

SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

ACCOUNTING COURSE FAC1502

TUTORIAL LETTER 201 FOR FAC1502
SOLUTION ASSIGNMENT 01/1/2010
(FIRST SEMESTER)

Dear Student

Enclosed you will find the solution to assignment 01/1/2010.

It is in your own interest to work through the assignment in conjunction with the solution and your answer.

Refer to par 9 of tutorial letter 101/3/2010 for more information regarding the examination. The examination paper is a two-hour paper and consists of "long type" questions.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Please replace the telephone numbers listed in paragraph 3.2 of Tutorial Letter 101/3/2009 with the following list:

Dialing code for Pretoria - 012.

◆ The telephone numbers of lecturers assigned to FAC1502:

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PLEASE NOTE

We are available for telephone enquiries from 08:00 to 16:00 on weekdays.

ANNEXURE A: TERMINOLOGY

ANNEXURE B: SOLUTION ASSIGNMENT 01/1/2010 (FIRST SEMESTER)

ANNEXURE A: TERMINOLOGY

Please note the following changes in accounting terminology over the past two years:

Old terminology	New terminology
Bad debts Provision for bad debts Discount allowed Discount received Discount allowed cancelled Discount received cancelled	Credit losses Allowance for credit losses Settlement discount granted Settlement discount received Settlement discount granted forfeited Settlement discount received forfeited
Statement of financial position Non-current liabilities Interest-bearing borrowings Current liabilities Short-term borrowings Current portion of long-term loan	Non-current liabilities Long-term borrowings Current liabilities Short-term borrowings Current portion of long-term borrowings
<p>The four categories of financial instruments, are: (see Textbook: p. 290-292)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A financial asset (or liability) at fair value through profit or loss 2. Held-to-maturity investment. 3. Loans and receivables. 4. Available-for-sale financial assets. 	

ANNEXURE B: SOLUTION ASSIGNMENT 01/1/2010
(FIRST SEMESTER)

1. **Option 5:**

- 1 The policy of prudence implies that, if any uncertainty exists regarding the amount at which an element must be indicated, the one that will have the most unfavourable effect on the undertakings equity must be chosen. **Correct**
- 2 The policy of materiality requires that all transactions and occurrences which have an essential bearing upon the nature and scope of the entity's activity should be disclosed. **Correct**
- 3 According to the accrual principle, transactions must be recorded in the financial period in which they occur irrespective of when cash is received or paid. **Correct**
- 4 The policy of consistency requires that a specific basis, method, procedure or approach once chosen should be maintained. **Correct**

2. **Option 4:** (b), (d)

Refer to the following paragraphs in the Study Guide (SG) for more information on the statements:

- (a) SG paragraph 1.5
- (b) SG paragraph 3.2
- (c) SG paragraph 1.6.2
- (d) SG paragraph 6.4.2

3. **Option 4:**

$$R1\ 440 = R(1\ 000 [=R4\ 000 \div 4] + 400 + 40)$$

4. **Option 3:**

			Dr R	Cr R
3	Mar 31	Settlement discount received Purchases	2 500	2 500

5. **Option 3:** -R7 000 [only transaction (b) effects the equity].

6. **Option 5:**

	Assets		=	Equity		+	Liabilities	
	Debtors	Bank		Capital	Profit		Loans	Creditors
5	+ 1 800	- 6 000		-	+ 1 800		- 3 600	- 2 400

Comment:

Bank was reduced with:	R
Loan (Instalment)	3 600
Creditor (PLA Services)	2 400
	<u>6 000</u>

ASSIGNMENT 1 (continued)7. **Option 2:** Accrued expensesComment: R3 500 x 12 = R42 000; R3 500 is still due/outstanding).8. **Option 3:** R45 000

Creditors control

28/2/09	Bank	R	31/1/09	Balance	R
	Balance	41 040		Purchases*	[^] 25 200
		[^] 29 160			45 000
		70 200			70 200

*Balancing figure

Inventory

31/1/09	Balance	R	31/1/09	Cost of sales	R
	Purchases	[^] 30 000	28/2/09	Balance	39 000
		45 000			[^] 36 000
		75 000			75 000

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sales} &= \text{Cost of sales} + 20\% \\ \text{Sales} &= \text{R}39\,000 + (39\,000 \times 20\%) \\ &= \text{R}46\,800 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credit sales} &= 80\% \text{ of total sales} \\ \text{Credit sales} &= 80\% \times \text{R}46\,800 \\ &= \text{R}37\,440 \end{aligned}$$

9. **Option 1:** R33 000

<u>Calculation:</u>	R
Opening inventory	30 000
Purchases	<u>39 000</u>
	69 000
<u>Less:</u> Closing inventory	<u>36 000</u>
Cost of sales	<u><u>33 000</u></u>

10. **Option 1:** R37 440

Calculation: Refer to the calculation for question 8.

11. **Option 2:** (b), (e)12. **Option 3:**

	Assets =	Owner's equity +	Liability
3	+ 8 600	+ 8 600	0

ASSIGNMENT 1 (continued)13. **Option 2:**

2	Profit and loss Trading account	R 85 000	R 85 000
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14. **Option 3:** Insurance15. **Option 3:** R31 075 (favourable – credit)Calculations:

NB the entries as shown in this answer will not appear as such in a “proper” bank account. Only the totals of CRJ and CPJ will appear in the account.

		Bank			
Balance		R 38 400	Bank charges		R 1 875
Rent		2 700	Municipality		3 525
Interest		375	Balance	c/d	36 075
		<u>41 475</u>			<u>41 475</u>
Balance	b/d	<u>36 075</u>			

BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT: 30 APRIL 2009

	R	R
Debit balance (favourable): Bank account	36 075	
Debit: Cheques not yet paid	14 880	
Credit Deposit		19 880
Credit (favourable) balance: Bank statement*		31 075
	<u>50 955</u>	<u>50 955</u>

*Balancing figure

16. **Option 5:**17. **Option 4:** R113 307

		Inventory account			
Balance	b/d	R 40 000	Credit sales		R 153 846
Credit purchases		180 000	Cash sales		115 385
Cash purchases		162 500	Purchases returns		1 500
Sales returns		1 538	Balance	c/d	113 307
		<u>384 038</u>			<u>384 038</u>
Balance	b/d	<u>113 307</u>			

ASSIGNMENT 1 (continued)18. **Option 2:** R104 000

According to the matching principle income and costs which are directly incurred to produce the income, are brought into account in the same period.

	R
Cost of sales	
Opening inventory	25 000
Plus: Purchases	110 000
Customs and excise duties	1 000
Carriage on purchases	2 000
	138 000
Less: Purchases returns	(3 000)
	135 000
Less: Inventory (30 April 2009)	(31 000)
Cost of sales	104 000

19. **Option 2:** R32 240

		Rent income			
		R			R
2008			2009		
May 1	Accrued income	2 000	Apr 30	Bank*	32 240
2009				Accrued income	4 320
Apr 30	Profit and loss	34 560			
		36 560			36 560

*Balancing figure

2 R34 560

3 R36 880 = R(4 320 + 34 560 – 2 000)

4 R38 880 = R(34 560 + 4 320)

20. **Option 1:** R48 000

Calculation:

	R
Cost of sales	
Opening inventory (1 May 2008)	12 500
Add: Purchases (R137 500 – R25 000 – R3 500)	109 000
Customs and import duties	2 500
	124 000
Less: Closing inventory (30 April 2009)	(22 000)
Cost of sales	102 000
Add: Gross profit	48 000
Sales	150 000

Gross profit on sales = 48 000