

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

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 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2021(2022)
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022)
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

දිනුම්කරණය I
 கணக்கீடு I
 Accounting I

33 E I

පැය දෙකයි
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்
 Two hours

Instructions:

- * Answer all questions.
- * Select the correct answers for questions No. 1-30 and write its number on the dotted line.
- * Write short answers for questions No. 31-50 on the dotted lines.
- * Each question carries equal marks.
- * Write your Index Number in the space provided above.
- * Use of non-programmable calculators is allowed.

Index No. :

For Examiner's Use Only			
	Signature	Code No.	For paper I
			Q. Nos. Marks
1 st Examiner			
2 nd Examiner			01 - 30
Addl. Chief			31 - 50
E.M.F.			TOTAL
Chief			

1. Which of the following statements **best** describes the primary purpose of accounting in a firm?
 - (1) Reporting the transactions occurred during a particular period.
 - (2) Recording the transactions to prepare the financial statements.
 - (3) Communicating the information for the use of the managers.
 - (4) Preparing the general-purpose financial statements for the providers of capital.
 - (5) Providing the financial and non-financial information for the decision making of stakeholders. (.....)
2. Which of the following accounting concepts provides the basis for the classification of the portion of a long-term loan payable within 12 months from the date of the Statement of Financial Position as a current liability?
 - (1) Accrual
 - (2) Consistency
 - (3) Going Concern
 - (4) Matching
 - (5) Prudence (.....)
3. The estimated useful life of a machine owned by a firm is revised from 10 years to 8 years and the depreciation calculated on this revision has been recognised in the financial statements of the current year. Which of the following accounting concepts provides the basis for this recognition?
 - (1) Materiality
 - (2) Matching
 - (3) Historical cost
 - (4) Disclosure
 - (5) Substance over form (.....)
- Use the following information to answer questions no. 4 to 6.
 Mangala PLC purchased an office equipment for Rs. 500 000 on credit on 01.03.2021 to use for administrative activities. The company paid Rs. 20 000 in cash for the installation of this equipment on 02.03.2021. The office equipment loan is payable in 10 equal monthly installments. On 31.03.2021, the first installment of Rs. 60 000 was paid, which included an interest of Rs. 10 000.
4. Which of the following accounting equations reflects the **net effect** of these transactions as at 31.03.2021?

Assets (Rs.'000)	=	Liabilities (Rs.'000)	+	Equity (Rs.'000)
(1) + 420		+ 440		- 20
(2) + 420		+ 450		- 30
(3) + 440		+ 440		0
(4) + 440		+ 450		- 10
(5) + 460		+ 470		- 10 (.....)

5. What is the correct double entry to record the first loan installment paid on 31.03.2021?

Accounts	Dr. (Rs.' 000)	Cr. (Rs.' 000)	
(1) Office equipment loan	50		
Cash		50	
(2) Office equipment loan	60		
Cash		60	
(3) Office equipment loan	50		
Office equipment	10		
Cash		60	
(4) Office equipment loan	50		
Interest expenses	10		
Cash		60	
(5) Office equipment loan	60		
Interest expenses	10		
Cash		60	
Interest payable		10	(.....)

6. What is/are the source document/s and prime entry book/s used to record the cost of the office equipment?

Source Document/s	Prime Entry Book/s
(1) Purchase Invoice	Purchase Journal
(2) Purchase Invoice	General Journal
(3) Journal Voucher	General Journal
(4) Purchase Invoice and Payment Voucher	Purchase Journal and Cash Payments Journal
(5) Journal Voucher and Payment Voucher	General Journal and Cash Payments Journal(.....)

● Use the following information to answer questions no. 7 and 8.

A firm commenced a retail business on 01.01.2021 by investing Rs. 100 000 in cash. This firm is registered for Value Added Tax (VAT). Purchases and sales include 8% VAT. The following transactions have occurred during the month ending 31.01.2021.

- * Purchased goods for Rs. 540 000 on credit
- * All these goods were sold for Rs. 648 000 on credit
- * Received Rs. 500 000 from debtors
- * Settled creditors of Rs. 360 000 subject to a discount of Rs. 20 000

7. What is the gross profit for the month ending 31.01.2021 and the cash account balance as at 31.01.2021?

	Gross Profit (Rs.'000)	Cash Account Balance (Rs.'000)	
(1)	100	160	
(2)	100	240	
(3)	100	260	
(4)	108	160	
(5)	108	260	(.....)

8. What is the total liabilities and the equity of the business as at 31.01.2021?

	Total Liabilities (Rs.'000)	Equity (Rs.'000)	
(1)	180	120	
(2)	180	220	
(3)	188	220	
(4)	188	228	
(5)	200	228	(.....)

9. Mihinadee Traders is a sole proprietorship. The employer and employee contributions of this firm to the Employee Provident Fund (EPF) are 15% and 10% respectively. The net salary paid by the business for the year ending 31.03.2021 was Rs. 1 800 000. The employee contribution to EPF is the only deduction from the gross salary.

What is the salary expense and the EPF expense for the year ending 31.03.2021?

	Salary Expense (Rs.' 000)	EPF Expense (Rs.' 000)
(1)	1 800	270
(2)	1 800	300
(3)	2 000	300
(4)	2 000	500
(5)	2 400	360

(.....)

