

- Note:** (a) All questions are compulsory and carry 15 marks each
(b) Working notes should form part of your answer
(c) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1. A. Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statements.(Any Eight) [08]

1. When all the shares are underwritten by the underwriters, it is called _____.
 - a. Firm underwriting
 - b. Partial underwriting
 - c. Complete underwriting
 - d. None of the above
2. Equity Shares can be bought back _____.
 - a. out of profits only
 - b. out of proceeds of fresh issue only
 - c. out of capital profit only
 - d. its free reserves; or the securities premium account; or the proceeds of shares
3. According to Companies Act the underwriting commission on shares should not exceed _____.
 - a. 5 per cent
 - b. 2.5 per cent
 - c. 10 per cent
 - d. 1 per cent
4. If the business of an existing company BKC Ltd. is taken over by an existing company PQR Ltd., it is called _____.
 - a. external reconstruction
 - b. internal reconstruction
 - c. absorption
 - d. amalgamation
5. A company may purchase its own shares out of _____.
 - a. Its free reserve only
 - b. The securities premium account only
 - c. the proceeds of any shares only
 - d. any or all of the above
6. Surrender of fully paid up shares amounts to _____.
 - a. Reduction of Share Capital
 - b. Alteration of Share Capital
 - c. Variation of Shareholders Rights
 - d. Compromise or Arrangement
7. Accounting for amalgamation by way of merger is governed by _____.
 - a. Accounting Standard 1
 - b. Accounting Standard 13
 - c. Accounting Standard 14
 - d. None of the above

8. Amount of Calls in Advance is treated as _____.
 a. Secured Creditors
 b. Assets not specifically pledged
 c. Preferential Creditors
 d. Unsecured Creditors
9. A contributory is a _____.
 a. Unsecured creditors
 b. Preferential creditors
 c. Shareholder
 d. Debenture holder
10. In internal Reconstruction _____.
 a. No Company is Liquidated
 b. only one company goes into Liquidation
 c. two or more companies are Liquidated
 d. One or more companies go into Liquidation

B. State whether the following is True or False: (Any Seven)

[07]

- Market applications are also known as Direct Applications.
- Absorption is said to take place when an existing company takes over one or more existing companies.
- A company is allowed to convert its fully paid shares into stock.
- The balance in security premium account cannot be transferred to capital reduction account.
- In statement of affairs, payment to debenture holders is shown after the payment to preferential creditors.
- Capital reserve arises only when the amalgamation is in the nature of 'merger'.
- Where a company completes a buy-back of its share, it shall not make a rights issue of the same kind of shares within a period of six months.
- A contributory can only be a present member of the liquidated company.
- Capital redemption reserve account can be utilized for issuing partly paid bonus shares.
- The underwriting commission is payable in cash.

Q.2. A. The following is the summary Balance Sheet of Rupa Ltd:

[15]

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Equity Share Capital	5,00,000	Intangible Assets	1,00,000
Statutory Reserves(to be maintained for 3 more years)	20,000	Fixed Assets	8,40,000
Debentures	2,00,000	Current Assets	2,20,000
Creditors	1,00,000	Profit & Loss A/c	1,60,000
	13,20,000		13,20,000

Roop Ltd. absorb Rupa Ltd. on the following terms:

- 1) Roop Ltd. agreed to take over all the assets and liabilities.
- 2) The assets of Rupa Ltd. are to be considered to be worth Rs. 10,00,000.
- 3) The purchase price is to be paid one quarter in cash and the balance in shares which are issued at the market price.
- 4) Liquidation expenses amounted to Rs. 600 agreed to be paid by Rupa Ltd.
- 5) Market value of share of Rs.10 each of Roop Ltd. is Rs. 12 per share.
- 6) Debentures of Rupa Ltd. were paid.
- 7) The amalgamation is in the nature of purchase.

You are required to show:

- a) Purchase Consideration.
- b) Ledger accounts in the books of Rupa Ltd.
- c) Opening entries in the books of Roop Ltd.

OR

Q.2. B. Following are the Summary Balance Sheets of S Ltd. and H Ltd. [15]

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2017

Liabilities	S Ltd.	H Ltd.	Assets	S Ltd.	H Ltd.
Equity share Capital of Rs. 10 each	7,50,000	4,50,000	Building	2,50,000	1,55,000
Export Profit Reserves	30,000	30,000	Machinery	3,25,000	1,70,000
Profit & Loss A/c	70,000	60,000	Stock	2,55,000	1,80,000
General Reserve	20,000	45,000	Debtors	90,000	1,00,000
12% Debentures of Rs. 100 each	50,000	30,000	Bank	70,000	55,000
Sundry creditors	70,000	55,000	Share Issue Expenses	-	10,000
	9,90,000	6,70,000		9,90,000	6,70,000

Z Ltd. was formed to acquire all assets and liabilities of S Ltd. and H Ltd. on the following terms:

- 1) Z Ltd. to have an authorized share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs divided into 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each.
- 2) The businesses of both the companies were taken over for a total price of Rs. 12 lakhs to be discharged by Z Ltd. by issue of equity shares of Rs.100 each at a premium of 20%.
- 3) The Shareholders of S Ltd. and H Ltd. to get shares in Z Ltd. in the ratio of net assets values of their respective shares.
- 4) The debentures of both the companies to be converted into equivalent number of 14% Debentures of Rs.100 each in Z Ltd. at a discount of 10%.
- 5) All the tangible assets of both the companies are taken over by Z Ltd. at book values except the following:

Assets	S Ltd.	H Ltd.
Building	2,80,000	1,82,000
Machinery	3,15,000	1,60,000

- 6) Sundry Creditors of S Ltd. and H Ltd. are taken over at Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively.
- 7) Statutory Reserves are to be maintained for 3 years more.
- You are required to:-
- 1) Compute purchase Consideration of S Ltd. and H Ltd.
 - 2) Pass journal entries in the books of Z Ltd.
 - 3) Prepare Balance Sheet after amalgamation. Apply purchase method.

Q.3. A. The following is the Balance Sheet of Anjali Ltd. which is in the hand of Liquidator. [15]

Balance Sheet as at 31-12-2017

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Share Capital:		Fixed Assets	2,00,000
1,000 6% Preference shares of Rs.100 each, fully paid	1,00,000	Stock	1,20,000
2,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid	2,00,000	Book Debts	2,40,000
2,000 Equity Shares of Rs.100 each, Rs.75 paid	1,50,000	Cash	40,000
Loan from Bank (on security of stock)	1,00,000	Profit and Loss	3,00,000
Trade Creditors	3,50,000		
	9,00,000		9,00,000

The assets realized the following amounts (after all costs of realization and liquidators remuneration amounting to Rs.5,000 paid out of cash in hand Rs.40,000 as per Balance Sheet):

	Amount
Fixed Assets	1,68,000
Stock	1,10,000
Book Debts	2,30,000

Calls on partly paid shares were made but the amount due on 200 shares was found to be irrecoverable.

Prepare the Liquidators Final Statement of Account.

OR

Q.3. B. Following is the Summary Balance Sheet of Hetal Ltd.as on 31st March, 2018. [15]

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital:		Goodwill	1,70,000
80,000 Equity Share of Rs.5 each fully paid	4,00,000	Land & Building	1,30,000
2,000 6% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs.100 each fully paid	2,00,000	Equipments	1,25,000
8% Debentures (Rs.100 each)	2,00,000	Sundry Debtors	1,20,500
Bank Overdraft	75,000	Stock	1,66,100

Sundry Creditors (Including Rs. 10,000 interest due on Bank Overdraft)	1,70,000	Investment	22,750
		Cash at Bank	9,150
		Profit & Loss A/c	3,01,500
	10,45,000		10,45,000

Preference dividend is in arrears for five years. Following scheme of reconstruction was approved by the court.

