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CPA ADVANCED LEVEL

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ANALYSIS

MONDAY: 21 August 2023. Afternoon Paper. **Time Allowed: 3 hours.**

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

H Limited, a public limited entity, had exercised significant influence over S Limited, another public limited entity, for many years before obtaining control. H Limited acquired a 40% ordinary shareholding in S Limited on 1 April 2013 for a cash consideration of Sh.2,500 million, when the retained earnings of S Limited stood at Sh.360 million.

The draft statements of financial position for the two companies as at 31 March 2023 are presented below:

	H Limited	S Limited
Assets:	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	5,550	4,200
Investment in S Limited	4,700	-
	10,250	4,200
Current assets:		
Inventory	2,700	1,800
Trade receivables	3,120	2,180
Cash and cash equivalents	1,130	770
	6,950	4,750
Total assets	17,200	8,950
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	10,000	5,000
Retained earnings	3,490	1,660
Total equity	13,490	6,660
Non-current liabilities:		
10% loan notes	1,800	1,200
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	1,560	840
Current tax	350	250
	1,910	1,090
Total equity and liabilities	17,200	8,950

Additional information:

1. H Limited acquired a further 30% interest in S Limited on 1 April 2019 for a cash amount of Sh.2,200 million. At this date, the retained earnings of S Limited amounted to Sh.860 million and the fair value of the previously held 40% interest in S Limited was Sh.3,000 million.
2. At the time of achieving the controlling interest in S Limited, the fair values of its identifiable net assets approximated their carrying amounts, with the exception of the following items:
   - An item of plant whose fair value exceeded its carrying amount by Sh.150 million. On 1 April 2019, this item of plant had a remaining economic useful life of six (6) years.
   - On 1 April 2019, the directors of H Limited identified that S Limited had an internally generated database of customers who had the potential of purchasing their products for an indefinite period of time. Although there were no contractual or legal rights associated with this database, a professional expert estimated that competitors of S Limited would be prepared to pay Sh.90 million for this database. S Limited had not yet recognised the database as an asset in its individual financial statements.

3. The group policy is to measure the non-controlling interests at their proportionate share of net assets in the subsidiary at the date of acquisition.
4. On 28 March 2023, H Limited sold goods worth Sh.100 million to S Limited. H Limited reported a gross profit margin of 20% on this sale. S Limited had neither received nor recorded these goods in its books of account as at 31 March 2023.
5. The current accounts between H Limited and S Limited did not agree due to the goods that remained in transit as per note 4 above. As at 31 March 2023, the trade receivables of H Limited included Sh.600 million due from S Limited.
6. An impairment review carried out on 31 March 2023, revealed that neither goodwill arising on acquisition, nor the intangible asset with infinite useful life had been impaired.
7. Ignore all deferred tax consequences on acquisition and fair value measurements of S Limited.
8. S Limited has not issued any ordinary shares since the date of acquisition.

Required:

(a) Determine the equity-accounted value of the investment in S Limited as at 31 March 2019. (2 marks)

(b) Calculate the value of goodwill arising on the acquisition of S Limited as at 1 April 2019. (4 marks)

(c) Consolidated statement of financial position for H Group as at 31 March 2023. (14 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) In the context of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24 "Related Party Disclosures", explain **THREE** reasons why it is important for an entity to disclose related party transactions. (6 marks)

(b) Citing **FOUR** relevant points, explain the extent to which integrated reporting (IR) addresses the limitations of traditional financial reporting. (4 marks)

(c) Explain **SIX** reasons why it was important for the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to develop a conceptual framework for financial reporting. (6 marks)

(d) In the context of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 22 "Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector", summarise **FOUR** disclosures that must be made with respect to the general government sector. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) B Limited purchased a loan note for Sh.2,000,000 on 1 April 2021 and intends to hold it until maturity. The effective interest rate is 10% per annum which was the same as the nominal rate.

The loan note will mature on 31 March 2024 and annual payments are in arrears. On 31 March 2022, B Limited received interest of Sh.200,000. B Limited estimated that no further interest would be received and only half of the initial capital would be repaid on 31 March 2024. The probability of default on the loan note within the next 12 months was 0.5% and the credit risk as at 31 March 2022 was low.

The 10% present value factors are as follows:

Year	1	2	3
Present value factor	0.91	0.83	0.75

Required:

Illustrate the accounting treatment of the investment in the loan note as at 31 March 2022 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9: "Financial Instruments". (8 marks)

(b) The following figures appeared in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of Jameni Group for the year ended 31 July 2023, together with comparatives for the year 2022:

	2023 Sh."million"	2022 Sh."million"
Profit before tax	800	600
Tax on profit	(150)	(120)
Profit after tax for the period	650	480
Other comprehensive income (revaluation gains)	60	20
Total comprehensive income for the period	710	500
Profit for the period attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	560	420
Non-controlling interest	90	60
Profit for the period	650	480
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	620	440
Non-controlling interest	90	60
Total comprehensive income for the period	710	500

The following figures were extracted from Jameni Group's statement of financial position as at 31 July 2023, together with comparatives for the year 2022:

	2023 Sh."million"	2022 Sh."million"
Equity share capital (Sh.0.5 par value)	920	400
4% preference shares (non-redeemable, non-cumulative)	200	200
Share premium	430	120
Retained earnings	1,376	1,140
Other equity reserves	180	120
Non-controlling interest	170	80
Total equity	3,276	2,060

During the year ended 31 July 2023, the following changes took place to the issued share capital of Jameni Group:

1. 200 million equity shares were issued in conjunction with the acquisition of another business. These equity shares were issued at full market price at the date of issue which was 1 November 2022.
2. 300 million ordinary shares were issued for cash to existing shareholders on 1 February 2023. The issue price was Sh.1.50 per share, which represented a discount of 25% on the traded price immediately before the issue (Sh.2.00).
3. On 31 July 2023, a bonus issue of 540 million shares was completed, capitalising Sh.270 million of retained earnings. Also on this date, the preference dividend due for the year, and an equity dividend of Sh.46 million, were paid.

Required:
Applying the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 33 (Earnings per Share) to the information provided above, calculate:

(i) The basic EPS for the year ended 31 July 2023. (10 marks)

(ii) The comparative figure for the year 2022 to be reported in the year 2023 financial statements, given that the EPS figure originally reported in the year 2022 was Sh.0.525. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) (i) With reference to International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 2 "Share based Payments" and citing examples, explain the impact of a non-market based performance condition on accounting for an equity-settled share based payment transaction. (4 marks)

(ii) On 1 January 2020, Tabora Limited granted each of its 180 employees 1,000 share options. These options would vest if the employees remained in the employment of the company until 31 December 2022.

On the grant date, the fair value of the share options was Sh.15 each.

Twenty five (25) employees left the company during the year ended 31 December 2020 and a further thirty (30) employees were expected to leave in each of the two years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022.

During the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022, twenty (20) employees and eighteen (18) employees terminated their employment contracts respectively.

Required:
Show the extracts of financial statements for Tabora Limited for each of the three years ended 31 December 2020, 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022 to record the above transactions. (6 marks)

(b) Waigwa Limited is a public limited company quoted on the securities exchange. The company's capital structure comprises both equity and debt financing. On 1 August 2019, the company raised additional finance by issuing Sh.24,000,000 four-year deep discount bonds.

The interest is payable annually in arrears at the coupon interest rate of 6% per annum. The bonds were issued at a discount of 10% and were redeemable on 1 August 2023 at a premium of Sh.1,217,000.

The effective rate of interest was 12% per annum. The issue costs amounted to Sh.1,200,000. The reporting date for Waigwa Limited is 31 July.

Required:
Illustrate how the above financial instrument should be accounted for in the financial statements of Waigwa Limited for the years ended 31 July 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 (Round your answers to the nearest thousand). (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE
The following financial statements relate to Ukulima Group:

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September:	**2022**	**2021**
Assets:	**Sh."million"**	**Sh."million"**
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	221	263
Goodwill	75	142
Investment in associates	204	103
Investment properties	82	60
	582	568
Current assets:		
Inventories	256	201
Trade and other receivables	219	263
Cash and cash equivalents	103	42
	578	506
Total assets	1,160	1,074
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Share capital	122	102
Retained earnings	64	24
Other components of equity	59	30
	245	156
Non-controlling interest	104	87
Total equity	349	243
Non-current liabilities:		
Loans	163	152
Deferred tax	44	33
	207	185
Current liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	524	486
Income tax payable	23	12
Overdraft	57	148
	604	646
Total equity and liabilities	1,160	1,074

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 September 2022:

	Sh."million"
Revenue	1,423
Cost of sales	(1,197)
Gross profit	226
Operating expenses	(150)
Profit from operations	76
Share of profit in associate	21
Profit on disposal of shares in subsidiary	3
Finance costs	(12)
Profit before tax	88
Income tax expense	(19)
Profit for the period	69
Other comprehensive incomes - Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:	
Gain on revaluation of plant and equipment	50
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified	(10)
Total comprehensive income	109
Profit attributable to:	
Equity holders of the parent	43
Non-controlling interest	26
Profit for the period	69
Total comprehensive income attributable to:	
Equity holders of the parent	73
Non-controlling interest	36
Total comprehensive income for the period	109

The following information is relevant to the Ukulima Group:

1. Machinery with a carrying amount of Sh.12 million was disposed of for cash proceeds of Sh.10 million. Depreciation of Sh.52 million had been charged to operating expenses in the statement of profit or loss. As a result of a revaluation of Ukulima Group's factories during the year, a transfer was made within equity for excess depreciation of Sh.1 million. Included in trade and other payables at the reporting date is Sh.2 million (2021: Sh. NIL) that related to property, plant and equipment purchased during the period.
2. Ukulima Group received a government grant of Sh.3 million in cash during the reporting period to help fund the acquisition of machinery needed for its production process. Ukulima Group accounts for grants as a reduction to the cost of assets.
3. Ukulima Group accounted for investment properties at fair value. Some new investment properties were acquired at a cash price of Sh.14 million during the year.
4. Ukulima Group disposed of some of its shares held in Shamba Ltd. Ukulima held 90% of the shares in Shamba Ltd. before disposal and 40% of the shares after disposal leaving it with significant influence. The Ukulima Group received cash proceeds from the sale. The profit on disposal of Sh.3 million was correctly calculated and credited to the statement of profit or loss. The fair value of the interest retained in Shamba Ltd. was Sh.32 million. Goodwill and non-controlling interest at the disposal date were Sh.40 million and Sh.4 million respectively.
   A breakdown of Shamba Ltd.'s net assets as at the date of the share disposal is provided below:

	Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment	81
Trade and other receivables	32
Cash and cash equivalents	6
Loans	(30)
Trade and other payables	(55)
Net assets at disposal date	34

5. During the period, Sh.65 million in cash was spent on investments in associates.
6. Finance costs included a Sh.2 million loss on the retranslation of a loan that was denominated in a foreign currency. All other finance costs were paid in cash.

Required:
A consolidated statement of cash flows using the indirect method for the Ukulima Group for the year ended 30 September 2022 in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". **(Total: 20 marks)**

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CPA ADVANCED LEVEL

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ANALYSIS

MONDAY: 24 April 2023. Afternoon Paper. **Time Allowed: 3 hours.**

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

Zura Limited, a private limited company which operates in the textile industry, has been in financial distress and has been reporting trading losses in recent years.

The company's latest statement of financial position as at 31 July 2022 was as shown below:

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Freehold property		48,550
Plant and equipment		14,175
Motor vehicles		7,075
Fixtures and fittings		4,725
Goodwill		4,375
		78,900
Current assets:		
Inventories	11,825	
Accounts receivable	3,175	15,000
Total assets		93,900
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)		50,000
Share premium		10,500
Retained earnings (losses)		(29,550)
Total equity		30,950
Non-current liability:		
15% loan notes		40,000
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	17,500	
Bank overdraft	3,950	
Accrued loan notes interest	1,500	22,950
Total equity and liabilities		93,900

The board of directors of Zura Limited, which also comprises the main shareholders, have proposed a scheme of internal financial reconstruction with effect from 1 August 2022, under the following terms:

1. The existing ordinary shares are to be reduced to Sh.2.5 per share.
   The current shareholders are to fully subscribe for a new issue of ordinary shares of Sh.2.5 each at par value, on the basis of four (4) new shares for every five (5) shares held.
2. The loan notes holders agreed to lower their interest rate to 12% per annum on condition that the accrued interest would be paid immediately.
3. The outstanding accounts payable accepted 6.4 million ordinary shares of Sh.2.5 each in full settlement of the amounts due.
4. The bank overdraft is to be repaid immediately.
5. The share premium account is to be utilised for the purpose of capital reduction.
6. The balances in the retained earnings (losses) and goodwill accounts are to be written off.

7. The following assets are to be adjusted to their fair values as follows:

	Sh."000"
Freehold property	49,050
Plant and equipment	9,505
Motor vehicles	5,360
Fixtures and fittings	3,780
Inventories	10,050
Accounts receivable	2,925

8. Reconstruction costs of Sh.4 million are expected to be incurred and paid.

Required:

(a) Journal entries to effect the scheme of internal reconstruction. (8 marks)

(b) Capital reduction account as at 31 July 2022. (6 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 1 August 2022 (immediately after the scheme of internal reconstruction). (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

The following are the summarised financial statements of P Limited and S Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022:

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022:

	P Limited Sh."000"	S Limited Sh."000"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	46,380	9,120
Investment in S Limited (cost)	7,464	-
	53,844	9,120
Current assets	15,240	2,640
Total assets	69,084	11,760
Equity and liabilities:		
Share capital (Sh.1 par value)	12,240	960
Revenue reserves	47,904	9,480
	60,144	10,440
Current liabilities	8,940	1,320
Total equity and liabilities	69,084	11,760

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022:

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Revenue	12,240	4,800
Cost of sales and expenses	(10,800)	(4,320)
Profit before tax	1,440	480
Income tax expense	(432)	(96)
Profit for the year	1,008	384
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Gain on property revaluation net of tax	288	96
Total comprehensive income	1,296	480

Additional information:

1. P Limited acquired 25% of S Limited on 1 January 2021 for Sh.2,424,000 and exercised significant influence over the financial and operating policy decisions of S Limited.
2. The fair value of S Limited's identifiable assets and liabilities as at 1 January 2021 was equivalent to their book value. S Limited's reserves stood at Sh.6,960,000.
3. A further 35% stake was acquired by P Limited in S Limited on 30 September 2022 for Sh.5,040,000. The fair value of S Limited's identifiable assets and liabilities as at that date was Sh.11,040,000 and S Limited's revenue reserves stood at Sh.9,360,000. As at 30 September 2022, S Limited's share price was Sh.14.50.

4. The difference between the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of S Limited and their book value was due to brands. The brands were estimated to have an average remaining useful life of 5 years from 30 September 2022.
5. Incomes and expenses are assumed to accrue evenly over the year. Neither company paid dividends during the year and neither issued any shares.
6. P Limited elected to measure non-controlling interests as at the date of acquisition at fair value.
7. There is no impairment loss on goodwill as at 31 December 2022 while amortisation of brands is classified in cost of sales.

Required:

(a) Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022. (10 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12 "Income Taxes", allows entities to recognise a deferred tax asset where they have unused tax losses, only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

Required:

In view of the above statement, explain **FOUR** key considerations for recognition of deferred tax assets on unused tax losses. (8 marks)

(b) The following statement of financial position relates to ABC Ltd., a public limited company, as at 31 March 2022:

	Sh."000"
Assets:	
Non-current assets:	
Property, plant and equipment	10,000
Goodwill	6,000
Other intangible assets	5,000
Financial assets (cost)	9,000
	30,000
Current assets:	
Trade receivables	7,000
Other receivables	4,600
Cash and cash equivalents	6,700
	18,300
Total assets	48,300
Equity and liabilities:	
Equity:	
Share capital	9,000
Other reserves	4,500
Retained earnings	9,130
	22,630
Non-current liabilities:	
Long term borrowings	10,000
Deferred tax liability	3,600
Employee benefit liability	4,000
	17,600
Current tax liabilities:	
Current tax	3,070
Trade and other payables	5,000
	8,070
Total liabilities	25,670
Total equity and liabilities	48,300

The following information is relevant to the above statement of financial position:

1. The financial assets are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income as shown in the above statement of financial position at their cost on 1 April 2021, including transaction costs of Sh.0.5 million. The market value of the assets is Sh.10.5 million on 31 March 2022. Taxation is payable on the sale of the assets.
2. The stated interest rate for the long term borrowing is 8%. The loan of Sh.10 million represents a convertible bond which has a liability component of Sh.9.6 million and an equity component of Sh.0.4 million. The bond was issued on 31 March 2022.
3. The defined benefit plan had a rule change on 1 April 2021. ABC Ltd. estimates that of the past service cost of Sh.1 million, 40% relates to vested benefits and 60% relates to benefits that will vest over the next five years from that date. The past service costs have not been accounted for.
4. The tax bases of the assets and liabilities are the same as their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022 except for the following:

	Sh."000"
• Property, plant and equipment	2,400
Trade receivables	7,500
Other receivables	5,000
Employee benefits	5,200

   - Other intangible assets are development costs which were allowed for tax purposes when the costs were incurred in 2021.
   - Trade and other payables include an accrual for compensation to be paid to employees. This amounts to Sh.1 million and is allowed for tax purposes when paid.
5. Goodwill is not allowable for tax purposes in the jurisdiction of ABC Limited.
6. Assume taxation is payable at the rate of 30%.

Required:
By applying the requirements of IAS 12 (Income Taxes):

(i) Calculate the temporary differences after the necessary adjustments. (10 marks)

(ii) Determine the deferred tax charge for the year ended 31 March 2022. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) The objective of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" is to establish specific standards for entities reporting in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy so that the financial information provided is meaningful.

Required:
Discuss **THREE** limitations of historical cost accounting when used for assessing entity performance during periods of inflation. (6 marks)

(b) The objective of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 13 "Fair Value Measurement" is to provide a single source of guidance for fair value measurement where it is required by a reporting standard, rather than it being spread throughout several reporting standards.

Required:
In light of the above statement and citing examples, briefly describe **THREE** hierarchical level inputs required by IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement". (6 marks)

(c) The sole mandate and responsibility for issuing International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) lies with the International Accounting Standards Board IASB (The Board) which in conjunction with other regulatory bodies such as IFRS Foundation, the IFRS Advisory Council and IFRIC ensure the development of global accounting standards of high quality.

Required:
In view of the above statement, briefly describe the procedure for the development of an IFRS standard. (4 marks)

(d) With reference to International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 7 "Investment in Associates", briefly explain the accounting treatment of investment in associates in the financial statements of a public sector entity, and indicate how the requirements of IPSAS 7 compare with those of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 28 "Investment in Associates" for commercial sector entities. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

The following draft consolidated financial statements were extracted from the financial records of G Group for the year ended 30 September 2022:

G Group

Consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2022:

	Sh."million"
Revenue	18,590
Cost of sales	(11,250)
Gross profit	7,340
Distribution costs	(1,330)
Administration expenses	(2,460)
Profit from operations	3,550
Fair value gain on short term investments	170
Finance costs	(280)
Profit before tax	3,440
Income tax expense	(880)
Profit for the year	2,560
Attributable to the group owners	2,040
Attributable to the non-controlling interests	520
	2,560

G Group

Consolidated statements of financial position as at 30 September:

	2022 Sh."million"	2021 Sh."million"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	23,500	14,750
Goodwill	4,200	4,140
	27,700	18,890
Current assets:		
Inventory	8,900	7,660
Trade receivables	7,420	7,010
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	2,570	2,400
Cash at bank	310	240
	19,200	17,310
Total assets	46,900	36,200
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	20,000	15,000
Share premium	4,500	3,000
Retained earnings	6,010	4,340
Equity attributable to group owners	30,510	22,340
Non-controlling interests	1,840	1,080
Total equity	32,350	23,420
Non-current liabilities:		
Deferred consideration	795	-
Bank loans	2,600	3,000
Deferred tax	620	450
	4,015	3,450
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	9,790	8,750
Current tax	745	580
	10,535	9,330
Total equity and liabilities	46,900	36,200

Additional information:

1. The property, plant and equipment comprised the following:

	30 September 2022 Sh.“million”	30 September 2021 Sh.“million”
Cost	43,000	30,000
Provision for depreciation	(19,500)	(15,250)
Carrying amount	23,500	14,750

During the year ended 30 September 2022, G Limited disposed of an item of equipment for cash proceeds of Sh.260 million. The equipment had cost Sh.750 million and had an accumulated depreciation of Sh.370 million. Any gain/loss on disposal and depreciation on property, plant and equipment is included in cost of sales.

2. On 1 January 2022, G Limited acquired 75% of the 100 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 each in S Limited. The acquisition consideration comprised a share exchange on the basis of two (2) shares in G Limited for every three (3) acquired shares in S Limited. G Limited was also to pay Sh.810 million to the owners of S Limited on 1 January 2023. G Limited's cost of capital is 8% per annum.

The market values of ordinary shares at 1 January 2022 were Sh.30 and Sh.20 for G Limited and S Limited respectively. The fair values of assets and liabilities of S Limited at the date of acquisition were as follows:

		Sh.“million”
Property, plant and equipment:	- Cost	5,000
	- Provision for depreciation	(2,900)
Inventory		820
Trade receivables		650
Current tax (refundable)		20
Deferred tax asset		110
Trade payables		(1,200)
		2,500

3. The group policy is to measure the non-controlling interest in subsidiaries at fair value at acquisition dates. The market values of the subsidiaries' ordinary shares are considered to be representative of the fair values of shares held by the non-controlling interests.
4. Investments at fair value through profit or loss consist of highly marketable and risk-free securities held by G Limited.
5. Any impairment loss on goodwill is included in administration expenses.

Required:

Consolidated statement of cash flows for G Group for the year ended 30 September 2022 using the indirect method in line with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7 “Statements of Cash Flows”.

(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA ADVANCED LEVEL

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ANALYSIS

MONDAY: 5 December 2022. Afternoon Paper. **Time Allowed: 3 hours.**

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

(a) In the context of IAS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment):

(i) Explain how the initial cost of property, plant and equipment should be measured and the treatment of subsequent expenditure. (4 marks)

(ii) Describe the requirements regarding the revaluation of non-current assets, the treatment of surpluses and deficits on revaluation and the gains or losses on disposal. (6 marks)

(b) Voxy Limited leased a factory to Teana Limited with effect from 1 July 2022. The lease is for four (4) years at an annual lease rental of Sh.4,000,000 payable annually in arrears. The lease contract provides that the lessee shall be responsible for the insurance and maintenance of the factory during the lease term. The implicit rate of interest in the lease is 15% per annum.

Required:
Demonstrate, with suitable calculations, the accounting treatment of the above lease transactions in the financial statements of Voxy Limited (lessor) for the years ended 30 June 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026. (10 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain **TWO** challenges that a business entity might face while preparing segmental reports. (2 marks)

(b) IFRS 2 "Share Based Payments", identifies three types of share based transactions.

Required:
Explain the **THREE** types of share based transactions in each case indicating their accounting treatment in line with IFRS 2 "Shared Based Payments". (6 marks)

(c) The objective of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 21 "Impairment of Non-cash generating Assets", is to prescribe the procedures which a public sector entity applies to determine whether a non-cash generating asset is impaired.

Required:
With regard to International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 21, "Impairment of Non-cash generating Assets", briefly explain the accounting treatment of impairment of non-cash generating assets and how the requirements of IPSAS 21 compare with those of the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36 "Impairment of Assets", applicable to commercial sector entities. (6 marks)

(d) Discuss the nature and contents of Management Commentary in the context of enhancing the usefulness of financial information to the users of financial statements. (6 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE
H Limited, a public limited entity, operates in the information technology sector. It has made several investments in other companies within the industry, which has earned it market leadership in the sector.

The following draft financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2022 relate to H Limited and its investment companies:

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 October 2022:

	H Limited	S Limited	L Limited
	Sh.“million”	Sh.“ million”	Sh.“ million”
Revenue	8,460	3,880	3,200
Cost of sales	(4,040)	(2,910)	(1,020)
Gross profit	4,420	970	2,180
Distribution costs	(725)	(200)	(220)
Administrative expenses	(1,150)	(350)	(340)
Profit from operations	2,545	420	1,620
Investment income	600	-	-
Finance costs	(450)	(175)	(320)
Profit before tax	2,695	245	1,300
Income tax expense	(680)	(80)	(440)
Profit for the year	2,015	165	860
Other comprehensive income:			
Gain on property revaluation	70	-	-
Total comprehensive income	2,085	165	860

Statement of financial position as at 31 October 2022:

	H Limited	S Limited	L Limited
	Sh.“ million”	Sh.“ million”	Sh.“ million”
Assets:			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	4,600	4,940	3,820
Investments:			
• S Limited	1,830	-	-
• L Limited	2,500	-	-
Equity investments	4,000	-	-
	12,930	4,940	3,820
Current assets:			
Inventory	2,250	2,450	1,875
Trade receivables	1,980	1,710	2,700
Cash and cash equivalents	870	600	705
	5,100	4,760	5,280
Total assets	18,030	9,700	9,100
Equity and liabilities:			
Equity:			
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	3,000	1,500	2,000
Share premium	2,000	500	-
Revaluation surplus	480	-	-
Retained earnings	3,420	2,070	2,090
Total equity	8,900	4,070	4,090
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings	4,400	2,500	-
Deferred tax	1,240	920	1,750
	5,640	3,420	1,750
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables	2,240	1,570	2,300
Current tax	1,250	640	960
	3,490	2,210	3,260
Total equity and liabilities	18,030	9,700	9,100

Additional information:

1. H Limited acquired an 80% ordinary shareholding in S Limited on 1 November 2019 when the retained earnings of S Limited stood at Sh.340 million. The acquisition consideration comprised cash of Sh.1,830 million. The fair values of the identifiable net assets of S Limited at acquisition date were Sh.2,440 million. The excess of the fair values over the carrying values was due to an unrecognised brand whose remaining economic useful life at the date of acquisition was five (5) years.
2. M Limited is the main competitor of H Limited and on 1 May 2022, M Limited and H Limited each acquired 50% of the 200 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 each in L Limited.
   The consideration paid by H Limited consisted of cash of Sh.15 per share and also a 1 for 2 share exchange when the market price of H Limited's share was Sh.20 each. M Limited also paid Sh.15 per share for their interest but did not issue any shares to the owners of L Limited. The ordinary shares of L Limited have one voting right each.

   Upon the acquisition, H Limited had a contractual right to appoint 60% of the board of L Limited, with the remaining 40% appointed by M Limited. M Limited and H Limited each appointed one member to L Limited's senior management team. It is the senior manager appointed by H Limited who makes the key decisions regarding the development of L Limited's new technologies, its principal revenue stream, the market it will operate in and how it is financed. The fair values of L Limited's net assets approximated their carrying values at the date of acquisition.
3. H Limited has a policy of measuring the non-controlling interests at fair value. The non-controlling interest in S Limited had a fair value of Sh.970 million at 1 November 2019.
4. During the year ended 31 October 2022, S Limited sold goods worth Sh.400 million to H Limited. S Limited reports a gross profit margin of 25% on all its sales. 20% of these goods remained in the closing inventory of H Limited as at 31 October 2022.
5. As at 31 October 2022, no impairment had arisen in respect of the goodwill arising on the acquisition of S Limited and L Limited.
6. None of the group companies paid dividends during the year ended 31 October 2022.
7. S Limited had not issued any ordinary shares since its shares were acquired by H Limited.

Required:

(a) Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for H Group for the year ended 31 October 2022. (8 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of financial position for H Group as at 31 October 2022. (12 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) In the context of IAS 33 (Earnings Per Share), explain the meaning of the following terms:

(i) Contingently issuable ordinary shares. (2 marks)

(ii) Potential ordinary shares. (2 marks)

(b) D Limited's equity balances as at 1 October 2020 comprised the following:

	Sh."000"
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	20,000
10% irredeemable preference share capital (Sh.10 par value)	8,000
Share premium	2,500
Revaluation surplus	1,500
Retained earnings	25,700
Shareholders' funds	57,700

The trading results of the company were as follows:

	Year ended 30 September 2022	**Year ended 30 September 2021**
	Sh."000"	**Sh."000"**
Profit for the year after tax	3,612	3,146

Additional information:

1. On 1 January 2021, the company issued 400,000 ordinary shares at full market value.
2. On 1 April 2021, the company made a 1 for 5 bonus issue of ordinary shares to the existing shareholders, utilising its retained earnings.
3. On 1 December 2021, D Limited invited its ordinary shareholders for a rights issue in the proportion of 1 for 4 at Sh.12 per share. The shares were quoted immediately before the rights issue at Sh.15 per share. All the rights were fully subscribed.
4. The company has had in issue a convertible loan stock of Sh.6 million which carries an effective interest rate of 8% per annum. Each Sh.1,000 nominal value of the loan stock will be convertible at the holder's option into 600 ordinary shares.
   On 1 June 2022, holders of Sh.1.5 million loan stock exercised their conversion option.
5. The income tax rate applicable to D Limited is 30%.
6. The company declared and paid dividends on both classes of the equity shares.

Required:

(i) Basic earnings per share (EPS) for the years ended 30 September 2021 and 30 September 2022. (8 marks)

(ii) Diluted earnings per share (EPS) for the year ended 30 September 2022. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

Tahidi Limited, a private limited company, has been in financial difficulties and has reported trading losses for a number of years. The directors of the company invited the shareholders and creditors for a special general meeting where it was resolved that the operations of Tahidi Limited be transferred to a newly formed company, Sitawi Limited, with effect from 1 August 2022.

The latest statement of financial position of Tahidi Limited as at 31 July 2022 was as follows:

	Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment		31,750
Intangible assets (brand)		4,800
		36,550
Current assets:		
Inventories	4,310	
Accounts receivable	3,840	8,150
Total assets		44,700
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)		20,000
10% irredeemable preference share capital (Sh.10 par value)		10,000
Share premium		2,000
Retained earnings (losses)		(5,890)
Total Equity		26,110
Non-Current liabilities:		
12% bonds		12,500
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	3,090	
Accrued interest on bonds	750	
Bank overdraft	2,250	6,090
Total equity and liabilities		44,700

Additional information:

1. The newly formed company's authorised share capital comprised five (5) million ordinary shares of Sh.10 par value each.
2. Sitawi Limited issued four (4) new ordinary shares of Sh.10 each credited at Sh.5 each for every two (2) preference shares held in Tahidi Limited. The preference shareholders agreed to immediately pay the balance on the shares allotted.
3. Preference dividends in Tahidi Limited were two years in arrears. Half of the preference dividend arrears were settled by issue of fully paid ordinary shares Sh.10 each in Sitawi Limited.

4. The new company also issued three (3) new ordinary shares of Sh.10 each credited at Sh. 5 each for every five (5) ordinary shares held in Tahidi Limited. The ordinary shareholders agreed to immediately pay the balance on the shares allotted.
5. The bond holders in Tahidi Limited agreed to be transferred to the new company on condition that the bonds would be convertible into ordinary shares after three years. The coupon interest rate for the convertible bonds was to be 8% per annum. Similar bonds with no conversion rights attracted interest at the rate of 10% per annum. Accrued interest on the bonds was to be paid immediately upon taking over.
6. The current liabilities of Tahidi Limited were transferred to Sitawi Limited at their book values.
7. The brand was considered valueless and therefore written off.
8. The tangible assets were taken over by Sitawi Limited at their fair values as follows:

	Sh."000"
Property, plant and equipment	29,200
Inventories	3,870
Accounts receivable	3,640
	36,710

9. Liquidation expenses of Tahidi Limited amounted to Sh.6 million and were settled by Sitawi Limited.
10. Immediately upon take over, Sitawi Limited invited its ordinary shareholders for a 1 for 5 rights issue of ordinary shares at an exercise price of Sh.15.
    The average market price of the ordinary shares on cum-rights basis immediately before the rights issue was Sh.20.
    The issue was fully subscribed.

Required:

(a) The following ledger accounts to close off the books of Tahidi Limited:

(i) Realisation account. (4 marks)

(ii) Preference shareholders sundry members account. (2 marks)

(iii) Ordinary shareholders sundry members account. (2 marks)

(b) Journal entries in the books of Sitawi Limited to record the initial recognition of the 8% convertible bonds and the rights issue on 1 August 2022. (6 marks)

(c) Opening statement of financial position of Sitawi Limited as at 1 August 2022. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA ADVANCED LEVEL

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ANALYSIS

MONDAY: 1 August 2022. Afternoon paper. **Time Allowed: 3 hours.**

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

P Limited, a public limited company, has held a controlling interest in S Limited, another public limited company, for one decade.

P Limited also has a significant influence over A Limited, a public limited company. All the companies operate in the manufacturing sector. The draft statements of financial position of P Limited and S Limited as at 30 June 2022 were as shown below:

	P Limited Sh.“million”	S Limited Sh.“million”
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	16,875	10,230
Investments - S Limited	13,000	
- A Limited	3,650	
Financial assets at fair value	6,190	
	39,715	10,230
Current assets:		
Inventory	9,980	6,930
Trade receivables	9,480	6,580
Cash and cash equivalents	5,490	3,815
	24,950	17,325
Total assets	64,665	27,555
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	20,000	10,000
Share premium	4,000	2,400
Retained earnings	16,670	5,950
Total equity	40,670	18,350
Non-current liabilities:		
10% loan notes	10,500	3,500
Deferred tax	6,150	1,870
	16,650	5,370
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	5,700	3,100
Current tax	1,645	735
	7,345	3,835
Total equity and liabilities	64,665	27,555

Additional information:

1. On 1 July 2012, P Limited acquired 60% of the ordinary shares of S Limited for a cash consideration of Sh.10,000 million. At acquisition, the fair value of the non-controlling interest in S Limited was Sh.6,500 million. P Limited wishes to use the fair value method of accounting for goodwill. On 1 July 2012, the fair value of the identifiable net assets in S Limited was Sh.14,000 million and the retained earnings of S Limited were Sh.1,200 million. The excess in fair value was due to non-depreciable land.

2. On 1 January 2022, P Limited acquired a further 20% interest in S Limited for a cash consideration of Sh.3,000 million. S Limited reported a profit for the year ended 30 June 2022 of Sh.500 million which accrued evenly throughout the year.
3. During the year ended 30 June 2022, P Limited sold goods worth Sh.2,000 million to S Limited. P Limited reports a gross profit margin of 25% on all its sales. Half of these goods were still in the inventory of S Limited as at 30 June 2022.
4. Goodwill was tested for impairment immediately after the additional acquisition of interest in S Limited and was considered impaired by 10%. No impairment had been reported in the previous years.
5. On 1 July 2015, P Limited acquired 30% of 1,000 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 each in A Limited when the retained earnings of A Limited stood at Sh.1,000 million. A Limited had no other reserves as at 1 July 2015. As at 30 June 2022, the retained earnings of A Limited were Sh.3,500 million. No impairment was deemed necessary in respect of the investment in A Limited.
6. None of the group companies declared or paid dividend during the year.
7. None of the group companies issued additional shares.

Required:

(a) Determine the non-controlling interest in S Limited as at 30 June 2022. (6 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022. (14 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) B Limited operates a factory as its sole cash generating unit (CGU). During the year ended 30 April 2022, there was an explosion in the factory which necessitated an impairment review.

The carrying amounts of the factory assets were as follows:

	Sh."000"
Goodwill	2,000
Patents	3,600
Machinery	4,000
Computer equipment	8,000
Premises	30,000
	47,600

Additional information:

1. An impairment review revealed a net selling price of Sh.19,200,000 and a value in use of Sh.31,200,000 for the factory.
2. Half of the machinery have been destroyed and have no resale value.
3. The patents have been superseded and are now considered worthless.
4. The company follows the cost model as permitted by International Accounting Standards (IAS) 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment".

Required:

Discuss, with suitable calculations, how any impairment loss in the cash generating unit (CGU) would be accounted for in accordance with the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36 "Impairment of Assets". (10 marks)

(b) T Limited, a public limited entity, is a holding company in a group of companies. The following transactions relating to deferred tax were extracted for the purpose of finalising the group financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022:

1. T Limited owns property, plant and equipment that cost Sh.625 million when purchased. Depreciation of Sh.250 million has been charged up to the reporting date of 30 April 2022. The entity has claimed a total capital allowance on property, plant and equipment of Sh.300 million. On 30 April 2022, the property, plant and equipment was revalued to Sh.575 million.
2. On 31 October 2021, the company completed a development project and incurred a cost of Sh.200 million which it capitalised in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 38 "Intangible Assets". The estimated economic useful life of the intangible asset was five (5) years at 31 October 2021. The company obtains full tax relief for research and development expenditure on cash paid basis.
3. During the year to 30 April 2022, T Limited transferred goods worth Sh.1,500 million to one of its subsidiaries. T Limited made a gross profit margin of 20% on its sales. One third (⅓) of the goods remained unsold by the subsidiary at the reporting date of 30 April 2022.

4. The trade receivables were carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at Sh.480 million. This was after an allowance for doubtful debts of Sh.60 million and an unrealised foreign exchange gain of Sh.80 million. The allowance for doubtful debts and foreign exchange gains/losses are only allowed for tax purposes when realised.
5. The balance on the deferred tax liability account of T Group as at 1 May 2021 was Sh.25 million.
6. The income tax rate applicable to T Limited for the year ended 30 April 2022 was 30%.

Required:

(i) Compute the relevant temporary differences as at 30 April 2022. (6 marks)

(ii) Deferred tax account as at 30 April 2022. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) IFRS for small and medium-sized entities (the SMEs Standard) has been issued for use by entities that have no public accountability. One of the notable differences between the SMEs Standard and the full IFRS and IAS Standard is that there are a number of accounting policy choices allowed under full IFRS and IAS Standard, that are not available to companies that apply the SMEs Standard.

Required:

In view of the above statement, briefly describe the accounting policy choices that are disallowed under the SMEs Standard. (6 marks)

(b) International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 35 "Consolidated Financial Statements", is drawn primarily from International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements".

IPSAS 35 states that an entity that controls one or more entities (the controlling entity) shall present consolidated financial statements.

Required:

With reference to International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 35 "Consolidated Financial Statements", briefly describe the factors that determine "control". (4 marks)

(c) The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), has launched a project to improve communication in financial statements, with a particular emphasis on financial performance. Its proposals were outlined in the Exposure Draft "General Presentation and Disclosure".

Required:

With reference to the Exposure Draft "General Presentation and Disclosure", evaluate the Board's proposals regarding disaggregating financial information in more useful ways. (6 marks)

(d) The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting is a set of theoretical principles and concepts that underlie the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

If no conceptual framework existed, then accounting standards would be produced in a haphazard basis as particular issues and circumstances arose.

Required:

In view of the above statement, discuss the purpose of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting in underpinning the development of accounting standards. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Tanga Limited is a private limited liability company operating in the telecommunications industry. The company has suffered successive trading losses for a number of years, largely due to stiff competition and a sharp decline in revenues.

The directors of the company, who are also the main shareholders, agreed to reconstruct the company by transferring it to a new company to be named Elewa Limited.

The statement of financial position of Tanga Limited as at 30 June 2022 was as set out below:

Assets:	**Sh."000"**
Non-current assets:	
Property, plant and equipment	59,500
Goodwill	9,000
	68,500
Current assets:	
Inventory	18,500
Trade receivables	14,500
	33,000
Total assets	101,500
Equity and liabilities:	
Equity:	
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	60,000
9% cumulative preference share capital (Sh.10 par value)	30,000
Share premium	3,000
Accumulated losses	(27,400)
Total equity	65,600
Non-current liabilities:	
Bank loan	22,500
Current liabilities:	
Trade payables	5,900
Tax payable	3,000
Bank overdraft	4,500
	13,400
Total equity and liabilities	101,500

Additional information:

1. The authorised share capital of Elewa Limited was Sh.100 million comprising 10 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 each.
2. Three new ordinary shares of Sh.10 each in Elewa Limited credited at Sh.6 each were issued for the benefit of the ordinary shareholders in Tanga Limited for every four (4) ordinary shares held. However, the ordinary shareholders in Tanga Limited were required to pay the balance to make their shares in Elewa Limited fully paid.
3. Four new ordinary shares of Sh.10 each in Elewa Limited credited at Sh.8 each were issued for the benefit of the preference shareholders in Tanga Limited for every five (5) preference shares held. However, the preference shareholders in Tanga Limited were required to pay the balance to make their ordinary shares in Elewa Limited fully paid.
4. The preference dividends in Tanga Limited were three years in arrears and the preference shareholders forfeited half of the preference dividend arrears. The balance was fully settled by the new company issuing ordinary shares of Sh.10 each.
5. Liquidation expenses of Tanga Limited amounted to Sh.8 million and were settled by Elewa Limited.
6. The tangible assets were transferred to the new company at the following fair values:

	Sh."000"
Property, plant and equipment	55,000
Inventory	20,200
Trade receivables	14,500

   Goodwill was considered valueless and therefore written off.
7. The liabilities were taken over by the new company at their book values.
8. Elewa Limited issued for cash and at par value all the remaining ordinary shares not issued as part of the purchase consideration. The proceeds from the issue were used to settle the bank loan.
9. Assume that all the above transactions were completed by the close of business on 30 June 2022.

