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# 1 ACCOUNTING FOR BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS

80/100 pts

The Financial Accounting syllabus introduces five business activities:

- Selling Goods or Services: This can involve immediate payment from customers (Cash Sales) or a promise of payment at a later date (Credit Sales).
- Customer Returning Goods: When customers bring back items they bought (Sales Returns).
- Buying Goods or Services: This can involve paying immediately with cash (Cash Purchases) or promising to pay later (Credit Purchases).
- Returning Goods to Suppliers: When our business sends back items we bought (Purchase Returns).
- Small Cash Payments: Handling minor, everyday expenses using a special small cash fund (Petty Cash transactions).

The business activities can be also be further split into three groups: activities that affect cash, activities that affect credit and activities that affect petty cash. Cash sales and purchases, credit sales and purchases, petty expenses.

**Each of these business transactions goes through a consistent three-step process.**

**Firstly**, when a business transaction takes place, it creates a source document. This document acts as an original piece of evidence for the transaction.

**Secondly**, this source document is used to write down the transaction in a journal entry. The journal entry is a chronological diary where every business transaction is initially recorded. In this entry we figure out what specific accounts (like 'Cash', 'Sales Revenue', or 'Accounts Payable') are affected and whether they need to increase or decrease. This is important because for each transaction, *\*at least\** two accounts will be affected. One will be debited and at least one will be credited for the exact amount.

**Lastly**, after a journal entry is made, its details are posted to the affected individual ledger accounts. Each individual ledger account resides within a document called the general ledger. A simple way to think of this is as a binder, where each page is an individual ledger account and the binder is the general ledger account. When an entry is *\*posted\**, we simply take the debit and credit amounts from the journal entry and apply them to the correct sides of their respective individual accounts in the general ledger. This updates the balance of each account, so we always know how much money we have, how much customers owe us, what our expenses are, and so on.

## 1.1 Receivables

Receivables are debts owed to a business by its customers, typically originating from previous credit transactions.

## 2 Formulas

### 2.1 Allowance for Doubtful Debts

$$\text{Allowance} = \sum_{i=1}^m (S_i \times \text{Allowance Rate}_i) + \sum_{j=1}^n (G_j \times \text{Allowance Rate}_j)$$

#### 2.1.1 Step 1: Writing off irrecoverable (bad) debt

DR Irrecoverable Debts Expense (P/L) = amount

CR Trade Receivables (SFP) = amount

#### 2.1.2 Step 2: Calculating the allowance

1. Identify specific receivables requiring 100% allowance:

$$\text{Allowance} = \text{Receivable Balance} \times 100\%$$

2. Apply a percentage allowance to the remaining receivables:

$$\text{Allowance} = \text{Remaining Receivables} \times \text{Allowance Rate}$$

3. Closing allowance = total of specific + general allowances.

#### 2.1.3 Step 3: Adjustment for allowance at year-end

If Closing Allowance > Opening Allowance:

DR Irrecoverable Debts Expense, CR Allowance for Doubtful Debts

If Closing Allowance < Opening Allowance:

DR Allowance for Doubtful Debts, CR Irrecoverable Debts Expense

#### 2.1.4 Step 4: When a debt is written off after an allowance was made

DR Irrecoverable Debts Expense, CR Trade Receivables

Simultaneously, reduce the allowance account (credit to expense), so the debt is not double-counted.

### 2.1.5 Formula Summary

$$\text{Closing Allowance} = \text{Specific Doubtful Debts} + (\text{Remaining Receivables} \times \text{General \%})$$

$$\text{Adjustment} = \text{Closing Allowance} - \text{Opening Allowance}$$

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## 3 Accounting Equation

$$\text{Capital} = \text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities}$$

$$\text{Capital at Year-end} = \text{Opening Capital} + \text{Capital Introduced} + \text{Profit} - \text{Drawings}$$

Rearranging for Profit:

$$\text{Profit} = (\text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities}) - (\text{Opening Capital} + \text{Capital Introduced}) + \text{Drawings}$$

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## 4 Control Account Pro formas

### 4.1 Trade Receivables

$$\text{Credit Sales} = \text{Cash Received from Customers} + \text{Closing Receivables} - \text{Opening Receivables}$$

$$\text{Closing Receivables} = \text{Credit Sales} - \text{Cash Received} + \text{Opening Receivables}$$