- 1) Equity shares be reduced to Rs. 1.25 each and then to be consolidated into shares of Rs.10 each.
- 2) 6% Preference Shares be reduced to Rs. 40 each and then to be subdivided into shares of Rs. 10 each.
- 3) Interest accrued but not due on 8% Debentures for half year ended 31st March 2018 has not been provided in the above balance sheet. The debenture holders have agreed to receive 40% of this interest in cash immediately and provision for the balance be made in the books of account.
- 4) Rs. 12,000 be paid to Preference Shareholders in lieu of arrears of preference dividend.
- 5) The debenture holders have also agreed to accept equal number of 9% debentures of Rs.60 each in exchange of 8% debentures of Rs. 100 each.
- 6) Bank has agreed to take over 50% of stock in full settlement of its claim including interest. The remaining stock be revalued at Rs.60,000.
- 7) Investments be sold for Rs. 20,000.
- 8) Tangible fixed assets be appreciated by 20%. Goodwill be written off in full and provision be made for doubtful debts of Rs.10,000.

Give journal entries for the above scheme of reconstruction (without narration), prepare Capital Reduction Account in the books of Hetal Ltd. and Balance Sheet of the company after reconstruction.

Q.4. A Following is the Balance Sheet of M/s Amey Ltd. (a non-listed company) as on 31st March, 2012 [15]

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	10,00,000	Fixed Assets	20,00,000
5,000- 10% Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each	5,00,000	Investments	1,00,000
Securities Premium	2,00,000	Stock	2,50,000
General Reserve	2,00,000	Debtors	3,50,000
Profit and Loss A/c	1,00,000	Bank Balance	3,00,000
8% Debentures	6,00,000		
Creditors	4,00,000		
Total	30,00,000	Total	30,00,000

It was decided to buy back maximum number of Equity shares at the maximum price possible under the law. Temporary bank overdraft was arranged in case of shortage of funds.

You are required to:

- 1) Ascertain maximum number of equity shares that company can buy back.
- 2) Maximum price that the company can offer.
- 3) Pass journal entries in the books of M/s Amey Ltd.
- 4) Prepare Balance Sheet of M/s Amey Ltd. after buy back.

OR

- Q.4. B. Samikanth Ltd. made a public issue of Rs.5,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, the entire amount payable on application. The entire issue was underwritten as follows: A -30%, B- 25%, C- 25% and D - 20% of the public issue respectively. A, B, C and D has also agreed on firm underwriting of 16,000; 24,000; Nil and 60,000 shares respectively. The total subscriptions excluding from underwriting, including marked applications were 3,60,000 shares. The marked applications received were as under: [15]

Underwriter	No. of Shares
A	96,000
B	80,000
C	48,000
D	96,000

Ascertain the net liability of each underwriter.

- Q.5 A What are the contents of "Liquidator's Statement of Accounts"? How Frequently does a liquidator has to submit such statement? 08
- B Write distinguish between internal reconstruction and external reconstruction. 07

OR

- Q.5 Write Short Notes (Any Three) 15
- a) Preferential Creditors
 - b) Method of Internal Reconstruction
 - c) Net Assets Method
 - d) Benefits of Buy-Back
 - e) Firms Undertaking

Time 2.5 hours

Total marks :75

Note: All the question are compulsory
Round off up to 2 decimals unless specified in the question

Q1. A State whether the following statements are true or false (any 8) (8)

1. The expression "3/10, net 45" means that the customers receive a 10 percent discount if they pay within 3 days; otherwise, they must pay within 45 days with no discount.
2. The goal of accounts receivable management is to maximize the business's credit sales.
3. A capital investment involves making a current cash outlay in the expectation of future benefits
4. According to the Net Income approach to valuation, the total value of the firm is not affected by changes in its capital structure.
5. A capital investment involves making a future cash outlay in the expectation of current benefits.
6. Cash flow calculations require adding back depreciation to net income since it is a non-cash expense
7. The internal rate of return is that discount rate that equates the present value of the cash outflows (or costs) with the present value of the cash inflows.
- 8.. The NPV method is based on the assumption that projects' cash flows are reinvested at the project's risk-adjusted cost of capital.
9. The higher a firm's cost of capital, the higher the total valuation of the firm.
10. Capital structure determines the least expensive sources of funds for the firm to borrow.

Q1. B Match the column (any 7) (7)

	Column A		Column B
1	Objective of Strategic Financial Management	A	Ratio between Present Value of Cash Inflow and Present Value of Cash Outflow
2	ABC Analysis	B	Profit Maximisation
3	Net Present Value	C	Fixed Income bearing Security
4	Debentures	D	Maximise Return of Investment
5	Short Term Objective of firm	E	Dividend Capitalisation
6	Gordon Dividend Model	F	Present Value of Cash Inflow less Present Value of Cash Outflow
7	Profitability Index	G	Dividend not relevant for shareholders wealth
8	Modigliani Miller Dividend Model	H	Capital Structure does not affect value of the firm
9	Collection Cost	I	Debtors Control Technique
10	Net Operating Income Approach	J	Cost of collecting dues

Q2

A limited company is considering the purchase of a new machine which will replace some operations. There are two alternatives A and B. From the following information, prepare a profitability statement and work out the payback period for each. Also calculate the net present value of both the alternatives if the cost of capital is 8% p.a.

Particulars	Model A	Model B
Cost of the Machine in Rs	5,00,000	6,00,000
Estimated life in years	5	6
Additional cost in Indirect Materials in Rs	8,000	9,000
Estimated Savings in scrap in Rs	50,000	60,000
Additional cost of maintenance in Rs	15,000	20,000
Estimated savings in Direct wages Employees not required Wages per employee p a in Rs	15 10,000 p.a	20 8,000 p.a

Tax rate is 40% suggest which machine should be preferred.

(15)

OR

Q2 a PQR ltd is considering a project for which the following estimates are available.

Initial cost of the Project	Rs 5 lacs
Sales price/unit	Rs 75
Cost per unit	Rs 45
No of units Sold p.a	5,000
Life of the project	5 years
Cost Of Capital	10%

Calculate the sensitivity of the project with project cost, annual cash flow and state which is the most sensitive?

(8)

Q2b. In a capital rationing situation (investment limit is Rs 50 lakhs. Suggest the most desirable feasible combination on the basis of the following data (indicate justification) (Rs lakhs)

Project	Initial out lay	NPV
A	29	12
B	21	9
C	10	8
D	20	6

Project B and C are mutually exclusive.

(7)

Q3) Delta Trading Ltd has 8% Debentures of Rs.80,00,000. The Earnings before Interest and Tax is Rs.32,00,000. The overall capitalization rate of the firm (WACC) is 10%. The company wishes to raise further Rs.16,00,000 through 8% Debentures. Calculate:

- The Present Market value and Present Equity Capitalisation rate based on Net Operating Income.
- The proposed Market Value of the Company and Proposed Equity Capitalisation rate based on Net Operating Income approach.
- Also verify Present and Proposed WACC under Net Operating Income Approach and give your conclusion.

