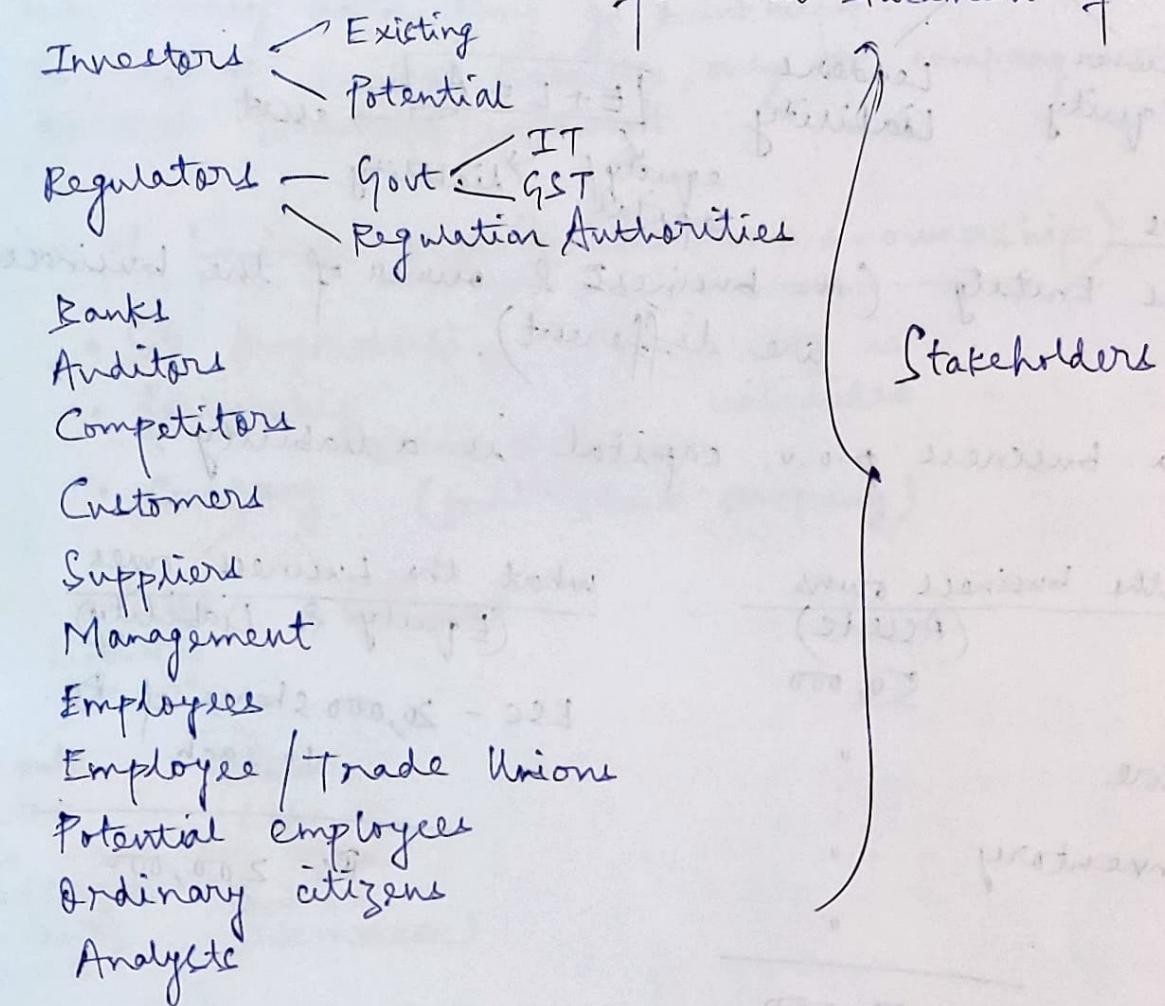
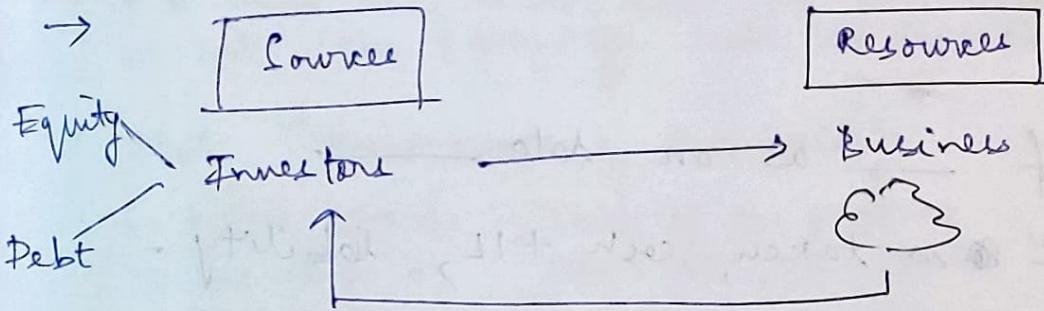