10. Araliya Enterprises, a sole proprietorship, reported a gross profit and a net profit of Rs. 765 000 and Rs. 540 000 respectively for the year ending 31.03.2021. The stock loss during the year was Rs. 65 000. The closing inventory had been ascertained based on the physical stock existed in the business on 31.03.2021. However, no adjustment had been made in the books of accounts as to the stock loss.

What is the correct gross profit and net profit after adjusting the stock loss?

	Gross Profit (Rs.' 000)	Net Profit (Rs.' 000)
(1)	700	475
(2)	700	540
(3)	765	475
(4)	830	540
(5)	830	605

(.....)

11. The following information has been extracted from the accounting books of Mihirani Bakers for the year ending 31.03.2021.

	Rs.' 000
Raw material inventory as at 01.04.2020	100
Raw material inventory as at 31.03.2021	70
Raw material purchases	130
Increase in work-in-progress during the year	15
Direct labour cost	70
Royalty payments on production units	30
Factory overheads	35

Work-in-progress is valued based on the total manufacturing cost.

What is the prime cost and the total manufacturing cost for the year ending 31.03.2021?

	Prime Cost (Rs.' 000)	Total Manufacturing Cost (Rs.' 000)
(1)	200	220
(2)	200	250
(3)	215	250
(4)	260	280
(5)	260	310

(.....)

12. Sunimal Traders does not maintain accounting books properly. The following information relates to the year ending 31.03.2021.

	Rs.' 000
Inventory as at 01.04.2020	140
Inventory as at 31.03.2021	170
Sales	1 050
Purchase returns	50
Carriage inwards	40

Sunimal Traders sells goods keeping a profit margin of 20% on selling price.

What is the purchases for the year ending 31.03.2021?

(1) Rs. 840 000	(2) Rs. 880 000	(3) Rs. 915 000
(4) Rs. 920 000	(5) Rs. 955 000	(.....)

16. What is the equity of the business and Amal's current account balance as at 31.03.2021?

	Equity (Rs.' 000)	Amal's Current Account Balance (Rs.'000)
(1)	1 000	135
(2)	1 000	150
(3)	1 235	135
(4)	1 260	110
(5)	1 260	150

(.....)

17. Which of the following factors affect the change in the inventory cost per unit calculated as per the weighted average cost method?

A - Purchase price

B - Quantity purchased

C - Quantity issued

D - Cost of opening inventory

(1) A and B only.

(2) A and C only.

(3) C and D only.

(4) A, B and D only.

(5) All A, B, C and D.

(.....)

18. Madushika PLC was incorporated on 01.04.2016. The company revalued its land for the first time on 31.03.2019 and it resulted a surplus of Rs. 500 000. Land were revalued again on 31.03.2021 and it resulted a deficit of Rs. 300 000. Further, the company revalued its office equipment on 31.03.2021 for the first time and it resulted a deficit of Rs. 800 000.

The **correct** accounting treatment for the revaluation deficits resulted on 31.03.2021 as per the LKAS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment):

(1) Recognise Rs. 1 100 000 in profit or loss.

(2) Recognise Rs. 1 100 000 in other comprehensive income.

(3) Recognise Rs. 300 000 in profit or loss and Rs. 800 000 in other comprehensive income.

(4) Recognise Rs. 600 000 in profit or loss and Rs. 500 000 in other comprehensive income.

(5) Recognise Rs. 800 000 in profit or loss and Rs. 300 000 in other comprehensive income. (.....)

19. In which of the following situation/s, a provision is recognized in the Statement of Financial Position of a company as per LKAS 37 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets)?

A - Sale of goods with a one year warranty

B - Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

C - Undertaking to repair the defective goods sold as per the past practice

(1) A only.

(2) B only.

(3) A and B only.

(4) A and C only.

(5) All A, B and C.

(.....)

20. Which of the following situation/s can be considered as a change in accounting policies as per LKAS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)?

A - Change in the depreciation method from straight-line method to reducing balance method

B - Change in the cost formula used in inventory valuation from weighted average cost method to first-in first-out (FIFO) method

C - Change in the measurement base of a class of property, plant and equipment from cost model to revaluation model

(1) A only.

(2) B only.

(3) A and B only.

(4) B and C only.

(5) All A, B and C.

(.....)

25. Return on equity ratio and interest cover ratio of Delta PLC:

	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Interest Cover Ratio (Times)	
(1)	9.09	6.25	
(2)	9.35	6.75	
(3)	9.35	7.75	
(4)	10.00	6.25	
(5)	10.00	7.75	(.....)

26. Which of the following statement/s is/are **correct** in relation to the classification of cost?

- A - All direct costs are variable costs
 B - All indirect costs are fixed costs
 C - All overheads are indirect costs
 D - All direct costs are product costs

- (1) A only. (2) C only. (3) A and B only.
 (4) C and D only. (5) B, C and D only. (.....)

27. The re-order level and re-order quantity of a raw material used by a manufacturing business are 2 000 kg and 5 000 kg respectively. The minimum consumption of this raw material per week is 200 kg. The minimum and maximum lead time of this raw material is 3 weeks and 5 weeks respectively.

The maximum stock level of this raw material:

- (1) 5 000 kg (2) 5 800 kg (3) 6 100 kg
 (4) 6 400 kg (5) 7 000 kg (.....)

28. The steps followed in the identification of overheads to a cost unit are given below.

What is the **correct** sequential order of these steps?

