# PART – 2
# CHAPTER 4
# ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Question1**
**List the techniques of Financial Statement Analysis.**

**Answer:**
The techniques of the financial statement analysis are as follows:
1. Comparative financial statement.
2. Common size statement.
3. Trend Ratio.
4. Average analysis.
5. Statement of change in working capital.
6. Fund flow statement.
7. Cash flow statement.
8. Ratio analysis.
9. Cost volume ratio analysis.

**Question 2**
**Distinguish between Vertical and Horizontal Analysis of financial data.**

**Answer:**

| Basis of Difference | Horizontal Analysis | Vertical Analysis |
|---|---|---|
| **Meaning** | It can be referred as the comparison made | It can be referred to as the comparison |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | to the item of financial statement with the item of the financial statement of one accounting period to the base year accounting period’s corresponding item. | made between the item of the financial statement with the same accounting period’s common item. |
| **Purpose** | Its resolves the purpose of the determination of the change in any item during any particular accounting period. This change in item is expressed either in terms of absolute figures or in the percentage or in both. | Its resolves the purpose of the determination of the proportion of the item with the common item of that same accounting period. This change in item is either expressed in ratio or in the terms of the percentage. |
| **Usefulness** | It useful for indicating the growth or the decline of the item. | It is helpful in the prediction of the relative proportion of the item with the common item. |

**Question 3**
**State the meaning of Analysis and Interpretation.**

**Answer:**
The process of the analysing and the interpretation of the financial statement deals with the systematic and the critical examination of the financial statements. It not only establishes the relationship of cause and effect between the varying items of any financial statement, but it is also responsible for representing the financial statement in a well established and a proper manner. Thus, the main purpose of the financial statement I to present the data in the manner that it is easily understandable to anybody. This thus helps the users of the financial statement to assess the financial statement in a proper manner.

**Question 4**
**State the importance of Financial Analysis?**

**Answer:**
The importance of the financial statement can be highlighted from the fact that it defines the relationship between the various elements of the financial statement. It can be said to helpful in predicting the profit earning capacity of any business, assessing the long-term solvency and evaluating the financial status to help the decision making process by the management of the organization.

**Question 5**

**What are the Comparative Financial Statements?**

**Answer:**

The comparative financial statement in the general sense can be said to be the statement that enables the inter and the intra firm comparison of the financial information. These help the users to assess the progress and the development of any organization in the relative terms. Hence the comparative financial statement allows the users of the financial statement to derive the information on the factual basis without getting confused and ambiguous.

**Question6**

**What do you mean by Common Size Statements?**

**Answer:**

The common size statement reflects the relationship of the various items of the financial statement in the terms of the percentage. Thus the items of the Trading and Profit and Loss Account such as Cost of Goods Sold, and Expenses can be expressed in the terms of the percentage expressed in terms of percentage which makes it easy for the user of the financial statement to make the comparisons and derive the needed information.

**Question 7**

**Describe the different techniques of financial analysis and explain the limitation of the financial analysis.**

**Answer**

There are various types of techniques of financial analysis. Some are-

- **Comparative statements:** The comapritive statement deals with the comparisons made betwewn theitesmo fhte ifinacial statement pf the profit and loss, ther balance sheet and the cash flow statement of the particular accounting period for the two or more han two accounting periods.
- **Common size statement:** The common size statement is responsible for showcasing the relationship among the each. It shows the relationship between each and every component with the whole.
- **Trend analysis:** It calculates the ratios of the different various accounting periods to make interpretations and take relevant decisions.
- **Statement of change in working capital:** It is used for reflecting the change in term of the increase or the decrease of the working capital during an accounting period.
- **Fund flow analysis:** The fund flow analysis is responsilbe for indicating that from where did the funds comeand what was the application for the funds for the partiula acounting period.
- **Cash flow analysis:** The cash flow analysis is used for the purpose of showcasing the flow and the movement of the cash and the bank balance

**Limitation of financial analysis-**

I. When the operations of the company are complex and heterogeneous, there may rise the inability to make the comparisons in the rightful manner and this problem may become even more worse when different accounting practices were adopted for different accounting periods.
II. The interpretation of these is made by the individuals who may make the faulty interpretation of the figures and derive inconclusive results.
III. In order to make the interpretations, it requires for an individual to have the specialized knowledge and the relevant skills o that the interpretations are made in the consistent manner.