→ who would like to see the financial statement of a company:



Stakeholders

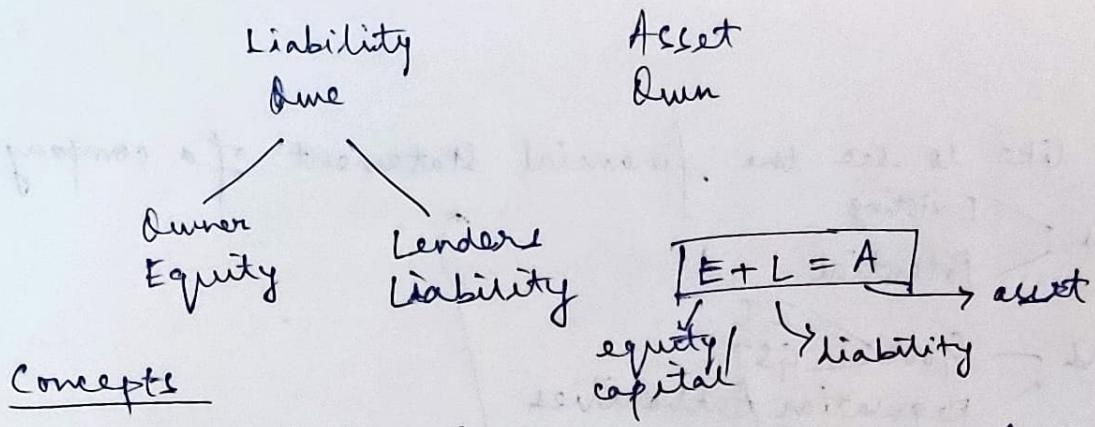


→ Theory of lemons

→ Financial Reporting

→ Balance Sheet → assets & liabilities

↓  
what you own      ↓  
what you owe



Business Entity (the business & owner of the business are different).

From a business p.o.v. capital is a liability.

<u>What the business owns</u>	
(Assets)	
Laptop	50,000
Furniture	"
Stock - Inventory	"
Cash	"
	Rs. 2,00,000

<u>What the business owes</u>	
(Equity & Liability)	
ESC - 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each	
	Rs. 2,00,000



Balance sheet of \_\_\_\_\_ as on date \_\_\_\_\_.

If a loan of 1L is taken, cash + 1L, liability - loan + 1L.

→ Income Statement for the period \_\_\_\_\_  
(income (revenue) & expenses)

