ATAR course examination, 2023
Question/Answer booklet

## ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

WA student number: In figures

In words

## Time allowed for this paper

Reading time before commencing work: Working time:


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## Materials required/recommended for this paper

To be provided by the supervisor
This Question/Answer booklet
Multiple-choice answer sheet
Information booklet
Specifications booklet

## To be provided by the candidate

Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special Items: up to three calculators, which do not have the capacity to create or store programmes or text, are permitted in this ATAR course examination

## Important note to candidates

No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is your responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised material. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor before reading any further.

## Structure of this paper

| Section | Number of <br> questions <br> available | Number of <br> questions to <br> be answered | Suggested <br> working time <br> (minutes) | Marks <br> available | Percentage <br> of <br> examination |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Section One <br> Multiple-choice | 15 | 15 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Section Two <br> Short answer | 5 | 5 | 120 | 148 | 70 |
| Section Three <br> Extended answer | 2 | 1 | 35 | 30 | 15 |
| Total |  |  |  |  | 100 |

## Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of the Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the Year 12 Information Handbook 2023: Part II Examinations. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.
2. Answer the questions according to the following instructions.

Section One: Answer all questions on the separate Multiple-choice answer sheet provided. For each question, shade the box to indicate your answer. Use only a blue or black pen to shade the boxes. Do not use erasable or gel pens. If you make a mistake, place a cross through that square, then shade your new answer. Do not erase or use correction fluid/tape. Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers. No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

Section Two: Answer all questions. Show all calculations clearly in the space marked Workings for questions where calculations are applicable. Marks will be awarded principally for the relevant accounting and finance content. Write your answer in this Question/Answer booklet preferably using a blue/black pen. Do not use erasable or gel pens.

Section Three: Answer one question from a choice of two. Write your answers in this Question/Answer booklet preferably using a blue/black pen. Do not use erasable or gel pens.
3. You must be careful to confine your answers to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.
4. Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.
5. Some questions have been repeated in the Information booklet so that you can refer more easily to the information while answering the questions. Do not write your answers in the Information booklet. The Information and Specifications booklets are not to be handed in with your Question/Answer booklet.

## Section One: Multiple-choice

This section has 15 questions. Answer all questions on the separate Multiple-choice answer sheet provided. For each question, shade the box to indicate your answer. Use only a blue or black pen to shade the boxes. Do not use erasable or gel pens. If you make a mistake, place a cross through that square then shade your new answer. Do not erase or use correction fluid/tape. Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers. No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

Suggested working time: 25 minutes.

1. The characteristics of a company include
(a) continuity of existence and the separation of ownership and management.
(b) a requirement to comply with the Corporations Act 2001 and to have more than one owner.
(c) unlimited liability and being a separate legal entity.
(d) ease of transferability of ownership and unlimited liability.
2. What is the order of priority for the distribution of funds when a company is insolvent?
(a) liquidator fees, outstanding employee wages, shareholders, unsecured creditors
(b) liquidator fees, outstanding employee wages, secured creditors, unsecured creditors
(c) outstanding employee wages, secured creditors, unsecured creditors, shareholders
(d) outstanding employee wages, employee retrenchment pay, unsecured creditors, shareholders
3. The best measure of the long-term financial stability of a business is the
(a) inventory/stock turnover ratio.
(b) current ratio/working capital ratio.
(c) debt to equity ratio.
(d) rate of return on assets ratio.
4. An investment in the money market is a
(a) short term form of investing.
(b) long term form of investing.
(c) form of investment that always provides high returns.
(d) form of equity investment.

Questions 5 and 6 relate to the following information provided by Capzy Pty Ltd, which manufactures caps for sporting teams.

| Standard costs of production <br> per month |  | Actual production information for the <br> month of November |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Direct materials <br> per month | 1.5 metres <br> $@ \$ 3.45$ per metre | Direct materials <br> purchased and used <br> in November | 1,750 metres <br> $@ \$ 3.50$ per metre |
| Standard production | 1,200 caps per month | Actual production <br> in November | 1,300 caps |

