

ACCOUNTING THEORY AND PRACTICE

Professional 1
June 1999

MARKING SCHEME



Question 1

(a)

PLAINMOOR PLC

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1999

	£000	£000	£000	
Turnover			4,900	
Opening Stock		205		
Purchases		995		
Production Costs		1,200		
		<u>2,400</u>		
Less closing stock		310	2,090	
Gross Profit			2,810	
Admin Expenses	329			
Research & development	20			<i>1</i>
Contingency provision	90			<i>1</i>
Debtor write off	41			
Doubtful debts	46	526		<i>1(w1)</i>
	<u> </u>			
Distribution expenses		957		
Depreciation provision				
Buildings	143			<i>1(w2)</i>
Plant & Equipment	94			<i>1(w3)</i>
Motor Vehicles	283	520	2,003	<i>1(w4)</i>
	<u> </u>			
Operating profit			807	
Investment income			19	
Debenture interest paid			60	
			<u> </u>	
Profit			766	
Preference dividends				
Paid [5% x 200]-5	5			<i>1/2</i>
Proposed	5	10		
	<u> </u>			
Ordinary dividends				
Paid	10			
Proposed [4p x 1,500]	60	70	80	<i>1/2</i>
	<u> </u>			
Retained Profit			<u>686</u>	

PLAINMOOR PLC
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1999

	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Fixed Assets					
Intangible					
Research and development				80	<i>1</i>
	cost	depcn	nbv		
Tangible					
Land and buildings	4,375	2,943	1,432		$\frac{1}{2}$
Plant and equipment	1,375	844	531		$\frac{1}{2}$
Motor vehicles	1,415	1,083	332		$\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>7,165</u>	<u>4,870</u>	<u>2,295</u>	2,295	
Investments				<u>850</u>	
				3,225	
Current Assets					
Stock			310		
Debtors			593		<i>1(w5)</i>
Bank			<u>383</u>		
			1,286		
Creditors due < 1 year					
Trade creditors		500			
Proposed dividends (60 + 5)		65	565	721	<i>1</i>
				<u> </u>	
Total assets less current liabilities				3,946	
Creditors due > 1 year					
6% Debentures			1,000		
Provisions for Liabilities and charges					
Legal action			<u>90</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<i>1</i>
				<u>2,856</u>	
Financed By					
Ordinary shares £1				1,500	
5% cumulative preference shares				200	
share premium account				100	
P & L reserve				370	
P & L for year				<u>686</u>	$\frac{1}{2}$
				<u>2,856</u>	
					<i>(13)</i>

workings

w1 $(700-41)*10\%-20 = 46$

w2 $(4,375-800)*4\% = 143$

w3 $(1,375-750)*15\% = 94$

w4 $1415 * 20\% = 283$

w5 $700-66-41=593$

(b)	(i)	Research and development costs	
		SSAP 13-development costs	
		- pure research brief description	1
		- applied research	1
		- developmental	2
		- profits are probable capitalise	1/2
		- outcome unknown write off to P&L	1/2
			(5)
	(ii)	Post balance sheet events	
		SSAP 17 description	1
		- adjusting events	1
		-non adjusting events	1
			(3)
	(iii)	Accounting for contingencies	
		SSAP 18 describe	1 1/2
		probable provide	1/2
		possible disclose	1/2
		remote ignore	1/2
		reference to FRS 12	1
			(4)
			(12)
			(25)

Question 2

(a)

**MOLYNEUX PLC CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR YEAR END 31 MARCH 1999**

				£000	
Net cash flow from operations				526	5 (w1)
Returns on investments & servicing of finance					
Interest received				18	1 (w2)
Interest paid				-32	1 (w3)
Taxation				-183	1 (w4)
Capital expenditure				-210	2 (w5)
Equity dividends paid				-73	1 (w6)
Management of liquid resources				11	½(w7)
Financing				58	1½(w8)
Increase in cash				115	(13)
(w1)	operating profit	469	(w2)	opening	4
	depreciation	27		during year	17
	sale of equip	-25		closing	-3
	stock	-33			18
	debtors	167			
	creditors	-78			
	interest	-1			
		526			
(w3)	opening bal	-4	(w4)	opening	-41
	year	-35		year	-172
	closing	7		closing	30
		-32			-183
(w5)	opening bal	1407	(w6)	opening	-15
	depcn	-27		year	-63
	revalue	-30		closing	5
	book value	-100			-73
	closing bal	-1585			
	sales income	125			
		-210			
(w7)	35-24=11		(w8)	share cap	24
				share premium	6
				creditors	28

(b)

- | | | |
|------|---|---------------|
| (i) | reconciliation of increase/decrease in cash with the movement in net debt in period | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | - definition of net debt | 1 |
| | - show what the reconciliation is | 2 |
| (ii) | analysis of net debt and its movements during the year | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | - requires all the net debt components to be reconciled from opening balance to closing balance | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | -identify the required details | 2½ |
| | | (7) |
| | | (20) |

Question 3

(a)

Cost of control in Rodney

cost of ordinary shares	1,000	ordinary shares	(680*.75)	510	1/2
cost of preference shares	210	preference shares	(300*.667)	200	1/2
		revaluation	(180*.75)	135	1/2
		revenue reserve	(300*.75)	225	1/2
		goodwill		140	
	<u>1,210</u>			<u>1,210</u>	

