



**CPA PART I SECTION I
CIFA PART I SECTION I
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING**

MONDAY: 21 May 2018.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

Asuba Enterprises is a business run by a sole trader. The following trial balance was extracted from the accounts of the business as at 31 March 2018:

	Sh.	Sh.
Capital		1,852,800
Inventory (1 April 2017)	242,000	
Sales		4,214,500
Purchases	1,673,500	
Electricity expenses	22,300	
Discounts received		42,700
Purchases returns		60,400
Discounts allowed	24,200	
Motor vehicle running expenses	15,800	
Drawings	320,000	
Bank balance	245,110	
Salaries	1,080,000	
Insurance	154,000	
Trade receivables	1,101,400	
Irrecoverable debts	14,200	
Allowance for receivables (1 April 2017)		31,530
Trade payables		762,880
General expenses	67,800	
9% loan		1,500,000
Interest on loan paid	120,000	
Land and building	3,400,000	
Accumulated depreciation on building (1 April 2017)		260,000
Equipment at cost	220,000	
Accumulated depreciation on equipment (1 April 2017)		103,000
Motor vehicles at cost	260,000	
Accumulated depreciation on motor vehicles (1 April 2017)		132,500
	<u>8,960,310</u>	<u>8,960,310</u>

Additional information:

- Only 10 months' salaries are shown in the trial balance. An equal amount is paid for salaries for each month of the year.
- As at 31 March 2018, Sh.32,000 had been prepaid for insurance, whilst Sh.4,100 was owing for general expenses.
- Sh.46,000 had been charged to general expenses for the owner's private holiday.
- As at 31 March 2018, inventory was valued at Sh.225,000.
- A customer owing Sh.50,400 has been declared bankrupt. This amount is to be written off in full. An allowance for receivables is to be maintained at 3% of the remaining trade receivables.
- As at 31 March 2018, land was valued at Sh.1,000,000. Land is not to be depreciated.
- Depreciation is to be provided as follows:
 - Building - 4% per annum on cost.
 - Equipment - 25% per annum on cost.
 - Motor vehicles - 40% per annum on reducing balance.
- There were no additions or disposals of non-current assets during the financial year.

Required:

- (a) The income statement for the year ended 31 March 2018. (8 marks)
- (b) The statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain the accounting concepts involved in each of the additional information notes 1, 3 and 5 above. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Highlight six uses of the general journal. (6 marks)
- (b) The sales ledger control account of Pie Ltd. for the year ended 31 March 2018 was prepared from the following information:

	Sh. "000"
Debit balance (1 April 2017)	128,540
Credit balance (1 April 2017)	2,800
Totals for the year from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018:	
Credit sales	1,144,200
Cash sales	52,400
Cheques received from credit customers	1,046,200
Cash received from credit customers	7,100
Sales returns from credit customers	12,000
Discounts allowed	2,480
Dishonoured cheques	5,000
Contras (purchases ledger)	10,640
Irrecoverable debts	6,500

The sales ledger control account balance, which is part of the double entry system, failed to agree with the total receivables of Sh.189,380,000 as shown by the schedule of receivables. The following errors were subsequently discovered:

1. A customer had returned goods to Pie Ltd. at the selling price of Sh.2,400,000. The goods had been bought on credit. No entries had been made to record the return of the goods in the records of Pie Ltd.
2. The discounts allowed column in the cash book had been overcast by Sh.1,080,000.
3. No contra entry had been made in the receivables account in the sales ledger in respect of purchases by Pie Ltd. of goods at a list price of Sh.2,000,000. Pie Ltd. received a trade discount of 10% on these goods. This transaction had been correctly dealt with in the sales ledger control account.
4. A credit sale of Sh.3,520,000 to Joto Ltd. was correctly recorded in the sales ledger control account, but no other entry had been made.
5. A cheque received from a customer for Sh.6,900,000 which had been correctly processed through the books, had subsequently been dishonoured. No entries were made to record this dishonoured cheque.
6. Dot Ltd., a customer, has recently been declared bankrupt and the amount owed of Sh.3,500,000 is to be written off but no entries have yet been made.

Required:

- (i) Revised sales ledger control account for the year ended 31 March 2018. (8 marks)
- (ii) Revised statement showing the correct total of the schedule of receivables for the year ended 31 March 2018. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

ABC Ltd. is a manufacturer of motor vehicle spare parts. The company's trial balance as at 31 December 2017 was as follows:

	Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"
Share capital		30,000
Share premium		17,150
Revenue reserves (1 January 2017)		9,800
8% debentures		20,000
Inventory as at 1 January 2017:		
Raw materials	18,100	
Work-in-progress	9,350	
Finished goods	12,800	
Purchases of raw materials	60,350	
Creditors		18,050
Land at cost	6,000	
Factory and office buildings (at cost)	17,500	
Factory, provision for depreciation (1 January 2017)		1,750
Plant and machinery (at cost)	12,600	

	Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"
Plant and machinery, provision for depreciation (1 January 2017)		4,000
Motor vehicles (at cost)	4,200	
Motor vehicles, provision for depreciation (1 January 2017)		1,800
Sales		112,750
Debtors	24,200	
Factory wages (direct labour)	11,900	
Factory wages (other)	4,800	
Factory heating and electricity	5,550	
Factory overheads	8,920	
Machine repairs and maintenance	4,100	
Distribution expenses	6,350	
Selling expenses	2,750	
Administrative expenses	2,920	
Interest on debentures paid	800	
Bank balance	1,960	
Cash in hand	150	
	215,300	215,300

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 31 December 2017 was valued at:

	Sh.
Raw materials	17,200,000
Work-in-progress	9,950,000
Finished goods	14,650,000

2. Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

- Factory and office buildings - 2% per annum on cost.
- Plant and machinery - 10% per annum on cost.
- Motor vehicles - 25% per annum on reducing balance.

