(a) (i)	Describe <b>three</b> different	t types of preference	ce share.
			[6
(ii	) State the <b>major</b> differ debentures.	ences between o	rdinary shares, preference shares and
			[6
beautio		paid in \$37500	ed a limited company, Kyoor Ltd, to run as share capital. The bank loaned th m.
At 30 S	September 2002 the busine	ess's final accounts	s were drawn up as follows:
Trading	g and Profit and Loss Acco	ount for the year en	ded 30 September 2002
	and fees ost of Sales		\$350 000
	bought 1 October 2001	\$31 500	
Purcha		\$280 000 \$311 500	
Stock a	at 30 September 2002	\$66 500	\$245 000
Gross	<u> </u>	<del>'</del>	
	Profit		\$105 000
	Profit xpenses		
less Ex Rent a	xpenses nd Rates	\$3 950	
less Ex Rent a Advert	xpenses nd Rates ising	\$1 750	
less Ex Rent a Advert Wages	xpenses nd Rates ising	\$1 750 \$29 000	
less Ex Rent a Advert Wages	xpenses nd Rates ising s nd Light	\$1 750	

\$59 150 \$45 850

\$12000

Depreciation

Net Profit

## Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2002

Fixed Assets Premises Fixtures and fittings	Cost \$124 000 \$48 000 \$172 000	<u>Deprec</u> \$12 000 \$12 000	NBV \$124 000 \$36 000 \$160 000	
Current assets Stock Debtors	\$66 500 \$21 500	\$88 000		
Amounts to be settled Creditors Interest due Bank	d within one year \$21 000 \$7 200 \$18 950	\$47 150	\$40 850 \$200 850	
Amounts to be settled Long term loan	d after more than one	e year	\$80 000 \$120 850	
Share Capital and Re 75 000 ordinary share Retained profit			\$75 000 \$45 850 \$120 850	
Industry average rati	os and other relevar	nt data concernir	ng businesses similar to	Kyoor Ltd
(i) Gross Profit pero (ii) Net Profit percer (iii) Current ratio (iv) Liquid (Quick) ra (v) Stock Turnover r (vi) Fixed Assets to see (vii) Return on Total A (viii) Return on Net A (ix) Debtors' Paymer (x) Creditors' paymer	tio atio 8 Sales 5 Assets 2 ssets 3 nt period 29 ent period 36	0.00% 8.07% 2.21:1 1.02:1 times 0.18% 5.37% 4.93% 5 days 0 days	o for Kun and the	
	of the above ratios, to		es, for kyoor Lta.	
(iii)				
(iv)				
(v)				

(	(vi)	
(	vii)	
(v	iii)	
(	(ix)	
	(x)	[10]
(c)	NOT ave	nment on the business's performance in the light of the data for the industry.  TE: It is not sufficient to say that a ratio is 'higher' or 'lower' than the industry rage – it must be made clear whether you think it is <b>better</b> or <b>worse</b> than the istry average and you must give reasons for your comments.
		[8]

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