## Note: Higher level questions are marked with an asterisk*

## 3. Pierre Blanc

a)

| Cash budget | re Blanc months | ded 30 J | 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April $€$ | May $€$ | June $€$ | Total $€$ |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |
| Cash from customers | 4,100 | 5,200 | 6,000 | 15,300 |
| Total receipts | 4,100 | 5,200 | 6,000 | 15,300 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |
| To suppliers | 1,800 | 1,900 | 2,050 | 5,750 |
| Rent | 450 | 450 | 450 | 1,350 |
| Wages | 300 | 300 | 300 | 900 |
| Drawings | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1,500 |
| Other expenses | 150 | 200 | 350 | 700 |
| Total payments | 3,200 | 3,350 | 3,650 | 10,200 |
| Net receipts / (payments) | 900 | 1,850 | 2,350 | 5,100 |
| Balance brought forward | -3,100 | $-2,200$ | -350 | -3,100 |
| Balance carried forward | -2,200 | -350 | $\underline{2,000}$ | $\underline{2,000}$ |

b) Pierre will owe for the latest 2 months' purchases, that is May $2022(€ 2,100)$ and June 2022 (€3,500) totalling $€ 5,600$.

## 4. Sean

a)

## Cash flow budget for the 6 months ended 30 November <br> June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Total $€$ <br> $€$ $€$ $€$ <br> $€$ $€$ $€$

## Receipts

| Capital | 12,000 |  |  |  | 12,000 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Loan | 8,000 |  |  |  | 8,000 |  |  |
| Cash sales | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,500 | 4,500 | 5,000 | 22,000 |
| Credit sales cash | - | $\underline{3,000}$ | $\underline{3,500}$ | $\underline{4,000}$ | $\underline{4,500}$ | $\underline{5,000}$ | $\underline{20,000}$ |
| Total | $\underline{23,000}$ | $\underline{6,000}$ | $\underline{6,500}$ | $\underline{7,500}$ | $\underline{9,000}$ | $\underline{10,000}$ | $\underline{62,000}$ |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Rent deposit | 5,000 |  |  |  |  | 5,000 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Rent | 2,500 |  |  | 2,500 |  | 5,000 |  |
| Initial stock | 12,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 12,000 |
| Purchases | - | 4,800 | 5,200 | 5,600 | 6,400 | 7,600 | 29,600 |
| Shelving | 3,800 |  |  |  |  |  | 3,800 |
| Wages | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 2,400 |
| Van lease | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 2,700 |
| Other expenses | 500 | 380 | 400 | 500 | 550 | 600 | 2,930 |
| Drawings | 500 | $\underline{500}$ | $\underline{500}$ | $\underline{500}$ | $\underline{500}$ | $\underline{500}$ | $\underline{3,000}$ |
| Total | $\underline{25,150}$ | $\underline{6,530}$ | $\underline{6,950}$ | $\underline{9,950}$ | $\underline{8,300}$ | $\underline{9,550}$ | $\underline{66,430}$ |
| Net movement | $(2,150)$ | $(530)$ | $(450)$ | $(2,450)$ | 700 | 450 | $(4,430)$ |


| Balance b/fwd | 0 | $(2,150)$ | $(2,680)$ | $(3,130)$ | $(5,580)$ | $(4,880)$ | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance c/fwd | $(2,150)$ | $(2,680)$ | $(3,130)$ | $(5,580)$ | $(4,880)$ | $(4,430)$ | $(4,430)$ |

b) Sean should request an overdraft of at least $€ 5,580$.
c) The overdraft should gradually reduce.

## 5. Manuel

## Digital Security

## Cash budget for the 3 months to

31 March

| January | February | March | Total |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ |

## Receipts

| System sales | 10,800 | 15,000 | 16,800 | 42,600 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Installation | $\underline{5,000}$ | $\underline{6,000}$ | $\underline{7,000}$ | $\underline{18,000}$ |
| Total | $\underline{15,800}$ | $\underline{21,000}$ | $\underline{23,800}$ | $\underline{60,600}$ |