Required:

(a) The following ledger accounts to close off the books of Tanga Limited:

(i) Realisation account. (4 marks)
(ii) Ordinary shareholders sundry members account. (4 marks)
(iii) Preference shareholders sundry members account. (2 marks)

(b) Journal entries in the books of Elewa Limited to record the acquisition of Tanga Limited. (6 marks)

(c) Opening statement of financial position of Elewa Limited as at 1 July 2022. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) In the context of IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments), describe the two criteria that must be fulfilled in order for a financial instrument to be classified in the category of "amortised cost". (4 marks)

(b) W Group has owned a number of subsidiaries for several years. The following information relates to the financial statements of the group:

Statement of financial position as at 31 March:

	2022	2021
Assets:		
Non-current assets:	**Sh."million"**	**Sh."million"**
Property, plant and equipment	2,816	3,088
Goodwill	32	152
Other intangible assets	296	216
Investment in associate	816	-
	3,960	3,456
Current assets:		
Inventories	944	1,320
Trade receivables	920	832
Cash and cash equivalents	160	344
	2,024	2,496
Total assets	5,984	5,952
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital	800	800
Revaluation reserve	192	164
Retained profit	3,016	2,160
	4,008	3,124
Non-controlling interest	512	680
Total equity	4,520	3,804
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term loans	688	960
Deferred tax	112	120
	800	1,080
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	288	328
Current tax payable	376	740
	664	1,068
Total equity and liabilities	5,984	5,952

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022:

Continuing operations:	**Sh."million"**
Revenue	8,903
Cost of sales	(6,544)
Gross profit	2,359
Other income	25
Distribution costs	(360)
Administrative expenses	(504)
Operating profit	1,520
Finance costs	(184)
Share of profit of associate	128
Profit before tax	1,464
Income tax expense	(320)
Profit for the year: Continuing operations	1,144
Discontinued operations:	
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	(200)
Profit for the year	944
Other comprehensive income:	
Gain on property revaluation (net of deferred tax)	28
Total comprehensive income for the year	972

Profit for the year attributable to:	**Sh."million"**
Owners of the parent	856
Non-controlling interest	88
	944
Total comprehensive income attributable to:	
Owners of the parent	884
Non-controlling interest	88
	972

Additional information:

1. During the year ended 31 March 2022, W Group disposed of its entire 80% shareholding in C Limited for cash. The shares had been acquired on 1 October 2017 for a cash consideration of Sh.1,056 million when the fair value of the net assets of C Limited was Sh.980 million. The fair value of the non-controlling interest at acquisition was Sh.224 million.
2. Goodwill calculated under the full fair value method, was tested annually for impairment. At 31 March 2021, goodwill relating to C Limited had been impaired by 75%. A goodwill impairment charge has been included within administrative expenses for the current year, but does not relate to C Limited.
3. The carrying values in the individual accounts of C Limited as at the date of disposal are listed below:

	Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment	840
Inventory	304
Trade receivables	220
Trade payables	(80)
Deferred tax liability	(48)
Bank overdraft	(16)
	1,220

4. The loss for the period from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relates to C Limited and is analysed as follows:

	Sh."million"
Profit before tax	48
Income tax expense	(16)
Loss on disposal	(232)
	(200)

5. W Limited purchased a 40% interest in an associate for cash on 1 April 2021. The associate paid a dividend of Sh.80 million in the year ended 31 March 2022.
6. On 1 April 2021, W Limited commenced development expenditure on Product "Que". The product is expected to be launched in the year 2023. Sh.56 million amortisation on other intangible assets is included within cost of sales.
7. There were no disposals of property, plant and equipment during the year except on the sale of C Limited. Depreciation for the year was Sh.160 million and is included within the cost of sales.
   W Limited revalued its property during the year. The applicable corporation tax rate is 30%.
8. Part of the additions to property, plant and equipment during the year were imports made by W Limited from a Tanzanian supplier on 31 December 2021 for Tsh.5,400 million. This amount was paid in full on 28 February 2022.

   Exchange gains and losses are included in other operating incomes or expenses.

   Relevant exchange rates were as follows:

	Tsh. to Ksh.1
31 December 2021	Tsh.24 = Ksh.1
28 February 2022	Tsh.27 = Ksh.1

Required:

Consolidated statement of cash flows using the indirect method for the W Group for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". (16 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA ADVANCED LEVEL

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ANALYSIS

MONDAY: 4 April 2022. Afternoon paper. **Time Allowed: 3 hours.**

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

P Limited is a public limited company listed in the securities exchange. It has diversified its activities by acquiring S Limited, a company domiciled in a foreign country.

Both companies prepare their financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The presentation currency of the group is the Kenya Shilling (Ksh.) while S Limited's functional currency is the Franc (Fr.)

The draft financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as set out below:

Statements of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2021:

	P Limited Ksh."million"	S Limited Fr."million"
Revenue	2,145	10,500
Cost of sales	(915)	(6,300)
Gross profit	1,230	4,200
Distribution costs	(150)	(750)
Administrative expenses	(345)	(1,350)
Operating profit	735	2,100
Investment income	15	-
Finance costs	(30)	(150)
Profit before tax	720	1,950
Income tax expense	(165)	(450)
Profit for the period	555	1,500

Statements of financial position as at 31 December 2021:

	P Limited Ksh."million"	S Limited Fr."million"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	4,850	7,000
Investment in S Limited	710	-
	5,560	7,000
Current assets:		
Inventory	1,030	2,400
Trade receivables	970	1,960
Cash and cash equivalents	410	540
	2,410	4,900
Total assets	7,970	11,900
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital	1,500	1,000
Share premium	500	-
Retained earnings	2,560	3,100
Total equity	4,560	4,100

Non-current liabilities:	**Ksh."million"**	**Fr."million"**
10% bond	820	2,640
Deferred tax	740	2,160
	1,560	4,800
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	1,330	2,240
Current tax	520	760
	1,850	3,000
Total equity and liabilities	7,970	11,900

Additional information:

1. On 1 January 2021, P Limited acquired 80% of S Limited's 1,000 million Fr 1 ordinary shares for a cash consideration of Fr. 3,550 million.
2. As at the acquisition date, the carrying value of S Limited's net assets was Fr. 2,600 million, but the fair value was Fr.3,200 million. The excess in fair value over the carrying value was due to an unrecognised brand with a remaining useful economic life of five years as at the acquisition date.
3. The non-controlling interest in S Limited as at the acquisition date was valued at Fr. 1,450 million using the fair value method.
4. As at 31 December 2021, it was determined that goodwill arising on the acquisition of S Limited was impaired by 10%.
5. The following foreign exchange rates are relevant:

	Fr. to Ksh.1
1 January 2021	5
31 December 2021	4
Average for the year ended 31 December 2021	6

Required:

(a) Determine the exchange differences (gains/losses) arising on the retranslation of net assets and goodwill on acquisition of the foreign subsidiary. (6 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021. (6 marks)

(c) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

The following draft group financial statements relate to H Limited, a public limited company, and its investment companies:

Group statement of financial position as at 31 October:

Assets:	**2021**	**2020**
Non-current assets:	**Sh."million"**	**Sh."million"**
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	4,275	4,185
Goodwill	945	1,080
Other intangible assets	1,350	1,800
Investment in associate	720	810
Financial assets	1,935	1,620
	9,225	9,495
Current assets:		
Inventories	1,395	1,710
Trade receivables	1,125	1,620
Cash and cash equivalents	4,185	2,745
Total assets	15,930	15,570
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital	8,000	6,000
Revaluation surpluses (PPE and financial assets)	300	200
Retained earnings	3,715	3,135
Equity attributable to group owners	12,015	9,335
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest	810	585
Total equity	12,825	9,920

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term borrowings	235	610
Deferred tax	315	880
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	2,115	2,920
Current tax	440	1,240
Total equity and liabilities	15,930	15,570

Group statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 October 2021:

	Sh."million"
Revenue	11,140
Cost of sales	(8,870)
Gross profit	2,270
Distribution costs	(405)
Administrative expenses	(450)
Operating profit	1,415
Share of profit of associate	90
Operating profit and income from associate	1,505
Investment income (including dividend income)	270
Finance costs	(100)
Profit before tax	1,675
Income tax expense	(415)
Profit for the year	1,260
Other comprehensive income:	
Fair value gain on financial assets	35
Gain on revaluation of property	65
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,360

Additional information:

1. During the year ended 31 October 2021, H Limited disposed of its entire 80% equity holding in S Limited for Sh.310 million in cash.

   The carrying amounts of the identifiable net assets of S Limited at the disposal date comprised:

	Sh. "million"
Property, plant and equipment	210
Inventories	90
Trade receivables	50
Cash and cash equivalents	30
Trade payables	(60)
Deferred tax liability	(20)
	300

   The gain/loss on disposal of the subsidiary is included in administrative expenses. The disposal of S Limited is not classified as a separate major line of business or geographical operation.

   The investment in S Limited had been acquired several years ago at a consideration of Sh.230 million when the fair values of the identifiable net assets stood at Sh.250 million.

2. The group policy is to measure the non-controlling interest in all subsidiaries at their proportionate share of net assets at the acquisition date.
3. An impairment test carried out at 31 October 2021 showed that goodwill other than that arising on the acquisition of S Limited was impaired. Other intangible assets were also impaired.
4. H Limited disposed of plant with a carrying amount of Sh.440 million for cash proceeds of Sh.560 million. The gain on disposal is included in administrative expenses.
   Depreciation charged to profit or loss during the year ended 31 October 2021 was Sh.260 million.

5. The following schedule relates to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by H Limited:

	Sh."million"
Balance as at 1 November 2020	1,620
Less carrying amount of financial assets disposed of	(235)
Add purchases of financial assets	515
Add fair value gain on financial assets	35
Balance as at 31 October 2021	1,935

The sale proceeds of financial assets were Sh.360 million. Profit on the sale of the financial assets is included in investment income in the financial statements.

6. The profit for the year attributable to the non-controlling interests amounted to Sh.390 million.

Required:
A consolidated statement of cash flows for H Group for the year ended 31 October 2021 using the indirect method in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". **(Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

(a) With regard to International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 15: "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", explain the key factors that must be considered when determining the transaction price within a contract. (4 marks)

(b) The following accounting information was extracted from the financial records of Kibo Limited regarding the defined retirement benefit scheme for its employees:

	Sh."million"
Net defined benefit obligation as at 1 January 2021	1,850
Net defined benefit obligation as at 31 December 2021	2,000
Current service cost	200
Contributions to scheme	225
Benefits paid by trustees	150

The market yield on high quality corporate bonds is at the rate of 5%. Assume there are no tax implications regarding the retirement benefit obligation.

Required:
With suitable calculations, explain the accounting treatment of the various elements of the defined benefit scheme on the financial statements of Kibo Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021, in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 "Employee Benefits". (6 marks)

(c) R Limited, a publicly traded company, had 9 million ordinary shares of Sh.1 par value and 1 million, 7% redeemable preference shares of Sh.10 par value each on 1 October 2020.

As at that date, R Limited also had in issue 2.5 million stock options. These options are exercisable at Sh.1.5 per share. The average fair value per ordinary share during the year ended 30 September 2021 was Sh.2.

R Limited's profit for the year to 30 September 2021 from continuing operations was Sh.14,575,000 (30 September 2020: Sh.15,100,000).

The following transactions took place during the year ended 30 September 2021:

1. On 1 January 2021, the company issued 1.8 million ordinary shares in a 1 for 5 rights issue at a price of Sh.2 when the market price per share on cum-rights basis was Sh.5.
2. On 1 April 2021, R Limited issued 1 million ordinary shares at their full market value.
3. On 1 July 2021, the company issued a Sh.5 million convertible bond with an effective interest rate of 12%. The bond is convertible into ordinary shares at the holders' option on the basis of 60 shares per Sh.100 bond. None of the bond was converted during the year ended 30 September 2021.
4. The income tax rate applicable to R Limited is 30%.

Required:

(i) Basic earnings per share for the year ended 30 September 2021. (4 marks)

(ii) Restated earnings per share for the year ended 30 September 2020. (2 marks)

(iii) Diluted earnings per share for the year ended 30 September 2021. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The following information was extracted from the financial records of Belta Bank Limited as at 31 March 2022:

	Sh."million"
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	4,046
Money on demand and short term deposits	2,150
Deposits with other commercial banks	4,600
Deposits from other commercial banks	3,324
Investments in government securities	4,485
Investments in equity instruments	765
Property, plant and equipment	7,416
Intangible assets	4,986
Loans and advances to customers	8,144
Customer deposits	7,065
Long-term borrowings	5,660
Other receivables	2,493
Other payables	2,717
Instalment tax paid	360
Deferred tax as at 1 April 2021	370
Interest on loans and advances to customers	2,575
Interest on government securities	2,264
Interest on deposits with other banks	646
Interest on deposits from other banks	662
Interest on customer deposits	1,833
Interest on long term borrowings	1,385
Administrative expenses	2,160
Other operating expenses	1,163
Fees, commission and foreign exchange income	6,090
Ordinary share capital	4,400
Share premium	2,500
Deposit protection reserve as at 1 April 2021	5,000
Retained earnings as at 1 April 2021	3,623
Suspense account (Cr.)	414

Additional information:

1. On 1 April 2021, Belta Bank Limited issued a Sh.450 million, five-year 8% coupon bond at par. The bond will be redeemable at a substantial premium which gives it an effective interest rate of 12% per annum. There were no issue costs. The only accounting entries made were to record the cash proceeds from the issue and the annual interest payment on 31 March 2022.
2. At 31 March 2022, the directors of Belta Bank Limited accepted a valuation report by a professional valuer which revealed the fair value of the property, plant and equipment to be Sh.2,500 million. The carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment amounted to Sh.1,850 million.
   The directors do not wish to make interreserve transfer upon revaluation. However, they do account for deferred tax on revaluation of property, plant and equipment. Revaluation is yet to be accounted for in the books of the bank.
3. During the year ended 31 March 2022, the current tax on profits was estimated at Sh.890 million. At 31 March 2022, the carrying amounts of the net assets exceeded their tax bases by Sh.1,800 million. These carrying amounts do not include the effect of the revaluation in note 2 above. The income tax rate applicable to Belta Bank Limited is 30%.

Required:

(a) Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022. (10 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) The objective of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 20 "Related Party Disclosures" is to prescribe the disclosure requirements for related party relationships in public sector entities.

Required:
With reference to IPSAS 20 "Related Party Disclosures", briefly describe the related party disclosures required and indicate how they differ from the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24 "Related Party Disclosures" for commercial sector entities. (4 marks)

(b) In the context of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 16 "Leases", outline the criteria for identifying a lease contract for the purpose of accounting in the financial statements of lessees. (4 marks)

(c) The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued a practice statement called "Making Materiality Judgements". This provides non-mandatory guidance that may help preparers of financial statements when applying IFRS standards.

Required:
In the light of the above statement, explain four contents of the practice statement "Making Materiality Judgements". (8 marks)

(d) Integrated Reporting (IR) is founded on integrated thinking that results in a periodic integrated report by an organisation about value creation over time and related communications regarding aspects of value creation.

Required:
In view of the above statement, evaluate the fundamental elements of Integrated Reporting (IR). (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA ADVANCED LEVEL

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ANALYSIS

WEDNESDAY: 15 December 2021. **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

Pareto Limited is the holding company of a listed group of companies with its year ended 30 June 2021.

Pareto Limited has made a number of acquisitions and a disposal of an investment.

The following summarised draft statements of financial position relate to the group companies for the year ended 30 June 2021:

	Pareto Limited Sh. "million"	Pamba Limited Sh. "million"	Dafu Limited Sh. "million"
Assets:			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	14,900	9,250	7,000
Investment - Pamba Limited	8,500	-	-
Dafu Limited	5,750	-	-
Financial sssets	3,100	2,800	2,400
	32,250	12,050	9,400
Current assets	3,850	4,425	3,800
Total assets	36,100	16,475	13,200
Equity and liabilities:			
Equity:			
Ordinary share capital	10,000	2,500	2,000
Share premium	5,000	1,000	500
Retained earnings	7,825	5,250	5,750
Total equity	22,825	8,750	8,250
Non-current liabilities:	8,500	6,000	3,500
Current liabilities	4,775	1,725	1,450
Total equity and liabilities	36,100	16,475	13,200

Additional information:

1. On 1 October 2020, Pareto Limited acquired an 80% equity interest in Pamba Limited when its retained earnings stood at Sh.3,500 million. The purchase consideration comprised 1,250 million of Pareto Limited's shares with a nominal value of Sh.1 each and a market price of Sh.6.80 each.
   At acquisition of Pamba Limited, the only adjustment required to the identifiable net assets of Pamba Limited was for land which had a carrying amount of Sh.625 million less than its fair value.
2. The group policy is to measure the non-controlling interest at fair value. At the date of acquisition of Pamba Limited, the non-controlling interest had a fair value of Sh.2,125 million.
3. Pareto Limited had acquired a 100% equity interest in Dafu Limited a number of years ago when its retained earnings amounted to Sh.1,750 million. At acquisition, the fair values of the identifiable net assets of Dafu Limited approximated their carrying values. The purchase consideration comprised cash amounting to Sh.5,750 million.
4. Pareto Limited disposed of 60% of its investment in Dafu Limited on 1 April 2021 for Sh. 4,700 million when the fair values of the identifiable net assets of Dafu Limited were Sh. 6,250 million. The fair value of the remaining 40% equity interest was Sh.4,300 million at disposal. Pareto Limited has not accounted for the disposal.
5. None of the companies had issued any shares since Pareto Limited acquired its shareholding in them.
6. Neither the goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries nor the investment in the associate had been impaired.

Required:

(a) Goodwill arising on acquisition of the investments in subsidiaries. (4 marks)

(b) Gain or loss arising on disposal of the investment in Dafu Limited as reported in:

(i) The individual financial statements of Pareto Limited. (2 marks)

(ii) The consolidated statement of profit or loss. (2 marks)

(c) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021. (12 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

The following extracts are from the consolidated financial statements of Euro Group for the years ended 30 September 2020 and 2021:

Group statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 September 2021:

	Sh. "million"
Revenue	7,650
Cost of sales	(4,335)
Gross profit	3,315
Operating expenses	(1,540)
Share of profit of associate	835
Finance costs	(260)
Profit before tax	2,350
Income tax expense	(320)
Profit for the year	2,030
Other comprehensive income:	
Impairment loss	(250)
Re-measurement component	40
Total comprehensive income	1,820
Profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interests (NCIs)	400

Group statements of financial position as at 30 September:

	2021	**2020**
Non-Current Assets:	**Sh. "million"**	**Sh. "million"**
Property, plant and equipment	13,400	8,800
Goodwill	2,175	1,800
Investment in associate	3,925	3,250
	19,500	13,850
Current Assets:		
Inventories	1,575	2,060
Trade receivables	1,950	1,860
Cash and cash equivalents	2,710	1,085
	6,235	5,005
Total Assets	25,735	18,855
Equity and Liabilities:		
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	6,000	4,000
Share premium	2,250	1,250
Retained earnings	4,510	2,880
Revaluation surplus	375	625
Equity attributable to group owners	13,135	8,755
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest	2,000	1,350
Total equity	15,135	10,105
Non-Current Liabilities:		
10% bonds	5,500	4,000
Deferred tax	415	390
Defined benefit obligation	910	800
	6,825	5,190

	2021	2020
Current Liabilities:	**Sh. "million"**	**Sh. "million"**
Trade payables	2,685	2,460
Current tax payable	1,090	1,100
	3,775	3,560
Total Equity and Liabilities	25,735	18,855

Additional information:

1. During the year ended 30 September 2021, Euro Group acquired an 80% equity interest in Sporty Limited, a local subsidiary quoted in the securities exchange. The purchase consideration on acquisition comprised a share exchange of Sh.2,000 million and cash consideration of Sh.500 million. The market value of the parent entity's share was Sh.16 at the time of acquisition. Sporty Limited's net assets at acquisition had the following fair values:

	Sh. "million"
Property, plant and equipment	1,800
Inventories	640
Trade receivables	580
Trade payables	(350)
Cash and cash equivalents	(120)
Current tax	(50)
	2,500

   It is the group policy to measure the non-controlling interests in subsidiaries at their proportionate share of the net assets at acquisition.

2. Depreciation charged during the year ended 30 September 2021 amounted to Sh.1,240 million and an impairment loss of Sh.535 million was recognised on property. Prior to the impairment review, the group had a balance on the revaluation surplus of Sh.625 million of which Sh.250 million related to property impaired in the current year.
3. Goodwill was reviewed for impairment at the reporting date and the impairment loss reported in profit or loss.
4. Euro Group operates a defined benefit scheme. A service cost component of Sh.300 million has been included within the operating expenses while a net interest cost of Sh.40 million has not been accounted for. The re-measurement component for the year ended 30 September 2021 was a gain of Sh.40 million. Benefits paid out of the scheme were Sh.380 million.

Required:

A consolidated statement of cash flows for Euro Group for the year ended 30 September 2021 using the indirect method in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7: "Statement of Cash Flows". **(Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

(a) Heri Limited sold a building at its fair value of Sh.112 million to a finance company on 31 October 2020 when its carrying amount was Sh. 78.4 million. The building was leased back from the finance company for a five year period. The remaining economic useful life of the building was deemed to be 25 years so it could be concluded that control of the building had transferred to the finance company. Lease rentals are Sh.9,856,000 payable annually in arrears. The interest rate implicit in the lease is 7%. The present value of the annual lease payments was Sh.40,320,000.

Heri Limited recorded the cash proceeds, derecognised the building and recorded a profit on disposal of Sh.33.6 million in the statement of profit or loss. No other accounting entries had been posted.

Required:

With reference to International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 16 "Leases", and with suitable calculations, explain the accounting treatment of the above transactions in the financial statements of Heri Limited for the year ended 31 October 2021. (8 marks)

(b) On 1 July 2021, Blanket Limited purchased a debt instrument (5% bond) with a nominal value of Sh.2.5 million. The purchase consideration was Sh.2,375,000 and the company incurred Sh.50,000 transaction costs. The bond will be redeemed at a premium of Sh.149,000 above the nominal value on 1 July 2024. The effective interest rate on the bond is 8%. Blanket Limited's business model is to hold financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows but also sell financial assets if investments with higher returns become available.
There has not been a significant increase in credit risk since inception. Expected credit losses are immaterial.

The fair value of the bond was as follows:

	Sh.
30 June 2022	2,750,000
30 June 2023	2,600,000

The directors of Blanket Limited are unsure of how to account for this financial instrument.

Required:
Prepare extracts of the financial statements for Blanket Limited for the years ended 30 June 2022, 2023 and 2024 to show the accounting treatment of the above transactions. (8 marks)

(c) The International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs standard) was issued for use by entities that have no public accountability. This standard reduces the burden of producing information that is not likely to be of interest to the stakeholders of a small or medium entity.

Required:
Discuss any four simplifications introduced by the IFRS for SMEs standard as compared to the full IFRS standard requirements. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR
Ongeza Ltd., a local company operating in the mineral water bottling industry, is in financial difficulty due to the unfavourable economic conditions. The company's statement of financial position as at 31 October 2021 was as given below:

Ongeza Ltd.
Statement of financial position as at 31 October 2021

			Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Non-current assets:				
Land				8,000
Building	-	at NBV		6,000
Machinery	-	at NBV		2,800
Intangible assets	-	Investments		4,500
	-	Goodwill		6,000
	-	Patents and trademarks		500
				27,800
Current assets:				
Inventories			7,200	
Trade receivables			4,000	
Cash			100	11,300
Total assets				39,100
Equity and liabilities:				
Equity shares of Sh.10 par value				20,000
10% preference shares of Sh.10 par value				8,000
12% debentures				6,000
Interest payable on debentures				720
Loan from directors				2,000
Accumulated loss				(5,800)
				30,920
Current liabilities:				
Bank overdraft			3,000	
Sundry payables			5,180	8,180
Total capital liabilities				39,100

Additional information:
The authorised share capital of Ongeza Ltd. is 5 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 each and one million 10% preference shares of Sh.10 each. It was decided during a meeting of the shareholders and directors of the company to carry out a scheme of internal reconstruction, with effect from 1 November 2021, as follows:

1. Assets are to be adjusted to their fair values as follows:

	Sh."000"
Trade receivables	3,600
Inventories	6,400
Machinery	2,000
Buildings	5,000
Accumulated depreciation charged:	
Buildings	1,500
Machinery	1,600

2. Each ordinary share is to be re-designated as a share of Sh.2.50. The ordinary shareholders are to accept a reduction in the nominal value of their shares from Sh.10 to Sh.2.50. In addition, the shareholders are to subscribe for a new issue on the basis of one share for every two held at a price of Sh.4 per share.
3. The existing preference shares are to be exchanged for a new issue of 6 million 15% preference shares of Sh.10 each and 800,000 ordinary shares of Sh.2.50 each.
4. The debenture holders are to accept 200,000 ordinary shares of Sh.2.50 each in lieu of interest payable. The 12% debentures are to be converted to 14% debentures. A further Sh.2 million of 14% debentures of Sh.100 each are to be issued and taken up by the existing debenture holders at Sh.90 each.
5. Sh.800,000 of the loan from directors is to be cancelled. The balance of the loan is to be settled by the issue of 200,000 ordinary shares of Sh.2.50 each.
6. The investments are to be sold at their current market price of Sh.6 million.
7. The bank overdraft is to be paid in full.
8. A sum of Sh.3.18 million is to be paid to offset the sundry payables immediately and the balance in four equal instalments at the end of each quarter.
9. All intangible assets are to be eliminated.
10. It is estimated that under the new arrangement, the net profit before interest and tax will be Sh.5 million per year. There will be no tax liability relating to the company for the next five years.

Required:

(a) Journal entries to effect the scheme of internal reconstruction. (10 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 1 November 2021 (immediately after reconstruction). (8 marks)

(c) A statement showing how the anticipated profits under the new arrangement will be distributed to the various providers of capital. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Management commentary provides users of financial statements with more context through which to interpret the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

Required:
In view of the above statement, describe four elements of management commentary in a set of financial statements of an entity. (4 marks)

(b) International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36 "Impairment of Assets", states that impairment of an asset or a Cash Generating Unit (CGU) occurs where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use.

Required:
In the context of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36 "Impairment of Assets", briefly explain how the "value in use" of an asset or a Cash Generating Unit (CGU) would be determined for the purpose of an impairment review. (6 marks)

(c) The objective of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 9: "Revenue from Exchange Transactions" is to prescribe the accounting treatment of revenue arising from exchange transactions and events.

Required:
With reference to International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 9: "Revenue from Exchange Transactions", briefly explain how revenue from exchange transactions should be recognised and how the recognition criterion under IPSAS 9 differs from that of commercial sector entities under International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 15: "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". (6 marks)

(d) International Accounting Standard (IAS) 40: "Investment Property", prescribes the accounting treatment for investment property and related disclosure requirements.

Required:
With reference to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 40: "Investment Property", discuss the accounting treatment of investment property both upon initial recognition and subsequent measurement. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA ADVANCED LEVEL

PILOT PAPER

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ANALYSIS

December 2021. **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

Help Limited acquired Save Limited on 1 July 2019. Save Ltd. is in a foreign country whose currency is the Zora (Zr).

The following financial statements relate to the two companies for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Hope Ltd	Save Ltd
	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Revenue	1,125.00	5,200.00
Cost of Sales	(410.00)	(2,300.00)
Gross profit	715.00	2,900.00
Dividend from Save Limited	40.00	0.00
	755.00	2,900.00
Distribution Costs	(60.00)	(360.00)
Administration Expenses	(100.00)	(520.00)
Interest Expense	(20.00)	(30.00)
Profit before tax	575.00	1,990.00
Income tax expense	(180.00)	(640.00)
Profir for the year	395.00	1,350.00
Dividends Paid	(195.00)	(405.00)
Retained Profits for the year	200.00	945.00
Retained Profit b/f	915.00	3,355.00
Retained Profits c/f	1,115.00	4,300.00

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021

Assets	Hope Ltd	Save Ltd
Noncurrent	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment	1,285.00	4,400.00
Investment in Save Limited	520.00	0.00
Investment in Foreign Equity	40.00	0.00
	1,845.00	4,400.00

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Current Assets		
Inventory	130.00	600.00
Trade Receivables	190.00	1,000.00
Bank and Cash	90.00	400.00
	410.00	2,000.00
Total Assets	2,255.00	6,400.00
Share Capital	500.00	1,000.00
Retained Profits	1,115.00	4,300.00
Total Capital	1,615.00	5,300.00
Noncurrent Liabilities		
10% Loanstock	200.00	300.00
Current Liabilities		
Trade Payables	340.00	600.00
Current Tax	100.00	200.00
	440.00	800.00
Total Liabilities	640.00	1,100.00
Total Capital and Liabilities	2,255.00	6,400.00

Additional information:

1. Help Limited acquired 80% of Save Limited for Sh.520 million on 1 July 2019 when the retained reserves of Save Limited were Zr 2,500 million. The property, plant and equipment had a fair value of Zr 300 million in excess of the book value, attributable mainly to land. The noncontrolling interest had a fair value of Zr 1,000 million on 1st July 2019.
2. In the year ended 30 June 2020, Save Limited reported Zr 1,200 million as profit after tax and paid dividends of Zr 345 million.
3. During the year ended 30 June 2021, Help Limited sold goods worth Sh.100 million to Save Limited, reporting a gross profit margin of 30%. 50% of the goods remain unsold by the end of the year.
4. Included in the trade receivables of Help Limited is Sh.20 million due from Save Limited.
5. The investment in foreign equity represents 15% investment in Roma Limited, a listed company in the same country as Save Limited. The investment was acquired on 1 July 2020, at a cost of Zr 352 million. The investment is being accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive incomes, though Help Limited is yet to account for the changes in fair value, which is valued at Zr 405 million on 30 June 2021. Roma Limited did not pay any dividend during the year.
6. An impairment test conducted at 30 June 2021 revealed impairment losses of 25% relating to Save Limited's goodwill. No impairment losses had previously been recognized. It is the group's policy to translate impairment losses at the closing rate.
7. The following exchange rates are relevant:

	Sh.1 to Zr
1 July 2019	9.4
30 June 2020	8.8
Average 19/20	9.1
30 June 2021	8.1
Average 20/21	8.4

8. The company applies where relevant deferred tax on exchange differences arising from translating the subsidiary, the foreign equity, but not on translating goodwill in the subsidiary. The effective tax rate is 30%.

Required:

(a) The consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2021, showing the profit attributable to parent and non-controlling interest at the two levels. (8 marks)

(b) The consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021. (8 marks)

(c) Four disclosures that Help Limited will make for both Save Limited and Roma Limited as per the requirements of IFRS 12' Disclosures of interest in other entities'. (4 marks)

(NB): For the translated figures of Save Limited, round off to the nearest whole number.

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) You are given the following list of balances for Star Bank Limited as at 31 December 2020

	Sh."million"
Cash and Balances with Central Bank	23,531
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	29,108
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Incomes	62,720
Installment Tax Paid	2,214
Due from other banks	6,572
Loans and Advances to Customers	202,300
Expected Credit Loss Allowance as at 1 January 2020	17,360
Property and Equipment	5,762
Intangible Assets	1,078
Interest Income	29,061
Interest Expense	7,069
Fee and Commission Income	6,711
Fee and Commission Expense	1,086
Income from forex trading	4,045
Other Incomes	32
Impairment Loss on Loans	3,871
Staff Costs	11,184
Other Operating costs	4,794
Due to other banks	5,308
Deposits from Customers	259,346
Other borrowings	5,096
Other Liabilities	10,313
Net Pension Liability	1,050
Deferred Tax	2,400
Share Capital	2,716
Fair Value Reserve	429
Retained Earnings as at 1 January 2020	17,422

Additional Information:

1. Accrue interest income and expense at Sh.240 million and Sh.100 million respectively.
2. For the purpose of estimating the expected credit loss on loans and advances at the end of the year, the following aggregated data is available:

Loans	Exposure at Default (EAD) Sh."million"	Probability of Default (PD)	Loss Given Default (LGD)
Category 1	22,300	5%	100%
Category 2	54,800	10%	50%
Category 3	65,700	50%	30%
Category 4	59,500	100%	10%
	202,300		

3. Depreciation and amortization expense for the period amounted to 1,200 million (200 million amortization).
4. The following are the estimated fair values for the financial assets as at 31 December 2020.

	Sh."million"
FA at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	29,708.00
FA at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Incomes	63,230.00

5. The bank operates a defined benefit pension plan. Except for the contribution made, which is included in the staff cost, the following details have not been accounted for in the year:

	Sh."million"
Plan Obligation as at 1 January 2020	4,250
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at 1 January 2020	3,200
Current Service Cost	460
Benefits Paid	40
Interest rate cost estimated at 8%	?
Expected return on Plan Assets at 6%	?
Contributions made	25
Plan Obligation as at 31 December 2020	5,192
Fair Value of Plan Assets at 31 December 2020	3,419

6. The net taxable temporary differences as at the end of the period are estimated at Sh.9,300 million. This excludes any temporary differences from note 4 and 5. The tax rate is 30%. Meanwhile the current tax for the year is estimated at Sh.2,800 million.

Required:

(a) Prepare the following financial statements:

(i) The statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31 December 2020. (10 marks)

(ii) The statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020. (7 marks)

(b) A client of the Star bank Limited in (a) above, an airline, has entered into a swap contract with the bank to hedge adverse changes in fuel prices.

Required:

Explain whether the swap contract should be accounted for as an embedded derivative of the fuel contract or as a separate contract under IFRS 9. (3 marks)

(Total. 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Mtangazaji Limited operates in Kenya and in other East African countries. The company has two operating segments; Print and TV/Radio.

The following details apply for the year ended 30 June 2021:

		Sh."million"
Revenue	Print	109,558
	TV/Radio	26,698
Cost of sales	Print	16,908
	TV/Radio	6,052
Depreciation	Print	9,292
	TV/Radio	2,702
Amortization	Print	942
	TV/Radio	182
Impairment of receivables	Print	1,496
	TV/Radio	990
Other Operating cost	Print	72,598
	TV/Radio	16,160
	Unallocated	10,802
Finance Cost	Print	774
	TV/Radio	66
Finance Income	Unallocated	4,064
Share of result of Associate		1,042
Current Assets	Print	34,620
	TV/Radio	32,580
	Unallocated	71,940
Noncurrent Assets	Print	43,760
	TV/Radio	7,162
	Unallocated	15,240
Investment in Associate		29,708
Current Liabilities	Print	14,004
	TV/Radio	47,502
	Unallocated	6,696
Noncurrent Liabilities	Print	4,404
	TV/Radio	3,002
	Unallocated	2,144
Capital Expenditures	Print	3,532
	TV/Radio	1,138

Required:

(i) As far as the information permits, prepare the segmental report showing the results of each segment and for the combined entity. (10 marks)

(ii) Highlight areas that Mtangazaji Limited needs to improve in segmental reporting to comply with IFRS 8 'segment report'. (5 marks)

(c) Mtangazaji Limited in (a) above is also evaluating the following data for the purpose of making relevant disclosures in accordance with IAS 24 'Related Parties':

Party	**Status**	**Transaction in the year**	**Balance due to/from**
Wema Limited	Subsidiary -90%	Sale of goods Sh.20 million	Sh. 5 million receivables

Povu Limited	Subsidiary -60%	Purchase of goods Sh.10 million	Sh.3 million Payables
Zoal Limited	Associate - 30%	Sale of goods Sh.10 million	Sh. 2 million Receivables
Mr James Baraka	Nonexecutive Director - 5% Shareholder	Directors Emoluments Sh.2 million	No Balance
Jopo Limited	Fellow Joint Venturer in Bitha (50%)	No Transaction	No Balance
Bitha Limited	Joint venture (50%)	No Transaction	No Balance
Baza Bank Limited	Major Lender	Loan at sh.25 million	Sh. 20 million

Required:
Highlight the related parties to be disclosed, the nature of the relationship to be disclosed and the intercompany transactions and balances. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) In relation to IPSAS 21 and IPSAS 26, distinguish between a cash generating asset and a non cash generating asset. (4 marks)

(b) Using suitable examples, explain four external factors that indicate an asset is impaired under both IPSAS 21 and IPSAS 26. (8 marks)

(c) In 2019, the Nairobi County's Department of Education constructed a new school, which enrolled students beginning July 2019. The furniture and other equipment cost sh.15,000,000. It was estimated that the furniture and equipment would be used for 10 years. Due to Covid-19 pandemic, enrolment declined from 2,000 to 400 students, and parents moved their children to other spacious schools to observe social distancing protocols. The Department decided to close the two top floors of the three-storey school building and there is no expectation that enrolments will increase in the future such that the upper storeys would be reopened. The current replacement cost of the one-storey furniture and equipment is estimated at Sh.9,000,000.

Required:
Calculate the impairment loss and explain the accounting treatment by the department by 30 June 2021. (6 marks)

(d) The ministry is now considering leasing the school in (c) above to a private individual to operate the school with effect from July 2022.

Explain whether this redesignation will lead to a reversal of the impairment loss by the year ended 30 June 2022. (2 marks)

(Total. 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) The revised conceptual framework came into effect in 2018 and changes the definition of financial statements elements of assets and liabilities, their recognition and derecognition.

Required:
Highlight the new definitions of assets and liabilities, their recognition and derecognition. (6 marks)

(b) The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a non-profit making organization that provides guidelines on how companies can report the impact of their activities on people and the environment (Sustainability Reporting). The latest 2020 Sustainability reporting guidelines aim to improve three pillars of sustainability reporting; economic, social and environmental.

Required:
Provide three disclosures required under each of the three pillars. (6 marks)

(c) The International Accounting Standards Board has issued the Practice Statement Exposure Draft ED/2021/6, which aims to improve the current management commentary.

Required:
(i) Briefly explain what a management commentary is. (2 marks)

(ii) Summarise the six content areas that the exposure draft proposes for preparation of a management commentary. (6 marks)

(Total. 20 marks)

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CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 3 September 2021. **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

On 1 October 2019, H Limited acquired 80% of the ordinary shares in S Limited when the retained earnings of S Limited were Sh.5,335 million. On the same date, H Limited acquired 40% of the ordinary shares in A Limited paying Sh.16 per share.

The acquisition of the ordinary shares in S Limited was through a share exchange of one ordinary share in H Limited for every two shares in S Limited. The market prices of H Limited's and S Limited's shares as at the date of acquisition were Sh.30 and Sh.18 per share respectively.

In addition, H Limited agreed to pay a further amount of Sh.25 per acquired share in S Limited on 1 October 2021. H Limited's cost of capital is 10% per annum and one shilling receivable in two years' time has a present value of 83 cents. H Limited has not yet recorded the consideration on acquisition of the ordinary shares in S Limited.

The draft financial statements of the group companies are as follows:

Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2020:

	H Limited Sh. "million"	S Limited Sh. "million"	A Limited Sh. "million"
Revenue	25,200	18,000	6,000
Cost of sales	(15,120)	(12,000)	(4,800)
Gross profit	10,080	6,000	1,200
Distribution costs	(1,344)	(840)	(600)
Administrative expenses	(2,196)	(1,080)	(1,320)
Investment income (interest and dividend)	330	-	-
Finance costs	(220)	(150)	-
Profit/loss before tax	6,650	3,930	(720)
Income tax expense/relief	(1,800)	(1,200)	120
Profit/loss for the year	4,850	2,730	(600)

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020:

Assets:	H Limited Sh."million"	S Limited Sh."million"	A Limited Sh."million"
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	25,000	16,300	6,000
Investment in A Ltd.	1,920	-	-
Financial asset	250	-	-
	27,170	16,300	6,000
Current assets:			
Inventory	6,700	6,000	3,300
Trade receivables	4,150	1,000	2,000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,980	400	100
	12,830	7,400	5,400
Total assets	40,000	23,700	11,400

Equity and liabilities:	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Equity:			
Ordinary shares of Sh.10 each	8,000	5,000	3,000
Share premium	4,000	2,500	-
Retained earnings	12,100	6,700	3,600
	24,100	14,200	6,600
Non-current liabilities:			
8% loan notes	7,600	2,000	-
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables	5,500	5,200	3,100
Current tax payable	2,800	2,300	1,700
	8,300	7,500	4,800
Total equity and liabilities	40,000	23,700	11,400

Additional information:

1. At the date of acquisition, the fair values of S Limited's identifiable net assets approximated their book values with the exception of an item of plant which had a fair value of Sh.200 million above its carrying value. The plant had a remaining useful life of 10 years (straight-line depreciation) at the date of acquisition. Depreciation on plant is classified as part of cost of sales. The fair value of the plant has not been reflected in S Limited's financial statements. No fair value adjustments were required on the acquisition of A Limited. In addition, at the date of acquisition, S Limited had an internally generated brand which the directors of H Limited believed to have a fair value of Sh.300 million. The brand had an estimated useful life of 6 years. Amortisation charge is classified as an administrative expense.
2. Immediately after acquisition of S Limited, H Limited invested Sh.250 million in an 8% loan note of S Limited. All interest accruing to 31 March 2020 had been accounted for by both entities. S Limited also had other loans in issue as at 31 March 2020.
3. After the acquisition, S Limited sold goods to H Limited for Sh.500 million. S Limited had marked up these goods at 25% above their cost. H Limited had 30% of these goods in its inventory as at 31 March 2020.
4. H Limited's policy is to value the non-controlling interest of S Limited at its fair value at the date of acquisition. For this purpose, the market price of S Limited's shares at the date of acquisition is considered to be representative of the fair value.
5. Impairment tests were carried out on 31 March 2020 which concluded that due to poor trading performance, the investment in A Limited had been impaired to the extent of Sh.80 million.
6. S Limited paid dividends amounting to Sh.400 million before the year-end.
7. All incomes and expenses of the three companies are deemed to accrue evenly over the year unless as otherwise specified.
8. Other than the share exchange in the acquisition of the ordinary shares in S Limited, there was no other issue of ordinary shares by the group companies.

