		
Rent	30,000		
Administrative Exp.	80,000		
Depreciation	50,000		
Variable Expenses:			
Materials	2,00,000		

Labour

Others

Semi-variable Expenses:

Repairs & Maintenance	1,00,000
Indirect wages	1,50,000
Others	90,000

It is estimated that fixed expenses will remain constant at all levels of activities. Semi-variable expenses will not change between 45% & 60% capacity, will rise by 10% between 61% & 75%, a further increase of 5% when capacity crosses 75%.

Estimated Sales at different levels are:

60% Rs. 12,00,000

70% Rs. 14,00,000

90% Rs. 16,00,000

2×3

8

- 6. Answer any two questions:
 - (a) Write a note on Zero Base Budgeting.
 - (b) State the uses of Cash Flow Statement.

- (c) What is the difference between 'over-trading' and 'under-trading'?
- (d) Initial investment Rs. 50,00,000 and scrap value Rs. 5,00,000 after expiry of usuful life 10 years. Profit before charging depreciation is Rs. 10,00,000 p.a. Income tax rate is 35%. Method of depreciation is straight line. Calculate ARR.
- (e) From the following calculate Earning Yield Ratio:

Profit before tax Rs. 48.92 lakhs

Tax Rate 60%

9% Pref. Share Rs. 20 lakhs

Market Price per Eq. Share Rs. 400

No. of Equity Shares 50,000

[Internal Assessment — 10 Marks]

বঙ্গানুবাদ

पिक्किंग क्षाजुन्ह मःश्रांछिन क्षत्रमान निर्पर्गक।

পরীক্ষার্থীদের যথাসম্ভব নিজের ভাষায় উত্তর দেওঁয়া প্রয়োজন।

বিভাগ--ক

(আর্থিক ব্যবস্থাপনা)

পূৰ্ণমান - ৪৫

(क) (i) আর্থিক ব্যবস্থাপনার কাজগুলি বল।
 (ii) একটি প্রতিষ্ঠানের মুনাফা সর্বাধিকরণের উদ্দেশ্যটি আলোচনা

কর। ৩+১২

(খ) কোন একটি প্রকল্পের দীর্ঘমেয়াদী অর্থসংস্থানের বিভিন্ন উৎসণ্ডলি সংক্ষেপে ব্যাখ্যা কর।

(গ) Star Ltd. নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যগুলি প্রদান করছে ঃ

Capital Structure:

১। যে কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ

 12% Debentures
 Rs. 200000

 9% Preference Shares
 Rs. 300000

Equity Share (Rs. 100 each) Rs. 400000

C/17/B.Com./Part-III(H)/3T(N)/AH-7

(Turn Over)

>×>0

Revenue and operating cost details:

Sales 3000 units @ Rs. 600 per unit; variable cost Rs. 350 per unit; Fixed Cost Rs. 320000; Corporate Tax Rate and Dividend Distribution Tax Rate may be taken at 30% and 10% respectively.

Leverage-এর ধারণা ব্যবহার করে Star Ltd.-এর DOL, DFL এবং DCL নির্ণয় কর। যদি Sales 10% বৃদ্ধি পায় তবে EPS পরিবর্তনের শতকরা হার নির্ণয় কর।

২। যে কোন *তিনটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

JXF

- ক) আর্থিক লীজ কি? লীজের মাধ্যমে অর্থসংস্থানের সুবিধাগুলি আলোচনা
 কর।
- (খ) মূলধন সম্পর্কীয় (Capitalisation) বিভিন্ন ধারণাগুলি ব্যাখ্যা কর। অতি মূলধন বা কম মূলধনের ফলাফল কি কি হতে পারে?

2+0+0

- (গ) (i) লভ্যাংশ নীতি বলতে কি বোঝ?
 - (ii) A Company's total investment in assets is Rs. 1,00,00,000. It has 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. It's expected rate of return on

investment is 30% and cost of capital is 18%. The company has a policy of retaining 25% of its profits.

Determine the value of the firm using Gordon's Model.

- (ঘ) P Ltd.-এর প্রতিটি ইকুটেটি শেয়ারের Market Price হল
 Rs. 60। বিগত পাঁচ বৎসরে লভ্যাংশ প্রদানের হার ছিল যথাক্রমে
 12%, 14%, 15.5%, 17% এবং 18%। Underwriting
 commission হল 2%। Dividend-এর Growth Rate এবং
 Cost of Equity Share নির্ণয় কর। Equity Share-এর Face
 value হল শেয়ার প্রতি 10 টাকা।

 6+৩
- (%) (i) Bharat Ltd. issues 10,000, 13% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 5% redeemable after 5 years at a premium of 10%. The floating charge is 2% on issue price. Corporate tax rate is 35%. কর পূর্ববর্তী ও কর পরবর্তী ঋণপত্রের ব্যয় নিধারণ কর।
 - (ii) যদি ঐ ঋণপত্র 5% discount-এ সিল হয় এবং সমমূল্যে পরিশোধ করা হয় তবে তোমার উত্তর কি ভিন্ন হবে? (অন্যান্য বিষয়সমূহ অপরিবর্তিত আছে)

- (b) (i) Find out the present value of Rs. 2000 due in 6 years, if money is worth 5% compound semi-annually.
 - (ii) অর্থের সময় মূল্য বলতে কি বোঝ?

