

Question 22 (12 marks)

Balance Sheet for Chalker Pty Ltd as at year ending 30 June 2012		
<i>Current Assets</i>	\$	\$
Cash	8 000	
Receivables	12 000	
Inventories	15 000	35 000
<i>Non-Current Assets</i>		
Property, Plant and Equipment		33 000
Total Assets		68 000
<i>Current Liabilities</i>		
Creditors		14 000
<i>Non-Current Liabilities</i>		
Loan		20 000
<i>Owners Equity</i>		
Capital	15 000	
Retained Net Profit	19 000	34 000
Total Liabilities and Owners Equity		68 000

- (a) Calculate the current ratio (current assets ÷ current liabilities) of this business. 2
Show all working.

$$\frac{35000}{14000} = 2.5$$

For every \$1 of c. liabilities, there is \$2.50 of c. assets. Above ^{ind.} average (\$2 to \$1)

- (b) Calculate the debt to equity ratio (total liabilities ÷ total equity) of this business. 2
Show all working.

$$\frac{14000 + 20000}{34000} = \frac{34000}{34000} = 1$$

= \$1 of equity, \$1 of liabilities.

Thus, on par with industry average (1:1)
however, should ~~be~~ reduce liabilities by increase sales/cash flow in order to ~~spend~~ invest elsewhere in bus.

Question 22 continues on page 11

Question 22 (continued)

2012 HSC - Business Studies

Band 5/6

Sample 1 Question 22

- (c) Why is it important for a business to control its debt to equity ratio? 4

Potentially, if a business has too much debt, it creates the issue of bankruptcy ~~and~~ therefore, an end to the business. By controlling debt to equity, ^{through raising revenue, selling debt, increasing owners equity.} one will benefit as they will be able to repay ~~the~~ creditors and reduce loans and ~~to~~ therefore invest equity into other aspects of business → gain competitive advantage, ~~increase~~ increase market share, stabilise continuous ^{monetary} growth (vision)

- (d) Explain the interdependence of finance and operations in a business. Support your answer with relevant examples. 4

Finance controls operations as it decides the budgets and ~~finances~~ operational/financial decisions on what ^{machinery/tech} to use, whether it will be high-end ^{or low-end} products - therefore affecting product/service quality, and how much is required - affecting volume of work/goods/services required by looking at variation in demand (\$\$ too much I can't in sales/revenue) Both work in a synergy to effectively create suitable practises for the business and all its functions.

End of Question 22