Full Marks: 60

2019

B.Com. (Hons.)

2nd Semester Examination

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

Paper - C3T

Corporate Accounting

Time: 3 Hours The figures in the margin indicate full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers

in their own words as far as practicable.

(a) What is Preference Share?

1. Answer any ten questions:

- (b) Distinguish between called-up Capital and Paidup Capital.
 - (c) Define Buy-Back of shares.
- (d) Classify goodwill. State briefly.
- (e) What do you mean by Holding company?
- (f) State two reasons for amalgamation.
- (g) What is internal reconstruction?

 $10 \times 2 = 20$

- (h) Distinguish between a share and a debenture.
- (i) Pass the journal entry when debentures are issued at a premium but redeemable at par.
- (j) Discuss briefly the concept of Sinking Fund".
- (k) Mention two sources of income of a Bank.
- (1) Discuss the different types of Banks.
- (m) What is Cash Reserve Ratio?
- (n) Define NPA
- (o) How would you calculate Basic Earnings per share?
- 2. Answer any four questions:

 $4 \times 5 = 20$

(a) From the information given below, calculate godwill as per 'Capitalisation of Average Profits' medhod:

Capital employed Rs. 14,00,000

Normal rate of profit 10%

Net profits before taxation (tax rate 40%):

1st year: Rs. 2,20,000

2nd year: Rs. 2,80,000

3rd year : Rs. 2,60,000

4th year: Rs. 3,00,000

5th year: Rs. 2,75,000

Non-trading income Rs. 10,000 and debenture interest Rs. 20,000 on an average included in the P/L A/c.

- (b) Explain briefly the steps involved in Book-Building Method.
- (c) DC Ltd. invited applications for 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 6% payable as follows: on application Rs. 25, on allotment Rs. 34 and on first and final call Rs. 35.

The applications received were for 9000 shares and all of these were accepted. All moneys due were received except the first and final call on 100 shares which were forfeited. 50 shares were re-issued @ Rs. 90 as fully paid. Assume that all requirements of the law were compiled with.

Pass necessary journal entries including cash entries in the Books of the company.

(d) From the following information, calculate the value of goodwill by super profit method and capitalisation method:

Average capital employed in the business Rs. 7,00,000. Net trading profit for the past three

years are as follows: Rs. 1,47,600; Rs. 1,48,100 and Rs. 1,52,500.

Rate of interest expected from capital having regard to the risk involved—18%

Fair remuneration to the partner for their services Rs. 12,000 p.a.

Sundry Assets (excluding goodwill) of the firm Rs. 7,54,762, Sundry Liabilities Rs. 31,329

- (e) Define Cash Flow statement. State the characteristics of Cash Flow Statement.
- (f) The capital structure of a company consists of 30,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up and 1000 6% preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.

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The company also has Rs. 70000 in General Reserve Rs. 10,000 in P/L A/c, Investment Allowance Reserve Rs. 20,000 (not available for distribution as dividend) and share premium Rs. 11,000.

The preference shares are due for redemption at a premium of 10%. The company decides to make

a fresh issue at par of equity shares and to make use of sufficient profits and reserves in a manner that a minimum balance of Rs. 10,000 is maintained in General Reserve.

Show the journal entries to give effect to the above arrangements.

3. Answer any two questions:

 $2 \times 10 = 20$

(a) A Ltd. acquired 16,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each in B Ltd. on 1st July, 2016, at a cost of Rs. 3,30,000. The Blance Sheets of the two companies as on 31st December, 2016 were as follows:

Liabilities	Å Ltd Rs.	B Ltd Rs.	Assets	A Ltd Rs.	B Ltd Rs.
Share Capital	500000	200000	Land &		
Reserves	240000	100000.	Building	180000	190000
P/L A/c	57200	82000	Plant &		
Bank Overdraft	100000		Machinery	240000	135000
Bills Payable	_	13000	Investment in		
Sundry Creditors	69800	20000	B Ltd. (at cost)	330000	
			Stock	144000	42000
			Sundry Debtors	44000	40000
			Bills receivable	14800	
*			Cash	14200	8000
	967000	415000	-	967000	415000

- (i) The P/L A/c of B Ltd showed a balance of Rs. 30000 (credit) on 1st Jan, 2016 out of which a dividend of 10% was paid on 1st August.
- (ii) The Plant & Machinery of B Ltd. which stood at Rs. 150000 on 1st January, 2016 was considered as worth Rs. 180000 on the date of acquisition by A Ltd.

Prepare the consolidated Balance Sheet of A Ltd. and its subsidiary as at 31st December, 2016.

- (b) Distinguish between balance sheet of banking company and non-banking company.
- (c) The following particulars are available in relation to Duke Ltd.:
 - (i) Capital 450, 6% Preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid and 4500 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid.
 - (ii) External libilities: Rs. 7500
 - (iii) Reserve and Surplus: Rs. 35000
 - (iv) The average expected profit (after taxation) earned by the company Rs. 8500.
 - (v) The normal profit earned on the market value of equity shares (fully paid) of the same type of companies is 9%.
 - (vi) 10% of the net profits after tax is transfered to Reserves.

Calculate the intrinsic value per equity share and the value per share according to dividend yield basis. Assume that out of total assets, assets worth Rs. 350 are fictitious.