→ Cash Flow Statement

→ Information Asymmetry

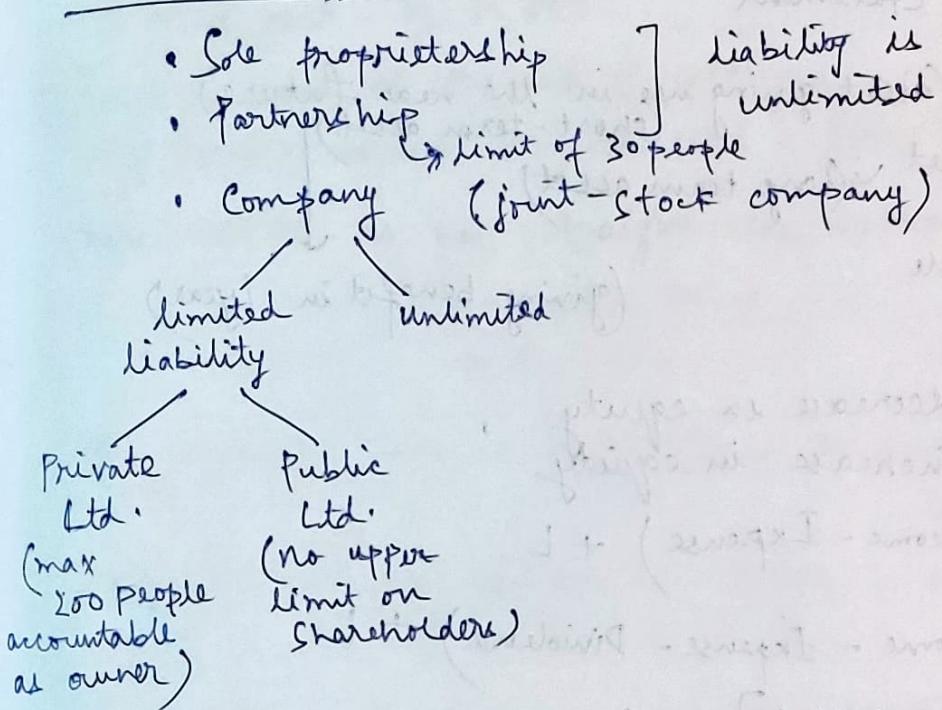
→ ~~Going~~ concern concept

→ Accounting Period.

hoping that the company will survive for a long period of time.

- limited liability - owners will not be accountable to repay debts with their own money.  
If not, then owners will have to keep putting in their own money until they go bankrupt.
- In case of limited liability, only the company will be declared bankrupt/insolvent.

### Forms of business organization (w.r.t. ownership)



→ To be listed, the company must be public ltd., but vice-versa is not true (although most are listed).

#### → MoA (Memorandum of Association)

- Name clause (name of the company)
- Situation " (where are you located) registered office
- Objective " (objective of the business, to change it, 75% majority)
- Capital " (no. of shares & their face value)
- Liability " (limited v/s unlimited company)

#### → AoA (Articles of Association)

- for internal governance

→ FV ≠ Issue price or marked price of the share

→ Type of cash flow:

- F - financing
- O - operating
- I - Investment

} inflows / outflows

→ Money Measurement Concept

- Only monetary transactions will be recorded in a ~~financial~~ statement.

→ Current Asset (asset giving use in the near future)  
 - Non-current Asset (short-term asset) / (long term asset)

Tangible Intangible (giving benefit in 1 year)

→ Expense leads to decrease in equity

→ Income leads to increase in equity

$$A = (\text{Equity} + \text{Income} - \text{Expense}) + L$$

$$A = (\text{Equity} + \text{Income} - \text{Expense} - \text{Dividend}) + L$$

$$A = [Eq + (In - Ex - Div)] + L$$

$$A = Eq + \underbrace{R.E.}_{\text{Retained Earnings}} + L \quad \mid \text{Owner's stake} = \text{Equity} + R.E.$$

$$R.E. = [In - Ex] - Div$$

16/1/23

$$\rightarrow \text{Profit} = \text{Income} - \text{Expense}$$

$$R.E. = \text{Profit} - \text{Dividend}$$

→ Something will be recognised only as revenue, only if the service has been provided.

→ Unearned Revenue (is a liability)

- Revenue recognition
- Accrual accounting concept.

17/1/23

→ Tangible assets - Depreciation

Intangible assets - Amortization.

E.g.:-

→ Furniture - 4 years life

Original cost - Rs. 10,000

Salvage value at the end of 4<sup>th</sup> year = 0

Depreciable value = Original cost - Salvage value

Depreciation as per straight line method p.a.

$$= \frac{\text{Depreciable value}}{\# \text{ of years}}$$

$$\text{Depreciation p.a.} = \frac{10,000}{4} = \text{Rs. } 2500$$

$$\text{Depreciation per quarter} = \frac{2500}{4} = \text{Rs. } 625$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Depreciation of laptop} = \frac{40,000 - 10,000}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \\ = \text{Rs. } 1,500 \text{ (per quarter)}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Amortization of software} = \frac{21,000}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \\ = \text{Rs. } 1,750 \text{ (per quarter)}$$

→ Accelerated Method of Depreciation

$$\text{Depreciation rate} = 1 - \sqrt[n]{\frac{\text{Salvage value}}{\text{Original cost}}}$$

$$= 1 - \sqrt[4]{\frac{10}{40}} = 0.2421 = 24.21\%$$

Written Down

Value Method

→ Companies Act - Straight Line Method (SLM)

Income Tax Act - Written Down Value Method (WDV)

→ Profit = Sum of Retained Earnings column.

→ Profit is calculated ~~in tax~~.

→ Tax is calculated on profit.

→ Profit is the surplus (income - expense).

→ In the Nidhi OPC example, sum of Retained Earnings column for this quarter (or year).

Next year, the income & expense will have to be calculated independently.