Payments

| Suppliers | 8,400 | 9,000 | 12,500 | 29,900 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Insurance |  | 1,800 |  | 1,800 |
| Wages | 4,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 13,000 |
| Drawings | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| Motor expenses | 400 | 400 | 400 | 1,200 |
| Advertising | $\underline{450}$ | $\underline{450}$ | $\underline{450}$ | $\underline{1,350}$ |
| Total | $\underline{16,250}$ | $\underline{18,650}$ | $\underline{21,350}$ | $\underline{56,250}$ |


| Net movement | $(450)$ | 2,350 | 2,450 | 4,350 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Balance b/fwd | $\underline{4,500}$ | $\underline{4,050}$ | $\underline{6,400}$ | $\underline{4,500}$ |
| Balance c/fwd | $\underline{4,050}$ | $\underline{6,400}$ | $\underline{8,850}$ | $\underline{8,850}$ |

## *6. Ben Lee

a)

There are several reasons for preparing a cash budget including the following:

- To predict the cash balance over the period of the budget.
- To arrange an appropriate overdraft facility with the bank.
- To plan uses for any anticipated cash surpluses.
- To plan the timing of expenditure.
(b)


## Ben Lee

Cash budget for the 4 months ended 30 June 2022

| Receipts | March £ | April $£$ | May $£$ | June £ | Total £ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital | 12,000 |  |  |  | 12,000 |
| Cash sales |  | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 4,600 |
| Total | 12,000 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 16,600 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Van | 9,000 |  |  |  | 9,000 |
| Machinery | 3,000 |  |  |  | 3,000 |
| Van - painting |  | 700 |  |  | 700 |
| $\begin{array}{lrl}\text { Purchases - op inventory } & 3,850 & 3,850\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Replacement inventory |  |  | 390 | 450 | 840 |
| Petrol |  | 80 | 80 | 80 | 240 |
| Motor insurance |  | 750 |  |  | 750 |
| Drawings |  | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1,500 |
| Total | 12,000 | 5,880 | 970 | 1,030 | 19,880 |
| Net movement |  | $(4,580)$ | 530 | 770 | $(3,280)$ |


| Balance b/fwd | - | - | $(4,580)$ | $(4,050)$ | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Balance c/fwd | - | $(4,580)$ | $(4,050)$ | $(3,280)$ | $(3,280)$ |

7. Sue
a)

| Oxford Cycles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash budget for the six months ended 30 June 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | January <br> $£$ | February <br> $£$ | March <br> $£$ | April £ | May £ | June £ | Total £ |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash sales | 8,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 8,000 | 37,000 |
| Total receipts | 8,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 8,000 | 37,000 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petrol | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 1,200 |
| Purchases | 1,600 | 5,333 | 4,000 | 3,333 | 3,333 | 3,333 | 20,932 |
| Shop rental | 900 |  |  | 900 |  |  | 1,800 |
| Wages | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 7,200 |


| Van | 4,200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Drawings | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 4,200 |
| Electricity | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 2,400 |
| Total payments | 9,200 | 7,833 | 6,500 | 6,733 | 5,833 | 5,833 | 41,932 |
| Net | $(1,200)$ | $(1,833)$ | $(1,500)$ | $(1,733)$ | $(833)$ | 2,167 | $(4,932)$ |
| receipts/(payments) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance brought |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| forward | 3,500 | 2,300 | 467 | $(1,033)$ | $(2,766)$ | $(3,599)$ | 3,500 |
| Balance carried | 2,300 | 467 | $(1,033)$ | $(2,766)$ | $(3,599)$ | $(1,432)$ | $(1,432)$ |
| forward |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Working to find payments to suppliers:

|  | Sales in <br> month £ |  | Cost of sales <br> = purchases £ | Purchases <br> paid for |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 8,000 | $\square 66.67 \%$ | 5,333 | February |
| February | 6,000 | $\square 66.67 \%$ | 4,000 | March |
| March | 5,000 | $\square 66.67 \%$ | 3,333 | April |
| April | 5,000 | $\square 66.67 \%$ | 3,333 | May |


| May | 5,000 | $\square 66.67 \%$ | 3,333 | June |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June | 8,000 | $\square 66.67 \%$ | 5,333 | July |

b) The cash budget for Oxford Cycles shows that the business is expected to exceed its overdraft limit in April and May 2022. Sue could consider renegotiating her bank overdraft facility to see if it can be increased, or she can take steps to reduce her outgoings. She could consider the following courses of action:
(i) Take on one new member of staff rather than two. This would reduce outgoings by an estimated $£ 600$ per month and allow the business to stay within its overdraft facility.
(ii) Reduce the level of drawings she plans to make.
(iii) Defer purchasing the van and maybe use a delivery firm or rent a van when needed.

