## HOMEWORK SECTION - Ratios

## RATIOS

Q1. The total sales (all credit) of a firm are Rs. 6,40,000. It has a gross profit margin of 15 per cent and a current ratio of 2.5. The firm's current liabilities are Rs. 96,000; inventories Rs. 48,000 and cash Rs. 16,000.
(a) DETERMINE the average inventory to be carried by the firm, if an inventory turnover of 5 times is expected? (Assume 360 days a year).
(b) DETERMINE the average collection period if the opening balance of debtors is intended to be of Rs. 80,000? (Assume 360 days a year).

## Time to solve: $\mathbf{8}$ to 10 minutes

Q2. $\quad X$ Co. has made plans for next year. It is estimated that the company will employ total assets of Rs. 8,00,000; 50 percent of the assets being financed by borrowed capital at an interest cost of 8 per cent per year. The direct costs for the year are estimated at Rs. 4,80,000 and all other operating expenses are estimated at
Rs. 80,000 . The goods will be sold to customers at 150 per cent of the direct costs. Tax rate is assumed to be 50 per cent.

## You are required to CALCULATE:

(i) Operating profit margin (before tax);
(ii) Net profit margin (after tax);
(iii) Return on assets (on operating profit after tax); (iv) asset turnover and (v) return on owners' equity.'
Time to solve: 10 to 12 minutes

Q3. From the following ratios and information given below, PREPARE Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of Aebece Company:

Fixed Assets
Closing Stock
Stock turnover ratio
Gross profit ratio
Net profit ratio
Net profit to capital
Capital to total liabilities
Fixed assets to capital
Fixed assets/Total current assets

Rs. 40,00,000
Rs. 4,00,000
10
25 percent
20 percent
1/5
1/2
5/4
5/7

Time to solve: 14 to 18 minutes

Q4. $\quad$ ABC Company sells plumbing fixtures on $2 / 10$, net 30 terms. Its financial statements over the last 3 years are as follows:

| Particulars | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cash | 30,000 | 20,000 | 5,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 2,00,000 | 2,60,000 | 2,90,000 |
| Inventory | 4,00,000 | 4,80,000 | 6,00,000 |
|  | 6,30,000 | 7,60,000 | 8,95,000 |
| Net fixed assets | 8,00,000 | 8,00,000 | 8,00,000 |
|  | 14,30,000 | 15,60,000 | 16,95,000 |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Accounts payable | 2,30,000 | 3,00,000 | 3,80,000 |
| Accruals | 2,00,000 | 2,10,000 | 2,25,000 |
| Bank loan (short-term) | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,40,000 |
|  | 5,30,000 | 6,10,000 | 7,45,000 |
| Long-term debt | 3,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| Common stock | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| Retained earnings | 5,00,000 | 5,50,000 | 5,50,000 |
|  | 14,30,000 | 15,60,000 | 16,95,000 |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Sales | 40,00,000 | 43,00,000 | 38,00,000 |
| Cost of goods sold | 32,00,000 | 36,00,000 | 33,00,000 |
| Net profit | 3,00,000 | 2,00,000 | 1,00,000 |

Considering opening balance of Accounts Receivable and Inventory as 2,00,000 and 4,00,000 respectively as on 01.04 .2018 , ANALYSE the company's financial condition and performance over the last 3 years. Are there any problems?
Time to solve: $\mathbf{1 8}$ to $\mathbf{2 5}$ minutes

Q5. Following information are available for Navya Ltd. along with various ratios relevant to the particular industry it belongs to. APPRAISE your comments on strength and weakness of Navya Ltd. comparing its ratios with the given industry norms.

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2021

| Liabilities | Amount (Rs.) | Assets | Amount (Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Equity Share Capital | $48,00,000$ | Fixed Assets | $24,20,000$ |
| $10 \%$ Debentures | $9,20,000$ | Cash | $8,80,000$ |
| Sundry Creditors | $6,60,000$ | Sundry debtors | $11,00,000$ |
| Bills Payable | $8,80,000$ | Stock | $33,00,000$ |
| Other current Liabilities | $4,40,000$ |  | -- |
| Total | $77,00,000$ | Total | $77,00,000$ |