Required:

(a) Consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2020. (10 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) The following capital structure relates to Shela Ltd. as at 31 December 2020:

	Sh."000"
Ordinary shares of Sh.10 each	60,000
10% cumulative preference shares of Sh.20 each	40,000
12% convertible loan notes of Sh.10 each	50,000
Profit after tax for the year	171,200

Additional information:

1. On 1 February 2020, the company issued 1.5 million ordinary shares at full market price.
2. On 30 June 2020, the company made a rights issue of 1 ordinary share for every 4 ordinary shares held on that date. The exercise price was Sh.36 per share and the market price on the last quotation was Sh.48 per share.
3. The convertible loan notes were issued in the year 2018. Ten convertible loan notes are convertible into one new ordinary share.

4. On 1 October 2020, the employees of the company were granted share options to purchase 1 million ordinary shares at Sh.30 each. The average market price was Sh.48 per share. As at 31 December 2020, none of the employees had exercised their options.
5. The corporation tax rate is 30%.

Required:

(i) Basic earnings per share (EPS) for the year ended 31 December 2020 in conformity with IAS 33 (Earnings per share). (6 marks)

(ii) Diluted earnings per share (EPS) for the year ended 31 December 2020 in conformity with IAS 33 (Earnings per share). (4 marks)

(b) Tandaza Ltd. is a conglomerate whose equity shares are quoted on the National Securities Exchange. The group manufactures, distributes and retails food products. The group also operates a hotel chain for purposes of diversifying its revenues. The group's Financial Controller wishes to know if IFRS 8 (Operating Segments) applies to the entity and if so, what segments should be reported on. He informs you that the operating results of each of the divisions presented below are internally reported separately to the chief operating decision maker.

The following information is available:

Business	**Revenue (External) Sh."million"**	**Revenue (Internal) Sh."million"**	**Profit (loss) Sh."million"**	**Assets Sh."million"**
Manufacturing	460	250	32	1,450
Distribution	5	42	3	250
Retailing	750	15	75	375
Hotel chain	150	3	(14)	100

Required:

By applying the requirements of IFRS 8 to the above information, explain which of the above businesses of Tandaza Ltd. are reportable segments. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) (i) With reference to deferred tax, differentiate between "permanent differences" and "temporary differences". (4 marks)

(ii) Huruma Limited, a public limited company, has a portfolio of investments including various subsidiaries and also undertakes various projects varying from debt factoring to investing in property and commodities.

The following information was extracted from the group financial statements relating to the deferred tax provision for the year ended 31 March 2021:

1. Huruma Limited acquired a controlling interest in a subsidiary, Sukari Limited, on 1 July 2020. The fair values of the assets and liabilities acquired were considered to be equal to their carrying amounts, with the exception of freehold property which had a fair value of Sh.256 million and a tax base of Sh.248 million.
The directors of Huruma Limited have no intention of selling the property.
2. During the year ended 31 March 2021, Huruma Limited sold goods at a price of Sh.48 million to another subsidiary, Wingu Limited, and made a profit of Sh.16 million on the transaction. 40% of these goods were held in inventories of Wingu Limited as at 31 March 2021.
3. Huruma Limited has a portfolio of financial assets comprising readily marketable government securities which are held as current assets for financial trading purposes. These investments are stated at fair value in the statement of financial position, with any gain or loss taken to profit or loss. These gains or losses are taxed when investments are sold. Currently, the investments have a market value of Sh.412 million and accumulated unrealised gains are Sh.64 million.
4. Huruma Limited's loan assets had carrying amounts of Sh.168 million after an allowance for credit losses of Sh.32 million based on a twelve-month expected credit loss. Tax relief is only available when the specific loan is written off.
5. Huruma Limited has unrelieved trading losses of Sh.20 million as at 31 March 2021. These unused tax losses arose from a one-off restructuring exercise carried out during the financial year and it is highly expected that taxable profits will be available in the future.
6. On 1 April 2020, Huruma Limited's deferred tax account had a nil balance. Assume a corporation tax rate of 30%.

Required:
Determine the deferred tax asset or liability for Huruma Group as at 31 March 2021 in conformity with IAS 12 (Income Taxes). (8 marks)

(b) Peponi Ltd. decided to grant its 500 employees 200 share options each from 1 July 2021 on condition that the employees still be in employment as at 30 June 2025.

The company has provided the following details regarding the share option scheme:

Year ended	Number of employees expected to leave employment	Fair value of each option
30 June 2022	40	40
30 June 2023	30	35
30 June 2024	25	30
30 June 2025	25	30

The fair value of the option was Sh.40 as at 1 July 2021. The exercise price of the option was Sh.15 and the par value of the company's share was Sh.10. The average market price of the share over the four-year period is expected to be Sh.50.

Required:
Extracts from the financial statements of Peponi Ltd. for each of the years ended 30 June 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 to reflect the above transactions. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) (i) International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9: "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", provides guidance relating to hedging and allows hedge accounting where there is a designated hedging relationship between a hedging instrument and a hedged item.

Required:
Citing relevant examples, explain the two main types of hedge and describe their accounting treatment in the financial statements of an entity. (6 marks)

(ii) Bahati Limited entered into a hedge in order to protect its future cash inflows relating to a recognised financial asset held at amortised cost. The cash flow hedge was formally documented on 1 July 2020 and was considered to be highly effective. At the inception of the hedge, the value of the hedging instrument was nil, but by the year end of 30 June 2021, a gain of Sh.22,750,000 had been made when measured at fair value.

The corresponding loss in respect of the future cash flows (hedged item) amounted to Sh.22,000,000 in fair value terms.

Required:
Show the relevant journal entry to account for the above transaction for the year ended 30 June 2021 and explain whether the cash flow hedge is effective or not. (6 marks)

(b) In the context of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 22: "Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government sector":

(i) Explain the term "general government sector (GGS)". (2 marks)

(ii) Identify the disclosures that should be made in respect of the general government sector (GGS). (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Explain four limitations of the IASB's Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. (4 marks)

(b) International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 13 "Fair Value Measurement" provides extensive guidance on how the fair values of assets and liabilities should be established.

Required:
With regard to International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 13, briefly describe the fair value hierarchy of inputs for arriving at fair value. (6 marks)

(c) Paka Ltd. acquired 100% of Angaza Ltd. on 1 October 2017. Angaza Ltd. exports electrical materials across the world. As at the date of acquisition, goodwill of Sh.12 million was calculated. The entire amount of this goodwill has been outstanding since then because Angaza Ltd.'s recoverable value has remained higher than its carrying amount. For the year ended 30 September 2020 however, there were indications that Angaza Ltd. may be impaired. No adjustment to the group financial statements relating to this matter has been made yet.

Angaza Ltd.'s business is divided into two Cash Generating Units (CGUs); the Industrial Division and the Domestic Division.

When Angaza Ltd. was originally acquired, Sh.8 million of the goodwill was attributable to the Industrial Division and Sh.4 million to the Domestic Division.

The carrying values of Angaza Ltd.'s CGUs as at 30 September 2020 were as follows:

	Industrial Division	**Domestic Division**
	Sh."000"	**Sh."000"**
Property, plant and equipment	3,800	2,900
Inventory	5,320	1,125
Receivables	5,500	3,500
Cash	450	450
Payables	(1,200)	(1,000)
	13,870	6,975

In relation to the recoverable value of the divisions, it has not been possible to establish the net selling price for either division but an estimate was received of the future cash flows for each of the CGUs for the next five financial years. These were as follows:

Industrial Division:

	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
	Sh."000"	**Sh."000"**	**Sh."000"**	**Sh."000"**	**Sh."000"**
Operating cash	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Interest	(200)	(200)	(200)	(250)	(250)
Taxation	(100)	(100)	(110)	(160)	(160)
	1,200	1,200	690	590	590

Domestic Division:

	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
	Sh."000"	**Sh."000"**	**Sh."000"**	**Sh."000"**	**Sh."000"**
Operating cash	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,850	1,850
Interest	(200)	(200)	(200)	(250)	(250)
Taxation	(80)	(80)	(80)	(70)	(70)
	1,720	1,720	1,520	1,530	1,530

Additional information:

1. The industrial division could be sold at the end of year 2025 for an estimated Sh.6,000,000.
2. The domestic division would be held indefinitely generating cash flows of Sh.1,500,000 per annum in perpetuity.
3. The pre-tax cost of capital of Angaza Ltd.'s divisions is 8% per annum and the rate of tax is 30% per annum.
4. The following discount factors are relevant:

Year	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Discount factor	0.926	0.857	0.794	0.735	0.681

Required:
Calculate the impairment (in conformity with IAS 36 – impairment of Assets) that should be recognised in the group financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2020 in relation to Angaza Ltd. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 21 May 2021. **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

The following draft statements of financial position relate to P Limited, S Limited and R Limited, all public limited companies, as at 30 June 2020:

	P Limited Sh. "million"	S Limited Sh. "million"	R Limited Sh. "million"
Assets:			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	3,920	2,100	910
Investment in S Limited	1,925	-	-
Investment in R Limited	665	-	-
Financial assets	315	210	490
	6,825	2,310	1,400
Current assets:			
Inventories	315	127	218
Trade receivables	170	69	118
Cash and cash equivalents	120	49	84
	605	245	420
Total assets	7,430	2,555	1,820
Equity and liabilities:			
Equity:			
Ordinary shares of Sh.10 each	1,000	700	350
Share premium	400	100	-
Revaluation surplus	95	40	-
Retained earnings	2,435	805	665
	3,930	1,645	1,015
Non-current liabilities:			
8% loan note	1,700	500	475
Deferred tax	655	200	260
	2,355	700	735
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables	570	135	45
Current tax	575	75	25
	1,145	210	70
Total equity and liabilities	7,430	2,555	1,820

The following information is relevant in the preparation of the group financial statements of P Limited:

1. On 1 July 2018, P Limited acquired 80% of the ordinary shares in S Limited. On this date, the fair value of the identifiable net assets of S Limited was Sh.2,100 million. At acquisition, the retained earnings and the revaluation surplus of S Limited were Sh.560 million and Sh.20 million respectively. No new shares have been issued.
   The excess of the fair value of the net assets is due to an increase in the value of non-depreciable land.
2. On 1 July 2017, P Limited had acquired 5% of the ordinary shares of R Limited and treated this investment at fair value through profit or loss in the financial statements to 30 June 2019. On 1 January 2020, P Limited acquired a further 55% of the ordinary shares of R Limited and gained control of the company.

The consideration for the acquisition of the shares in R Limited was as follows:

	Shareholding (%)	Consideration Sh."million"
1 July 2017	5	70
1 January 2020	55	560
	60	630

As at 1 January 2020, the fair value of the 5% equity interest in R Limited was Sh.175 million. The fair value of the identifiable net assets of R Limited as at 1 January 2020 was Sh.910 million and the retained earnings stood at Sh.520 million. The excess of the fair value of the net assets is due to an increase in value of plant with a remaining economic useful life of four years (straight-line depreciation).

3. It is P group's policy to measure the non-controlling interests at fair value. The fair value of non-controlling interests in S Limited was Sh.525 million and the fair value of non-controlling interests in R Limited was Sh.315 million at the respective dates of acquisition.

4. P Limited purchased an item of property, plant and equipment on 1 July 2018 for Sh.300 million. It had an expected useful life of 20 years and is depreciated on the straight-line basis. On 30 June 2019, the item was revalued to Sh.380 million.
   As at 30 June 2020, impairment indicators triggered an impairment review of the PPE whose recoverable amount was Sh.270 million. The only accounting entry posted for the year ended 30 June 2020 was to account for the depreciation based on the revalued amount as at 30 June 2019. P Limited does not make an inter-reserve transfer of excess depreciation arising from the revaluation of the PPE.

5. All goodwill arising from acquisitions has been tested for impairment with no impairment being necessary.

6. Neither S Limited nor R Limited had issued any new shares since P Limited acquired its shares in these two companies.

Required:

(a) Goodwill arising on the acquisition of S Limited and R Limited. (6 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of financial position for P Group as at 30 June 2020 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). (14 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Swara Limited has been suffering great financial stress. The directors of Swara Limited decided that the company should be reconstructed.

The following was the statement of financial position of Swara Limited as at 31 March 2021:

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Land and buildings	2,134,200	
Plant and machinery	1,591,200	
Furniture and fixtures	594,600	
Investments	345,000	
Goodwill	390,000	
Patents	240,000	
Preliminary expenses	100,800	5,395,800
Current assets:		
Inventories	975,000	
Trade receivables	858,000	
Cash at bank	271,200	2,104,200
Total assets		7,500,000
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary shares of Sh.10 each	3,000,000	
8% preference shares of Sh.50 each	3,600,000	
Profit and loss account	(2,520,000)	4,080,000
Non current liabilities:		
4% debentures		2,400,000
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	876,000	
Accrued debenture interest	144,000	1,020,000
Total equity and liabilities		7,500,000

Additional information:

1. On 1 April 2021, a new company (Twiga Ltd.), was formed to take over the business of Swara Ltd. Twiga Ltd. was formed with an authorised share capital comprising 600 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 each and 40 million 6% preference shares of Sh.100 each.
2. Preference dividends in Swara Ltd. were two years in arrears.
3. Three ordinary shares of Sh.10 each credited at Sh.5 each in Twiga Ltd. would be issued for each preference share in Swara Ltd. In addition, one fully paid preference share in Twiga Ltd. would be issued for every four preference shares in Swara Ltd. The preference shareholders would, however, pay the balance to make their ordinary shares fully paid.
4. The preference shareholders in Swara Ltd. would forego half of the preference dividends in arrears and would receive fully paid preference shares in Twiga Ltd. for the balance of the arrears of the preference dividends.
5. One ordinary share of Sh.10 each credited at Sh.5 each in Twiga Ltd. would be issued for every two ordinary shares in Swara Ltd. The ordinary shareholders would, however, pay the balance to make their shares fully paid.
6. The debenture holders would receive half of their dues (excluding accrued interest) in 6% debentures of Twiga Ltd. and the balance in fully paid ordinary shares of Twiga Ltd. Interest accrued on debentures would be paid in cash by Twiga Ltd. after taking over Swara Ltd.
7. Trade payables would be taken over by the new company and immediately settled by issue of fully paid ordinary shares of equal value.
8. The assets were transferred to the new company at the following values:

	Sh."000"	
Land and buildings	2,880,000	
Plant and machinery	1,770,000	
Furniture and fixtures	510,000	
Investments	197,400	
Inventories		at book value less 10%
Trade receivables		at book value less 5%
Cash at bank		at book value

9. Twiga Ltd. paid Sh.30 million to Swara Ltd. to pay for dissolution expenses.
10. Twiga Ltd. issued for cash and at par all the remaining ordinary shares and preference shares not issued as part of the settlement of the purchase consideration on acquisition of Swara Ltd.
11. Assume that all the above transactions were completed on 1 April 2021.

Required:

(a) The following accounts in the books of Swara Ltd.:

(i) Realisation account. (4 marks)

(ii) Twiga Ltd. account. (4 marks)

(iii) Ordinary shareholders sundry members account. (3 marks)

(iv) Preference shareholders sundry members account. (3 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position of Twiga Ltd. as at 1 April 2021 after completion of the reconstruction. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The following draft group financial statements relate to L Limited, a public limited company:

L Group
Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 October:

	2020	2019
Assets:	**Sh."million"**	**Sh.".million"**
Non current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	10,450	10,230
Goodwill	2,310	2,640
Other intangible assets	3,300	5,280
Investment in associate company	1,760	-
	17,820	18,150

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Current assets:		
Inventories	3,410	4,180
Trade receivables	2,750	3,960
Cash and cash equivalents	10,230	7,810
	16,390	15,950
Total assets	34,210	34,100
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary shares of Sh.10 each	18,150	13,750
Revaluation surplus	600	440
Retained earnings	7,832	5,698
	26,582	19,888
Non-controlling interest	1,980	1,430
Total equity	28,562	21,318
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term borrowings	291	1,056
Deferred tax	770	682
	1,061	1,738
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	3,410	7,942
Current tax	1,078	3,036
Accrued interest	99	66
	4,587	11,044
Total equity and liabilities	34,210	34,100

L Group
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 October 2020

	Sh."million"
Sales revenue	27,236
Cost of sales	(21,692)
Gross profit	5,544
Other income	652
Distribution costs	(1,100)
Administrative expenses	(990)
Operating profit	4,106
Finance costs	(242)
Share of profit of associate company	352
Profit before tax	4,216
Income tax expense	(1,012)
Profit for the year	3,204
Other comprehensive income:	
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	176
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,380
Profit for the year:	
Attributable to the owners of the parent	2,522
Attributable to the non-controlling interests	682
	3,204
Total comprehensive income for the year:	
Attributable to the owners of the parent	2,698
Attributable to the non-controlling interests	682
	3,380

Additional information:

1. On 1 January 2020, L Limited acquired 75% of the ordinary share capital of G Limited for Sh.660 million. The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of G Limited at the date of acquisition were as set out below:

	Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment	308
Inventories	132
Trade receivables	66
Cash and cash equivalents	44

	Sh."million"
Trade payables	(88)
Current tax	(22)
Net assets at acquisition	440

L group measures the non-controlling interests at their proportionate share of net assets at the date of acquisition.

2. The property, plant and equipment (PPE) comprises the following:

	Sh."million"
Carrying amount as at 1 November 2019	10,230
Additions at cost including assets acquired in G Limited	1,760
Gains on property revaluation	176
Disposals	(1,078)
Depreciation	(638)
Carrying amount as at 31 October 2020	10,450

The disposal proceeds of PPE were Sh.1,730 million.
The gain on disposal is shown as other income.
It is the group's policy to make inter-reserve transfer of excess depreciation upon revaluation of PPE to reflect realisation of revaluation surplus.

3. L Limited purchased a 40% interest in an associate company for cash on 1 November 2019. The net assets of the associate company at the date of acquisition were Sh.6,160 million. The associate company made a profit after tax of Sh.880 million and paid a dividend of Sh.220 million out of these profits in the year ended 31 October 2020.
4. An impairment test carried out on 31 October 2020 revealed that goodwill and other intangible assets were impaired.
5. All group companies declared and paid dividends to the shareholders during the year ended 31 October 2020.
6. Ignore deferred tax consequences on the acquisition of the investment in the subsidiary and on the revaluation of PPE.

Required:
Consolidated statement of cash flows for L Group for the year ended 31 October 2020 using the indirect method in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". **(Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Haraka Limited manufactures plastic water tanks. On 31 December 2020, its closing inventory consisted of 950 kilogrammes of plastic resin raw material and 250 completed plastic water tanks.

Additional information:

1. The purchase price of plastic resin was Sh.300 per kilogramme throughout the year to 31 December 2020. Delivery costs were an additional Sh.50 per kilogramme. Haraka Limited has a policy of always keeping plenty of plastic resin in inventory as its supply can be unreliable. However, close to the year-end, the price of plastic resin collapsed due to market oversupply. The purchase price of Haraka Limited's raw material is currently Sh.210 per kilogramme plus the Sh.50 per kilogramme delivery charge. The existing inventory of plastic resin can be sold in the market for Sh.180 per kilogramme net of all costs.
2. Each tank requires 10 kilogrammes of plastic resin to manufacture. Each plastic tank incurs Sh.2,500 in conversion costs (labour and overheads). Haraka Limited sells each tank at Sh.10,000. It is expected that this price will drop to Sh.9,000 per tank as a result of the fall in the market price of plastic resin. Each completed tank sold by Haraka Limited incurs a Sh.600 selling and distribution cost.

Required:

(i) Discuss the principles for determining the "Net Realisable Value" of inventory under IAS 2 (Inventories). (6 marks)

(ii) Calculate the value of closing inventory in the books of Haraka Limited as at 31 December 2020 by applying the principles of IAS 2. (8 marks)

(b) Naivasha Limited issued 500 convertible loan notes on 1 January 2018 at par. Each loan note is redeemable in three years' time at its par value of Sh.2,000 per note. Alternatively, each note can be converted at the maturity date (1 January 2021) into 125, Sh.10 ordinary shares.

The loan notes pay interest annually in arrears at a coupon interest rate (based on nominal value) of 6%. The prevailing market interest rate for three-year loan notes without conversion rights is 9%.

Required:

Prepare extracts of financial statements for Naivasha Limited for each of the years ended 31 December 2018, 2019 and 2020. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) The IASB's Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting sets out the concepts that underlie the preparation and presentation of financial statements for external users.

Required:

Discuss the aims of the Conceptual Framework clearly stating how a conflict between it and a particular accounting standard could be resolved. (6 marks)

(b) Explain how the following might address the limitations of financial reporting and improve the usefulness of the annual report:

(i) Sustainability reporting. (4 marks)

(ii) Integrated reporting. (4 marks)

(c) The objective of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 39 "Employee Benefits" is to prescribe the accounting treatment and disclosure for employee benefits in public sector entities.

Required:

With regard to IPSAS 39 "Employee Benefits", describe the elements of the remeasurement component of the net defined benefit liability (asset) and indicate how the treatment of the remeasurement component under IPSAS 39 compares with that of commercial sector entities under International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 "Employee Benefits". (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

MONDAY: 30 November 2020. **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

(a) International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 6 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources" requires entities to assess exploration and evaluation assets for impairment. The recognition criteria for impairment are different from those in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36 "Impairment of Assets".

Required:
With reference to International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 6, evaluate the circumstances under which impairment tests on exploration and evaluation assets are required. (6 marks)

(b) Professional accountants are expected to follow the guidance contained in the fundamental principles in the ethical code in all their courses of action. The ethical code sets out five fundamental principles of ethics comprising: Integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour; the spirit of which must be complied with.

Required:
With reference to the ethical code, discuss three circumstances that may potentially threaten the professional accountant's compliance with the fundamental principles of ethics. (6 marks)

(c) ABC Ltd. owns a machine which originally cost Sh.10,000,000. The accumulated depreciation associated with the machine was Sh.2,500,000 as at 31 December 2019. A mechanical engineer assessed the machine in early January 2020. The engineer's report stated that similar damaged machines had sold for Sh.1,000,000 in the recent past. In addition, due to the machine's unique nature, significant advertising costs of Sh.100,000 would be incurred to find a buyer. The machine was not covered by insurance.

A power surge during the year ended 31 December 2019 reduced the machine's production capacity and shortened its expected life. ABC Ltd.'s management accountants estimated that the damaged machine would generate cash flows of Sh.3,000,000 per annum over an expected remaining useful life of 3 years. ABC Ltd.'s cost of capital is 9%. No impairment of the machine had been recorded in the accounts.

Required:
In the context of IAS 36 (Impairment of Assets), outline the necessary accounting treatment of the machine given the above information.

Note: The present value interest factor of an annuity of Sh.1 per year at 9% for 3 years is 2.5313. (4 marks)

(d) Discuss two benefits that an organisation might derive from providing social and environmental reports. (4 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) The objective of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 18 "Segment Reporting" is to establish principles for reporting financial information by segments. The disclosure of this information will help users of the financial statements to better understand the entity's past performance, identify the resources allocated to support the major activities of the entity, enhance the transparency of financial reporting and enable the entity to better discharge its accountability duties.

Required:
In the context of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 18 "Segment Reporting", explain how public sector entities identify segments that should be reported separately and indicate how this differs from reportable segments for commercial sector entities under International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 8 "Operating Segments". (4 marks)

(b) H Limited is the parent entity of a group of companies with two subsidiaries, S Limited and R Limited. Both subsidiaries have been owned for a number of years.

The following statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive incomes relate to the group of companies:

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive incomes for the year ended 30 April 2020:

	H Limited Sh."million"	S Limited Sh."million"	R Limited Sh."million"
Revenue	4,275	2,515	1,730
Cost of sales	(2,735)	(1,445)	(1,010)
Gross profit	1,540	1,070	720
Distribution costs	(305)	(195)	(90)
Administrative expenses	(370)	(235)	(120)
Profit from operations	865	640	510
Finance costs	(45)	(40)	(30)
Profit before tax	820	600	480
Income tax expense	(160)	(120)	(100)
Profit after tax for the year	660	480	380
Other comprehensive income:			
Gain on property revaluation	150	80	-
Total comprehensive income	810	560	380

Additional information:

1. On 1 May 2017, H Limited acquired 75% of the ordinary shares of S Limited, a public limited entity. The purchase consideration was cash of Sh.560 million and the fair value of the identifiable net assets of S Limited was Sh.400 million as at that date. The fair value of non-controlling interest in S Limited as at the date of acquisition was Sh.240 million. H Limited wishes to use the "full goodwill" method for all acquisitions. The ordinary share capital and retained profit of S Limited as at the acquisition date were Sh.100 million and Sh.200 million respectively and there were no other reserves. The excess of the fair value of the identifiable net assets at acquisition is due to an increase in fair value of plant, which is depreciated on a straight-line basis and had a five-year remaining life as at the date of acquisition.
2. H Limited had acquired 80% of the ordinary shares of R Limited, on 1 May 2016. The purchase consideration was cash of Sh.600 million. R Limited's identifiable net assets had a fair value of Sh.550 million which was equal to their carrying amounts. The non-controlling interest in R Limited had a fair value of Sh.150 million at the date of acquisition.
3. On 1 November 2019, H Limited disposed of 30% of the ordinary shares of R Limited for a consideration of Sh.375 million. R Limited's identifiable net assets were Sh.675 million and the non-controlling interest of R Limited had a carrying value of Sh.175 million at the date of disposal. The remaining equity interest in R Limited held by H Limited had a fair value of Sh.575 million on 1 November 2019.

   After disposal, H Limited would exercise joint control over R Limited. The profits and losses of R Limited are deemed to accrue evenly over the year.
4. H Limited sold inventory to both S Limited and R Limited at a price of Sh.150 million and Sh.45 million respectively, in the month of October 2019. H Limited sells goods at a gross profit margin of 20% to group companies and third parties. At the year end, half of the inventory sold to S Limited remained unsold but the entire inventory sold to R Limited had been transferred to third parties.
5. Goodwill arising on acquisitions has been tested for impairment annually and as at 30 April 2019, goodwill on acquisition of S Limited had reduced in value by 15% and as at 30 April 2020, had lost a further 5% of its original value.

   No impairment had occurred in respect of goodwill on acquisition of R Limited and the interest in R Limited.

Required:

(i) Gain or loss arising on disposal of R Limited to be presented on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive incomes. (4 marks)

(ii) Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive incomes for H Group for the year ended 30 April 2020. (12 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Madini Ltd. issued share options to its directors on 1 January 2019. The options have a vesting period of 10 years and had a fair value of Sh.20,000,000 as at the date of issue. In order to be eligible to exercise the share options, the directors are required to remain in the employment of Madini Ltd. over the entire vesting period.

Actuaries have estimated that 20% of the directors who have received the share options will leave the employment of Madini Ltd. over the vesting period. The financial year end of Madini Ltd. is 31 December.

Required:

Advise the management of Madini Ltd. on how to account for the share options in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019. (6 marks)

(b) Uzamatt Ltd. is a long-established retail entity which has been operating through a network of retail outlets and an online store. In recent years, the business has seen its revenue from the online store grow strongly, and that from retail outlets decline significantly. On 25 June 2019, the board of Uzamatt Ltd. decided to close the retail network at the financial year end of 31 December 2019 and put the buildings up for sale on that date.

The directors of Uzamatt Ltd. are seeking advice regarding the treatment of the buildings in the statement of financial position, as well as the treatment of the trading results of the retail division for the year ended 31 December 2019. The following figures have been provided as at 31 December 2019:

	Sh."million"
Carrying value of buildings	2,000
Fair value less costs to sell of the buildings	1,720
Other expected costs of closure	390

Trading results:

1. Year ended 31 December 2019:

	Online store Sh."million"	Retail outlet Sh."million"
Revenue	3,900	900
Cost of sales	(1,300)	(700)
Gross profit	2,600	200
Operating costs	(1,000)	(500)
Profit before tax	1,600	(300)

2. Year ended 31 December 2018:

	Online store Sh."million"	Retail outlet Sh."million"
Revenue	3,200	1,200
Cost of sales	(1,100)	(900)
Gross profit	2,100	300
Operating costs	(800)	(500)
Profit before tax	1,300	(200)

Required:

In the context of IFRS 5 (Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations);

(i) Discuss the conditions which must be present in order to classify a non-current asset as being "held for sale". (6 marks)

(ii) Draft the statement of profit or loss for Uzamatt Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2019, together with the comparatives for 2018, taking the above information into account. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Distinguish between the two types of joint arrangement described by IFRS 11 (Joint Arrangements). (4 marks)

(b) Dynamic Ltd. has been reporting losses for the past few years. The creditors and shareholders have come up with a capital re-organisation plan aimed at putting the company back on the path of profitability.

The following is the summarised statement of financial position of the company as at 30 June 2019:

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Tangible assets		3,040
Intangible assets		1,872
		4,912
Current assets:		
Inventory	2,720	
Accounts receivable	3,104	
Investment (market value Sh.896 million)	352	6,176
Total assets		11,088
Capital and liabilities:		
Share capital:		
240 million ordinary shares of Sh.20 each		4,800
6%, 128 million cumulative preference shares of Sh.20 each		2,560
		7,360
Revenue reserve:		
Accumulated losses		(2,624)
Non-current liabilities:		
6% debentures		2,400
		7,136
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	1,600	
Bank overdraft	1,248	
Debenture interest payable	144	
Accruals	320	
Directors' loans	640	
		3,952
Total capital and liabilities		11,088

The court approved the scheme of reorganisation and it was to take effect on 1 July 2019. Details of the approved scheme were as follows:

1. Tangible assets comprised freehold property and plant valued at Sh.2,720 million and Sh.320 million respectively while the intangible assets comprised patents and goodwill valued at Sh.976 million and Sh.896 million respectively.

   Patents and goodwill are to be written off. An amount of Sh.480 million is to be written off inventory and Sh.374.4 million is to be provided for bad debts. The remaining freehold property is to be revalued at Sh.2,480 million. The investment was sold at the prevailing market value.
2. The 6% preference dividends are four years in arrears of which three-quarters are to be waived and ordinary shares are to be allocated at par for the balance.
3. The 6% preference shares are to be written down to Sh.15 each and the existing ordinary shares to Sh.4 each.

   All the ordinary shares are to be consolidated into shares of Sh.20 each. The rate of dividend on preference shares is to be increased to 10%.
4. There are capital commitments amounting to Sh.2,400 million which are to be cancelled, on payment of $3\frac{1}{3}$% of the contract price as a penalty.
5. The 6% debenture holders were to have their interest paid in cash and to take over part of the freehold property (book value Sh.640 million) at a valuation of Sh.768 million in part payment of their holding. The 6% debenture holders are also to provide additional cash of Sh.832 million secured by a floating charge on the company's assets at an interest rate of 12% per annum.
6. The directors were to accept settlement of their loans as to 90% thereof by allotment of ordinary shares at par and as to 5% in cash. The balance of 5% was to be waived.

7. The trade payables were to be paid Sh.0.40 in every shilling to maintain and obtain an extension of the credit period.
8. The bank has sanctioned an overdraft limit of Sh.40 million to provide working capital.

Required:
(i) The capital reduction account to record the scheme of capital re-organisation. (8 marks)

(ii) The statement of financial position of Dynamic Ltd. as at 1 July 2019 immediately after effecting the scheme of reorganisation. (8 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE
(a) On 1 January 2019, Dodoma Ltd. issued 1,000,000 bond instruments with a face value of Sh.100, at a market price of Sh.95. Bond brokers charged fees totalling Sh.1,800,000 in relation to the bond issue. The bonds carry a coupon rate of 5% and are redeemable in 3 years at face value. Dodoma Ltd. wishes to account for the bonds using the amortised cost method as per IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments).

However, there is some confusion about how the bonds should be accounted for. The cash received from the bond issue of Sh.95,000,000 has been recognised as a non-current liability. The broker fees of Sh.1,800,000 were deducted from the carrying amount of the non-current liability. The coupon payment of Sh.5,000,000 has been expensed in arriving at the profit before tax.

The effective rate of interest is 7.62%. The coupon interest payments are made at the end of the year.

Required:
Demonstrate how the bond issue should be accounted for in the books of Dodoma Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2019. (10 marks)

(b) On 1 January 2019, Kamili Ltd. commenced a defined benefit pension plan for its employees. Under the pension plan, Kamili Ltd. has an obligation to provide staff with agreed post-employment benefits. Kamili Ltd. carries the actuarial and investment risk associated with the pension scheme.

The following information has been compiled for the financial year ended 31 December 2019:

	Sh."000"
Interest income on plan assets	16,500
Employer contributions to plan	550,000
Current service cost	600,000
Interest on plan liability	18,000
Fair value of plan assets (31 December 2019)	580,000
Present value of plan obligations (31 December 2019)	620,000

Kamili Ltd's accountant was not sure which accounting standard to apply when accounting for the pension scheme. The only adjustment made to account for the scheme was to expense the company's contribution of Sh.55,000,000 for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive incomes and to credit the cash account.

Required:
Evaluate the treatment Kamili Ltd.'s accountant has given the above issues and offer any correction, if and where necessary. Use journal entries. (10 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

THURSDAY: 28 November 2019. **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

(a) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) are developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) through a formal system of due process and broad international consultation involving accountants, financial analysts, financial statements users and regulatory bodies from around the world.

The overall agenda of the IASB will initially be set by discussion with the IFRS Advisory Council.

Required:
Explain the steps that are followed in the process of setting International Financial Reporting Standards. (4 marks)

(b) Many countries have adopted international financial reporting standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). However, due to local requirements and other challenges, some countries still prefer to use their own local standards.

Required:
(i) Summarise five reasons why reporting entities would prefer to adopt IFRSs. (5 marks)

(ii) Identify five challenges that reporting entities are likely to encounter while implementing IFRSs. (5 marks)

(c) Integrated reporting (IR) is a concept that urges reporting entities to focus on the value creators within their business with a focus on the longer-term success of a business rather than the short-term focus on results.

Required:
Explain three objectives of integrated reporting (IR). (6 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21: "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" requires the transactions carried out by an entity in foreign currencies and the financial statements of a foreign operation (foreign subsidiary) to be translated into the presentation currency of the reporting entity.

Required:
In the context of the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21, explain the treatment of exchange differences (gains/losses) arising on translation, clearly distinguishing the treatment in the individual entity's financial statements and in the consolidated financial statements. (6 marks)

(b) H Limited, a public limited company whose functional currency is the Kenya Shilling (Ksh.), operates in the mining sector and has recently acquired a foreign subsidiary, B Limited. The functional currency of B Limited is the Krone (Kr.).

The following draft statements of financial position relate to the two entities as at 30 September 2019:

	H Limited Ksh."million"	**B Limited** Kr."million"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	7,007	7,826
Investment in B Limited	838	-
	7,845	7,826

	H Limited Ksh."million"	B Limited Kr."million"
Current assets:		
Inventories	1,566	2,605
Trade receivables	1,401	2,000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,238	1,399
	4,205	6,004
Total assets	12,050	13,830
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital	2,875	3,640
Share premium	1,437	1,820
Retained earnings	3,350	3,640
Total equity	7,662	9,100
Non-current liabilities:		
10% loan note	450	1,310
Deferred tax	569	1,600
	1,019	2,910
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	2,498	1,238
Current tax	871	582
	3,369	1,820
Total equity and liabilities	12,050	13,830

Additional information:

1. On 1 October 2018, H Limited acquired 80% of the ordinary shares of B Limited when B Limited's retained earnings were 3,100 million Krones.

   The fair value of the identifiable net assets of B Limited on 1 October 2018 was 9,008 million Krones. The excess of the fair value over the carrying amount of net assets is due to an increase in the value of land.

2. H Limited wishes to use the "full goodwill" method and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in B Limited as at 1 October 2018 was 4,550 million Krones. There has been no impairment of goodwill since acquisition.
3. On 1 October 2018, H Limited issued a 10% loan note amounting to Ksh. 40 million to B Limited repayable in ten years' time. Interest on the loan note has been correctly accounted for by both entities. However, the loan note is still recorded in the financial statements of B Limited at the amount obtained by applying the rate of exchange at the date of the issue.
4. H Limited expanded its overseas operations and on 1 April 2019, acquired an overseas building with a fair value of 715 million Krones. In exchange for the building, H Limited paid the seller with land which it had held for long term capital appreciation. The carrying amount of the land was Ksh.100 million but it had an open market value of Ksh.140 million. H Limited has only recorded the transfer of Ksh.100 million from investment properties to property, plant and equipment. The transaction has commercial substance. H Limited has a policy of depreciating buildings over a period of 35 years and follows the revaluation model. As a result of a surge in the market, it is estimated that the fair value of the overseas building was 800 million Krones as at 30 September 2019.
5. The following foreign exchange rates are relevant to the preparation of consolidated financial statements:

	Krones to Ksh.1
1 October 2018	6.0
1 April 2019	5.5
30 September 2019	5.0
Average for the year to 30 September 2019	5.8

Required:

Consolidated statement of financial position for the H group as at 30 September 2019 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Round your figures to the nearest Ksh."million". (14 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Explain two factors which encourage reporting entities to disclose social and environmental information. (4 marks)

(b) (i) On 1 January 2009, the government built a market at a cost of Sh.150 million. The market was expected to provide service for 40 years. On 31 December 2018 after ten years of use, a fire caused severe structural damage to the market. Due to safety concerns, the market was closed for repairs that cost Sh.106.5 million. These repairs were made to restore the market to occupiable condition. The current cost of a new market is Sh.300 million.

Required:
Impairment loss to be recognised for the market using the cost restoration approach. (4 marks)

(ii) On 1 January 2014, the government acquired a modern software to enhance service delivery at a cost of Sh.350 million. The software had an estimated useful life of 8 years and its benefits would accrue evenly on a straight line basis over the software's useful life. As at 31 December 2018, usage of the software had dropped to 15% of its originally anticipated demand. A software to replace the remaining service potential of the existing software would cost Sh.150 million.

Required:
Determine the impairment loss to be recognised for the software using the depreciated replacement cost approach. (4 marks)

(c) On 1 January 2014, Wale Ltd. granted its 500 employees options to buy 1,000 shares each from the company on condition that they continued working for the company until 31 December 2016.

During the year 2014, 35 employees left and it was estimated that a further 60 would leave in years 2015 and 2016.

During the year 2015, 40 employees left and it was estimated that a further 25 employees would leave in year 2016.

During the year 2016, 22 employees left.

As at 31 December 2016, 150 employees exercised their options. Another 140 employees exercised their options on 31 December 2017 and the remaining 113 exercised their options as at 31 December 2018.

The terms of the options were that the company would pay for the shares on behalf of the employees. The fair values of the shares were as follows:

31 December	Fair value per share (Sh)
2014	72
2015	77.5
2016	91
2017	107
2018	125

Required:
The amounts to be recognised in the income statement as an expense for each of the 5 years and the liability to be recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 December for each year. (8 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The following financial statements relate to Makongeni Group for the year ended 31 October 2019:

Makongeni Group:
Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 October:

	2019 Sh."million"	2018 Sh."million"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	10,180	6,500
Goodwill	7,720	7,400
Investment in associate	2,480	2,160
	20,380	16,060

	2019 Sh."million"	2018 Sh."million"
Current assets:		
Inventories	1,880	1,740
Trade receivables	1,560	1,320
Short-term investments	300	200
Cash and bank balances	540	360
	4,280	3,620
Total assets	24,660	19,680
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	6,000	6,000
Revaluation surplus	3,000	2,100
Retained earnings	7,020	4,340
	16,020	12,440
Non-controlling interest	1,240	1,280
Total equity	17,260	13,720
Non-current liabilities:		
Bank loans	2,000	1,200
Deferred tax	600	420
	2,600	1,620
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	3,200	2,900
Current tax	1,600	1,440
	4,800	4,340
Total equity and liabilities	24,660	19,680

Makongeni Group:

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 October 2019

	Sh."million"
Revenue	8,360
Operating expenses	(4,620)
Profit from operations	3,740
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	400
Finance costs	(140)
Share of profit of associate	460
Profit before tax	4,460
Income tax expense	(900)
Profit after tax for the year	3,560
Other comprehensive income:	
Revaluation gain on property	800
Other comprehensive income of associate	200
Total comprehensive income	4,560
Profit for the year attributable to:	
Owners of the parent	3,180
Non-controlling interests	380
	3,560
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:	
Owners of the parent	4,080
Non-controlling interests	480
	4,560

Additional information:

1. During the year, Makongeni Limited acquired 80% of the ordinary share capital of Razak Limited, paying a cash consideration of Sh.6,000 million.

   The non-controlling interest holding was measured at its fair value of Sh.1,360 million at the date of acquisition.

The fair values of the net assets of Razak Limited as at the date of acquisition comprised the following:

	Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment	5,120
Inventories	600
Trade receivables	960
Cash and cash equivalents	320
Trade payables	(880)
Tax payables	(160)
	5,960

2. During the year, Makongeni Limited also disposed of its entire 60% ordinary shareholding in Salama Limited. The subsidiary had been acquired several years ago for a cash consideration of Sh.2,400 million.

   The non-controlling interest holding was measured at its fair value of Sh.1,280 million as at the date of acquisition and the fair value of Salama Limited's net assets was Sh.2,920 million.

