Question 6

	€
Operating profit	169,000
Less interest	<u>(17,000)</u> [3]
Profit before tax	152,000
Taxation	(60,000) [3]
Profit after tax	92,000
Dividends paid	(54,000) [3]
Retained profit	38,000
Profit and loss balance 1/1/2007	<u>452,000</u> [3]
Profit and loss balance 31/12/2007	<u>490,000</u> [3]

Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash flow from operating activities

Operating profit		169,000	[1]
Depreciation charge for the year	W 1	150,000	[5]
Profit on sale of fixed assets	W 2	(10,000)	[5]
Increase in stock		(108,000)	[3]
Increase in debtors		(60,000)	[3]
Decrease in creditors		(33,000)	[3]
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>108,000</u>	[2]

€
108,000 [3]
(17,000) [3]
(51,000) [4]
(31,000) [4]
(50,000)
(54,000) [3]

Dividends paid	(54,000)	[3]
Net cash outflow before liquid resources and financing	(64,000)	

Management of Liquid Resources [1] Government securities

Government securities	(70,000) [3]
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Financing [1]

I muncing [1]		
Issue of Debentures	50,000 [3]	
Issue of ordinary shares	60,000 [3]	
Share premium	<u>18,000</u> [3]	128,000
Decrease in Cash		<u>(6,000)</u> [3]

Reconciliation of net cash to movement in net debt

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Decrease in cash	(6,000)	[1]
Cash used to purchase liquid resources	70,000	[1]
Cash received from issue of debentures	(50,000)	[1]
Change in net debt	14,000	
Net debt at 1/1/2007	(84,000)	[1]
Net debt at 31/12/2007	(70,000)	[1]

(b) 15

(i) [10]
Credit sales/purchases affect profit but do not affect cash.
Non-cash losses and gains affect profit but not cash.
Purchase and sale of fixed assets by cash affect cash but not profit.
Introduction or withdrawal of capital in cash affect cash but not profit.

(ii) [5]
The Accounting Standards Board issues new accounting standards called Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). It also amends and withdraws old accounting standards.

FRS 1, which was issued by the ASB in 1991 and revised in 1996 requires large companies to prepare a Cash Flow Statement for each activity period. It requires that individual cash flows should be entered under standard headings according to the activity that gives rise to them.

Workings

 Depreciation 	100,000 - 30,000 - 220,000 =	150,000
2. Profit on disposal	60,000 - 30,000 - 40,000 =	10,000
3. Taxation	39,000 + 60,000 - 48,000 =	51,000