## MARKETING FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, $23{ }^{\text {RD }}$ AUGUST 2000. TIME: 9.30 am - $\mathbf{1 2 . 3 0}$ pm

Please attempt ONE question from Section A and THREE questions from Section B.
(If more than the specified number of questions are attempted, delete those you do not wish to have marked. Otherwise the Examiner will mark the FIRST four questions.)

All questions carry equal marks.
Do NOT repeat question in answer, but show clearly the number of the question attempted on the appropriate page of the Answer Book.

## SECTION A <br> (Answer ONE question only)

1. You are one of the partners in a relatively new business and early indications are positive. Your bank manager has pointed out that the combined partnership expertise is in production and marketing and has recommended that you employ a financial manager.

Draft a report to your partners explaining the bank manager's reasons for her recommendation.
(25 marks)
2. Write notes on:
(a) The importance of cash budgeting
(b) Working capital management
(c) Hire Purchase
(25 marks)
P.T.O.

## SECTION B

(Answer THREE questions only)
3. Zite Engineering is considering purchase of a new production line for a new product, the ERZ 10. The following information has been gathered to consider the viability of the project:
(i) The project cost will be a total of $£ 350,000$ of which $£ 200,000$ will be payable immediately, $£ 100,000$ payable in one year and the balance of $£ 50,000$ represents the working capital requirement from the beginning of the project. The working capital will be released at the end of the five year project life.
(ii) Estimated net cash flows during the life of the project are:

| Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net cash flows <br> $\left(£^{\prime} 000\right)$ | 60 | 80 | 120 | 100 | 85 |

(iii) To maintain sales at the level which will generate the net cash flows in (ii), the company intend to spend $£ 15,000$ on advertising at the beginning of year 2 and $£ 18,000$ at the end of year 3 .
(iv) The production line will have a residual value at the end of year 5 of $£ 25,000$.
(v) The company has a required rate of return of $10 \%$.

## Required:

(a) Calculate
(i) Payback
(ii) NPV (Net Present Value)
(iii) IRR (Internal Rate of Return)
(b) State whether the project is feasible giving reasons.

## Discount Factors

## Present Value of $£ 1$

| Year | $\mathbf{5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ | 20\% |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | .952 | .909 | .870 | .833 |
| 2 | .907 | .826 | .756 | .694 |
| 3 | .864 | .751 | .658 | .579 |
| 4 | .822 | .683 | .572 | .482 |
| 5 | .784 | .621 | .497 | .402 |
| 6 | .746 | .564 | .432 | .335 |

P.T.O.
4. Extracts from the accounts of three companies in the Bigbiz Group for the period ending $31^{\text {st }}$ December 1999 are given below:

|  | LitBiz | LatBiz | LetBiz |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Turnover | $\mathbf{E}^{\prime} \mathbf{0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£}^{\prime} \mathbf{0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ ' \mathbf { 0 0 0 }}$ |
| Gross Profit | 14,320 | 8,400 | 13,600 |
| Net Profit | 3,480 | 1,920 | 2,400 |
| Buildings | 960 | 480 | 616 |
| Plant \& Machinery | 640 | 1,120 | 4,160 |
| Stocks | 1,408 | 560 | 3,440 |
| Debtors | 440 | 1,008 | 3,440 |
| Creditors | 136 | 1,280 | 1,680 |
| Cash at Bank | 1,240 | 560 | 972 |
| Bank overdraft | 1,156 | - | - |
|  | - | 872 | 2,360 |

## Required:

(i) Calculate the following ratios for each of the three companies:
(a) Gross Profit \%
(b) Net Profit \%
(c) Stock turnover
(d) Number of days in debtors
(e) Fixed Asset turnover
(f) Current ratio
(g) Acid Test ratio
(h) Number of days in creditors
(ii) One of the above companies is part of the retail division of Bigbiz Group. Identify the retail company and explain the reasons for your selection.
5. One of the products manufactured by the Exewye Co. Ltd. is the Handytidy which retails for $£ 18$ per unit. Sales in the coming period are expected to be 6,000 units. The variable unit costs for the Handytidy are:

## £

Direct Materials 7
Direct Labour 3
Variable Production Overhead $\underline{\underline{2}}$
$\underline{\underline{12}}$
The company has fixed costs of $£ 18,000$ per period.

