

**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – SEMESTER-3****Marks****Q. 2 (a)**

**SK Enterprises (Pvt) Limited**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**For the year ended June 30, 2013**

	Rs. (000)	
Revenue (229,000 + 8,800 N-1)	237,800	0.25+0.5
Cost of Sales [151,300 + (dep.) 9,495 N-3]	(160,795)	0.25+0.5
Gross Profit	77,005	
Administrative Expenses (adjusted for issue cost) (20,000 – 1,000)	(19,000)	0.25+0.5
Marketing Expenses	(16,000)	0.25
Other income	1,400	0.25
Financial Expenses	(2,200)	0.25
Profit before tax	41,205	0.5
Taxation - current (20,000 x 35%)	(7,000)	0.25+0.5
Taxation – deferred (10,000 x 35%)	(3,500)	0.25+0.5
Profit for the year	30,705	0.5
Other comprehensive income:		
Gain on revaluation of land (12,000 – 10,000)	2,000	0.25+0.5
Total comprehensive income for the year	32,705	0.25

**(b)**

**SK Enterprises (Pvt) Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the year ended June 30, 2013**

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained Earnings	Rs. (000) Total equity	
Balance as on July 1, 2012	100,000	0	18,500	118,500	0.25 each
Total comprehensive income for the year	0	2,000	30,705	32,705	0.25 each
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2013</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>49,205</b>	<b>151,205</b>	<b>0.25 each</b>

**(c)**

**SK Enterprises (Pvt) Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at June 30, 2013**

	Rs. (000)	
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Property, Plant & Equipment (N-2)	94,005	0.25
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Inventory June 30, 2013	35,800	0.25
Trade Receivables	48,500	0.25
Bank - current account	36,500	0.25
	120,800	0.25
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>214,805</b>	<b>0.25</b>

**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – SEMESTER-3****Marks****Equity**

Share capital	100,000	0.25
Other components of equity	2,000	0.25
Retained Earnings [from sub-part(b)]	49,205	0.25
	<u>151,205</u>	0.25

**Non-current Liabilities**

6% Loan Notes (25,000 – 1,000)	24,000	0.5+0.25
Deferred Revenue [(1,200 x 2) / 3]	800	0.5+0.25
Deferred tax (1,200 + 3,500)	4,700	0.5+0.25
	<u>29,500</u>	0.25

**Current Liabilities**

Creditors	15,000	0.25
Accrued Liabilities	11,700	0.25
Deferred Revenue [(1,200 x 1) / 3]	400	0.5+0.25
Provision for taxation	7,000	0.25
	<u>34,100</u>	0.25
<b>Total Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>	<b><u>214,805</u></b>	0.25

**Workings:****N-1 Revenue**

Sale of goods to customer	10,000	
After sale service cost + margin to be recognized as deferred revenue		
= 300,000 * 3 (remaining years) * 100/75	(1,200)	.5+0.5
<b>Revenue to be recorded for current year</b>	<b><u>8,800</u></b>	<b>0.5</b>
Deferred Revenue to be recorded in current liability = 1200/3 * 1 year i.e. 2014	400	
Deferred Revenue to be recorded in long-term liability = 1200/3 * 2 years i.e. 2015 & 2016	800	

**N-2 Property, plant & Equipment**

Land - cost	10,000	
Revaluation gain (12,000 – 10,000) (bal/fig)	2,000	0.5
Land-revaluation	<u>12,000</u>	0.5
Building – cost	40,000	
Accumulated Depreciation	(9,000)	0.5
	<u>31,000</u>	
Current year deprecation @ 2% on WDV of 31,000	(620)	0.5
	<b><u>30,380</u></b>	0.5
Plant & Machinery - cost	100,000	
Accumulated Depreciation	(43,500)	0.5
	<u>56,500</u>	
Current year deprecation @ 15% on WDV of Rs.56,500	(8,475)	0.5
	<b><u>48,025</u></b>	0.5

**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – SEMESTER-3**

		Marks
Furniture & fixture – cost	4,700	
Accumulated Depreciation	(700)	0.5
	4,000	
Current year depreciation @ 10% on WDV of Rs.4,000	(400)	0.5
	<b>3,600</b>	0.5
Total WDV – PPE	<b>94,005</b>	0.5
<b>N-3 Depreciation - adjust in cost of sales</b>		
Building – N2	620	
Plant & Machinery – N2	8,475	
Furniture & Fixture – N2	400	
	<b>9,495</b>	1.0