### Income Statement

Revenue from services	110,000
Expenses:	
Advt.	5,000
Salaries expense	24,000
Rent expense	15,000
Travel "	12,000
Refreshment "	7,000
B&M	9,000
Elec.	6,000
Consumables	5,000
	<u>83,000</u>

Dividend is  
not an expense

EBIDTA  
(or PBIT)

27,000

Less depreciation,  
Amortization

3,875

PBIT

23,125

Interest expense

2,400

Less PBT

20,725

Less Tax

4,165

Net Profit

16,580

Statement of R.E. for the - - -

beginning balance	0
Profit made during the quarter	16,580
Sub-total	16,580
Less Dividend	3,000
Ending Balance	13,580

Balance Sheet as on 31-Dec - 20. . .

Assets

Non-current assets

Furniture

10,000

Less: Accumulated depreciation

625

9,375

Laptop

Less: A.D.

40,000

1,500

38,500

Software

Less: Amortization till date

21,000

1,750

19,250

67,125

Current assets

Cash

1,18,855

Consumables

3,000

Deposit with landlord

10,000

Trade Receivables

25,000

1,56,855

323,980

# Equity & Liability

ESC

Add: R.I.

## Non-current Liabilities

Loan Payable

		0	1,000,000	
			13,580	
			<u>1,000,000</u>	1,113,580
			80,000	80,000
			20,000	
			8,000	
			2,400	
			<u>30,400</u>	323,980

## Current Liabilities

Unearned Revenue

Salaries Payable

Interest Payable

Bank Balances

21,210

1,113,580

323,980

000,000

000,000

got fed

000,000

000,000

about 2

000,000

000,000

withdrawal : 000  
with diff

000,000

000,000

21,210

000,000

000,000

about 2

000,000

000,000

not on book

000,000

000,000

about 2

000,000

000,000

# Equity & Liability

ESC

Add: R.Z.

1,00,000	
13,580	
<hr/>	
1,13,580	

## Non-current Liabilities

Loan Payable

80,000	
<hr/>	
80,000	

## Current Liabilities

Unearned Revenue

20,000

Salaries Payable

8,000

Interest Payable

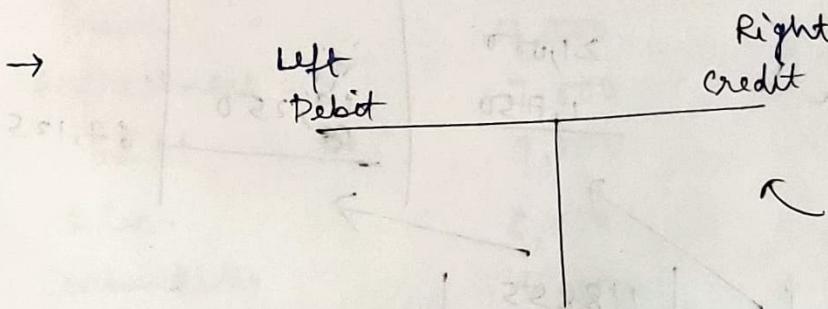
2,400

30,400	
<hr/>	
223,980	

23/1/23

$$A = E + In - Ex - Div + L$$

$$\Rightarrow A + Ex + Div = E + In + L$$



	↑ (inc)	↓ (dec)	Normal Balance
A	Dr	Cr	Dr
Ex	Dr	Cr	Dr
Div	Dr	Cr	Dr
Eq	Cr	Dr	Cr
In	Cr	Dr	Cr
L	Cr	Dr	Cr

→ Each left entry has a corresponding & equal right entry in another account.

L Dr	Cash	R Cr
	1,00,000	
L Dr	Share Capital	R Cr.
	1,00,000	

→ Each significant item (expense & income) should have one T.

→ Bank's debit/credit is based on the bank's P.O.V.

My money deposited  $\Rightarrow$  liability of bank  $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$  credit and vice versa

→ Cash flow statement is a derived statement - not naturally obtained from the accounting cycle.

→ Matching concept - match income with expense.  
Depreciation / year is also an example.

→ Topline = Revenue

Bottomline = profit.

→ Opening stock + Purchase - closing stock = Consumption  
 $(\text{expense}) \quad (\text{cost of goods sold})$

→ Conservatism - account for all ~~anticipate~~ possible losses, anticipate no gain.

→ Money measurement - everything in terms of money.

