

III Semester B.B.A. Examination, Nov./Dec. 2018 (CBCS) (2015-16 and Onwards) (F + R) BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION 3.3 : Corporate Accounting

Time: 3 Hours (mulmarq eone went 000 a 7 phibutoxe) 000 a Max. Marks: 70

Instruction: Answer should be written in English only.

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Answer any five questions, each question carries two marks: (5x2=10

a) What is an authorised capital ? AM to read? some all ent at privious ed.

- b) What do you mean by Financial Analysis?
- c) Define Goodwill.
- d) What is meant by valuation of shares?
- e) Define a Holding Company.
- f) What is pre-acquisition profit?
- g) Expand 'EBITDA'.

SECTION - B

Answer any three questions of the following Each question carries (3×6)

 $(3 \times 6 = 18)$

10 000 Equity sharps of

- Differentiate between reserves and provisions.
- 3. Calculate the trend percentages from the following figures of 'X' Ltd. taking 2013-14 as the base year:

		(₹ in lakns)			
Year	Sales	Stock	PBT		
2013-14	1881	709	321		
2014-15	2340	781	435		
2015-16	2655	816	458		
2016-17	3021	944	527		
2017-18	3768	1154	672	抽	

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4. The profits disclosed by Sarnya Ltd. for the past 5 years were as follows :

2013-14 - ₹ 40,000 (including abnormal profit ₹ 5,000)

2014-15 - ₹ 50,000 (after charging abnormal loss ₹ 10,000)

2015-16 - ₹ 45,000 (excluding ₹ 5,000 insurance premium)

2016-17 - ₹ 60,000

2017-18 - ₹ 80,000 (including profit on sale of building ₹ 20,000)

You are required to calculate the value of goodwill at 2 years purchase of average profits.

5. The following is the Balance Sheet of MARIA Trading Co. Ltd.

Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2018

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
2000, 6% Preference shares		Fixed Assets	3,00,000
of ₹ 100 each	2,00,000	Current assets	3,00,000
30,000, Equity shares of			
₹10 each	3,00,000	d EBITDA!	
Liabilities	1,00,000		
	6,00,000		6,00,000

The market value of fixed assets are 10% more than book value.

The market value of current assets is 5% less than book value. There is an unrecorded liability of ₹ 5,000. Assume preference shares have no priority. You are required to value the equity shares.

- 6. Under which heading the following items are shown in the Balance Sheet of a company:
 - a) Sinking fund
 - b) Debentures
 - c) Fixed deposit from public
 - d) Preliminary expenses
 - e) Underwriting commission
 - f) Tax deducted at source.



SECTION - C

Answer any three questions of the following. Each question carries fourteen marks. (3×14=42)

7. Premier Company Ltd. had an authorised capital of ₹6,00,000 in equity shares of ₹10 each. The Trial Balance on 31-03-2015 is given below :

Calls in arrears	7,500
Premises 934.00	3,00,000
P and M	3,30,000
Interim dividend (including corporate dividend tax)	37,500
Stock (1-4-2014) A DEXIT	75,000
Fixtures (Control of the first	7,200
Debtors	87,000
Goodwill Coodwill	25,000
Cash in hand	760
Cash at bank v 2000 no and to an action of the second seco	39,900
Purchases	1,85,000
Preliminary expenses	5,000
Wages of the V103-8-18 no se but of and of the the spend	84,865
General expenses	16,835
Freight and carriage	o enerte 13,115
Salaries October 1997	14,500
Director's fees	5,725
Bad debts	2,100

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Debenture interest paid	O-MOLTOTO	9,000
Called up capital		4,00,000
6% Debenture		3,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c (1-4-20		14,500
	had an authorised capital of a Balance on 31-03-2015 is	
Creditors		50,000
Sales		4,15,000
General Reserve		25,000
Bad debts provision (1-4-2	014) Sixel as 3 (2)	3,500
Adjustments :		

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- 1) Depreciate plant and machinery by 10%.
- 2) Write off preliminary expenses ₹500.
- 3) Provide for debenture interest due.
- 4) Of the debtors ₹500 are further bad.
- 5) Provide for R.D.D. at 5% on debtors.
- 6) Closing stock ₹ 95,000.

Prepare income statement and Balance Sheet.

