

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

**ACCOUNTING**

**9706/04**

Paper 4 Problem Solving (Supplementary Topics)

May/June 2006

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.  
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen.  
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

All accounting statements are to be presented in good style. Workings should be shown.

You may use a calculator.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



- 1 The directors of Franken Ltd have yet to produce a cash flow statement for the year ended 28 February 2006.

They have extracted the following trial balance at 28 February 2006:

	Dr	Cr
	\$000	\$000
Purchases and Sales	914	1 750
Operating expenses (excluding depreciation of fixed assets)	330	
Interest paid	10	
Interim dividend paid	80	
Profit and loss account		450
Land and buildings	700	
Provision for depreciation of land and buildings		90
Machinery	450	
Provision for depreciation of machinery		130
Stock at 1 March 2005	280	
Trade debtors	410	
Bank balance	106	
Trade creditors		190
8% Debentures (2012)		110
Ordinary shares of \$1 each fully paid		560
	<u>3 280</u>	<u>3 280</u>

Stock at 28 February 2006 was \$339 000

The directors wish to provide for the following:

Taxation	\$204 000
Final dividend	\$50 000
Depreciation on all fixed assets at 10% per annum using the straight line method	

### REQUIRED

- (a) Prepare a Trading and Profit and Loss and Appropriation Account for the year ended 28 February 2006. [12]
- (b) Prepare a Balance Sheet at 28 February 2006. [11]

The Balance Sheet at 28 February 2005 for Franken Ltd is shown below:

	\$000 Cost	\$000 Aggregate depreciation	\$000 NBV
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Land and buildings	540	90	450
Machinery	<u>340</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>210</u>
	<u>880</u>	<u>220</u>	660
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stock		280	
Trade debtors		375	
Bank balance		<u>185</u>	
		840	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due in less than one year</b>			
Trade creditors	250		
Taxation	176		
Proposed dividends	<u>24</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>390</u>
			1 050
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>			
8% Debentures (2012)			<u>110</u>
			<u>940</u>
<b>Share capital and reserves</b>			
Ordinary shares of \$1 each fully paid			490
Profit and loss account			<u>450</u>
			<u>940</u>

Note: There were no disposals of fixed assets during the year.

### REQUIRED

(c) Prepare a cash flow statement for the year ended 28 February 2006.

You are **not** required to prepare a reconciliation of net cash to movement in net debt. [13]

(d) Identify and explain **two** reasons why a business may prepare a cash flow statement. [4]

**[Total: 40]**

- 2 The directors of Chin Ltd have offered to purchase the business of Anjni Patel.

The balance sheet at 30 April 2006 for Chin Ltd is shown below:

	\$	\$
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Premises		120 000
Fixtures		43 500
Motor vehicles		<u>72 000</u>
		235 500
<b>Current assets</b>		
Stock	13 800	
Trade debtors	19 000	
Bank	<u>28 000</u>	
	60 800	
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due in less than one year		
Trade creditors	<u>11 000</u>	<u>49 800</u>
		<u>285 300</u>
<b>Share capital and reserves</b>		
Ordinary shares of \$1 each fully paid		150 000
Profit and loss account		<u>135 300</u>
		<u>285 300</u>

The market price of ordinary shares in Chin Ltd is \$2.10.

The dividend yield on the shares is 4.5% and the directors of Chin Ltd are confident that the same level of dividend can be maintained if Anjni's business was purchased.

The Balance Sheet at 30 April 2006 of Anjni Patel's business was as follows:

	\$	\$
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Premises		30 000
Fixtures		<u>16 000</u>
		46 000
<b>Current assets</b>		
Stock	6 000	
Trade debtors	4 000	
Bank	<u>6 750</u>	
	16 750	
<b>Less Current liabilities</b>		
Trade creditors	<u>4 750</u>	<u>12 000</u>
		<u>58 000</u>
Represented by:		
<b>Capital</b>		43 000
Profit		<u>38 000</u>
		81 000
Drawings		<u>23 000</u>
		<u>58 000</u>

The profit made by Anjni's business in the year ended 30 April 2006 is similar to that earned by the business over the past few years.

Anjni can currently earn 5% per annum on any cash investment she is able to make.

Chin Ltd have offered to take over the assets and liabilities of Anjni's business, except the bank account, at book value.

The purchase consideration is \$135 000; it will be settled as follows:

\$30 000 cash and  
50 000 ordinary shares of \$1 in Chin Ltd.

As part of the purchase agreement Anjni will be offered a job working for Chin Ltd at an annual salary of \$20 000.

The directors of Chin Ltd will use the purchase of Anjni's business as an opportunity to revalue their premises up to the maximum value possible without the creation of a revaluation reserve.

After the revaluation of the premises the directors will make a bonus issue of two ordinary shares for every three held to members of Chin Ltd who were shareholders at 30 April 2006.

#### REQUIRED

- (a) Prepare a financial statement showing Anjni's expected annual income if she accepts the offer from Chin Ltd. [10]
- (b) Advise Anjni whether she should, on financial grounds, accept the offer from Chin Ltd. [4]
- (c) Explain **two** non-financial factors that Anjni may take into account before deciding whether or not to accept the offer from Chin Ltd. [4]
- (d) Prepare the Balance Sheet of Chin Ltd if the purchase of Anjni's business goes ahead. [22]

**[Total: 40]**

- 3 Lagrad Ltd manufactures four types of camera which all use “yugaras”, a component made only in one factory. Each “yugara” costs \$50 to purchase. Due to a prolonged strike of workers in the “yugara” factory, Lagrad Ltd will only be able to purchase 20 000 this year.

The following information relates to each type of camera manufactured by Lagrad Ltd.

	Digital cameras	Cine cameras	Closed circuit television cameras	Medical cameras
Maximum demand(units)	10 000	4 000	3 000	500
Costs per camera	\$	\$	\$	\$
Yugaras	50	100	200	350
Other direct materials	40	90	98	300
Direct labour	20	30	30	55
Fixed costs	60	80	40	70
Profit per camera	50	70	52	490
Selling price per camera	220	370	420	1 265

### REQUIRED

- (a) Calculate the numbers of each type of camera to be produced and sold that would maximise the profit of Lagrad Ltd. [21]
- (b) Prepare a marginal cost statement showing the profit for the year. [9]
- (c) Calculate the **total** annual sales revenue required by Lagrad Ltd to break-even this year. [6]
- (d) Outline **two** disadvantages that might be encountered if the planned production pattern was adopted. [4]

**[Total: 40]**

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