## X800/75/11

THURSDAY, 25 MAY
9:00 AM - 11:00 AM

Total marks - 130
SECTION 1 - 70 marks
Attempt BOTH questions.
SECTION 2-60 marks
Attempt ALL questions.
Write your answers clearly in the workbook provided.
You may use a calculator.
All working should be shown fully, and clearly labelled.
Use blue or black ink.
Before leaving the examination room you must give your workbook to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

## SECTION 1 - 70 marks

## Attempt BOTH questions

## 1. PART A

Use pages 02-05 of your workbook to answer this question.

NOTE - some ledger accounts already contain existing balances.

The following transactions relate to the accounts of Rory Meston for March:
VAT is to be applied at 20\% where appropriate.

4 March $\quad$ Sold goods on credit to S Jamieson - $£ 3,250$ plus VAT.
8 March Purchased a photocopier on credit from Grampian Solutions worth $£ 6,500$ plus VAT.

11 March $\quad$ Sent a Credit Note to $S$ Jamieson for return of goods - $£ 125$ plus VAT.
12 March Received a Bank Loan worth $£ 8,500$.
15 March Paid for repairs to motor vehicle by bank transfer. The total amount was $£ 300$ and included VAT of $£ 50$.

20 March Rory used the loan money that was received on 12 March to do the following:

- Firstly, he paid off the amount outstanding to Grampian Solutions by bank transfer.
- He then transferred the remainder of the loan money to the Cash Account.
28 March Received a letter from the solicitors of $S$ Jamieson with information that he has been declared bankrupt and can only pay 70p in the $£$. A cheque for this amount was received with the letter. The remainder is to be written off as a Bad Debt.
(a) Using the information given above, make the necessary entries in Rory Meston's ledger accounts.

Answer the following question at the bottom of page 05 of your workbook.
(b) At the end of each month Rory draws up a list of all his ledger balances. State the name given to this list.

## 1. PART B

Use pages 06-07 of your workbook to answer this question.
MS Fashion is a firm owned by Manpreet Singh. Her accounts have the following balances on 31 December Year 2:

| Trade Receivables | $£ 40,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Drawings | $£ 8,000$ |
| Profit for the Year | $£ 32,000$ |
| Opening Equity | $£ 120,000$ |
| Equipment at Cost | $£ 60,000$ |
| Existing Provision for Depreciation of Equipment | $£ 3,600$ |
| (on 1 January Year 2) |  |

(a) Prepare the Equity section of Manpreet's Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December Year 2.
(b) Manpreet decides to create a Provision for Bad Debts of 5\% of Trade Receivables. Calculate the new value of her Trade Receivables.
(c) Manpreet decides to depreciate her Equipment by $12 \%$ of cost for Year 2. Calculate the new value of her Equipment at the end of the year.
(d) Describe what is meant by the terms 'Carriage In' and 'Carriage Out'.
(e) Manpreet is a sole trader. Define the term 'sole trader'.
2. Use pages 08-09 of your workbook to answer this question.

Frankie Balfour plans to start up in business on 1 June Year 1 with $£ 15,000$ in her business bank account. The following estimates relate to the first 3 months of her business from June to August.

1. Sales (in units)

| June | July | August |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3,600 | 4,000 | 4,400 |

- The selling price per unit for credit sales will be $£ 40$ - cash sales will receive a discount of $10 \%$ on this selling price.
- $75 \%$ of total monthly sales will be made on a cash basis and $25 \%$ will be sold on one month's credit.

2. Production (in units)

| June | July | August |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4,000 | 4,500 | 5,000 |

3. Labour costs will be $£ 10$ per unit and will be paid in the same month as production.
4. Material costs will be $£ 16$ per unit - these will be purchased in the same month as production and paid for one month later.
5. Variable overheads will total $£ 2$ per unit payable the month after production.
6. Fixed costs will be $£ 2,500$ per month.
7. Equipment will be bought in June for $£ 5,000$. A $20 \%$ deposit will be paid in June with the balance paid in 5 equal monthly instalments starting in July.
8. Commission of $£ 2$ per unit will be paid on all sales in the month of sale.
9. Rent payable is $£ 3,000$ per month, but will rise by $30 \%$ in August due to the need for additional warehouse space.
10. A local council grant of $£ 10,000$ is expected to be received in July.
(a) Prepare a Cash Budget for the months June to August showing clearly opening and closing balances for each month.
(b) Describe 2 benefits to Frankie of preparing a Cash Budget.
(c) Other than preparing Budgets, state 2 duties of a Management Accountant.

SECTION 2-60 marks
Attempt ALL questions
3. Use pages 10-11 of your workbook to answer this question.

Domenico Pizza Supplies sold the following to Pizza 2 Go on 4 March:
$1 \times 10 \mathrm{~kg}$ bag Pizza Flour
$4 \times 3 \mathrm{~kg}$ cans Full Red Sauce

(a) Using the price list above, complete the illustrative invoice to be sent to Pizza 2 Go on 4 March, assuming the Cash Discount will be taken up.
(b) Pizza 2 go has returned $1 \times 3 \mathrm{~kg}$ can of Full Red Sauce to Domenico Pizza Supplies. Identify the document that Domenico Pizza Supplies will send to Pizza 2 go.
(c) Identify the document sent to Pizza 2 Go at the end of March showing all transactions for the month.
(d) Outline 2 reasons why Trade Discounts are offered to customers.
(e) State in which section of the Financial Statements VAT would be shown.
4. Use pages 12-13 of your workbook to answer this question.