8. The Balance Sheets of 'D' Ltd. and 'G' Ltd. as on 31-3-2017 are as given below:

Equity and Liabilities	'D' Ltd.	'G' Ltd.
Equity share capital	1,50,000	4,00,000
Preference share capital	1,20,000	1,60,000
Reserves	14,000	18,000
Long term loans	1,15,000	1,30,000



Bills payable and as bill x to lead 8 and selections	2,000	gniwolis7 - 0
Creditors	12,000	4,000
Outstanding expenses	15,000	6,000
Proposed dividend	10,000	90,000
1,00,000 Fixed assets latoT	4,38,000	8,08,000
Assets: aeaneoxe visnimilei9 000,00.1		
Land and building	80,000	1,23,000
Plant and machinery	3,34,000	6,00,000
Temporary investments	1,000	40,000
Inventories 201 ts QBA to valageoen a 21 eteril	10,000	25,000
Book debts T 1000.0 5 vd belils nevo saw 300	4,000	8,000
Prepaid expenses	1,000	2,000
Cash and bank balance	8,000	10,000
Total	4,38,000	8,08,000

Compare the financial position of two companies with the help of common size Balance Sheet.

9. Following is the Balance Sheet of Shiva Ltd. as on 31-3-2015 :

Liabilities	Amt.	Assets	Amt.
Share capital	30,00,000	Fixed assets	20,00,000
Reserves and surplus	7,50,000	Current assets	25,00,000
Creditors	12,50,000	Investments	5,00,000
OG N. UUD, VU, OUO,	50,00,000	000.00.8	50,00,000

The net profit after taxation for the past 4 years were ₹7,85,000, ₹8,45,000, ₹8,50,000 and ₹8,60,000 respectively. Normal rate of return on average capital employed is 20%. The investments are 8% Government Bonds. Calculate goodwill at 3 years purchase of super profits.



10. Following is the Summarised Balance Sheet of X Ltd. as on 31-3-2015

Liabilities	Amt.	Assets	Amt.
40,000 shares of ₹ 10 each	4,00,000	Goodwill	1,00,000
Reserve fund	1,00,000	Fixed assets	4,50,000
Profit and Loss A/c	35,000	Current assets	1,90,000
9% Debentures	1,00,000	Preliminary expenses	25,000
Current liabilities	1,30,000		
	7,65,000		7,65,000

For the purpose of valuation of shares, fixed assets were valued at ₹5,00,000 and G.W. at ₹1,50,000. There is a necessity of RBD at 10% on Debtors of ₹75,000. It is found that stock was overvalued by ₹9,000. The net profit for three years were ₹69,000, ₹71,800 and ₹90,200, respectively after taxation out of this profit 20% was placed to reserve, the proportion being considered reasonable in the industry in which the company is engaged and where the normal rate of return is 10%.

Compute the value of each Equity share by asset method and yield method and also calculate the fair value of share.

11. From the following information you are required to prepare consolidate Balance Sheet of 'P' Company Ltd. and its subsidiary 'Q' Company Ltd. as on 31-3-2018:

Liabilities	P Ltd.	Q Ltd.	Assets	P Ltd.	Q Ltd.
Share capital:			G.W.	2,00,000	50,000
Shares of ₹ 100 each	8,00,000	4,00,000	Plant	5,00,000	2,50,000
General reserve	2,90,000	1,00,000	Buildings	2,00,000	1,00,000
P and L A/c	2,60,000	50,000	Investments	s illaid i e n	
Loans	2,00,000	1,00,000	3000 shares		
Creditors	1,50,000	60,000	in Q Ltd.	3,60,000	NAC -

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Bills payable	1,00,000	40,000	Loans and		
			advances	-	60,000
			Stock	1,20,000	90,000
QQ State			Debtors	1,50,000	1,00,000
			B.R.	1,00,000	50,000
			Bank	1,70,000	50,000
	18,00,000	7,50,000		18,00,000	7.50.000

Additional Information :

- 1) Bills payable of Q Ltd. includes ₹ 30,000 due to 'P' Ltd.
- 2) Sundry Creditors of 'P' Ltd. includes ₹50,000 due to Q Ltd.
- 3) On the date of acquisition of shares (1-04-2017) 'Q' Ltd.'s Balance Sheet should a general reserve of ₹ 40,000 and P and L A/c credit balance of ₹ 20,000.

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