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Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Total number of questions : 6

Total number of printed pages : 8

NOTE : 1. Answer **ALL** Questions.

2. Tables showing the present value of ₹1 and the present value of an annuity of ₹1 for 15 years are annexed.

1. Comment on the following :

- (a) Financial sector performs basic economic function of intermediation through transformation mechanisms.
 - (b) Project review is a very important aspect of the entire project life.
 - (c) A firm having high current ratio may not necessarily be treated as being favourably placed as regards payment of its current liabilities.
 - (d) Sharpe ratio is a risk adjusted measure of return to evaluate the performance of a portfolio.
- (5 marks each)

Attempt all parts of either Q.No. 2 or Q.No. 2A

2. Distinguish between the following :

- (a) 'Forfaiting' and 'export factoring'.
- (b) 'Net net net lease' and 'update lease'.
- (c) 'Interest rate parity' and 'purchasing power parity'.
- (d) 'Call premium' and 'put premium'.

(4 marks each)

OR (Alternate question to Q.No. 2)

- 2A. (i) What are the risks and uncertainties in capital budgeting decisions ?
- (ii) Explain 'pecking order hypothesis' relevant to capital structure planning.
- (iii) Describe the meaning of 'pegging of currency'. Highlight the intermediate arrangements for determining exchange values of foreign currency.
- (iv) 'Reverse stock split' is generally an indication of financial difficulty. Elucidate.

(4 marks each)

Attempt all parts of either Q.No. 3 or Q.No. 3A

3. (a) ABC Chemicals Ltd. is considering two mutually exclusive proposals. Your advice is sought for choice between the two options under consideration :
- Purchase of petrol truck
 - Purchase of a battery powered truck

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Petrol truck</i>	<i>Battery powered truck</i>
Purchase cost (₹)	0	1,50,000	2,50,000
Operating cost (₹)	1	24,000	12,000
	2	34,000	12,000
	3	29,000	12,000
	4	31,000	12,000
	5	—	12,000

Assume an investment incentive of 100% initial depreciation allowance and a 30% incidence of corporate tax. No depreciation is allowed on subsequent years. Taxes are promptly paid. A return of 10% after tax as investment incentives is required.

You are required to find out equivalent cost for two options.

(4 marks)

- (b) Sagar Ltd. has been in IT business for six years and enjoys a favourable market reputation. Corporate tax is 30%. They anticipated that the demand for IT solutions would increase considerably since many foreign firms are setting-up their BPO centres in India. For an expansion project, they propose to invest ₹22 crore to be funded by new debt and equity on 50:50 basis. Enquiries with merchant bankers reveal that funds can be available at following rates :

	<i>Rate</i>
Debt	
First ₹5 crore	10%
Next ₹5 crore	12%
All additional funds	15.72%
Equity	12%
Risk gradation by company	2% over cost of capital

You are required to compute the appropriate risk adjusted discount rate.

(4 marks)

- (c) Describe the tool that provides insights into whether a company is creating or destroying wealth.

(4 marks)

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- (d) A group of new customers with 10% risk of non-payment, desires to establish business connection with you. The group desires one and a half months credit and is likely to increase the sales of your concern by ₹1,20,000 per annum. Cost of sales would be 80% of sales. Tax rate is 30% and required rate of return is 40% (after tax). Should the new business connection be established ? Give your decision with supporting calculations.

(4 marks)

OR (Alternate question to Q.No. 3)

- 3A. (i) Describe various tools of treasury management.

(4 marks)

- (ii) From the following given operating data, calculate the degree of operating leverage of the two companies :

	ABC Ltd.	XYZ Ltd.
Sales (₹)	40 lakh	50 lakh
Variable expense (as % of sales)	40%	30%
Fixed cost (₹)	10 lakh	20 lakh

Also, state which company has the greater business risk and why ?

(4 marks)

- (iii) Madhur Ltd., an Indian company has an export exposure of 100 lakh Yen value at December end. Yen is not directly quoted against Rupee. The current spot rates are INR/USD = ₹63.60 and JPY/USD = 124.75 Yen. In December end, it is estimated that Yen will be depreciated to 144 and Rupee to 65 against a Dollar.

You are required to calculate the expected loss if hedging is not done.

(4 marks)

- (iv) Diva Ltd. has 10 lakh equity shares outstanding at the end of accounting year 2014-15. The current market price of the shares is ₹150 each. The Board of directors of the company has recommended ₹8 per share as dividend. The rate of capitalisation appropriate to the risk class to which the company belongs is 12%.

