MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2006 question paper

9706 ACCOUNTING

9706/04   **Paper 4   Maximum raw mark 120**

1 (a)   Franken Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 28 February 2006

	$000	$000
Sales		1750
Stock	280	
Purchases	914	**(1) both**
	(1) both 1194	
Stock	339	855
Gross profit		895 **(1)**
Operating expenses	330 **(1)**	
Depreciation (70 **(1)** + 45 **(1)**)	115	445
Operating profit		450 **(1) OF**
Interest		10 **(1)**
Profit before tax		440
Taxation		204 **(1)**
Profit after tax		236
Dividends (80 **(1)** + 50 **(1)**)		130
Retained profit for the year		106 **(1of)**

[12]

(b)   Balance Sheet at 28 February 2006

	$000	$000	$000
Fixed Assets			
Land and buildings			540 **(1)OF**
Machinery			275 **(1)OF**
			815
Current Assets			
Stock		339 **(1)**	
Trade debtors		410	
Bank		106	**(1) both**
		855	
Creditors: amounts falling due in less than one year			
Trade creditors	190 **(1)**		
Taxation	204 **(1)**		
Dividends	50 **(1)**	444	411
			1226 **(2)OF**
Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year			
Debentures *(2012)*			110 **(1)**
			1116
Share capital and reserves			
Ordinary shares of $1 fully paid			560 **(1)**
Profit and loss account			556 **(1)**
			1116

[11]

(c)   Cash flow statement for the year ended 28 February 2006

	$000	
Operating activities		
Net cash flow from operating activities	411	**(1of)**
Returns on investments and servicing of finance		
Interest paid	(10)	**(1)**
Taxation		
Corporation tax paid	(176)	**(1)**
Capital expenditure and financial investments		
Payments to acquire fixed assets	(270)	**(1)**
Equity dividends paid		
Equity dividends paid during the year	(104)	**(1)**
Net cash outflow before financing	(149)	**(1of)**
Financing		
Receipts from issue of ordinary shares	70	**(1)**
Decrease in cash	(79)	**(1)**

Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities

	$000	
Operating profit	450	**(1)**
Depreciation	115	**(1)**
Increase in stock	(59)	**(1)**
Increase in debtors	(35)	**(1)**
Decrease in creditors	(60)	**(1)**
	411	

[13]

(d) May be required to do so

Shows why cash and profits are not the same

Shows internally generated cash and cash from external sources

Links balance sheets

Cash is important to survival – shows how cash is generated and used

Other sensible answers are acceptable

Each point maximum two marks.
1 mark for identification and a further mark for development.   [4]

2 (a)   Annual Income

(if Anjni accepts the offer from Chin Ltd)

$$\$$$

Salary	20 000.00 **(1)**
Investment (*W1*)	1 837.50 **(3)**
Dividends (*W2*)	4 725.00 **(5)**
	26 562.50 **(1of)**

Workings

W1   *36 750* **(1)**   *x*   *5%*   **(1)**
W2   *2.10* **(1)**   *x*   *4.5*   **(1)** *= 9.45* **(1)** *x 50 000* **(1)**

                                                                                    [10]

(b) On financial grounds she will be worse off **(1of)** so reject **(1)**

However – there may be pay rises in the future **(1)**
There may be a capital gain if the shares are sold in the future **(1)**   **[4]**

(c) Less responsibility/worry etc. **(0-3)**

No longer own boss **(0-3)**

Identification 1 mark and a further two marks for development   **[4]**

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(d) Chin Ltd Balance Sheet at 30 April 2006

(after the purchase of Anjni's business)

	$	$	$	
Fixed assets				
Premises at valuation (*W3*)			250 000	**(3)**
Fixtures			59 500	**(2)**
Motor vehicles			72 000	
Goodwill (*W4*)			83 750	**(3)**
			465 250	
Current assets				
Stock		19 800		**(2)**
Debtors		23 000		**(2)**
		42 800		
Creditors: amounts falling due in less than one year				
Trade creditors	15 750 **(2)**			
Bank overdraft	2 000 **(2)**	17 750	25 050	
			490 300	**(1)OF**
Share capital and reserves				
Ordinary shares (*W5*)			300 000	**(3)**
Profit and loss account			135 300	
Share premium account (*W6*)			55 000	**(2)**
			490 300	

Workings

W3 120 000 **(1)** + 30 000 **(1)** + 100 000 **(1)**

W4 56 000 – (4750) = 51 250 **(1)** + 83 750 **(1)** = 135 000 **(1)**

W5 150 000 **(1)** + 50 000 **(1)** + 100 000 **(1)**

W6 50 000 **(1)** x $1.10 **(1)** = 55 000   **[22]**

3 (a)   Lagrad Ltd

		DC $	CC $	CCTV $	MC $
Contribution per camera	(SP **(1)** - VC **(1)**)	110 **(2)**	150 **(2)**	92 **(2)**	560 **(2)**
Contribution per yugara	(c**(1)** /yug**(1)**)	110 **(2of)**	75 **(2of)**	23 **(2of)**	80 **(2of)**
Rank order **(1of)**		1	3	4	2
Cameras to be sold		10 000 **(1of)**	3250 **(1of)**	none **(1of)**	500 **(1of)**

[21]

(b)   Marginal cost statement

	$	$
Sales (2 200 000 + 1 202 500 + 632 500)		4 035 000 **(1of)**
Less Variable costs		
Yugaras (500 000 + 325 000 + 175 000)	1 000 000 **(1of)**	
Direct materials (400 000 + 292 500 + 150 000)	842 500 **(1of)**	
Direct labour *(200 000 + 97 500 + 27 500)*	325 000 **(1of)**	
		2 167 500
Contribution		1 867 500
Fixed costs (600 000**(1)** + 320 000**(1)** + 120 000**(1)** + 35 000**(1)**)		1 075 000 **(4)**
Net Profit (must say)		792 500 **(1of)**

Note Marks for fixed costs only rewarded if shown **after** contribution

[9]

Alternative presentation:

Digital	10 000 x 110 =	1 100 000	**(1of)**
Medical	500 x 560 =	280 000	**(1of)**
Cine	3250 x 150 =	487 500	**(1of)**
Total contribution		1 867 500	**(1of)**
Less fixed costs		1 075 000	**(4)**
Net Profit		792 500	**(1of)**

(c) Contribution/sales ratios $\dfrac{1\,867\,500}{4\,035\,000}$ **(1of)** = 0.463 **(1of)**

Break even = $\dfrac{\text{fixed costs}}{\text{c/s ratio}} = \dfrac{1\,075\,000}{0.463}$ $\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{\textbf{(1of)}}{\textbf{(1of)}}$ = \$2 321 814 **(1of)**   [6]

(d) Will workers be made redundant?

Will skills of work force diminish during the year?

Can the workers be recruited when 'normal' production resumes?

Will machinery deteriorate?

Is there a danger that ceasing production of CCTV cameras might affect the sales of other cameras?

Two marks per point.

1 mark for identification plus one further mark for development.   [4]

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