(15)

OR

Q 3 a Following are the details of Alpha Ltd and Beta Ltd

	Alpha Ltd	Beta Ltd
Internal Rate of Return	15%	5%
Cost of Equity Capital	10%	10%
Earnings per Share	Rs.9	Rs.9

Calculate value of an Equity share of each of these companies as per Walter's Model when the Dividend Pay-out ratio is: i) 25% ii) 50% iii) 75% (8)

Q3 b. Sun Ltd has a Rate of Return of 15% and its earning Per Share is Rs.80. Calculate the Market Price per Share using Gordon's Model in each of the following cases: (7)

Sr. No.	Dividend Payout (%)	Cost of Capital (%)
1	60	14
2	80	16
3	75	15

Q.4 In order to increase sales from the normal level of Rs. 2,40,000 p.a, the X Ltd. marketing manager submits a proposal for liberalizing credit policy as under:

Normal sales: Rs. 2,40,000

Normal Credit Period: 30 days

PV Ratio: 33.33%

The company expects pre – tax return on investment @ 20%. Suggest which credit policy should be adopted. Assume 360 days in a year. (15)

Proposed Credit Policy	Expected increase in Average Collection Period (Days)	Expected increase over Normal Sales (Rs. in Lakh)
I	15	12,000
II	30	18,000
III	45	21,000
IV	60	24,000

OR

Q.4 a What is YTM of each Bond? Which Bond would you recommend for investment? (8)

	Coupon Rate	Maturity	Price/Rs. 100 Par Value
Bond A	12%	10 Years	Rs. 70
Bond B	10%	6 Years	Rs. 60

Q.4 b A bond of Rs. 100 face value carrying an annual interest rate of 12% is redeemable after 6 years at par if the required rate of return is 15% what is the present value of the Bond and should the investor buy the bond if the current market price of the bond is Rs. 90. (7)

Q5. a What are the principles of sound financial plan (8)

b. Explain in brief Indifference analysis (7)

OR

Q5 Write short notes on (any 3) (15)

- MM approach of Capital structure
- Value maximisation
- Entry load and Exit load
- Cost of Receivables
- Financial Break even

Duration: 2½ Hours

Marks: 75

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions carry 15 marks each.
3. Figures to the right indicates Full marks.
4. Use of only simple calculator is allowed.
5. Working notes forms part of your answer.

Q.1A Fill in the blank with the correct option and rewrite the sentence. (Any 8 out of 10) 8

1. _____ is not subsumed under GST.
 - Service Tax
 - State VAT
 - Central Excise Duty
 - Stamp duty
2. GST Registration Certificate is issued in GST _____.
 - REG 01
 - REG 03
 - REG 06
 - REG 11
3. In case of taxable supply of services. Invoice shall be issued within a period of _____ from the date of supply of service.
 - 30 days
 - 60 days
 - 45 days
 - 90 days
4. A person who has obtained or required to obtain more than one registration will be treated _____.
 - Defaulter
 - Casual taxable person
 - Distinct person
 - Invalid
5. _____ is levied on Inter-State supplies of goods or services or both.
 - CGST
 - Both CGST and IGST
 - IGST
 - Both CGST and SGST
6. The maximum limit of IGST rate fixed in the Act is _____.
 - 18%
 - 28%
 - 40%
 - 100%
7. Quorum of GST Council meeting is ____ of total no. of members.
 - ¼
 - ½
 - ¾
 - 1/5
8. Threshold limit for Registration under GST for a dealer dealing in goods and services in Gujrat is Rs. _____.
 - 10 lakhs
 - 30 lakhs
 - 20 lakhs
 - 40 lakhs
9. Place of Supply for services by way of admission to events is _____.
 - place where event is actually held
 - place of supplier
 - place of recipient
 - place of payment
10. Mr. A has a turnover of Rs.8, 00,000 in financial year 2021-22. He _____ under GST.
 - can voluntarily register
 - should compulsorily register
 - cannot register
 - should never register

Q.1B State whether following are True/False. (Any 7 out of 10)

7

1. GST is based on the principle of Destination based consumption Tax.
2. Supply of SEZ unit is taxable Supply.
3. The first 2 digits of GSTIN represent country code.
4. Input Tax credit of CGST can be first utilised to pay output liability of SGST.
5. Goods includes money and securities.
6. Goods sent from Mumbai Head office to Gujrat branch is Inter-state supply.
7. Moto spirit is not liable to GST.
8. Registration under GST is compulsory for Casual Taxable Person.
9. Service provided by employee to employer in relation to his employment is not a supply of services.
10. Only Registered person eligible to take input tax credit.

Q.2 A Ms. KB is a registered dealer in the state of Gujrat under GST provides the following information about his business for the month of August 2022. The details about various transactions done in October 2022 are as under:

15

Particulars	GST Rate	Amount
Service charges from service provided in Pune	5%	330000
Sold goods to a customer in Ahmadabad	5%	210000
Sold goods to a customer in Chennai	5%	157500
Consultancy charges from services provided in Surat	12%	224000
Provided services to a customer in Baroda	12%	262500
Sold goods to a customer in Agra	18%	106200
Sold goods to a customer in Madhya Pradesh	18%	354000
Professional service charges for services in Hyderabad	18%	50,000

Details of Electronic Credit Ledger are also given:

Particulars	CGST	SGST	IGST
Opening Balance in Electronic Ledger as on 1-10-2022	16000	17000	25000
Input Tax Credit Available on inward supplied during the month of October 2022.	24000	32000	30000

Compute Net Tax Liability of Mr. KB for the month of October 2022.

All amounts are exclusive of GST and all conditions necessary for availing Input tax credit have been fulfilled.

OR

Q.2B Calculate Input Tax Credit admissible to M/s PK Ltd. in respect of the following goods procured by it in the month of November 2022. Give reasons if Input Tax credit is not admissible.

15

Particulars	Rs.
1. Goods purchased but not used for business.	13,330
2. Inputs used for tests or quality control check.	31,200
3. Goods given as gifts.	3,000
4. Paper for photocopying machine used in administrative office.	1,000
5. Packaging material used in factory.	5,000
6. Pollution control equipment used in factory.	45,000
7. Goods used in constructing an additional floor of office building.	30,000
8. Goods destroyed due to natural calamities	12,500
9. Services availed without Tax invoice	8,990

10. Goods purchased on 15 th November but not received till date	43,000
11. Auditor's Services availed	12,000
12. Goods used for repairing the office building and cost of such repairs is debited to profit and loss account.	50,000

Q.3 A) Determine Time of Supply in following independent cases as per the provisions of CGST Act, 2017.

8

Sr. no	Date on which goods are made available	Date of Invoice	Date of receipt of payment
1	10-10-2021	13-10-2021	18-10-2021
2	14-11-2021	12-11-2021	05-12-2021
3	08-12-2021	11-12-2021	03-01-2022
4	15-01-2022	14-01-2022	03-02-2022
5	27-10-2022	09-10-2022	15-10-2022
6	17-12-2022	24-12-2022	01-01-2022
7	16-01-2022	22-01-2022	20-01-2022
8	07-02-2022	11-02-2022	15-02-2022

AND

Q.3 B) Find out **Place of Supply** in the following cases:

7

Sr. No.	Transactions
1.	Mr. KK resident of Ahmadabad, goes to Mumbai for Medical treatment.
2.	Ms. PU, travels by a Netravati Express (Mumbai – Manglore via Kudal). She avails catering services from caterers in train by paying extra charges other than fare charges.
3.	Jivan Sathi Ltd. of Mumbai is hired by Mr. Kumar (unregistered person) to plan and organize his wedding at Kolkata.
4.	Ms. Kanya of Mumbai gets a DTH installed at her home from Cable Ltd registered in Chennai.
5.	Ms. NK of Punjab takes a Post-paid mobile connection from VID Ltd., a company based in Noida, Delhi.
6.	Mr. MM of Pune purchases a ticket for watching a drama in a Ravindra Hall, Mumbai.
7.	Mr. Kamlesh came from Punjab to Daman after appointment for beauty treatment from M/s Stylish & Co., Provider of beauty Saloon services in Daman. The service is provided in Daman.