Q.3

**Premier Exports Limited**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the year ended June 30, 2013**

	Rs. "000"	
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	1,486	0.25
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Gain on sale of plant (157 – 143)	(14)	0.25+0.5
Depreciation for the year (N-1)	1,772	0.25
Amortization of intangible assets(1304 – 1240)	64	0.25+0.5
Interest income	(343)	0.25
Interest on long-term loans (Adj "h")	452	0.25
<b>Cash flow from operations before working capital changes</b>	<b>3,417</b>	
Increase in inventory (589 – 917)	(328)	0.5
Increase in accounts receivable (385 – 594)	(209)	0.5
Increase in advance, deposits and prepayments (201 – 228)	(27)	0.5
Increase in payables, accrued and other liabilities (816 – 517)	299	0.5
<b>Cash flow from operations</b>	<b>3,152</b>	
Interest paid (N-5)	(457)	0.25
Tax paid (N-3)	(339)	0.25
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities - A</b>	<b>2,356</b>	0.50
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Sale of plant & machinery	157	0.25
Purchase of plant & machinery (N-4)	(2,513)	0.25
Interest received (N-2)	318	0.25
Decrease in long-term loans and advances (682 – 979)	297	0.25+0.5
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities - B</b>	<b>(1,741)</b>	0.50

**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – SEMESTER-3****Marks****Cash flow from financing activities**

Issue of shares (1140+228) (N-9 & N-10)	1,368	0.25+0.5
Dividend paid	(543)	0.25
Decrease in long-term borrowings (3,284 – 3,891)	(607)	0.25+0.5
Repayment of short term borrowings (101 – 82)	(19)	0.25+0.5
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities - C</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Net increase/ (decrease) in cash &amp; cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>814</b>	
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents - opening</b>	<b>2,445</b>	
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents - closing</b>	<b>3,259</b>	

<b>Cash &amp; Cash equivalents comprise of the following:</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	
Cash & bank balances	382	288	
Highly liquid short term investments	2,900	2,200	
Bank overdraft	(23)	(43)	
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>1.0 + 1.0</b>

**Working Notes:**

<b>N-1</b>	<b>Depreciation</b>			
Disposal (235 -143)	92,000	b/f	5,215,000	0.5 + 0.0
c/f	6,895,000	Current dep.	1,772,000	0.0 + 0.5
	<b>6,987,000</b>		<b>6,987,000</b>	
<b>N-2</b>	<b>Interest Income</b>			
b/f	125,000	Cash	318,000	0.0 + 0.5
Profit & loss	343,000	c/f	150,000	0.5 + 0.0
	<b>468,000</b>		<b>468,000</b>	
<b>N-3</b>	<b>Tax Paid</b>			
Cash	339,000	b/f	382,000	0.5 + 0.0
c/f	383,000	Profit & loss	340,000	0.0 + 0.5
	<b>722,000</b>		<b>722,000</b>	
<b>N-4</b>	<b>Property, Plant &amp; Equipments</b>			
b/f	11,436,000	Sold	143,000	0.0 + 0.5
Additions	2,513,000	Dep.	1,772,000	0.5 + 0.5
		c/f	12,034,000	
	<b>13,949,000</b>		<b>13,949,000</b>	

**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – SEMESTER-3****Marks**

N-5	Interest Payable				
	Paid	457,000	b/f	80,000	0.5 + 0.0
	c/f	75,000	Profit & loss	452,000	0.0 + 0.5
		532,000		532,000	
N-6	Retained Earnings				
	Dividend	543,000	b/f	943,000	0.5 + 0.0
	c/f	1,546,000	Profit & loss	1,146,000	0.0 + 0.5
		2,089,000		2,089,000	
N-7	Payables, Accrued and Other Liabilities				
		2013		2012	
	c/f	891,000	b/f	597,000	
	Less: Interest payable	(75,000)		(80,000)	0.5 + 0.5
		816,000		517,000	0.5 + 0.5
N-8	Advances, deposits and prepayments				
		2013		2012	
	b/f	378,000	c/f	326,000	
	Less: Interest income	(150,000)		(125,000)	0.5 + 0.5
		228,000		201,000	0.5 + 0.5
N-9	Share Capital				
			b/f	11,400,000	
	c/f	12,540,000	Rights	1,140,000	0.0 + 0.5
			(11,400,000 x 10%)		0.0 + 0.5
		12,540,000		12,540,000	
N-10	Share Premium				
			b/f	150,000	
	c/f	378,000	Rights	228,000	0.0 + 0.5
			(1,140,000 x 20%)		0.0 + 0.5
		378,000		378,000	

**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – SEMESTER-3****Marks**

- Q.4 (a) (i)** Financial statements portray the financial effects of transactions and other events by grouping them into broad classes according to their economic characteristics. These broad classes are termed the elements of financial statements. 01
- The elements directly related to the measurement of financial position in the balance sheet are assets, liabilities and equity. 01
  - The elements directly related to the measurement of performance in the income statement are income and expenses. 01
- (ii)** An item that meets the definition of an element should be recognized if: 01
- it is probable that any future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to or from the entity; and 01
  - the item has a cost or value that can be measured with reliability. 01