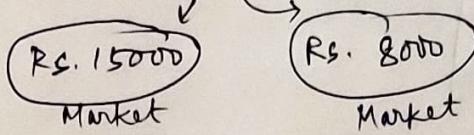
24/1/23

$$\rightarrow OS = \text{Rs. } 10,000$$

$$10 + 80 - 12 = 78$$

$$\text{Purchased} = \text{Rs. } 80,000$$

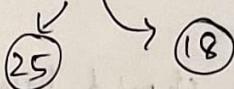
$$\text{Closing Stock} = \text{Rs. } 12,000$$



$$\text{Sales} : 100$$

$$\text{cogs} : 78$$

$$\text{GM} : \underline{22}$$



→ Take the value of cost or market - whichever is lower - underestimation of ~~maximum~~ profit - application of conservatism.

→ Provision for bad & doubtful debt - say Rs. 1,000

Trade Receivables (actually was) - Rs. 10,000

In the balance sheet =  $\text{Rs. } 10,000 - \frac{\text{Rs. } 1,000}{\text{Bad debt}} = \text{Rs. } 9,000$

→ Material concept

Furniture: Rs. 30,000 5 yrs S.V. = Rs. 2,000

$$\text{Depreciation: } \frac{30,000 - 2,000}{5} = \text{Rs. } 5,600$$

Say Lamp: Rs. - 700, 4 yrs, S.V. = Nil

$$\text{Dep.} = \frac{700}{4} = \text{Rs. } 175$$

very small

Maintaining an account for each such item is tedious.

So, book it as an expense in the first year itself.  
(book it as current asset instead of non-current asset)

(but it will be maintained in the stock register)

→ Metrics to measure performance of a company.

- Revenue
- Profit after tax
- Earnings per share ( $\frac{\text{Profit after tax}}{\text{No. of shares}}$ )
- Debt / Total Assets
- RoA ( $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Assets}}$ )

• Dividend

• Market Price per Share (MPS) (or change in it)

~~Profit~~  
~~TA~~

### → Du-Pont Analysis

$$\rightarrow \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{TA}} = \frac{\text{Revenue}}{\text{TA}} \times \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Revenue}} \quad \text{Revenue - Expenses}$$

→ An innovative metric for sustainable revenue:

× % (20%) of revenue in a given year must come from products introduced in last N(5) years.

$$\rightarrow \text{RoA} = \frac{\text{Net Profit (PAT)}}{\text{Average TA}} \quad \text{OP + CL} \\ (\text{Return on Assets}) \quad \uparrow \quad \frac{2}{2}$$

this year & last year.

if last year is not available, take this year's value only

→ Net profit belongs to only owners.

→ Average TA belongs to both owners & lenders.

Equal in a specific case ( $A = E + C^0$ ) when  $L = 0$ .

$$\rightarrow \text{RoE} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Avg. Equity}}$$

Or maybe, we can write sometimes,  $\text{RoA} = \frac{\text{PBIT}}{\text{Avg. TA}}$

$$\rightarrow \text{RoE} = \text{RoA} \times \frac{\text{Avg. TA}}{\text{Avg. Equity}} \geq 1.$$

multiplying effect

- gives leverage

- profit - ~~loss~~ benefit (goes up)

- loss - harm (goes down - more loss)

$$\rightarrow \text{RoE} = \frac{\text{NP}}{\text{Avg. Equity}}$$

### Five Factor Du-Pont Analysis

$$\frac{\text{NP}}{\text{Avg. Equity}} = \frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Avg. TA}} \times \frac{\text{PBIT}}{\text{Net Sales}} \times \frac{\text{PBT}}{\text{PBIT}} \times \frac{\text{PAT}}{\text{PBT}} \times \frac{\text{Avg. TA}}{\text{Avg. Eq}}$$

↓                      ↓                      ↓                      ↓                      ↓  
 Efficiency            Operating            Tax                    Interest            Leverage  
 Asset utilization   Margin                Management        Management Planning

30/1/23

Avg. TA

20x2

20x1

↓

59700 + 72100  
2

41000 + 59700  
2

Avg. Equity

33600 + 36800  
2

↓  
35,200

22,700 + 33100  
2

↓  
28,150

PBIT

23,500

26,300

PBT

21,700

24,900

PAT

11,200

12,900

Net Sales

97,300

88,400

→ Equity is same as ~~net~~ worth.