Factory and office buildings are regarded as 6/7 for factory and 1/7 for office; motor vehicles at 75% for distribution and 25% for sales.

3. Although no provision for bad and doubtful debts had been made previously, it is considered necessary now to write off a debt of Sh.200,000 and to make a provision for doubtful debts of 1% on the balance of debtors.
4. No entries have been made in the books of account of the company in respect of the following items accrued as at 31 December 2017:

	Sh.
• Factory electricity	- 320,000
• Repairs to machines	- 80,000
• Salesmen's travelling expenses	- 60,000
• Transport expenses (for delivery of finished goods)	- 70,000
• Directors' remuneration	- 250,000

5. A consignment of raw materials was received between Christmas and new year, and due to the factory being closed, was stored in the gatekeeper's store. The invoice for Sh.170,000 for the consignment has not been recorded and the goods were not counted during the stock take as at 31 December 2017.
6. Rates of Sh.960,000 had been paid in respect of the half-year from 1 October 2017. In the accounts, these should be divided between factory overheads and administrative expenses in the ratio of 5:1.
7. Annual insurance premiums of Sh.900,000 were paid for the year commencing 1 May 2017. These were apportioned between factory overheads, distribution expenses and administrative expenses in the ratio of 4:1:1.
8. A commission on net profit is payable to certain management staff of the company. A provision of 10% of the company's net profit after charging this commission is to be made.
9. Tax for the year is provisionally estimated at Sh.500,000.
10. The directors have proposed a dividend of 4% on the ordinary shares.

Required:

- (a) Manufacturing account for the year ended 31 December 2017. (8 marks)
- (b) Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017. (6 marks)
- (c) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Explain three reasons why an entity's statement of cash flows might be more useful and reliable than its statement of comprehensive income. (6 marks)

(b) The following are the financial statements of Ole Kina Ltd. for the year ended 31 March 2018:

Ole Kina Ltd.

Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Sh. "million"
Revenue	1,276.5
Cost of sales	(907)
	369.5
Distribution costs	(62.5)
Administrative expenses	(132)
	175
Interest received	12.5
Interest paid	(37.5)
	150
Tax	(70)
Profit after tax	(80)

Ole Kina Ltd.

Statement of financial position as at 31 March:

	2018 Sh. "million"	2017 Sh. "million"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	190	152.5
Intangible assets	125	100
Investments	-	12.5
Current assets:		
Inventories	75	51
Receivables	195	157.5
Short-term investment	25	-
Cash in hand	1	0.5
Total assets	611	474
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Share capital (10 million ordinary shares of Sh. 10 par value)	100	75
Share premium	80	75
Revaluation reserve	50	45.5
Retained earnings	130	90
Non-current liabilities:		
Loan	85	25
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	63.5	59.5
Bank overdraft	42.5	49
Tax	60	55
Total equity and liabilities	611	474

Additional information:

- During the year, the investments classified as non-current assets were sold. The proceeds of the sale of these investments amounted to Sh.15 million.
- Fixtures and fittings, with an original cost of Sh.42.5 million and a carrying amount of Sh.22.5 million were sold for Sh.16 million during the year.
- The following information relates to property, plant and equipment:

	31 March 2018 Sh. "million"	31 March 2017 Sh. "million"
Cost	360	297.5
Accumulated depreciation	(170)	(145.0)
Carrying amount	190	152.5

- 2.5 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 par value were issued during the year at a premium of Sh.2.0 per ordinary share.
- Dividends totalling Sh.40 million were paid during the year.

Required:

Statement of cash flows in accordance with international accounting standard (IAS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" for the year ended 31 March 2018.

(14 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Faithful representation is the requirement that financial statements should be produced that accurately reflect the condition of a business. The faithful representation concept should extend to all parts of the financial statements including the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the reporting entity.

Required:

Describe two attributes that financial statements should possess in order to meet the faithful representation criterion. (4 marks)

(b) In the context of public sector accounting, explain the meaning of the following terms:

(i) Fund accounting. (2 marks)

(ii) Commitment accounting. (2 marks)

(c) Tuungane is a welfare club with an annual membership fee of Sh.200. The club's statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, which is presented below, failed to balance and the difference was posted in the suspense account:

Tuungane

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017

	Sh.	Sh.
Non-current assets:		
Pavillion		1,260,000
Current assets:		
Bar stock	394,000	
Bar debtors	50,000	
Subscriptions in arrears	42,500	
Prepayments	9,200	
Bank balance	<u>170,000</u>	<u>665,700</u>
		1,925,700
Accumulated fund (1 January 2017)	1,337,700	
Surplus for the year	<u>141,400</u>	1,479,100
Current liabilities:		
Bar creditors	96,600	
Accruals	5,800	
Subscriptions in advance	65,700	
Suspense account	<u>278,500</u>	<u>446,600</u>
		1,925,700

On further investigation, the following matters were revealed:

1. Bar takings had been overcast by Sh.115,000.
2. 600 members had not paid their subscriptions as at 31 December 2017.
3. Depreciation for the pavillion amounting to Sh.56,000 had not been provided.
4. A loan of Sh.450,000 obtained from the bank was only recorded in the receipts and payments account.
5. Repairs on the pavillion amounting to Sh.135,000 had been capitalised.
6. Bar creditors of Sh.45,000 had been omitted from the creditors list.
7. A receipt of Sh.50,750 had been entered as a payment in the receipts and payments account.

Required:

(i) Journal entries to correct the above errors (narrations not required). (6 marks)

(ii) Suspense account duly balanced. (2 marks)

(iii) Statement of adjusted surplus (or deficit) for the year ended 31 December 2017. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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