

P.Q. 2

PERFECT IDEAL GROUP		Presentation	Marks
Cash flow statement for the year ended December 31, 2009			1.0
		Rs. '000	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating profit		20,000	0.5
Depreciation		10,100	0.5
Changes in working capital			
Increase in inventory	}	(4,000)	0.5
Increase in receivables		(4,500)	0.5
Increase in payables		3,750	0.5
	(W-1)	<u>(4,750)</u>	
		25,350	
Interest paid		(1,400)	0.5
Tax paid (W-2)		(5,200)	0.5
Cash flows from operating activities		<u>18,750</u>	
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (W-3)		(15,450)	0.5
Sale of Fine Ltd (W-6)		5,700	0.5
Cash flows from investing activities		<u>(9,750)</u>	
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of long term loan (W-7)		(2,500)	0.5
Dividends paid			
- Parent Company		(3,000)	0.5
- Non-controlling interest (W-4)		(500)	0.5
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(6,000)</u>	
Net cash flows for the year		3,000	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	}	(3,000)	0.5
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>0</u>	0.5

Workings:

(W-1) Working Capital Changes	Net movement per statement of financial position	Movement due to disposal	Net movement per cash flow statement	
Inventories	(2,000)	(2,000)	(4,000)	1.0
Receivables	(2,000)	(2,500)	(4,500)	1.0
Payables	2,250	1,500	3,750	1.0

(W-2) Tax liability

Tax liability - opening balance	5,000	
Charge for the year	6,500	
Tax reduction due to disposal	(300)	
Cash paid (balancing)	(5,200)	1.0
Tax liability - opening balance	<u>6,000</u>	

(W-3) Capital expenditure			Marks	
Property, plant and equipment at the beginning of the year		50,000		
Reduction due to disposal of Fine		(4,000)		
Depreciation for the year		(10,100)		
Additions for the year		15,450	2.0	
Property, plant and equipment at the end of the year		<u>51,350</u>		
(W-4) Dividends to Non-controlling interest				
Non-controlling interest at the beginning of the year		5,750		
Reduction due to disposal (6,000 x 0.20)		(1,200)	1.0	
Non-controlling interest in the results for the year		1,000	0.5	
Dividends paid (balancing)		(500)	1.0	
Non-controlling interest at the end of the year		<u>5,050</u>		
(W-5) Cash and cash equivalents	Cash	Bank OD	Net balance	
At the beginning of the year	2,000	5,000	(3,000)	0.5
At the end of the year	6,000	6,000	0	0.5
(W-6) Net Proceeds from sale of Fine Ltd.		<u>(Rs. '000)</u>		
Cash received from purchaser		5,500		
Add bank overdraft of Fine Ltd.		200		
		<u>5,700</u>	1.0	
(W-7) Repayment of long-term loan:				
Opening		12,500		
Less: Reduction due to disposal of subsidiary		(500)	0.5	
Payment (Sal. fig)		(2,500)	1.0	
Closing		<u>9,500</u>		

P.Q. 3**Marks**

Cactus Limited
Income Statement for the year ended December 31, 2009

	Rs. '000	
Sales (378,200 – 13,000)	365,200	0.5
Cost of sales (W-1)	(208,130)	0.5
Gross profit	157,070	
Distribution costs	(32,500)	0.5
Administrative expenses	(45,000)	0.5
Profit on disposal of non-current assets	16,000	0.5
Other income (Govt. grant)	2,500	0.5
Financial charges (W-3)	(15,377)	0.5
Profit before tax	82,693	
Income tax (15,000 – 2,200)	(12,800)	0.5
Profit after tax	69,893	1.0

Cactus Limited
Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2009

<i>Assets</i>		
Property (200,000 – 4,000)	196,000	0.5
Plant and equipment (W-4)	211,070	0.5
Capital Work-in-progress [72,000 + 3,448 (W-3)]	75,448	1.0
	482,518	
<i>Current Assets</i>		
Inventory [28,240 + 9,750 (W-1)]	37,990	1.0
Trade debts (55,000 - 13,000)	42,000	1.0
Cash	25,660	0.5
	105,650	
Total Assets	588,168	
<i>Shareholders' equity</i>		
Issued share capital	180,000	
Retained earnings (W-5)	137,443	0.5
	317,443	
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Obligation under finance lease (W-6)	57,500	0.5
Long term loans	115,000	0.5
Deferred income (W-8)	17,500	0.5
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Trade payable and other accrued liabilities (W-7)	40,725	0.5
Current portion of obligation under finance lease (W-6) (82.5 – 57.5)	25,000	0.5
Provision for taxation	15,000	0.5
	80,725	
Total equity and liabilities	588,168	

Workings**Marks**1 *Cost of sales*

Per question		175,450	
less: sale/return goods (13,000 x 75%)		(9,750)	
add: depreciation (W-2)		42,430	
		<u>208,130</u>	1.0