### 4.2 Trade Payables

$$\text{Credit Purchases} = \text{Cash Paid to Suppliers} + \text{Closing Payables} - \text{Opening Payables}$$

$$\text{Closing Payables} = \text{Credit Purchases} - \text{Cash Paid to Suppliers} + \text{Opening Payables}$$

### 4.3 Bank (Cash) Account

$$\text{Opening Bank Balance} + \text{Cash Receipts} = \text{Cash Payments} + \text{Closing Bank Balance}$$

$$\text{Drawings} = \text{Opening Bank Balance} + \text{Cash from Customers} - \text{Cash to Suppliers} - \text{Other Expenses Paid} - \text{Closing Bank Balance}$$

—

## 5 Mark-up, Margin and Inventory Formulas

### 5.1 1. Mark-up (profit on cost)

$$\text{Sales} = \text{COGS} \times \frac{100 + \text{Mark-up \%}}{100}$$

$$\text{COGS} = \text{Sales} \times \frac{100}{100 + \text{Mark-up \%}}$$

$$\text{Gross Profit} = \text{Sales} \times \frac{\text{Mark-up \%}}{100 + \text{Mark-up \%}}$$

### 5.2 2. Margin (profit on sales)

$$\text{Sales} = \text{COGS} \times \frac{100}{100 - \text{Margin \%}}$$

$$\text{COGS} = \text{Sales} \times \frac{100 - \text{Margin \%}}{100}$$

$$\text{Gross Profit} = \text{Sales} \times \frac{\text{Margin \%}}{100}$$

### 5.3 3. Inventory

$$\text{COGS} = \text{Opening Inventory} + \text{Purchases} - \text{Closing Inventory}$$

$$\text{Closing Inventory} = \text{Opening Inventory} + \text{Purchases} - \text{COGS}$$

$$\text{Inventory Lost or Drawn for Personal Use} = \text{Expected Closing Inventory} - \text{Actual Closing Inventory}$$

### 5.4 Decision Aid

- If percentage is based on cost → use Mark-up formulas.
- If percentage is based on sales → use Margin formulas.
- If the question involves missing stock or movement → use Inventory formulas.

## 6 Non-current Assets

Depreciation is the wear and loss of an asset's value over time due to its usage and consumption. Its purpose is to match the asset's revenue to its expenses. The depreciation charge for the year is debited to the depreciation account in the statement of profit or loss and the corresponding credit is to the accumulated depreciation account which reduces the asset's carrying value in the statement of financial position. The straight-line method and the reducing balance method. The straight-line method charges in equal amount of depreciation each year, while the diminishing-balance method charges a higher amount in the assets early years and a lower amount later on. The business sets its own depreciation policy, which includes its chosen depreciation method, and a pro-rata policy for calculating depreciation proportionally in the years of acquisition and disposal. IAS16 requires that businesses regularly review their depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values regularly as these are all estimates that change over-time.

## Journal Entry: Cash Sales

	<b>Account Title</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Dr	Cash	Asset	Cash increased	1,000
Cr	Sales Revenue	Income	Sales increased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Cash Sales*

	<b>Account Title</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Dr	Trade Receivables	Asset	Trade Receivables increased	1,000
Cr	Sales Revenue	Income	Sales increased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Trade Receivables*

	<b>Account Title</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Dr	Sales as Sales returns	Income	Sales decreased	1,000
Cr	Trade Receivables	Asset	Receivables decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Sales Return*

	<b>Account Title</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Dr	Bank/Cash	Asset	Bank/Cash increased	1,000
Cr	Trade Receivables	Asset	Receivables decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Receipts from customers*

	<b>Account Title</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Dr	Purchases	Expense	Purchases increased	1,000
Cr	Cash/Bank	Asset	Cash decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Cash purchases*

	<b>Account Title</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Dr	Purchases	Expense	Purchases increased	1,000
Cr	Trade Payables	Liability	Payables increased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Credit purchases*

	Account Title	Category	Explanation	Amount (\$)
Dr	Trade Payables	Liability	Payables decreased	1,000
Cr	Purchases	Expense	Purchase decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Purchase Returns*

	Account Title	Category	Explanation	Amount (\$)
Dr	Trade Payables	Liability	Payables decreased	1,000
Cr	Bank/Cash	Asset	Cash decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Payment to Suppliers*

