1903/203 1906/203 BUSINESS FINANCE July 2018 Time: 3 hours



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

CRAFT CERTIFICATE IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT CRAFT CERTIFICATE IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

BUSINESS FINANCE

3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This paper consists of TWO sections: A and B.

Answer ALL the questions in the answer booklet provided.

Show all your workings clearly.

Maximum marks for each part of a question are as shown.

Candidates should answer the questions in English.

This paper consists of 6 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

© 2018 The Kenya National Examinations Council

SECTION A (32 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section.

- 1. Highlight three ways in which Business Finance is important to an organisation. (3 marks)
- Bingwa Limited uses material Tx in its production process. The annual demand of the material is 160,000 units. The annual holding cost is ksh 250 per unit per annum and the cost of placing an order is ksh 500.

Calculate the Economic Order Quantity.

(3 marks)

Outline four advantages of ordinary shares as a source of business finance.

(4 marks)

Differentiate between leverage ratios and turnover ratios.

(4 marks)

John intends to save ksh 50,000 at the end of each year for 6 years, in a bank account which
pays compound interest at the rate of 10% per annum.

Calculate the amount in the account at the end of the 6 years.

(3 marks)

Outline four ways in which cost of capital is important in business decision making.

(4 marks)

The current ratio of a company is given as 2.33:1.

Interpret the ratio.

(2 marks)

- Highlight three ways in which non-banking financial institutions are important in an economy.
 (3 marks)
- Outline three limitations of the Pay Back Period as a method of investment appraisal.

(3 marks)

Peter expects to receive ksh 1,600,000 as retirement benefits at the end of 4 years. Calculate the present value of the amount, at a discount rate of 14% per annum. (3 marks)

SECTION B (68 marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section.

- (a) Explain five factors that a firm should consider when selecting a source of finance.
 (10 marks)
 - (b) The annual cash requirement of a firm is ksh 2,500,000. The amount is available in the form of marketable securities which can be converted into cash at a cost of ksh 100 per transaction. The yield on the marketable securities is 20% per annum.

Using Baumol's model, calculate the:

- (i) optimal cash balance;
- (ii) number of conversions per year;
- (iii) annual cost of the optimal cash balance.

(7 marks)

(a) Explain five functions of commercial banks in an economy.

(10 marks)

(b) The following is a profit and loss account for Kotu Limited for the year ended 31 31 December 2016.

Ksh	Ksh
	1,300,000
610,000	
1,060,000	
1,670,000	
(550,000)	(1,120,000)
	180,000
30,100	
22,000	
_5,000	(57.100)
	122,900
	(36,870)
	86,030
	(15.000)
	71.030
	610,000 1,060,000 1,670,000 (550,000) 30,100 22,000

Calculate the:

- (i) gross profit margin;
- (ii) net profit margin;
- (iii) operating ratio.

(7 marks)

- Explain five factors that may affect the efficiency of savings and credit co-operative societies in Kenya. (10 marks)
 - (b) The management of Mabato Limited intends to invest Ksh 5,500,000 in either machine A or machine B. The expected cash inflows of the machines are given as follows:

	Cash inno	ws (Ksh)
Year	Machine A	Machine B
1	200,000	450,000
2	720,000	000,000
3	1,200,000	1,550,000
4	900,000	700,000
5	600,000	400,000

The firm's cost of capital is 10% per annum.

- Calculate the Net Present Value (NPV) of each machine; (i)
- (ii) Using the results in (i) above, advise the management on the machine to invest in. (7 marks)
- Explain the use of each of the following financial ratios in business decision making: 14. (a)
 - (i).
 - (ii)
 - Current ratio; helps in sixting of ileas of company la Gearing ratio; measures the properties of company la Gross profit ratio; funds burewell. (iii) Gross profit ratio;
 - (iv) Dividend pay out ratio;
 - Price earnings ratio. (v)

(10 marks)

- Pata Limited intends to raise capital from the following sources: (b)
 - 200,000 ordinary shares of ksh 10 at ksh 18 each;
 - 150,000 10% preference shares of ksh 10 at ksh 15 each;

1903/203 1906/203 July 2018

-Helps in inserming to pressit that has been made - Dividend Payout rotto + Helps to know what has been payed out & by how much

- 50,000 15% debentures of ksh 100 at ksh 120 each;
- Bank loan of ksh 6,000,000 at an interest rate of 14% per annum.

The company will pay ordinary dividend at 12% and the corporation tax rate is 30%.