2. Depreciation

Building (100,000/ 50 years)		2,000	0.5
HVAC (20,000/ 10 years)		2,000	0.5
		<u>4,000</u>	
Leased plant (100,000 x 20%)		20,000	0.5
Owned plant (184,300 x 10%)		18,430	0.5
		<u>42,430</u>	

3. Finance cost

Interest on long term loans

- Allied Bank of Pakistan (80,000 x 0.10)		8,000	
- National Bank of Pakistan (35,000 x 0.095)		3,325	
		11,325	0.5
Less: Capitalized in the cost of qualifying asset			
[9.85% (W-9) x 30,000]		(2,955)	0.5
[9.85% (W-9) x 20,000 x 3/12]		(493)	0.5
		<u>(3,448)</u>	
		7,877	
Finance lease (100,000 – 25,000) x 10%		7,500	0.5
		<u>15,377</u>	

4. Plant and equipment (cost):

- Owned plant (opening)		184,300	
- Leased plant		100,000	
		284,300	0.5
Depreciation			
- Owned plant 34,800 (accumulated) + 18,430 (current)		(53,230)	1.0
- Leased plant		(20,000)	0.5
		<u>(73,230)</u>	
		<u>211,070</u>	0.5

		Marks
5. Retained earnings		
Balance b/f	79,550	
Profit for the year	69,893	
Dividends paid	<u>(12,000)</u>	
	<u>137,443</u>	1.0
6. Obligation under finance lease		
Cash price	100,000	
less: first instalment paid on 1.1.2009	<u>(25,000)</u>	
	75,000	
Add: interest 10% (31.12.09)	<u>7,500</u>	
Total obligation including interest (31.12.09)	82,500	0.5
2 nd Instalment (1-1-10)	<u>(25,000)</u>	
Due later than one year	<u>57,500</u>	0.5
Due within one year (82,500 – 57,500)	25,000	0.5
7. Trade payable and other accrued liabilities		
Per question	29,400	
Financial charges on loans (W-3)	<u>11,325</u>	
	<u>40,725</u>	0.5
8. Government grant		
Deferred income – opening balance (25,000 – 5,000)	20,000	
Grant taken to income (25,000 ÷ 10)	<u>2,500</u>	0.5
Deferred income - closing balance	<u>17,500</u>	0.5
9. Capitalization rate		
	$= \frac{(80,000 \times 10 \% + 35,000 \times 9.5 \%)}{(80,000 + 35,000)}$	
	= 9.85%	0.5

P Q 4 (a)**Marks****Ans:**

As per IAS 19 if the net cumulative unrecognised actuarial gains and losses at the end of the previous period, exceed the greater of: 0.5

10% of the PV of the plan obligation and 0.5

10% of the FV of the plan assets, 0.5

the excess must be recognised in profit or loss. 1.0

(ii) However, the whole of the gain or loss need not be recognised immediately, 0.5

it may be spread over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees. 0.5

(iii) Other methods of spreading the gains and losses may be used if:

□ The alternative method results in a faster recognition of actuarial gains/losses. 0.5

□ The same method is applied to both gains and losses. 0.5

□ The same basis is applied consistently from period to period. 0.5

P.Q. 4 (b)

		Income Statements		Statement of Financial Position		
		Rs.		Rs.		
30-Jun-07	2006-07	533,333	(W-1)	533,333	(W-1)	1+1
30-Jun-08	2007-08	506,667	(W-3)	1,040,000	(W-2)	1+1
30-Jun-09	2008-09	496,000	(W-5)	1,536,000	(W-4)	1+1

Working:

$$\mathbf{W-1:} 200 \times (250 - 25 - 25) \times 40 \times \frac{1}{3} = \text{Rs.} 533,333$$

$$\mathbf{W-2:} 200 \times (250 - 25 - 18 - 12) \times 40 \times \frac{2}{3} = \text{Rs.} 1,040,000$$

$$\mathbf{W-3:} 1,040,000 - 533,333 = \text{Rs.} 506,667$$

$$\mathbf{W-4:} 200 \times (250 - 25 - 18 - 15) \times 40 \times \frac{3}{3} = \text{Rs.} 1,536,000$$

$$\mathbf{W-5:} 1,536,000 - 1,040,000 = \text{Rs.} 496,000$$

P.Q 4 (c)**Marks**

- (i) Since coupon and effective rate of interest are the same, carrying amount of the principal at January 1, 2010 is Rs.500, 000.