   Goodwill on acquisition of Salama Limited had not suffered any impairment.

   At the date of disposal, the net assets of Salama Limited had carrying values in the consolidated statement of financial position as set out below:

	Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment	2,900
Inventories	660
Trade receivables	480
Cash and cash equivalents	200
Trade payables	(320)
	3,920

3. The short term investments are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and there is an insignificant risk of their fair value changing.
4. Depreciation of Sh.1,540 million was charged during the year. Plant with a carrying amount of Sh.1,000 million was sold for Sh.1,100 million. The gain on disposal was recognised in operating profit.

   Some properties were revalued during the year resulting in revaluation gain of Sh.800 million being reported.

   Ignore deferred tax on revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

Required:
Consolidated statement of cash flows for the Makongeni Group for the year ended 31 October 2019 using the indirect method in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". **(20 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Dakika Ltd. has prepared its consolidated financial statements for the year to 30 September 2019, extracts of which are shown below. Also provided below are extracts of the consolidated financial statements for the year to 30 September 2018.

Year ended 30 September:	**2019** Sh."000"	**2018** Sh."000"
Profit before interest and tax	8,830	7,012
Finance cost	1,045	987
Tax charge	1,718	1,264
Ordinary dividends paid	120	100
Preference dividends paid	60	60
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest (NCI)	180	160

You have also obtained the following information in respect of the company's share capital:

1. Ordinary share capital as at 1 October 2017 was Sh.15,000,000 made up of shares of Sh.5 par value.
2. Dakika Ltd. issued some 500,000 ordinary shares at full market value on 1 January 2018.
3. Dakika Ltd. also made a rights issue of 2 new ordinary shares for every 10 ordinary shares held as at 1 April 2019. The rights price per share was Sh.42.5 (market value per share as at the same date was Sh.48).
4. Dakika Ltd. also had 1,000,000 6%, Sh.10 par value non-redeemable preference shares as at 1 October 2018.

Required:

(i) The basic earnings per share (EPS) for the year ended 30 September 2018. (4 marks)

(ii) The basic earnings per share (EPS) for the year ended 30 September 2019. (6 marks)

(b) Mafuta Limited had a deferred tax liability as at 1 October 2018 of Sh.400 million.

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019, the following additional information is available:

1. The company has available for sale financial assets with a carrying amount of Sh.80 million and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss of Sh.40 million. Both financial assets had reported losses in fair value of Sh.8 million each as at 30 September 2019.
2. Inventory is shown at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is Sh.3,200 million while the net realisable value is Sh.3,120 million.
3. Receivables had a carrying amount of Sh.2,000 million after making an allowance for doubtful debts of Sh.80 million and an exchange gain of Sh.160 million (unrealised). Both the allowance and the exchange gain are not allowed for tax purposes.
4. Trade and other payables are stated at Sh.3,600 million after making provision for discount of Sh.40 million.
5. Property, plant and equipment has a carrying amount of Sh.4,800 million and a tax base of Sh 4,000 million. Some land and buildings were revalued upwards by Sh.200 million during the year ended 30 September 2019.
6. Intangible assets consisting of trade licences being amortised over five years had a carrying amount of Sh.240 million. This was allowed for tax purposes in full two years ago.
7. Assume a tax rate of 30%.

Required:

(i) The relevant temporary differences. (8 marks)

(ii) Journal entry to record changes in the deferred tax liability. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 24 May 2019. **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

(a) A significant number of entities and countries have adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as their basis for financial reporting. While the advantages of a common set of global reporting standards are recognised, there are a number of implementation challenges at the international and national levels if the objective of an improved and harmonised reporting system is to be achieved.

Required:
Discuss three implementation challenges that are faced by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in its push towards a successful move to IFRSs. (6 marks)

(b) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) are primarily designed for public limited companies. It has been argued that the same IFRSs should be used by all entities or alternatively, a different body of standards should apply to small and medium-sized entities (SMEs).

Required:
Discuss any two reasons why there is need to develop a set of IFRSs specifically for SMEs. (4 marks)

(c) Sustainability reporting is one of the current reporting requirements for voluntary disclosure which has become the norm for quoted companies.

Required:
Briefly describe three main objectives of sustainability reporting. (6 marks)

(d) With reference to International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 20 "Related Party Disclosures", briefly explain the related party relationships and how related party disclosures under IPSAS 20 differ from those of commercial sector entities under International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24 "Related Party Disclosures". (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

G Limited, a quoted company, operates in the manufacturing sector. It has investments in a number of companies.

The following draft statements of financial position relate to G Limited and its investee companies as at 30 September 2018:

	G Ltd. Sh."million"	S Ltd. Sh."million"	A Ltd. Sh."million"
Assets:			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	4,140	1,350	1,395
Intangible assets	891	540	158
Investments: S Ltd.	3,285		
A Ltd.	900		
	9,216	1,890	1,553
Current assets:			
Inventories	1,102	819	414
Trade receivables	2,016	891	486
Cash and cash equivalents	909	450	190
	4,027	2,160	1,090
Total assets	13,243	4,050	2,643

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Equity and liabilities:			
Ordinary share capital	4,140	1,000	900
Share premium	329	160	90
Retained profits	4,028	1,900	625
	8,497	3,060	1,615
Non-current liabilities:			
8% debentures	1,640	288	333
Deferred tax	1,187	265	243
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables	1,674	319	299
Current tax	245	118	153
Total liabilities	4,746	990	1,028
Total equity and liabilities	13,243	4,050	2,643

Additional information:

1. On 1 October 2015, G Ltd. acquired 80% of the ordinary shares of S Ltd. for a cash consideration of Sh.3,285 million. At the date of acquisition, the retained earnings of S Ltd. stood at Sh.1,650 million and the fair values of the identifiable net assets of S Ltd. approximated their book values except for an item of plant which had a fair value of Sh.175 million in excess of its carrying amount. The plant had a remaining economic useful life of 5 years as at that date.
2. On 1 April 2014, G Ltd. gained joint control over A Ltd. having acquired 50% of its ordinary shares for a cash consideration of Sh.500 million. At that date, the retained earnings of A Ltd. amounted to Sh.225 million. G Ltd. accounted for its share of interest in A Ltd. using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 (Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures). On 1 April 2018, G Ltd. acquired a further 25% shareholding in A Ltd. for an additional cash consideration of Sh.250 million when the retained earnings of A Ltd. amounted to Sh.525 million. The fair value of the original investment in A Ltd. as at 1 April 2018 was Sh.980 million. No fair value adjustments were necessary in respect of the business combination relating to A Ltd.
3. The group policy is to measure non-controlling interests at fair value. At the respective dates of acquisition, the non-controlling interests in S Ltd. and A Ltd. had fair values of Sh.200 million and Sh.250 million respectively.
4. Goodwill of S Ltd. and A Ltd. was tested for impairment as at 30 September 2018. There was no impairment relating to A Ltd. The recoverable amount of the net assets of S Ltd. was Sh.3,480 million.
5. G Ltd. sold inventory to S Ltd. for Sh.54 million at fair value. G Ltd. reported a loss on the transaction of Sh.9 million and S Ltd. still held half of these goods in inventory at 30 September 2018.
6. On 1 October 2017, G Ltd. acquired patent rights for Sh.45 million to use in a project to develop new products. G Ltd. completed the investigative phase of the project, incurring an additional cost of Sh.32 million and determined that the project was feasible. An effective and working prototype was created at a cost of Sh.18 million and in order to put the products into a saleable condition, a further Sh.14 million was spent. Finally, marketing costs of Sh.9 million were incurred. All of the above costs are included in the intangible assets of G Ltd.

Required:

(a) Determine the amount of goodwill arising on acquisition of S Ltd. and A Ltd. after the impairment review. (6 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of financial position of G Ltd. group as at 30 September 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). (14 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) (i) With reference to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 "Employee Benefits", briefly explain the accounting treatment of the defined benefit pension surplus (plan asset) in the financial statements of an employer. (4 marks)

(ii) W Limited, a public limited company, operates a defined benefit pension plan for its employees. The present value of the future benefit obligations as at 1 January 2018 was Sh.3,080 million and the fair value of the plan assets as at the same date was Sh.2,860 million.

Further information relating to the pension plan for the year ended 31 December 2018 was as follows:

	Sh."million"
Current service costs	209
Benefits paid to former employees	242
Contributions paid into the plan	259
Present value of benefit obligations as at 31 December 2018	3,360
Fair value of plan assets as at 31 December 2018	3,113

Additional information:

1. Interest cost (gross yield on "blue chip" corporate bonds) is at 5%.
2. On 1 January 2018, the pension plan was amended to provide enhanced benefits with effect from that date. The present value of the enhanced benefits as at 1 January 2018 was calculated by actuaries at Sh.110 million.

Required:
The required notes to the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of financial position to reflect the financial effects of the defined benefit pension plan in the year ended 31 December 2018.
(8 marks)

(b) Matatizo Limited has been recording losses for the last few years.

The statement of financial position of the company as at 31 March 2019 was as given below:

	Sh. "000"		Sh. "000"
Equity share capital (Sh.10 par value)	30,000	Goodwill	5,000
10% preference share capital (Sh.100 par value fully paid)	10,000	Plant and machinery	30,000
		Equipment	15,000
Share premium	4,000	Receivables	2,500
Loan from directors	5,000	Inventory	1,500
Bank overdraft	450	Cash in hand	150
Creditors	2,200	Patents and trademarks	500
12% debentures	5,000	Accumulated losses	2,000
	56,650		56,650

The authorised share capital of Matatizo Limited is composed of 5,000,000 equity shares of Sh.10 each and 200,000 10% preference shares of Sh.100 each. It was decided during a meeting of the shareholders and directors of the company to carry out a scheme of internal reconstruction with effect from 1 April 2019 as follows:

1. Each equity share is to be re-designated as a share of Sh.4.50. The equity shareholders are to accept a reduction in the nominal value of their shares from Sh.10 to Sh.4.50. In addition, the shareholders are to subscribe for a new issue of shares on the basis of one share for every 3 held at the price of Sh.6 per share.
2. The existing preference shares are to be exchanged for a new issue of 55,000 15% preference shares of Sh.100 each and 500,000 equity shares of Sh.4.50 each.
3. The 12% debentures are to be converted into 15% debentures. A further Sh.1,000,000 of 15% debentures of Sh.100 each are to be issued at Sh.75 each.
4. The directors agreed to forego 50% of their loan. The balance of the loan is to be settled by the issue of 400,000 equity shares of Sh.4.50 each.
5. The bank overdraft is to be repaid in full.
6. All intangible assets and accumulated losses are to be eliminated.
7. Creditors accepted to be paid half of the amount due at a discount of 10%.
8. Assets are to be adjusted to their fair values by the following amounts:

	Sh. "000"
Plant and machinery	6,100
Equipment	3,250
Receivables	1,160
Inventory	460

9. The share premium account is to be utilised for purposes of capital reduction.

Required:
A capital reduction account for Matatizo Limited after completion of the internal reconstruction. (8 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Briefly explain the various classifications of financial instruments as per IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments).
(6 marks)

(b) Tewa Ltd. has provided the following extracts from its income statements for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018:

	Year ended 31 December:	
	2017	2018
	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Profit before tax (accrues evenly)	950	1,550
Income tax expense	(500)	(900)
Profit after tax	450	650

Capital structure includes:

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Ordinary shares of Sh.100 each	2,000	3,300
8% Redeemable preference shares of Sh.100 each	1,000	1,000
10% Convertible preference shares of Sh.100 each	500	500
10% Convertible loan stock	1,500	1,200

Additional information:

1. Part of the increase in the share capital (ordinary) was due to a rights issue that was made on 1 April 2018. A shareholder was granted the right to buy 1 new ordinary share for every 5 ordinary shares held at a price of Sh.120 per share. The market price of the ordinary shares before the rights issue was Sh.125 per share.
2. The convertible loan stock was issued on 1 July 2017. Each Sh.1,000 loan stock is convertible to 25 ordinary shares. Holders of Sh.300 million worth of convertible loan stock exercised their rights on 1 January 2018.
3. The convertible preference shares were issued in the year 2015. One convertible preference share is entitled to one new ordinary share.
4. Meanwhile, on 1 April 2018, the company granted its employees the option to buy 4 million ordinary shares at a strike price of Sh.120 per share. No employee had exercised their right by 31 December 2018. The average market price of the ordinary shares during the year 2018 was Sh.125 per share.
5. The corporation tax rate is 30%.

Required:

(i) The basic earnings per share (EPS) for the years 2017 and 2018. (6 marks)

(ii) The diluted EPS for the years 2017 and 2018. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

The consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 March 2019 and the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019 of Tembea group were as follows:

Tembea Group
Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Revenue		74,364
Cost of sales		(56,680)
Gross profit		17,684
Other incomes: Investment income	616	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	388	1,004
		18,688
Expenses:		
Distributions costs	3,500	
Administrative expenses	5,406	
Finance costs	447	(9,353)
Profit before tax		9,335
Income tax expense		(3,081)
Profit for the year		6,254
Attributable to: Holding company		6,171
Non-controlling interest		83
		6,254

Tembea Group
Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March:

	2019 Sh."000"	2018 Sh."000"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	24,062	19,940
Intangible assets	324	540
	24,386	20,480
Current assets:		
Inventory	1,939	1,771
Trade receivables	9,792	9,085
Cash in hand and bank	3,923	3,679
	15,654	14,535
Total assets	40,040	35,015
Capital and liabilities:		
Ordinary share capital	2,479	2,319
Share premium	5,889	5,569
Other reserves	555	555
Retained earnings	7,040	9,379
	15,963	17,822
Non-controlling interest	483	619
Total equity	16,446	18,441

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Non-current liabilities:		
Medium term bank loans	3,453	-
Finance lease obligations	476	715
Deferred tax	5,479	3,301
	9,408	4,016
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	10,608	9,396
Finance lease obligations	141	202
Current tax	2,515	2,357
Bank overdraft	104	-
Interest accrued	54	11
Dividends proposed	764	592
	14,186	12,558
Total equity and liabilities	40,040	35,015

Additional information:

1. Intangible assets represent patents held by the company being amortised over their useful life. No new patents were registered in the year.
2. Property, plant and equipment is made up as follows:

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
Cost/valuation	Sh."000"	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Balance as at 1 April 2018	6,483	22,446	28,929
Subsidiary acquired	1,800	3,378	5,178
Additions	-	5,611	5,611
Disposals	-	(1,092)	(1,092)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	8,283	30,343	38,626
Depreciation:			
Balance as at 1 April 2018	2,582	6,407	8,989
Charge for year	820	2,232	3,052
Subsidiary acquired	1,280	2,023	3,303
Disposals	-	(780)	(780)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	4,682	9,882	14,564

3. Share capital is made up as follows:

	Ordinary share capital	Share premium
	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
As at 1 April 2018	2,319	5,569
Shares issued on acquisition	160	440
Expenses on issue	-	(120)
As at 31 March 2019	2,479	5,889

4. During the year, Tembea group acquired 100% of the shares of Kesi Ltd. The net assets of Kesi Ltd. as at the time of acquisition were as follows:

	Sh."000"
Property, plant and equipment	1,875
Inventory	456
Trade receivables	1,170
Cash at bank and in hand	42
Bank overdraft	(73)
Trade payables	(705)
Medium term bank loans	(967)
Deferred tax	(908)
	890
Consideration:	
Shares allotted	600
Cash	4,400
	5,000

5. During the year, a provision for ordinary dividend amounting to Sh.4.4 million was made from the retained profits.

Required:

Consolidated statement of cash flows in conformity with IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows) for the year ended 31 March 2019.

(20 marks)

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CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 30 November 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

(a) Highlight four limitations of financial reporting in the context of reporting on the social and environmental impacts of corporate activity. (4 marks)

(b) With regard to International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 4 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates), explain the accounting treatment of exchange differences arising on translation of both monetary and non-monetary items in the financial statements of a public sector entity. (4 marks)

(c) On 1 January 2015, G Limited granted each of its 200 employees 500 share options. These share options were to vest if the employees still worked for the entity as at 31 December 2017 and if the share price on that date exceeded Sh.45.

On the grant date, the fair value of each option was Sh.15.

The share price on 31 December 2015 was Sh. 27 and it was considered unlikely that the share price would rise above Sh. 45 by 31 December 2017.

Twenty employees left the company during the year ended 31 December 2015 and a further twenty were expected to leave in each of the two years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017.

During the years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017, 15 employees and 25 employees left the company respectively.

Required:

Extracts from the financial statements of G Limited for each of the years ended 31 December 2015, 2016 and 2017 to record the above transactions. (6 marks)

(d) International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 (Financial Instruments), sets out the hedge accounting rules which can only be applied if the criteria for the hedging relationship are met.

Required:

Citing relevant examples, describe the hedge effectiveness requirements. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

B Limited and H Limited are private liability limited companies operating in the service sector. They have been reporting successive trading losses for several years, principally due to severe competition which has put downward pressure on their revenues.

The directors of the two entities, who are also the main shareholders, have unanimously agreed to wind up the companies' respective businesses and amalgamate them into a new company to be named S Limited with effect from 1 October 2018.

The statements of financial position of the two companies as at 30 September 2018 are as set out below:

	B Limited	H Limited
Assets:		
Non-current assets:	**Sh. "000"**	**Sh. "000"**
Property, plant and equipment	16,500	12,000
Intangible assets (copyrights)	8,400	-
	24,900	12,000
Current assets	52,500	30,000
Total assets	77,400	42,000

	Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	30,000	16,000
7.5% cumulative preference share capital (Sh.10 par value)	10,000	24,000
Share premium	1,600	1,400
Retained profits (losses)	(23,400)	(34,300)
	18,200	7,100
Non-current liabilities:		
10% bonds	20,000	15,000
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	37,200	18,400
Bank overdraft	2,000	1,500
Total equity and liabilities	77,400	42,000

Additional information:

1. The authorised share capital of the new company was Sh.120 million comprising 12 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 par value.
2. Preference dividends in B Limited were three years in arrears while in H Limited, preference dividends had not been paid for two years including the current year to 30 September 2018. Only 20% of the arrears of preference dividends were settled by issue of ordinary shares of Sh.10 each in S Limited.
3. S Limited issued 3.4 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 each credited at Sh.5 each in favour of the preference shareholders in both companies. The ordinary shares were allotted on the basis of the preference shares held in the old companies. The preference shareholders committed to immediately pay the balance on the shares issued.
4. The bondholders in both companies were settled immediately by the new company issuing ordinary shares of Sh.10 each to satisfy the nominal value of the bonds.
5. The new company also issued 4.6 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 each credited at Sh.2.50 each in favour of the ordinary shareholders in the old companies. The ordinary shares were allotted on the basis of the ordinary shares held in the old companies. The ordinary shareholders were to pay the balance on their shares immediately.
6. The current liabilities of the old companies were transferred to the new company at their book values.
7. The copyrights in B Limited expired upon amalgamation of the old companies and were therefore to be written off.
8. The tangible assets were taken over by S Limited at their fair values as follows:

	B Limited Sh. "000"	H Limited Sh. "000"
Property, plant and equipment	12,500	9,500
Current assets	58,000	38,600

9. Liquidation expenses of B Limited and H Limited amounting to Sh.8 million and Sh.5 million respectively were paid for by S Limited and treated as preliminary expenses.
10. Assume that all the above transactions were completed by the close of business on 30 September 2018.

Required:

(a) The following ledger accounts, in columnar form, to close off the books of B Limited and H Limited:

(i) Realisation account. (4 marks)

(ii) Preference shareholders sundry members account. (4 marks)

(iii) Ordinary shareholders sundry members account. (4 marks)

(b) Journal entries in the books of S Limited to record the transfer of assets and liabilities (Ignore narrations). (4 marks)

(c) Opening statement of financial position of S Limited as at 1 October 2018. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) In the context of the IFRS for Small and Medium-sized Entities (SMEs), identify any four areas where the SMEs standard differs from the IFRSs and IASs adopted by public limited entities. (4 marks)

(b) Below are the statements of financial position of Acacia Ltd., Baobab Ltd. and Cider Ltd. as at 30 June 2018.

	Acacia Ltd. Sh."million"	Baobab Ltd. Sh."million"	Cider Ltd. Sh."million"
Assets:			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	6,000	5,150	2,775
Investments	3,050	200	-
	9,050	5,350	2,775
Current assets:			
Inventories	1,520	645	600
Accounts receivable	735	300	315
Current account - Cider Ltd.	-	105	-
Cash and bank balance	178	450	375
	2,433	1,500	1,290
Total assets	11,483	6,850	4,065
Equity and liabilities:			
Equity:			
Ordinary shares of Sh.1 each	7,550	3,000	1,500
Share premium	67	200	168
Retained profit	1,200	1,650	987
	8,817	4,850	2,655
Non-current liabilities:			
8% debentures	975	1,020	900
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	1,050	690	420
Current tax	500	200	-
Dividend payable	141	90	-
Current account - Baobab Ltd.	-	-	90
	1,691	980	510
	11,483	6,850	4,065

Additional information:

1. Acacia Ltd. acquired 40% of the ordinary shares of Baobab Ltd. on 1 July 2016 at a cost of Sh.1,500 million when the retained profit and share premium of Baobab Ltd. were Sh.810 million and Sh.200 million respectively.

   On 1 January 2018, Acacia Ltd. acquired another 20% of the ordinary shares of Baobab Ltd. for a cash consideration of Sh.1,050 million. On that date, the fair value of the initial 40% ordinary shares of Baobab Ltd. was Sh.1,800 million.
2. On 1 January 2018, the carrying amount of the net assets of Baobab Ltd. reflected their fair value with the exception of an item of plant. The market value of the item of plant had decreased and the valuation report indicated a reduction of Sh.150 million. The plant had a remaining useful life of three years as at that date. Baobab Ltd. had not adjusted its books to reflect the new value.
3. Acacia Ltd. acquired 60% of the ordinary shares of Cider Ltd. on 1 July 2017 when the retained profit and share premium of Cider Ltd. were Sh.432 million and Sh.168 million respectively. The cost of this transaction was to be discharged by an issue of 600 million ordinary shares of Acacia Ltd. The fair value of the ordinary shares of Acacia Ltd. on 1 July 2017 was Sh.2.5 per share while that of Cider Ltd. was Sh.3.5 per share. This share exchange has not yet been recorded by Acacia Ltd. On 1 July 2017, the carrying amount of the identifiable net assets of Cider Ltd. reflected their fair values.
4. A quarter of the inventory of Cider Ltd. was purchased from Baobab Ltd. on 1 June 2018. The inventory had been invoiced at a mark-up of 25%.
5. On 1 June 2018, Acacia Ltd. disposed of a property to Baobab Ltd. at Sh.200 million above its carrying amount. The remaining useful life of this property was 10 years.
6. At the end of June 2018, Cider Ltd. had declared a final dividend of 3%. These dividends had not been provided for.
7. Acacia Ltd. has not yet recorded its share of the ordinary dividend from Baobab Ltd.
8. The difference in the current accounts is due to cash in transit.
9. Profits and losses of Baobab Ltd. were deemed to accrue evenly from 1 July 2016 until 30 June 2018.
10. Acacia Ltd. retained all its investments at cost.
11. The depreciation policy of the group is to depreciate all its property, plant and equipment on a straight line basis making a full year's charge in the year of purchase.
12. The group values the non-controlling interest at their proportionate share of the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiaries as at the acquisition date.

Required:

Consolidated statement of financial position of the Acacia group as at 30 June 2018. (16 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The following draft consolidated financial statements relate to the Bakoki Ltd. group:

Consolidated statement of income for the year ended 31 July 2018:

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Revenue		5,845
Cost of sales		(2,160)
Gross profit		3,685
Distribution costs	510	
Administrative expenses	230	(740)
		2,945
Income from interests in associated company		990
Operating profit		3,935
Profit on disposal of tangible assets		300
Income from investments		80
Interest payable		(300)
Profit before tax		4,015
Income tax		(1,345)
Profit after tax		2,670
Non-controlling interest (equity)		(200)
Profit attributable to members of group		2,470
Dividend paid		(800)
Retained profit for the year		1,670

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 July:

	2018 Sh."million"	2017 Sh."million"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Tangible assets	7,750	5,000
Intangible assets	200	-
Investment in associated company	2,200	2,000
Other investments	820	820
	10,970	7,820
Current assets:		
Inventories	3,930	2,000
Trade receivables	3,700	2,550
Cash and bank balances	9,030	3,640
	16,660	8,190
Total assets	27,630	16,010
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Share capital	7,880	4,000
Share premium	5,766	4,190
Retained earnings	6,270	4,600
	19,916	12,790
Non-controlling interest	230	-
	20,146	12,790
Non-current liabilities	4,400	1,366
Current liabilities	3,084	1,854
Total equity and liabilities	27,630	16,010

Additional information:

1. Bakoki Ltd. has two wholly owned subsidiaries. In addition, it acquired a 75% interest in Nyange Ltd. on 1 August 2017. It also holds a 40% interest in Birika Ltd. which it acquired several years ago. Goodwill has not become impaired.
2. The following are the fair values of Nyange Ltd. at the date of acquisition of its shares:

Nyange Ltd.
Statement of financial position as at 1 August 2017

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Plant and machinery		330
Current assets:		
Inventories	64	
Trade receivables	56	
Cash and bank balance	224	344
Current liabilities (including corporation tax of Sh.34 million)		(170)
		504

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Share capital		100
Retained earnings		404
		504

3. The consideration for the purchase of the shares of Nyange Ltd. comprised 44 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 of Bakoki Ltd. at a value of Sh.550 million and a further payment of Sh.28 million being made in cash.

4. The tax charge in the consolidated income statement is made up of the following items:

	Sh."million"
Corporation tax	782
Deferred tax	208
Tax attributable to associated company	355
	1,345

5. The tangible non-current assets of Bakoki Ltd. group comprised the following:

	Building	Plant and Machinery	Total
Cost or valuation:	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
As at 1 August 2017	5,100	2,800	7,900
Additions	-	4,200	4,200
Disposals	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
	5,100	6,000	11,100
Depreciation:			
As at 1 August 2017	700	2,200	2,900
Charge for the year	250	400	650
Disposal	-	(200)	(200)
	950	2,400	3,350
Carrying amount as at 31 July 2018	4,150	3,600	7,750

6. Included in the additions to plant and machinery are items totalling Sh.1,700 million acquired under finance leases. The plant and machinery disposed of during the year resulted in a profit of Sh.300 million. All lease rentals were paid on their due dates.

7. Non-current liabilities comprise the following:

	2018	2017
	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Obligations under finance leases	1,417	1,340
6% debentures	2,923	-
Deferred tax	60	26
	4,400	1,366

8. There had been an issue of debentures on 1 August 2017. The par value was Sh.3,000 million but they were issued at a discount of Sh.100 million. The effective rate of interest was 7%.

9. Current liabilities comprised the following items:

	2018	2017
	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Trade payables	1,600	960
Obligations under finance leases	480	400
Corporation tax	924	434
Accrued interest	80	60
	3,084	1,854

Required:

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the Bakoki Ltd. group for the year ended 31 July 2018, in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Citing four reasons, explain the usefulness of related party disclosures when analysing the financial position and financial performance of a business organisation. (4 marks)

(b) Discuss the significance of the earnings per share (EPS) figure in the analysis of the performance of companies. (4 marks)

(c) IAS 33 (Earnings Per Share) sets out the requirements for calculating and disclosing the basic earnings per share figure for quoted entities.

The following figures appeared in the consolidated income statement and other comprehensive income of Uwezo Ltd. for the year ended 31 July 2018 together with comparatives for the year ended 31 July 2017:

	2018 Sh."million"	2017 Sh."million"
Profit before tax	400	300
Income tax	(75)	(60)
Profit after tax	325	240
Other comprehensive income		
(Revaluation gain on land)	30	10
Total comprehensive income	355	250
Profit after tax for the year attributable to:		
Owners of the group	280	210
Non-controlling interest	45	30
	325	240
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
Owners of the group	310	220
Non-controlling interest	45	30
	355	250

The statement of financial position extract as at 31 July 2018 together with comparatives for the year ended 31 July 2017 were as follows:

	2018 Sh."million"	2017 Sh."million"
Equity share capital (Sh.0.5 each)	460	200
4% preference share capital	100	100
Share premium	215	60
Other equity reserves	90	60
Non-controlling interest	85	40
Retained earnings	688	570
Total equity	1,638	1,030

During the year ended 31 July 2018, the following changes took place in relation to the issued share capital of Uwezo Ltd.:

1. 100 million equity shares were issued in relation to the acquisition of another business. These shares were issued at full market price on 1 November 2017.
2. 150 million ordinary shares were issued for cash to existing shareholders on 1 February 2018. The issue price was Sh.1.5 per share which represents a discount of 25% on the traded price of Sh.2.0 per share immediately before the issue.
3. On 30 June 2018, a bonus issue was completed by capitalising Sh.135 million of retained earnings.
4. On 31 July 2018, the preference dividend for the year and an equity dividend of Sh.23 million were paid.

Required:

(i) The basic earnings per share (EPS) for the years ended 31 July 2017 and 31 July 2018. (10 marks)

(ii) The comparative EPS for 2017 to be reported in the 2018 financial statements. The EPS figure reported in 2017 was Sh.0.525. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 25 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

(a) The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) has a mission to develop global sustainability reporting guidelines for voluntary use by organisations reporting on the three linked elements of sustainability namely; the economic, environmental and social dimensions of their activities, products and services:

Required:
Describe four social indicators that might be reported under the social dimension. (8 marks)

(b) With regard to IPSAS 22 (Disclosure of Financial Information about the general Government Sector), highlight four characteristics of a government business enterprise (GBE). (4 marks)

(c) The IASB framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements sets out the concepts that underlie the development of accounting standards.

Required:
Discuss two challenges that might be encountered in the practical application of the above framework. (4 marks)

(d) Under certain circumstances, non compliance with the detailed provisions of an accounting standard might be justified.

Required:
Highlight four disclosures that an entity that has elected not to comply with an accounting standard must make in order to explain the circumstances of the non compliance. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain the following terms as used in IAS 33 (Earnings Per Share):

(i) Contingently issuable ordinary shares. (2 marks)

(ii) Dilution. (2 marks)

(b) The following statement of financial position relates to the affairs of Fanakawa Ltd. as at 31 December 2017:

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Land and buildings		3,160
Plant and machinery		4,040
Intangible assets:		
Goodwill		1,300
Development expenditure		750
Current assets:		
Inventories	1,900	
Receivables	1,700	3,600
Total assets		12,850
Equity and liabilities:		
Equity:		
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)		6,000
Share premium		2,000
Accumulated losses		(2,070)
Shareholders' funds		5,930

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	1,820	
Bank overdraft	1,100	
Bank loan (secured on land and buildings)	4,000	6,920
Total equity and liabilities		12,850

Additional information:

Fanakawa Ltd. has been making losses in recent years, but recent board changes and the development of a new product line are believed to have significantly improved the company's future prospects. The following scheme of financial reorganisation has been prepared for consideration by the shareholders and creditors:

1. The existing ordinary shares are to be written down to Sh.4 per share and then consolidated into shares of Sh.10 par.
2. Existing shareholders are to subscribe to a rights issue of three new shares for every one share held after making the changes in (1) above. The shares are to be issued at Sh.11 each.
3. The company's major supplier has agreed to convert an amount of Sh.1,000,000 owed to him into fully paid ordinary shares issued at par.
4. The bank requires immediate payment of the overdraft but has agreed to convert the loan currently payable on demand, into a debenture carrying an interest of 10% per annum payable in full in the next 5 years.
5. The balances in the accumulated losses and goodwill accounts are to be written off.
6. Development expenditure is to be written off.
7. The remaining assets are to be restated to their fair values as follows:

	Sh. "000"
Land and buildings	3,320
Plant and machinery	1,000
Inventories	1,500
Receivables	1,700

8. The amount in the share premium account is to be utilised in the capital reduction scheme.

Required:

(i) Journal entries to record the above transactions. (6 marks)

(ii) Capital reduction account. (4 marks)

(iii) Statement of financial position after effecting the scheme of capital reduction. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The following financial statements relate to Radi Ltd. (the investor entity) and two investee companies which also operate in the same industry as the investor entity:

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 April 2018

	Radi Ltd. Sh."000"	Mvua Ltd. Sh."000"	Upepo Ltd. Sh."000"
Revenue	92,500	48,000	30,000
Cost of sales	(70,500)	(36,000)	(18,000)
Gross profit	22,000	12,000	12,000
Distribution expenses	(2,500)	(1,200)	(1,000)
Administrative expenses	(5,500)	(2,400)	(2,000)
Finance cost	(100)	-	-
Profit before tax	13,900	8,400	9,000
Income tax	(3,900)	(1,600)	(2,200)
Profit for the year	10,000	6,800	6,800
Other comprehensive income:			
Gain on revaluation of land	500	-	-
Total comprehensive income	10,500	6,800	6,800

Statement of financial position as at 30 April 2018

	Radi Ltd. Sh."000"	Mvua Ltd. Sh."000"	Upepo Ltd. Sh."000"
Assets:			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	18,300	18,900	15,000
Investments	12,600	1,200	350
	30,900	20,100	15,350

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Current assets:			
Inventory	5,200	1,000	1,400
Trade and other receivables	4,580	800	900
Financial assets at fair value	1,200	350	500
Cash and bank	1,520	250	200
	12,500	2,400	3,000
Total assets	43,400	22,500	18,350
Equity and liabilities:			
Equity:			
Ordinary share capital (Sh.1 par value)	15,000	5,000	6,000
Revaluation reserve (property, plant and equipment)	2,000	-	-
Other equity reserve	500	-	-
Retained earnings	12,900	9,500	5,000
	30,400	14,500	11,000
Non-current liabilities:			
6% loan notes	3,000	-	-
Deferred tax	1,600	1,200	350
	4,600	1,200	350
Current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	5,600	5,600	5,000
Current tax	2,800	1,200	2,000
	8,400	6,800	7,000
Total equity and liabilities	43,400	22,500	18,350

Additional information:

1. On 1 January 2018, Radi Ltd. acquired 80% of the equity shares of Mvua Ltd. The consideration consisted of two elements; a share exchange of three shares in Radi Ltd. for every five shares acquired in Mvua Ltd. and the issue of a Sh.100, 6%, loan note for every 500 shares acquired in Mvua Ltd. The share issue has not yet been recorded by Radi Ltd., but the issue of the loan note has been recorded. At the date of acquisition, shares in Radi Ltd. had a market value of Sh.5 each and the shares of Mvua Ltd. had a stock market price of Sh.3.50 each.

   Radi Ltd. had earlier acquired 2.4 million shares of Upepo Ltd. on the securities exchange at a price of Sh.1.5 per share on 1 November 2017.
2. As at the date of acquisition of the shares in Mvua Ltd., the fair value of Mvua Ltd.'s assets was equal to their carrying amount with the exception of its property which had a fair value of Sh.1.2 million below its carrying amount. This property had a remaining useful life of 8 years.
3. The group policy is to revalue all properties to current value at each year end. On 30 April 2018, the value of Mvua Ltd.'s property was unchanged from its value at acquisition, but the land element of Radi Ltd.'s property had increased in value by Sh.500,000 as shown in other comprehensive income.
4. Sales from Mvua Ltd. to Radi Ltd. in the post-acquisition period were Sh.4,000,000. Mvua Ltd. made a mark-up of 25% on these sales. As at 30 April 2018, Radi Ltd. had Sh.2,000,000 (at cost to Radi Ltd.) of inventory that had been supplied in the post-acquisition period by Mvua Ltd.
5. In April 2018, Radi Ltd. sold goods to Upepo Ltd. for Sh.2,000,000, realising a profit mark-up of 25%. The entire consignment remained unsold as at 30 April 2018 and was included in the inventory of Upepo Ltd.
6. Radi Ltd.'s investments include some available for sale investments that had increased in value by Sh.300,000 during the year. The other equity reserve relates to these investments and is based on their value as at 30 April 2017. There were no acquisitions or disposals of any of these investments during the year ended 30 April 2018.
7. The group policy is to value the non-controlling interest at fair value at the date of acquisition. For this purpose, the price of Mvua Ltd.'s share as at that date can be determined to be representative of the fair value of the shares held by the non-controlling interest.
8. It was determined at the year end that 10% of the goodwill relating to the acquisition of Mvua Ltd. was impaired.
9. Radi Ltd. owed Mvua Ltd. Sh.100,000 as at the year end with regard to the transaction in Note (4) above. The books of Radi Ltd. however showed that it owed Mvua Ltd. only Sh.80,000. Radi Ltd. had sent a cheque to Mvua Ltd. on 27 April 2018 which had not been received by Mvua Ltd. until 4 May 2018.

Required:

(a) Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 April 2018. (10 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 April 2018. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) E Ltd. issued a bond for Sh.200 million on 1 January 2018. Interest on the bond is payable in arrears on 31 December each year at the rate of 12% per annum. The bond will be held to maturity and redeemed on 31 December 2020 for Sh.258.24 million. The effective rate of interest is 20% per annum. The bond has not been designated as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Required:

(i) Charge to the income statement for each of the two years ending 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019. (4 marks)

(ii) Extracts from the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019. (2 marks)

(b) Ufanisi Ltd. operates a defined benefit plan for its employees. The plan is contributory and the details of the benefits plan for the year ended 30 November 2017 were as follows:

	Sh."million"
Plan assets as at 1 December 2016	30,540
Plan assets as at 30 November 2017	33,384
Current service cost	420
Post service cost	270
Employees' contributions	1,260
Employer's contributions	360
Benefits paid	1,080
Foreign exchange losses on plan assets	600
Dividend income on plan assets invested in shares	414
Interest income on plan assets invested in bonds	240
Rental income from benefit plan properties	166.5
Foreign tax on income from foreign investments	90
Net profit on disposal of plan investments	300
Administrative expenses of benefit plan management	210
General expenses of benefit plan management	60

Additional information:

1. The present value of plan obligations as at 1 December 2016 stood at Sh.33,600 million while as at 30 November 2017, it was Sh.35,241 million.
2. The interest rate on high quality corporate debt (constant during the year) was 5% per annum.
3. Benefits paid, employer's contributions and employees' contributions were all evenly spread over the year.
4. The past service cost arose as a result of improvement in benefits offered to all plan members effective from 1 November 2016. In order to receive the benefit, plan members must have remained in employment until at least 30 November 2017. The figures provided above are the total expected costs as calculated by the actuary.

Required:

(i) Statement of changes in the fair value of plan assets in accordance with IAS 19 (Employee Benefits) for the year ended 30 November 2017. (4 marks)

(ii) Statement of changes in the present value of plan obligations in accordance with IAS 19 for the year ended 30 November 2017. (4 marks)

(iii) Statement of changes in net assets available for benefits for the plan itself as required by IAS 26 (Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans). (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

G Ltd. is a company that is quoted on the securities exchange. The following trial balance was extracted from the books of the company as at 31 March 2018:

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Revenue		18,960
6% convertible bonds		3,000
Cost of sales	5,670	
Property, plant and equipment	19,420	
Intangible assets	1,750	
Administrative expenses	2,830	
Selling and distribution cost	1,890	
Provision for damages		1,200
Finance cost	1,560	
Inventories	4,730	
Trade and other receivables	1,270	
Ordinary share capital		5,800
Trade and other payables		920
Retained earnings		5,410
Instalment tax paid	740	

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Deferred tax		270
Share premium		1,400
Revaluation reserve (property, plant and equipment)		1,500
Cash in hand	380	
Financial assets at fair value	1,250	
Investment income		120
Accumulated depreciation (property, plant and equipment)		2,910
	41,490	41,490

Additional information:

1. G Ltd. is also a sales agent for another company, P Ltd. and is entitled to a sales commission of 10% on the sales made on behalf of P Ltd. The net proceeds obtained from the sale (after deducting the commission) are remitted to P Ltd. During the financial year ended 31 March 2018, G Ltd. sold goods worth Sh.2,400,000 on behalf of P Ltd. This amount was included in the sales revenue disclosed in the trial balance. G Ltd. had not remitted the net sales proceeds to P Ltd. as at 31 March 2018.

2. During the year ended 31 March 2018, G Ltd. incurred Sh.1,750,000 relating to research and development expenditure on a new product. All of this expenditure was capitalised as an intangible asset. The Sh.1,750,000 expenditure was composed of the following costs:

	Sh."000"
Background investigation work (1 April 2017 – 31 May 2017)	250
Initial development work (1 June 2017 – 15 July 2017)	428
Second phase development work (16 July 2017 – 30 November 2017)	600
Product launch cost (December 2017)	316
Staff training (February 2018)	156
	1,750

   The product was assessed as being commercially viable on 16 July 2017 and product development was completed on 30 November 2017. The product was launched in December 2017 although the first products were not delivered until April 2018.

3. On 1 April 2017, G Ltd. issued Sh.3,000,000, 6% convertible bonds at par. Each bond could be redeemed for cash at par or converted into three ordinary shares on 31 March 2020. The interest due on the bonds was paid on 1 April 2018. The equivalent effective interest rate on similar bonds without the conversion right is 9% per annum. The only accounting entries which had been made as at 31 March 2018 were to recognise the Sh.3,000,000 cash proceeds as a non-current liability.