- A - Allocation of overheads
 B - Collection of overheads
 C - Absorption of overheads
 D - Apportionment of overheads

- (1) A, B, C, D (2) A, B, D, C (3) B, A, C, D
 (4) B, A, D, C (5) C, D, A, B (.....)

29. The break even point of a company is 6 000 units. The selling price per unit and the total fixed cost are Rs.200 and Rs. 480 000 respectively.

Variable cost per unit and the profit of the company when 8 000 units are sold:

	Variable Cost per unit (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)	
(1)	80	160 000	
(2)	80	480 000	
(3)	120	160 000	
(4)	120	240 000	
(5)	120	480 000	(.....)

30. Amara PLC is considering to acquire a machine for a new project. The purchase price of this new machine is Rs. 3 000 000 and its expected useful life and residual value are 5 years and Rs. 500 000 respectively. The expected annual profit after tax of the project is as follows:

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Profit after Tax (Rs.'000)	250	750	500	1 000	1 000

The payback period of this project:

- (1) 2.5 years. (2) 3 years. (3) 4 years. (4) 4.5 years. (5) 5 years. (.....)

● Write short answers for questions No. 31 - 50 on the dotted lines.

31. State whether the following statements are **True (T)** or **False (F)** in relation to the accounting of a business.

Statement	True/False
A - Every business carried out with a profit motive must prepare financial statements based on accounting standards.
B - The general-purpose financial statements are prepared primarily focusing on the information needs of the fund providers of a business.
C - The content of the financial reports of a business could change in response to the changes in environmental factors affecting the business.
D - The identification of transactions is the initial step of the accounting process of a business.

32. State whether the following transactions of a coconut oil manufacturing business could lead to an **increase**, **decrease** or **no change** in the equity balance shown in the accounting equation.

Transaction	Impact on Equity (Increase/Decrease/No Change)
A - Purchase of coconuts on credit
B - Sale of coconut oil on credit with a profit
C - Payment of cash to coconut suppliers subject to a discount
D - Obtaining coconut oil by the owner for the personal use

33. State the prime entry book used to record each of the following transactions took place in Madura Rice Mill.

Transaction	Prime Entry Book
A - Purchase of paddy from farmers on cash
B - Purchase of a rice processing machine on credit
C - Sale of rice to wholesale traders on credit
D - Sale of broken rice for animal food producers on credit

34. The debtors control account balance of a business as at 31.03.2021 was Rs. 560 000 and this balance did not agree with the total of debtors ledger balances on this date. The following were revealed in the subsequent investigation.

- A debtor balance of Rs. 20 000 written off as bad debts in the debtors ledger had not been posted to the debtors control account.
- A sales invoice of Rs. 42 000 has been recorded as Rs. 24 000 in the sales journal. However, this has been correctly recorded in the debtors ledger.

Identify the following as at 31.03.2021.

(a) Total of balances of debtors ledger **before correcting** the above errors:

Rs.

(b) The revised balance of the debtors control account **after correcting** the above errors:

Rs.

35. Identify the accounting concept applicable to each of the items denoted by A, B, C and D in the following income statement of Amal Traders.

	Amal Traders ← A
	Income Statement for the year ending 31.03.2021 ← B
	Rs.' 000 ← C
Sales	XXXX } ← D
Cost of Sales	(XXX) }
Gross Profit	XXX

- A B
- C D

36. State whether each of the following statements are True (T) or False (F) in relation to the accounting of a sole proprietorship.

Statement	True/False
A - The profit of the business could be distributed as cash drawings.
B - Goods sold to the owner are accounted as sales of the business.
C - The donation of goods should be recognised as an expense of the business
D - An income statement is not required to prepare when transactions are recorded on cash basis.

37. Piyanadee Traders, a sole proprietorship, sells goods on 'sale or return basis'. Unsold goods are required to return within a period of 30 days from the date the goods were sent to the agent. On 15.03.2021, goods costing Rs. 500 000 were sent to an agent. The selling price of these goods is Rs. 700 000. The agent was able to sell only 60% of these goods by 31.03.2021. The net realizable value of inventory with the agent as at 31.03.2021 was Rs. 210 000.

State the following for Piyanadee Traders in relation to the above transaction.

- (a) Sales revenue for the month ending 31.03.2021 : Rs.
- (b) Value of inventory reported in the Statement of Financial Position as at 31.03.2021 : Rs.

● Use the following information to answer questions no. 38 and 39.

Manjula and Sanjula carried out a partnership sharing profits and losses equally. Anjula was admitted as a partner on 01.04.2020 and she brought cash for both capital and the share of goodwill. On this date, the goodwill of the business was estimated as Rs. 1 000 000. The goodwill of the business is adjusted through the partners' capital accounts. The profit or loss sharing ratio among Manjula, Sanjula and Anjula was agreed as 5:3:2 respectively. Additional information is given below.

	Manjula (Rs.'000)	Sanjula (Rs.'000)	Anjula (Rs.'000)
Capital account balances as at 01.04.2020 (after the goodwill adjustment)	5 000	3 200	1 800
For the year ending 31.03.2021:			
- Share of profits	1 000	600	400
- Partners' salaries	800	800	600

38. Identify the following for the partnership of Manjula, Sanjula and Anjula.

- (a) Cash brought by Anjula on 01.04.2020 : Rs.'000
- (b) Profit of the partnership for the year ending 31.03.2021 : Rs.'000

39. Write the journal entries to record the total profit appropriated to Manjula and the salary appropriated to Sanjula.

Description	Dr. (Rs.'000)	Cr. (Rs.'000)
(a)		
.....	
.....	
(Total profit appropriated to Manjula)		
(b)		
.....	
.....	
(Salary appropriated to Sanjula)		

40. Classify each of the following cash flows of an apparel manufacturing company as per LKAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows).