5. The materials price variance for the month of November is a
(a) $\$ 90.00$ favourable variance.
(b) $\$ 87.50$ favourable variance.
(c) $\$ 90.00$ unfavourable variance.
(d) $\$ 87.50$ unfavourable variance.
6. The materials usage variance for November is a
(a) $\$ 690$ unfavourable variance.
(b) $\$ 700$ favourable variance.
(c) $\$ 690$ favourable variance.
(d) $\$ 700$ unfavourable variance.
7. The Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) regulates and influences the general purpose financial reporting of companies by
(a) conducting regular audits of the financial reports of companies that trade shares on the ASX.
(b) setting listing rules that companies should follow but are not legally required to do so.
(c) creating accounting standards setting out rules for companies listing their shares on the ASX.
(d) setting listing rules that must be followed by all companies trading their shares on the ASX.
8. The replaceable rules contained in the Corporations Act 2001 are a
(a) default set of rules that apply when a company does not have its own constitution.
(b) set of rules that must be followed by all registered companies.
(c) set of rules that can override the provisions of a company's constitution.
(d) set of rules that state how a company must present its annual report.

9．A business that adopts a differentiation strategy
（a）buys new products to sell to consumers at a higher price than its competitors．
（b）ensures that the selling price of its products is different from that of its competitors．
（c）highlights the distinguishing features of its products compared with its competitors．
（d）sells similar products at a lower price than its competitors．

10．A reporting entity is
（a）a legal entity as per the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting．
（b）required to or chooses to prepare general purpose financial reports．
（c）limited to only large proprietary companies or public companies．
（d）not required to report in accordance with the accounting standards．

11．The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting
（a）is administered by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission．
（b）has been developed by the Financial Reporting Council．
（c）defines the essential principles and content of general purpose financial reports．
（d）must be complied with by all Australian companies．

12 An insufficient level of equity may lead to
（a）an increase in available working capital and investment in non－current assets．
（b）an increase in the risk of business failure due to an inadequate level of working capital．
（c）an increase in profitability due to the reduction in equity．
（d）a decrease in the level of debt and accounts payable．

13．Management accounting involves the
（a）process of planning，coordinating and controlling business activity on a day－to－day basis．
（b）creation of regular financial reports that meet legal obligations and compliance requirements of statutory bodies．
（c）production of financial reports for external users of financial information．
（d）production of general purpose financial reports based on actual performance only．

14．One of the benefits of the statement of cash flows information is that it can assist users to evaluate the
（a）changes in equity of an entity．
（b）future profitability of an entity．
（c）ability of an entity to estimate its future expenses．
（d）financial structure of an entity，including liquidity and solvency．
15. Assuming that all else remains the same, which of the following would cause the profit ratio to decline?
(a) repayment of debentures
(b) higher depreciation charges
(c) increased sales
(d) payment of interim dividends

## End of Section One

This section has five questions．Answer all questions．Write your answers in the spaces provided．

Show all calculations clearly in the space marked Workings for questions where calculations are applicable．Marks will be awarded principally for the relevant accounting and finance content．

Supplementary pages for planning／continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question／Answer booklet．If you use these pages to continue an answer，indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued，i．e．give the page number．

Suggested working time： 120 minutes．

## Question 16

（16 marks）
Paczalot Pty Ltd is expanding its business and will be purchasing new equipment．The company has two equipment purchase options to consider．

|  | Option 1 | Option 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Initial outlay | \＄450，000 | \＄560，000 |
| Residual value | \＄125，000 | \＄130，000 |
| Useful life | 5 years | 5 years |
| Interest rate | 6\％ | 6\％ |
| Acceptable payback period | 4 years | 4 years |
| Increased cash inflows | $\$ 120,000$ each year for years 1 to 5 | Years 1 to 3 $\$ 145,000$ each year <br> Year 4 $\$ 135,000$ <br> Year 5 $\$ 140,000$ |
| Decrease in wages paid | \＄10，000 each year | \＄20，000 each year |
| Increase in other cash costs | \＄5，000 each year | \＄9，000 each year |
| Net present value | \＄169，963 | ？ |
| Payback period | 3 years 8 months | 3 years 8 months |

Question 16 (continued)
(a) Calculate the net present value of equipment purchase Option 2. Round all figures to the nearest whole dollar.