**Question 8**
**Explain the usefulness of trend percentages in the interpretation of the financial performance of a company.**

**Answer:**
The usefulness of the trend percentage is that it makes it easier for the user to make the interpretations of the progress made by any business:

- The trend analysis gives the users of the accounting information to forecast the trend of the future of the business.
- These trends are expressed in the terms of the percentage which makes the process of the analysis easier and less complex and time consuming.

- The trend analysis showcases the broader picture of the organization which deals with providing the insights about the financial and the operational viability and the performance of the business.

**Question 9**
**What is the importance of comparative statements? Illustrate your answer with particular reference to the comparative income statement.**

**Answer:**
The comparative statement shows the changes made in the position of the business in the comparative terms that it by making the comparisons between the figures of one year with another year in the form of the percentage.

- The comparative statements are thus easy to understand for the user of the financial information who can derive the conclusions based upon the comparisons made between the two or more than two years.
- It is responsible for showcasing the trend and identifying it by putting the data of the sales, expenses of stock etc.
- It is helpful in indicating the positive as well as the negative points and thus the management of the organization can easily identify the reasons behind the failure.
- It thus helps the process of the decision making by making the predictions easy and viable.

**Question 10**
**What do you understand by analysis and interpretation of financial statements? Discuss its importance.**

**Answer:**
The analysis and the interpretation of the financial statement refers to the determination of the significance of the financial statement in order to make it possible for the forecasting to be made and the prospects of the earning the profit, ability to repay the debts and the interest and the profitability of the organization can be made.
It focuses on the identification of the strength and the weakness of any business organization and to make the analysis of the data which is contained in the financial statement by the application of the various kinds of the techniques.
Thus, the importance of the financial statement can be highlighted from the following:

- The basis of the decision making is scientific on the adhoc basis. It is hence easier to read and understood.
- Not everyone can understand and analyse the financial statement and the analysis can thus be made on the mutual relationship of the experience and the observation.
- It allows the correct decissions to be taken at the correct time.
  It makes it possible for the verification and the examination the correctness of the data which is interpreted.

**Question 11**
**Explain how common size statements are prepared by giving an example.**

**Answer:**
The common size statement is known as a vertical analysis in other terms. This is a technique of making the analyses of the financial statement by reflecting upon the expenses and the revenue on year to year basis and it further allows the determination of what factors have been changed. It is useful for establishing the relationship between the various components

Income statement of A limited

(in rupees)

| Particulars | 2018 | % | 2017 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales | 11,00,000 | 100% | 10,00,000 | 100% |
| Consumption of stock | 7,50,000 | 68.18% | 6,95,000 | 69.50% |
| Direct expenses | 1,50,000 | 13.62% | 80,000 | 8% |
| Gross Profit | 2,00,000 | 18.20% | 2,25,000 | 22.50% |

**Question 11**
**Following are the balance sheets of Alpha Ltd. as at March 31st, 2016 and 2017:**

| **Particulars** | **2016 Rs.** | **2017 Rs.** |
|---|---|---|
| **I. Equity and Liabilities** | | |
| **Equity share capital** | **2,00,000** | **4,00,000** |
| **Reserves and surplus** | **1,00,000** | **1,50,000** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Long-term borrowings** | **2,00,000** | **3,00,000** |
| **Short-term borrowings** | **50,000** | **70,000** |
| **Trade payables** | **30,000** | **60,000** |
| **Short-term provisions** | **20,000** | **10,000** |
| **Other current liabilities** | **20,000** | **30,000** |
| **Total** | **6,20,000** | **10,20,000** |
| **II. Assets** | | |
| **Fixed assets** | **2,00,000** | **5,00,000** |
| **Non-current investments** | **1,00,000** | **1,25,000** |
| **Current investments** | **60,000** | **80,000** |
| **Inventories** | **1,35,000** | **1,55,000** |
| **Trade receivables** | **60,000** | **90,000** |
| **Short term loans and advances** | **40,000** | **60,000** |
| **Cash at bank** | **25,000** | **10,000** |
| **Total** | **6,20,000** | **10,20,000** |