## 6.1 Irrecoverable Debts

	Account Title	Category	Explanation	Amount (\$)
Dr	Irrecoverable debt expenses account	expenses	Irrecoverable debt expenses increased	1,000
Cr	Trade Receivables	Asset	Receivables decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Payment to Suppliers*

### 6.1.1 Subsequent Recovery of Irrecoverable Debt

Step 1: Reverse the irrecoverable debt write-off

	Account Title	Category	Explanation	Amount (\$)
Dr	Receivables	Asset	Receivables increased	1,000
Cr	Irrecoverable debts expense account	Expense	Irrecoverable debts expensed decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Payment to Suppliers*

Since the balance owed has been paid, the amount is not irrecoverable. Therefore, an adjustment to reverse the earlier write-off is made.

Step 2: Record the Receipts

	Account Title	Category	Explanation	Amount (\$)
Dr	Bank	Asset	Bank increased	1,000
Cr	Receivables	Asset	Receivables decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Payment to Suppliers*

Therefore, the net effect of the above two entries is Dr Bank, Cr. Irrecoverable debts expense account.

## 6.2 Allowance for irrecoverable debts

- 1 Calculate the closing allowance for the allowance for irrecoverable debts at the year-end.
- 2 Calculate the difference between the closing allowance and the opening allowance (brought forward from the previous accounting period)
- 3 The difference is posted as a journal entry to the allowance for irrecoverable debts ledger. The corresponding account is the irrecoverable debts expense account.

If the closing allowance is more than the opening allowance, the double entry to record the adjustment is:

	Account Title	Category	Explanation	Amount (\$)
Dr	Irrecoverable debts expense	Expense	Bank debt increased	1,000
Cr	Allowance for irrecoverable debts	Asset	Receivables decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Payment to Suppliers*

Since it has been identified that the closing allowance is more than the opening allowance, the difference is posted as an irrecoverable debts expense in the statement of profit or loss (in the same way as an irrecoverable debt written off).

If the closing allowance calculated is less than the opening allowance, the double entry to record the adjustment is:

	Account Title	Category	Explanation	Amount (\$)
Dr	Allowance for irrecoverable debts	Asset	Receivables increased	1,000
Cr	Irrecoverable debt expense	Expense	Irrecoverable debts expense decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Payment to Suppliers*

Since the closing allowance is less than the opening allowance, the difference is posted to decrease the irrecoverable debt expense. The reduced expense will be shown in the statement of profit or loss.

(Note – while the Allowance for irrecoverable debts is described as an asset account, it is a negative asset, as it reduces the value of trade receivables in the statement of financial position.)

## 6.3 Inventory

The record of inventory and cost of goods sold are made at the end of the year using journals. The objective of the double entries is to: Ensure the Inventory account reflects the closing inventory valuation Cost of goods sold account is created and reflects the correct amount

To achieve these objectives, there are three double-entry steps to make:

1. Remove the Opening Inventory

Opening inventories are removed and transferred to the Cost of goods sold account. This entry is necessary because the opening inventories are now used to generate sales in the current accounting period.

	Account Title	Category	Explanation	Amount (\$)
Dr	Cost of goods sold	Expense	Opening inventory cost now included as expenses	1,000
Cr	Inventory	Asset	Inventory decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Payment to Suppliers*

The cost of opening inventories is reflected as a current-year expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

2. Close off the Purchases Account

A business makes purchases for inventory for resale. The cost is debited to the Purchases account and credited to cash/payables at the point of purchase. At year-end, the amount in the Purchases account is closed off and transferred to the Cost of Goods Sold.



	Account Title	Category	Explanation	Amount (\$)
Dr	Cost of goods sold	Expense	Purchases is transferred to COGS	1,000
Cr	Purchases	Expense	Purchases is closed off	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Payment to Suppliers*

### 3. Post the Closing Inventory

The balance in the inventory account at year-end should reflect the value of closing inventory. The closing balance is presented in the statement of financial position as a current asset.

Since closing inventories are items purchased that are not sold in the accounting period, their cost should not be reflected as an expense in the Cost of goods sold account (SPL). Therefore, the value of closing inventory is transferred out of expenses and reflected as Closing inventory in the Statement of Financial Position.

	Account Title	Category	Explanation	Amount (\$)
Dr	Inventory	Asset	Inventory is increased	1,000
Cr	Cost of goods sold	Expense	Costs decreased	(1,000)

*Journal Entry: Payment to Suppliers*

The value of closing inventory will be next year's opening inventory value.