Calculate the:

- (i) total amount of capital to be raised by the company;
- (ii) component cost of capital;
- (iii) weighted average cost of capital.

(7 marks)

60	8	40	80	N	20	ij	6	17	ő	ő	14	딦	12	1	10	10	600	7	cm .	in.		ы	12	100	Period	Table
5504	.6080	6717	7419	7798	8195	,8277	8380	Baaa	8528	.8613	.8700	,8787	.8874	.896J	9063	.9143	.9235	9327	9420	.9515	9610	9706	5803	1066	32	Þ
3048	3715	4529	5521	.6095	.6730	5884	.7002	.7142	7284	.7430	.7579	.7730	.7885	.8943	.8203	B368	.B535	.8706	.8880	.9057	9238	.9423	.9612	.9804	22	77.79
1697	.2281	.3056	4120	4776	5537	.5703	5874	8050	,6232	6419	.6811	6810	.7014	.7224	7441	7864	.7894	8131	.8375	.8626	.5885	.9161	9426	.9708	9g ca	VIF
0951	.1407	2063	EBDE.	.3751	4364	4745	4936	5134	5339	5553	.5775	.6006	.6246	.6496	6756	7026	7307	7599	.7903	,8219	.8548	.8890	.9246	.9615	2	Present Value PVIF, $n = 1/(1$
.0535	.0872	1420	2314	2953	3769	3957	4150	.4383	4581	4810	5051	5303	5568	5847	.6139	.6446	6758	7107	.7462	.7835	8227	8638	.9070	.9524	₩.	+ 75
0303	0543	0972	,1741	2330	1	1305	3503	3714	3936	4173	.4423	.4688	4970	5268	5584	5919	6274	8651	.7050	.7473	7921	.B296	.8900	.9434	a) a)	
.0173	9550	8990	1314	1842	2584	2765	2959	.3166	J387	3624	,3878	,4150	.4440	,4751	.5083	5439	5820	6227	.6663	.7130	7629	.8163	.8734	.9346	7%	Received a
9800	.0213	0460	7660	. 1460	2145	2317	.2502	.2703	.2919	.3152	3405	,3677	.3971	,4289	.4632	5002	.5403	5835	.6302	.6806	,7350	.7938	.8573	.9259	20	I Received at the End of n Periods: $(1 + r)^{-n}$
.0057	.0134	0318	0754	1160	.1784	1945	2120	2311	.2519	2745	.2992	3262	3555	.3875	,4224	.4804	.5019	.5470	5963	6499	.7084	7722	.8417	.9174	100	ad of a
.0033	0085	0221	.0573	.0923	1486	1635	1799	.1978	.2176	2394	.2633	.2897	3186	3505	.3855	,4241	.4665	.5132	5845	.6209	.6830	.7513	8284	9091	10%	Perio
.0011	.0035	.0107	0334	.0588	1037	1161	.1300	1458	1631	1827	.2046	2292	.2567	.2875	.3220	3606	4029	4573	.5066	5674	6355	,7118	.7972	8929	12%	ds
.0004	2014	0053	.0196	.0378	,0728	.0929	.0946	1078	.1229	1401	1597	1821	2076	2366	2697	.3075	.3506	.3996	4556	.5194	.5821	6750	.7695	.8772	74%	
.0002	.0009	7.000	.0151	.0304	1190	.0703	9080	0929	1069	1229	1413	1625	.1869	.2149	2472	2843	3269	3759	4323				_7561		15 %	
1000	8000	0026	9110	.0245	0514	0596	.0891	0802	0000	.1079	1252	1452	. 1685	198	2267	.2630	.3050	.3538	4104	4761	18	33			16%	
٠	0003	0013	0070	0160	0365	0431	8050	0600	0708	.0835	.0985	1163	1372	1619	1913	2255	2660	3139	.3704						16.97	
٠	1000	0007	0042	0105	0261	0313	.0376	0451							1615					4019					20%	
		.0002	9100	.0046	.0135	.0168	.0208	.0258	.0320	.0397	0492	.0610	.0757	.0938	1164	IL.	1789	2218		jk.					24%	
		0001	.0006	.0021	.0072	.0092	.0118	.0150							.0847					2910		17			28%	
					,0039	0051	9900	0089		0155					.0623					.2495				100	32%	
£	٠		1000	0005	,0021	0029	.0039	0054	0073	8600	0135	0184	0250	348	0462					2149					36%	

THIS IS THE LAST PRINTED PAGE.