OR

Q.3 C) Determine Time of Supply for services in case of normal supply.

8

Sr.no.	Date of Invoice	Date of entry of payment	Date of Provision of Services	Date of debit in bank account
1	12-10-2021	15-12-2021	15-12-2021	14-12-2021
2	17-11-2021	17-01-2022	27-11-2021	12-01-2022
3	18-11-2021	13-01-2022	15-11-2021	12-01-2022
4	15-02-2022	10-02-2022	11-02-2022	16-02-2022
5	25-02-2022	26-02-2022	26-12-2021	25-02-2022
6	03-04-2022	02-04-2022	02-04-2022	01-04-2022

AND

Q.3 D) Mr Angad sold machinery worth Rs 728,000 inclusive of GST @12% to Mr. Avinash. Installation charges of Rs 6,500 was paid separately. A subsidy of Rs 75,000 from Merchant Association and a subsidy of Rs 50,000 from Maharashtra State Government was received. Further, Mr Angad charged Rs 500 for delay in payment by Mr Avinash. Calculate the value of supply as per the provisions of section 15 of CGST Act, 2017. 7

Q.4 A) MS. DS commences business from the 1st April, 2022 in Nagpur. She is dealing exclusively in goods. She furnishes the following information and want to find out from which month she will be liable for Registration and to pay GST as per the provisions of GST Act. Give reasons. 8

Month/Year	Purchases(Rs)		Sales(Rs)	
	Tax Free	Taxable	Tax Free	Taxable
2022				
April to June	3,50,000	8,50,000	6,20,000	8,30,000
July	1,50,000	2,00,000	11,50,000	3,50,000
August	14,50,000	4,50,000	18,50,000	6,00,000
September	1,00,000	80,000	2,10,000	1,40,000
October	2,00,000	1,00,000	8,00,000	2,00,000
November	1,00,000	2,50,000	12,00,000	4,00,000

AND

Q.4 B) Compute aggregate Turnover of M/s. OP & Co. supplies goods and services from Chennai. Also advise them whether they should register under GST? 7

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Taxable supplies in Tamil Nādu @ 12%. (Exclusive of GST)	20,00,000
Taxable supplies in another states @ 12% (inclusive of GST).	13,44,000
Exempted Supplies made in Tamil Nādu.	3,00,000
Exempted Supplies made in other state	5,00,000
Supply of agriculture products (Cultivated by family members)	2,50,000

OR

Q.4 C) Ms. LN Wellness Centre provided the following information. Compute the Value of taxable goods and services. Also calculate amount of GST assuming rate of GST @18%. All amounts given below are exclusive of GST. 8

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
1	Health treatment receipts	18,00,000
2	Receipts against transportation of patients	2,00,000
3	Receipts of Diagnostic Centre	22,00,000
4	Cosmetic surgery for patients met with acid attack	4,00,000
5	Cosmetic surgery to improve looks	25,00,000
6	Surgery charges received for operations of patients met with an accident	12,00,000

AND

Q.4 D) Mr. SL a resident of Meghalaya (a special category state) provides you the following information regarding supplies made by him. Determine his **Eligibility for registration** under relevant Goods and Service Tax Law.

7

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
1	Inward supply of goods from Delhi on which tax is payable under reverse charge	2,10,000
2	Outward Intra – State supply of Goods wholly exempt under GST	1,65,000
3	Outward Intra – State supply of services exempt under GST	88,000
4	Outward Intra-State supply of Goods Taxable @ 18% (Exclusive of GST)	30,000
5	Outward Supply of exempt services within state	5,10,000
6	Outward Intra – State Services Taxable @12% (Exclusive of GST)	3,00,000

Q.5 A) Explain the procedure of Registration under GST.

8

Q.5 B) Explain the concepts Composite and Mixed Supply with examples.

7

OR

Q.5 Write Short Notes (Any 3 out of 5)

15

- Compulsory Registration under GST
- Delivery Challan
- Composite scheme
- Place of Business
- Reverse Charge

15/12/22

TJBFA / V

Rev 16

Paper / Subject Code: 44807 / International Finance

Time : 2 ½ Hours

Marks : 75

1. All question are compulsory.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary and state the assumptions made.
3. Answer to the same question must be written together.
4. Numbers to the right indicate marks.

Q1) (A) Multiple Choices Question: (Any Eight)

(08)

1. Spot price of a stock is 1100. Risk free interest rate is 5%, fair value for a 9months contract is _____
a) 1155 b) 1142 c) 1128 d) 1114
2. In diagonal spread of options, strike price is _____
a) Same b) different c) cannot be determined d) no relationship
3. A _____ is your account of your money, held by us.
a) Nostro b) Vostro c) Loro d) None of these
4. 100 INR= JPY 175- it is a direct quote for _____
a) India b) Japan c) USA d) None of these
5. Using Future contracts to transfer price risk is called _____
a) Arbitraging b) Speculating c) Diversifying d) Hedging
6. In Holgate principle, if Bid > Ask, Swap Points for forward rate are to be _____
a) Added b) subtracted c) multiplied d) divided
7. _____ is based on the concept of "Law of one Price"
a) IRP Theory b) PPP Theory c) Fishers Parity Theory d) none of these.
8. In diagonal spread of options, strike price is _____
a) Same b) different c) cannot be determined d) no relationship
9. The risk that a government may default on its debt obligation _____
a) Political risk b) Sovereign risk c) Transfer risk d) Transaction risk
10. Interbank market deals are conducted mainly over the _____
a) telephone b) telegraph c) email d) courier

Q1. B. Answer whether the below statements are true or false (Any seven)

(07)

- 1) Short position is taken by option seller.
- 2) Premium on base currency is always deducted from the spots rate.
- 3) Time value of an option can be negative.
- 4) Bid quote is the price at which the exchange dealer is ready to buy the currency.
- 5) According to Prof. Fisher, nominal rate of interest depends on inflation rate.
- 6) Economic risk is difficult to quality.
- 7) There is very less transparency in forex trading
- 8) Nifty includes stocks of 30 blue-chip companies
- 9) Basis is futures price minus spot price.

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10) Forward contracts can be closed prior to delivery.

Q2) (A)

Maturity	USD/SEK	GBP/USD
Spot	6.50000 - 30	1.5200 - 20
1 month forward	140 - 180	12 - 08
3 month forward	460 - 550	42 - 30
6 month forward	1050 - 1190	100 - 75

(08)

- I. Calculate 58 days forward USD/SEK
- II. Calculate 115 Days Forward GBP/USD

Q2) (B) From the following information calculate each case:

(07)

- a) Spread MID rate and % spread.
- b) Calculate the implied inverse quote.
 - i) EUR/ USD 1.2810 - 15
 - ii) USD / INR 65.9985 - 15

OR

Q2) (C) Define International Finance. What are the merging challenges in International Finance.

(08)

Q2) (D) Write a note on the Purchase Power Parity.

(07)

Q3) (A) Spot USD/SEK $\rightarrow$ 6.5000

(08)

USD Interest rate = 0.75 % p.a.

SEK interest rate = 1.25 % p.a.

Calculate three-month forward USD/SEK rate

Q3) (B) If Mr. Arjun buys a February Call option at a strike price of Rs. 600. If the spot price of the underlying asset in February is as follows:

Rs 550, Rs 620, Rs 570 and Rs. 600, Find the moneyness of this option.