## 8 Receivables

### Sales Tax (VAT) Ledger

Debit	Credit
Sales tax on purchases (Input VAT)	Sales tax on sales (Output VAT)
Purchase returns (reduction of input VAT)	Sales returns (reduction of output VAT)
VAT payable to tax authority	
VAT refund from tax authority	
Balance c/d (asset if input > output)	Balance c/d (liability if output > input)

## Bank Ledger (per Cash Book)

Debit (Receipts)	Credit (Payments)
Cash deposits	Cheques issued
Customer direct transfers	Standing orders
Bank interest received	Bank charges
	Dishonoured cheques
Balance c/d (if debit balance = cash at bank)	Balance c/d (if credit balance = overdraft)

## Bank Reconciliation Statement (per Bank Statement vs Cash Book)

### Adjustments to reconcile:

+ Unpresented lodgements (cash book shows, bank doesn't yet)	
- Unpresented cheques (cash book shows, bank doesn't yet)	
- Bank charges not yet recorded in cash book	
- Dishonoured cheques not yet recorded in cash book	
+ Direct credits from customers not yet in cash book	
+ Interest income per bank not yet in cash book	
Balance per Bank Statement	Balance per Cash Book

### Receivables Ledger (Debtors Ledger)

DR		CR	
Balance b/d (opening debtors)	\$XXX	Cash received from customers	\$XXX
Credit sales	\$XXX	Sales returns	\$XXX
Dishonoured cheques	\$XXX	Discounts allowed	\$XXX
Interest charged on overdue a/cs	\$XXX	Bad debts written off	\$XXX
		Irrecoverable debt recovered	\$XXX
		Contra entry (set off against payables)	\$XXX
		Balance c/d (closing receivables)	\$XXX
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
Balance b/d (opening debtors)	\$XXX		

### Payables Ledger (Creditors Ledger)

DR		CR	
Cash paid to suppliers	\$XXX	Balance b/d (opening creditors)	\$XXX
Purchase returns	\$XXX	Credit purchases	\$XXX
Discounts received	\$XXX	Interest charged by supplier	\$XXX
Contra entry (set off against receivables)	\$XXX	Dishonoured payment	\$XXX
Balance c/d (closing payables)	\$XXX		
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
		Balance b/d (opening creditors)	\$XXX

# Inventory Valuation and Cost of Sales

## 1. Cost of Sales Formula

$$\text{Cost of Sales} = \text{Opening Inventory} + \text{Cost of Goods} - \text{Closing Inventory}$$

## 2. IAS 2: Lower of Cost or NRV

### Net Realisable Value (NRV):

$$\text{NRV} = \text{Estimated Selling Price} - \text{Estimated Future Costs of Completion} - \text{Estimated Future Selling Expenses}$$

### Final Inventory Valuation:

$$\text{Inventory Value} = \min(\text{Cost}, \text{NRV})$$

## 3. Inventory Valuation Methods

### First-In, First-Out (FIFO) Method

- **Principle:** Assumes the first units purchased are the first ones sold.
- **Closing Inventory Valuation:** Valued at the *most recent purchase prices*.

### Average Cost (AVCO) Methods

#### (a) Periodic Weighted Average

$$\text{Average Cost per Unit} = \frac{\text{Total Cost of Opening Inventory} + \text{All Purchases}}{\text{Total Units in Opening Inventory} + \text{All Purchases}}$$

$$\text{Closing Inventory Value} = \text{Number of Closing Units} \times \text{Average Cost per Unit}$$

#### (b) Cumulative Weighted Average

$$\text{New Average Cost per Unit} = \frac{\text{Total Cost of Inventory after Purchase}}{\text{Total Units of Inventory after Purchase}}$$

DR		CR	
Balance b/d		\$XXX	
Purchase of motor vehicle (cash/credit)		\$XXX	
Transfer from personal use		\$XXX	
Revaluation increase (gross method)		\$XXX	
		Disposal –cost of asset sold	\$XXX
		Elimination of cost on revaluation (gross method)	\$XXX
		Balance c/d	\$XXX
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
Balance b/d	\$XXX		

### Motor Vehicles –Accumulated Depreciation

DR		CR	
Disposal –remove accumulated dep'n	\$XXX	Balance b/d	\$XXX
Revaluation –elimination of dep'n	\$XXX	Depreciation charge (P&L)	\$XXX
		Balance c/d	\$XXX
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
		Balance b/d	\$XXX