## Required:

(a) Calculate the $\mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ ratio.
(b) Calculate the breakeven point in units and value.
(c) Calculate the margin of safety.
(d) Calculate how many Handytidys must be sold to earn profits of £24,000.
(e) If all variable costs decreased by $10 \%$, how many units must the company now sell to breakeven?
(5 marks)
P.T.O.
6. Exclusive to You is a luxury clothing firm producing designer garments for the fashion industry. The accountant has been asked to quote a price for a garment based on the following information for a high profile customer:

## Direct Materials:

10 metres of SK697
@ £12/metre
5 metres of LN23
@ £2.50/metre
3 metres of CFN164
@ £8.00/metre
Beading, thread, buttons are charged at $10 \%$ of all other direct material costs.

## Direct Labour:

| Machining | 14 hours | @ $£ 10 /$ hour |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Hand Sewing | 35 hours | @ $£ 12 /$ hour |
| Finishing | 5 hours | $@ £ 8 /$ hour |

This company absorbs overheads on an individual cost centre basis in each cost centre using machine hours in machining and labour hours in both the hand sewing and finishing cost centres. Extracts from the overhead budget are as follows:

| Cost Centre | Machine <br> Hours | Labour <br> Hours | Variable <br> Overhead | Fixed <br> Overhead |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Machining | 18,000 | 2,000 | 12,000 | 45,000 |
| Hand Sewing | - | 25,000 | 5,000 | 50,000 |
| Finishing | - | 5,000 | 2,500 | 25,000 |

Design costs for this garment were $£ 500$ and pattern making time totalled 10 hours. Pattern makers are paid $£ 8.50$ /hour.

## Required:

(a) Calculate the total cost of this exclusive garment.
(b) This company operates on a margin of $50 \%$ on sales price. Recommend a selling price for this garment.
(3 marks)
(d) Mention any other business matters relevant to the scenario.
7. The summarised accounts of Cashkropp Ltd. for the years ended $31^{\text {st }}$ March 1999 and 2000 are given below:
Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ March 2000 £000’s £000’s
Sales ..... 32,000
Cost of Sales ..... 19,200
Gross Profit ..... 12,800
Less: Depreciation ..... 1,920
Interest ..... 480
Other expenses ..... 6,7209,120
Net Profit before tax ..... 3,680
Taxation ..... 640
Net Profit after tax ..... 3,040
Dividend proposed ..... 480
Retained profit ..... 2,560
Balance Sheet as at 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ December

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $£^{\prime} \mathbf{0 0 0}$ | $£ \mathbf{0 0 0}$ | $£^{\prime} \mathbf{0 0 0}$ | $£, \mathbf{0 0 0}$ |
| Fixed Assets @ cost |  | 19,200 |  | 19,200 |
| Less: Depreciation to date |  | $\underline{9,600}$ |  | $\underline{7,680}$ |
|  |  | 9,600 |  | 11,520 |

Stock 2,080 2,240
Debtors $640 \quad 800$
Cash $\quad \underline{5,152} \quad 7,872 \quad \underline{480} \quad 3,520$

Less Current Liabilities:
Creditors
992
960
Taxation
Proposed Dividend
640
480
2,112
480

Total Assets less Current
Liabilities
15,360
12,800
Financed by:
Ordinary Share Capital 6,400 6,400
Revenue Reserves

## Required:

(a) Prepare a cash flow statement using FRS 1 guidelines.
(b) Describe the usefulness of a cash flow statement.