(2)

Cost of control in Trigger

cost of ordinary shares	475	ordinary shares	(.9*630)	567	1/2
revenue reserve (.9*100)	90				1/2
capital reserve	2				
	<u>567</u>			<u>567</u>	

(1)

Minority interest in Rodney

Ordinary shares	(.25*680)	170	1/2
Preference shares	(.333*300)	100	1/2
Revaluation	(.25*180)	45	1/2
Revenue	(.25*480)	120	1/2
		<u>435</u>	

Minority interest in Trigger

Ordinary shares	(.1*630)	63	1/2
Revaluation	(.1*50)	5	1/2
Revenue	(.1*100)	10	1/2
		<u>78</u>	
Total		<u>513</u>	1/2

(4)

Consolidated revenue reserve

Pre acq Rodney (.75*300)	225	bal Delboy	400	1/2
mi-r (.25*480)	120	bal Rodney	480	1/2
mi z (.1*100)	10	bal trigger	100	1/2
goodwill w/o (140-2)	138	pref dividend	10	1
balance	587	pre acq trigger(.9*100)	90	1/2
	<u>1,080</u>		<u>1,080</u>	

(3)

Delboy group Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 1999

Tangible fixed assets	(3255+580+1175+180)	5,190	<i>1</i>
Current assets	(1960+1340+300-30+10)	3,580	<i>1</i>
Current liabilities	(3395+440+625-10)	-4,450	<i>1/2</i>
		<u>4,320</u>	
Ordinary shares		3,175	
Revaluation reserve		45	<i>1/2</i>
Revenue reserve		587	<i>1/2</i>
Minority interest		513	<i>1/2</i>
		<u>4,320</u>	
			<i>(4)</i>
			<i>(14)</i>

(b)				
cost of shares	155	shares (.25*630)	158	<i>1/2</i>
revenue reserve (.25*100)	25	goodwill	22	<i>1</i>
	<u>180</u>		<u>180</u>	

Post acquisition retained profit

Balance at acquisition	(£100,000)		
Balance 31/3/99	£100,000		
	<u>£200,000*.25</u>	£50,000	<i>1</i>

Revaluation reserve £50,000*.25	£13,000	<i>1/2</i>
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Balance sheet extract

Investment in associated company 196 (see note)

Reserves		
Revaluation reserve	13	<i>1/2</i>
Revenue reserve	50	<i>1/2</i>

Note to balance sheet		
cost	155	<i>1/2</i>
post acq profit	50	<i>1/2</i>
post acq revalue	13	<i>1/2</i>
goodwill w/o	(22)	<i>1/2</i>
	<u>196</u>	
		<i>(6)</i>

(20)

Question 4

(a)

(i) $EPS = \frac{\text{Profit Attributable to oldshareholder}}{\text{No old shares}}$

Basil $\frac{420}{500}$ 84p $\frac{1}{2}$

Cybil $\frac{360}{300}$ 120p $\frac{1}{2}$

Manuel $\frac{143}{200}$ 71.5p $\frac{1}{2}$

(ii) $PE \text{ Ratio} = \frac{\text{Market Value}}{EPS}$

B $\frac{800}{84} = 9.5$ $\frac{1}{2}$

C $\frac{900}{120} = 7.5$ $\frac{1}{2}$

M $\frac{1000}{71.3} = 14$ $\frac{1}{2}$

(iii) $\text{Gearing} = \frac{\text{New equity finance}}{\text{Total Finance}}$ or $\frac{\text{New equity}}{\text{Equity}}$

B Nil

C $\frac{100}{700} = 14.3\%$ $\frac{100}{600} = 16.7\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$

M $\frac{200}{60}$ $\frac{200}{400} = 50\%$ $\frac{1}{2}$

(4½)

(b) Explanation of shareholders ratios 1

EPS 1

P/E 1

Gearing 1

FRS M????? II 1

(5)

(c) ROCE 3 methods available

3

B $\frac{600}{800}$ 66.6%

C $\frac{600}{700}$ 85.7%

M $\frac{300}{600}$ 50%

Explanation of the outcome of the analysis

6

Comparison of the companies

1½

(10½)

(20)

Question 5

- (a) Current cost information should be published as an addition to historic cost accounts and should consist of a P & L a/c and a balance sheet.

P & L - current cost operating profit or loss
 - profit or loss attributable to shareholders
 - current cost EPS 2

Balance sheet
 - fixed assets and stocks at value to business
 - current cost reserve 1

(3)

- (b) Depreciation adjustment
 - difference depcn on historic and current cost
 COSA 3
 - difference current and historic cost of stock
 MWCA 3
 - debtors/creditors adjustments 3
 Gearing Adjustment
 - attributable to shareholders 3

*(1 mark to each section for description
2 marks to each section for showing calculations)*

(12)

(15)

Question 6

- analysis between continuing operations and discontinuing items 1
- revision of SSAP6 reclassifying exceptional and extraordinary items 1
- revision of SSAP 3 EPS calculate after extraordinary items 1
- Statement of recognised gains and losses to show changes in wealth rather than just profit 1
- Memorandum note of historic profits and losses (restatement of profit based historical costs excluding revaluations) 1
- Reconciliation of shareholders funds 1

(Plus maximum of 1 ½ marks for each of the above sections for a reasoned discussion)
(15)