### Depreciation Expense (Profit or Loss)

DR		CR	
Depreciation charge for year	\$XXX	Accumulated Depreciation	\$XXX

### Revaluation Surplus (Equity)

DR		CR	
Transfer to Retained Earnings (realised)	\$XXX	Revaluation gain (fair value > carrying amount)	\$XXX
Revaluation loss (offset against surplus)	\$XXX		

### Disposal of Motor Vehicle

DR		CR	
Motor Vehicles –Cost (of asset sold)	\$XXX	Accumulated Depreciation (of asset sold)	\$XXX
		Bank (proceeds)	\$XXX
		Profit or Loss on Disposal (balancing figure)	\$XXX

## Accruals and Prepayments

### 1. Accruals

#### Accrual Amount Formula

This formula estimates the value of an expense incurred but not yet paid or invoiced by the end of an accounting period:

$$\text{Accrual Amount} = \left( \frac{\text{Total Cost of Last Invoice}}{\text{Number of Months in Last Invoice}} \right) \times \text{Number of Months Accrued}$$

**Example:** If electricity costs \$7,230 for 3 months, and 2 months need to be accrued:

$$\frac{7,230}{3} \times 2 = 4,820$$

## Journal Entry Formulas for Accruals

### Creating an Accrual (at year-end)

DR Individual Expense Account  
CR Accruals Account

### Reversing an Accrual (in the next period)

DR Accruals Account  
CR Individual Expense Account

### Recording the Expense Payment

DR Individual Expense Account  
CR Bank or Payables Account

## 2. Prepayments

A prepayment is an asset recognized when a business pays for an expense in the current period that relates to a future period. The purpose is to match expenses to the correct accounting period.

### Prepayment Amount Formula

$$\text{Prepayment Amount} = \text{Total Amount Paid} \times \frac{\text{Number of Months Prepaid}}{\text{Total Months Covered by Payment}}$$

**Example 1:** A rent payment of \$1,200 covers 3 months (Dec, Jan, Feb). At Dec 31 year-end, 2 months (Jan, Feb) are prepaid:

$$1,200 \times \frac{2}{3} = 800$$

**Example 2:** A payment of \$4,875 covers 12 months (Sept X2–Aug X3). At Dec 31 year-end, 8 months (Jan–Aug X3) are prepaid:

$$4,875 \times \frac{8}{12} = 3,250$$

### Expense for the Period Formula

$$\text{Expense for the Period} = \text{Total Amount Paid} - \text{Prepayment Amount}$$

Alternative form:

$$\text{Expense for the Period} = \text{Total Amount Paid} \times \frac{\text{Months in Current Period}}{\text{Total Months Covered}}$$

**Example:** For the \$1,200 rent payment (Dec 1 covering Dec–Feb):

$$1,200 \times \frac{1}{3} = 400$$

The total expense for 20X2 could include multiple payments (e.g. June + September + December portions).

## Journal Entry Formulas for Prepayments

### Recording the Expense Payment

DR Individual Expense Account  
CR Bank / Trade Payables

### Creating a Prepayment (at year-end)

DR Prepayment Account (Asset)  
CR Individual Expense Account

### Reversing a Prepayment (in the next period)

DR Individual Expense Account  
CR Prepayment Account (Asset)

## Share Issues, Dividends, and Finance Costs

### Share Capital Ledger

DR		CR	
Share buyback / redemption	\$XXX	Balance b/d	\$XXX
		Issue of ordinary shares (cash)	\$XXX
		Issue of preference shares	\$XXX
		Rights issue	\$XXX
		Bonus issue (transfer from reserves)	\$XXX
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
		Balance b/d	\$XXX

### Reserves / Equity Ledger (Retained Earnings, Share Premium)

DR		CR	
Dividends declared	\$XXX	Balance b/d	\$XXX
Transfer to bonus issue	\$XXX	Profit for the year (from P&L)	\$XXX
		Share premium on issue of shares	\$XXX
		Revaluation surplus (OCI)	\$XXX
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
		Balance b/d	\$XXX