**Answer:**

**Comparative Balance Sheet**

*as on March 31, 2016 and 2017*

| Particulars | 2016 (Rs) | 2017 (Rs) | Absolute Change | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I. Equity and Liabilities** | | | | |
| **1. Shareholder's Fund** | | | | |
| a. Equity Share Capital | 2,00,000 | 4,00,000 | 2,00,000 | 100 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| b. Reserves and Surplus | 1,00,000 | 1,50,000 | 50,000 | 50 |
| **2. Non-Current Liabilities** | | | | |
| a. Long Term Borrowings | 2,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 50 |
| **3. Current Liabilities** | | | | |
| a. Short Term Borrowings | 50,000 | 70,000 | 20,000 | 40 |
| b. Trade Payables | 30,000 | 60,000 | 30,000 | 100 |
| c. Short Term Provisions | 20,000 | 10,000 | (10,000) | (50) |
| d. Other Current Liabilities | 20,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 | 50 |
| **Total** | **6,20,000** | **10,20,000** | **4,00,000** | **64.5** |
| **II. Assets** | | | | |
| **1. Non-Current Assets** | | | | |
| a. Fixed Assets | 2,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 150 |
| b. Non Current Investments | 1,00,000 | 1,25,000 | 25,000 | 25 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Current Assets** | | | | |
| a. Current Investments | 60,000 | 80,000 | 20,000 | 33.3 |
| b. Inventories | 1,35,000 | 1,55,000 | 20,000 | 14.8 |
| c. Trade Receivables | 60,000 | 90,000 | 30,000 | 50 |
| d. Short Term Loans and Advances | 40,000 | 60,000 | 20,000 | 50 |
| e. Cash and Cash Equivalents | 25,000 | 10,000 | (15,000) | (60) |
| **Total** | **6,20,000** | **10,20,000** | **4,00,000** | **64.5** |
| | | | | |

**Question 12**

**Following are the balance sheets of Beta Ltd. at March 31st, 2016 and 2017:**

| Particulars | 2017 Rs. | 2016 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| **I. Equity and Liabilities** | | |
| **Equity share capital** | **4,00,000** | **3,00,000** |
| **Reserves and surplus** | **1,50,000** | **1,00,000** |
| **Loan from IDBI** | **3,00,000** | **1,00,000** |
| **Short-term borrowings** | **70,000** | **50,000** |
| **Trade payables** | **60,000** | **30,000** |
| **Short-term provisions** | **10,000** | **20,000** |
| **Other current liabilities** | **1,10,000** | **1,00,000** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **11,00,000** | **7,00,000** |
| **II. Assets** | | |
| **Fixed assets** | **4,00,000** | **2,20,000** |
| **Non-current investments** | **2,25,000** | **1,00,000** |
| **Current investments** | **80,000** | **60,000** |
| **Stock** | **1,05,000** | **90,000** |
| **Trade receivables** | **90,000** | **60,000** |
| **Short term loans and advances** | **1,00,000** | **85,000** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents** | **1,00,000** | **85,000** |
| **Total** | **11,00,000** | **7,00,000** |