Working:**Rs.**

Impairment loss (at January 1, 2010):

Carrying amount of loan at January 1, 2010	500,000	0.5
Less: Recoverable amount ($336,000 \times \frac{1}{1.12}$)	<u>(300,000)</u>	1.0
Impairment loss	<u>200,000</u>	0.5

On January 1, 2010 carrying amount need to be restated to Rs.300, 000 ($336,000 \times \frac{1}{1.12}$) 1

and impairment loss of Rs.200, 000 should be recognised in the income statement. 1

- (ii) Interest income at December 31, 2010:

(300,000 x 0.12) Rs.36, 000 1

P.Q 4 (d)

Carrying value of asset:

	<u>Rs.</u>	
Cost	500,000	
Accumulated depreciation on (100,000 x 2)	<u>(200,000)</u>	
Carrying value on December 31, 2009	300,000	0.5
Tax base	<u>250,000</u>	
Taxable temporary difference	50,000	0.5
Income tax @ 35% on Rs.50,000	<u>17,500</u>	0.5

Carrying value of the asset on December 31, 2009 was Rs.300, 000. After revaluation its carrying value increased to Rs.400, 000 without altering its tax base because revaluation has no immediate tax impact. This revaluation has resulted in an additional temporary difference of Rs.100,000 (400,000 – 300,000). 1.0

Hence an additional deferred tax liability of Rs.35, 000 (100,000 x 0.35) 0.5

Revaluation gain is credited to revaluation reserve which is a part of other comprehensive income. 0.5

Deferred tax on this gain is debited to revaluation reserve and shown as part of other comprehensive income. 0.5

CASE STUDY**Marks**

SHARE VALUATION

*(figures in thousands)***(a) Net Asset based valuation**

	Rs.	Rs.
Net assets as per accounts		388,630
Fair value adjustment		
Land	136,000	
Plant and machinery	22,080	
Investments	15,000	
		<u>173,080</u>
		<u><u>561,710</u></u>
Total number of shares		21,500
Per share value	= $\frac{561,710}{21,500}$	= Rs. 26.13

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(b) Discounted cash flow based valuation

	Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2013 Rs. '000	2014 Rs. '000
Net profit before tax		60,600	69,400	71,540	78,450	81,500
add: depreciation		26,500	31,000	32,300	32,700	29,200
		87,100	100,400	103,840	111,150	110,700
less: capital expenditure		15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962
		72,100	83,900	85,690	91,185	88,738
less: taxation (35% of 85% of income)		(20,250)	(18,029)	(20,647)	(21,283)	(23,339)
		51,850	65,871	65,043	69,902	65,399
Working capital adjustment		52,791	(4,267)	(1,909)	359	1,658
Free cash flows		104,641	61,604	63,134	70,261	67,057
PV factors		0.8929	0.7972	0.7118	0.6355	0.5674
PV of cash flows	270,182	93,434	49,110	44,939	44,651	38,048
PV of cash flows beyond 2014	312,779					
Total Present Value	<u>582,961</u>					
Value per share	= $\frac{582,961}{21,500}$	=	Rs. 27.11			

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Working capital adjustment

	2009 Rs. '000	2010 Rs. '000	2011 Rs. '000	2012 Rs. '000	2013 Rs. '000	2014 Rs. '000
Inventories	153,410	108,667	121,385	132,167	141,125	149,250
Debtors	90,370	94,889	99,633	104,615	109,846	115,338
Creditors	(251,340)	(263,907)	(277,102)	(290,957)	(305,505)	(320,780)
	<u>(7,560)</u>	<u>(60,351)</u>	<u>(56,084)</u>	<u>(54,175)</u>	<u>(54,534)</u>	<u>(56,192)</u>
Change		52,791	(4,267)	(1,909)	359	1,658

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Present Value of Cash flows beyond 2014

Cash flow for 2014	67,057
Add: tax 2013	23,339
Less: tax 2014	(24,246)
	<u>66,150</u>

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Present value $312,779 \left(\frac{66,150}{0.12} \times 0.5674 \right)$

ii) Valuation of an unquoted company

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Valuation of unquoted companies should be done considering the following factors:

It may not be sensible to use PE ratio of a listed company for comparison purposes because the market value of a listed company is likely to include a premium to reflect the marketability of shares.

- A small unlisted company is highly vulnerable to loss of key customers, suppliers, employees etc. The costs involved in their possible replacement can be significant.

In the event of a purchase of a unlisted company, following factors can be considered before making a final offer. However, the final offer will largely depend upon the negotiations.

- General economic and financial conditions in which a company operates
- The type of industry and the prospects of that industry
- The size of the entity and its status within the industry
- Marketability: due to absence of ready market, a higher yield is justified
- The diversity of shareholding and financial status of principal shareholders
- The reliability of profit estimates and the past profit record
- Asset backing and liquidity of the company
- the nature of the assets, whether highly specialized in nature etc.
- Gearing: higher the gearing ratio, greater will be the financial risk for the shareholders
- Dependence of the business on the technical skills of one or more individuals