## Finance Costs Ledger (Loan Notes / Borrowings)

DR		CR	
Cash/Bank (interest paid)	\$XXX	Balance b/d (opening accrual)	\$XXX
Balance c/d (closing accrual)	\$XXX	Interest expense accrued	\$XXX
Loss on early redemption of loan notes	\$XXX	Loan finance cost charged	\$XXX
		Premium on redemption	\$XXX
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
Balance b/d	\$XXX		

## 1. Share Issues

### (a) Rights Issue

#### Cash Raised Formula:

$$\text{Cash Raised} = \text{Number of Existing Shares} \times \frac{\text{New Shares}}{\text{Existing Shares}} \times \text{Issue Price per Share}$$

#### Accounting Entries:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DR Bank} &: \text{Number of New Shares} \times \text{Issue Price} \\ \text{CR Ordinary Share Capital} &: \text{Number of New Shares} \times \text{Par Value} \\ \text{CR Share Premium} &: \text{Number of New Shares} \times (\text{Issue Price} - \text{Par Value}) \end{aligned}$$

### (b) Bonus Issue

#### Number of New Shares Formula:

$$\text{Number of New Shares} = \text{Existing Shares} \times \text{Bonus Ratio}$$

#### Increase in Share Capital Formula:

$$\text{Increase in Ordinary Share Capital} = \text{Number of New Shares} \times \text{Par Value}$$

#### Accounting Entries:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DR Share Premium or Retained Earnings} \\ \text{CR Ordinary Share Capital} \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Dividends and Finance Costs

### (a) Ordinary Share Dividends

#### Percentage of Profit:

$$\text{Dividend Amount} = \text{Net Profit} \times \text{Dividend Percentage}$$

#### Percentage of Par Value:

$$\text{Dividend Amount} = \text{Number of Shares} \times \text{Par Value} \times \text{Dividend Percentage}$$

#### Per Share:

$$\text{Dividend Amount} = \text{Number of Shares} \times \text{Dividend per Share}$$

#### Accounting Entries (when paid):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DR Retained Earnings} \\ \text{CR Bank} \end{aligned}$$

## (b) Finance Costs

### Redeemable Preference Shares:

$$\text{Annual Finance Cost} = \text{Number of Shares} \times \text{Par Value} \times \text{Dividend Percentage}$$

### Interest on Borrowings:

$$\text{Annual Finance Cost} = \text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Interest Rate}$$

### Accounting Entries (when paid):

DR Finance Costs  
CR Bank

## 10 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

### Sales Ledger (Sales Account)

DR		CR	
Sales returns	\$XXX	Balance b/d (if over-provision)	\$XXX
		Credit sales	\$XXX
		Cash sales	\$XXX
		Interest charged on late payment	\$XXX
		Balance c/d (transfer to P&L)	\$XXX
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
		Balance b/d	\$XXX

### Purchases Ledger (Purchases Account)

DR		CR	
Balance c/d (transfer to P&L)	\$XXX	Balance b/d (if over-provision)	\$XXX
Credit purchases	\$XXX	Purchase returns	\$XXX
Cash purchases	\$XXX	Discounts received	\$XXX
Carriage inwards	\$XXX		
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
Balance b/d	\$XXX		

### Tax Payable Ledger (Sales Tax / VAT Account)

DR		CR	
Input tax on purchases	\$XXX	Output tax on sales	\$XXX
Cash paid to tax authority	\$XXX	Irrecoverable tax adjustments	\$XXX
Bad debt relief (input tax recoverable)	\$XXX	Over-claimed input tax repaid	\$XXX
Balance c/d (closing liability / asset)	\$XXX		
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
		Balance b/d (opening liability)	\$XXX

### Interest Payable Ledger



DR		CR	
Cash paid to lender	\$XXX	Balance b/d (opening accrual)	\$XXX
Balance c/d (closing accrual)	\$XXX	Interest expense accrued	\$XXX
		Interest charged by lender	\$XXX
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
Balance b/d	\$XXX		

## Expenses Ledger (e.g. Rent, Utilities, Wages)

DR		CR	
Cash/Bank (paid)	\$XXX	Balance b/d (opening accrual)	\$XXX
Accrued expense (closing accrual)	\$XXX	Prepayment (closing adjustment)	\$XXX
Balance c/d (transfer to P&L)	\$XXX	Balance b/d (opening prepayment)	\$XXX
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
Balance b/d	\$XXX		