(07)

OR

Q3) (C) Define foreign exchange market. Explain its characteristics

(08)

Q3) (D) Explain the internal techniques of managing foreign exchange risk.

(07)

Q4) (A) Who are the Participants of Foreign Exchange Market?

(08)

Q4) (B) Explain the different functions of Foreign Exchange Market.

(07)

OR

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Q4) (C) Spot USD/SEK $\rightarrow$ 6.5000

USD Interest rate = 0.75 % p.a.

SEK interest rate = 1.25 % p.a.

Calculate three-month forward USD/SEK rate

(08)

Q4) (D) Given:

AUD/USD $\rightarrow$ 1.9409 – 1.9448 (Bank A)

AUD/USD $\rightarrow$ 1.9498 – 1.9500 (Bank B)

(07)

Identify and calculate arbitrage profit.

Q5) (A) What are the factors affecting change in exchange rate?

(08)

Q5) (B) Distinguish between Translation Risk & Operating Risk.

(07)

OR

Q5) (C) Short Notes (Any three).

(15)

1. Option Contract.
2. Globalization of World Economy.
3. Underlying Asset.
4. Forward Rates.
5. Vostro Account.

[Time: 2 ½ Hours]

[Marks: 75]

Please check you have got the right question paper.

- N.B: 1. Question no 1 is compulsory.
2. Question no 2,3,4&5 is compulsory with internal choice.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

Q1 A) Rewrite the statement and state whether True or False (Attempt any 8) (8)

- 1) Audit report should be dated with the date on which financial statements are issued.
- 2) Programmers should not have access to transaction data.
- 3) SA 700 stands for "forming an opinion and reporting on financial statement".
- 4) In IT systems, if general controls are effective, it increase the auditor's ability to rely on application controls to reduce controls risk.
- 5) A disclaimer of opinion is issued by the auditor when he cannot form an overall opinion about the matters contained in the financial statements.
- 6) General controls in smaller companies are usually less effective than in more complex IT environments.
- 7) Processing controls is category of application controls.
- 8) If financial statements fail to disclose a material fact, the auditor may disclose the information in an explanatory paragraph and issue an unqualified opinion on the statements.
- 9) "The use of computer facilities by a small enterprise may increase the controls risk"
- 10) An audit report is addressed to the authority appointing the Auditor.

Q.1 B) Multiple Choice Questions: (Attempt any 7) (7)

- 1) When determining whether an exception is "highly material," the extent to which the exception affects different elements of the financial statements must be considered. This concept is called
 - (a) Materiality
 - (b) Pervasiveness
 - (c) Financial analysis
 - (d) Ratio analysis
- 2) The element of the auditor's report that distinguishes it from reports that might be issued by other is
 - (a) Title
 - (b) Auditor's opinion
 - (c) Addressee
 - (d) Opinion paragraph
- 3) Which of the following is not a category of an application control?
 - (a) Processing controls
 - (b) Output controls
 - (c) Hardware controls
 - (d) Input controls

- 4) Output controls are not designed to assure that data generated by the computer are
- (a) Accurate
 - (b) Distributed only to authorised people
 - (c) Complete
 - (d) Used appropriately by employees in making decisions
- 5) There are _____ schedules to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.
- (a) Nine
 - (b) Ten
 - (c) Two
 - (d) Four
- 6) A Statutory auditor has a right of a company
- (a) Books & accounts of a company
 - (b) Books, accounts & documents of the company ;
 - (c) Books, accounts & vouchers of the company
 - (d) Notices & documents of the company
- 7) Which of the following items does not come under the heading 'Provision' in the Balance sheet?
- (a) Provision for taxation
 - (b) Proposed dividend
 - (c) Provision for contingencies
 - (d) Unclaimed dividend
- 8) Because of inadequate records the auditor is uncertain as to whether property and equipment is stated at cost. The auditor should issue a (n)
- (a) Qualified opinion
 - (b) Adverse opinion
 - (c) Unqualified opinion
 - (d) Standard opinion
- 9) Statutory audit report of a company is addressed to
- (a) Board of Directors
 - (b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
 - (c) Employees of the company
 - (d) Member of the company
- 10) Which of the following items does not appear under the head 'Reserves and Surplus' in the balance sheet?
- (a) General Reserve
 - (b) Sinking fund
 - (c) Proposed dividend
 - (d) Securities premium
- Q.2A As per CARO 2016, write any 8 matters required to be include in Auditors Report (8)
- Q.2B Explain Special Audit in brief (7)
- OR
- Q2B Explain the elements of an audit report. (8)
- Q2C What are the duties and responsibility of Company Auditor. (7)
- Q3A Impact of Computerisation on Audit (8)
- Q3B Explain use of CAAT in audit procedures and type of programs in CAAT. (7)
- OR

Q3C State the Benefits and Problems created by IT systems (8)

Q3D State briefly different types of internal controls that an auditor examine in a computer based system . (7)

Q.4A What is code of Ethics and what are its fundamental principles? (8)

Q.4B Explain misconduct by Chartered Accountants in practice and give 5 examples. (7)

OR

Q.4C Explain Significance of the certificate of practice and disabilities for the purpose of membership. (8)

Q.4D What are reports? Explain type of reports? (7)

Q.5A What are Liabilities of Auditors? (8)

Q.5B What are general consideration in a company audit? (7)

OR

Q.5C Write short notes on :(Attempt any 3) (15)

1. Distinction between Qualified report vs Disclaimer Report

2. Auditors Duty

3. Custom Audit Software

4. Audit Evidence

5. True and Fair

Duration: 2.5 Hrs.

Total Marks: 75

NB: All workings should form part of the answer

Q.1 A Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate option (Any 8) (08)

- _____ is a running charge in transport costing
 - Cost of diesel
 - Rent of Garage
 - Insurance
 - License Fees
- The calculation of the cost per unit of service rendered by a vehicle, example : the cost per passenger kilometre is in _____ costing
 - Transport
 - Hotel
 - Hospital
 - Electricity
- In Integrated system, cash sale of goods is debited to _____
 - Stores Ledger Control A/c
 - Cash/Bank A/c
 - Wages Control A/c
 - WIP control A/c
- In Integrated system, Final profit as per Costing P&L A/c is credited to _____
 - Cost Ledger Control A/c
 - Profit & Loss A/c
 - Cost of Sales A/c
 - Trading account
- In non-integrated system, cost ledger contains _____
 - all personal accounts
 - all impersonal accounts
 - all nominal accounts
 - Machinery
- Process cost is based on the concept of _____
 - Average cost
 - Marginal cost
 - Standard cost
 - differential cost
- Normal loss arises under _____
 - normal conditions
 - abnormal conditions
 - perfect conditions
 - unfavourable conditions
- Equivalent units are calculated by _____
 - actual units x stage of completion
 - fresh units x stage of completion
 - input x stage of completion
 - fresh units + stage of completion
- No. of inspections is an _____
 - Activity cost driver
 - organisational cost driver
 - structural cost driver
 - cost centre
- Activity based management is the application of _____
 - ABC
 - Traditional costing
 - Operating Costing
 - Target costing

Q.1 B Match the following (Any 7) (07)

Column A	Column B
1. Hospital	a. Credit Factory overheads control A/c
2. Fixed cost	b. Changes with production level.
3. Abnormal loss	c. Number of despatches
4. Passenger Transport	d. Debit Factory overheads Control A/c
5. Issue of direct material	e. Remain unchanged with the

	production level changes
6. Return of indirect material to stores	f. Debit WIP Control A/c
7. Despatching costs	g. Unavoidable loss
8. Normal Loss	h. Avoidable loss
9. Wages applied to factory	i. Per patient -Day
10. Variable cost	j. Per passenger-km

Q.2. A Pass Journal entries for the following transaction of Moon Ltd for the month of June 2022 (15)
under the Integrated system of Accounting.