Workings:
（b）On the basis of your analysis of both equipment purchase Options 1 and 2，state which option should be accepted．Justify your response．
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Kwisty Pastries Pty Ltd has prepared a cash budget for the six months ending 31 December 2023.
Kwisty Pastries Pty Ltd
Cash budget
for the six months ending 31 December 2023

| Estimated receipts | $\$$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Cash sales | 105,000 |
| Receipts from debtors | 184,195 |
| Proceeds from sale of pastry oven | 11,500 |
| Loan from bank | 5,000 |
| Interest on term deposit | 250 |
| Term deposit (maturing 31/12/2023) | 20,000 |
| Total estimated receipts | $\mathbf{3 2 5 , 9 4 5}$ |
| Estimated payments | 4,500 |
| Advertising | 45,000 |
| Drawings | 105,000 |
| Payments to creditors | 850 |
| Interest paid on term loan for six months | 26,000 |
| Shop rental for six months | $\mathbf{6 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Insurance | $\mathbf{7 4 , 5 0 0}$ |
| Purchase of new pastry oven | 120 |
| Wages paid | $\mathbf{2 7 1 , 9 7 0}$ |
| Web page and internet fees paid | 53,975 |
| Total estimated payments | $\mathbf{5 5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Cash surplus | $\mathbf{1 0 8 , 9 7 5}$ |
| Cash balance as start of period |  |
| Budgeted cash balance at end of period |  |

## Additional information:

- Credit sales are usually received in the month of sale, less $1.5 \%$ discount.
- Accounts receivable balance as at 30 June 2023 was $\$ 30,850$ and it is expected the balance of accounts receivable as at 31 December 2023 will be $\$ 25,850$.
- Cost of sales for the period is expected to be $\$ 105,000$.
- Advertising is expected to be paid on 1 November 2023 for a three-month campaign due to commence on 1 December 2023.
- The sale of the pastry oven is expected to take place on 1 October 2023. The asset was purchased for $\$ 13,500$ and accumulated depreciation as at the expected date of sale will be \$2,500.
- Accrued wages as at 31 December 2023 is expected to be $\$ 1,250$. There were no accrued wages as at 1 July 2023.
- Depreciation expense of the new pastry oven for the period is expected to be $\$ 1,500$.
- Insurance premium costs are due to be paid on 1 November 2023 for a period of 12 months in advance.
- All other expenses are expected to be paid as incurred.
- The company tax rate is $30 \%$.


## Required:

(a) Prepare a budgeted income statement for the six months ending 31 December 2023. The company uses the accrual method of accounting. Round all figures to the nearest whole dollar.

Workings:

Question 17 (continued)
Kwisty Pastries Pty Ltd
Budgeted income statement
for the six months ending 31 December 2023
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（b）Explain one purpose of a budgeted income statement．

Question 18
A1 Giftware manufactures ceramic giftware at its factory in outer Perth. It uses a job costing system and standard costing. The factory produces two main products, vases and figurines of animals. It produces the products in batches of 2,000 for vases and 500 for figurines. Factory overheads, which include manufacturing overheads such as the cost of paints and glazes, are expected to amount to $\$ 532,800$ per year. The factory overheads are allocated on the basis of machine hours. It has been estimated that the annual machine hours available will be 3,600 . The business usually sets its selling price at a mark up of $50 \%$ on cost.

Standard costs are calculated on the following basis per batch:

| Cost | Vases | Figurines |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Direct materials @ \$8.50/kilogram | 1,200 kilograms per batch | 2,000 kilograms per batch |
| Manufacturing labour @ \$65/hour | 6 hours per batch | 4 hours per batch |
| Machine hours | 10 hours per batch | 7 hours per batch |

## Required

(a) Calculate the standard cost per batch and per unit for the vases and the figurines.

Round all figures to two decimal places.
(14 marks)

## Workings:

$\qquad$ per unit: $\qquad$
Standard cost of figurines: per batch: $\qquad$ per unit: $\qquad$
(b) Calculate the proposed selling price per unit for both products. Round all figures to two decimal places.

## Workings:

Selling price - vases:
Selling price - figurines:
(c) A1 Giftware decides to sell the vases for $\$ 10$ and the figurines for $\$ 60$. Calculate the contribution margin for each product. Round all figures to two decimal places. (4 marks) Workings:

Contribution margin - vases: $\qquad$
Contribution margin - figurines: $\qquad$

Question 18 (continued)
(d) Describe to the management of A1 Giftware two differences between internal and external reporting in relation to the types of reports prepared.

