6 SEM TDC FSA 2 (Sp)

2016

(May)

COMMERCE

(Speciality)

Course: 602

(Financial Statement Analysis)

Full Marks: 80 Pass Marks: 32

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

- 1. (a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate word(s): 1×5=5
 - (i) Comparative statement analysis is also known as ____ (vertical analysis / static analysis / horizontal analysis).
 - (ii) The ____ of a company has primary responsibility for the corporation's external financial reporting functions (management / members / board of directors).

- (iii) At present ASB of ICAI formulates the AS based on _____ (GAAP / IFRS / IAS).
- (iv) Ratio of net profit before interest and taxes to sales is ____ ratio (net profit / profit / operative profit).
- (v) The ICAI had constituted the Accounting Standard Board on ____ (1st April, 1976 / 21st April, 1977 / 20th April, 1970).
- (b) State whether the following statements are True or False: 1×3=3
 - (i) Analysis of financial statements ignores the issue of price level changes.
 - (ii) Capital gearing is a term used to express the relationship between ordinary share capital and fixed interest bearing securities of a company.
 - (iii) The IRDA was incorporated as statutory body in April 1999.

- 2. Write short notes on the following (any four):

 4×4=16
 - (a) Common size statement
 - (b) Trend analysis
 - (c) Acid test ratio
 - (d) Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB)
 - (e) Sustainability reporting
 - 3. (a) Explain the concept of interpretation and criticism of Financial Statement.

 What are the significances of Financial Statement Analysis?

 5+6=11

Or

- (b) Critically examine the merits and demerits of various techniques used for interpreting Financial Statements. What are the limitations of such tools? 6+5=11
- 4. (a) Discuss ratio analysis as a tool and technique of financial management.

 State the ratios which may be very useful for studying efficiency of a manufacturing concern and also explain how these will be used.

 6+6=12

(b) The following is the Balance Sheet of Jagjeevan Industries Ltd. as on 31st March, 2016:

Particulars

Figures as at the end of current period

(in ₹)

I Equity and Liabilities	:
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Shareholders' Fund

Equity Share Capital 22,50,000
Reserves and Surplus 9,00,000

Non-Current Liabilities:

10% Debentures 7,50,000

Current Liabilities:

Bank Overdraft
Sundry Creditors

3,00,000

18,00,000

60,00,000

II Assets

Non-Current Assets:

Fixed Assets 24,75,000

Current Assets:

 Investments (short term)
 2,40,000

 Stock-in-Trade
 13,65,000

 Sundry Debtors
 18,60,000

 Cash
 60,000

60,00,000

Other Information:

Sales—₹ 1,11,60,000 Gross profit—₹ 11,16,000 You are required to calculate the following ratios: $3\times4=12$

- (i) Debt-Equity Ratio
- (ii) Proprietary Ratio
- (iii) Debtors' Turnover Ratio
- (iv) Stock Turnover Ratio
- **5.** (a) Write a note on Corporate Social Reporting. What are the essentials of a perfect corporate social responsibility report? 5+6=11

Or

- (b) Define Financial Reporting. What are the benefits derived from Financial Reporting? 4+7=11
- 6. (a) Discuss the important provisions need to be considered for financial reporting of Banking Companies and Insurance Companies. 6+5=11

Or

(b) Discuss the guidelines of IRDA regarding disclosure of financial statements of Insurance Companies.

Explain the RBI's guidelines on the Financial Reporting of NBFCs. 6+5=11

• (a) "Accounting Standards aim to protect the users of financial reports in providing reliable and comparable accounting information." Explain how these Accounting Standards do help accountants and auditors.

6+5=11

Or

(b) Discuss the need of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). What are the differences between International Financial Reporting Standards and Accounting Standards?

5+6=11