Transactions	₹.
1. Material purchased from SPS & Co.	3,20,000
2. Material issued to production	2,50,000
3. Wages paid to worker	90,000
4. Wages applied to production	70,000
5. Factory overhead incurred	25,000
6. Material damage having no scrap value	10,000
7. Selling expenses incurred	30,000
8. Office expenses paid	15,000
9. Cost of goods produced	3,80,000
10. Materials returned to SPS & Co	50,000
11. Sales to FR Ltd (60% on credit)	5,00,000

OR

Q.2 B The following information for XYZ Ltd is available for the month of July 2022 (15)

- Opening Work-in-progress : 1,800 units at ₹. 9,000
Degree of completion : material : 100%, Labour & Overheads : 60%
- Input of materials : 18,200 units at ₹. 54,600
Expenses : Labour : ₹. 24,600, Overheads : ₹. 16,400
- Units scrapped : 2,400 units
Degree of completion : Material : 100%, Labour & Overheads : 70%
- Closing Work-in-Progress : 2,000 units
Degree of Completion : Material : 100%, Labour & Overheads : 80%
- Finished units transferred to next process : 15,600 units
- Normal scrap : 10% of input (opening WIP + input) Scrap realized at ₹. 3 per unit
Prepare : i. Statement of Equivalent Production using FIFO method
ii. Cost statement
iii. Statement of valuation
iv. Process Account

Q.3.A Following are the balances in Cost Ledger of Manufacturing Company on 1st April 2022. (15)

Particulars	Debit (₹.)	Credit (₹.)
Finished Stock Ledger Control A/c	4,500	
Factory overhead Control A/c	1,000	-
Work-In-Progress Control A/c	2,400	-
Stores Ledger Control A/c	4,400	-
Cost Ledger Control A/c	-	12,300

Following are the transactions for the month ending 30th April 2022.

Particulars	Amt. (₹.)
Raw material Purchased	65,000
Materials issued to Production	51,500
Direct wages	12,500
Factory overhead incurred	8,000
Indirect labour	2,500
Factory overhead charged to production	11,500
Cost of sale	57,800
Sales return at cost	1,000
Finished product at cost	67,500
Sales	70,000

Prepare the following cost control accounts:

1. Stores Ledger Control Account
2. Works Overhead Control Account
3. Work In Progress Ledger Control Account
4. Finished Stock Ledger Control Account
5. Cost Ledger Control Account
6. Trial balance as on 30th April 2022.

OR

Q.3. B Under ABC, Sharad Ltd. Provided the following information for the month of June: (15)

Particulars	Estimated overheads	Expected Activity	Actual overhead	Actual Activity
Setups	72,000	50 setups	70,000	60 setups
Purchase orders	4,200	2100 purchase orders	2,400	2100 purchase orders
Product testing	14,000	700 tests	13,800	680 tests
Template etching	2,400	60 etchings	2,000	64 etchings
Facilities	80,000	8000 sq. feet	85,000	8000 sq. feet

What amount of overhead was applied to the product during the June using ABC?

Q.4. A Layman Limited runs a Bus and requests you to suggest fare per passenger/kilometre from the following information provided : (15)

Purchase Price of Bus	₹. 30,00,000
Life of Vehicle	5 years
Scrap Value	₹. 70,000
Length of the route	28 kms
Interest on loan (per annum)	₹. 8,400
Driver's Salary (per month)	₹.13,500
Conductor's Salary (per month)	₹. 8,000
Administrative Charges (per annum)	₹. 2,800
Repairs and Maintenance (per annum)	₹. 11,200
Insurance (per annum)	₹. 14,000
Garage Rent (per annum)	₹. 70,000
Road Tax & Permit (per annum)	₹. 3,500
Tire-tube repairs (per annum)	₹. 2,800
Diesel and Oil (per km)	₹.9

The bus has 25 seats and it is planned to make 5 two-way trips for 25 days in a month.
Assume Profit @ 20% of total revenue.

OR

- Q.4. B Aqua ltd. produces a product 'Jellybean' which passes through two processes before it is completed and transferred to finished stock. The following data relates to November, 2022 (15)

Particulars	Process I ₹.	Process II ₹.	Finished Stock ₹.
Opening Stock	15,000	18,000	45,000
Direct Materials	30,000	31,500	
Wages	22,400	22,500	
Overheads	21,000	9,000	
Closing stock	7,400	9,000	22,500
Inter-process profit included in opening stock		3,000	16,500

Output of process I is transferred to process II at 25% profit on the Transfer Price.

Output of Process II is transferred to finished stock at 20% profit on transfer price. Stocks in process are valued at prime cost. Finished stock is valued at the price at which it is received from the process I. Sales during the period are ₹. 2,80,000.

Prepare : Process I Account

ii) Process II Account

iii) Finished Stock Account

iv) Calculate the actual realized profit

- Q.5.A Explain the advantages and limitations of Integrated Accounting System (08)

- Q.5. B Explain the advantages of Inter-firm comparison (07)

OR

- Q.5. C Write short notes on (any three) (15)

- General Ledger Adjustment Account
- Equivalent Units
- Advantages & Disadvantages of Process costing
- Features of Operating Costing
- Disadvantages of ABC

Time Duration: 2 ½ hours

Marks: 75

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- Working notes should form part of your answer.
- Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1 A) Select the correct option and rewrite the sentences (Any 8).

(08)

- Dividend received is _____.
 - Cash inflow from Operating Activities
 - Cash outflow from Operating Activities
 - Cash inflow from investment Activities
 - Cash outflow from financial Activities
- EBIT is Rs. 360000, Equity shareholders' Funds is Rs. 2000000 and Debt Funds are Rs. 1000000 then ROI will be _____.
 - 8.33%
 - 10%
 - 12%
 - 15%
- _____ is the discounted rate of return at which aggregate Present value of inflows = Aggregate Present value of outflows.
 - Average Rate of Return
 - Internal Rate of Return
 - Accounting Rate of Return
 - Normal Rate of Return
- NP Ltd. has capital of 30,000 and Net Profit after Tax (NPAT) is Rs. 54,00,000. It's share of Rs. 100 each, is currently traded at Rs. 540. The P/B ratio of NP Ltd. Will be _____.
 - 30
 - 5.4
 - 180
 - 100

5. Average Capital Employed is Rs. 450000 and NRR is 10% then Normal Profit will be Rs. _____.
- 4500000
 - 50000
 - 45000
 - 45%
6. Financial Statement Module Areas is/are _____.
- Only Cash Flow Statement
 - Cash Flow Statement and Income Statement
 - Income Statement and Balance sheet
 - All Income Statement, Balance sheet and Cash Flow Statement
7. Value of Share under Fair Value method is Rs. 30 and under yield value method is Rs. 29. What will be Value of Share under intrinsic Value method?
- Rs. 1
 - Rs. 59
 - Rs. 31
 - Rs. 59
8. _____ is Excess of aggregate Present value of Cash inflows over aggregate Present value of Cash outflows
- Present Value
 - Net Present Value
 - Future Value
 - Net Future Value
9. Returns on Equity Shareholder's Funds is _____ Ratio.
- Liquidity
 - Activity
 - Profitability
 - Leverage
10. _____ is an estimate of the earnings capitalised value of the asset assuming that the earnings will grow at a stable rate from thereon
- Terminal Value.
 - Equity value
 - Economic Value
 - Business Value

Q.1 B) State whether the Following statements are True / False (Any 7)

(07)

- Goodwill is an Intangible Asset which does not have realisable value.
- Sustainable earning is also known as persistent earning.
- Asset based approach of business valuation considers Liquidation value as well as book value method.
- Redemption of Preference Shares is a Cash inflow from investment Activities.
- A firm can increase its profitability without any growth or expansion of business.
- Economic Analysis requires information about Investment, Production and employment etc...
- Current Ratio is an example of Composite Ratio.