(d) Given below are the Balance Sheets or JC Ltd. and LC Ltd. as on 31.3.2018:

Liabilities	JC Ltd	LC Ltd	Assets .	JC Ltd	LC Ltd
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital:			U		
Eq. Share of			Freehold		
Rs. 10 each	2700000	2100000	Premises	250000	2400000
P/L A/c	600000	450000	Plant &		
10% Debentures	s 750000	300000	Machinery	750000	510000
General Reserve	1200000	750000	Furniture	300000	450000
Creditors	300000	300000	Stock	1350000	750000
Bills Payable	150000		Debtors	400000	300000
Bank Overdraft	-	150000	Cash at Bank	275000	_
Provison for					
Taxation	75000	60000		<u></u>	×
Exmployees				•	
Provident Fund	150000	300000			
	5925000	4410000		5925000	4410000

The two companies, having identical mode of businesses, decided to amalgamate on that date and form JCLC Ltd on the following terms:

- (i) JCLC Ltd. would take over all assets and liabilities of both the companies at their existing book values.
- (ii) JCLC Ltd. would issue 350000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each to JC Ltd. and 250000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each to LC Ltd. and would also discharge the debentures of both the companies by issue of 12% debentures. JCLC Ltd. paid our formation expenses Rs. 28,000.

Show the journal entries in the books of JCLC Ltd. and the opening Balance Sheet of JCLC Ltd.

বঞ্জানুবাদ

১। যে কোন *দশটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও :

30×2=20

- (ক) অগ্রাধিকার যুক্ত শেয়ার কাকে বলে?
- (খ) Called-up Capital এবং Paid-up Capital এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য দেখাও।
 - (গ) শেয়ারের পুনঃ ক্রয় এর সংজ্ঞা দাও।
 - (ঘ) সুনাম কয় প্রকার। সংক্ষেপে আলোচনা কর।
 - (ঙ) হোল্ডিং কোম্পানী (Holding Company) বলতে কি বোঝো?
 - (চ) একত্রীকরণ (Amalgamation) এর দুটি কারণ বলো।
 - (ছ) আভ্যন্তরীণ পুর্নগঠন বলতে কি বোঝো?
 - (জ) একটি শেয়ার ও একটি ঋণপত্রের মধ্যে পার্থক্য দেখাও।
 - (ঝ) জাবেদা লিপিবন্ধ কর ঃ যখন অধিমূল্যে ঋণপত্র ইস্যু হবে, কিন্তু সমমূল্যে ফেরৎ হবে সেই ঋণপত্র।
 - (ঞ) নিমজ্জমান সঞ্জিতি (Sinking Fund) সম্বন্থে সংক্ষেপে আলোচনা কর।
 - (ট) একটি ব্যা**জ্**কের দুটি আয়ের উৎস উল্লেখ কর।

- (ঠ) ব্যা**জ্ক ক**য় প্রকার উল্লেখ কর।
- (ড) নগদ সঞ্জিতি অনুপাত বলতে কি বোঝ?
- (ঢ) অনুৎপাদক সম্পদ এর সংজ্ঞা দাও।
- (ণ) শেয়ার পিছু মূল আয় তুমি কিভাবে হিসাব করবে?
- ২। যে কোন *চারটে* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও : 8×৫=২০
 - (ক) নিম্নলিখিত তথ্য থেকে 'গড় মুনাফার মূলধনীকরণ' পদ্ধতিতে সুনাম ঃ [ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রুইব্য]
 - (খ) বুক বিল্ডিং পম্বতির ধাপগুলো সংক্ষেপে আলোচনা কর।
 - (গ) [ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রফব্য]
 - নগদ লেনদেন সহ উপরোক্ত লেনদেনগুলো কোম্পানীর জাবেদা খাতায় লিপিবন্দ্ব কর।
 - (ঘ) নীচের তথ্য থেকে অতি মুনাফা পদ্ধতিতে ও মুনাফা মূলধনীকরণ পদ্ধতিতে সুনাম নির্ণয় কর ঃ [ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রুইব্য]
 - (%) নগদ প্রবাহ বিবরণীর সংজ্ঞা দাও। উহার বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলো বিবৃত কর।
 - (চ) [ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রন্টব্য]উপরের তথ্যগুলোকে জাবেদা খাতায় লিপিবঙ্গ কর।

৩। যে কোন *দুটো* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও :

2×20=20

(ক) [ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দুস্টব্য]

উপরের তথ্য থেকে 31st December, 2016 তারিখে অধিগৃহীত কোম্পানী সহ A Ltd. এর সন্মিলিত উচ্বর্তপত্র তৈরী কর।

- (খ) ব্যাঙ্কিং কোম্পানী ও নন-ব্যাঙ্কিং কোম্পানীর উদ্বর্তপত্রের মধ্যে পার্থক্য দেখাও।
- (গ) [ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রন্টব্য]

ডিভিডেন্ড ইল্ড পদ্ধতিতে প্রতিটি ইকুইটি শেয়ারের মূলগত (intrinsic) মূল্য নির্ণয় কর। এই অঙ্কের জন্য ধরে নাও মোট সম্পত্তির মধ্যে Rs. 350 কোটি টাকা মূল্যের অলীক সম্পত্তি আছে।

(ঘ) [ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রুইব্য]

JCLC Ltd. এর বইয়ে উপরের লেনদেনগুলোর জাবেদা দাখিলা লিপিবন্ধ কর, ও JCLC Ltd. এর প্রারম্ভিক উদ্বর্তপত্র তৈরী কর।