**Answer:**

**Comparative Balance Sheet**

*as on March 31, 2016 and 2017*

| **Particulars** | **2016 (Rs)** | **2017 (Rs)** | **Absolute Change** | **Percentage Change** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I. Equity and Liabilities** | | | | |
| **1. Shareholder's Fund** | | | | |
| a. Equity Share Capital | 3,00,000 | 4,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 33.3 |
| b. Reserves and Surplus | 1,00,000 | 1,50,000 | 50,000 | 50 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Non-Current Liabilities** | | | | |
| a. Long Term Borrowings (Loan from IDBI) | 1,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 2,00,000 | 200 |
| **3. Current Liabilities** | | | | |
| a. Short Term Borrowings | 50,000 | 70,000 | 20,000 | 40 |
| b. Trade Payables | 30,000 | 60,000 | 30,000 | 100 |
| c. Short Term Provisions | 20,000 | 10,000 | (10,000) | (50) |
| d. Other Current Liabilities | 1,00,000 | 1,10,000 | 10,000 | 10 |
| **Total** | **7,00,000** | **11,00,000** | **4,00,000** | **57.14** |
| **II. Assets** | | | | |
| **1. Non-Current Assets** | | | | |
| a. Fixed Assets | 2,20,000 | 4,00,000 | 1,80,000 | 81.8 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| b. Non-Current Investments | 1,00,000 | 2,25,000 | 1,25,000 | 125 |
| **2. Current Assets** | | | | |
| a. Current Investments | 60,000 | 80,000 | 20,000 | 33.3 |
| b. Inventories (Stock) | 90,000 | 1,05,000 | 15,000 | 16.6 |
| c. Trade Receivables | 60,000 | 90,000 | 30,000 | 50 |
| d. Short Term Loans and Advances | 85,000 | 1,00,000 | 15,000 | 17.65 |
| e. Cash and Cash Equivalents | 85,000 | 1,00,000 | 15,000 | 17.65 |
| **Total** | **7,00,000** | **11,00,000** | **4,00,000** | **57.14** |

**Question 13**

**Prepare Comparative Income Statement from the following information:**

| **Particulars** | **2016-17 Rs.** | **2015-16 Rs.** |
|---|---|---|
| **Freight Outward** | **20,000** | **10,000** |
| **Wages (office)** | **10,000** | **5,000** |
| **Manufacturing Expenses** | **50,000** | **20,000** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Stock adjustment** | **(60,000)** | **30,000** |
| **Cash purchases** | **80,000** | **60,000** |
| **Credit purchases** | **60,000** | **20,000** |
| **Returns inward** | **8,000** | **4,000** |
| **Gross profit** | **(30,000)** | **90,000** |
| **Carriage outward** | **20,000** | **10,000** |
| **Machinery** | **3,00,000** | **2,00,000** |
| **Charge 10% depreciation on machinery** | **10,000** | **5,000** |
| **Interest on short-term loans** | **20,000** | **20,000** |
| **10% debentures** | **20,000** | **10,000** |
| **Profit on sale of furniture** | **20,000** | **10,000** |
| **Loss on sale of office car** | **90,000** | **60,000** |
| **Tax rate** | **40%** | **50%** |

**Answer:**

**Comparative Income Statement**

*for the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2017*

| **Particulars** | **Note No.** | **2015-16 (Rs)** | **2016-17 (Rs)** | **Absolute Change (Rs)** | **Percentage Change** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Revenue from Operations | | 2,16,000 | 92,000 | (1,24,000) | (57.4) |
| 2. Other Income | | 10,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 100 |
| 3. **Total Revenue (1 + 2)** | | **2,26,000** | **1,12,000** | **(1,14,000)** | **(50.44)** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. **Expenses** | | | | | |
| a. Purchases of Stock-in-Trade | | 80,000 | 1,40,000 | 60,000 | 75 |
| b. Change in Inventories | | 30,000 | (60,000) | (90,000) | (300) |
| c. Employee Benefit Expenses | | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 100 |
| d. Finance Costs | | 21,000 | 22,000 | 1,000 | 4.54 |
| e. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses | | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 100 |
| f. Other Expenses | | 80,000 | 1,30,000 | 50,000 | 62.5 |
| **Total Expenses** | | **2,21,000** | **2,52,000** | **31,000** | **14.03** |
| 5. **Profit before Tax (3 – 4)** | | 5,000 | (1,40,000) | (83,000) | 16.6 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Less*: Income Tax | | 2,500 | - | (2,500) | (100) |
| 6. **Profit After Tax** | | **2,500** | **(1,40,000)** | **(1,37,500)** | **55** |
| | | | | | |