One: $\qquad$
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Two:
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Prizright Limited
Trial balance（extract）
as at 30 June 2023

| Account | Debit <br> $\$$ | Credit <br> $\$$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Cash at bank | 78,000 |  |
| Deposit（on call） | 100,000 |  |
| Accounts receivable | 117,000 |  |
| Vehicles | 110,000 |  |
| Accounts payable |  | 53,000 |
| Allowance for doubtful debts |  | 8,500 |
| Mortgage（repayable 2030） | 17,000 |  |
| Prepaid expenses |  | 14,000 |
| Accrued expenses | 156,000 |  |
| Accumulated depreciation of vehicles | 160,000 |  |
| Buildings（at cost） |  | 38,000 |
| Other intangibles | 12,500 |  |
| Goodwill | 129,000 |  |
| Income tax payable | 170,000 |  |
| Accrued interest |  | 88,000 |
| Inventory |  | 210,000 |
| Land |  | 523,000 |
| Accumulated depreciation of buildings |  | 134,000 |
| Profit and loss |  |  |
| Ordinary share capital |  |  |
| Asset revaluation reserve |  |  |
| Interim dividend |  |  |

## Additional information：

As at 1 July 2022：
－Share capital consisted of 800,000 ordinary shares
－the balance of Retained earnings was \＄169，000
－the balance of the General reserve was $\$ 75,000$ ．
The following events occurred during the year ended 30 June 2023：
－on 30 September 2022，the company made a one－for－eight bonus share issue at $\$ 0.60$ each， from the Asset revaluation reserve
－share issue costs of $\$ 17,000$ were paid on 20 October 2022
－on 1 November 2022，Land was revalued upwards by $\$ 64,000$
－on 30 June 2023，the directors resolved to transfer $\$ 30,000$ from Retained earnings to the General reserve．

Question 19 (continued)

## Required

(a) Prepare a Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2023. Round all figures to the nearest whole dollar.

Workings:

Prizright Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2023

Question 19 (continued)
(b) Prepare the Notes to the accounts for the Other components of equity for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

## Prizright Limited

Notes to the accounts (extract) for the period ended 30 June 2023

Other components of equity
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$\qquad$
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$\qquad$

On 1 October 2023, Prizright Limited made a cash issue of 200,000 ordinary shares at a price of $\$ 1.75$ each, payable in full on application.

The shares were fully subscribed on 10 October 2023 and allotted in full on 15 October 2023. Share issue costs of $\$ 2,500$ were paid on 15 October 2023.

## Required

(c) Prepare the journal entries for the issue of the ordinary shares. The transfer of the share issue costs to the share capital is required.

## Workings:

Prizright Limited
General journal

| Date | Particulars | Debit | Credit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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## ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

Question 19 (continued)
(d) Explain the importance of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC).
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(e) Outline three rights of shareholders set out in the Corporations Act 2001.

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Two: $\qquad$
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Three: $\qquad$
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Halloz Limited has provided the following Balance sheet (extracts) and Income statement for your information.

Halloz Limited
Balance sheet (extracts)
as at 30 June

|  | $\begin{gathered} 2023 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2022 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets |  |  |
| Cash at bank | 2,105 | 2,500 |
| Accounts receivable | 5,200 | 4,300 |
| Inventory | 5,000 | 5,200 |
| Prepaid insurance | 300 | 500 |
| Accrued interest income | 10 | 15 |
| Investments | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Equipment | 20,000 | 18,000 |
| Accumulated depreciation of equipment | $(5,000)$ | $(4,500)$ |
| Total assets | 29,615 | 27,015 |
| Liabilities |  |  |
| Accounts payable | 3,800 | 3,200 |
| Accrued wages and salaries | 600 | 400 |
| Other accrued expenses | 200 | 300 |
| Income tax liability | 1,170 | 1,440 |
| Total liabilities | 5,770 | 5,340 |
| Net assets | 23,845 | 21,675 |

Halloz Limited
Income statement for the year ended 30 June 2023

| Income | $\$$ | $\$$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Sales | 48,000 |  |
| Cost of sales | $(33,600)$ |  |
| Gross profit | $\mathbf{1 4 , 4 0 0}$ |  |
| Other income |  |  |
| Interest revenue from investments | 100 | 14,500 |
| Expenses |  |  |
| Wages and salaries | 6,500 |  |
| Insurance | 800 |  |
| Loss on sale of equipment | 200 |  |
| Depreciation of equipment | 2,000 |  |
| Other expenses |  | 1,100 |
| Profit |  | $\mathbf{1 0 , 6 0 0}$ |
| Income tax |  | $\mathbf{3 , 9 0 0}$ |
| Net profit | $\mathbf{2 , 7 3 0}$ |  |

## Additional information：

－Equipment at an original cost of $\$ 2,000$ ，and with a carrying value of $\$ 500$ ，was sold at a loss．
－New equipment was purchased during the year for cash．
－All sales and purchases of inventory were on credit．
－Additional investments were purchased for cash．
－Interest is treated as an investing activity．

Question 20 (continued)

## Required

(a) Prepare a Cash flow statement extract for Halloz Limited showing operating and investing activities for the year ended 30 June 2023.