4+4

৩। যে কোন *দুইটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ

₹X७

(ক) Retained earnings-এর পরিব্যয় নির্ণয় কর ঃ

প্রতিটি Equity share-এর বর্তমান বাজার মূল্য 140 টাকা, brokerage বাবদ ব্যয় 3%, অনুমিত লভ্যাংশের হারে বৃদ্ধি 5%।

অনুমিত শেয়ার পিছু লভ্যাংশ 14 এবং shareholder-দের ব্যক্তিগত করের হার 22%।

- (খ) লভ্যাংশ নীতি নির্ধারণে Walter মডেলের অনুমানগুলি বিবৃত কর।
- (গ) আর্থিক কাঠামো ও মূলধন কাঠামোর মধ্যে পার্থক্য লিখ।
- (घ) 'আর্থিক সমভঙ্গ বিন্দু' ধারণাটির ব্যাখ্যা কর।
- (ঙ) 'মুখ্য বাজার' ও 'গৌণ বাজার' এই দুটি বিষয় ব্যাখ্যা কর। ত

বিভাগ-খ

(পরিচালন হিসাবরক্ষণ)

পূৰ্ণমান - ৪৫

8। যে কোন *একটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও :

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(ক) কার্যকরী মূলধন বলতে কি বোঝং কার্যকরী মূলধনের শুরুত্ব কতখানিং অপর্যাপ্ত কার্যকরী মূলধনের সমস্যাগুলি কি কিং

9+6+6

(খ) (i) নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যগুলি ব্যবহার করে D. Ltd.-এর জন্য উদ্বর্তপত্র তৈরী করঃ

Fixed Assets - Rs. 6,00,000; Working Capital - Rs. 4,00,000; Working Capital Ratio - 2; Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio - 4; Gross Profit Ratio - 25%; Debtor's Turnover - 1.5 months; Creditors' Turnover - 2 months; Stock Turnover Ratio - 6; Net Profit Ratio - 5%; Reserve - 2/3 of Net Profit; Capital Gearing Ratio - 1:1.

(ii) আর্থিক বিবরণী বিশ্লেষণে হিসাব সংক্রান্ত অনুপাতের ভূমিকা ব্যাখ্যা কর। ১০+৫

(Turn Over)

(গ) নিম্নে X Ltd.-এর 31.12.15 এবং 31.12.16 তারিখের Balance Sheets দেওয়া হল :

Liabilities	2015	2016	Assets	2015	2016
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Equity Share Cap	4,00,000	6,00,000	Goodwill	20,000	20,000
(Rs. 10 each)			Machinery	4,10,000	6,20,000
11% Redeemable	1,00,000	-	Building	2,00,000	1,50,000
Pref. Share			Stock	90,000	1,08,000
(Rs. 100 each)		Į.		**	
General Reserve	70,000	80,000	Debtors	1,80,000	2,30,000
P&L A/C	1,20,000	1,50,000	Cash & Bank	40,000	72,000
Capital Reserve		20,000	Preliminary	***	3 3-1808
Bank Loan	80,000	90,000	Ехр.	25,000	20,000
Prov. for Tax	30,000	40,000			
Proposed Divd.	40,000	60,000			
Creditors	1,00,000	1,50,000			
Bills Payable	20,000	30,000			
Unclaimed	5,000	_			
Dividend					
	9,65,000	12,20,000		9,65,000	12,20,000
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Additional Information:

(a) During the year Bonus shares are issued out of general reserve in the ratio of I Bonus share for every 4 Equity shares.

- (b) Pref. Shares are redeemed at a premium of 10%.
- (c) A part of the Building was sold at a profit and profit on sale transferred to a Capital Reserve.
- (d) Machinery costing Rs. 80,000, WDV Rs. 60,000 was sold for Rs. 50,000. Depreciation charged on Machinery Rs. 30,000.
- (e) Both opening and closing stocks are valued at 10% below cost.
- (f) Tax paid Rs. 45,000 & Dividend proposed in 2015 was paid in 2016.

Prepare a Fund Flow Statement as on 31.12.16.

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৫। যে কোন তিনটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও:

OXP

(季) Sl. Company Ltd. can make either of two investments at the beginning of 2017. Assuming a required rate of return of 10% p.a. evaluate the investment proposals under (i) Discounted pay back period method and (ii) Present value method.