Duncan McLeod owns a small retail business. The following information is available for Year 3:

| Sales Revenue | $£ 500,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Opening Inventory | $£ 29,500$ |
| Closing Inventory | $£ 40,500$ |
| Gross Profit | $£ 150,000$ |
| Profit for the Year | $£ 32,800$ |
| Current Assets | $£ 84,000$ |
| Current Liabilities | $£ 24,000$ |
| Average Trade Receivables | $£ 31,700$ |
| Average Trade Payables | $£ 46,300$ |
| Opening Equity | $£ 360,000$ |

NOTE - Credit Sales account for 80\% of the Sales Revenue.
(a) Using the formulae sheet provided on the next page, calculate the following ratios for Year 3 (correct to 2 decimal places):

- Gross Profit Ratio
- Profit for the Year Ratio
- Acid Test Ratio
- Return on Equity Employed
- Trade Receivables Collection Period (in days)
- Expenses Ratio
- Rate of Inventory Turnover
(b) Calculate Duncan's Purchases figure for the year.

4. (continued)

Ratio formulae - for use with Question 4

| Ratio | Formula |
| :---: | :---: |
| Profitability ratios: |  |
| Return on Equity Employed | Profit for the Year $\times 100=\%$ Opening equity |
| Gross Profit Ratio | $\frac{\text { Gross Profit }}{\text { Sales revenue }} \times 100=\%$ |
| Profit for the Year Ratio | Profit for the Year $\times 100=\%$ Sales Revenue |
| Liquidity ratios: |  |
| Current Ratio | Current Assets : Current Liabilities <br> Answer should be expressed as a ratio, eg 2.35:1 |
| Acid Test Ratio | Current Assets - Closing Inventory : Current Liabilities Answer should be expressed as a ratio, eg 1.27:1 |
| Efficiency ratios: |  |
| Rate of Inventory Turnover | $\frac{\text { Cost of Sales }}{\text { Average Inventory }}=\text { times }$ |
| Expenses Ratio | $\frac{\text { Expenses }}{\text { Sales Revenue }} \times 100=\%$ |
| Trade Payables Payment Period | Average Trade Payables $\times 365=$ days <br> Credit Purchases <br> NB - Where only one figure is given for trade payables, this will be taken as the average. |
| Trade Receivables Collection Period | Average Trade Receivables $\times 365=$ days <br> Credit Sales <br> NB - Where only one figure is given for trade receivables, this will be taken as the average. |
| Non-current Asset Turnover | Sales Revenue <br> Non-current Assets at Net Book Value <br> Answers should be expressed as a ratio, eg 0.75:1 |

5. Use page 14 of your workbook to answer this question.

Mairi Cameron is the owner of Black Isle Bakery, based in the Highland town of Fortrose, which specialises in the production of different artisan breads. The bakery has 2 production cost centres - Mixing and Baking, and one service cost centre - Staffing.

Estimated overhead expenditure for the next financial year is as follows:

| Overhead | Total Cost |
| :--- | ---: |
| Indirect Materials | $£ 6,200$ |
| Heat and Light | $£ 18,000$ |
| Insurance of Machinery | $£ 6,000$ |
| Employee Supervision | $£ 24,000$ |
| Production Machinery Maintenance | $£ 15,400$ |

The following cost centre data has been provided:

|  | Mixing | Baking | Staffing | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Indirect Materials | $£ 2,325$ | $£ 875$ | $£ 3,000$ | $£ 6,200$ |
| No of Employees | 20 | 12 | 8 | 40 |
| Floor Area (sq m) | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 4,500 |
| Value of Machinery | $£ 56,000$ | $£ 72,000$ | $£ 32,000$ | $£ 160,000$ |
| No of Production Machines | 5 | 2 | - | 7 |

(a) Prepare the Overhead Analysis Sheet to show the overheads to be allocated or apportioned to each cost centre.
(b) Re-apportion the total overheads of the Staffing cost centre to the other cost centres based on number of employees.
(c) Define the term 'Indirect Cost'.
6. Use pages 15-17 of your workbook to answer this question.

The following information relates to John Dixon's business:

| Level of Output <br> (Units) | Total Costs | Variable Costs | Sales Revenue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3,000 | $£ 111,000$ | $£ 48,000$ | $£ 75,000$ |
| 6,000 | $£ 159,000$ | $£ 96,000$ | $£ 150,000$ |
| 9,000 | $£ 207,000$ | $£ 144,000$ | $£ 225,000$ |
| 12,000 | $£ 255,000$ | $£ 192,000$ | $£ 300,000$ |

(a) Using the data above, calculate the:
(i) selling price per unit 2
(ii) variable cost per unit
(iii) contribution per unit
(iv) fixed costs
(v) break-even point in units.
(b) Calculate the margin of safety (in units and sales value) at a level of output of 12,000 units.
(c) Calculate the number of units required to be sold to earn a profit of $£ 54,000$.

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