Cash Flow	Classification
A - Cash received from a right issue of shares
B - Dividends received for the investments in shares of other companies
C - Settlement of the amount payable to a trade creditor
D - Made the down payment of a lease

41. Anuradha PLC produces and sells electronic goods. There was a court case in progress as at 31.03.2021 relating to defective goods sold to a customer. As per the legal advice, the company made a provision of Rs. 50 000 in this respect on 31.03.2021. On 25.04.2021, the court ordered the company to pay Rs. 75 000 as compensation to the customer. The directors of the company authorized on 15.05.2021 to issue the financial statements for the year ending 31.03.2021.

- (a) State whether this court order would lead to an adjusting event or a non-adjusting event as per LKAS 10 (Events after the Reporting Period).
.....
- (b) The liability as at 31.03.2021 recognized in relation to the court order as per LKAS 37 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets):
Rs.

42. The following balances were available in Chathurika PLC as at 31.03.2021 and 01.04.2020.

	As at 31.03.2021 (Rs.'000)	As at 01.04.2020 (Rs.'000)
Stated capital - ordinary shares	7 500	5 000
Retained earnings	4 000	2 500

Profit of the company for the year ending 31.03.2021 was Rs. 3 500 000 and the company paid interim dividends of Rs. 500 000 during the year. Further, the company capitalized a part of the retained earnings and also made a public issue of shares during the year ending 31.03.2021. There were no other transactions that had an impact on the equity of the business.

Identify the following for the year ending 31.03.2021:

- (a) The amount of reserves capitalized : Rs.'000
- (b) The amount of public issue of shares : Rs.'000

43. Complete the following sentences in line with the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting introduced in 2018.

- A - The relevance and are the two fundamental qualitative characteristics of financial information.
- B - A liability is defined as the to transfer an economic resource as a result of a past event.
- C - The measurement bases are broadly categorized as historical cost and
- D - An is defined as the right that has the potential to produce economic benefits.

44. Suranga PLC sells machinery in the local market. The installation of these machinery is also carried out by the company as it requires a specialized knowledge. The selling price and the installation fee of a machine are Rs. 3 000 000 and Rs. 400 000 respectively. The company entered into a contract to sell and install 05 machines on 01.03.2021. The company had delivered 03 machines and completed the installation of 02 of these machines by 31.03.2021. The company received an advance of Rs. 11 000 000 for this contract on 01.03.2021.

Identify the following for this contract as per SLFRS 15 (Revenue from contracts with customers).

- (a) Revenue recognized for year ending 31.03.2021 : Rs.
- (b) Unearned revenue as at 31.03.2021 : Rs.

45. The following information has been extracted from the financial statements of Kavinda PLC for the year ending 31.03.2021.

	Rs.' 000
Cost of sales	420
Opening inventory	80
Closing inventory	60

Assume that the number of working days per annum as 360 days.

Identify the following:

- (a) Inventory turnover ratio : Times
- (b) Inventory residence period : Days

46. The information of a manufacturing business for the month of July 2021 is given below.

	Rs.'000
Total prime cost	4 500
Total manufacturing overheads	3 000
Total non-manufacturing overheads	2 000

The business produced 10 000 units during the month of the July 2021. The variable cost per unit is Rs. 600.

Identify the following:

- (a) Total manufacturing cost : Rs.'000
- (b) Total cost : Rs.'000
- (c) Total fixed cost : Rs.'000

47. Complete the following statements as to the classification of costs.

- (a) The costs are classified as and for inventory valuation.
- (b) The costs are classified as and based on their behaviour.

48. The following information is provided for a raw material used in a manufacturing firm.

- Annual demand 3 200 units
- Cost of raw material Rs. 800 per unit
- Ordering cost Rs. 1 000 per order
- Annual holding cost 20% of cost of raw material

Identify the following:

- (a) Economic order quantity (EOQ) : Units
- (b) Annual total ordering cost if EOQ is ordered : Rs.

49. A company manufactures a single product and its contribution per unit is Rs. 50. The following information relates to two activity levels of this company.

Number of units produced	Total cost per unit (Rs.)
4 000	100
6 000	80

State the following:

- (a) Total fixed cost : Rs.
- (b) Selling price per unit : Rs.

50. A plantation company is considering to acquire a new machine for an organic fertilizer manufacturing project. The purchase price of this machine is estimated as Rs. 5 500 000 and its expected useful life and residual value are 8 years and Rs.700 000 respectively. The company paid Rs. 60 000 to prepare this project report. Further, at the beginning of the project, Rs. 150 000 is required as working capital, which is recoverable at the end of the project period. The estimated savings of the annual cash outflow due to this project is Rs. 800 000.

Identify the following for this project.

- (a) Total initial cash outflow : Rs.
- (b) Total cash inflow of Year 8 : Rs.
- (c) Annual operating profit of Year 1 : Rs.
- (d) Sunk cost : Rs.

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 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2021(2022)
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தரப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022))
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

ගිණුම්කරණය II
 கணக்கீடு II
 Accounting II

33 E II

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
 Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
 மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
 Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

Use of non-programmable calculators is allowed.