## Income Ledger (e.g. Rent Income, Service Income)

DR		CR	
Balance b/d (opening deferred income)	\$XXX	Cash/Bank (received)	\$XXX
Deferred income (closing liability)	\$XXX	Accrued income (earned but not received)	\$XXX
Balance c/d (transfer to P&L)	\$XXX	Balance b/d (opening accrued income)	\$XXX
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
Balance b/d	\$XXX		

## Intangible Assets Ledger (e.g. Patents, Goodwill, Software)

DR		CR	
Cost of acquisition	\$XXX	Disposal (at cost)	\$XXX
Revaluation increase (OCI/Equity)	\$XXX	Amortisation expense	\$XXX
Impairment loss (P&L)	\$XXX	Revaluation decrease (OCI or P&L)	\$XXX
Balance c/d	\$XXX		
Total	\$XXX	Total	\$XXX
Balance b/d	\$XXX		

## 10.1 Sole Trader Statement of Profit or Loss

### 10.1.1 1st Component: Gross Profit

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Net Sales} &= \text{Sales} - \text{Sales Returns} \\ \text{Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)} &= \text{Opening Inventory} + (\text{Purchases} - \text{Purchase Returns}) - \text{Closing Inventory} \\ \text{Gross Profit} &= \text{Net Sales} - \text{COGS}\end{aligned}$$

### 10.1.2 2nd Component: Net Profit

$$\text{Net Profit} = \text{Gross Profit} + \text{Other Income} - \text{Expenses}$$

## 10.2 Company Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost of Sales} &= \text{Gross Profit} \\ \text{Profit before tax} &= \text{Gross Profit} + \text{Other Income} - \text{Distribution Costs} \\ &\quad - \text{Administrative Expenses} - \text{Finance Costs} \\ \text{Other Comprehensive Income} &= \text{Gain on revaluation of non-current assets} \\ \text{Total Comprehensive Income} &= \text{Profit after tax} + \text{Other Comprehensive Income}\end{aligned}$$

## 10.3 Income Tax Accounting

### 10.3.1 Step 1: Current Year Tax Estimate

$$\text{Current Tax Estimate} = \text{Profit before tax} \times \text{Tax Rate (\%)}$$

#### Journal Entry:

- Dr Income Tax Expense (Expense increases)
- Cr Current Tax Payable (Liability increases)

### 10.3.2 Step 2: Under or Over Provision (Prior Year Adjustment)

$$\text{Adjustment} = \text{Actual Tax (prior year)} - \text{Estimated Tax (prior year)}$$

- If positive (Under-provision, estimate too low):
  - Dr Income Tax Expense
  - Cr Current Tax Payable
- If negative (Over-provision, estimate too high):
  - Dr Current Tax Payable
  - Cr Income Tax Expense

### 10.3.3 Step 3: Income Tax Expense Reported in SPL

$$\text{Income Tax Expense} = \text{Current Tax Estimate} + (\text{Under} / \text{Over Provision})$$

### 10.3.4 Step 4: Payment of Income Tax

$$\text{Tax Paid} = \text{Bank (Cr)} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Current Tax Payable (Dr)}$$

## 10.4 Summary Formulae

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Income Tax Expense} &= (\text{Profit before tax} \times \text{Tax Rate}) + (\text{Under} / \text{Over Provision}) \\ \text{Tax Payable (closing balance)} &= \text{Opening Balance} + \text{Current Year Estimate} \\ &\quad + \text{Under-provision} - \text{Over-provision} - \text{Tax Paid} \end{aligned}$$

#### Blue Co's Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 20X8

	\$
<b>Non-current assets</b>	
Office building	292,500
Office equipment	46,960
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>	<b>339,460</b>
<b>Current assets</b>	
Inventories	219,600
Trade receivables	287,800
Prepayment	600
<b>Total Current assets</b>	<b>508,000</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>847,460</b>
<b>Equity and reserves</b>	
Share capital	40,000
Share premium	10,000
Revaluation surplus	120,000
Retained earnings	391,060
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>561,060</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Payables	170,000
Bank overdraft	6,000
Accrued finance cost	400
Current tax liability	110,000
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>	<b>286,400</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>847,460</b>

## 11 Main elements of the Statement of Cash Flows

### 11.1 Operating Activities - Direct Method

Cash generated from operations

Comprises of:

cash receipts from customers: Opening receivables + Sales - closing receivables cash paid to suppliers: Opening payables + purchases - closing payables cash paid to employees: Amount owed to employees at the start of the period + Wages and salaries expense - closing amounts owed to employees net total = cash generated from operations