$$RoE = \frac{NP}{Avg. Equity} = \frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Avg. TA}} \times \frac{PBIT}{\text{Net Sales}} \times \frac{PBT}{PBIT} \times \frac{PAT}{PBT} \times \frac{\text{Avg. TA}}{\text{Avg. Equity}}$$

20x2 →  $\frac{11,200}{35,200} = 31.82\%$   
 $\frac{97,300}{65,900} \times \frac{23,500}{97,300} \times \frac{21,700}{23,500} \times \frac{11,200}{21,700} \times \frac{65,900}{35,200}$   
 $= 1.4765 \times 0.2415 \times 0.9234 \times 0.5161 \times 1.8721$

20x1 →  $\frac{12,900}{28,150} = 45.82\%$   
 $\frac{88,400}{50,350} \times \frac{26,300}{88,400} \times \frac{24,900}{26,300} \times \frac{12,900}{24,900} \times \frac{50,350}{28,150}$   
 $= 1.7557 \times 0.2975 \times 0.9467 \times 0.5180 \times 1.7886$

Asset utilization ↓ (20x1 → 20x2)

Operating cost = 1 - Operating Margin

Spending more to have the same sales as operating margin ↓.  
Note that leverage ↑.

→ This framework is when revenue is driven by assets.

(Do not apply when revenue is from things outside the balance sheet)

→ COGS → COGS (20)  
 (100) ↗ Cost of goods bought to be sold (80)  
 (directly buy finished goods)  
 and then sell them  
 ↗ more of a trading concern, less of a manufacturing concern.

→ Liquidity (Short-Term Solvency)

If there is some expense tomorrow, can the company meet it?

→ Current Ratio =  $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$

<u>20x2</u>	<u>20x1</u>
<u>37,100</u>	<u>28,900</u>
<u>23,300</u>	<u>17,100</u>
= 1.59:1	= 1.69:1

→ Higher the current ratio, more is the company liquid.  
 (But this may not be always true)

There might be some contributing current assets, but those assets might not be convertible in the required period of time.

	Company A	Company B	Current Liabilities = 100
Cash	35	95	
T/R	65	55	
Inventory	125	38	← (least liquid is inventory)
Current Ratio	2.25:1	1.88:1	

→ So, we use quick ratio

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current Liability}}$$

<u>20x2</u>	<u>20x1</u>
<u>37,100 - 10,600</u>	<u>28,900 - 4,900</u>
<u>23,300</u>	<u>17,100</u>
= 1.17:1	= 1.40:1

→ Super Quick Ratio = Cash & cash equivalents  
Current Liabilities

<u>20x2</u>	<u>20x1</u>
<u>4,400</u>	<u>7,000</u>
<u>23,300</u>	<u>17,100</u>
= 0.18:1	= 0.41:1

→ Cash operating expenses per day.

Another ratio can be:-

Cash & cash equivalents

Cash expenses per day

→ ~~Inventory~~

Inventory Collection Period (ICP).

→ how many days does it take to sell the items in my inventory. (Time taken to churn the inventory).

$$ICP = \frac{365}{ITR} \quad (ITR \rightarrow \text{Inventory Turnover Ratio})$$

$$ITR = \frac{\text{COGS}}{\text{Avg. Inventory}}$$

→ Average Collection Period (ACP)

$$ACP = \frac{365}{DTR} \quad (DTR \rightarrow \text{Receivables or Debtors Turnover Ratio})$$

$$DTR = \frac{\text{Credit Sales}}{\text{Average Debtors}}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & 20 \times 2 & 20 \times 1 \\ \text{Avg. Inventory} & \frac{4900 +}{10600} & \frac{3700 +}{4900} \\ & \underline{z} & \underline{2} \\ & = 7,750 & = 4,300 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & 15600 + & 12,000 + \\ \text{Avg. Debtors} & \frac{20,900}{2} & \frac{15,600}{2} \\ & = 18,250 & = 13,800 \end{array}$$

→ When no information about Sales is given, take everything as credit sales.

	20x2	20x1
ITR	<u>68,500</u>	<u>57,600</u>
	7,750	4,300
=	8.83 times	13.39 times

DTR	<u>97,300</u>	<u>88,400</u>
	18,250	13,800
=	5.33	6.41

31/1/23

→ ICP	42 days (round up always)	28 days
-------	------------------------------	---------

For Just-in-time companies, ICP has no meaning or significance.

→ ACP	69 days	58 days
-------	---------	---------

→ Money blocked in the cycle	111 days	86 days
(ICP + ACP)		

→ If % growth in inventory > % growth in sales, ICP↑.