Instructions:

- * Answer five questions only, including questions one and two.
- * Begin each answer on a fresh sheet of paper.
- * Relevant workings should be attached to the answer script.
- * This questions paper carries 200 marks.

1. The summarized trial balance of Eranga PLC as at 31.03.2021 is given below.

Description	Dr. (Rs.'000)	Cr. (Rs.'000)
Property, plant and equipment:		
Land - at cost	10 000	
Buildings - at cost.....	18 000	
Office equipment - at cost	7 500	
Motor vehicles - balance	20 000	
Accumulated depreciation as at 31.03.2021:		
Buildings		3 000
Office equipment.....		1 500
Motor vehicles		6 500
Inventory	4 250	
Trade receivables	7 400	
Trade payables.....		4 250
Right-of-use asset	2 500	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	500	
Stated capital - ordinary shares		38 000
Retained earnings as at 01.04.2020		12 500
Sales		60 000
Cost of sales	38 500	
Administrative expenses	6 800	
Distribution cost	7 200	
Finance cost	1 200	
Other expenses	600	
Income tax paid	1 900	
Provision for income tax as at 01.04.2020.....		600
	<u>126 350</u>	<u>126 350</u>



Additional Information:

Before preparing the financial statements for the year ending 31.03.2021, adjustments have to be made for the following.

- (i) Office equipment costing Rs. 1 200 000 was purchased on 30.06.2020 and it has been properly accounted. This is the only purchase as to property, plant and equipment during the year.
- (ii) The land and office equipment were revalued for the first time at their market prices on 31.03.2021 as follows.

	Rs. '000
Land	15 000
Office equipment	5 000

However, no accounting entries have been made for these revaluations.

- (iii) The depreciation for buildings and office equipment for the current year has been correctly calculated and accounted.
- (iv) A motor vehicle was sold on 01.10.2020 for Rs.4 000 000. This motor vehicle had been purchased on 01.10.2018 for Rs.5 000 000 and the company depreciates motor vehicles annually at 20% on cost using straight line method. The cash received by selling the motor vehicle has been debited to the cash account and credited to the motor vehicle account. No other accounting entry has been made in this respect. The depreciation on motor vehicles for the current year has been calculated and accounted for the whole year based on the opening balance of the motor vehicle account.
- (v) The composition of administrative expenses and distribution cost is as follows.

Description	Administrative expenses (Rs.'000)	Distribution cost (Rs.'000)
Salaries and related expenses	2 500	1 200
Directors' fee	1 200	—
Depreciation of buildings	900	—
Depreciation of motor vehicles	—	4 800
Depreciation of office equipment	750	—
Advertising	—	800
Other office expenses	1 450	—
Other distribution cost	—	400
Total	<u>6 800</u>	<u>7 200</u>

- (vi) The interim dividends paid to ordinary shareholders is shown as other distribution cost.
- (vii) No entry has been made for audit fees of Rs. 300 000 payable as at 31.03.2021.
- (viii) The company entered into a lease agreement on 31.03.2021 to obtain the right-of-use of a plant for a period of 5 years. According to the lease agreement, Rs. 2 500 000 was paid on 31.03.2021 as the down payment. Five annual lease installments of Rs. 971 000 each should be paid over the lease term and the first installment is due on 31.03.2022. The total interest payable over the lease term is Rs. 1 355 000, which includes Rs. 420 000 interest for year ending 31.03.2022. Only the down payment has been recognized as the right-of-use asset. No other entry has been made in this regard.
- (ix) Income tax paid includes Rs.500 000 paid for the previous year and the tax paid for the first three quarters of the current year. The income tax payable for the last quarter of the current year was estimated as Rs. 200 000.
- (x) The financial statements of the company were authorized to issue by the directors on 31.05.2021 and the following events took place prior to this date.
 - A trade debtor of the company was declared bankrupt by the court on 01.05.2021. The trade receivable balance shown in the trial balance as at 31.03.2021 includes Rs. 600 000 receivable from this debtor.
 - A building with a carrying amount of Rs. 5 000 000 was fully destroyed due to a fire occurred on 15.05.2021.

Required:

The following financial statements (including notes) of Eranga PLC for publication as per LKAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements):

- (1) Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ending 31.03.2021
- (2) Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ending 31.03.2021
- (3) Statement of Financial Position as at 31.03.2021

(Total 40 marks)

2. (a) Mithun Educational Institute was established on 01.05.2021 to conduct lectures for professional accounting programs. Three lecturers serve in this institute. Each lecturer has to conduct a minimum of 40 hours of teaching per month and an additional payment is made for extra teaching hours.

The remuneration per lecturer is as follows.

	Rs.
Monthly fixed payment (for minimum teaching time)	100 000
Fee for extra teaching time (per hour)	3 000

The following additional information is also provided.

- (i) Due to the COVID pandemic, the lectures were conducted online and each lecturer was paid a temporary internet allowance of Rs. 5 000 per month.
- (ii) The details of teaching hours and deductions from the salary for the month of May 2021 are as follows.

Employee No.	Teaching Hours	Employee Loan Installment (Rs.)	Salary Advance (Rs.)
001	50	40 000	—
002	70	—	25 000
003	40	60 000	—

- (iii) The lecturer bearing employee number 003 also serves as the manager of this institute and he is paid an additional monthly fixed payment of Rs. 50 000 in this respect.
- (iv) The employer and employee contribution to Employee Provident Fund (EPF) are 15% and 10% respectively. The employer contribution to Employee Trust Fund (ETF) is 3%. All payments except the temporary internet allowance paid for working online are considered in the calculation of EPF and ETF.