- h) Normal Rate of Return is average return expected by shareholders from their investment.
- i) Yield Value of Shares is also called as Market Value Method of Shares
- j) Super Profit is Excess of Future Maintainable Profit over Normal Profit.

Q. 2 A) Following are the Income Statements of ABC Ltd. for the year ended 31st March 2021 & 2022. Prepare a Comparative Income Statement of ABC Ltd. in vertical form and analyse the changes in Sales, Gross Profit and Net Profit. (08)

Particulars	2021 (Rs.)	2022 (Rs.)
Sales	10,00,000	12,00,000
Cost of Goods Sold	6,00,000	7,20,000
Gross Profit	4,00,000	4,80,000
Operating Expenses	2,00,000	3,00,000
Operating Profit	1,00,000	1,80,000
Non-operating Income	20,000	60,000
Non-Operating Expenses	Nil	20,000
Net Profit Before Tax	1,20,000	2,20,000
Provision for Tax	30%	30%

AND

Q. 2 B) From the following information of QP Ltd, prepare Common Size Balance Sheet in Vertical Form as on 31st March 2022. (07)

Particulars	Rs.
Fixed Assets	5,00,000
Current Assets	3,00,000
Investments	1,00,000
Share Capital	4,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	1,00,000
Loan Funds	2,00,000
Current Liabilities	2,00,000

OR

Q.2 M/S. LM and Bros. is considering an investment proposal worth Rs. 100 lakhs. The expected, interest rate is 10%. The following information has been provided to you. You are required to evaluate the project using: a) NPV b) Profitability Index and c) Payback Period. (15)

Year	Cash Flow (Rs.)	Discounting Factor@ 10%
1	20,00,000	0.909
2	25,00,000	0.826
3	27,50,000	0.751
4	37,50,000	0.683
5	32,50,000	0.621
6	25,00,000	0.564

Q.3 From the following Trading and Profit & Loss a/c of OR Ltd, you are required to compute the following ratios:

- ratios:
- a) Gross Profit Ratio b) Net Profit Ratio c) Operating Ratio
- d) Operating Expenses Ratio e) Stock Turnover Ratio f) Office Expenses Ratio
- Dr Trading and Profit & Loss a/c for year ended 31/3/2022 Cr

d) Operating Expenses Ratio

Dr Trading and Profit & Loss a/c for year ended 31/3/2022

(15)

Dr		Cr	
Trading and Profit & Loss a/c for year ended 31/3/2022			
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
To Opening Stock	1050000	By Sales	
To Purchases	525000	Gross 28,00,000	
To Factory Power	11000	Less; Returns 3,00,000	2500000
To Carriage Inward	25000	By Closing Stock	375000
To Wages	200000	By royalties	25000
To Office Salaries	25000	By Income from Investments	25000
To Office Rent	10000	By Commission	15000
To Office Electricity	15000		
To Depreciation on Furniture	12500		
To Printing & Stationery	30000		
To Travelling expenses of Salesmen	15000		
To Depreciation on Delivery Van	2500		
To Insurance on Delivery Van	2500		
To Advertisement	7000		
To General expenses	2500		
To Postage	2000		
To Audit Fees	5000		
To Provision for Tax	500000		
To Net Profit	500000		
	2940000		2940000

(Preparation of Vertical statement is not necessary)

OR

Q.3 From the following Financial statement you are required to prepare cash flow statement of Doc ltd. for the year ended 31st March 2022: (15)

(15)

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2022

Liabilities	2021	2022	Assets	2021	2022
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital	3,50,000	3,50,000	plant & Machinery	2,50,000	4,55,000
Secured Loan	-	2,00,000	Inventory	75,000	2,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	35,000	50,000	Debtors	25,000	1,00,000
Creditors	70,000	1,95,000	Cash	1,00,000	45,000
Tax Payable	5,000	15,000	Preliminary Expenses	10,000	10,000
	4,60,000	8,10,000		4,60,000	8,10,000

Revenue Statement for the year ended 31st March 2022

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Opening Inventory	75,000	By Sales	5,00,000
To Purchases	4,90,000	By Closing Inventory	2,00,000
To Gross Profit c/d	1,35,000		-
	7,00,000		7,00,000

To General Expenses	55,000	By Gross profit b/d	1,35,000
To Depreciation	40,000		
To Provision for Tax	20,000		
To Net Profit c/d	20,000		
	1,35,000		1,35,000
To Dividend Paid	5,000	By Balance b/d	35,000
To Balance c/d	50,000	By Net Profit b/d	20,000
	55,000		55,000

Q.4 A] The following figures have been extracted from the records of a company:

(08)

Year	2021	2022
Sales(Rs.)	6,00,00,000	7,31,25,000
Units Sold	1,00,000	1,12,500
Selling Price	600	650

Account for changes in sales value due to changes in sales volume, selling price and both .

AND

Q. 4 B] Mr KK wants to sell his residential property located in Lonawala. Following is the information available of a similar property of Mr BB:

(07)

Particulars	Property of Mr KK	Property of Mr BB
Area	600 sqft	800 sqft
Sales Value(Rs.)	--	88,40,000
Additional expenses incurred on property for renovation(Rs.)	--	6,50,000
Value of Furniture included along with property(Rs.)	--	4,50,000

Further, the value of property has generally appreciated by 8% since the sale of property by Mr BB. Calculate the value of residential property of Mr KK.

OR

Q. 4 The balance sheet of XYZ Co. Ltd. disclosed the following position as on 31st March 2022.

(15)

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital (6,000 Equity shares of Rs.100 each)	6,00,000	Goodwill	1,65,000
Profit & Loss A/c	75,000	Investments	5,25,000
General Reserve	2,25,000	Stock	6,60,000
6% Debentures	4,50,000	Sundry Debtors	3,90,000
Sundry Creditors	1,50,000	Cash at Bank	60,000
Other Current Liabilities	3,00,000		
	18,00,000		18,00,000

- The profits for the past five years were: 2017 –Rs. 30,000; 2018 – Rs. 70,000; 2019– Rs. 50,000; 2020 – Rs. 55,000 and 2021- Rs. 95,000.
- The market-value of investments was Rs. 3,30,000.
- Goodwill is to be valued at three years purchase of the average annual profits for the last five years. Find the intrinsic value of each share.

Q. 5 A) Explain the importance of Financial Statements to various stakeholders.

(08)

Q.5 B) What are the importance of valuation of fixed assets?

(07)

OR

Q.5 Write Short Notes on the following (Any 3)

(15)

- a) Uses of Financial Modelling
- b) Sustainable Earning
- c) Super Profit Method of Valuation of Goodwill
- d) Valuation Bias
- e) Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Q.1B. Statement whether the following statements are True or False (Any 7) (7)

1. LLP is convenient for professionals.
2. Out of the 2 designated partner, one should be an Indian Resident.
3. Intrinsic Value Per Share Method is also called as Asset Backing Method.
4. Goodwill doesn't have realizable value.
5. NBFC is registered under IRDA Act
6. Final Accounts of General Insurance need not be prepared in prescribed form.
7. Profit and Loss A/c has been prepared as per Form B-PL.
8. A provision of 40 % has to be created in case of Loss Assets under Provision for NPA's in case of Banking Company.
9. NBFC is basically a banking company.
10. Current Account is opened by businessman.