→ If % change in receivables > % change in sales, ACP↑.

→ Gross working capital cycle = ICP + ACP

(time from procurement of raw material to receiving money for sold items)

→ Long Term Solvency

	A	B	(Rs. Cr.)
TA	1,000	1,000	
Equity	500	1,000	
12% debt	500	-	
PBIT	200	200	
Interest	600	0	
PBT	140	200	
Tax @ 25%	35	50	

PAT	105	150
ROE	21%	15%

$$ROTA = \frac{PBIT}{TA} = 20\%$$

But if PBIT was 100 or.

$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ - 60 \\ \hline 40 \\ - 10 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ - \\ \hline 100 \\ - 25 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$
ROE	6%

$$7.5\%$$

→ Debt acts as gear, helps when economy is good, revenue is high, profit is high.

→ Give corporation example:-

	20x2	20x1
Debt	$\frac{12,000}{72,100}$	$\frac{9,000}{59,700}$
	$= 16.64\%$	$= 15.07\%$

	$\frac{12,000}{36,800}$	$\frac{9,000}{33,600}$
Debt Equity	$= 0.33:1$	$= 0.26:1$

ICR (Interest Coverage Ratio)	<u>PBIT</u> <u>Interest</u>	$\frac{23,500}{1,800}$ $= 13.05$ times	$\frac{26,300}{1,400}$ $= 18.78$ times
--	--------------------------------	--	---

→ A company with high ICR may not be comfortable paying the interest, due to trade receivables.

→ ICR based on cash flow: -  $\frac{OCF}{Interest}$  (Operating Cash Flow)

→ Principal - Rs. 2 cr  
 Int. - Rs. 1 cr  
 Dep. - Rs. 0.5 cr, Tax = 25%  
 PBITP = 3.5 cr.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 & 3.5 \\
 & 0.5 \\
 \hline
 PBIT & 3.0 \\
 & 1.0 \\
 \hline
 PBT & 2.0 \\
 & 0.5 \\
 \hline
 PAT & 1.5 \\
 & 0.5 \\
 \hline
 & 2.0
 \end{array}$$

Add back dep. because it does not contribute in cash flow.  
 ↴ pay back principal.

### Capital Market Standing

$\frac{\text{Price-Earnings (P/E) Ratio}}{\text{EPS}}$  :-  $\frac{\text{MPS}}{\text{EPS}}$

$\text{EPS} = \frac{\text{PAT} - \text{Preference in dividend}}{(\text{Earnings per share}) \quad \# \text{ of equity shares}}$

$\text{EPS}$ $\frac{20 \times 2}{11,200}$ $= \text{Rs. } 4.48$	$\frac{20 \times 1}{12,900}$ $= \text{Rs. } 5.16$
--	--

$\text{MPS}$ $\text{Rs. } 40$	$\text{Rs. } 50$
----------------------------------	------------------

$\text{P/E Ratio}$ $8.93 \text{ times}$	$9.69 \text{ times}$
--	----------------------

→ Because of limited liability, MPS cannot be less than zero.

→ Market-to-Book Ratio or Price-to-Book Ratio.

$$\frac{(M/B)}{BVPS} = \frac{MPS}{BVPS}$$

	20x2	20x1	
BVPS	$\frac{36,800}{2,500}$	$\frac{33,600}{2,500}$	
	= Rs. 14.72	= Rs. 13.44	

$$BVPS = \frac{\text{Book value per share}}{\# \text{ of shares}} = \frac{\text{Net worth}}{\# \text{ of shares}}$$

$$\frac{M/B}{\text{Ratio}} = \frac{40}{14.72} = 2.72$$

$$\frac{50}{13.44} = 3.72$$

→ TRS (Total Return to Shareholders)

$$\text{Dividend} + \Delta MPS = \text{Return (notional)}.$$

$$TRS = \frac{\text{Div}_t + (MPS_t - MPS_{t-1})}{MPS_{t-1}}$$

$$\frac{DPS}{2,500} = \frac{8,000}{2,500} = \text{Rs } 3.20$$

$$\frac{7,800}{2,500} = \text{Rs } 2.80$$

$$TRS = \frac{3.20 + (40 - 50)}{50} = -13.6\%$$

$$\frac{2.80 + (50 - 45)}{45} = 17.33\%$$

$$\frac{3.20}{50} | \frac{-10}{50}$$

↓  
Dividend Yield (DY)