The particulars relating to the projects are given below:

		Project A	Project B
Initial outlays (Rs.)		20,000	28,000
Estimated life (years)		5	5
Scrap value	(*)	NIL	3,000
Net cash inflows (Rs.)			
at the end of:	2017	4,000	7,500
	2018	5,000	8,750
•1	2019	6,000	7,500
	2020	9,000	7,500
	2021	5,000	7,500

It is estimated that each of the alternative proposals will require an additional working capital of Rs. 5,000 which will be received back after expiry of life. The present value of Re 1 to be received at the end of each year at 10% interest rate p.a. is given below:

Year	1	2	3	4	5
DV Factor :	0.000	0.907	0.751	0.692	0.601

3

1

6

5

Year

- (খ) Mr. Goenka একটি নতুন ক্রয়-বিক্রয়ের ব্যবসা আরম্ভ করার ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ করেছেন। নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়সমূহ থেকে প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যকরী মূলধনের পরিমাণ ও আনুমানিক মুনাফা নির্ণয় কর ঃ
 - (i) Estimated Annual Sales Rs. 48,00,000 (of which 75% will be on credit), (ii) Estimated Gross Profit 25% on cost of good sold, (iii) Estimated turnover: Debtors turnover 6 times, Creditors turnover 12 times, Stock turnover 3 months, (iv) Estimated fixed expenses Rs. 10,000 p.m. including depreciation on fixed assets of Rs. 4,000 p.m., (v) Variable general and selling expenses 2% on turnover and estimated time lag in payment of expenses 1.5 months, (vi) Average cash holdings 1 month's expenses.
- (গ) পরিচালন হিসাব বিদ্যা এবং আর্থিক হিসাব-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য লিখ।
- (ঘ) (i) নির্বাহ সংক্রান্ত কার্যকলাপ থেকে আয় বলিতে কি বোঝায়?
 - (ii) 'অবচয় তহবিলের একটি উৎস' এই বিবৃতির সপক্ষে যুক্তি দাও। ২+৬

1

- (৬) Capital Budgeting-এর যে কোন তিনটি গুরুত্ব উল্লেখ কর।
 প্রস্তাবিত প্রজেক্টের মৃল্যায়ণে Net Present Value পদ্ধতিতে
 কিভাবে গ্রহণ-বর্জন সিদ্ধান্ত নেবে?
 ৩+৫
- (চ) 50% capacity-তে নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যগুলি দেওয়া হল। 60%, 70% এবং 90% capacity-তে একটি Flexible Budget প্রস্তুত কর এবং লাভ বা ক্ষতির পূর্বানুমান কর।

Expenses at 50% capacity (Rs.)

Fixed Expenses:

Sa	laries	60,000
Re	nt	30,000
Ad	ministrative Exp.	80,000
De	preciation	50,000
	(i)	

Variable Expenses:

Materials	2,00,000
Labour	2,50,000
Others	40,000

Semi-variable Expenses:

Repairs & Maintenance 1,00,000
Indirect wages 1,50,000

Others 90,000

It is estimated that fixed expenses will remain constant at all levels of activities. Semi-variable expenses will not change between 45% & 60% capacity, will rise by 10% between 61% & 75%, a further increase of 5% when capacity crosses 75%.

Estimated sales at different levels are:

60% Rs. 12,00,000 70% Rs. 14,00,000 90% Rs. 16,00,000

৬। যে কোন *দুইটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ

2X0

- (ক) শূন্যভিত্তিক বাজেট সম্বন্ধে একটি টীকা লেখ।
- (খ) নগদ প্রবাহ বিবরণীর ব্যবহারগুলি উল্লেখ কর।

- (গ) 'Over Trading' এবং 'Under Trading'-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য নিরূপণ কর।
- (ঘ) প্রারম্ভিক বিনিয়োগ 50,00,000 টাকা এবং অনুমিত আয়ুদ্ধাল

 10 বছর শেষে ভগ্নাবশেষের মূল্য 5,00,000 টাকা। অবচয় ধার্য
 করার আগে মুনাফার পরিমাণ প্রতি বছর 10,00,000 টাকা।

 আয়করের হার 35% অবচয় পদ্ধতি সরলরৈখিক। ARR নির্ধারণ
 কর।
- (৬) নিম্নলিখিত তথ্য থেকে Earning Yield Ratio নির্ণয় কর:

Profit before tax

Rs. 48.92 lakhs

Tax Rate

60%

9% Pref. Share

Rs. 20 lakhs

Market Price per Eq. Share

Rs. 400

No. of Equity Shares

50,000

[অভ্যন্তরীন মূল্যায়ণ — ১০ নম্বর]