4. On 1 January 2018, G Ltd. made a one-off purchase from a supplier in Zebuland. The goods were invoiced in the local currency of Zebuland which is the Zebu (Zb). The purchase was for Sh.2,200,000 and a 120-day credit period was given by the supplier. The purchase was recognised in purchases and payables using the 1 January 2018 spot exchange rate. No other accounting entries have been made. The cash was paid to the supplier on 1 May 2018. The relevant spot exchange rates were as follows:

1 January 2018	-	1 Ksh	=	10 Zb
31 March 2018	-	1 Ksh	=	11 Zb
1 May 2018	-	1 Ksh	=	12 Zb

5. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March 2018 has not yet been charged. All depreciation is provided on a straight line basis. Buildings were assessed as having a 40-year useful life and plant and machinery a 15-year useful life with a scrap value of Sh.150,000.

   The cost of property, plant and equipment as at 1 April 2017 included:

	Sh.
Land	13,420,000
Building	3,600,000
Plant and machinery	2,400,000

   Depreciation on plant and machinery is classified as cost of sales while depreciation on building is classified as administrative expenses.

6. Selling and distribution expenses included a provision for damages payable to a customer whose order had not been delivered on time. A provision for damages amounting to Sh.1,200,000 had been made. This provision is to be reversed.
7. The current year's tax is estimated at Sh.980,000. The net taxable temporary differences amount to Sh.840,000.
8. The applicable tax rate is 30%.

Required:
The following statements in a form suitable for publication:

(a) Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2018. (10 marks)

(b) Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2018. (2 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 1 December 2017. **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

(a) Explain three benefits of integrated reporting to both an organisation and the users of financial statements. (6 marks)

(b) The following statements of comprehensive income relate to W Ltd. and its investee companies S Ltd. and F Ltd. for the year ended 31 March 2017:

Statements of comprehensive income:

	W Ltd. Sh."million"	S Ltd. Sh."million"	F Ltd. Sh."million"
Revenue	976	420	63
Cost of sales	(687)	(228)	(26.2)
Gross profit	289	192	36.8
Other income	6.1	-	-
Dividend received	8.1	-	-
Operating expenses	(68)	(54)	(13.4)
Finance cost	(12)	(18)	(6.2)
Profit before tax	223.2	120	17.2
Income tax expense	(45)	(30)	(3.2)
Profit after tax for the year	178.2	90	14
Other comprehensive income:			
Gain on revaluation of property	15	12	2
Total comprehensive income for the year	193.2	102	16
Retained earnings (1 April 2016)	2,350	625	145
Equity share capital (1 April 2016)	1,000	775	10

Additional information:

1. W Ltd. bought 60% holding in the equity shares of S Ltd. on 1 April 2016. The purchase consideration was agreed at Sh.900 million of which Sh.600 million was paid in cash. The balance was satisfied by immediate issue of a 5% bond at par. S Ltd.'s net assets had a fair value of Sh.1,400 million as at 1 April 2016 represented by equity share capital of Sh.775 million and retained earnings of Sh.625 million. It was decided to apply the proportion of net assets method to calculate goodwill on acquisition. No impairment loss on goodwill arose during the year ended 31 March 2017.
2. W Ltd. sold its entire 60% equity holding in S Ltd. on 31 March 2017 for Sh.1,150 million in cash. No entry had been made to reflect this transaction.
3. W Ltd. owned 90% of the equity shares of F Ltd. since incorporation. No goodwill arose on this acquisition. There were no retained earnings in existence as at the acquisition date.
4. During the year ended 31 March 2017, W Ltd. sold goods to F Ltd. for Sh.15 million. These goods were sold by W Ltd. at a mark-up of 50% on cost. Three fifth (3/5) of these goods remained in the inventory of F Ltd. as at 31 March 2017. An amount of Sh.4.3 million remained outstanding to W Ltd. in respect of these goods as at 31 March 2017.
5. On 1 March 2017, F Ltd. declared an interim dividend of Sh.9 million. W Ltd. has recorded its share of this dividend as income. No other dividends were declared by the group companies during the year ended 31 March 2017.
6. All expenses and gains are assumed to accrue evenly throughout the year. No new equity capital was issued by any group company during the year ended 31 March 2017.
7. Interest on the 5% bond was payable in arrears. No payment had been made or provided for.

Required:

(i) The gain (or loss) on disposal of the shares in S Ltd. on 31 March 2017. (4 marks)

(ii) Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2017. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) With reference to International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 21 "Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets", explain three matters in respect of which an entity should disclose each material impairment loss recognised or reversed during the reporting period. (6 marks)

(b) On 1 January 2014, R Ltd. promised to pay its 200 employees a bonus in cash that would be based on how the company's share performed on the securities exchange. The bonus was to be paid on 31 December 2016 as long as the market price of the company's share was Sh.55 and above and the employee was still working for the company. As at 1 January 2014, the market price of the share was Sh.50 and the par value of one share was Sh.10. The bonus was to be the equivalent of 100 shares.

The following information in relation to the three years was availed:

Year ended	Number of employees leaving	Market price of a share (Sh.)
31 December 2014	10	55
31 December 2015	15	58
31 December 2016	15	60

All the employees who were in employment as at 31 December 2016 were paid the bonus.

Required:

Show how the bonus would be accounted for and reported over the three-year period ended 31 December 2016. (6 marks)

(c) The following information was extracted from the books of Comfort Retirement Benefit Scheme for the years ended 31 October 2016 and 31 October 2017:

	2016	2017
Discount rate on 1 November	10%	8%
Expected rate of return on plan assets – 1 November	12%	10%
Average remaining service life (years)	10	10

	2016 Sh. "million"	2017 Sh. "million"
Fair value of plan assets – 1 November	96	110
Present value of plan obligations – 1 November	100	125
Current service cost	8	10
Benefits paid	15	12
Contributions to the scheme	9	11
Past service cost	4	-

Additional information:

1. As at 1 November 2015, the present value of plan obligations and the fair value of plan assets were both Sh.100 million.
2. Assume all transactions occurred at the year end.

Required:

For each of the years ended 31 October 2016 and 31 October 2017, determine:

(i) The actuarial gains or losses. (2 marks)

(ii) The net pension cost to be charged in the income statement for each of the two years. (4 marks)

(iii) Balances to be reflected in the statement of financial position as at the end of each year. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Citing three reasons, explain the rationale behind the inclusion of an environmental report in a reporting entity's annual report. (6 marks)

(b) The following are the group statement of comprehensive income and the group statement of financial position of Maneno Group of Companies for the financial years ended 31 October 2016 and 31 October 2017:

Maneno Group
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 October 2017

	Sh. "million"	Sh. "million"
Revenue		3,075
Cost of sales		(1,470)
		1,605
Gain on sale of subsidiary		120
Share of profit after tax in associate		144
		1,869
Expenses:		
Distribution costs	240	
Administrative expenses	480	
Finance cost	450	1,170
Profit before tax		699
Income tax expense		(144)
Profit after tax for the year		555
Gain on revaluation of land		60
Total comprehensive income for the year		615
Attributable to: Parent	540	
Non-controlling interest	75	615

Maneno Group
Statement of financial position as at 31 October:

	2017		2016	
	Sh. "million"	Sh. "million"	Sh. "million"	Sh. "million"
Assets:				
Non-current assets:				
Property, plant and equipment		18,000		13,500
Goodwill		255		390
Investment in associate		510		420
		18,765		14,310
Current assets:				
Inventory	3,900		3,090	
Trade receivables	3,120		3,120	
Financial assets at fair value	135		30	
Cash and bank balances	510	7,665	390	6,630
Total assets		26,430		20,940
Equity and liabilities:				
Ordinary share capital		6,000		4,500
Share premium		900		-
Revaluation reserve		150		-
Retained profit		10,200		9,960
Shareholders' funds attributable to parent		17,250		14,460
Shareholders' funds attributable to non-controlling interest		225		525
		17,475		14,985
Non-current liabilities:				
Bank loans	4,200		3,000	
Obligations under finance lease	630		135	
Deferred tax	1,020	5,850	915	4,050
Current liabilities:				
Trade payables	2,955		1,785	
Accrued interest	21		27	
Current tax	84		63	
Obligations under finance lease	45	3,105	30	1,905
Total equity and liabilities		26,430		20,940

Additional information:

1. During the year ended 31 October 2017, depreciation of Sh.240 million was charged in relation to property, plant and equipment.
2. An item of property with a carrying value of Sh.885 million was disposed of during the year ended 31 October 2017 for Sh.750 million in cash. The loss on disposal is part of the cost of sales.

3. On 1 August 2017, the group disposed of an 80% owned subsidiary for Sh.1,170 million in cash. The subsidiary had the following net assets as at the date of disposal:

	Sh. "million"
Property, plant and equipment	2,025
Inventory	90
Trade receivables	135
Cash and bank balances	105
Trade payables	(540)
Current tax	(15)
Bank loans	(600)
	1,200

The subsidiary had been acquired on 1 November 2012 for a cash payment of Sh.660 million when its net assets had a fair value of Sh.675 million and the non-controlling interest had a fair value of Sh.150 million.

4. Additional property, plant and equipment was acquired by way of lease amounting to Sh.900 million during the year ended 31 October 2017.
5. Dividends paid by the holding company during the year ended 31 October 2017 amounted to Sh.120 million.
6. Land was revalued upwards by the holding company by Sh.60 million during the year ended 31 October 2017.

Required:
The group statement of cash flows in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" for the year ended 31 October 2017. (14 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 3 "Fair Value Measurement" establishes a fair value hierarchy that categorises into three levels the inputs to the valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

Required:
Explain the three levels referred to above. (6 marks)

(b) The following information relates to SugarServe Ltd. for the year ended 31 May 2016:

1. The net profit of the company for the period attributable to preference shareholders and ordinary shareholders of the company was Sh.14.6 million.

2. Information on ordinary shares was as follows:

	"million"
• Ordinary shares of Sh.10 each in issue as at 1 June 2015	6
• Ordinary shares issued on 1 September 2015 at full price	1.2

The average market price of the shares for the year ended 31 May 2016 was Sh.100 and the closing price of the shares as at 31 May 2016 was Sh.110. On 1 January 2016, 300,000 partly paid ordinary shares of Sh.10 each were issued. They were issued at Sh.80 per share with Sh.40 payable on 1 January 2016 and Sh.40 payable on 1 January 2017. Dividend participation was 50% until fully paid.

3. Convertible loan stock of Sh.20 million at an interest rate of 5% per annum was issued at par on 1 April 2015. Half year's interest was payable on 30 September and 31 March each year. Each Sh.1,000 of the loan stock was convertible at the holder's option into 300 ordinary shares at any time. Sh.5 million of the loan stock was converted into ordinary shares on 1 April 2016 when the market price of the shares was Sh.100 per share.
4. Sh.1 million of convertible preference shares of Sh.10 each were issued in the year ended 31 May 2012. Dividends were to be paid half yearly on 30 November and 31 May at the rate of 6% per annum. The preference shares were convertible into ordinary shares at the option of the preference shareholders on the basis of two ordinary shares for each preference share issued. Holders of Sh.600,000 preference shares converted them into ordinary shares on 1 December 2015.
5. Corporate tax rate was 30%.

Required:
(i) Basic earnings per share (EPS) for the year ended 31 May 2016. (6 marks)

(ii) Diluted EPS for the year ended 31 May 2016. (8 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Highlight six examples of unethical behaviour by the management of business entities which professional accountants should report about. (6 marks)

(b) (i) With reference to International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 8 "Operating Segments", outline four disclosure requirements for a reportable segment. (4 marks)

(ii) The following information was obtained from the financial records of Super Food Group for the year ended 31 October 2017:

Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 October 2017:

	Sh. "000"
Sale of goods	237,489
Service revenue	17,131
Rental income	1,404
Revenue	256,024
Cost of sales	(163,816)
Gross profit	92,208
Other income	1,585
Selling and distribution costs	(14,775)
Administrative expenses	(64,055)
Other expenses	(1,088)
Operating profit	13,875
Finance revenue	785
Finance cost	(1,627)
Share of associate's profit	83
Profit before tax	13,116
Tax expense	(3,775)
Profit after tax for the year	9,341

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 October 2017:

	Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"
Assets:		
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment		33,919
Investment properties		10,803
Intangible assets		6,195
Investment in associate		764
Available for sale investments		10,082
Deferred tax assets		383
		62,146
Current assets:		
Inventories	33,875	
Trade and other receivables	39,873	
Derivative financial instruments	153	
Cash and short-term deposits	22,628	96,529
Total assets		158,675
Equity and liabilities:		
Issued share capital		52,375
Retained earnings		39,190
		91,565
Non-current liabilities:		
Interest bearing loans and borrowings		15,078
Convertible preference shares		2,778
Employee benefit liabilities		7,644
Deferred tax liability		3,103
Current liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	17,841	
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	2,460	
Income tax payable	3,980	
Provisions	599	
Other liabilities	13,627	38,507
Total equity and liabilities		158,675

Additional information:

1. For management purposes, the business is organised into five operating segments: retail, catering, manufacturing, publishing and others.
2. Details of the operating segments are provided below:

(a) **Revenues**

	Total revenue Sh. "000"	Inter-segment revenue Sh. "000"
Retail	129,842	-
Catering	66,853	7,465
Manufacturing	39,495	36,791
Publishing	32,306	-
Others	37,447	5,663

(b) **Operating profit**

	Sh. "000"
Retail	6,887
Catering	4,716
Manufacturing	1,283
Publishing	1,169
Others	3,284

(c) **Segment assets and liabilities**

	Assets Sh. "000"	Liabilities Sh. "000"
Retail	50,152	14,839
Catering	45,145	9,783
Manufacturing	24,620	3,609
Publishing	14,165	4,704
Others	23,829	34,175
Investment in associate	764	

3. Inter-segment profit amounted to Sh.4,225,000.

Required:

Segment report, as far as the information provided above allows, according to International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 8 "Operating Segments". (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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KASNEB

CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 26 May 2017. **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

The following is the summary of financial statements relating to A Ltd., B Ltd., C Ltd. and D Ltd. for the financial year ended 31 March 2017:

Income statements for the year ended 31 March 2017:

	A Ltd. Sh."million"	B Ltd. Sh."million"	C Ltd. Sh."million"	D Ltd. Sh."million"
Revenue	1,200	850	600	800
Cost of sales	(650)	(450)	(320)	(410)
Gross profit	550	400	280	390
Other incomes	50	29.5	-	-
	600	429.5	280	390
Distribution costs	(120)	(70)	(90)	(100)
Administrative expenses	(180)	(80)	(120)	(120)
Finance cost	(20)	(10)	(30)	(20)
Profit before tax	280	269.5	40	150
Income tax expense	(60)	(80)	(12)	(50)
Profit for the period	220	189.5	28	100
Dividends paid	(80)	(60)	(10)	(50)
Retained profit for the year	140	129.5	18	50
Retained profit brought forward	450	300	218	260
Retained profit carried forward	590	429.5	236	310

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017:

Assets:	A Ltd. Sh."million"	B Ltd. Sh."million"	C Ltd. Sh."million"	D Ltd. Sh."million"
Non-current assets:				
Property, plant and equipment	1,400	800	1,200	1,100
Intangible assets	250	180	200	120
Investment in B Ltd.	800			
Investment in C Ltd.		600		
Investment in D Ltd.		400		
Available for sale financial assets	50	30		
	2,500	2,010	1,400	1,220
Current assets:				
Inventory	100	80	90	70
Trade and other receivables	160	140	150	120
Bank and cash balances	40	60	30	50
	300	280	270	240
Total assets	2,800	2,290	1,670	1,460
Capital and liabilities:				
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	1,000	500	400	500
Share premium	400	300	250	300
Available for sale reserve	10	5		
Retained profits	590	429.5	236	310
	2,000	1,234.5	886	1,110

	A Ltd. Sh."million"	B Ltd. Sh."million"	C Ltd. Sh."million"	D Ltd. Sh."million"
Non-current liabilities:				
10% loan stock	200	100	300	200
Deferred tax	40	30	20	30
	240	130	320	230
Current liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	280	425.5	260	100
Bank loans	200	400	150	-
Current tax	80	100	54	20
	560	925.5	464	120
Total capital and liabilities	2,800	2,290	1,670	1,460

Additional information:

1. A Ltd. acquired 80% of the share capital in B Ltd. on 1 April 2014 when the retained profits of B Ltd. were Sh.100 million. An item of plant in B Ltd. had a fair value of Sh.20 million above its carrying amount and depreciation is at 20% per annum. There were no other reserves other than the share premium.
2. B Ltd. acquired 75% of the share capital in C Ltd. on 1 April 2015 when the retained profits of C Ltd. were Sh.100 million. Land belonging to C Ltd. had a fair value of Sh.50 million above its carrying amount.
3. B Ltd. also acquired 40% shares of D Ltd. on 1 April 2015 when the retained profits of D Ltd. were Sh.150 million.
4. The group uses the partial goodwill method and even though no impairment was reported in previous years, half of the goodwill has been reported impaired in the current year for B Ltd. and C Ltd. The goodwill of D Ltd. was not impaired.
5. Intercompany sales were as follows during the year:

Seller	Buyer	Selling price Sh."million"	Margin %	Balance in stock
C Ltd.	B Ltd.	200	50	50%
B Ltd.	A Ltd.	250	40	25%
B Ltd.	D Ltd.	100	40	-

6. Inter-company balances were as follows:

	Sh."million"
Due from B Ltd. to C Ltd.	40
Due from A Ltd. to B Ltd.	50
Due from D Ltd. to B Ltd.	20

Required:

(a) Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 March 2017. (10 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain the accounting treatment of embedded derivatives under IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments). (4 marks)

(b) Distinguish between a "fair value hedge" and a "cash flow hedge" citing the accounting treatment of each. (6 marks)

(c) On 1 January 2014, Comair Ltd. issued 500 share options to each of its 1,000 employees eligible for the employee share ownership scheme.

The fair value of each option at the date of grant was Sh.30. The options had a vesting period of three years, and any employee who resigned before 31 December 2016 was not entitled to any shares.

As at 1 January 2014, the management estimated that 5% of the employees would exit during the year. On 1 January 2015, the estimated number of employees who would exit was revised to 8%.

Actual information from the company's human resources department indicated that 24 employees exited during the year to 31 December 2014, 17 employees exited during the year to 31 December 2015 and 6 employees exited during the year to 31 December 2016.

Required:

(i) Journal entries to record the transactions with regard to the share options for each of the years ended 31 December 2014, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016. (8 marks)

(ii) Explain how your answer in (c) (i) above would be different if the employees had the option to be paid the cash equivalent to the market price of the shares vested. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

Juhudi Ltd. is an electronics company which has been listed on the securities exchange for the last two years. Provided below are the equity and long-term funds of the company as at 30 April 2016.

Also provided are the income statements and statements of movements in reserves for the years ended 30 April 2016 and 30 April 2017 respectively.

Equity and long-term funds as at 30 April 2016:

	Sh. "000"
Ordinary share capital (Sh.8 par value)	19,200
Share premium	4,800
6% preference share capital	500
Retained profit	3,240
Total equity	27,740
Long term funds:	
8% convertible loan stock	1,000
Total equity and non-current liabilities	28,740

Income statement for the year ended 30 April:

	2017 Sh. "000"	2016 Sh. "000"
Revenue	25,100	21,720
Cost of sales	(20,080)	(16,290)
Gross profit	5,020	5,430
Operating expenses	(1,220)	(1,200)
Profit before interest and tax	3,800	4,230
Interest on loan stock	(80)	(80)
Profit before tax	3,720	4,150
Taxation	(535)	(520)
Profit for the year	3,185	3,630

Statement of movements in reserves as at:

	30 April 2017 Sh. "000"	30 April 2016 Sh. "000"
Retained profit brought forward	3,240	-
Profit for the year	3,185	3,630
Preference dividend	(30)	(30)
Ordinary dividend	(480)	(360)
Retained profit carried forward	5,915	3,240

Additional information:

1. On 1 November 2016, the company made a bonus issue of shares on the basis of one ordinary share for every six ordinary shares held.
2. On 1 March 2017, the company made a rights issue of one ordinary share for every seven ordinary shares held. The rights issue price was Sh.8.5 per share. The market value of one ordinary share on the date of the rights issue was Sh.12.5 per share.
3. The 8% convertible loan stock can be converted at the option of the holders from the year 2022 at the rate of 125 ordinary shares for every Sh.1,000 of the loan stock held.
4. The corporation tax rate is 30%.
5. There was no issue of preference share capital in the year 2017.
6. There was no issue of loan stock in the year 2017.

Required:

(a) The basic earnings per share (EPS) for the year ended 30 April 2016. (2 marks)

(b) The basic earnings per share (EPS) for the year ended 30 April 2017. (8 marks)

(c) The adjusted earnings per share (EPS) for the year 2016 that would be shown in the year 2017 as a comparative for the EPS. (4 marks)

(d) The diluted earnings per share. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) The management commentary (management discussion and analysis) provides users with integrated information that provides a context for the related financial statements.

Required:

Discuss three contents of a management commentary in an entity's financial statements. (6 marks)

(b) Munro Ltd., a manufacturing company, provides for deferred income tax in accordance with IAS 12 (Income Taxes). The following is an extract from the statement of financial position as at 30 April 2017:

Assets:	**Sh."000"**
Non-current assets:	
Property, plant and equipment	14,000
Intangible assets	4,000
Goodwill	6,000
Financial assets – available for sale	12,000
Current assets:	
Inventories	7,500
Trade receivables	6,650
Prepayments	3,200
Cash and cash equivalents	1,250
	54,600
Equity and liabilities:	
Equity:	
Share capital	12,000
Revaluation reserves	3,000
Retained profit	12,260
Non-current liabilities:	
Interest-bearing loans	16,000
Deferred income tax (1 May 2016)	1,200
Current liabilities:	
Trade and other payables	8,000
Employee benefits	2,000
Current income tax	140
	54,600

Additional information:

1. The tax bases of the assets are as follows:

	Sh."000"
Property, plant and equipment	2,800
Prepayments	1,500
Interest-bearing loans	17,000
Financial assets (available for sale)	14,000

2. Inventories are stated at fair value less cost to sell which is lower than the original cost due to a general provision for price decline of Sh.3.5 million.
3. The intangible assets comprise development cost which is tax deductible when the amount is paid out. The cost of intangible assets was paid in the year 2014 and is presented net of armotisation cost.
4. Goodwill and employee benefits are tax exempt.
5. Trade and other payables include provision for leave allowance of Sh.1.4 million which is tax deductible on cash basis.
6. Trade receivables are stated net of general allowances for bad debts at the rate of 5% of the gross receivables. The general allowance is not tax deductible until it becomes specific.

7. The building, which is included in property, plant and equipment was revalued during the year. The increase in value of Sh.3 million does not affect the tax base.
8. The tax base of other items is equal to their carrying amount.
9. The tax rate applicable is 30%.

Required:

(i) Deferred tax balance as at 30 April 2017. (12 marks)

(ii) Deferred income tax account as at 30 April 2017. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Summarise three main reasons for developing a conceptual framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements. (6 marks)

(b) (i) In the context of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 18 "Segment Reporting", differentiate between a "service segment" and a "geographical segment". (4 marks)

(ii) IPSAS 25 "Employee Benefits" prescribes the accounting and disclosure requirements by public sector entities for employee benefits.

Required:

Explain three types of employee benefits with a brief description of the accounting treatment of each. (6 marks)

(c) To maintain or create a good corporate image to the society within which a company operates, there is need to take responsibility for any actual or potential social impact caused by the company's activities. This should be reported through a social responsibility report.

Required:

Comparing conventional financial reporting with social responsibility reporting, explain two practical challenges peculiar to social responsibility reporting. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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KASNEB

CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 25 November 2016. **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

H Ltd., a public limited company based in Kenya, owns 75% of the ordinary share capital of S Ltd., a public limited company based in Rwanda. H Ltd. acquired S Ltd. on 1 May 2015 for 1,200 million Rwandan Francs (RWF) when the retained profits of S Ltd. were 800 million RWF. The functional currency of H Ltd. is the Kenya shilling (KSh). The functional currency of S Ltd. is the Rwandan Franc (RWF). S Ltd. has not revalued its assets or issued any share capital since its acquisition by H Ltd. The following financial statements relate to H Ltd. and S Ltd.

Statement of financial position as at 30 April 2016:

	H Ltd. KSh. "million"	S Ltd. RWF "million"
Assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	2,970	1,460
Investment in S Ltd.	480	-
Loan to S Ltd.	50	-
Current assets	3,550	1,020
Total assets	7,050	2,480
Equity and liabilities:		
Ordinary shares of KSh.10/RWF 10	600	320
Share premium	500	200
Retained earnings	3,600	950
Total equity	4,700	1,470
Non-current liabilities	300	410
Current liabilities	2,050	600
Total equity and liabilities	7,050	2,480

Income statement and other comprehensive income

	H Ltd. KSh. "million"	S Ltd. RWF "million"
Revenue	2,000	1,420
Cost of sales	(1,200)	(960)
Gross profit	800	460
Distribution and administration expenses	(300)	(200)
Profit from operations	500	260
Interest receivable	40	-
Interest payable	-	(20)
Profit before tax	540	240
Income tax expense	(200)	(90)
Profit for the year	340	150

Additional information:

1. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually. As at 30 April 2016, the impairment loss on recognised goodwill was RWF 42 million.
2. During the year ended 30 April 2016, S Ltd. purchased raw materials from H Ltd. and denominated the purchase in RWF in its financial records. The details of the transaction are as shown below:

Nature of goods	Date of transaction	Selling price KSh. "million"	Profit percentage on selling price
Raw materials	1 February 2016	60	20%

As at 30 April 2016, half of the raw materials purchased were still in the inventory of S Ltd.

3. H Ltd. issued an interest-free loan to S Ltd. of KSh.50 million on 1 May 2015. The loan was repaid on 31 May 2016. S Ltd. included the loan in its non-current liabilities.
4. The fair value of the net assets of S Ltd. as at the date of acquisition is assumed to be the same as the carrying value.
5. H Ltd. paid a dividend of KSh.80 million during the year ended 30 April 2016. This dividend had not been included in the company's income statement.
6. The corporation tax rate is 30%.
7. It is the group's policy to value the non-controlling interest at acquisition at its proportionate share of the fair value of the subsidiary's identifiable net assets.
8. The following exchange rates are relevant to the financial statements:

	RWF to KSh.
30 April 2015/1 May 2015	2.5
1 November 2015	2.6
1 February 2016	2.0
30 April 2016	2.1
Average rate for the year ended 30 April 2016	2.0

Required:
Prepare the following statements in accordance with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs):

(a) Consolidated income statement for the year ended 30 April 2016. (10 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 April 2016. (10 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO
The following are the group income statement and group statement of financial position of Kijiko group of companies for the financial year ended 31 October 2016:

Kijiko Group
Income statement for the year ended 31 October 2016

	Sh."million"	**Sh."million"**
Revenue (from credit sales)		25,530
Cost of sales		(18,140)
Gross profit		7,390
Other incomes: Investment income	250	
Share of associate company's profit	200	450
		7,840
Expenses:		
Distribution costs	1,250	
Administrative expenses	2,640	
Finance costs	750	(4,640)
Profit before tax		3,200
Income tax expense		(1,400)
Profit for the year		1,800
Profit attributable to: Holding company		1,650
Non-controlling interest		150
		1,800

Kijiko Group
Statement of financial position as at 31 October:

	2016 Sh."million"	**2015** Sh."million"
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	3,800	3,050
Intangible assets (including goodwill)	2,500	2,000
Investments: In associate company	650	500
Others	-	250
	6,950	5,800

	2016 Sh."million"	2015 Sh."million"
Current assets:		
Inventories	1,500	1,020
Trade receivables	3,900	3,150
Short-term investments	500	-
Cash balance	20	10
Total assets	12,870	9,980
Equity and liabilities:		
Ordinary share capital	2,000	1,500
Revaluation reserve	1,010	910
Retained profits	1,740	1,200
Share premium	1,600	1,500
	6,350	5,110
Non-controlling interest	500	300
Non-current liabilities:		
Loan notes	1,700	500
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	2,270	1,990
Bank overdraft	850	980
Current tax	1,200	1,100
Total equity and liabilities	12,870	9,980

Additional information:

1. An item of plant with an original cost of Sh.850 million and with a net book value of Sh.450 million was sold for Sh.320 million during the year ended 31 October 2016.
2. Other investments were sold for Sh.300 million during the year ended 31 October 2016.
3. During the year ended 31 October 2016, Kijiko Ltd. acquired 80% of the share capital of Sahani Ltd. The assets of Sahani Ltd. were as follows as at the date of acquisition.

	Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment	600
Inventories	400
Trade receivables	300
Loan notes	(250)
Trade payables	(400)
Bank balance	(100)
Tax	(50)
Net assets	500

4. The following information relates to property, plant and equipment as at:

	31 October 2016 Sh."million"	31 October 2015 Sh."million"
Cost	7,200	5,950
Accumulated depreciation	(3,400)	(2,900)
Net book value	3,800	3,050

The cost of property, plant and equipment of Sahani Ltd. on the date of acquisition was Sh.1,000 million and the accumulated depreciation on the property, plant and equipment was Sh.400 million. During the year ended 31 October 2016, there was a revaluation gain of Sh.100 million attributable to the holding company's property, plant and equipment.

5. The total purchase consideration of S Ltd. was Sh.450 million paid by issuing Sh.100 million worth of ordinary shares at par. The balance was paid in cash.
6. Depreciation and loss on sale of plant are included in the cost of sales.

Required:

Group statement of cash flows in conformity with IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows) for the year ended 31 October 2016 using the direct method of presentation.

(20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Explain four differences between an internal reconstruction and an external reconstruction. (4 marks)

(b) The following is the summarised statement of financial position of P Ltd. as at 30 June 2016:

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Non-current assets:			
Tangible: Freehold property			680
Plant			80
			760
Intangible: Patents		244	
Goodwill		224	468
			1,228
Current assets:			
Inventory	680		
Accounts receivable	776		
Investment (market value Sh.224 million)	88	1,544	
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	400		
Bank overdraft	312		
Debenture interest payable	36		
Accruals	80		
Directors' loans	160	(988)	556
			1,784
Financed by:			
Share capital:			
120 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 each			1,200
6% 64 million cumulative preference shares of Sh.10 each			640
			1,840
Revenue reserves:			
Accumulated losses			(656)
			1,184
Non-current liabilities:			
6% debentures			600
			1,784

The court approved a scheme of reorganisation submitted by the debenture holders and agreed upon by other interested parties to take effect on 1 July 2016. Details of the approved scheme are as follows:

1. The 6% debenture holders were to have their interest paid in cash and to take over part of the freehold property (book value Sh.160 million) at a valuation of Sh.192 million in part repayment of their holding. The 6% debenture holders are also to provide additional cash of Sh.208 million secured by a floating charge on the company's assets at an interest rate of 12% per annum.
2. Patents and goodwill are to be written off, Sh.120 million is to be written off inventory and Sh.93.6 million is to be provided for bad debts. The remaining freehold property is to be revalued at Sh.620 million. The investment was sold at the prevailing market value.
3. The directors were to accept settlement of their loans as to 90% thereof by allotment of ordinary shares at par and as to 5% in cash. The balance of 5% was to be waived.
4. The trade payables are to be paid Sh.0.10 in every shilling to maintain and obtain an extension of the credit period.
5. The bank has sanctioned an overdraft limit of Sh.10 million to provide working capital.
6. The 6% preference dividends are four years in arrears of which three-quarters are to be waived and ordinary shares are to be allocated at par for the balance.
7. The 6% preference shares are to be written down to Sh.7.50 each and the existing ordinary shares to Sh.2 each. All the ordinary shares are to be consolidated into shares of Sh.10 each. The rate of dividends on preference shares is to be increased to 10%.
8. There are capital commitments amounting to Sh.600 million which are to be cancelled on payment of 3⅓% of the contract price as a penalty.

Required:

(i) The capital reduction account to record the scheme of capital reorganisation. (8 marks)

(ii) The statement of financial position of P Ltd. as at the close of business on 1 July 2016 immediately after effecting the scheme of reorganisation. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) With reference to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24 (Related Parties), explain three examples of related party relationships. (6 marks)

(b) The following information relates to Jambo Ltd:

1. Net profit after tax:

Year ended 31 December:	2013	2014	2015
Sh. "million"	30	38	45

2. On 1 February 2014, a rights issue of one new share for each five shares outstanding was made at an exercise price of Sh.5.
3. Before the rights issue, the number of shares outstanding was 5,000,000.
4. The last date to exercise the rights was 1 March 2014.
5. The fair value of one ordinary share immediately before exercise of the rights on 1 March 2014 was Sh.11.

Required:

Earnings per share (EPS) for each of the years ended 31 December 2013, 2014 and 2015. (6 marks)

(c) As part of its staff motivation programme, Better Ltd. decided to grant each of its 600 employees 100 options to purchase the company's shares effective from 1 April 2016. These options were conditional upon one still being in employment as at 31 March 2020.

The following additional details were provided with respect to the scheme:

Year ended	**Number of employees expected to terminate or leave employment**	**Fair value of each option Sh.**
31 March 2017	25	20
31 March 2018	15	16
31 March 2019	10	16
31 March 2020	10	12

The fair value of the option was Sh.25 as at 1 April 2016. The exercise price of the option will be Sh.12 and the par value of the company's share is Sh.6. The average market price of the share over the four years to 31 March 2020 is expected to be Sh.25.

Required:

Show how Better Ltd. should report the transactions of the above scheme as per the requirements of IFRS 2 (Share-based Payment) over the four years ending 31 March 2020. Assume that all the eligible employees will exercise their rights on 31 March 2020. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Analyse three functions of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). (6 marks)

(b) (i) Define the term "social responsibility accounting". (2 marks)

(ii) Explain three advantages of social responsibility accounting. (6 marks)

(c) The following summary of receipts and payments was extracted from the records of a hypothetical Ministry of Finance for the fiscal year ended 30 June 2016:

	Original budget Sh."billion"	**Actual Sh."billion"**
Receipts:		
Taxation revenue	320	300
Borrowings – foreign	180	180

	Sh."billion"	Sh."billion"
Aid from international agencies	100	90
Disposal of assets	90	100
Trading activities	200	190
Other receipts	40	30
Payments:		
Education	180	170
Health	160	170
Defence	140	120
Housing	80	100
Internal security	120	120
Others	170	180

Additional information:

1. The Minister for Finance presented the following supplementary finance bills which were approved and effected:
   - Disposal of a parastatal – Sh. 20 billion.
   - Domestic borrowings – Sh.30 billion.
   - Increase in expenditure for defence – Sh.10 billion.
   - Reduction in expenditure for health – Sh.15 billion.
2. All the other receipts and payments remained as budgeted.

Required:

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the fiscal year ended 30 June 2016 in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 24 (Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements).
(6 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

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KASNEB

CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 27 May 2016. **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

On 1 April 2011, D Ltd. acquired 80% of the ordinary shares of S Ltd. S Ltd. had acquired 60% of the ordinary shares of E Ltd. on 1 July 2010.

D Ltd. had also invested in the ordinary shares of A Ltd. to the extent of 75% on 1 April 2012. On 30 June 2015, D Ltd. disposed of 1/3 of its investment in A Ltd.

The following financial statements relate to the above companies for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2016:

	D Ltd. Sh."million"	S Ltd. Sh."million"	E Ltd. Sh."million"	A Ltd. Sh."million"
Revenue	26,400	24,000	20,000	15,000
Cost of sales	(12,000)	(12,000)	(16,000)	(12,000)
Gross profit	14,400	12,000	4,000	3,000
Investment income	3,520	540	-	-
	17,920	12,540	4,000	3,000
Distribution cost	(3,320)	(2,360)	(1,360)	(800)
Administrative expenses	(3,880)	(2,440)	(1,140)	(900)
Finance cost	(420)	-	-	-
Profit before tax	10,300	7,740	1,500	1,300
Income tax expenses	(2,440)	(2,400)	(580)	(500)
Profit for the year	7,860	5,340	920	800
Other comprehensive income:				
Adjustment of available for sale financial assets	500	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	8,360	5,340	920	800

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016:

	D Ltd. Sh."million"	S Ltd. Sh."million"	E Ltd. Sh."million"	A Ltd. Sh."million"
Non-current assets:				
Property, plant and equipment	8,760	2,200	4,500	3,500
Investment in: S Ltd.	6,720	-	-	-
E Ltd.	-	4,600	-	-
A Ltd.	4,480	-	-	-
Available for sale financial assets	3,000	-	-	-
	22,960	6,800	4,500	3,500
Current assets:				
Inventories	2,100	2,200	1,650	1,270
Trade receivables	2,640	6,600	500	800
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	1,000	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	400	2,200	300	430
	6,140	11,000	2,450	2,500
Total assets	29,100	17,800	6,950	6,000

	D Ltd. Sh."million"	S Ltd. Sh."million"	E Ltd. Sh."million"	A Ltd. Sh."million"
Equity and liabilities:				
Equity:				
Ordinary share capital (Sh.100 par value)	6,000	3,200	2,000	2,500
Share premium	3,000	1,600	1,000	1,250
Revenue reserves	9,580	5,600	2,120	1,650
	18,580	10,400	5,120	5,400
Non-current liabilities:				
12% loan stock	3,500	-	-	-
Deferred tax liability	2,660	2,200	370	-
Current liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	2,020	3,000	790	460
Current income tax	2,340	2,200	670	140
	10,520	7,400	1,830	600
Total equity and liabilities	29,100	17,800	6,950	6,000

Additional information:

1. D Ltd. acquired its investments in S Ltd. and A Ltd. when the revenue reserve balances of S Ltd. and A Ltd. were Sh.2,600 million and Sh.650 million respectively.
2. The revenue reserves of E Ltd. amounted to Sh.2,400 million as at 1 July 2010 and Sh.2,750 million as at 1 April 2011.
3. During the year ended 31 March 2016, S Ltd. sold goods at a normal mark up of $33\frac{1}{3}$% at a price of Sh.2,400 million to D Ltd. 20% of the goods remained unsold by D Ltd. as at 31 March 2016.
4. The financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss in the books of D Ltd. have not been adjusted to their fair value of Sh.1,200 million. Revenue reserves of D Ltd. include the fair value adjustment of available for sale financial assets.
5. Investment income includes dividends received from subsidiaries. D Ltd. received Sh.3,200 million from S Ltd. while S Ltd. received Sh.360 million from E Ltd. Total dividends paid by D Ltd. amounted to Sh.2,000 million.
6. The disposal proceeds from the sale of shares in A Ltd. on 30 June 2015 amounted to Sh.1,500 million received in cash. D Ltd. will account for the remaining interest in A Ltd. using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28.
7. Included in trade receivables and trade payables are the following balances:
   - Due from D Ltd. to S Ltd. Sh.250 million.
   - Due from A Ltd. to D Ltd. Sh.140 million.
   - Due from E Ltd. to S Ltd. Sh.240 million.
8. Inventories sold by S Ltd. to D Ltd. worth Sh.60 million at normal mark up had neither been received nor recorded by D Ltd. as at 31 March 2016.
9. All goodwill of the investee companies had been impaired by 25% during the year ended 31 March 2015. No impairment occurred in the year ended 31 March 2016. The group uses the partial goodwill method in preparing the group financial statements.

Required:

(a) Group statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2016. (10 marks)

(b) Group statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

The Samaki group has prepared the following financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015.

Samaki Group
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Revenue		24,600
Cost of sales		(19,230)
		5,370
Other incomes: Share of profit after tax from associate		249
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		45
Interest income		141
		5,805

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Distribution costs	2,406	
Administrative expenses	1,110	
Finance costs	111	(3,627)
Profit before tax		2,178
Income tax expense		(594)
Profit after tax for the year		1,584
Attributable to:		
Parent		1,254
Non-controlling interest		330
		1,584

Samaki Group
Statement of financial position as at 31 December:

	2015	2014
Assets:	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	3,957	3,270
Goodwill	270	246
Investments	2,340	810
	6,567	4,326
Current assets:		
Inventories	2,400	1,914
Trade receivables	1,830	1,440
Cash and cash equivalents	135	420
	4,365	3,774
Total assets	10,932	8,100
Capital and liabilities:		
Capital and reserves:		
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	540	450
Share premium account	255	45
Revaluation reserve	90	30
Retained earnings	597	306
Non-controlling interest	753	450
Long-term liabilities:		
Interest bearing borrowings	4,194	3,180
Current liabilities	4,503	3,639
	10,932	8,100

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2015:

	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Balance brought down (1 January 2015)	450	45	30	306	831
Gain on revaluation of property	-	-	60	-	60
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	1,254	1,254
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(378)	(378)
Exchange difference: On retranslation of foreign investment	-	-	-	(615)	(615)
Exchange difference: On loan to finance equity investment	-	-	-	30	30
Issue of share capital	90	210	-	-	300
Balance carried down (31 December 2015)	540	255	90	597	1,482

Additional information:

1. Samaki Ltd. acquired 80% of the ordinary shares in Zebra Ltd. on 1 January 2015. The fair value of the assets of Zebra Ltd. as at 1 January 2015 were as follows:

	Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment	180
Inventories	120
Trade receivables	45
Cash and cash equivalents	105
Trade payables	(48)
Accruals	(12)
Current tax	(90)
Net assets	300

The purchase consideration was Sh.291 million and comprised 6 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 par value in Samaki Ltd. (issued at Sh.40 each) and Sh.51 million in cash.