Q2 A. Following is trial balance of Sun Bank Ltd. Prepare Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2022.

Trial balance as on 31.03.2022. (15)

Particulars	Dr. (Rs.)	Particulars	Cr.(Rs.)
Accrued interest	70,000	Share Capital of 100 each, Rs.50 called	5,00,000
Cash in hand	1,20,000	Statutory Reserve Fund	13,00,000
Cash with RBI	2,00,000	Dividend Equalization Reserve	2,00,000
Cash with Other Banks	3,00,000	Profit and Loss on 31.03.2021	5,00,000
Money at call	50,000	Current Accounts	80,000
Investment in government Securities	1,50,000	Saving Bank deposits	3,00,000
Shares and Debentures	50,000	Fixed deposits	8,00,000
Gold	3,50,000	Recurring deposit	2,00,000
Cash credit, overdraft and loan	18,90,000	Borrowings	6,00,000
Bill discounted	3,00,000	Branch Adjustment	20,000
Fixed Assets(at cost)	20,00,000	Unclaimed dividend	40,000
Fixed Assets acquired in satisfaction of claim	60,000	Proposed dividend	50,000
Advance Tax	20,000	Provision for tax	30,000
Tax deducted at source	10,000	Unexpired discount	50,000
		Bills payable	40,000
		Accrued Interest	40,000
		Provision for Depreciation	8,00,000
		Reserve for Doubtful Debts	20,000
	55,70,000		55,70,000

Additional Information:

1. Guarantees given on behalf of constituents Rs.25,000.
2. Liability for partly paid investment Rs.20,000.
3. Bills for collection Rs.2,00,000
4. A claim by employees for bonus amounting to Rs.15,000 is pending award of arbitration.

OR

Q2 B. The following figures have been obtained from the books of the Galaxy Bank Ltd. For the year ending 31st March, 2021. (15)

Particulars	Amount
Interest earned	50,00,000
Auditor Fees	16,000
Depreciation	62,000
Rent received	1,24,000
Loss on sale of assets	76,000
Profit on sale of investments	1,80,000
Printing and Stationery	4,20,000
Postage and Telegrams	1,22,000
Rent and Taxes	1,40,000
Director Fees	70,000
Salaries and Wages	4,20,000
Interest paid	40,00,000
Commission and Exchange	3,90,000
Discount earned	26,00,000

Additional Information :

1. The Profit and Loss account had a balance of Rs.10,00,000 on 1st April,2020.
 2. An advance of Rs.5,68,000 has become doubtful and its expected that only 50% of the amount due can be recovered from the security.
 3. The provision for tax amounted to Rs. 9,39,000.
 4. A dividend of Rs.2,00,000 is proposed by the board of directors.
- Prepare profit and loss account of the bank Ltd. For the year ending 31st March,2021.

Q3 A. Following information is provided to you of Royale Fire Insurance Company Ltd for the year ended 31st March, 2022. (15)

Particulars	Amt
Claims Paid	2,25,000
Legal Expenses regarding claims	20,250
Claims unpaid (01/04/2021)	40,500
Claims unpaid (31/03/2022)	38,250
Premium received	6,75,000
Reinsurance Premium Paid	33,750
Commission on direct business	1,57,500
Management Expenses	67,500
Provision for Unexpired Risk (01/04/2021)	2,47,500
O/s Premiums (01/04/2021)	1,00,000
O/s Premiums (31/03/2022)	1,50,000
Commission on Reinsurance Business Accepted	20,000
Commission on reinsurance Business Ceded	15,000
Surveyors fees regarding claims	15,750

Provision for unexpired risk to be created @ 50%

Prepare Revenue A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2022 of Royale Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.

OR

Q3 B. M/s Jupiter & Sons whose partners shared their profits and losses in equal proportion decided to convert into LLP on the following terms and conditions on 1st April, 2021, when their Balance was as follows : (15)

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital Balances		Building	90,750
Happy	1,00,000	Furniture	31,125
Merry	1,25,000	Equipments	15,000
Sundry Creditors	67,500	Inventory	51,000
O/s Expenses	13,125	Trade Receivables	1,20,000
Loan from Bank	45,000	Bank Balance	30,000
		Cash Balance	12,750
	3,50,625		3,50,625

Terms of conversion were as follows :

1. Provision for Doubtful debts is to be created at 10 % on receivables
2. Building is to be taken over at Rs. 2,25,000
3. Inventory is to be revalued at Rs. 47,250
4. Partners took over loan from Bank
5. Goodwill was valued at Rs. 75,000.

You are required to :

- a) Calculate the purchase consideration
- b) Prepare Realisation A/c, Partners Capital A/c and LLP A/c.

Q4 A. The balance sheet of Prabhat as on 31st March, 2022 was as under: (15)

Balance Sheet As on 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
25,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	2,50,000	Plant	3,00,000
10,000 8% preference share of Rs.10 each	1,00,000	Furniture	2,00,000
Securities Premium	3,00,000	Freehold Premises	3,00,000
General Reserves	4,00,000	Vehicles	50,000
10% Debentures	2,00,000	Stock	2,50,000
Accounts payable	2,50,000	Debtors	3,50,000
		Cash	50,000
	15,00,000		15,00,000

The company earned profits (after tax) for the past five years as follows:

Year ended	Profit after Tax(Rs.)	Income tax rate
31.03.2018	1,80,000	40%
31.03.2019	3,38,000	35%
31.03.2020	3,64,000	35%
31.03.2021	2,60,000	35%
31.03.2022	4,20,000	30%

The profit of 31.03.2018 includes loss due to fire Rs.30,000 and profit of 31.03.2021 included abnormal profit of Rs.40,000.

1. As on 31.03.2022 Fixed assets were worth 10% above book value
2. Normal rate of return in this type of industry is 16%
3. Closing Capital employed should be assumed as average capital employed.

You are required to calculate value of Goodwill on the basis of 3 years purchase of super profits.

OR

Q4 B. The following is the summarized Balance Sheet of Moon Ltd. As on 31st March,2022.

(15)

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
1,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	10,00,000	Goodwill	1,00,000
General Reserves	5,00,000	Machinery	5,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	5,60,000	Furniture	4,00,000
Security Premium	2,00,000	Investments	1,00,000
Sundry Creditors	8,50,000	Stock	7,00,000
Provision for Tax	5,00,000	Debtors	9,00,000
		Cash in Hand	6,000
		Cash at Bank	9,00,000
		Preliminary Expenses	4,000
	36,10,000		36,10,000

Additional Information:

1. Machinery is valued at Rs.6,00,000
2. The company transfer 20% of its profit(after tax) to General Reserve.
3. Net Profits before tax for the past 3 years were as follows:

Year	Amount
31.03.2020	6,50,000
31.03.2021	7,50,000
31.03.2022	7,00,000

4. Normal rate of return in this type of business is 20%
5. Assume Income Tax @ 50%
6. Use simple Average.

Calculate the value of equity share by –

- a) Intrinsic Value Method
- b) Yield Value Method

Q5 A (i) Explain the difference between LLP and Partnership Firm.

(08)

(ii) Explain and concept and computation of Net Owned Fund under NBFC

(07)

OR

Q5 B. Write Short Notes on : **(Any 3)**

(15)

1. Reinsurance
2. Asset Finance Company
3. Designated Partner
4. LLP Agreement
5. Rebate on Bills Discounted