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THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

Department of Civil Engineering

Construction Management Programme - Level 7

CEM7103 -FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND TAXATION

FINAL EXAMINATION

2013/2014

Time Allowed: Three (03) Hours

Date: 11-08-2014 (Monday)

Time: 0930 - 1230 hrs.

Answer Four (04) questions with at least One (01) question from section B.

SECTION A - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Profit & Loss Account & Balance Sheet of JCB Construct Pvt Ltd are given below; Q1

JCB Construct Pvt Ltd				
Profit/ Loss Account				
For the year ending 31.12 (all values				
in Rs Mn)	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Aud	Aud	Aud	7 Months
Revenue	356	481	538	349
Cost of sales	276	369	406	262
Gross profit	80	112	132	86
<u>Overheads</u>				
Distribution	2	4	13	9
Administration	25	26	33	13
Total overheads	27	30	46	22
PBID	53	82	87	64
Interest	27	15	25	13
Depreciation	55	38	36	-
Operating profit	(29)	29	26	51
Other Income	6	11	3	1
PBT	(23)	40	- 30	52
Taxation	0	3	2	0
PAT	(23)	37	28	52

JCB Construct Pvt Ltd	-		
Balance Sheet			- L
As at 31.12 (all values in Rs Mn)	2011	2012	2013
	Aud	Aud	Aud
<u>Fixed Assets</u>			
Plant & Equipment	220	255	229
Long Term Investments	38	92	90
Net Fixed assets	258	347	319
<u>Current assets</u>			
Inventories	32	52	61
Trade Debtors	30	58	1
Other Debtors	9	7	3
Other	1	1	1
Related party receivables	57	52	34
Cash in Hand	2	10	17
Total current assets	132	178	117
Current Liabilities		-	
Short Term Loans	33	154	50
Trade creditors	25	8	11

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Other creditors	12	12	20
Amounts due to related parties	13	13	13
Bank Overdraft	17	22	39
Total current liabilities	99	210	133
Net Current Assets	32	(32)	(15)
Net Assets	290	315	304
Financed by:			
Share capital	20	50	50
Retained Earnings	(23)	52	77
Net worth	(3)	102	127
Long Term Liabilities			
Gratuity	10	11	12
Long Term Loans	171	126	121
Other Liability	112	77	44
Total Long Term Liabilities	293	213	177
Total capital employed	290	315	304

(a) Compute the following Profitability Ratios.

i)	Gross Profit to Turnover Ratio for Financial Year 2013	(2.5 marks)
ii)	Net Profit to Turnover Ratio for Financial Year 2013	(2.5 marks)

iii) Percentage of Tax paid during Financial Year 2013 (2.5 marks)

iv) Assuming Fixed Assets are depreciated on a Reducing Balance Basis & fixed capital expenditure to be Rs 70 Mn each year, compute depreciation for Financial Year 2012 & 2013 (5 marks)

(b) Compute the following Balance Sheet Ratios

i)	Current Ratio for Financial Year 2013	(2.5 marks)
ii)	Quick Asset Ratio for Financial Year 2013	(2.5 marks)
iii)	Acid Test Ratio for Financial Year 2013	(2.5 marks)

(c) Compute the following Mixed Ratios

i)	Stock Turnover Ratio	for Financial Year 2013	(2.5 marks)
ii)	Debtors Turnover Ratio	o for Financial Year 2013	(2.5 marks)

Q2 The following trial balance was extracted from the ledger of GIGA Construction, as at 31st March 2014 at the end of the financial year.

Trial Balance of GIGA Construction as on 31st March 2014			
Particulars	Debit Amount (Rs Mn)	Credit Amount (Rs Mn)	
Machinery	520,000		
Purchases	1,150,000	· ·	
Salaries	200,000		
Administrative	20,000		
Cash	168,320		
Transport Expenses	64,000		
Opening Stock	56,000		
Carriage Outwards	52,500		
Rent received		178,300	

Capital		1,250,000
Bank (Overdraft)		32,500
Commission (Indirect expenses)	62,780	
Creditors	·	162,000
Sales		1,150,000
Debtors	463,000	
Carriage Inwards	16200	
Total	2,772,800	2,772,800

The following additional information is also available:

A Cement Mixture purchased on credit from Caterpillar Tools for Rs. 450,000/- is not yet recorded in the books.

Administrative Expenses to the extent of Rs. 50,000 are incorrectly recorded as Salaries.

Prepare the Trading and Profit & Loss account for the year ending 31st March 2014. a)

(15 marks)

b) Prepare the balance sheet as at 31st March 2014.

(10 marks)

O3.

(a) Explain different 'elements of costs' illustrating with examples.

(07 marks)

(b) Differentiate between cash flow statement and fund flow statement.

(07 marks)

(c) Explain the basic procedure for 'cost control'.

(05 marks)

(d) Explain the following two concepts separately, highlighting their importance for a business organisation; Marginal costing and Breakeven analysis

(06 marks)

Q4.

(a)

Makeblock Limited produces three types of cement blocks: Hollow, Thick and Slim. As the company practises Just-in-Time (JIT) production and purchasing system, its stocks are negligible. The following financial information is given with regard to the three products mentioned above. All values are in Rupees

rapees.				
Product	Hollow	Thick	Slim	
Sales revenue	1,500,000	2,300,000	650,000	
Raw materials costs	650,000	1,100,000	350,000	
Block makers' wages	300,000	450,000	190,000	
Variable costs	200,000	320,000	250,000	

You are given the following fixed costs which are common to all products:

800,000 Production overheads 620,000 Selling and distribution overheads 330,000 Administration overheads allocated

Determine the total contribution and thereby the profit for the period.

(10 marks)

The following cost information is available from AMC Limited's costing department. (b)

Rs.400 per unit

Variable costs calculated per unit are as follows.

Rs.150 per unit Direct material Rs.100 per unit Direct labour 10% of sales value Selling overheads 15% of sales value General administration cost

Budgeted fixed production cost	Rs. 300,000
Budgeted fixed selling and distribution cost	Rs. 180,000
Budgeted units	15,000
Actual fixed production cost	Rs. 320,000
Actual production (units)	12,000
Actual sales (units)	10,000
Actual fixed selling and distribution expenses	Rs. 160,000
Opening stock (units)	1,000

Determine the following:

- (i) Variable cost of sales per unit
- (ii) Contribution per unit
- (iii) Total contribution
- (iv)Profit for the period
- (v) Profit and Loss account under marginal costing system

(15 marks)

SECTION B - TAXATION

Q5.
(a) Explain separately how resident persons and non resident persons are taxed for their profits and income. (12 marks)

(b) Explain the circumstances which empower an assessor to make an assessment. (08 marks)

(c) Explain the methods of recovery of tax when tax is not paid under an assessment. (05 marks)

Q6.

(a) Section 23 of the Inland Revenue Act sets out certain deductions which are allowable in arriving at a person's profit for tax purposes. List the expenses specifically mentioned in the Inland Revenue Act.

(10 marks)

(b) Explain how an allowance for tax depreciation for plant, machinery and fixtures is granted.

(08 marks)

(c) Explain how an allowance for tax depreciation for buildings is granted.

(07 marks)