2. The summary of property, plant and equipment was as follows:

	Sh."million"
Balance as at 1 January 2015	3,270
Additions (including Zebra Ltd.)	834
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	60
Disposal	(90)
Depreciation	(117)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	3,957

There have been no sales of investments. The investments included under non-current assets were made up of the following items as at 31 December:

	2015 Sh."million"	2014 Sh."million"
Investment in associate company	900	660
Trade investments (including purchases of foreign equity investment)	1,440	150

Interest receivable included in trade receivables was Sh.45 million as at 1 January 2015 and Sh.51 million as at 31 December 2015.

3. Current liabilities comprised the following items as at 31 December:

	2015 Sh."million"	2014 Sh."million"
Trade payables (including interest payable of Sh.27 million as at 31 December 2015)	3,579	2,739
Current tax	609	600
Accruals	315	300
	4,503	3,639

4. The exchange differences included in the statement of changes in equity relate to a transaction involving a foreign equity investment. An interest bearing loan of Sh.900 million was obtained during the year to finance the foreign equity investment. Both amounts are after retranslation as at 31 December 2015.

5. During the year ended 31 December 2015, an interest bearing loan amounting to Sh.300 million was obtained to acquire additional property, plant and equipment. The assets were acquired in the course of the year.

Required:

The group statement of cash flow in accordance with IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows) for the year ended 31 December 2015.

(20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

Hasara Ltd., which has been operating in the telecommunications sector, has been posting successive trading losses. The directors of the company have made a proposal to reconstruct the company by transferring the entire operations of the company to a new entity to be called Zawadi Ltd. with effect from 1 April 2016.

The following statement of financial position relates to Hasara Ltd. as at 31 March 2016:

Hasara Ltd.

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016

Assets:	Sh."000"
Non-current assets:	
Property, plant and equipment	10,957.4
Available for sale financial assets	647
Goodwill	120
Preliminary expenses	87.8

Current assets:	**Sh."000"**
Inventories	872.5
Accounts receivable	689.9
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	216.4
Total assets	13,591
Equity and liabilities:	
Equity:	
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	6,000
7% cumulative preference share capital (Sh.10 par value)	4,000
Revaluation reserves	400.8
Revenue reserves	(3,822.7)
	6,578.1
Non-current liabilities:	
10% debentures	4,000
Current liabilities:	
Bank overdraft	775.8
Accounts payable	1,962
Current income tax	275.1
Total equity and liabilities	13,591

Additional information:

1. Zawadi Ltd. issued 3 new ordinary shares of Sh.10 each for every five 7% cumulative preference shares in Hasara Ltd. In addition, the 7% cumulative preference shareholders in Hasara Ltd. were issued with two new 10% preference shares of Sh.10 par value in Zawadi Ltd. for every five 7% cumulative preference shares held.
2. The preference dividends in Hasara Ltd. were three years in arrears. The 7% cumulative preference shareholders in Hasara Ltd. will accept three fully paid ordinary shares of Sh.10 each in Zawadi Ltd. and Sh.20 of 8% debentures in Zawadi Ltd. for every Sh.100 of the preference dividend in arrears.
3. The existing 10% debenture holders in Hasara Ltd. were issued with five fully paid ordinary shares of Sh.10 each in Zawadi Ltd. and Sh.40 of 8% debentures for every Sh.100 of 10% debentures.
4. The ordinary shareholders in Hasara Ltd. were issued with 2 new ordinary shares of Sh.10 each in Zawadi Ltd. for every five ordinary shares held.
5. The current liabilities of Hasara Ltd. were taken over by Zawadi Ltd. at book value.
6. The assets of Hasara Ltd. were taken over by Zawadi Ltd. at their fair values as follows:

	Sh. "000"
Property, plant and equipment	9,486.8
Available for sale financial assets	810
Inventories	608.7
Accounts receivable	477.1
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	216.4

7. The liquidation expenses of Hasara Ltd. amounted to Sh.30,000 and were paid by Zawadi Ltd.
8. All the above transactions were completed on 1 April 2016.

Required:

(a) The relevant ledger accounts to close the books of Hasara Ltd. (8 marks)

(b) Journal entries to record the relevant transactions in the books of Zawadi Ltd. (6 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position of Zawadi Ltd. as at 1 April 2016. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) With reference to IAS 36 (Impairment of Assets), discuss the treatment of impairment losses. (6 marks)

(b) In the context of IPSAS 4 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates), explain the procedure to be adopted when translating the financial performance and financial position of an entity whose functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy into a different presentation currency. (6 marks)

(c) XYZ Ltd. issued share options to staff on 1 January 2013. The details relating to these share options are as follows:

Number of staff	1,000
Number of options to each member of staff	500
Vesting period	3 years
Fair value at grant date (per option)	Sh.30
Expected employee turnover (per annum)	5%

Additional information:

1. In the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014, the company revised its estimate of employee turnover to 8% per annum for the three-year vesting period.
2. In the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, the actual employee turnover had averaged 6% per annum for the three-year vesting period.
3. Options vest as long as the staff remain with the company for the three-year period.

Required:

The charge to be made to the statement of comprehensive income for share-based payments, in conformity with the requirements of IFRS 2 (Share-based Payment) for each of the years ended 31 December 2013. 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Discuss the rationale for a regulatory framework in financial reporting. (6 marks)

(b) Explain how the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) approaches the task of producing a standard, with particular reference to the development and publication of an exposure draft. (8 marks)

(c) In the context of recent trends in financial accounting and reporting, explain why "social accounting and reporting" has gained prominence. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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KASNEB

CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 27 November 2015. **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

(a) In the context of IFRS 3 (Business Combinations), discuss how non-controlling interests (NCI) are measured. (4 marks)

(b) On 1 April 2015, H Ltd. acquired 75% of the equity shares of F Ltd. through a share exchange of three shares in H Ltd. for every five shares in F Ltd. The nominal value of each share for both H Ltd. and F Ltd. is Sh.5. The shares of these companies were trading in the securities exchange at Sh.30 and Sh.16 for H Ltd. and F Ltd. respectively.
On the same date, H Ltd. acquired 30% of the equity shares of N Ltd. paying Sh.10 per share. The nominal value of each share of N Ltd. is Sh.5.

The statements of comprehensive income for the three companies for the year ended 30 September 2015 are as set out below:

	H Ltd. Sh."million"	F Ltd. Sh."million"	N Ltd. Sh."million"
Sales revenue	1,680	1,200	400
Cost of sales	(630)	(500)	(250)
Gross profit	1,050	700	150
Distribution cost	(89.6)	(56)	(70)
Administrative expenses	(146.4)	(72)	(128)
Finance costs	(14.4)	(24)	-
	799.6	548	(48)
Investment income	76	-	-
Profit before tax	875.6	548	(48)
Income tax	(120)	(80)	8
Profit/loss after tax	755.6	468	(40)

The summarised equity information for the three companies as at 30 September 2015 is given below:

	H Ltd. Sh."million"	F Ltd. Sh."million"	N Ltd. Sh."million"
Ordinary share capital (Sh.5 par value)	1,600	960	320
Share premium	2,400	-	-
Retained earnings (1 October 2014)	320	1,216	120
Profit/loss for the year ended 30 September 2015	755.6	468	(40)
Dividend paid (20 September 2015)	-	64	-

Additional information:

1. On 1 April 2015, H Ltd. invested Sh.100 million in 10% debentures of F Ltd. All interest accruing to 30 September 2015 had been accounted for by both companies. F Ltd. also had other loans in issue as at 30 September 2015.
2. During the year ended 30 September 2015, H Ltd. sold goods to F Ltd. for Sh.120 million at a mark-up of 25%. One third of these goods were still in the inventory of F Ltd. as at 30 September 2015.
3. As at 30 September 2015, the investment of H Ltd. in N Ltd. had been impaired by Sh.24 million owing to the losses that N Ltd. had been incurring. Any goodwill arising on H Ltd.'s investment in F Ltd. is not impaired.
4. An item of plant of F Ltd. had a carrying amount of Sh.96 million and a fair value of Sh.136 million as at the date of acquisition. This plant had a remaining life of five years as at the date of acquisition of the shareholding in F Ltd. All other assets of F Ltd. had fair values which were equal to their carrying values as at the date of acquisition.

5. F Ltd. owned a registered trade mark with a remaining useful life of five years as at the date of acquisition. This trade mark was valued by a specialist at Sh.40 million as at this date. This registered trade mark had not been reflected in the financial statements of F Ltd.
6. H Ltd. had included the whole of the dividend it received from F Ltd. in its investment income.
7. No fair value adjustments were required on the acquisition of the investment in N Ltd.
8. The non-controlling interest in F Ltd. was to be valued at its full fair value as at the date of acquisition.
9. Incomes and expenses of all the three companies were deemed to accrue evenly throughout the year unless otherwise indicated.

Required:

(i) Goodwill on the acquisition of H Ltd.'s shareholding in F Ltd. (4 marks)

(ii) Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 September 2015. (12 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Integrated reporting (IR) is aimed at promoting a more cohesive and efficient approach to corporate reporting. It serves to improve the quality of information available to providers of financial capital to enable a more efficient and productive allocation of capital.

With reference to the above statement, highlight six content elements that an integrated report should contain. (6 marks)

(b) Tabu Ltd. is a private company. Three quarters of the issued share capital of the company are held by the directors and members of their immediate family. The company's draft statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014 was as follows:

		Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"
Non-current assets:			
Intangible assets:	Development costs		85,000
	Goodwill		60,000
Tangible assets:	Buildings		270,000
	Plant and machinery		326,000
			741,000
Current assets:			
Inventories		426,000	
Trade receivables		531,000	957,000
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables		393,000	
Bank loans and overdrafts		687,000	(1,080,000)
Net assets			618,000
Equity:			
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par)			800,000
Share premium			50,000
Accumulated losses			(232,000)
Net equity			618,000

Bank loans and overdrafts consist of a 10% loan of Sh.400 million carrying a fixed charge on the company's buildings and an unsecured overdraft of Sh.287 million.
The demand for the company's products has fallen drastically in recent years, owing to the importation of high quality and cheaper alternative products from South-East Asia. The development costs appearing in the statement of financial position relate to a new product that has been perfected to a marketable stage and for which there is believed to be a strong demand. These costs have been properly capitalised in accordance with the provisions of IAS 38 (Intangible Assets). The company is in urgent need of capital to meet existing liabilities and the necessary new investment in plant and working capital.

A scheme of reorganisation has been drawn up for consideration by the shareholders and creditors. The terms of this scheme are as follows:

1. The shares of Sh.10 each are to be written down to Sh.2 per share and subsequently every five shares of Sh.2 each consolidated into one fully paid share of Sh.10.

2. The existing shareholders are to subscribe for a rights issue of two new Sh.10 ordinary shares at par for every share held after the proposed reduction and consolidation.
3. A major supplier agrees to exchange a debt of Sh.180 million included in trade payables for 18 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 par value.
4. In full satisfaction of the Sh.687 million owing to the bank, the bank agrees to accept an immediate payment of Sh.87 million and to consolidate the balance of Sh.600 million into a loan carrying interest at 13% per annum, payable in five equal annual installments commencing 31 December 2016. The loan is to be secured by a fixed charge on the buildings and a floating charge on the company's remaining assets.
5. The credit balance on the share premium account and the accumulated losses and goodwill, considered valueless, are to be written off.
6. The assets listed below are to be restated to the following amounts:

	Sh. "000"
Plant and machinery	125,000
Inventories	210,000
Trade receivables	500,000
Buildings	320,000

7. A group of dissatisfied shareholders plan to oppose the scheme because they feel they have borne an inordinate burden of reorganisation whereas the bank has lost nothing.
8. The company has received a cash offer of Sh.1,120 million for its non-current and current assets.

Required:

(i) The revised statement of financial position of Tabu Ltd. as at 1 January 2015 after conclusion of the proposed scheme of reorganisation. (10 marks)

(ii) A report to the group of dissatisfied shareholders advising on whether they should accept or reject the scheme of reorganisation. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Compare and contrast the relative merits of the "direct method" and the "indirect method" of presentation of the statement of cash flows. (4 marks)

(b) Mawingu Group has prepared the following financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2014 and 31 October 2015:

Mawingu Group
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 October 2015:

	Sh. "million"	Sh. "million"
Revenue		31,116
Cost of sales		(22,936)
Gross profit		8,180
Other incomes: Share of profit in associate company		160
Investment income		200
		8,540
Expenses:		
Administration expenses	3,560	
Distribution costs	1,820	
Finance cost	600	(5,980)
Profit before tax		2,560
Taxation		(1,120)
Profit for the year		1,440
Profit attributable to: The holding company		1,320
Non-controlling interest		120
		1,440

Mawingu Group
Statement of financial position as at 31 October:

	2015 Sh. "million"	2014 Sh. "million"
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	3,080	2,480
Intangibles (including goodwill)	1,960	1,560
Investments - In associate company	520	400
Other investments	-	200
	5,560	4,640
Current assets:		
Inventories	1,400	1,016
Trade receivables	2,920	2,320
Financial assets at fair value	400	-
Cash in hand	16	8
Total assets	10,296	7,984
Capital and liabilities:		
Ordinary share capital	1,680	1,280
Share premium	1,200	1,120
Revaluation reserve	800	728
Retained profit	1,400	960
	5,080	4,088
Non-controlling interest	400	240
Non-Current liabilities:		
Debentures	1,360	400
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	1,616	1,392
Accrued expenses	200	200
Bank overdraft	680	784
Taxation	960	880
Total capital and liabilities	10,296	7,984

Additional information:

1. Some items of machinery with an original cost of Sh.680 million and a net book value of Sh.360 million were sold for Sh.256 million during the year ended 31 October 2015.

   The following information relates to property, plant and equipment:

	31 October 2015 Sh. "million"	31 October 2014 Sh. "million"
Cost	5,800	4,800
Depreciation	(2,720)	(2,320)
Net book value	3,080	2,480

2. During the year ended 31 October 2015, Mawingu group acquired 80% of the share capital of Mwewe Ltd. The net assets of Mwewe Ltd. were as follows as at the date of acquisition:

	Sh. "million"
Property, plant and equipment	480
Inventories	400
Trade receivables	160
	1,040
Debentures	(320)
Trade payables	(200)
Bank balance	(80)
Taxation	(40)
	400

3. The cost of the property, plant and machinery of Mwewe Ltd. on the date of acquisition was Sh.800 million and the accumulated depreciation was Sh.320 million.
   During the year ended 31 October 2015, there was a revaluation gain of Sh.80 million attributable to the holding company's property, plant and machinery.

4. The other investments were sold for Sh.240 million during the year.
5. The total purchase price of the 80% shareholding in Mwewe Ltd. was Sh.360 million which was paid by issuing Sh.80 million worth of shares at par value with the balance being paid in cash.

Required:
The group statement of cash flows, using the indirect method, for the year ended 31 October 2015 in conformity with the requirements of IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows). (16 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) In the context of IAS 38 (Intangible Assets), discuss the accounting treatment of brands in an entity's books of account. (6 marks)

(b) Evaluate the potential problems that an investor might encounter in placing undue emphasis on the earnings per share (EPS) figure. (4 marks)

(c) Winam Ltd., a limited company, has an authorised share capital of Sh.4,000 million comprising 600 million ordinary shares each of Sh.5 par value and 50 million 10% convertible preference shares each of Sh.20 par value.

On 1 January 2013, the company had in issue 160 million ordinary shares and 30 million 10% convertible preference shares.
All the preference shares were fully paid while only 100 million ordinary shares were fully paid, the balance of the shares being 80% paid.

The following transactions took place in the years ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014:

1. The partly paid ordinary shares of Sh.5 par value were fully paid on 1 April 2013.
2. On 1 June 2013, the company issued for consideration 72 million ordinary shares of Sh.5 par value at Sh.8 each in full settlement, the market price of the ordinary shares on this day being Sh.10 per share.
3. On 1 September 2013, the company issued 48 million ordinary shares of Sh.5 each at fair value of Sh.12 per share in settlement of the purchase consideration on the acquisition of property.
4. On 1 March 2014, the company issued one fully paid bonus share for every 5 ordinary shares outstanding as at 31 December 2013.
5. Due to low market price per ordinary share at the securities exchange, the company decided to effect a consolidation of the shares (reverse split) and issued one new ordinary share of Sh.10 par value for every two outstanding and fully paid ordinary shares of Sh.5 par value. This was done on 1 August 2014.
6. On 1 October 2014, holders of 10 million 10% convertible preference shares converted these shares into ordinary shares. The preference shares were convertible into eight fully paid ordinary shares of Sh.5 for every two fully paid 10% preference shares of Sh.20 each. An appropriate adjustment for the number of ordinary shares issuable on conversion of preference shares is to be effected for any ordinary share split or consolidation that may be carried out. Preference shareholders are entitled to dividends up to the date of conversion of the shares.
7. The company made a net profit after tax of Sh.225.75 million in the year ended 31 December 2013 and Sh.262.6 million in the year ended 31 December 2014.

Required:
(i) Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) for each of the two years ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014. (8 marks)

(ii) The restated Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) for the year ended 31 December 2013 as at 31 December 2014. (2 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) With reference to IPSAS 9 (Revenue from Exchange Transactions), differentiate between "exchange transactions" and "non-exchange transactions". (4 marks)

(b) Directors, as key decision-makers, should oversee the implementation of high standards throughout the financial reporting process. They should work with management to implement a principled and transparent accounting system that effectively collates and reports financial data across the company's supply chain.

In the context of the above observation, highlight four items of information that should be included in a directors' report. (4 marks)

(c) Evaluate three factors that a country should consider in deciding whether it would be in its best interests to develop its own accounting standards. (6 marks)

(d) ABC Ltd. has granted 100 share options to each of its 500 employees. Each grant is conditional upon the employee working for the company over the next three years. The company estimates that the fair value of each share option is Sh.15.
The company also estimates that 20% of the employees will leave during the three-year period and, therefore, forfeit their rights to the share options.

Required:
Determine how ABC Ltd. would account for the share options in each of the three years in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 2 (Share-based Payment). (6 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

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KASNEB

CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

PILOT PAPER

September 2015. **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

Khan Ltd. operates in the media sector. The company has invested in two other companies. The draft statements of financial position as at 30 April 2015 for Khan Ltd. and its investee companies Choby Ltd. and Ghax Ltd. were as presented below:

	Khan Ltd. Sh."million"	Choby Ltd. Sh."million"	Ghax Ltd. Sh."million"
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6,590	4,000	2,400
Investments in: Choby Ltd.	3,350		
Ghax Ltd.	1,400		
	11,340	4,000	2,400
Current assets	1,970	1,722	300
	13,310	5,722	2,700
Equity and liabilities			
Ordinary share capital	1,700	2,040	1,200
Retained earnings	6,680	1,960	700
Other reserves	500	160	80
	8,880	4,160	1,980
Non-current liabilities	3,790	1,350	400
Current liabilities	640	212	320
	13,310	5,722	2,700

Additional information:

1. Khan Ltd. acquired 30% of Choby Ltd. on 1 May 2012 for a cash consideration of Sh.1,200 million when the fair value of Choby Ltd.'s identifiable assets was Sh.3,680 million. Khan Ltd. treated the investment as an associate up to 1 May 2014 when its share of post acquisition profits in Choby stood at Sh.180 million and its share of post acquisition revaluation reserve was Sh.20 million. On this date Khan Ltd. acquired a further 40% of the ordinary shares of Choby Ltd. for a cash consideration of Sh.1,950 million thereby acquiring control.
2. On 1 May 2014, the fair value of Choby Ltd.'s identifiable net assets was Sh.4,500. The fair value of the interest in Choby Ltd. held by Khan Ltd. before the combination was Sh.1,410 million and the fair value of the 30% non controlling interest was assessed at Sh.1,240 million. Retained earnings of Choby Ltd. on 1 May 2014 and its other reserves were Sh.1,800 million and Sh.140 million respectively. Non controlling interest is measured at fair value in group financial statements.
3. On the date of the business combination with Choby Ltd., Khan Ltd. included in the fair value of Choby Ltd. an unrecognised contingent liability in respect of a legal claim against Choby Ltd. in the amount of Sh.12 million. The amount was revised on 1 August 2014 to Sh.10 million. The amount has met the criteria for recognition as a provision under current liabilities and the revision estimate is deemed to be a measurement period adjustment.
4. In addition, buildings with a carrying amount of Sh.400 million and had been included in the fair value of Ghoby Ltd. on 1 May 2014. The buildings had a remaining useful life of 20 years on that date and Khan Ltd. had commissioned an independent valuation which was subsequently received on 1 September 2014 resulting in a decrease of Sh.80 million in the property, plant and equipment of Choby Ltd. on acquisition date. This decrease did not affect the fair value of the non controlling interest and has not been reflected in the financial statements. The excess of fair value of net assets over the carrying value on 1 May 2014 is due to an increase in the value of non depreciable land and the contingent liability.
5. On 1 May 2014, Khan Ltd. acquired 80% of the equity interest of Ghax Ltd. paying Sh.1,400 million in cash. The fair value of net identifiable assets was Sh.1,920 million and the fair value of non controlling interest on this date was Sh.500 million. The retained earnings and other reserves of Ghax Ltd. on acquisition date were Sh.600 million and Sh.80 million respectively. The excess in fair value is due to an unrecognised franchise right which Khan Ltd. granted to Ghax Ltd. on 1 May 2013 for 5 years. On the date of acquisition, the franchise could be sold at market value.

6. On 30 April 2014, Khan Ltd. carried a property in its financial statements at its revalued amount of Sh.28 million. Depreciation is charged at Sh.600,000 per annum on a straight line basis. In August 2014, the management decided to sell the asset and it was advertised for sale and by 31 August 2014 the sale was considered highly probable and the criteria for non-current assets held for sale was met. On this date, fair value of the asset was Sh.30.8 million and its value in use was Sh.31.6 million. Costs to sell the asset were estimated at Sh.600,000. On 30 April 2015, the asset was sold for Sh.31.2 million. No entries have been made as the cash proceeds on the sale were not received until 31 May 2015. This transaction is deemed material.

Required:
Consolidated statement of financial position for Khan group as at 30 April 2015. (20 marks)

QUESTION TWO
Cindy Ltd.'s trial balance as at 30 June 2015 was as follows:

		Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"
Revenue			320,250
Cost of sales		205,200	
Distribution costs		26,250	
Administrative expenses		28,500	
Interest on loan note		2,250	
Investment income			600
Ordinary shares Sh.0.50 each			90,000
6% loan note			37,500
Retained earnings 1 July 2014			6,450
Land and buildings (land Sh.15 million)		75,000	
Plant and equipment at cost		125,550	
Accumulated depreciation 1 July 2014:	- Buildings		12,000
	- Plant and equipment		50,550
Financial asset carried at fair value		25,500	
Inventory		37,200	
Trade receivables		42,750	
Bank		4,350	
Current tax		1,650	
Deferred tax			1,800
Trade payables			55,050
		574,200	574,200

Additional information:
1. On 1 July 2014, Cindy Ltd. sold one of its products for Sh.15 million (included in revenue) and committed to provide ongoing service and maintenance for three years from the date of transaction. The estimated servicing cost is Sh.900,000 per annum and Cindy Ltd.'s gross profit margin on this type of servicing is 25%. Ignore discounting.
2. Cindy Ltd. issued a Sh.37.5 million 6% loan on 1 July 2014. Issue costs were Sh.3 million included in administrative expenses. Interest is paid annually on 30 June each year. The loan will be redeemed on 30 June 2017 at a premium which gives an effective interest rate of 8%.
3. Cindy Ltd. has been carrying land and buildings at depreciated cost using the cost model. However, due to a recent rise in prices the company decided to revalue its property on 1 July 2014. A professional valuer confirmed the value of property at Sh.90 million (land element Sh.18 million) on that date. Property had a remaining useful life of 16 years and deferred tax on the revaluation is to be adjusted in the income statement from the profits for the year.
4. On 1 July 2014, Cindy Ltd. had a processing plant installed at a cost of Sh.15 million included in the cost of plant in the trial balance. The process the plant performs will cause immediate contamination of nearby land. Cindy Ltd. will have to clean up this land at the end of the plant's ten year life. The present value of the clean up discounted at 10% per annum was Sh.9 million on 1 July 2014 and the company has not recorded this cost. This plant is depreciated at 10% per annum on straight line basis.
   All other plant and equipment are depreciated at 12.5% per annum on a reducing balance basis. All depreciation is charged to the cost of sales and amounts for the current year have not been charged.
5. The fair value of investments was Sh.23.55 million on 30 June 2015.
6. The balance on current tax represents under/overprovision of tax liability for the year ended 30 June 2014. Current tax provision for the year ended 30 June 2015 is estimated at Sh.11.1 million. Cindy Ltd. had taxable temporary differences amounting to Sh.7.5 million on 30 June 2015.
7. Corporate tax rate was 30%.

Required:
In a format and classification suitable for publication:

(a) Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2015. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015. (8 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Galvin Ltd. purchased a zero coupon bond for Sh.600,000 redeemable in five years on 1 January 2014. The effective interest rate is 10% and the bond is carried at amortised cost.

Required:

(i) Valuation of the bond to be reflected in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015. (3 marks)

(ii) Finance income for the year ending 31 December 2015. (3 marks)

(b) Sophistic Ltd., a newly listed company has provided the following information with regards to computation of its tax expense for the year ended 31 May 2014:

	Sh. "000"
Accounting profit	42,900
Depreciation	6,000
Donations	1,000
Amortisation of software	2,400
	52,300
Capital allowances	(7,500)
	44,800
Tax expense - at 25%	11,200

The company has not yet determined tax expense for the year ended 31 May 2015.

Additional information:

1. Accounting profit for the year ended 31 May 2015 was Sh.55,200,000 while donations amounted to Sh.600,000.
2. An extract of non-current assets movement schedule for the year ended 31 May 2015 was as follows:

	Plant	**Software**
Cost 1 June 2014	32,000	9,000
Additions during the year	-	-
Accumulated depreciation 1 June 2014	19,200	5,400
Tax written down value 1 June 2014	18,500	?

3. Plant is depreciated at 20% per annum using the straight line method while wear and tear allowance on plant is provided at 25% on a reducing balance basis.
4. Software development commenced in the year ended 31 May 2011 and was completed in the immediate subsequent year. The company capitalised development costs which amounted to Sh.9,000,000 and amortisation commenced on 1 June 2012 using the sum of digits method over the estimated useful life of 5 years. Software development costs are allowed in full for tax purposes in the year in which they are incurred.
5. Donations made by the company were not tax allowable.
6. Corporate tax rate applicable on the company's earnings for the year ended 31 March 2015 is 30% and the company is expected to continue generating taxable profits in the foreseeable future.

Required:

(i) Current tax to be charged in the income statement for the year ended 31 May 2015. (4 marks)

(ii) Deferred tax liability to be reflected in the statement of financial position as at 31 May 2014. (4 marks)

(iii) Deferred tax liability account for the year ended 31 May 2015. (6 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Volta Ltd. operates a defined retirement benefit plan for its employees. On 1 January 2014, the fair value of the pension plan assets was Sh.2,600,000 and the present value plan liabilities were Sh.2,900,000.

The actuary estimated current and past service costs for the year ended 31 December 2014 at Sh.450,000 and Sh.90,000 respectively. The past service cost is caused by an improvement in pension benefits commencing 31 December 2014.

The pension plan paid Sh.240,000 on 31 December 2014 and on the same date Volta Ltd. paid Sh.730,000 in contributions to the plan.

Interest rate on high quality corporate bonds for the year was 8%.

As at the year end fair value of pension plan assets was Sh.3,400,000 and present value plan liabilities were Sh.3,500,000.

In accordance with year 2011 revision to IAS 19 Employee Benefits, Volta Ltd. recognises measurement gains and losses in other comprehensive income in the period they occur.

Required:
Calculate the measurement gains or losses on pension plan assets and liabilities that will be included in other comprehensive incomes for the year ended 31 December 2014. (6 marks)

(b) Ozen Ltd. is a manufacturing company quoted on the securities exchange. The following information was extracted from the records of the company:

1. On 1 January 2013, the company had an issued and outstanding share capital of 300,000 ordinary shares of Sh.20 each and 100,000 8% convertible preference shares of Sh.50 each. All ordinary shares were fully paid and the preference shares were convertible into ordinary shares at the rate of 3 ordinary shares for every two preference shares fully paid.
2. The company reported profits after tax of Sh.1,200,000 in the year ended 31 December 2013 and Sh.1,800,000 in the year ended 31 December 2014. The profit for the year ended 31 December 2014 is after inclusion of a profit of Sh.250,000 from operations discontinued in the period.
3. On 1 April 2013 the company made a rights issue of one fully paid ordinary share at Sh.60 for every 3 ordinary shares when the shares were trading at Sh.84. each.
4. On 1 October 2013 the company issued 200,000 ordinary shares at market price.
5. Due to the high market price of its shares Ozen Ltd. split its shares in the ratio of two fully paid ordinary shares of Sh.10 each for every one ordinary share of Sh.20 each on 1 April 2014.
6. The company offered 200,000 stock options on 1 June 2014 with an exercise price of Sh.30 when the average market price per share was Sh.40 in the year. None of the options were exercised.
7. On 1 July 2014 the company issued 8% convertible debentures amounting to Sh.4 million. The debentures were convertible into ordinary shares at the rate of 60 fully paid ordinary shares for every Sh.1,000 of the debentures. None of the debentures were converted in the year ended 31 December 2014.
8. The company had issued 6% debentures with a nominal value of Sh.5 million in the year 2010. The debentures were convertible into ordinary shares at the rate of 60 fully paid ordinary shares for every Sh.1,000 of the debentures. None of the debentures had been converted by 31 December 2013. However, on 1 October 2014 holders of Sh.3 million debentures converted them to ordinary shares.
9. Corporate tax rate was 30%.

Required:
(i) Basic EPS for each of the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2014. (8 marks)

(ii) Diluted EPS for the year ended 31 December 2014. (6 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE
(a) In line with IPSAS 23 - Revenue from Non Exchange transactions.

(i) Distinguish between exchange transactions and non exchange transactions. (4 marks)

(ii) Enumerate four examples of non exchange transactions. (4 marks)

(b) Explain the contents of the following reports:

(i) Environmental report. (6 marks)

(ii) Directors report. (6 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

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MAY 2015

CPA PART III SECTION 6

FRIDAY: 29 May 2015. **ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING** 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

Baraza group has prepared the following financial statements:

Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 April 2015:

		Sh. "million"	Sh. "million"
Revenue			25,725
Cost of sales			(17,150)
Gross profit			8,575
Investment income			50
Gain on sale of subsidiary			295
			8,920
Expenses:			
Administration expenses		1,480	
Distribution costs		3,915	
Finance cost		340	(5,735)
Profit before tax			3,185
Income tax expense			(1,010)
Profit for the period			2,175
Attributable to:	Parent		2,045
	Non-controlling interest		130
			2,175

Statement of financial position as at:

	30 April 2015 Sh. "million"	30 April 2015 Sh. "million"	30 April 2014 Sh. "million"	30 April 2014 Sh. "million"
Assets:				
Non-current assets:				
Property, plant and equipment		2,730		2,600
Goodwill		120		240
Financial assets at fair value		70		45
		2,920		2,885
Current assets:				
Inventory	3,115		4,210	
Receivables	1,770		2,395	
Cash in hand	355	5,240	295	6,900
Total assets		8,160		9,785
Capital and liabilities:				
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)		1,500		1,500
Revaluation reserve: Property, plant and equipment		750		850
Financial assets		5		-
Retained profits		2,830		1,685
Shareholders' funds attributable to parent		5,085		4,035
Shareholders' funds attributable to non-controlling interest		940		1,360
		6,025		5,395
Non-current liabilities:				
8% loan stock				1,000
Obligations under finance lease	200			240
Deferred tax	320			480
	520			1,720
Current liabilities:				
Bank overdraft	30		615	
Payables	1,405		1,890	
Obligations under finance lease	140		120	
Current tax	40	1,615	45	2,670
Total capital and liabilities		8,160		9,785

Additional information:

1. During the year, the group sold Salama Limited, a 75% held subsidiary. The following assets and liabilities were available in Salama Ltd. as at the date of sale:

	Sh. "million"
Property, plant and equipment	660
Inventory	965
Receivables	560
Cash in hand	140
Payables	405
Current tax	20

Salama Limited was acquired several years ago at a total cost of Sh.900 million when the net assets were Sh.1,000 million. On the date of disposal, the goodwill of Salama Limited was 80% impaired.

2. The group also sold some items of plant during the year at Sh.125 million. The book value of the items of plant was given as Sh.65 million.
3. The group purchased other items of property, plant and equipment at a total cost of Sh.1,215 million of which Sh.300 million was by means of finance leases.
4. The current liability figure under finance leases at the end of the year included accrued interest at the beginning of the year of Sh.10 million and at the end of the year of Sh.10 million.
5. Depreciation charge includes Sh.45 million for the assets of the subsidiary before disposal.

Required:

Group statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 April 2015. **(Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

(a) With reference to IFRS 6 (Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources), explain six classes of expenditure that should be included in the initial measurement of exploration and evaluation assets. (6 marks)

(b) The following statement of financial position relates to H Limited, its subsidiary S Limited and sub-subsidiary W Limited as at 31 March 2015:

	H Limited Sh. "million"	S Limited Sh. "million"	W Limited Sh. "million"
Assets:			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	1,280	920	700
Investment in S Limited	840		-
Investment in W Limited	-	750	-
	2,120	1,670	700
Current assets:			
Inventories	420	410	210
Trade receivables	680	540	390
Bank balance	80	90	100
	1,180	1,040	700
Total assets	3,300	2,710	1,400
Capital and liabilities:			
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	600	500	500
Revaluation reserve	-	260	
Retained profits	2,270	1,550	680
Shareholders' funds	2,870	2,310	1,180
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables	390	380	210
Current tax	40	20	10
	430	400	220
Total capital and liabilities	3,300	2,710	1,400

Additional information:

1. H Limited acquired 30 million ordinary shares in S Limited on 1 April 2008 when the balance of the retained profits in S Limited was Sh.800 million and the revaluation reserve was Sh.260 million.
2. S Limited acquired 30 million shares in W Limited on 30 September 2014. On this date, the fair values of some items of plant were Sh.60 million in excess of the book values. In addition, W Limited had some patents that had a fair value of Sh.10 million but they were not shown in the books. The group charges depreciation of 10% per annum on a proportionate basis on plant and amortisation of 20% per annum on intangibles.

3. Between 30 September 2014 and 31 March 2015, W Limited's sales to H Limited and S Limited amounted to Sh.240 million and Sh.160 million respectively, reporting a profit of 25% on the selling price. Half of the goods were still in the closing inventory as at 31 March 2015.
4. H Limited and S Limited owed W Limited Sh.36 million and Sh.32 million respectively as at the end of the year.
5. The profit after tax of W Limited for the year ended 31 March 2015 amounted to Sh.240 million and is assumed to accrue evenly throughout the year. No dividends were paid by W Limited during the year.
6. The goodwill of H Limited in S Limited is fully impaired while that of S Limited in W Limited is considered to be 10% impaired. The group uses the partial method of accounting for goodwill.

Required:

The group statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015. (14 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

Tabu Ltd., a manufacturing company, started experiencing recurrent annual trading losses three years ago. Both the shareholders and debenture holders of the company have accepted a reconstruction of the company by forming a new company to be named Fanaka Ltd. to take over the assets and liabilities of Tabu Ltd.

The statement of financial position of Tabu Ltd. as at 30 April 2015 is provided below:

Tabu Ltd.
Statement of financial position as at 30 April 2015

	Sh. "million"	Sh. "million"
Non-current assets:		
Buildings	2,050	
Motor vehicles	1,700	
Goodwill	875	
Furniture and equipment	1,087.5	
Patents	462.5	6,175
Current assets:		
Inventories	950	
Trade receivables	700	1,650
Total assets		7,825
Equity and liabilities:		
Capital and reserves:		
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	5,000	
10% preference share capital (Sh.10 par value)	2,500	
Share premium	1,000	
Accumulated losses	(2,125)	6,375
Non-current liability:		
8% debentures		1,000
Current liabilities:		
Bank overdraft	75	
Trade payables	375	450
Total equity and liabilities		7,825

Additional information:

1. Fanaka Ltd. was formed with an authorised share capital of 750 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 each.
2. The ordinary shareholders of Tabu Ltd. received three ordinary shares in Fanaka Ltd. for every five shares in Tabu Ltd. The shares from Fanaka Ltd. were credited at Sh.6 paid each. The shareholders were to pay cash to Fanaka Ltd. to make the shares fully paid immediately on receipt of the shares.
3. The 10% preference shareholders of Tabu Ltd. received four ordinary shares in Fanaka Ltd. for every five preference shares in Tabu Ltd. The ordinary shares from Fanaka Ltd. were credited at Sh.8 paid each and the shareholders were to pay cash to Fanaka Ltd. to make the shares fully paid immediately on receipt of the shares.
4. Dividends on the 10% preference shares were four years in arrears as at 30 April 2015. Fanaka Ltd. accepted to settle the amount due by issuing two fully paid ordinary shares and Sh.100 6% debentures for every Sh.2,000 of dividend arrears.
5. The debenture holders accepted 25 ordinary shares for every Sh.500 of the debentures; the shares being credited at Sh.8 paid each. The debenture holders were to pay cash to Fanaka Ltd. to make the shares fully paid on receipt of the shares.
6. The assets of Tabu Ltd. were transferred to Fanaka Ltd. at the following values:

	Sh. "million"
Buildings	1,550
Motor vehicles	1,375
Furniture and equipment	1,075
Patents	350
Inventories	700
Trade receivables	625

Goodwill was presumed to have no value and therefore was to be written off.

7. Fanaka Ltd. paid Sh.75 million to Tabu Ltd. to pay for dissolution costs. This amount is to be treated as a preliminary expense and is to be written off against profits in the following three years.
8. Immediately after acquiring Tabu Ltd., Fanaka Ltd. purchased trading stock worth Sh.150 million in cash and settled Sh.125 million of the trade payables balance.
9. All the transactions were completed on 30 April 2015.

Required:

(a) The necessary accounts to close the books of Tabu Ltd. (8 marks)

(b) Journal entries in the books of Fanaka Ltd. to record the acquisition of Tabu Ltd. (8 marks)

(c) Opening statement of financial position of Fanaka Ltd. as at 1 May 2015. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) In the context of IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments), analyse how financial assets are classified and measured. (8 marks)

(b) With reference to IPSAS 20 (Related Party Disclosures), explain two reasons why disclosure of certain related party relationships and related party transactions is necessary. (4 marks)

(c) The following information relates to the Ministry of Trade and Industry for the fiscal year 2013/2014:

	Primary Services Sh. "billion"	Tertiary Services Sh. "billion"	Special Services Sh. "billion"	Other Services Sh. "billion"
Segment revenue:				
Appropriations	480	400	220	230
Fees from external services	50	40	20	60
Inter-segment transfers	100	60	60	70

	Primary Services Sh. "billion"	Tertiary Services Sh. "billion"	Special Services Sh. "billion"	Other Services Sh. "billion"
Segment expenses:				
Salaries and wages	390	310	130	130
Depreciation	90	70	50	70
Other expenses	120	110	100	90
Other information:				
Segment assets	540	500	340	300
Segment liabilities	250	150	80	110

Additional information:

1. Unallocated central expenses amounted to Sh.70 billion.
2. Interest expense and interest revenue amounted to Sh.20 billion and Sh.40 billion respectively.
3. Unallocated central assets and unallocated liabilities amounted to Sh.350 billion and Sh.400 billion respectively.

Required:

Segment report, consistent with the requirements of IPSAS 18 (Segment Reporting), for the Ministry of Trade and Industry to be included in the financial reports of the Ministry. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) (i) Explain the meaning of the term "conceptual framework for financial reporting". (4 marks)

(ii) Advance three reasons to justify the adoption of a common conceptual framework for financial reporting. (6 marks)

(b) One way of regulating accounting, suggesting intervention beyond the more liberal approach, is through the adoption and enforcement of accounting standards either by law or by independent professional bodies.

Analyse five arguments against accounting standards. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

DEC 2014

FRIDAY: 5 December 2014. 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

H Limited, a quoted company at the securities exchange, acquired 80% of the equity shares of P Limited ten years ago. On 1 April 2014, H Limited disposed of half of its investment in P Limited and acquired 80% of the equity shares of R Limited.

Below are the financial statements of the three companies for the year ended 30 September 2014.