***Working Notes***:

1. *Calculation of Net Sales*

Net Sales = Cost of Goods Sold + Gross Profit - Sales Return

or, Net Sales = Purchases + Manufacturing Expenses + Change in Inventory + Gross Profit - Sales Return

Net Sales (2016) = 80,000 + 20,000 +30,000 + 90,000 - 4,000 = Rs 2,16,000

Net Sales (2017) = 1,40,000 + 50,000 - 60,000 - 30,000 - 80,000 = Rs 92,000

2. *Calculation of Finance Cost*

Finance Cost = Interest on short-term loans + Interest on 10% Debentures

Finance Cost (2016) = 20,000 + 1,000 = Rs 21,000

Finance Cost (2017) = 20,000 + 2,000 = Rs 22,000

3. *Calculation of Other Expenses*

Other Expenses = Freight Outward + Carriage Outward + Loss on sale of office car

Other Expenses (2016) = 10,000 + 10,000 + 60,000 = Rs 80,000

Other Expenses (2017) = 20,000 + 20,000 + 90,000 = Rs 1,30,000

## Question 14

**Prepare Comparative Income Statement from the following information:**

| Particulars | 2015-16 Rs. | 2016-17 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing expenses | 35,000 | 80,000 |
| Opening stock | 30,000 | 60% of closing stock |
| Sales | 9,60,000 | 4,50,000 |
| Returns outward | 4,000 (out of credit purchase) | 6,000 (out of cash purchase) |
| Closing stock | 150% of opening stock | 1,00,000 |
| Credit purchases | 1,50,000 | 150% of cash purchase |
| Cash purchases | 80% of credit purchases | 40,000 |
| Carriage outward | 10,000 | 30,000 |
| Building | 1,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Depreciation on building | 20% | 10% |
| Interest on bank overdraft | 5,000 | - |
| 10% debentures | 2,00,000 | 20,00,000* |
| Profit on sale of copyright | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| Loss on sale of personal car | 10,000 | 20,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Other operating expenses** | **20,000** | **10,000** |
| **Tax rate** | **50%** | **40%** |

***There is a misprint in the book, this should be 2,00,000**

**Answer:**

**Comparative Income Statement**

*for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2017*

| **Particulars** | **Note No.** | **2015-16 (Rs)** | **2016-17 (Rs)** | **Absolute Change (Rs)** | **Percentage Change** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Revenue from Operations | | 9,60,000 | 4,50,000 | (5,10,000) | (53.13) |
| 2. Other Income | | 10,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 100 |
| 3. **Total Revenue (1 + 2)** | | **9,70,000** | **4,70,000** | **(5,00,000)** | **(51.55)** |
| 4. **Expenses** | | | | | |
| a. Purchases of Stock-in-Trade | | 2,66,000 | 94,000 | (1,72,000) | (64.7) |
| b. Change in Inventories | | (15,000) | (40,000) | (55,000) | (366.7) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| c. Finance Costs | | 25,000 | 20,000 | (5,000) | (20) |
| d. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses | | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | - |
| e. Other Expenses | | 30,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 | 33.33 |
| **Total Expenses** | | **3,26,000** | **1,34,000** | **(1,92,000)** | **58.90** |
| 5. **Profit before Tax (3 – 4)** | | 6,44,000 | 3,36,000 | (3,08,000) | 47.83 |
| *Less*: Income Tax | | 3,22,000 | 1,34,400 | (1,87,600) | 58.26 |
| 6. **Profit After Tax** | | **3,22,000** | **2,01,600** | **1,20,400** | **37.39** |
| | | | | | |

***Working Notes***:

1. *Calculation of Net Purchases and Change in Inventory*

2. *Calculation of Finance Cost*

Finance Cost = Interest on Bank Overdraft + Interest on Debentures

Finance Cost (2016) = 5,000 + 20,000 = Rs 25,000

Finance Cost (2017) = 0 + 20,000 = Rs 20,000

3. *Calculation of Other Expenses*

Other Expenses = Carriage outward + Other operating expenses
Other Expenses (2016) = 10,000 + 20,000 = Rs 30,000
Other Expenses (2017) = 30,000 + 10,000 = Rs 40,000