Based on Modigliani-Miller approach, calculate the market price of the share if the recommended dividend is – (a) declared; and (b) not declared.

(4 marks)

4. (a) There are various sources of permanent working capital. Comment. (4 marks)
- (b) In a portfolio of the company, ₹2,00,000 have been invested in Asset-X which has an expected return of 8.5%, ₹2,80,000 in Asset-Y, which has an expected return of 10.2% and ₹3,20,000 in Asset-Z which has an expected return of 12%. What is the expected return for the portfolio ? (4 marks)

- (c) Saraswati Engineering Company is considering its working capital investment for the next year. Estimated fixed assets and current liabilities for the next year are ₹2.60 crore and ₹2.34 crore respectively. Sales and profit before interest and taxes (PBIT) depend on investment in current assets – particularly inventories and book debts. The company is examining the following alternative working capital policies :

<i>Working capital policy</i>	<i>Investment in current assets (₹ in crore)</i>	<i>Estimated sales (₹ in crore)</i>	<i>PBIT (₹ in crore)</i>
Conservative	4.50	12.30	1.23
Moderate	3.90	11.50	1.15
Aggressive	2.60	10.00	1.00

You are required to calculate the rate of return on total assets for each policy.

(4 marks)

- (d) ABC Ltd. has 10,000 shares of ₹7 each, ₹10,000, 12% debentures and ₹20,000 as short-term loan @10%. Tax rate for the company is 30%. Assume the cost of equity capital as 20%. Calculate weighted average cost of capital at book value. (4 marks)
5. (a) A company has two alternatives for selecting a new machine to replace its existing machine. The cash flows under the two alternatives are as follows :

	<i>Machine-A (₹ in lakh)</i>	<i>Machine-B (₹ in lakh)</i>
Year 0 cash outflow	25	40
Year 1 cash inflow	Nil	10
Year 2 cash inflow	5	14
Year 3 cash inflow	20	16
Year 4 cash inflow	14	17
Year 5 cash inflow	14	15

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You are required to appraise the two alternatives using net present value and profitability index methods.

The cost of capital of the company is 15%.

(8 marks)

- (b) Aman Ltd. is producing a single Product-X and presently commanding a market share of 15%. The following cost details are provided :

	₹	₹
Sales price		100
Less : Material	40	
Labour	20	
Overheads	<u>10</u>	<u>70</u>
Contribution		30
Less : Fixed cost		<u>20</u>
Profit		<u><u>10</u></u>

The current volume of sale of Product-X is 15,000 units. It has now been estimated that the market share can be increased up to 25% from next year for 3 years if the following promotional expenses are incurred in the corresponding previous year :

For Year-1	₹1,00,000
For Year-2	₹75,000
For Year-3	₹50,000

There will be an increase in fixed cost by ₹30,000 when production is increased from present level. The company wants to achieve 15% return and would apply discounted cash flow technique for evaluation.

You are required to evaluate the impact of above situation on profitability when —

- (i) Market share is increased by 25%; and
- (ii) Market share is increased by 20%.

(8 marks)

6. A newly formed company has applied for a short-term loan to a commercial bank for financing its working capital requirements. Projected statement of profit and loss is as follows :

	₹
Sales (20% cash)	21,00,000
Less : Cost of goods sold	<u>15,30,000</u>
Gross profit	5,70,000
Less : Administrative expenses	1,40,000
Selling expenses	<u>1,30,000</u>
Profit before tax (PBT)	<u>3,00,000</u>
Less : Tax	1,00,000
Profit after tax (PAT)	<u><u>2,00,000</u></u>

Cost of goods sold has been derived as follows :

Material	8,40,000
Wages and money expenses (one month arrear)	6,25,000
Depreciation	<u>2,35,000</u>
	17,00,000
Less : Stock (10% of finished goods)	<u>1,70,000</u>
	<u><u>15,30,000</u></u>

The figures given above relate only to the goods that have been finished and not to work-in-progress; goods equal to 15% of year's production (in terms of physical units) are in progress on an average requiring full materials and only 40% of other expenses. The company believes in keeping two months consumption of material in stock. Credit allowed to customers is 2 months. Selling expenses and administrative expenses are one month in arrears. Credit allowed by supplier is 1½ months.

You are requested by the bank to prepare an estimate of requirements of working capital for the company. Add 10% to your estimated figure to cover contingencies.

(16 marks)

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