Income statement for the year ended 30 September 2014:

	H Limited Sh. "million"	P Limited Sh. "million"	R Limited Sh. "million"
Revenue	30,000	13,500	24,000
Cost of sales	(12,000)	(6,000)	(9,600)
Gross profit	18,000	7,500	14,400
Other incomes: Dividend	1,140	-	-
Gain on disposal	900	-	-
	20,040	7,500	14,400
Expenses:			
Distribution costs	(5,100)	(1,800)	(3,600)
Administrative costs	(6,900)	(2,400)	(4,800)
Finance costs	(600)	(300)	(300)
Profit before tax	7,440	3,000	5,700
Income tax expense	(1,800)	(900)	(1,500)
	5,640	2,100	4,200
Dividend paid on 31 July 2014	(1,500)	(600)	(1,200)
	4,140	1,500	3,000
Retained profit brought down	12,360	7,500	4,500
Retained profit carried down	16,500	9,000	7,500

Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2014:

	H Limited Sh. "million"	P Limited Sh. "million"	R Limited Sh. "million"
Assets:			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	23,400	13,500	12,000
Investment in: P Limited	3,600	-	-
R Limited	5,400	-	-
	32,400	13,500	12,000
Current assets:			
Inventory	4,500	3,000	3,600
Receivables	12,000	9,000	10,200
Cash at bank	1,500	1,500	1,800
	18,000	13,500	15,600
Total assets	50,400	27,000	27,600
Capital and liabilities:			
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par value)	18,000	3,000	3,000
Retained profit	16,500	9,000	7,500
	34,500	12,000	10,500

	H Limited Sh. "million"	P Limited Sh. "million"	R Limited Sh. "million"
Non-current liabilities:			
10% Debentures	6,000	3,000	3,000
Current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	9,000	11,400	12,900
Current tax	900	600	1,200
	9,900	12,000	14,100
Total capital and liabilities	50,400	27,000	27,600

Additional information:

1. On 1 April 2014, H Limited disposed of half of its investment in P Limited for Sh.4,500 million. This disposal has already been accounted for by H Limited but not by the group. The fair value of the remaining investment in P Limited was Sh.3,900 million on the date of disposal.
2. H Limited had acquired its shareholding in P Limited for Sh. 7,200 million when the retained profit of P Limited amounted to Sh.4,500 million.
   There was no fair value adjustment at the time of this acquisition. Assume that the profits of P Limited accrued evenly during the year.
3. Intercompany receivables and payables were as follows as at 30 September 2014:

	Sh. "million"
Due from P Limited to H Limited	600
Due from R Limited to H Limited	600

4. As at 1 October 2013, half of the goodwill of P Limited had been impaired. The goodwill of the companies were not impaired in the current year to 30 September 2014. The group uses the partial goodwill method when preparing the consolidated financial statements.
5. Between 1 April 2014 and 30 September 2014, H Limited sold to R Limited goods worth Sh.1,200 million at a profit of Sh.300 million. 50% of the goods were still in the inventory of R Limited as at 30 September 2014.

Required:

(a) Group income statement for the year ended 30 September 2014. (10 marks)

(b) Group statement of financial position as at 30 September 2014. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Zeddy Limited is a company quoted at the securities exchange. The following trial balance was extracted from the books of the company as at 31 October 2014:

	Sh. "million"	Sh. "million"
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 each)		300
8% Preference share capital (Sh.10 each)		100
Revaluation reserve - property, plant and equipment		50
Share premium		100
Retained profits as at 31 October 2013		333.5
Intangible assets	215.5	
Property, plant and equipment	600	
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 November 2013		124.5
Trade receivables and trade payables	178	97.5
Bank overdraft		51
Inventory as at 1 November 2013	326	
Purchases	760	
Cash in hand	5	
Sales		1,526
Administrative expenses	158	
Selling and distribution expenses	117	
Legal and professional expenses	54	
Allowance for doubtful debts (1 November 2013)		6
Financial assets at fair value	125	
Deferred tax		20
Installment tax paid	30	
Suspense account	140	
	2,708.5	2,708.5

Additional information:

1. The intangible assets are being amortised over 5 years with the expense to be shown under cost of sales.
2. Property, plant and equipment is made up of the following:

Asset	Cost/valuation Sh. "million"	Accumulated depreciation Sh. "million"
Land at cost	250	-
Buildings	75	15
Plant and equipment	150	68.5
Furniture and fixtures	50	16
Motor vehicles	75	25
	600	124.5

Depreciation is charged as follows:

Buildings	2% on cost (included with administrative expenses).
Plant and equipment	8% on cost (included with cost of sales).
Furniture and fixtures	10% on cost (included with administrative expenses).
Motor vehicles	20% on the reducing balance charged as follows: 25% administrative expenses and 75% selling and distribution expenses.

3. Sh.10 million should be transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained profits.
4. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be increased to Sh.18 million.
5. The financial assets at fair value are held for the long-term. Their market value as at 31 October 2014 is Sh.130 million.
6. Current year tax is estimated at Sh.40 million and the net taxable temporary differences amount to Sh.100 million considering all possible adjustments including valuations. Increase due to revaluation of financial assets amounts to Sh.2 million.
7. The suspense account consists of the acquisition of a business on a going concern basis. The assets acquired were as follows as at 30 September 2014 (date of acquisition).

	Sh. "million"
Financial assets - short term	40
Receivables	30
Inventory	20
Bank balance	40
Payables	(20)

The adjustment for this acquisition has not been reflected in the books of Zeddy Limited.
A quick review of these assets shows that an impairment loss of Sh.20 million should be reported being the recoverable amount less the carrying amounts.
8. Inventory as at 31 October 2014 (including the Sh.20 million in note 7 above) is valued at Sh.426 million.

Required:
The following statements for Zeddy Limited in a format suitable for publication:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 31 October 2014. (8 marks)

(b) Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 October 2014. (4 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 31 October 2014. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) In the context of unethical management practices, discuss four incentives that could motivate the management of a business entity to manipulate the entity's financial statements as well as the underlying supporting records. (8 marks)

(b) The following information was obtained from the books of Panda Ltd. for the year ended 31 October 2014:

	Sh. "000"
Revenue	850,000
Cost of sales	(350,000)
Gross profit	500,000
Operating expenses	(125,000)
Finance cost	(15,000)
Profit before tax	360,000
Taxation	(120,000)
Profit after tax	240,000
Preference dividends	(40,000)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	200,000
Less ordinary dividends	(50,000)
Retained earnings for the year	150,000

Additional information:

1. The company has 100 million ordinary shares of Sh.10 each fully paid outstanding and 50 million 8% cumulative preference shares of Sh.10 each fully paid outstanding as at 1 November 2013.
2. Each preference share is convertible into 2 ordinary shares before the year 2020. Further, there are 25 million share options outstanding as at 31 October 2014 which were originally issued on 1 November 2010. One share option entitles the holder to purchase two ordinary shares at Sh.10 par value. The market value of the ordinary shares of the company as at 31 October 2014 was Sh.15.
3. The company also has Sh.100 million 15% convertible bonds of Sh.1,000 each outstanding. Each bond is convertible into 50 ordinary shares before the year 2020.
4. The applicable tax rate is 30%.

Required:

(i) The basic earnings per share. (2 marks)

(ii) The number of the potential antidilutive ordinary shares. (6 marks)

(iii) The fully diluted earnings per share. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) With reference to IFRS 2 (Share-Based Payment), explain the following terms:

(i) Cash-settled share-based payment transaction. (2 marks)

(ii) Vesting conditions. (2 marks)

(b) A company has granted 10,000 cash-settled awards to each of its 500 employees on condition that the employees remain in its employment for the next three years. Cash is payable at the end of the three years based on the share price of the company's shares on such a date.

35 employees leave during year 1. The company estimates that 60 additional employees will leave during years 2 and 3. The share price at the end of year 1 is Sh.14.40.

40 employees leave during year 2. The company estimates that 25 additional employees will leave during year 3. The share price at the end of year 2 is Sh.15.50.

22 employees leave during year 3. The share price at the end of year 3 is Sh.18.20.

Required:

Computations to show how the company would recognise the above awards. (6 marks)

(c) Wema Group Ltd. is a distributor of four products, P_1, P_2, P_3 and P_4. The management of the group has identified each product as constituting a reporting segment; namely segment P_1, segment P_2, segment P_3 and segment P_4. The management has also identified the countries of operation as Country C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 and C_5.

The following is a summarised set of financial statements for the group for the year ended 30 September 2014:

Wema Group Ltd.
Income statement for the year ended 30 September 2014:

	Sh. "million"	Sh. "million"
Revenue		20,000
Cost of sales		(15,000)
Gross profit		5,000
Other incomes		500
		5,500
Expenses:		
Distribution costs	1,800	
Administrative expenses	1,200	
Finance cost	250	(3,250)
Profit before tax		2,250
Less tax expenses		(250)
Profit after tax for the year		2,000

Wema Group Ltd.
Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2014:

	Sh. "million"	Sh. "million"
Assets		
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment		16,000
Intangible assets		2,000
		18,000
Current assets:		
Inventory	2,000	
Trade receivables	1,500	
Cash	1,000	
		4,500
		22,500
Capital and liabilities:		
Equity capital:		
Ordinary shares		11,000
Retained earnings		4,000
Shareholders funds		15,000
Non-current liabilities:		
Development loan		4,500
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	2,500	
Current tax	500	
		3,000
		22,500

Additional information:

1. The total depreciation for property, plant and equipment was Sh. 120 million apportionable in the ratio of 1.5: 2 : 1.5:1 for products P_1, P_2, P_3 and P_4 respectively.
2. Details necessary for preparation of segment reports in relation to revenues and respective segment profits were as follows:

Segment	Revenue Sh. "million"	Intersegment revenue Sh. "million"	Segment profit before tax Sh. "million"	Intersegment profit Sh. "million"
P_1	6,500	400	800	50
P_2	8,000	600	600	55
P_3	5,500	800	700	70
P_4	2,000	200	350	25

3. Other incomes and expenses were as follows:

Segment	Other incomes - Interest and commission Sh. "million"	Cost of finance Sh. "million"	Amortisation of intangibles Sh. "million"
P_1	200	90	30
P_2	200	60	10
P_3	100	75	10
P_4		25	5

4. The summary of assets and liabilities of the segments were as given below:

Segment	Assets Sh. "million"	Liabilities Sh. "million"
P_1	9,000	1,600
P_2	4,000	2,000
P_3	5,000	1,400
P_4	2,500	1,500
Unallocated	2,000	1,000

5. The following is a summary of financial information relating to revenue and non-current assets within the countries the group operates in:

Country	Revenue Sh. "million"	Non-current assets Sh. "million"
C_1	6,000	2,500
C_2	5,500	3,500
C_3	3,500	4,000
C_4	2,500	5,000
C_5	2,500	3,000

Required:
With reference to IFRS 8 (Operating Segments), prepare:

(i) A segment report for the group for the year ended 30 September 2014. (6 marks)

(ii) A reconciliation statement for revenue, profit or loss, total assets and liabilities. (4 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) With reference to IPSAS 26 (Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets):

(i) Explain the meaning of "cash-generating assets". (4 marks)

(ii) Analyse the criteria that could be used to identify an asset that might be impaired. (8 marks)

(b) (i) On 1 January 2009, the government purchased a software licence for Sh.350,000 for an application on its new main frame computer. The government estimated that the useful life of the software would be eight years and that it would receive benefits and service potential from the software on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the software. As at 31 December 2013, usage of the application had declined to 15% of its originally anticipated demand. A licence for a software application to replace the remaining service potential of the existing software application would cost Sh.150,000.

Required:
Impairment loss to be recognised for the software using the depreciated replacement cost approach. (4 marks)

(ii) On 1 January 2004, the government built an office at a cost of Sh.50 million. The building was expected to provide service for 40 years. On 31 December 2013, after 10 years of use, a fire caused severe structural damage and due to safety reasons, the office building was closed for repairs that cost Sh.35.5 million. These repairs were made to restore the office building to occupiable condition. The current cost of a new office building is Sh.100 million.

Required:
Impairment loss to be recognised for the office building using the cost restoration approach.
(4 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 30 May 2014. MAY 2014 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

The following is an extract of the summarised financial statements of Ngoma Ltd., Kinanda Ltd. and Ngozi Ltd. for the year ended 30 September 2013:

Statement of financial position:

	Ngoma Ltd. Ksh."million"	Kinanda Ltd. Tsh."million"	Ngozi Ltd. Ksh."million"
Assets:			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	24,500	14,000	7,000
Investment in: Kinanda Ltd.	18,200		
Ngozi Ltd.	3,150		
Financial assets	1,000		
	46,850	14,000	7,000
Current assets	9,500	7,710	3,500
Total assets	56,350	21,710	10,500
Equity and liabilities:			
Ordinary share capital	7,000	3,500	3,500
Revenue reserves	42,350	12,250	5,250
	49,350	15,750	8,750
Non-current liabilities	-	710	-
Current liabilities	7,000	5,250	1,750
Total equity and liabilities	56,350	21,710	10,500

Statement of comprehensive income:

	Ngoma Ltd. Ksh."million"	Kinanda Ltd. Tsh."million"	Ngozi Ltd. Ksh."million"
Revenue	16,100	7,700	5,600
Cost of sales and operating expenses	(12,950)	(5,600)	(3,850)
Profit before tax	3,150	2,100	1,750
Income tax	(700)	(525)	(350)
Profit for the year	2,450	1,575	1,400
Other comprehensive income:			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	700	420	245
Total comprehensive income	3,150	1,995	1,645

Additional information:

1. The functional currency of both Ngoma Ltd. and Ngozi Ltd. is the Kenya shilling (Ksh.) while the functional currency of Kinanda Ltd. is the Tnzan shilling (Tsh.).
2. Ngoma Ltd. acquired 80% of Kinanda Ltd. on 1 October 2011 for Ksh.18,200 million when the revenue reserves of Kinanda Ltd. were Tsh.6,300 million. The investment is held at cost in the individual financial statements of Ngoma Ltd.
3. Ngoma Ltd. acquired 40% of Ngozi Ltd. on 1 October 2008 for Ksh.3,150 million when the revenue reserves of Ngozi Ltd. were Ksh.2,450 million. The investment is held at cost in the individual financial statements of Ngoma Ltd.

4. Ngoma Ltd. advanced a 5 year loan of Ksh.1,000 million to Kinanda Ltd. on 30 September 2013. This loan is included in the financial assets and non-current liabilities of Ngoma Ltd. and Kinanda Ltd. respectively. Kinanda Ltd. had recorded the loan at the exchange rate prevailing as at 30 September 2012.
5. An impairment test conducted on 30 September 2013 revealed that cumulative impairment losses in respect of the investment in Ngozi Ltd. were Ksh.1,000 million, of which Ksh.250 million related to the current financial year. No impairment losses were necessary in respect of the investment in Kinanda Ltd.
6. The group's policy is to value the non-controlling interest at fair value at the date of acquisition. The fair value of the non-controlling interest of Kinanda Ltd. at 1 October 2011 was Tsh.2,100 million.
7. Ngoma Ltd. has a building which is located in the same country as Kinanda Ltd. The building was acquired on 30 September 2012 and is carried at a cost of Tsh.2,500 million. The property is depreciated over 10 years on a straight line basis. As at 30 September 2013, the property was revalued to Tsh.3,500 million. Depreciation has been charged for the year but the revaluation has not been taken into account in the preparation of financial statements as at 30 September 2013.
8. Relevant exchange rates are as follows:

Date	Exchange rate Tsh. to Ksh.1
1 October 2011	Tsh.0.5
30 September 2012	Tsh.0.71
30 July 2013	Tsh.0.45
30 September 2013	Tsh.0.63
Average rate for the year ended 30 September 2013	Tsh.0.65

Required:

(a) Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 September 2013. (10 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2013. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Wonderful Ltd. is a company that carries on business in the entertainment industry. For the past few years, the company has been making losses owing to the low prices charged by competitors. The company's statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013 was as follows:

	Sh."000"
Assets:	
Non-current assets	3,600
Current assets	4,775
Total assets	8,375
Equity and liabilities:	
Equity: Ordinary shares of Sh.1 each fully paid	10,000
Retained earnings	(9,425)
	575
Non-current liabilities:	
8% cumulative preference shares (2,500,000 shares of Sh.1 par)	3,300
11% loan notes redeemable 2020	3,500
Current liabilities	1,000
Total equity and liabilities	8,375

The company has changed its marketing strategy and is now hoping to attract more customers. It is expected that the company will earn annual profits after tax of Sh.1,500,000 for each of the next five years. This figure is before an interest charge. Income tax is assumed to be at the rate of 30%.

The directors are proposing to reconstruct the company and have drafted the following proposal for discussion with shareholders:

1. To cancel the existing ordinary shares.
2. The 11% loan notes are to be retired and the holders issued in exchange with:
   - Sh.3,000,000 14% redeemable notes 2025, and
   - 2,000,000 ordinary shares of Sh.0.25 each fully paid up.

3. The carrying value of the preference share capital above includes four years of dividend arrears. The preference shareholders are to be issued with 2,000,000 ordinary shares of Sh.0.25 each fully paid up in exchange for the cancellation of these dividend arrears.
4. The existing ordinary shareholders will be issued with 3,500,000 ordinary shares of Sh.0.25 each fully paid.
5. In the event of a liquidation, it is estimated that the net realisable value of the assets would be Sh.3,100,000 for the non-current assets and Sh.3,500,000 for the current assets.

Required:

(a) Statement of financial position as at 1 January 2014 after the reconstruction had been effected. (12 marks)

(b) Computations to show the effect of the proposed reconstruction scheme on:

(i) Loan note holders. (4 marks)

(ii) Ordinary shareholders. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The following are the group income statement and group statement of financial position of Soma group of companies, for the financial year ended 31 October 2013:

Soma group
Income statement for the year ended 31 October 2013

		Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Revenue			12,765
Cost of sales			(9,070)
Gross profit			3,695
Other incomes:	Share of profit from associate	100	
	Investment income	125	225
			3,920
Expenses:	Distribution costs	625	
	Administration expenses	1,320	
	Finance costs	375	2,320
Profit before tax			1,600
Tax expenses			(700)
Profit for the year			900
Profit attributable to:	The holding company		825
	The non-controlling interest (NCI)		75
			900

P&L
A&L
Depreciation
finance cost
loss on disposal
Gain on disposal

Soma group
Statement of financial position as at 31 October 2013 and 2012:

		2013 Sh."million"	2012 Sh."million"
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment		1,900	1,525
Intangible assets (including goodwill)		1,250	1,000
Investments:	Others	-	125
	In associate company	325	250
		3,475	2,900
Current assets:			
Inventories		750	510
Receivables		1,950	1,575
Short-term investments		250	-
Cash in hand		10	5
Total assets		6,435	4,990
Equity and liabilities:			
Share capital (Sh.1 par value)		1,000	750
Revaluation reserve		505	455
Retained profits		870	600
Share premium		800	750
		3,175	2,555
Minority interest		250	150

cash & cash eq

	2013 Sh."million"	2012 Sh."million"
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term loan	850	250
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	1,135	995
Bank overdraft	425	490
Taxation	600	550
	6,435	4,990

Cash & cash eq

Additional information:

1. During the year ended 31 October 2013, Soma Ltd. acquired 80% of the share capital of Kitabu Ltd. The assets of Kitabu Ltd. were as follows as at the date of acquisition:

	Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment	300
Inventories	200
Receivables	150
	650
Long-term loan	(125)
Payables	(200)
Bank balance	(50)
Taxation	(25)
	250

2. Some items of plant with an original cost of Sh.425 million and a net book value of Sh.225 million were sold for Sh.160 million during the year ended 31 October 2013. The long-term investments were sold for Sh.150 mil during the same period.

The following information relates to property, plant and equipment:

	31 October 2013 Sh."million"	31 October 2012 Sh."million"
Cost	3,600	2,975
Accumulated depreciation	(1,700)	(1,450)
	1,900	1,525

The cost of plant of Kitabu Ltd. (the acquired subsidiary) on the date of acquisition was Sh.500 million accumulated depreciation was Sh.200 million. During the year ended 31 October 2013, there was a revaluation of Sh.50 million attributable to the holding company's plant.

3. The total purchase price of Kitabu Ltd. was Sh.225 million paid by issuing Sh.50 million worth of ordinary shar par value. The balance was paid in cash.

Required:

Group statement of cash flows, in conformity with IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows), for the year ended 31 October 2013 u the indirect method. (20 ma

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Discuss the approach taken by International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 in measuring and classif financial assets and the main effect that IFRS 9 will have on accounting for financial assets. (8 m

(b) Wabunge Ltd. operates a defined benefits plan for its employees. Both employees and the employer contribute t plan. Details of the defined benefits plan for the year ended 30 November 2013 were as follows:

	Sh."million"
Current service cost	140
Past service cost	90
Plan assets as at 1 December 2012	10,180
Plan assets as at 30 November 2013	11,100
Present value of plan obligation as at 1 December 2012	11,380
Present value of plan obligation as at 30 November 2013	11,920

	Sh."million"
Employer contributions	420
Employee contributions	120
Benefits paid	360
Foreign exchange losses on plan assets	200
Dividend income during the year from plan assets invested in shares	110
Interest income during the year from plan assets invested in bonds	80
Rental income during the year from plan assets invested in property	60
Foreign tax suffered on foreign income	30
Profits, less losses, on sale of plan investments	100
Administrative expenses of plan management	70
General expenses of plan management	20

The interest rate on high quality corporate debt (constant during the year) was 4.75% per annum.

Additional information:

1. Benefits paid, employer contributions and employee contributions were all spread evenly over the year.
2. The past service cost arose as a result of an improvement to benefits offered to all plan members effective from 1 November 2012. In order to receive the benefit, plan members must have remained in employment until at least 30 November 2013. The figure above is the total expected cost as calculated by the actuary.

Required:

(i) The notes to the financial statements required by IAS 19: Employee Benefits (revised 2011) in respect of changes in plan assets, changes in the defined benefits plan obligation and amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. (6 marks)

(ii) Statement of changes in net assets available for benefits for the plan itself as required by IAS 26 (Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans). (6 marks)

(NB: Round off all figures to the nearest shilling).

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) In the context of IPSAS 4 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates), explain how exchange differences arising on monetary items are recognised. (3 marks)

(b) With reference to IPSAS 9 (Revenue from Exchange Transactions), summarise five conditions that must be satisfied before revenue from the sale of goods can be recognised. (5 marks)

(c) In the context of integrated reporting:

(i) Discuss any two components of an integrated report. (4 marks)

(ii) Explain four guiding principles that underpin the preparation of an integrated report. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

KASNEB

CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

DEC 2013

FRIDAY: 6 December 2013. 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

P Ltd., a company incorporated in Kenya is listed in all the East African securities exchanges. P Ltd. uses the Kenya shilling (Ksh.) as the reporting currency. On 1 April 2012, P Ltd. acquired a controlling interest in L Ltd. On 1 October 2012, P Ltd. also acquired a controlling interest in U Ltd., a Ugandan company that uses the Uganda shilling (Ush.) to report its financial results. The statements of comprehensive income for the three companies for the year ended 31 March 2013 are as set out below:

	P Ltd. Ksh."million"	L Ltd. Ksh."million"	U Ltd. Ush."million"
Sales revenue	1,368	774	6,850
Cost of sales	(810)	(407)	(3,550)
Gross profit	558	367	3,300
Other income	15	12	-
	573	379	3,300
Administrative expenses	(112)	(73)	(860)
Distribution expenses	(196)	(64)	(580)
Other operating expenses	(12)	(8)	(150)
Finance cost	(50)	(20)	(210)
Profit before tax	203	214	1,500
Income tax expense/income	(60)	15	(450)
Profit after tax	143	229	1,050
Other comprehensive income:			
Revaluation reserves (Net of deferred taxes)	96	-	-
Total comprehensive income	239	229	1,050

Additional information:

1. P Ltd. acquired 75% of L Ltd. through an exchange of 3.5 million equity shares of Ksh. 10 each. The market value of the equity shares as at that date was Ksh.28 each. The fair value of the net assets of L Ltd. as at the date of acquisition was Ksh.100 million.
2. P Ltd. acquired 60% of U Ltd. on 1 October 2012 for Ksh.47.5 million paid in cash. The fair value of the net assets of U Ltd. on that date amounted to Ush.1,800 million. As at 31 March 2013, the exchange gain on retranslation of the net investment in U Ltd. was determined as Ksh.6.2 million.
3. During the year ended 31 March 2013, P Ltd. sold goods to L Ltd. for Ksh.28 million at cost plus 25%. 40% of these goods were still held within the group as at 31 March 2013.
4. P Ltd. operates some machines that pose an environmental hazard, for which they have an irrevocable agreement to undertake decommissioning of the machines at the end of their useful life at a cost of Ksh.18 million. The management estimate the remaining useful life of the machines to be 5 years and the relevant discount rate to be 12%. This item has not been accounted for.
5. The goodwill on acquisition of U Ltd. was considered to be impaired by 30% as at 31 March 2013.
6. On 1 January 2013, P Ltd. sold 1/3 (one third) of its investment in L Ltd. for a cash consideration of Ksh.62 million. The fair value of the net assets on that date was Ksh.184 million. P Ltd. will account for the 50% interest in L Ltd. using the equity method in accordance with IFRS 11 (Joint Arrangements).
7. The following exchange rates are relevant:

	Ush./1Ksh.
1 October 2012	24
31 March 2013	27.5
Average for the year	25
Average for 6 months to 31 March 2013	26.5

8. Incomes and expenses of all the three companies were deemed to accrue evenly throughout the year.

Required: (6 marks)

(a) Goodwill on acquisition of L Ltd. and U Ltd. (14 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for P Ltd. for the year ended 31 March 2013.
(NB: Round off the Ush. to the nearest Kenya shilling)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

The following trial balance relates to Mapema Limited, a quoted company, as at 30 April 2013:

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Revenue		9,600
Cost of sales	4,580	
Distribution costs	1,230	
Administration expenses	2,100	
Property, plant and equipment	5,400	
Accumulated depreciation		600
Intangible assets	1,500	
Accumulated amortisation		300
Available for sale financial assets	300	
Inventory	850	
Trade receivables/payables	1,350	1,690
Financial assets at fair value	100	
Cash and bank balance	500	
Investment income		100
Deferred tax		200
Instalment tax paid	200	
10% loan stock		1,000
Fair value of plan assets	400	
Suspense account		250
Present value of obligations - Defined benefits plan		550
Dividends paid	200	
Revaluation reserve - property, plant and equipment		400
Available for sale reserve		20
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 each)		2,000
Share premium		500
Retained profits		1,500
	18,710	18,710

Additional information:

1. The property, plant and equipment is made up of the following:

Asset	Cost/Revalued amount Sh."million"	Accumulated depreciation Sh." million"
Land	1,000	-
Buildings	3,000	200
Furniture and fittings	1,000	300
Motor vehicles	400	100

Depreciation on the assets is provided as follows on cost:

Asset	%	Classification
Buildings	2	Administration expense
Furniture and fittings	10	Administration expense
Motor vehicles	20	Distribution costs

Land and buildings were to be revalued upwards by Sh.50 million and Sh.100 million respectively as at 30 April 2013. A transfer of Sh.50 million from revaluation reserve to retained profits in relation to excess depreciation is to be made.

2. Intangible assets are being amortised over five years and are classified as an administration expense.
3. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are to be revalued upwards by Sh.10 million while those available for sale should be revalued upwards by Sh.20 million.
4. The suspense account is made up of two items:
   - Cash proceeds from the issue of 20 million shares.
   - Contributions to the defined benefit plan of Sh.50 million.

5. On 1 May 2012, the company granted its 1,000 employees 100 options each to buy the company's shares at an exercise price of Sh.20 each. The fair value of the options on the same date was Sh.10 each and on 30 April 2013, the value was Sh.12.. All the employees were still in employment and the options were to vest on 30 April 2014 so long as one was still in employment.

6. The defined benefit plan had the asset and liabilities balances given as at 1 May 2012. The following details are relevant:

Interest rate for liability as at 1 May 2012	10%.
Expected rate of return as at 1 May 2012	12%.
Benefits paid	Sh.60 million
Current service cost	Sh.80 million
Contributions made	Sh.50 million
Fair value of plan assets on 30 April 2013	Sh.500 million
Present value of obligations on 30 April 2013	Sh.680 million

Half of the current service cost is a distribution cost while the balance is an administration cost.

7. Current year's estimated corporation tax is Sh.300 million. Net taxable temporary differences including those relating to revaluations amount to Sh.900 million. Assume a tax rate of 30%.

Required:

Prepare for publication purposes:

(a) A statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 April 2013. (8 marks)

(b) A statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 April 2013. (4 marks)

(c) A statement of financial position as at 30 April 2013. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The following financial statements relate to the Crest group for the year ended 31 March 2013:

Group income statement for the year ended 31 March 2013

	Sh."million"	Sh." million"
Revenue		596
Cost of sales		(417)
Gross profit		179
Other incomes: Operating		12
Gain on disposal of subsidiary		19
		210
Expenses		
Distribution costs	48	
Administrative expenses	173	
Finance costs	35	(256)
Loss before tax		(46)
Income tax expense (credit)		11
Loss for the period		(35)
Attributable to: Parent		(31)
Non controlling interest		(4)
		(35)

Statement of financial position as at 31 March:

	2013		2012	
	Sh."million"	Sh." million"	Sh."million"	Sh." million"
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		544		634
Goodwill		16		25
Deferred tax assets		16		2
		576		661
Current assets				
Inventory	158		225	
Trade and other receivable	103		134	
Tax recoverable	11		9	
Cash and cash equivalents	3	275	5	373
Total assets		851		1,034

	2013 Sh."million"	2013 Sh." million"	2012 Sh."million"	2012 Sh." million"
Financed by				
Ordinary share capital		400		300
Share premium		112		84
Retained earnings		64		95
Shareholders' funds attributable to parent		576		479
Shareholders' funds attributable to non controlling interest		13		21
		589		500
Non-current liabilities				
Bank loans	29		52	
Deferred tax liabilities	18		17	
Provision for pension benefits	18		19	
Obligations under finance lease	-	65	2	90
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	112		188	
Current tax	-		2	
Obligations under finance lease	2		8	
Balance at bank	83	197	246	444
Total equity and liabilities		851		1,034

Additional information:

1. Dex Ltd., a 90% held subsidiary of Crest Ltd., was sold during the year. The following were the net assets on the date of disposal:

		Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment:	Cost	118
	Depreciation	(31)
		87
Inventory		27
Trade and other receivables		41
Cash and bank		3
Bank overdraft		(61)
Trade and other payables		(38)
Bank loans		(18)
Current tax		(1)
		40

Crest Ltd. had purchased its investment in Dex Ltd. for Sh.25 million several years ago. The fair value of the net assets in Dex Ltd. was Sh.20 million. The group uses the partial goodwill method.

2. Property, plant and equipment is made up as follows:

Year ended 31 March	2013 Sh."million"	2012 Sh."million"
Cost	705	769
Depreciation	(161)	(135)
	544	634

The group sold an item of plant which had cost Sh.11 million for Sh.9 million. There were no additional acquisitions by way of finance leases.

3. The loss before tax is arrived at after charging the following:

	Sh."million"
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	65
Impairment of goodwill	4

4. The finance cost is made up of Sh.2 million on finance leases and Sh.33 million in bank loans and overdrafts. As at 31 March 2013, included in trade and other payables was accrued interest of Sh.1 million and on 31 March 2012, the figure had been Sh.5 million.

5. There was an issue of ordinary shares during the year at a premium of 30% with some issue costs offset against the share premium.

Required:

The group statement of cash flows in accordance with IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows) for the year ended 31 March 2013. (20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) With reference to IAS 31 (Interests in Joint Ventures), explain the three types of joint ventures. (6 marks)

(b) The capital structure of Chama Ltd. as at 31 March 2012 was as follows:

	Sh."million"
6 million ordinary shares of Sh.5 each	30
2 million 10% cumulative preference shares	20
12% convertible bond	25

Additional information:

1. During the year ended 31 March 2013, the company reported profit after tax of Sh.85.6 million.
2. On 1 May 2012, the company issued 1.5 million ordinary shares at full market price.
3. On 31 August 2012, the company made a rights issue of 1 ordinary share for every 4 ordinary shares held on that date. The exercise price was Sh.36 per share and the cum-rights price on the last quotation was Sh.48 per share.
4. On 1 January 2013, holders of Sh.10 million 12% convertible bonds exercised their conversion right. Each Sh.10,000 of the bond is convertible into 250 ordinary shares of Sh.5 each.
5. On 1 January 2013, the employees of the company were granted share options to purchase 1 million ordinary shares for Sh.30 each. The average market price was Sh.48 per share. As at 31 March 2013, none of the employees had exercised their options:
6. The corporation tax rate is 30%.

Required:

(i) Basic earnings per share (EPS) for the year ended 31 March 2013. (6 marks)

(ii) Diluted earnings per share (EPS) for the year ended 31 March 2013. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) In 1993, the Nairobi County Government constructed a public primary school at a cost of Sh.25 million. It was estimated that the school would be used for 40 years. By the end of 2013, the school population had declined from 1,500 students to 400 students as a result of a population shift caused by the bankruptcy of a major employer in the area. The management decided to close the two top floors of the three storey school building. The management has no expectation that enrolment will increase in future such that the upper storeys would be reopened. The current replacement cost of the school is estimated at Sh.13 million.

Required:

Calculate the impairment loss to be recognised using the depreciated replacement cost approach. (6 marks)

(b) International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 22 (Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector (GGS)), defines a general government sector as "comprising all organisational entities of the general government as defined in statistical bases of financial reporting".

With regard to this standard, outline eight items that should be disclosed in respect of a GGS. (8 marks)

(c) IPSAS 20 (Related Party Disclosures) defines a related party as "any party that has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions or if the related party entity and another entity are subject to common control".

With respect to the above statement:

(i) Explain the meaning of "significant influence". (2 marks)

(ii) Outline four ways in which significant influence might be exercised. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

....

Required:

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2013 in accordance with international financial reporting standards (IFRSs). (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

JUNE 2013

QUESTION TWO

The following trial balance relates to Ndovu Limited as at 31 March 2013:

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Land and buildings	1,300	
Plant at cost	1,280	
Accumulated depreciation on plant		320
Financial asset at fair value	265	
Investment income		22
Cost of sales	892	
Distribution costs	110	
Administrative expenses	125	
Loan interest paid	8	
Inventory as at 31 March 2013	379	
Income tax		4
Trade receivables	351	
Revenue		1,804
Ordinary share capital		600
Retained earnings		255
2% loan note		800
Trade payables		347
Revaluation reserve (land and buildings)		140
Deferred tax		112
Suspense account		240
Bank balance		66
	4,710	4,710

Additional information:

1. The value of land in the trial balance is given as Sh.300 million. The buildings were revalued on 31 March 2013 at Sh.920 million. The estimated useful life of buildings was 20 years as at 1 April 2012. Depreciation on buildings is charged at 60% to cost of sales and 20% each to distribution costs and administrative expenses.
2. The company constructed its own plant at a total cost of Sh.240 million. The plant was brought into use on 1 October 2012 but its cost had not been capitalised. Instead, its cost had been included in the cost of sales. Plant is depreciated at 12.5% per annum using the reducing balance method (time apportioned) and charged to the cost of sales.
3. The fair value of the investments held at fair value was Sh.271 million as at 31 March 2013.
4. The balance of tax on the trial balance represents an overprovision of previous years' tax. The estimate of tax for the current year is Sh.187 million. At 31 March 2013, there were Sh.400 million of taxable temporary differences. For deferred, tax assume an average tax rate of 30%.
5. The 2% loan note was issued on 1 October 2012 under the terms that require a large premium on repayment. The effective interest rate therefore is 6% per annum.
6. The suspense account relates to a rights issue of shares that was made on 1 January 2013. The terms of the issue were one share for every four held at Sh.8 per share. The par value of each share is Sh.5. The issue was fully subscribed.

Required:

Prepare the following statements in a format suitable for publication:

(a) Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2013. (10 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2013. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) (i) With reference to IFRS 2 "Share Based Payments", outline three types of share based payment transactions. (3 marks)

(ii) Bora Ltd. has decided to grant its 400 employees 100 options each to purchase shares from 1 November 2013 which are conditional upon one still being in employment as at 31 October 2016.

The company has provided the following details regarding the scheme:

Year ended	Number of employees expected to leave employment	Fair value of each option
		Sh.
		20
31 October 2014	25	16
31 October 2015	15	15
31 October 2016	15	

The fair value of the option will be Sh.20 as at 1 November 2013. The exercise price of the option will be Sh.10 and the par value of the company's share is Sh.5. The average market price of the share over the three years to 31 October 2016 is expected to be Sh.25.

Required:

Show how the company should report the transactions on the scheme as per the requirements of IFRS 2 (Share Based Payments) over the three years.

(Assume that all the employees eligible will exercise their rights on 31 October 2016). (7 marks)

(b) Ng'ambo Ltd., a multinational company, is preparing a segmental report, for inclusion in its financial accounts for the year ended 31 March 2013. The company has divided its operations into the Blending, Mixing and Packaging divisions and operates in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The figures given below relate to Ng'ambo Ltd. and its subsidiaries but exclude information on associated companies.

	Sh."000"
Sales to customers outside the group by the blending division	29,397.5
Sales to customers outside the group by Kenyan Companies	70,500
Sales not derived from blending, mixing and packaging activities	8,225
Sales made to customers outside the group by packaging division	49,872.5
Assets used by the Tanzanian subsidiary companies	76,500

	Sh."000"
Assets not allocable to blending, mixing and packaging	37,140
Assets used by blending division	79,375
Sales by the packaging division to other group members	9,145
Assets used by the mixing division	44,437.5
Assets used by Kenyan companies	104,550
Sales not allocated to Kenya, Tanzania or Uganda	8,225
Sales by the blending division to other group members	3,067.5
Sales made by the group in Uganda	3,702.5
Expenses not allocated to Kenya, Tanzania or Uganda	10,182.5
Sales to customers outside the group by Tanzanian companies	18,067.5
Expenses not allocated to blending, mixing or packaging	12,510
Sales by Tanzanian companies to group members	5,292.5
Sales to customers outside group by mixing division	13,000
Sales by Kenyan companies to other group members	6,075
Assets used by the packaging division	111,550
Assets used by the group in Uganda	54,150
Assets not allocated to Kenya, Tanzania or Uganda	37,302.5
Segmental net profit by industry: Blending	6,105
Mixing	14,790
Packaging	2,052.5
Segmental net profit by geographical area: Kenya	12,182.5
Tanzania	7,817.5
Uganda	1,217.5
Consolidated net profit by industry	22,445
Consolidated net profit by geographical area	20,117.5

Required:
The following reports in accordance with IFRS 8 (Reporting Financial Information by Segments) for inclusion in the annual report to give maximum information to shareholders:

(i) Industry segmental report for the year ended 31 March 2013. (5 marks)

(ii) Geographical segmental report for the year ended 31 March 2013. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The Kengo group has prepared the following financial statements for the years ended 31 March 2013 and 2012:

Kengo Group
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2013:

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Revenue		875
Cost of sales		(440)
Gross profit		435
Gain on sale of subsidiary		30
Share of profit after tax in associate		38
		503
Expenses:		
Distribution costs	60	
Administration expenses	150	
Finance cost	100	(310)
Profit before tax		193
Income tax expense		(48)
Profit for the period		145
Other comprehensive income:		
Gain on revaluation of land		50
Total comprehensive income		195
Attributable to: Parent		170
Non-controlling interest		25
		195

Kengo Group

Statement of financial position as at 31 March:

	2013		2012	
Non-current assets	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment		5,900		4,400
Goodwill		85		130
Investment in associate		170		140
		6,155		4,670
Current assets:				
Inventory	1,000		930	
Receivables	1,340		1,140	
Financial assets at fair value	35		20	
Cash and bank balances	180	2,555	120	2,210
Total assets		8,710		6,880
Equity and liabilities:				
Share capital		2,000		1,500
Share premium		300		-
Revaluation reserve		50		-
Retained profits		3,400		3,320
Shareholders' funds attributable to parent		5,750		4,820
Shareholders' funds attributable to non-controlling interest		75		175
		5,825		4,995
Non-current liabilities:				
Bank loans	1,400		1,000	
Obligations under finance lease	210		45	
Deferred tax	340	1,950	305	1,350
Current liabilities:				
Trade payables	885		495	
Accrued interest	7		9	
Current tax	28		21	
Obligations under finance lease	15	935	10	535
Total equity and liabilities		8,710		6,880

Additional information:

1. Land was revalued upwards by the holding company by Sh.50 million during the year ended 31 March 2013.
2. Depreciation of Sh.80 million was charged during the year ended 31 March 2013.
3. Additional property, plant and equipment was acquired by way of lease amounting to Sh.300 million.
4. A property was disposed of during the year ended 31 March 2013 for Sh.250 million cash. The carrying amount was Sh.295 million at the date of disposal. The loss on disposal is part of cost of sales.
5. On 1 January 2013, the group disposed of an 80% owned subsidiary for Sh.390 million in cash. The subsidiary had the following net assets at the date of disposal:

	Sh."million"
Property, plant and equipment	635
Inventory	20
Receivables	45
Cash	35
Payables	(130)
Current tax	(5)
Bank loans	(200)
	400

   The subsidiary had been acquired on 1 April 2009 for a cash payment of Sh.220 million when its net assets had a fair value of Sh.225 million and the non-controlling interest had a fair value of Sh.50 million.
6. Dividends paid by the holding company during the year amounted to Sh.40 million.

Required:

The group statement of cash flows, in accordance with IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows), for the year ended 31 March 2013.

(20 marks)

2

QUESTION FIVE

(a) With reference to IPSAS 26 (Impairment of Cash Generating Assets), explain the meaning of the following terms:

(i) Value in use. (2 marks)

(ii) Recoverable amount. Cash Received from the disposal of an Asset after its useful life (2 marks)

(b) On 1 January 2008, Mashambani County Education Department purchased a printing machine at a cost of Sh.40 million. The department estimated that the useful life of the machine would be ten years. On 31 December 2012, it was reported that an automated feature on the machine's function did not operate as expected, resulting in a 25% reduction in the machine's annual output over the remaining five years of its useful life. The cost of a new printing machine was Sh.45 million as at 31 December 2012.

Required:

The impairment loss as at 31 December 2012 using the service units approach. (6 marks)

(c) In the context of IPSAS 23 (Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions), summarise five sources of revenue from non-exchange transactions recognised by this standard. Gain on disposal of Assets (5 marks)

[illegible]

(d) The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) Framework requires that a useful set of financial statements should be reliable.