→ Dividend Yield (DY)

$$= \frac{DPS_t}{MPS_{t-1}}$$

E.

$$\frac{3.20}{50} = 6.4\%$$

$$\frac{2.80}{45} = 6.22\%$$

→ Earnings Yield

$$= \frac{\text{EPS}_t}{\text{MPS}_{t-1}}$$

→ Altman's Z-Score

$$Z = 1.2 \times \frac{WC}{TA} + 1.4 \times \frac{RE}{TA} + 3.30 \times \frac{EBIT}{TA} +$$

↓                    ↓                    ↓  
 Liquidity      Internal      OFM  
 Market Value      Growth      of  
 of Equity                          Leverage      Efficiency.

$$1.1 \times \frac{MVE}{TA} + 0.999 \times \frac{\text{Sales}}{TA}$$

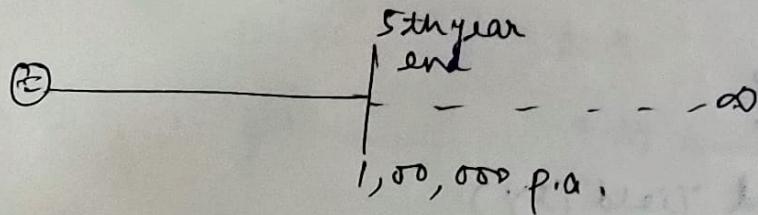
23

⇒  $Z > 2.99$  Safe Zone

→  $Z$  in  $1.8 - 2.99$  Grey Zone

→  $Z < 1.8$  Distress Zone

→ Rs. 1,00,000 p.a. after 5 years, till perpetuity.  
Option gives 8% return.



→ Loan = Rs. 10L, n = 5 years, i = 10%, installment starts 1 year hence, what is the amount of installment?

0	1	2	3	4	5
10,00,000	$\frac{x}{1.10}$	$\frac{x}{(1.10)^2}$	$\frac{x}{(1.10)^3}$	$\frac{x}{(1.10)^4}$	$\frac{x}{(1.10)^5}$

Present value of constant annuity.

$$\left[ \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i(1+i)^n} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{0.10} - \frac{1}{0.10 \times (1.10)^5} \\ = 3.7907$$

$$\frac{10,00,000}{3.7907} = 263803$$

$$263803 \times 5 = \text{Rs. } 1319015$$

$$2.63 \xrightarrow{\text{In } 1L} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{Pr } 1.63} \\ \hline \\ 2.63 \xrightarrow{\text{In } 0.10 \times (10 - 1.63)} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{Pr }} \\ \vdots$$

→ Loan Amortization Schedule.

GRACE CORPORATION					Roll Number: 19CS3008	
	20X2	20X1	20X0 (Select figures)	Common Size (20X2)	Common Size (20X1)	Comparing 20X2 with 20X1
<b>Statement of Profit and Loss</b>						
For the year ended March 31..						
Net Sales	₹97,300	₹88,400		100	100	
Cost of Goods Sold	68,500	57,600		70.40	65.15	
Gross Profit	28,800	30,800		29.59	34.84	
Selling and administrative expenses	5,300	4,500		5.44	5.09	
Profit before interest and tax	23,500	26,300		24.15	29.75	
Interest expense	1,800	1,400		1.84	1.58	
Profit before tax	21,700	24,900		22.30	28.16	
Income tax	10,500	12,000		10.79	13.57	
Profit after tax	11,200	12,900		11.51	14.59	
<b>Balance Sheet, March 31..</b>						
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Fixed assets	32,200	26,500		44.66	44.38	21.50
Non-current investments	2,800	4,300		3.88	7.20	
<b>Current assets</b>						
Inventories	10,600	4,900	3,700	14.70	8.20	
Receivables	20,900	15,600	12,000	28.98	26.13	
Cash	4,400	7,000		6.10	11.72	
Other current assets	1,200	1,400		1.66	2.34	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>72,100</b>	<b>59,700</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20.77</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>						
<b>Shareholders' Funds</b>						
Share Capital	25,000	25,000		34.67	41.87	
Reserves and Surplus	11,800	8,600		16.36	14.40	
	36,800	33,600	22,700	51.04	56.28	
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Long-term borrowings	12,000	9,000		16.64	15.07	
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade payables	23,300	17,100		32.31	28.64	
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>72,100</b>	<b>59,700</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
Dividend	8,000	7,000				
Market price per share	₹40.00	₹50.00	₹45.00			