

## BBA Sem-5 Examination

CC 307

## Advance Financial Management

Time : 2-00 Hours]

August 2021

[Max. Marks : 50

- Instructions:** (1) All Questions in **Section I** carry equal marks.  
 (2) Attempt any **Two** questions in **Section I**.  
 (3) Question 5 in **Section II** is **COMPULSORY**.

**Section I**

1. [A] Compute the cost of capital in following cases: [10]  
 (a) A five year, 10% debenture of ₹ 100 redeemable at par with 10% floatation cost.  
 (b) An ordinary share selling at a current market price of ₹ 200, and paying a current dividend of ₹ 5 per share, which is expected to grow at a rate of 8%.  
 [B] Golu Ltd. has the following book value capital structure as on March 31, 2021: [10]

	₹
Equity share Capital (2,00,000 shares)	40,00,000
11.5% Preference shares	10,00,000
10% Debentures	30,00,000
	<u>80,00,000</u>

The equity share of the company sells for ₹ 20. It is expected that the company will pay next year a dividend of ₹ 2 per equity share, which is expected to grow at 5% per annum forever. Assume 35% corporate tax rate.

- (i) Compute Weighted Average Cost of Capital of the company based on the existing capital structure.  
 (ii) Compute the New Weighted Average Cost of Capital, if the company raises an Additional ₹ 20 lakhs debt by issuing 12% debentures. This would result in increasing the expected equity dividend to ₹ 2.40 and leave the growth rate unchanged, but the price of equity share will fall to ₹ 16 per share.
2. [A] A bond has 4 years remaining until maturity. It has a par value of ₹1000. The coupon interest rate on the bond is 9%. Compute the Yield to Maturity at current market price of [10]  
 (a) ₹1200, (b) ₹1000 and (c) ₹800, assuming interest is paid annually.  
 [B] (1) Find out the price at which equity shares will sell, if the required rate of return of investors is 12%, expected dividend per share next year is ₹ 2 and rate of growth in dividend is 5%. [10]  
 (2) Mr. Akshay has invested in ABC Chemicals. The capitalization rate of the company is 12% and the current dividend is ₹ 3.00 per share. Calculate the value of the company's equity share if the company is slowly sinking with an annual decline rate of 5% in the dividend.
3. [A] Define Derivatives. Discuss its characteristics in detail. [10]  
 [B] Explain Decision Tree Approach in detail. [10]
4. [A] Explain in detail various determinants of dividend policy. [10]  
 [B] Discuss the Gordon's Model of dividend policy. [10]

## Section II

5. Do as directed (Attempt any 10 out of 15):

[10]

- (1) Capital Asset Pricing Theory asserts that portfolio returns are best explained by \_\_\_\_\_. (Diversification, Economic factors, Systematic risk, Specific risk)
- (2) Opportunity cost is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ cost. (Economics, Implicit, Marginal, Explicit)
- (3) The cost of perpetual debt capital if interest rate is 9% and tax rate is 20% is \_\_\_\_\_. (6.2%, 7.2%, 8.2%, 9.2%)
- (4) For a bond Yield to Maturity is always equal to Coupon Rate. (True/False)
- (5) If the required rate of return is greater than the coupon rate, the bond will be valued at \_\_\_\_\_. (Premium, Par value, Discount).
- (6) The value of bond is only dependent on the interest payments. (True/False)
- (7) The value of bond is present value of contractual payments it gets till maturity. (True/False)
- (8) Zero coupon bonds are always issued at discount. (True/False)
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ is the term used for reducing risk by using derivatives. (Waiving/Revoking/Hedging)
- (10) The price of a commodity or financial asset for immediate delivery is known as the \_\_\_\_\_. (Forward, Spot, Future, Options)
- (11) In call option, the buyer gets right to buy an asset at a particular price. (True/False)
- (12) Future contracts are standardized in terms of amount or quantity as the case may be. (True/False)
- (13) Only buyer is obligated to perform in case of Options. (True/False)
- (14) According to Walter's dividend model, optimum retention ratio in case of growing firms is 100%. (True / False)
- (15) Stock dividend is also termed as \_\_\_\_\_. (Cash dividend, Interim dividend, Bonus shares, Regular dividend)

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