

IIT Delhi

B Tech – MSL 302 – Managerial Accounting & Financial Management

Major Test – November 22, 2016

Max Marks: 35

Duration: 2 hours

Instructions:

Attempt any 5 questions.

The marks that each question carries are indicated in brackets.

1. Given below is the summarized profit and loss account and balance sheet of Indus Products Limited for the year 19X1

| Profit and Loss Account | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Opening stock | 99,500 | Sales | 8,50,000 |
| Purchases | 5,45,250 | Closing stock | 1,49,000 |
| Incidental expenses | 14,250 | | |
| Gross profit | 3,40,000 | | |
| | 9,99,000 | | 9,99,000 |
| Operating expenses | | Gross profit | 3,40,000 |
| Selling and distribution | 30,000 | Non-operating income | |
| Administrative exp. | 1,50,000 | Interest | 3,000 |
| Finance expenses | 15,000 | Profit on sale of shares | 6,000 |
| | 1,95,000 | | 1,95,000 |
| Non-operating expenses | | | |
| Loss on sale of assets | 4,000 | | |
| Net profit | 1,50,000 | | |
| | 3,49,000 | | 3,49,000 |

| Balance Sheet | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------|----------|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Issued capital: | | Land and building | 1,50,000 |
| 2,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each | 2,00,000 | Plant, machinery, etc. | 80,000 |
| Reserves | 90,000 | Stock-in-trade | 1,49,000 |
| Current liabilities | 1,30,000 | Sundry debtors 75,000 | |
| | | Less: Provision for doubtful debts 4,000 | 71,000 |
| Profit and loss account | 60,000 | Cash and bank balances | 30,000 |
| | 4,80,000 | | 4,80,000 |

From these statements, you are required to calculate the following ratios and state the purpose they serve: (i) current ratio, (ii) operating ratio, (iii) stock turnover, (iv) fixed assets turnover, (v) return on capital employed. [7 marks]

$$ROCE = EAT + \text{interest}$$

Deb
P

2. A company is considering the following investment projects:

| Projects | Cash Flows (Rs.) | | | |
|----------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | C ₀ | C ₁ | C ₂ | C ₃ |
| A | -10,000 | +10,000 | | |
| B | -10,000 | +7,500 | +7,500 | |
| C | -10,000 | +2,000 | +4,000 | +12,000 |
| D | -10,000 | +10,000 | +3,000 | +3,000 |

- (a) Rank the project according to each of the following methods: (i) Payback, (ii) IRR and (iii) NPV – assuming discount rates of 10 and 30 per cent.
- (b) Assuming the projects are independent (and there is no capital rationing), which one should be accepted? If the projects are mutually exclusive, which project is the best?

[7 marks]

3. The capital structure of Adamus Ltd. in book value terms is as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Equity capital (20 million shares, Rs. 10 par) | Rs. 200 million |
| Preference capital, 12 per cent (500,000 shares, Rs. 100 par) | Rs. 50 million |
| Retained earnings | <u>Rs. 350 million</u> |
| Debentures 14 per cent (1,200,000 debentures, Rs. 100 par) | Rs. 120 million |
| Term loans, 13 per cent | <u>Rs. 80 million</u> |
| | <u>Rs. 800 million</u> |

The next expected dividend per share is Rs. 2.00. The dividend per share is expected to grow at the rate of 12 per cent. The market price per share is Rs. 50.00. Preference stock, redeemable after 10 years, is currently selling for Rs. 85.00 per share. Debentures, redeemable after 5 years, are selling for Rs. 90.00 per debenture. The tax rate for the company is 30 per cent. Calculate the average cost of capital. [7 marks]

4. State different theories/approaches of financing. What are the instruments for financing working capital? [7 marks] *trader's*

5. What are the theories of capital structure? Illustrate in terms of cost and valuation of a company. [7 marks]

6. State different techniques of evaluating capital budgeting decisions. When is each technique most appropriate? [7 marks]

appropriate?

$\frac{25}{10} = \frac{2.5}{1}$

$r_f + \beta(r_M)$

$E_0 = W_1$

$E_0 = \frac{D_1}{r} + \frac{P_1}{(1+r)}$

$2500 \rightarrow 1$

2600

$\frac{100}{8\%}$

$CO = \frac{CFAT}{(1+r)}$

$10,000 = \frac{10,000}{(1+r)}$

$CO = \frac{CFA}{(1+r)}$

$IRR = \frac{CFAT}{CFA}$

$E_0 = r_f + \beta(r_{Mn})$

$NPV = \frac{CFAT_n}{(1+E_0)^t}$

$IRR = \frac{CFO}{CFA} + \frac{\text{Slope}}{(1+r)}$

$\Delta(\text{Cost}) / \Delta(\text{Revenue})$