Statement of Profitability For the year ending 31.3.2021

| Particulars | Amount (Rs.) | Amount (Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Sales |  | $1,10,00,000$ |
| Less: Cost of goods sold: |  |  |
| Material | $41,80,000$ |  |
| Wages | $26,40,000$ |  |
| Factory Overhead | $12,98,000$ | $81,18,000$ |
| Gross Profit |  | $28,82,000$ |
| Less: Selling and Distribution Cost | $11,00,000$ |  |
| Administrative Cost | $12,28,000$ | $23,28,000$ |
| Earnings before Interest and Taxes |  | $5,54,000$ |
| Less: Interest Charges |  | 92,000 |
| Earning before Tax |  | $4,62,000$ |
| Less: Taxes @ 50\% |  | $2,31,000$ |
| Net Profit (PAT) |  | $2,31,000$ |

## Industry Norms

| Ratios | Norm |
| :--- | ---: |
| Current Ratio | 2.5 |
| Receivables Turnover Ratio | 8.0 |
| Inventory Turnover Ratio (based on Sales) | 9.0 |
| Total Assets Turnover Ratio | 2.0 |
| Net Profit Ratio | $3.5 \%$ |
| Return on Total Assets (on EBIT) | $7.0 \%$ |
| Return on Net worth (Based on Net profit) | $10.5 \%$ |
| Total Debt/Total Assets | $60.0 \%$ |

Time to solve: $\mathbf{2 0}$ to $\mathbf{2 5}$ minutes

Q6. The capital structure of Beta Limited is as follows:

| Equity share capital of Rs. 10 each | $8,00,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $9 \%$ preference share capital of Rs. 10 each | $3,00,000$ |
|  | $11,00,000$ |

Additional information: Profit (after tax at 35 per cent) Rs. 2,70,000; Depreciation Rs. 60,000;
Equity dividend paid 20 per cent; Market price of equity shares Rs. 40.
You are required to COMPUTE the following, showing the necessary workings:
(a) Dividend yield on the equity shares
(b) Cover for the preference and equity dividends
(c) Earnings per shares
(d) Price-earnings ratio

Time to solve: $\mathbf{8}$ to 10 minutes

Q7. Ganpati Limited has furnished the following ratios and information relating to the year ended $31^{\text {st }}$ March, 2021:

| Sales | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Return on net worth | $25 \%$ |
| Rate of income tax | $50 \%$ |
| Share capital to reserves | $7: 3$ |
| Current ratio | 2 |
| Net profit to sales | $6.25 \%$ |
| Inventory turnover (based on cost of goods sold) | 12 |
| Cost of goods sold | Rs. 18,00,000 |
| Interest on debentures | Rs. 60,000 |
| Receivables | Rs. 2,00,000 |
| Payables | Rs. 2,00,000 |

You are required to:
(a) CALCULATE the operating expenses for the year ended $31^{\text {st }}$ March, 2021.
(b) PREPARE a Balance Sheet as on $31^{\text {st }}$ March in the following format:

Balance Sheet as on 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ March, 2021

| Liabilities | Rs. | Assets | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Share Capital |  | Fixed Assets |  |
| Reserve and Surplus |  | Current Assets |  |
| $15 \%$ Debentures |  | Stock |  |
| Payables |  | Receivables |  |
|  |  | Cash |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Time to solve: 15 to 17 minutes

Q8. Using the following information, PREPARE the balance sheet:

| Long-term debt to net worth | 0.5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Total asset turnover | 2.5 |
| Average collection period* | 18 days |
| Inventory turnover | 9 |
| Gross profit margin | $10 \%$ |
| Acid-test ratio | 1 |

*Assume a 360-day year and all sales on credit.

|  | Rs. |  | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Cash | $?$ | Notes and payables | $1,00,000$ |
| Accounts receivable | $?$ | Long-term debt | $?$ |
| Inventory | $?$ | Common stock | $1,00,000$ |
| Plant and equipment | $?$ | Retained earnings | $1,00,000$ |
| Total assets | $?$ | Total liabilities and equity | $?$ |

Time to solve:13 to 15 minutes

Q9. Following information has been provided from the books of Laxmi Pvt. Ltd. for the year ending on $31^{\text {st }}$ March, 2021:

| Net Working Capital | Rs. 4,80,000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bank overdraft | Rs. 80,000 |
| Fixed Assets to Proprietary ratio | 0.75 |
| Reserves and Surplus | Rs. 3,20,000 |
| Current ratio | 2.5 |
| Liquid ratio (Quick Ratio) | 1.5 |

You are required to PREPARE a summarised Balance Sheet as at $31^{\text {st }}$ March, 2021 assuming that there is no long term debt.
Time to solve: $\mathbf{8}$ to 10 minutes