Interest paid: Opening interest payable + interest charge - closing interest payable Tax paid: Opening tax payables + tax charge - closing tax payables net total = Net Cash from operating activities

## 11.2 Cash flows from investing activities

Payments to acquire non-current assets: Closing NCA - Opening NCA + Depreciation + Carrying value of NCA sold Proceeds from sale of non-current assets: Cost - Accumulated depreciation + Profit/(Loss) on sale Investments: inflows Interest received: inflows Dividends received: inflows

net total = (Net cash from investing activities)

## 11.3 Cash flows from financing activities

Proceeds from issue of share capital Loans/Borrowings: Cash received from loans and borrowings is a cash inflow, while the repayment of the loans is a cash outflow, interest on loans is recorded separately dividends paid: Cash outflows

net total = Net cash from financing activities

# 12 Consolidated Financial Statements

When a company gains 50% control of another company it becomes a parent and the company be invested in is called a subsidiary. Consolidated financial statements are single combined financial statements that combine the net assets, expenses and revenue of the parent company and the subsidiary that reflect the substance of the investment, without it the parent's unconsolidated financial statements may mislead users as it won't accurately and fairly represent the investment.

### **Blue Co's Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income** for the year ended 31 December 20X8

	\$
<b>Revenue</b>	2,957,000
<b>Cost of sales:</b>	
Opening inventory	236,400
+ Purchases	1,748,200
– Purchase returns	(5,330)
+ Delivery cost on purchases	33,100
+ Wages (10% allocation)	28,200
– Closing inventory	(219,600)
<i>Total cost of sales</i>	(1,820,970)
<b>Gross profit</b>	1,136,030
<b>Distribution costs:</b>	
Distribution expenses	347,250
+ Wages (20% allocation)	56,400
+ Advertising	2,000
+ Building depreciation	7,500
<i>Total distribution costs</i>	(413,150)
<b>Administrative expenses:</b>	
Wages (70% allocation)	197,400
+ Accountancy fees	5,000
+ Sundry administrative expenses	81,000
+ Irrecoverable debts (per TB)	14,680
+ Additional irrecoverable debts	8,000
+ Increase in allowance for receivables	4,000
+ Equipment depreciation	11,740
– Insurance prepayment	(600)
<i>Total administrative expenses</i>	(321,220)
<b>Finance cost:</b>	
Interest paid	1,000
+ Accrual	400
<i>Total finance costs</i>	(1,400)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	400,260
<b>Income tax expense:</b>	
Current year provision	110,000
+ Prior year under provision	2,200
<i>Total income tax expense</i>	(112,200)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	288,060
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>	
Gain on property revaluation	120,000
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	408,060

## Statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31 October 2016

Sales	£100,250
<b>Cost of Sales</b>	
Purchases	£60,400
Less: Closing inventory	(15,600)
<b>Cost of sales</b>	£44,800
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>£55,450</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	
Salaries	£29,300
Motor expenses	£1,200
Rent	£950
Insurance	£150
General expenses	£85
<b>Total expenses</b>	£31,685
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>£23,765</b>

**Jesstika Co's Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 20X6**

	\$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	
Cash generated from operations	2,070
Interest paid	(155)
Tax paid	(375)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	1,540
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	
Payments to acquire non-current assets	(1,228)
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets	105
Interest received	84
Dividends received	162
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	(877)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	
Proceeds from issue of share capital	500
Repayment of loans	(350)
Dividends paid	(160)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	(10)
<b>Net movement in cash and cash equivalents</b>	653
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	128
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	781

**Jesstika Co's Statement of Cash Flows (Indirect Method) for the year ended 31 December 20X6**

	\$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	
Profit before tax	XXXX
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation	XXX
Finance costs	155
Investment income	(246)
Profit on sale of non-current assets	(XX)
Operating profit before working capital changes	XXXX
Increase in inventories	(XX)
Increase in receivables	(XX)
Increase in payables	XX
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	2,070
Interest paid	(155)
Tax paid	(375)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	1,540
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	
Payments to acquire non-current assets	(1,228)
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets	105
Interest received	84
Dividends received	162
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	(877)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	
Proceeds from issue of share capital	500
Repayment of loans	(350)
Dividends paid	(160)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	(10)
<b>Net movement in cash and cash equivalents</b>	653
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	128
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	781