## Workings:

Halloz Limited
Cash flow statement (extract) for the year ended 30 June 2023

Cash flows from operating activities
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Cash flows from investing activities

Question 20 （continued）
（b）On the basis of the financial information provided by Halloz Limited，calculate the following ratios for the 2023 financial year．

| Ratio | Workings | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Debtor＇s collection |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Average debtors }}{\text { Net credit sales }} \times 365$ |  |  |
| （4 marks） |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Inventory turnover }}{\text { Cost of sales }}$ |  |  |
| Cost of average inventory |  |  |
| Debt to equity |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Total liabilities marks）}}{\text { Equity（end）}}$ |  |  |

（c）Compare and comment on the debtor＇s collection ratio for Halloz Limited with the industry average of 28 days．
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## Section Three: Extended answer

This section has two questions. You must answer one question. Write your answer in the space provided following Question 22.

Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Suggested working time: 35 minutes.

## Question 21

Jan and Lee Tracz are the directors of Jaleetraz Pty Ltd. They manage the day-to-day running of their business, which manufactures fencing suitable for factories and homes. The cost of purchasing the aluminium and metal supplies for their fencing has increased over the past year but they have not been able to increase the selling price due to increased competition in the market. Other costs, including factory and office rental, and other day-to-day costs of running their business, have also increased over the year.

Over the last two years Jan and Lee have begun to worry about the level of cash they have available to pay staff and creditors. Some creditors are requesting immediate payment of their accounts. Profits have also declined over the two years.

The following information has been extracted from the financial reports of Jaleetraz Pty Ltd.

| Extracted from Jaleetraz Pty Ltd Balance sheet <br> as at 30 June | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{\$}$ |  |  |$|$| Cash at bank |  | 25,000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Debtors | 35,000 | 45,000 |
| Inventory | 200,000 | 155,000 |
| Total non-current assets | $1,000,000$ | $1,000,000$ |
| Bank overdraft | 12,000 |  |
| Creditors | 45,000 | 35,000 |
| Loan from Z Bank due to be repaid by 31 December 2023 | 50,000 | 60,000 |


| Other information provided by Jaleetraz Pty Ltd | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total sales | 750,000 | 750,000 |
| Break-even point (sales dollars) | 752,000 | 740,000 |

（a）Describe the behaviour of variable costs and fixed costs and explain how changes in these costs have resulted in an increase in the break－even point（sales dollars）for Jaleetraz Pty Ltd．
（b）Explain the importance of a master budget and identify three of its components．（6 marks）
（c）Describe the importance of business planning to Jan and Lee Tracz in relation to reducing costs and risks in the management of their company．
（d）Jaleetraz Pty Ltd is struggling to meet its debts as they fall due．Explain three alternative actions for the company if it is deemed to be insolvent．
（e）Describe two functions of the external audit to Jan and Lee Tracz．

Plaxion Limited is a manufacturing company that has produced financial reports for the year ending 30 June 2023. An extract from the company's financial reports is shown below, together with a selection of ratios and an extract of relevant social and environmental information.

| Plaxion Limited <br> Statement of financial position (extract) <br> for the years ended 30 June |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ |  |
| $\$$ |  | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ |

Profit after tax for the year ending 2023 was $\$ 26,000$, and for the year ending 2022 it was \$36,000.

| Ratio | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ | Target set by company for 2023 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Quick asset | $3.57: 1$ | $2: 1$ |
| Working capital/current | $6: 1$ | $2.5: 1$ |
| Inventory turnover | 4.5 times per year | 6 times per year |

（a）Describe the purpose of annual reporting and explain how the managers of Plaxion Limited can use their key performance indicators（KPIs）for accountability and decision－making purposes．
（b）Examine the information provided by Plaxion Limited to evaluate whether the company is managing inventory efficiently．
（c）Explain two limitations in assessing the performance of a company from financial statement analysis．
（d）Explain the use made of corporate social disclosure by the company and other users of information in Plaxion Limited＇s annual report．
（e）Part of the role of a company accountant is to manage business operations．Describe three examples of how they might do this．

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Supplementary page
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## Supplementary page

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