Required :

- (1) Payroll for the month of May 2021
- (2) Salaries Control Account for the month of May 2021 (16 marks)

- (b) Samadi PLC manufactures two types of fruit juice - 'Mango' and 'Orange'. It has a factory consisting of two production departments, namely; 'Processing' and 'Bottling' and a service department - 'Stores'. All these departments are located in the same premises. The budgeted overheads for the next year at the maximum activity level are as follows.

Description	Total (Rs.)	Processing Department (Rs.)	Bottling Department (Rs.)	Stores (Rs.)
Production managers' salaries	710 000	384 000	326 000	—
Store keeper's salary	300 000	—	—	300 000
Indirect wages	1 200 000	?	?	?
Electricity charges	240 000	?	?	?
Rent	480 000	?	?	?
Machinery depreciation (based on straight line basis)	120 000	?	?	—

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Additional Information:

(i) Overhead apportionment bases and other related information are as follows:

Description	Processing Department	Bottling Department	Stores
Floor area (Sq. Meters)	30 000	10 000	8 000
Kilowatt hours	4 000	3 000	1 000
No. of employees	60	50	10
Machinery - cost (Rs.)	1 500 000	500 000	-
Budgeted number of machine hours (Annual)	60 000	30 000	-
Budgeted number of direct labour hours (Annual)	20 000	50 000	-

(ii) Total overheads of the Stores are re-apportioned between Processing and Bottling departments at the ratio of 3:2 respectively.

(iii) Processing Department absorbs overheads based on machine hours and the Bottling Department absorbs overheads based on direct labour hours.

(iv) The following information relates to the two products manufactured by the company.

	Per bottle:	
	Mango Juice	Orange Juice
Actual machine hours:		
Processing Department (hours)	2	3
Bottling Department (hours)	2	4
Actual direct labour hours:		
Processing Department (hours)	2	3
Bottling Department (hours).....	3	5
Direct Labour Cost (Rs.)	50	60
Direct Material Cost (Rs.)	115	70

Required :

- (1) The Overhead Analysis Sheet showing clearly the bases of apportionment
- (2) Overhead absorption rates of Processing and Bottling Departments
- (3) Total cost per bottle of 'Mango Juice' and 'Orange Juice' (separately)
- (4) Selling price per bottle of 'Mango Juice' if a 20% profit margin on selling price is maintained

(24 marks)

(Total 40 marks)

3. Kalyani Enterprises commenced on 01.04.2021 as a sole proprietorship for trading stationary. The following transactions occurred in this business during the month of April 2021.

1. Kalyani, the owner of the business, invested Rs. 500 000 in cash and opened a bank current account by depositing this amount. She also provided a photocopy machine of Rs. 750 000 as part of the initial capital. (All cash transactions of the entity are carried out through the bank account).
2. Purchased stationary costing Rs. 200 000 on credit
3. Returned stationary costing Rs. 40 000 to the supplier due to the poor quality.
4. Sold stationary costing Rs. 60 000 for Rs. 100 000 on credit.
5. A customer returned stationary sold for Rs. 10 000. The cost of this stationary was Rs. 6 000.
6. Settled the amount due to the stationary supplier Rs. 160 000 subject to a 5% discount.
7. Donated stationary costing Rs. 3 000 to a pre-school.
8. Received a cheque amounting to Rs. 9 000 from a debtor after allowing a discount of Rs. 1 000.
9. Electricity bill payable for the month of April was Rs. 7 000.
10. Paid Rs. 5 000 as the monthly maintenance expense of the photocopy machine.
11. Obtained 5 000 photocopies and sold them on cash during the month. The selling price and stationery cost per copy were Rs. 7 and Rs. 4 respectively.
12. The depreciation of the photocopy machine for the month of April was Rs. 15 000.

The following additional information was obtained from the bank statement received on 05.05.2021. This information has not been considered in calculating the cash balance of the business as at 30.04.2021.

- (i) The cheque of Rs. 5 000 issued for the maintenance expense of the photocopy machine has not been presented to the bank.
- (ii) Bank charges for the month of April is Rs. 1 000.
- (iii) The monthly school fee of the owner's daughter Rs. 5 000 has been paid as per a standing order.
- (iv) A customer has deposited Rs. 20 000 directly in the bank.

Required :

- (1) Show the impact of transactions no. 1 to 12 (with values) using the accounting equation. State (+) if the value increases or (-) if the value decreases in front of each value. (In answering this question, use a format similar to the one given below.)

(Rs. '000)

Transaction No.	Assets				Liabilities		Equity
	Equipment	Inventory	Trade receivables	Cash	Trade payables	Accrued expenses	
1							
2							
.							
.							
.							
12							
Balance							

- (2) Revised balance of the cash account as at 30.04.2021
- (3) Bank Reconciliation Statement for the month of April 2021
- (4) Income Statement for the month ending 30.04.2021

(Total 40 marks)

4. (a) Gamage PLC is considering to acquire a high-performing machine to produce electronic items to the local market. The estimated price of the machine is Rs. 6 500 000. Further, the transportation cost and installation cost of this machine have been estimated as Rs. 50 000 and Rs. 200 000 respectively. The useful life of the machine is estimated as 6 years. The working capital requirement at the beginning of this project is estimated as Rs. 550 000 and it can be recovered in the last year of the project. The residual value of the machine at the end of the project is estimated as Rs. 750 000.