**Question 15**
**Prepare a Common-size income statement of Shefali Ltd. with the help of following information:**

| Particulars | 2015-16 Rs. | 2016-17 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| **Sales** | **6,00,000** | **8,00,000** |
| **Gross profit** | **50% of sales** | **45% of sales** |
| **Indirect expense** | **25% of gross profit** | **25% of gross profit** |
| ***Less*: Cost of goods sold** | **4,28,000** | **7,28,000** |
| **Other incomes** | **10,000** | **12,000** |
| **Income tax** | **30%** | **30%** |

**Answer:**

**Common Size Income Statement**
*for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 20174*

| Particulars | Note No. | 2015-16 (Rs) | 2016-17 (Rs) | Percentage of Sales | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Revenue from Operations | | 6,00,000 | 8,00,000 | 100 | 100 |
| 2. Other Income | | 10,000 | 12,000 | 1.67 | 1.5 |
| 3. **Total Revenue (1 + 2)** | | **6,10,000** | **8,12,000** | **101.67** | **101.5** |
| 4. **Expenses** | | | | | |
| a. Cost of Goods Sold | | 4,28,000 | 7,28,000 | 71.33 | 91 |
| b. Other Expenses | | 75,000 | 90,000 | 12.50 | 11.25 |
| **Total Expenses** | | **5,03,000** | **8,18,000** | **83.83** | **102.25** |
| 5. **Profit before Tax (3 – 4)** | | 1,07,000 | (6,000) | 17.83 | (0.75) |
| *Less*: Income Tax | | 32,100 | - | 5.35 | - |
| 6. **Profit After Tax** | | **74,900** | **(6,000)** | **12.48** | **(0.75)** |
| | | | | | |

***Working Notes***:

1. *Calculation of Other Expenses*

Other Expenses = Indirect Expenses = % of Gross Profit

2016=6,00,000×50%×25%=Rs 75,0002017=8,00,000×45%×25%=Rs 90,0002016=6,00,000×50%×25%=Rs 75,0002017=8,00,000×45%×25%=Rs 90,000

**Question 16**
**Prepare a Common Size balance sheet from the following balance sheet of Aditya Ltd. and Anjali Ltd.:**

| Particulars | Aditya Ltd. Rs. | Anjali Ltd. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| I. Equity and Liabilities | | |
| a) Equity share capital | 6,00,000 | 8,00,000 |
| b) Reserves and surplus | 3,00,000 | 2,50,000 |
| c) Current liabilities | 1,00,000 | 1,50,000 |
| Total | 10,00,000 | 12,00,000 |
| II. Assets | | |
| a) Fixed assets | 4,00,000 | 7,00,000 |
| b) Current assets | 6,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| Total | 1,00,0000* | 12,00,000 |

***The total of Liabilities side must be equal to the total of Assets side, therefore, it should be 10,00,000.**

**Answer.**

**Common Size Balance Sheet**

| Particulars | Aditya Ltd. (Rs) | Anjali Ltd. (Rs) | % of Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Aditya Ltd. | Anjali Ltd. |
| I. Equity and Liabilities | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Shareholder's Fund** | | | | |
| a. Equity Share Capital | 6,00,000 | 8,00,000 | 60 | 66.67 |
| b. Reserves and Surplus | 3,00,000 | 2,50,000 | 30 | 20.83 |
| **2. Current Liabilities** | 1,00,000 | 1,50,000 | 10 | 12.5 |
| **Total** | **10,00,000** | **12,00,000** | **100** | **100** |
| **II. Assets** | | | | |
| **1. Non-Current Assets** | | | | |
| a. Fixed Assets | 4,00,000 | 7,00,000 | 40 | 58.33 |
| **2. Current Assets** | 6,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 60 | 41.67 |
| **Total** | **10,00,000** | **12,00,000** | **100** | **100** |