Explain five qualities of financial statements that make them reliable. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

....

Accurate
Timeliness
Standardized

KASNEB

CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

DEC 2012

FRIDAY: 7 December 2012. 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

Hunga Limited, a company quoted on the securities exchange, acquired 80% of Shika Limited several years ago. On 1 January 2012, Hunga Limited sold half of its investment in Shika Limited and acquired 75% of the equity shares of Shujaa Limited.

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 for the three companies are as given below:

Statement of comprehensive income:

		Hunga Limited Sh."million"	Shika Limited Sh."million"	Shujaa Limited Sh."million"
Revenue		8.000	4.500	6.000
Cost of sales		(3.000)	(2.000)	(2.000)
Gross profit		5,000	2.500	4.000
Other incomes:	Dividends	380		
	Gain on disposal	300		
		5,680		
Expenses:				
Distribution costs		(1.200)	(600)	(800)
Administrative costs		(1,800)	(800)	(1.200)
Finance costs		(200)	(100)	(100)
Profit before tax		2.480	1,000	1,900
Income tax expense		(600)	(300)	(500)
Profit after tax		1.880	700	1,400
Dividends paid on 30 April 2012		(500)	(200)	(400)
Retained profit for the year		1.380	500	1,000
Retained profit brought forward		4.120	2.500	1,500
Retained profit carried forward		5.500	3.000	2.500

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012:

	Hunga Limited Sh."million"	Shika Limited Sh."million"	Shujaa Limited Sh."million"
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	6,800	4,500	3,000
Investment in: Shika Limited	1,200		
Shujaa Limited	1,800		
	9,800	4,500	3,000
Current assets:			
Inventory	1,500	1,000	1,200
Receivables	4,000	3,000	3,400
Cash at bank	1,000	500	600
	6,500	4,500	5,200
	16,300	9,000	8,200
Ordinary share capital (Sh.10 par)	6,000	1,000	1,000
Retained profits	5,500	3,000	2,500
Shareholders' funds	11,500	4,000	3,500
Non-current liabilities:			
10% loan stock	2,000	1,000	1,000
Current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	2,500	3,800	3,300
Current tax	300	200	400
	2,800	4,000	3,700
Total capital and liabilities	16,300	9,000	8,200

Additional information:

1. Hunga Limited had acquired its shareholding in Shika Limited for Sh.2,400 million when the retained profits of Shika Limited amounted to Sh.1,500 million. There was no fair value adjustment at the time of this acquisition.
2. Hunga Limited sold half of the investment in Shika Limited for Sh.1,500 million. This disposal has already been accounted for by Hunga Limited but not by the group. The fair value of the remaining investment in Shika Limited was Sh.1,300 million on the date of disposal.
3. Between 1 January 2012 and 30 June 2012, Hunga Limited sold to Shujaa Limited goods worth Sh.500 million reporting a profit of Sh.100 million. Half of the goods were still in the inventory of Shujaa Limited as at 30 June 2012.
4. Intercompany receivables and payables were as follows as at 30 June 2012:

	Sh."million"
Due from Shika Limited to Hunga Limited	200
Due from Shujaa Limited to Hunga Limited	300

5. As at 1 July 2011, half of the goodwill of Shika Limited had been impaired. The goodwills of the companies were not impaired in the current year to 30 June 2012. The group uses the partial goodwill method when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Required:

(a) Group statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2012. (10 marks)

(b) Group statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Evaluate two differences between basic earnings per share (BEPS) and diluted earnings per share (DEPS). (4 marks)

(b) The following information relates to Maji Group for the year ended 30 June 2012:

Maji Group

Consolidated income statement (extract) for the year ended 30 June 2012:

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Group net profit before taxation		500,000
Taxation		(270,000)
Group net profit after taxation		230,000
Minority interest in subsidiaries		(20,000)
Profit attributable to majority shareholders		210,000
Extraordinary items (after taxation)		11,000
Net profit for the year		221,000
Dividends (net): Preference	25,000	

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Ordinary	100,000	
		(125,000)
Retained earnings for the year		96,000

Additional information:

1. Issued share capital (fully paid) as at 1 July 2011 comprised 2,500,000 10% cumulative preference shares of Sh.100 each and 40 million ordinary shares of Sh.25 each.
2. Loan capital as at 1 July 2011 comprised Sh.500,000,000 7% convertible debentures (convertible into 200 ordinary shares per Sh.10,000 debenture, with proportionate increases for subsequent bonus issues and for the bonus element in subsequent rights issues).
3. Changes during the year ended 30 June 2012 included the following:
   - 1 October 2011, rights issue of ordinary shares (ranking for dividend during the year ended 30 June 2012) of 1 for 4 at Sh.90 per share. The market price before the issue was Sh.100 per share.
   - 1 January 2012, conversion of Sh.100,000,000 of 7% convertible debentures.
   - 1 March 2012, bonus issue of ordinary shares at 1 for 3.
4. Basic earnings per share for the year ended 30 June 2011 was Sh.4.
5. Both corporation tax and the basic income tax rates are at 30%.

Required:

(i) Maji Group's basic earnings per share for the year ended 30 June 2012 and its comparative for the year ended 30 June 2011. (10 marks)

(ii) Maji Group's fully diluted earnings per share for the year ended 30 June 2012. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) With reference to IAS 37 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets), differentiate between a "constructive obligation" and a "contingent liability". (4 marks)

(b) (i) Explain the meaning of the term "financial instrument" in the context of IAS 32 (Financial Instruments - Presentation) and IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments). (4 marks)

(ii) At the beginning of year 1, a company grants 20 senior executives 1,000 share options, each based on two conditions. First, the executive has to remain with the entity until the end of year 3. Second, the share options may not be exercised unless the share price has increased from Sh.100 at the beginning of year 1 to above Sh.130 at the end of year 3. If the share price is above Sh.130 at the end of year 3, the share options may be exercised at any time during the next five years.

The entity applies a binomial option-pricing model, which takes into account the possibility that the share price will exceed Sh.130 at the end of year 3 (in this case the share options become exercisable) and the possibility that the share price will not exceed Sh.130 at the end of year 3 (and then the options will be forfeited). The company estimates the fair values of the share options with this market condition to be Sh.48 per option.

At the end of year 1, the company estimates the turnover of senior executives at 2%. In the second year, one executive leaves the company but the turnover estimate remains the same. During the third year, two executives leave the company.

Required:
The remuneration expense for each year in which an expense needs to be recorded indicating which account will be credited when the remuneration expense is recorded.

(Your answer should be in conformity with the requirements of IFRS 2 - Share Based Payment). (6 marks)

(c) With reference to IPSAS 9 (Revenue from Exchange Transactions):

(i) Evaluate the objectives of the standard. (2 marks)

(ii) Analyse the difference between "exchange transactions" and "non-exchange transactions". (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) In the context of IAS 19 (Employee Benefits), evaluate:

(i) When an amount should be recognised as a defined benefit liability. (2 marks)

(ii) The treatment of actuarial gains or losses. (2 marks)

(iii) The items that should be recognised in the income statement. (2 marks)

(b) Viwanda Industries Limited operates a defined benefit post-retirement plan for its employees. The plan is reviewed annually. The company's actuaries have provided the following information:

	Sh."million"
Present value of obligations as at 31 October 2011	1,500
Present value of obligations as at 31 October 2012	1,750
Fair value of plan assets as at 31 October 2011	1,500
Fair value of plan assets as at 31 October 2012	1,650
Current service cost - year ended 31 October 2012	160
Contributions paid - year ended 31 October 2012	85
Benefits paid to employees-year ended 31 October 2012	125
Net cumulative unrecognised gains as at 1 November 2011	200

Additional information:

1. The expected return on plan assets as at 1 November 2011 was 12%.
2. The discount rate for plan liabilities as at 1 November 2011 was 10%.
3. The average remaining working lives of Viwanda Industries Ltd.'s employees as at 31 October 2011 was ten years.

Required:
Extracts of Viwanda Industries Ltd.'s financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2012. (14 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Explain what "integrated reporting" entails. (4 marks)

(b) The following financial statements relate to the Techno Group for the year ended 31 October 2012:

Income statement for the year ended 31 October 2012:

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
		16,500
Revenue		(7,500)
Cost of sales		9,000

KASNEB

CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

MONDAY: 4 June 2012. JUNE 2012 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

The following financial statements relate to H Ltd. and its investment companies S Ltd., A Ltd. and J Ltd. for the year ended 30 April 2012:

Income statement for the year ended 30 April 2012:

	H Ltd. Sh."million"	S Ltd. Sh."million"	A Ltd. Sh."million"	J Ltd. Sh."million"
Revenue	1,200	600	300	600
Cost of sales	(650)	(250)	(100)	(250)
Gross profit	550	350	200	350
Investment income	85	2	1	1
	635	352	201	351
Distribution costs	(100)	(40)	(30)	(60)
Administration expenses	(120)	(90)	(50)	(100)
Finance cost	(40)	(20)	(20)	(20)
Profit before tax	375	202	101	171
Income tax expense	(60)	(50)	(30)	(60)
Profit for the year	315	152	71	111
Dividends paid	(50)	(50)	(30)	(40)
Retained profit for the year	265	102	41	71
Retained profit brought forward	445	273	159	209
Retained profit carried forward	710	375	200	280

Statement of financial position as at 30 April 2012:

	H Ltd. Sh."million"	S Ltd. Sh."million"	A Ltd. Sh."million"	J Ltd. Sh."million"
Noncurrent assets:				
Property, plant and equipment	1,250	800	650	750
Intangible assets	200	120	100	80
Investments	850			
	2,300	920	750	830
Current assets:				
Inventory	200	75	60	70
Trade and other receivables	300	90	80	80
Financial assets at fair value	30	20	10	10
Cash and bank balances	150	40	40	40
	680	225	190	200
Total assets	2,980	1,145	940	1,030
Ordinary share capital	1,000	200	200	200
Share premium	300	50	50	100
Revaluation reserve	200	50	50	50
Retained profits	710	375	200	280
	2,210	675	500	630
Noncurrent liabilities:				
10% loan stock	400	200	200	200
Deferred tax	100	50	40	60
	500	250	240	260

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Current liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	250	200	180	100
Current tax	20	20	20	40
	270	220	200	140
Total equity and liabilities	2,980	1,145	940	1,030

Additional information:

1. H Ltd. acquired the investments in the other companies as follows:

Company	Date	Shareholding	Cost of purchase Sh."million"	Revaluation reserves Sh."million"	Retained profits Sh."million"
S Ltd.	1 May 2008	80%	300	20	85
A Ltd.	1 May 2009	40%	200	15	150
J Ltd.	1 May 2010	50%	250	20	120

H Ltd. also invested in half of the 10% loan stock in S Ltd.

2. The fair value of the non-controlling interest in S Ltd. was Sh.75 million on 1 May 2008.
3. During the year ended 30 April 2012, H Ltd. sold goods to S Ltd. and A Ltd. as follows:

	Selling price (Sh. "million")	Profit margin (%)	% in stock at year end
S Ltd.	100	30	50
A Ltd.	50	20	N/A

4. On 1 May 2010, H Ltd. sold S Ltd. an item of plant for Sh.200 million reporting a 25% profit on the initial cost of the plant. The group charges depreciation at 20% per annum on cost on plant.
5. All the goodwills of the three companies in which H Ltd. has invested are estimated to be impaired by 25% in the year ended 30 April 2012. No impairment losses have been reported in the past.
6. Included in trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are the following outstanding balances:
   - Due from S Ltd. to H Ltd. - Sh.50 million
   - Due from A Ltd. to H Ltd. - Sh.10 million
   - Due from H Ltd. to J Ltd. - Sh.40 million

   In the books of S Ltd. the amount due to H Ltd. was shown at Sh.40 million because S Ltd. had sent a cheque for Sh.10 million but H Ltd. had not recorded the cheque. All the other balances were in agreement.
7. The group uses the full goodwill method and proportionate consolidation as per IAS 31 (Joint Ventures).
8. All dividends and interest had been paid by the end of the year.

Required:

(a) Consolidated income statement for the year ended 30 April 2012. (10 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 April 2012. (10 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Citing reasons, explain why it is important for a reporting entity to provide a social and environmental report in its annual financial statements. (6 marks)

(b) Justify the provision of deferred tax using temporary differences in the financial statements of a reporting entity. (4 marks)

(c) Lami Limited had a deferred tax liability as at 1 May 2011 of Sh.100 million. For the purposes of preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2012, the following additional information is available:

1. Property, plant and equipment has a carrying amount of Sh.1,200 million and a tax base of Sh.1,000 million. Some land and buildings were revalued upwards by Sh.50 million during the year ended 30 April 2012.
2. Intangible assets consisting of trade licences being amortised over five years had a carrying amount of Sh.60 million. This was allowed for tax purposes in full two years ago.
3. The company has available for sale financial assets with a carrying amount of Sh.20 million and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss of Sh.10 million. Both financial assets reported losses in fair value of Sh.2 million each as at 30 April 2012.

4. Inventory is shown at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is Sh.800 million while the net realisable value is Sh.780 million.
5. Receivables had a carrying amount of Sh.500 million after making an allowance for doubtful debt of Sh.20 million and an exchange gain of Sh.40 million (unrealised). Both the allowance and exchange gain are not allowed for tax purposes.
6. Trade and other payables are stated at Sh.900 million after making a provision for discount of Sh.10 million.
7. Assume a tax rate of 30%.

Required:

(i) Compute the relevant temporary differences. (6 marks)

(ii) Show the journal entry to record changes in the deferred tax liability. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) IAS 29 (Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies) requires inflation adjusted financial statements to be prepared where a reporting entity is operating in a hyperinflationary economy. Special emphasis is on current purchasing power financial statements.

Required:

(i) Highlight any four key features of a hyperinflationary economy according to IAS 29. (4 marks)

(ii) Outline, in the context of IAS 29, how current purchasing power financial statements are prepared. (2 marks)

(b) Zedkey Ltd. operates a defined benefit pension plan. The following financial data relates to the scheme for the past three years ended 30 April 2012:

Year ended 30 April:	2010	2011	2012
Discount rate at beginning of year	10%	9%	8%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	12%	11%	10%
	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Current service cost	130	140	150
Benefits paid	150	180	190
Contributions paid	90	100	110
Present value of obligations at 30 April:	1,100	1,380	1,408
Fair value of plan assets at 30 April:	1,190	1,372	1,188

The present value of obligations and the fair value of plan assets were both Sh.1,000 million at 1 May 2009. The company reports all actuarial gains and losses arising in a year directly in the retained profits.

Required:

(i) The actuarial gains (or losses) for each of the years ended 30 April 2010, 2011 and 2012. (6 marks)

(ii) The income statement expense for each of the years ended 30 April 2010, 2011 and 2012. (2 marks)

(iii) The asset (or liability) to be reported in the statements of financial position as at 30 April 2010, 2011 and 2012. (2 marks)

(c) Explain the following terms as used in IAS 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates):

(i) Functional currency. (2 marks)

(ii) Presentation currency. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) IFRS 8 (Operating Segments) is based on the core principle that:

"An entity shall disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environment in which it operates".

It is in light of this core principle that IFRS 8 requires the disaggregation of the entity's financial statements into segments.

Required:

(i) Define the term "operating segment" as used in IFRS 8. (2 marks)

(ii) Describe the conditions that an operating segment must meet for it to be deemed a reportable segment under IFRS 8. (4 marks)

(b) Evaluate the advantages and limitations of the following approaches of identifying reportable segments:

(i) Risk and return approach. (4 marks)

(ii) Managerial approach. (4 marks)

(c) The following information was extracted from the books of Kerenga Ltd. for the year ended 31 March 2012:

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Sales:		
Food products	5,650	
Plastics	625	
Pharmaceuticals	345	
Others	162	6,782
Expenses:		
Food products	3,335	
Plastics	425	
Pharmaceuticals	222	
Others	200	4,182
Other items:		
General operating expenses		562
Income from investments		132
Interest expenses		65
Identifiable assets:		
Food products	7,320	
Plastics	1,320	
Pharmaceuticals	1,050	
Others	665	10,355
General assets		722

Additional information:

1. Inter-segment sales for the year ended 31 March 2012 were as follows:

	Sh."million"
Food products	55
Plastics	72
Pharmaceuticals	21
Others	7

2. Operating profit includes Sh.33 million on inter-segment sales.
3. Information about inter-segment expenses is not available.

Required:

Segmental financial information according to the requirements of IFRS 8 (Operating Segments). (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) With reference to IPSAS 21 (Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets), explain the following terms:

(i) Government business enterprise. (2 marks)

(ii) Carrying amount. (2 marks)

(iii) Recoverable service amount. (2 marks)

(b) On 1 January 2006, Matopeni Primary School acquired a bus at a cost of Sh.6,000,000 to enable students from a nearby village commute to school free of charge. The school estimated that the bus had a useful life of 10 years. On 31 December 2010, the bus sustained damage in a road accident requiring Sh.1,200,000 to be restored to a usable condition. The restoration did not affect the useful life of the asset. The cost of a new bus to deliver a similar service was Sh.7,500,000 as at 31 December 2010.

Required:
Evaluate the impairment loss attributable to the bus using the requirements of IPSAS 21 (Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets). Use the restoration cost approach. (6 marks)

(c) In the context of IPSAS 19 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets), explain the meaning of the term "constructive obligation". (4 marks)

(d) IPSAS 20 (Related Party Disclosures), requires the disclosure of the existence of related party relationships where control exists and the disclosure of information about transactions between the entity and its related parties in certain circumstances.

Required:
Evaluate the information about related party transactions that would need to be disclosed to meet the objectives of IPSAS 20. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

DEC 2011

FRIDAY: 2 December 2011. **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

Halua Ltd., a local company, acquired 75% of the ordinary share capital of Sukari Ltd., a foreign company on 1 May 2008. Sukari Ltd.'s functional currency is the Rupia (Ra).

The following financial statements relate to the two companies for the year ended 30 April 2011:

Income statement:

	Halua Ltd. Sh."000"	Sukari Ltd. Ra"000"
Revenue	40,425	97,125
Cost of sales	(35,500)	(77,550)
Gross profit	4,925	19,575
Investment income	718	-
	5,643	19,575
Distribution costs	(800)	(1,462.5)
Administration expenses	(3,400)	(4,387.5)
Finance cost	(200)	-
Profit before tax	1,243	13,725
Income tax expense	(300)	(4,725)
Profit after tax	943	9,000
Dividends paid	(700)	(3,752)
Retained profit for the year	243	5,248

Statement of financial position as at 30 April 2011:

	Halua Ltd. Sh."000"	Sukari Ltd. Ra"000"
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	2,870	4,860
Investment in Sukari Ltd.	840	-
	3,710	4,860

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Current assets:		
Inventories	1,990	8,316
Trade receivables	1,630	4,572
Cash	240	2,016
	3,860	14,904
Total assets	7,570	19,764
Equity and liabilities:		
Ordinary share capital	118	1,348
Retained earnings	502	14,060
Shareholders' funds	620	15,408
Non-current liabilities:		
10% loan stock	2,000	-
Current liabilities:		
Trade payables	4,800	3,600
Current tax	150	756
Total equity and liabilities	7,570	19,764

Additional information:

1. Halua Ltd. acquired the shares in Sukari Ltd. when the retained earnings in Sukari Ltd. were Ra 2,876,000.
2. During the year, Halua Ltd. sold goods worth Sh.5 million to Sukari Ltd. and reported a gross profit margin of 20% on selling price. Half of these goods were still in the inventory of Sukari Ltd. as at the year end.
3. Included in the receivables of Halua Ltd. is Sh.500,000 due from Sukari Ltd.
4. The translation differences in the consolidated financial statements at 30 April 2010 relating to the translation of Sukari Ltd. (excluding goodwill) were Sh.208,000. Retained earnings on the same date in Sukari Ltd.'s financial statements in the post acquisition period as at 30 April 2010 amounted to Sh.1,372,000.
5. The group uses the partial goodwill method and no impairment loss has been reported so far.
6. The following exchange rates are relevant:

Date	Ra to 1 Sh.
30 April 2008	4.4
30 April 2009	4.16
30 April 2010	4.00
30 April 2011	3.60
Average for the financial year	3.75
When dividends were paid	3.92

3.75

Required:

(a) Consolidated income statement for the year ended 30 April 2011. (8 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 April 2011. (4 marks)

(c) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 April 2011. (8 marks)

[Your answer should be in conformity with IAS 21 (The Effects of Changes In Foreign Exchange Rates)].

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain how an impairment loss is measured according to IAS 36 (Impairment of Assets). (4 marks)

(b) Explain the three main types of hedge as provided in IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement) and their accounting treatment. (6 marks)

(c) Biz Ltd. invested in the shares of ABC Ltd. and XYZ Ltd. where the two were designated as a hedge based on cash.

The investments were made up as follows:

Company	Number of shares	Share price on purchase Sh.
ABC Ltd. (Fair value)	10,000	90
XYZ Ltd. (Hedging)	10,000	80

The shares were all classified as fair value through profit or loss.

All the shares were bought on 1 January 2010. On 31 December 2010, the share prices were as follows:

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Company	Sh.
ABC Ltd. (Fair value through profit or loss)	85
XYZ Ltd. (Hedging instrument)	86

Required:
The journal entries to record the changes in the share prices. (6 marks)

(d) The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements has seven main sections. Analyse any four sections and indicate how they contribute to the quality of financial statements. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Explain the term "accounting theory" and indicate why it is important in the practice of accounting. (2 marks)

(b) Explain any four criteria that are used to determine related party relationships as per IAS 24 (Related Party Disclosures). (4 marks)

(c) (i) In the context of IFRS 2 (Share Based Payments), explain three types of share-based payments. (3 marks)

(ii) Zawadi Ltd. grants to each of its 400 employees 10,000 options to purchase shares in the company on condition that they remain in Zawadi Ltd.'s employment for the next four years. Each option has been valued at Sh.15. Zawadi Ltd. predicts that 5% of its employees will leave the company in each of the next four years and will thus lose their option rights.

Required:
Show how Zawadi Ltd. should reflect this arrangement for each of the next four years in the statement of comprehensive income and in the statement of financial position. (3 marks)

(d) (i) A certain government agency has a widely published environmental policy in which it undertakes to clean up all contamination arising from its operations. The government agency has a record of honouring this published policy. There is no environmental legislation in place in the jurisdiction in which the government agency operates. During the course of a naval exercise, a vessel was damaged and a substantial amount of oil leaked. The government agency agreed to pay for the costs of the immediate clean-up and the costs of monitoring and assisting marine animals and birds.

Required:
In the context of International Public Sector Accounting Standard Number 19 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets), evaluate how the costs in the above scenario would be accounted for. (4 marks)

(ii) Mashinani City Council constructed a 20 storey office building for use by the council at a cost of Sh.800 million. This building came into use on 1 January 1996 and it was expected to have a useful life of 40 years. During the year 2010, National Safety Regulations required that owing to security concerns, the top 4 storeys of highrise buildings should be left unoccupied for the foreseeable future. These regulations were to come into force on 31 December 2010. As at 31 December 2010, the building had a fair value less costs to sell of Sh.450 million. As at the same date, the replacement cost of a similar 20 storey building was Sh.850 million.

Required:
Using the service units approach, evaluate whether there is any impairment loss as at 31 December 2010 in accordance with the requirements of International Public Sector Accounting Standard Number 21 (Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets). (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Pamoja group has prepared the following draft statements of financial position as at 30 June:

	2011		2010	
	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Non-current assets:				
Property, plant and equipment		9,731		8,357
Investment in associates		525		510
		10,256		8,867
Current assets:				
Inventory	3,432		2,705	
Receivables	4,149	7,581	3,056	5,761
Total assets		17,837		14,628

(i) Explain any three benefits that would accrue to a government as a result of the adoption of ...

(ii) Analyse any two limitations that state (or county) governments in your country are likely to face in implementing IPSASs. (4 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

TUESDAY: 7 June 2011.

JUNE 2011

QUESTION ONE

Host Limited, its subsidiary Supa Limited and sub-subsidiary Sport Limited operate in the media industry.

The following financial statements relate to the three companies for the year ended 31 December 2010:

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2010:

	Host Limited Sh."million"	Supa Limited Sh."million"	Sport Limited Sh."million"
Revenue	45,600	24,700	22,800
Cost of sales	(18,050)	(5,463)	(5,320)
Gross profit	27,550	19,237	17,480
Distribution costs	(3,325)	(2,137)	(1,900)
Administration expenses	(3,475)	(950)	(1,900)
Finance cost	(325)	-	-
Profit before tax	20,425	16,150	13,680
Income tax expense	(8,300)	(5,390)	(4,241)
Profit for the period	12,125	10,760	9,439
Retained profits brought forward	20,013	13,315	10,459

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010:

	Host Limited Sh."million"	Supa Limited Sh."million"	Sport Limited Sh."million"
Assets:			
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	35,483	24,273	13,063
Investment in Supa Limited	6,650		
Investment in Sport Limited		3,800	
	42,133	28,073	13,063
Current assets:			
Inventory	462	4,265	3,682
Trade receivables	884	3,824	2,864
Cash at bank and in hand	222	936	2,337
Total assets	43,701	37,098	21,946
Equity and liabilities:			
Capital and reserves:			
Ordinary shares (Sh.100 par value)	8,000	3,000	2,000
Retained profits	22,638	24,075	19,898
Shareholders' funds	30,638	27,075	21,898
Non-current liability:			
Loan from bank	3,250	-	-
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables	7,313	8,223	28
Current tax	2,500	1,800	20
Total equity and liabilities	43,701	37,098	21,946

Additional information:

1. Host Limited acquired 90% of the ordinary share capital of Supa Limited on 1 January 2005 when the retained profits of Supa Limited were Sh.1,425 million. Subsequently, Supa Limited acquired 80% of the ordinary share capital of Sport Limited on 1 January 2007 when the retained profits of Sport Limited were Sh.950 million.
2. During the year 2010, Sport Limited sold goods to Supa Limited at a selling price of Sh.480 million making a profit of 25% on cost. Sh.75 million worth of these goods were still in the inventory of Supa Limited at the end of the year. Supa Limited still owed Sport Limited Sh.100 million as at 31 December 2010.
3. During the year 2010, Supa Limited sold goods to Host Limited at a selling price of Sh.260 million making a profit of $^1/_3$ on cost. Sh.60 million worth of these goods were still in the inventory of Host Limited as at the end of the year. Host Limited still owed Supa Limited Sh.50 million as at 31 December 2010.
4. During the year, Host Limited sold an item of plant to Supa Limited at a selling price of Sh.240 million reporting a profit of 20% on cost. The group charges depreciation at the rate of 20% on cost,and this is included as part of the cost of sales.
5. The entire goodwill of Supa Limited has been impaired and by 31 December 2009, 60% of the goodwill of Sport Limited was impaired. An additional half of the balance of goodwill in Sport Limited is considered impaired The group uses the partial goodwill method.

Required:

(a) Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2010. (8 marks)

(b) Consolidated statement of changes in equity (retained profits only) as at 31 December 2010. (2 marks)

(c) Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Maji Limited had a deferred tax liability of Sh.105 million as at 1 June 2010. During the year ended 31 May 2011, the company had the following items with regard to estimating deferred tax:

1. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as at 31 May 2011 was Sh.980 million. This included some buildings which were revalued upwards by Sh.50 million at 31 May 2010 which had a remaining useful life of 10 years at that date. The company's accounting policy is to treat revaluation surpluses as realised on disposal of the revalued assets. The tax base of property, plant and equipment as at 31 May 2011 was Sh.640 million.
2. Deferred development expenditure amounted to Sh.45 million at year end (Sh.40 million as at 31 May 2010). Sh.10 million of additional development expenditure was incurred during the year and the remaining difference between 2010 and 2011 figures relates to development expenditure amortised for products that have started being commercially produced. All development expenditure is allowed for tax purposes.
3. Included in current assets is an amount of Sh.40 million due in respect of some patent royalties on one of the company's older products which is now being produced by other companies. Patent royalties are taxed only when received.
4. The company's tax rate is 30%.

Required:

(i) The deferred tax balance as at 31 May 2011 and the relevant journal entry. (8 marks)

(ii). The directors of Maji Limited have proposed that deferred tax should be discounted and also provided on the share of post acquisition profits in its subsidiary and associate companies.

Comment on these proposals. (4 marks)

(b) International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 6 (Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources) provides guidance on how tangible and intangible assets used to explore the existence of mineral resources can be accounted for and presented.

Required:

Briefly explain four factors that indicate that such assets have been impaired. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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QUESTION THREE

(a) Platinum Group operates in the media industry, but some of its subsidiaries operate in the mobile technology and soft drinks sectors. The management has identified reportable segments as print media, mobile technology, soft drinks and others.

The following is a summarised set of financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2011:

Platinum Group
Income statement for the year ended 31 May 2011

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Revenue		5,000
Cost of sales		(2,500)
Gross profit		2,500
Other income		250
		2,750
Expenses		
Distribution costs	500	
Administration expenses	750	
Finance costs	150	(1,400)
Profit before tax		1,350
Income tax expense		(350)
Profit for the year		1,000

Platinum Group
Statement of financial position as at 31 May 2011

	Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Assets		
Non current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		3,000
Intangible assets		500
		3,500
Current assets		
Inventory	1,000	
Trade receivables	1,500	
Cash and cash equivalents	500	3,000
Total assets		6,500
Equity and liabilities:		
Capital and reserves:		
Ordinary share capital		2,500
Retained earnings		2,000
Shareholders' funds		4,500
Non current liability		500
Bank loans		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	1,200	
Current tax	300	1,500
Total equity and liabilities		6,500

Additional information:

1. For the purposes of preparing the segment report, the management has provided the following details from the income statement items:

Segment	Revenue Sh."million"	Intersegment revenue Sh."million"	Segment profit before tax Sh."million"	Intersegment profit Sh."million"
Print media	2,250	250	750	50
Mobile technology	1,600	100	350	25
Soft drinks	1,150	125	200	15
Others	500	25	150	10

2. Other details of income and expenses are as follows:

Segment	Other income (interest) Sh."million"	Interest (expense) Sh."million"	Depreciation (Property, plant and equipment) Sh."million"	Amortisation (intangibles) Sh."million"
Print media	100	50	30	20
Mobile technology	100	50	20	5
Soft drinks	50	30	20	5
Others	.	20	10	5

3. A summary analysis of assets and liabilities of the segments is given as follows:

Segment	Assets Sh."million"	Liabilities Sh."million"
Print media	2,500	500
Mobile technology	1,500	750
Soft drinks	1.000	200
Others	1,000	200
Unallocated	500	350

4. The group also operates in several East African countries and a summary of its financial information is given as follows:

	Revenue Sh."million"	Non-current assets Sh."million"
Kenya	3,000	1,500
Uganda	500	1,000
Tanzania	500	500
Rwanda	400	250
Others	600	250

Required:

(i) A segment report for the group that would be presented in the notes to the financial statements fo the year ended 31 May 2011. (8 marks)

(ii) Reconciliation statements for revenue, profit or loss, total assets and liabilities. (6 marks)

(b) In relation to a reporting entity's annual accounts, analyse the differences between management discussion a analysis (MD & A) and footnotes. (6 mark

(Total: 20 mark

QUESTION FOUR

(a) In the context of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rat explain two factors that should be considered in determining an entity's functional currency. (4 mar

(b) Ufanisi Ltd. is a Kenyan-based company that uses the Kenya Shilling (Ksh) as its presentation currency. On 1 Janu 2010, the company established a wholly owned subsidiary, Ng'ambo Ltd., in a foreign country known as Ugenini addition to Ufanisi Ltd. making an equity investment in the subsidiary, a long term note payable to an Ugenini b was negotiated to purchase property and equipment. The currency used in Ugenini is known as the Falanga (Fn). subsidiary began operations with the following statement of financial position as at 1 January 2010:

Ng'ambo Ltd.
Statement of financial position
As at 1 January 2010:

Assets	**Falanga (Fn)**
Non-current asset:	
Property and equipment	3,000,000
Current asset:	
Cash	1,500,000
Total assets	4,500,000
Equity and liabilities:	
Non-current liability	
Long-term note	3,000,000
Equity:	
Ordinary share capital	1,500,000
Total equity and liabilities	4,500,000

Additional information:

1. **Ng'ambo Ltd.**
Income statement
For the year ended 31 December 2010:

	Falanga (Fn)
Sales	12,000,000
Cost of sales	(9,000,000)
Selling expenses	(750,000)
Depreciation expense	(300,000)
Interest expense	(270,000)
Income tax	(500,000)
Net income	1,180,000
Dividends (1 December 2010)	(350,000)
Retained earnings (31 December 2010)	830,000

2. **Ng'ambo Ltd.**
Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2010:

	Falanga (Fn)	**Falanga (Fn)**
Assets		
Non-current assets:		
Property and equipment		3,000,000
Accumulated depreciation		(300,000)
		2,700,000
Current assets		
Inventory	1,200,000	
Accounts receivable	900,000	
Cash	980,000	3,080,000
Total assets		5,780,000
Equity and liabilities		
Capital and reserves		
Ordinary share capital	1,500,000	
Retained earnings	830,000	2,330,000
Non-current liability		
Long term note		3,000,000
Current liability		
Accounts payable		450,000
Total equity and liabilities		5,780,000

3. Inventory is measured at historical cost on a first in first out (FIFO) basis.

4. The following exchange rate information has been provided:

Date	Kenya Shillings (Ksh.) per Falanga (Fn)
1 January 2010	2.93
Average, 2010	3.14
Weighted average rate when inventory was acquired	3.10
1 December 2010, when dividends were declared	3.26
31 December 2010	3.35

Required:
Translate the following financial statements of Ng'ambo Ltd. using the temporal method:

(i) Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2010. (8 marks)

(ii) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010. (8 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Accounting reports are not sufficiently accurate to be truthful and they are not sufficiently truthful to be accurate. Hence, they are neither accurate nor truthful.

Critically comment on the above statement. (6 marks)

(b) Evaluate the importance of ethics in the practice of accounting. (8 marks)

(c) The following summary of receipts and payments was extracted from the records of the Ministry of Finance for the fiscal year ended 30 June 2010:

		Actual Sh."billion"	Original budget Sh."billion"	Final budget Sh."billion"
Receipts:	Taxation	300	250	280
	Aid from international agencies	100	150	120
	Borrowing	200	180	210
	Disposal of assets	100	80	90
	Trading activities	200	180	190
	Other receipts	50	40	70
Payments:	Health	200	250	190
	Education	300	280	300
	Defence	100	110	100
	Housing	80	100	90
	Others	200	180	190

Required:
The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the fiscal year ended 30 June 2010 in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 24 (Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements). (6 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

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CPA PART III SECTION 6

ADVANCED FINANCIAL REPORTING

FRIDAY: 3 December 2010. DEC 2010 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

Head Limited sold off its entire shareholding of 80% in Shoulder Limited and acquired 75% of the shares of Stem Limited during the year ended 30 September 2010. Head Limited also acquired 40% of the shares of Angle Limited.

The following income statements relate to the four companies:

Income statements for the year ended 30 September 2010

	Head Limited Sh."million"	Shoulder Limited Sh."million"	Stem Limited Sh."million"	Angle Limited Sh."million"
Revenue	5,000	3,000	4,000	2,500
Cost of sales	(2,000)	(1,200)	(1,500)	(1,000)
Gross profit	3,000	1,800	2,500	1,500
Investment income	300	-	-	-
	3,300	1,800	2,500	1,500
Distribution costs	(800)	(200)	(850)	(300)
Administrative expenses	(700)	(700)	(450)	(600)
Finance costs	(600)	(300)	(400)	(100)
Profit before tax	1,200	600	800	500
Income tax expense	(400)	(150)	(280)	(100)
Profit after tax	800	450	520	400
Dividends paid	(500)	(250)	(320)	(150)
Retained profit for the year	300	200	200	250
Retained profit brought forward	2,500	1,600	1,600	1,000
Retained profit carried forward	2,800	1,800	1,800	1,250

Additional information:

1. Head Limited had acquired its shareholding in Shoulder Limited at a cost of Sh.2,200 million on 1 October 2007 when the retained earnings of Shoulder Limited were Sh.500 million. The ordinary share capital of Shoulder Limited was Sh.2,000 million and there were no other reserves. The fair value of the non controlling interest in Shoulder Limited on the same date was Sh.550 million.
2. During the year ended 30 September 2010, Head Limited acquired the investment in Stem Limited and Angle Limited. The details of the acquisitions are as follows:

Company	Date of acquisition	Cost of purchase Sh."million"	Ordinary share capital Sh."million"	Fair value of non controlling interest Sh."million"
Stem Limited	1 January 2010	3,700	3,000	1,270
Angle Limited	1 April 2010	1,000	1,000	N/A

3. On the date of its acquisition, Stem Limited had an item of plant that was Sh.270 million below its fair value. Plant is depreciated at 20% per annum with a full year's charge in the year of purchase or revaluation.
4. On 1 July 2010, Head Limited sold its investment in Shoulder Limited at a price of Sh.3,430 million. This disposal has not been reflected in the income statement of Head Limited.
5. During the year, the companies traded as follows:

Company selling	Company buying	Selling price Sh."million"	Gross profit margin %	Percentage unsold at year end %
Head Limited	Stem Limited	300	50	50
Angle Limited	Head Limited	500	40	50

5. Goodwill of Shoulc. Limited had been impaired by half as at 1 October 2009. Any goodwill arising in Stem Limited and Angle Limited is impaired by 20%.
6. All dividends were paid on 31 August 2010.

Required:

(a) The group income statement for the year ended 30 September 2010. (18 marks)

(b) The statement of changes in equity showing only the retained profits column. (2 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Briefly explain any three factors that may indicate that a financial asset is impaired. (6 marks)

(b) Redline Limited invested in 10% loan stock on 1 November 2007 given a par value of Sh.20 million. The issuer of the loan stock was Borrow Limited. The loan stock was for five years and is to be settled on 31 October 2012. The loan stock was quoted but Redline Limited was to hold it to maturity. The effective interest rate on 1 November 2007 was 12% and this had not changed over the three years to 31 October 2010.

On 31 October 2010, Borrow Limited, after paying the annual interest, went into financial difficulties and Redline Limited estimated that interest would be received over the remaining two years but only half of the loan stock would be received on maturity. The loan stock was therefore impaired.

Required:
Explain how the loan stock in Borrow Limited will be reported by Redline Limited in the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2010. (6 marks)

(c) Redline Limited in (b) above decided to grant its 800 employees 200 options each from 1 November 2010 which are conditional upon one still being in employment by 31 October 2013.

The company has provided the following details regarding the scheme:

Year ended	Number of employees expected to leave employment	Fair value of each option Sh.
31 October 2011	50	40
31 October 2012	30	35
31 October 2013	30	30

The fair value of the option was Sh.40 as at 1 November 2010. The exercise price of the option was Sh.15 and the par value of the company's share was Sh.10. The average market price of the share over the three years is expected to be Sh.50.

Required:
Explain how the company should report the transactions on the scheme as per the requirements of IFRS 2 (Share-based Payment) over the three years.

(Assume that all the employees eligible will exercise their rights on 31 October 2013). (8 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

Nyumbani group has prepared the following income statement for the year ended 30 September 2010:

Group income statement		Sh."million"	Sh."million"
Revenue			6,000
Cost of sales			(3,000)
Gross profit			3,000
Other income:	Investment income		60
	Gain on disposal of property		100
			3,160

The consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2010.
[Apply the requirements of IAS 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange rates)]. (16 marks)

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(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain to a non-accountant the difference between the "income statement view" and the "balance sheet view" of deferred tax. (4 marks)

(b) Explain the following methods of providing for deferred tax and indicate which is the preferred method under IAS 12 (Income Taxes):

(i) Nil provision. (2 marks)

(ii) Partial provision. (marks)

(iii) Full provision.

(c) Jahazi Group is estimating the deferred tax liability as at 31 May 2010 and has provided the following information:

1. Property, plant and equipment has a cost and revalued amount of Sh.100 million and accumulated depreciation of Sh.18 million. Total capital allowances on property, plant and equipment amount to Sh.30 million.
2. The group has available for sale (AFS) financial assets that were purchased during the year at a cost of Sh.10 million. There was a revaluation gain of Sh.2 million reported in the AFS reserve.
3. The group spent Sh.50 million to develop a new product and out of which Sh.10 million has been charged in the income statement as amortisation for the year. The balance of Sh.40 million is shown as intangible assets in the statement of financial position. The full amount of Sh.50 million was allowed for tax purposes in the year.
4. Total inventory was carried at Sh.20 million which was the net realisable value. The cost of the inventory was Sh.22 million. There was an unrealised profit of Sh.1 million that had also been deducted from the inventory on consolidation.
5. The receivables amounted to Sh.30 million after making a provision of Sh.2 million for a doubtful debt. The amount also included a foreign exchange gain of Sh.1 billion. Exchange gains or losses and doubtful debts are only allowed for tax purposes when they are realised.
6. The trade and other payables of Sh.40 million include an accrual of Sh.5 million which relates to pension and other employee benefits to be paid in the year 2011. These are only allowed for tax purposes when paid.
7. The deferred tax liability as at 1 June 2009 was Sh.8.5 million.
8. Assume that the temporary differences due to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment amount to Sh.2 million and the corporation tax rate is 30%.

Required:
Compute the deferred tax balance as at 31 May 2010 and the charge to the income statement for the year ended 31 May 2010. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)