The expected annual profit after tax and the discount factors at 12% required rate of return of the project are as follows.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
Annual profit after tax (Rs.'000)	550	800	950	1 250	1 050	750
Discount factor at 12% (at nearest two decimal points)	0.89	0.79	0.71	0.64	0.57	0.51

Required :

- (1) Initial cash outflow of the project
- (2) Cash inflows for each year of the project
- (3) Net Present Value (NPV) of the project
- (4) Recommendation to invest in the project based on the NPV

(10 marks)

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- (b) Samanala (Pvt) Ltd, located in Nuwara Eliya District, is involved in trading vegetables. This company is registered for Value Added Tax (VAT).

The following balances as at 01.01.2021 were extracted from the ledger.

	Rs. '000
Cash	100
Trade debtors	150
Trade creditors	250
VAT control account (Cr)	20

Cash was received on 20.01.2021 to settle the above trade debtors balance. The company settled above trade creditors and VAT balances on 31.01.2021.

The following information relates to the month of January 2021.

Sales and Trade Debtors :

The company sells vegetables on credit to wholesale traders in the Manning Market with a credit period of 30 days. If the full amount is settled within 15 days, a 10% discount is allowed on the sales value without VAT.

The information extracted from the sales journal for the month ending 31.01.2021:

	Sales (Rs. '000)	8% VAT (Rs. '000)
Kasun	600	48
Amila	400	32
Prabath	800	64
Total	<u>1 800</u>	<u>144</u>

Both Kasun and Amila settled the full amount within the 15 day period. However, Prabath paid only Rs. 600 000.

This company also has a vegetable shop in Nuwara Eliya, where all sales are done to wholesale traders on cash.

The cash sales for the month was Rs. 324 000 including 8% VAT.

Purchases and Trade Creditors :

The company purchases vegetables from small-scale farmers on cash and it purchases from Nadan Traders, a large scale vegetable supplier, on credit.

During the month, credit purchases from Nadan Traders amounted to Rs. 756 000 including 8% VAT. Rs. 600 000 was paid to settle Rs. 605 000 payable to Nadan Traders subject to a discount of Rs. 5 000.

The cash purchases made from small-scale farmers were Rs. 500 000. VAT is not applicable for these purchases.

Expenses and Other Income :

Operating expenses paid during the month was Rs. 198 000.

The company obtained Rs. 54 000 from wholesale traders to transport vegetables to Manning Market.

VAT is not applicable for both operating expenses and other income.

Draft Profit :

The draft profit for the month ending 31.01.2021 was Rs. 856 000. The following errors were revealed in a subsequent investigation.

- The balances of discount received and discount allowed accounts have been omitted in the computation of the profit.
- The operating expenses paid has been correctly recorded in the cash payments journal, but it has been posted to the operating expenses account as Rs. 98 000.

Required :

(1) The following prime entry books and ledger accounts for month ending 31.01.2021:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Cash Receipts Journal | (ii) Cash Payments Journal |
| (iii) Cash Account | (iv) Debtors Control Account |
| (v) VAT Control Account | |

(2) Journal entries (with narration) to rectify the errors

(3) Statement to correct the profit for the month ending 31.01.2021

(30 marks)

(Total 40 marks)

5. (a) Lal, Ravi and Piyal carried out a partnership. The terms of the partnership agreement were as follows.

- Lal, Ravi and Piyal share profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2 respectively.
- Every partner is entitled to a monthly salary of Rs.50 000.
- Every partner is entitled to an annual interest of 10% on the opening capital balance of the year.
- All adjustments with respect to goodwill should be made through the partners' capital accounts.

The trial balance of the partnership as at 31.03.2021 is as follows.

Description	Dr. (Rs. '000)	Cr. (Rs. '000)
Property, plant and equipment (carrying amount).....	14 250	
Investments	1 200	
Sales		12 000
Cost of sales	4 000	
Operating expenses (including depreciation)	3 500	
Cash	380	
Inventory as at 31.03.2021	1 500	
Trade creditors.....		1 700
Capital accounts as at 01.04.2020:		
Lal		4 000
Ravi		3 000
Piyal.....		2 000
Current accounts as at 01.04.2020:		
Lal		100
Ravi		90
Piyal.....	60	
Loan account - Lal		2 000
	<u>24 890</u>	<u>24 890</u>

Additional information:

(i) Salaries received and goods drawn by the partners during the year are as follows.

Partner	Salaries received (Rs. '000)	Goods drawings at cost (Rs. '000)
Lal	500	80
Ravi	400	20
Piyal	300	-

Salaries paid to the partners have been recorded in operating expenses. Goods drawings have not been recorded in the books of accounts. The cost of inventory as at 31.03.2021 has been ascertained based on the physical count.

(ii) The loan indicated in the trial balance was provided by Lal on 01.04.2020. Interest on this loan is neither paid nor accounted.

(iii) Ravi had paid Rs.20 000 to a trade creditor of the partnership out of his personal money during year, but this has not been recorded in the books of accounts.

(iv) Ravi retired from the partnership on 31.03.2021. The goodwill of the business is estimated as Rs.1 500 000 on this date. Lal and Piyal agreed to continue the partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 respectively.

(v) It was agreed to settle the amount payable to Ravi as follows.