**(b) (i)**

	Rupees (000)						
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13				
Initial revenue agreed	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000				
Variation		200,000	200,000				
<b>Total contract Revenue</b>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,200,000</u>	<u>2,200,000</u>				
<b>Marking Plan</b>	0	1.0	0.5	<b>1.5</b>			
Contract costs incurred to date:							
For current year	750,000	1,515,000	1,950,000				
For next year	–	10,000	–				
Contract costs to complete	1,050,000	425,000	–				
<b>Total estimated cost</b>	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>1,950,000</u>	<u>1,950,000</u>	.5+.5+ 0			
Estimated profit	200,000	250,000	250,000				
Stage of completion = incurred/ estimated cost	<b>41.67%</b>	<b>77.69%</b>	<b>100%</b>	.5+.5+ .5			
<b>Alternate Marking Plan</b>	1.0	+	2.0	+	1.0	=	<b>4.0</b>

\* For 2012, material in store is reduced from incurred cost.

(1,525,000 – 10,000)

**(ii)**

Recognition in income statement:	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13				
Revenue	833,333	875,897	490,769	1.0+1.0+1.0			
Cost	750,000	765,000	435,000	0.5+1.0+1.0			
Profit	83,333	110,897	55,769	0.5+0.5+0.5			
Alternate Marking Plan	2.0	+	2.5	+	2.5	=	7.0

**Calculation:**

Revenue recognized = (Estimated revenue \* % of completion)-recognized in previous years

Cost recognized = (Estimated cost \* % of completion)-recognized in previous years

**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – SEMESTER-3****Marks****Q. 5 (a)** A complete set of financial statements comprises:

- a statement of financial position as at the end of the period; 0.5
- a statement of comprehensive income for the period; 0.5
- a statement of changes in equity for the period; 0.5
- a statement of cash flows for the period; 0.5
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information; and 0.5
- a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statement, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements. 0.5

**(b) (i) & (ii) Deferred Taxation**

The following information is made available to us for the purpose of opinion

Description of assets	Cost	Accounting Depreciation Rate	Tax Depreciation Rate
Furniture & Fixture	500,000	20%	15%
Computer Equipment	1,000,000	20%	30%

The following difference of carrying value of asset arises due to difference in depreciation rates

	Cost	Carrying Value		Difference		
		Accounting	Tax			
Furniture & Fixture	500,000	400,000	425,000	(25,000)	<b>Deductible</b>	2.5
Computer Equipment	1,000,000	800,000	700,000	100,000	<b>Taxable</b>	2.5
<b>Net difference in carrying value of assets</b>				<b>75,000</b>		

- (iii) Above working shows net taxable temporary difference therefore the company should recognize deferred tax expense and liability of Rs.26,250 assuming tax rate of 35%. 1.0

- (c) (i)
- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Total expenditure incurred                               | Rs.2,000,000 |
| Expenditure incurred before meeting recognition criteria | Rs.1,500,000 |
| Expenditure incurred after meeting recognition criteria  | Rs. 500,000  |

The expenditure before meeting recognition criteria is charged to profit or loss (Rs.1,500,000) 1.5

while expenditure incurred after meeting recognition criteria is treated as intangible asset Accordingly the value of intangible asset is recognized at Rs.500,000. 1.5

- (ii) Since the recoverable amount of asset is more than the carrying value of the asset therefore the asset will be recognized at actual cost. Had recoverable amount be less than carrying value then impairment provision is to be required. 02

**FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – SEMESTER-3****Marks****Q. 6 (a) Disclosures – IAS 8 – Prior Period Errors:**

Following disclosures are required under IAS 8 for material prior period errors:

- the nature of prior period error 1.0
- for each prior period presented to, the extent practicable, the amount of the correction: 1.0
  - (i) for each financial statement line item affected; and 1.0
  - (ii) if IAS 33 applied to the entity, for basic and diluted earnings per share; 1.0
- the amount of correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and 1.0
- if retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected. 1.0

**(b) Borrowing Cost:**

	<u>Rs. (000)</u>	
10 % bank loan amount	60,000	
9.5% bank loan amount	40,000	
Capitalization rate = $(10\% \times 60 / (60+40)) + (9.5\% \times 40 / (60 + 40))$	9.80%	0.5+1.0
Borrowing cost = $(15 \times 9.8\%) + (10 \times 9.8\% \times 3/12)$	1,715	0.5+1.0

- capitalization rate is to be calculated at weighted average of loans utilized for qualifying asset
- Full year interest calculated at Rs.15 million being drawn out at the start of the financial year.
- Three months' interest calculated at Rs.10 million being drawn out at the start of the April 2013.

} 1.0

**THE END**