- To transfer the ownership of the investment.
- To provide an office equipment at its carrying amount of Rs. 300 000.
- To treat the balance as a loan payable.

The above adjustments should be made through Ravi's capital account.

Required :

- (1) Income Statement of the partnership (including the appropriations to the partners) for the year ending 31.03.2021
- (2) Capital Accounts and Current Accounts of the partners for the year ending 31.03.2021
- (3) Loan amount payable to Ravi as at 31.03.2021 (20 marks)

(b) The following information has been extracted from the financial statements of Saranga PLC.

For the year ending 31.03.2021:	Rs. '000
Sales	25 000
Cost of sales	15 000
Other income	1 200
Operating expenses	4 500
Finance expenses	1 500
Profit before tax	5 200
Income tax expenses	1 000

Balances of some assets and liabilities:	As at 31.03.2021 (Rs. '000)	As at 31.03.2020 (Rs. '000)
Inventories	2 400	1 800
Trade receivables	5 200	6 000
Trade payables	3 500	4 250
Prepaid operating expenses	500	200
Accrued interest expenses	400	650
Income tax payable	300	450
Interest receivable on 5-year fixed deposit	400	-

Additional information:

- (i) All sales and purchases are made on credit basis.
- (ii) The finance expenses entirely consist of interest expenses and it relates to operating activities.
- (iii) The operating expenses include depreciation of Rs. 1 800 000.
- (iv) Other income consists of the following items.
 - Gain on disposal of a motor vehicle Rs.800 000
 - Interest receivable on the 5-year fixed deposit Rs.400 000

Required :

The cash flows from the operating activities for the year ending 31.03.2021 under each of the following methods as per LKAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows):

- (1) Direct method
- (2) Indirect method

(20 marks)

(Total 40 marks)

6. (a) The Development Society of a school decided to conduct a six-a-side cricket tournament to raise funds for the society. The expected revenue and cost of the tournament are as follows.

	Rs.
Entrance fees charged from a team	10 000
Food and beverages cost for a team	4 000
Charges for umpires	15 000
Cost of trophies and certificates	50 000
Sports equipment hiring charges	25 000
Charges for the musical band	8 000
Food and beverages cost of the organizing committee	12 000
Cost of a sanitization pack per team	1 000

The Old Boys Association of the school has agreed to provide a sponsorship of Rs. 60 000 if a minimum of 35 teams participate in the tournament.

Required:

The following for the tournament:

- (1) Variable cost per team
- (2) Total fixed cost of the tournament
- (3) Contribution per team
- (4) The number of teams required to cover the total cost of the tournament
- (5) The number of teams required to obtain a surplus of Rs. 40 000
- (6) The surplus expected from the tournament if 35 teams participate (20 marks)

- (b) The following information has been extracted from the financial statements of Nimali PLC prepared for the year ending 31.03.2021.

	Rs. '000
For the year ending 31.03.2021:	
Gross profit	30 000
Operating expenses	12 000
Interest expenses	6 000
Tax expenses	3 000
As at 31.03.2021:	
Inventory	21 500
Debtors	17 500
Prepaid expenses	7 500
Cash	11 500
Long-term loan	54 000
Current liabilities	29 000

Additional information:

- (i) The gross profit ratio of the company for the year ending 31.03.2021 was 25% and the current ratio as at 31.03.2021 was 2:1.
- (ii) Inventory as at 31.03.2020 was Rs. 18 500 000.
- (iii) All sales are carried on credit basis and the debtors balance as at 31.03.2020 was Rs. 22 500 000.
- (iv) Stated ordinary share capital and reserves as at 31.03.2020 was Rs. 81 000 000.
- (v) The profit for the year is the only item that had contributed to the change in year-end equity.
- (vi) Assume that the number of working days per annum as 360.

Required:

- (1) Net profit ratio
- (2) Quick assets ratio
- (3) Debt collection period
- (4) Inventory turnover ratio
- (5) Debt-equity ratio (10 marks)

(c) BRS Sport Club had 165 members as at 01.01.2020. The annual subscription per member is Rs. 6 000.

The information relating to membership subscription for the year ending 31.12.2020 is as follows.

- During the current year, 25 new members were admitted and they paid annual subscription for two-years at once.
- The annual subscription was receivable from 15 members as at 01.01.2020. The membership of 10 of these members was cancelled as they failed to pay the arrears in subscription for the previous year and the current year subscription by 31.12.2020. The balance 5 members paid their subscription in arrears and the current year subscription.
- 12 members had not paid the current year subscription.

The following information has been extracted from the receipts and payments account of the sports club for the year ending 31.12.2020.

Receipts	Rs.'000	Payments	Rs.'000
Subscription received	?	Allowance of coaches	1 150
Donations received	1 200	Purchase of sports equipment	400
Income received from sport events	790	Office expenses	550

Some assets and liabilities of the sports club were as follows.

Description	As at 31.12.2020 (Rs. '000)	As at 31.12.2019 (Rs. '000)
Sports ground	5 500	5 500
Sports equipment (carrying amount)	1 600	1 500
Office expenses payable	70	100
Subscription receivable	?	90
Subscription received in advance	?	—

Additional information:

The policy of the sports club is to recognize the donations in income over a period of 5 years starting from the year of receipt.

Required:

- (1) Subscription account for the year ending 31.12.2020
- (2) Income Statement for the year ending 31.12.2020

(10 marks)
(Total 40 marks)

* * *



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