

Fundamentals Level – Skills Module

Financial Reporting (United Kingdom)

Tuesday 9 June 2009

Time allowed

Reading and planning: 15 minutes

Writing: 3 hours

ALL FIVE questions are compulsory and MUST be attempted.

Do NOT open this paper until instructed by the supervisor.

During reading and planning time only the question paper may be annotated. You must NOT write in your answer booklet until instructed by the supervisor.

This question paper must not be removed from the examination hall.

The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants

Paper F7 (UK)

ACCA

ALL FIVE questions are compulsory and MUST be attempted

1 Below are the summarised balance sheets for three companies as at 31 March 2009:

	Pacemaker		Syclop		Vardine	
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
Fixed assets						
Tangible		520		280		240
Investments		345		40		nil
		<u>865</u>		<u>320</u>		<u>240</u>
Current assets						
Stock	142		160		120	
Debtors	95		88		50	
Cash and bank	8		22		10	
	<u>245</u>		<u>270</u>		<u>180</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(200)		(165)		(80)	
Net current assets		45		105		100
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year						
10% loan notes		(180)		(20)		(nil)
Net assets		<u>730</u>		<u>405</u>		<u>340</u>
Capital and reserves						
Equity shares of £1 each		500		145		100
Share premium	100		nil		nil	
Profit and loss account	<u>130</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>240</u>
		<u>730</u>		<u>405</u>		<u>340</u>

Notes:

Pacemaker is a public listed company that acquired the following investments:

- (i) Investment in Syclop
On 1 April 2007 Pacemaker acquired 116 million shares in Syclop for an immediate cash payment of £210 million and issued at par one 10% £100 loan note for every 200 shares acquired. Syclop's profit and loss account reserve at the date of acquisition was £120 million.
- (ii) Investment in Vardine
On 1 October 2008 Pacemaker acquired 30 million shares in Vardine in exchange for 75 million of its own shares. The market value of Pacemaker's shares at the date of this share exchange was £1.60 each. Pacemaker has not yet recorded the investment in Vardine.
- (iii) Pacemaker's other investments, and those of Syclop, are available-for-sale investments which are carried at their fair values as at 31 March 2008. The fair values of these investments at 31 March 2009 are £82 million and £37 million respectively.

Other relevant information:

- (vi) At the date of acquisition of Syclop owned a recently built property that was carried at its (depreciated) construction cost of £62 million. The fair value of this property at the date of acquisition was £82 million and it had an estimated remaining life of 20 years.

For many years Syclop has been selling some of its products under the brand name of 'Kyklop'. At the date of acquisition the directors of Pacemaker valued this brand at £25 million with a remaining life of 10 years. The brand is not included in Syclop's balance sheet.

The fair values of all other identifiable assets and liabilities of Syclop were equal to their carrying values at the date of acquisition.

- (v) The stock of Syclop at 31 March 2009 includes goods supplied by Pacemaker for £56 million (at selling price from Pacemaker). Pacemaker adds a mark-up of 40% on cost when selling goods to Syclop. There are no intra-group debtors or creditors at 31 March 2009.
- (vii) Vardine's profit is subject to seasonal variation. Its profit for the year ended 31 March 2009 was £100 million. £20 million of this profit was made from 1 April 2008 to 30 September 2008.
- (viii) None of the companies have paid any dividends for many years.
- (ix) The goodwill of Syclop has an estimated life of five years. The goodwill of Vardine has an indefinite life and it has not been impaired.

Required:

Prepare the consolidated balance sheet of Pacemaker as at 31 March 2009.

(25 marks)

2 The following trial balance relates to Pricewell at 31 March 2009:

	£'000	£'000
Leasehold property – at valuation 31 March 2008 (note (i))	25,200	
Plant and equipment (owned) – at cost (note (i))	46,800	
Plant and equipment (leased) – at cost (note (i))	20,000	
Accumulated depreciation at 31 March 2008		
Owned plant and equipment		12,800
Leased plant and equipment		5,000
Finance lease payment (paid on 31 March 2009) (note (i))	6,000	
Obligations under finance lease at 1 April 2008 (note (i))		15,600
Long-term contract (note (ii))	14,300	
Stock at 31 March 2009	28,200	
Debtors	33,100	
Bank	5,500	
Trade creditors		33,400
Turnover (note (iii))		310,000
Cost of sales (note (iii))	234,500	
Distribution costs	19,500	
Administrative expenses	27,500	
Preference dividend paid (note (iv))	2,400	
Equity dividend paid	8,000	
Equity shares of 50 pence each		40,000
6% redeemable preference shares at 31 March 2008 (note (iv))		41,600
Profit and loss account reserve at 31 March 2008		4,900
Current tax (note (v))	700	
Deferred tax (note (v))		8,400
	<u>471,700</u>	<u>471,700</u>

The following notes are relevant:

(i) Fixed assets:

The 15 year leasehold property was acquired on 1 April 2007 at a cost of £30 million. The company's policy is to revalue the property at market value at each year end. The valuation in the trial balance of £25.2 million as at 31 March 2008 led to an impairment charge of £2.8 million which was reported in the profit and loss account of the previous year (i.e. year ended 31 March 2008). At 31 March 2009 the property was valued at £24.9 million.

Owned plant is depreciated at 25% per annum using the reducing balance method.

The leased plant was acquired on 1 April 2007. The rentals are £6 million per annum for four years payable in arrears on 31 March each year. The interest rate implicit in the lease is 8% per annum. Leased plant is depreciated at 25% per annum using the straight-line method.

No depreciation has yet been charged on any fixed assets for the year ended 31 March 2009. All depreciation is charged to cost of sales.

(ii) On 1 October 2008 Pricewell entered into a contract to construct a bridge over a river. The agreed price of the bridge is £50 million and construction was expected to be completed on 30 September 2010. The £14.3 million in the trial balance is:

	£'000
materials, labour and overheads	12,000
specialist plant (acquired 1 October 2008)	8,000
payment from customer	(5,700)
	<u>14,300</u>

The sales value of the work done at 31 March 2009 has been agreed at £22 million and the estimated cost to complete (excluding plant depreciation) is £10 million. The specialist plant will have no residual value at the end of the contract and should be depreciated on a monthly basis. Pricewell recognises profits on uncompleted contracts on the percentage of completion basis as determined by the agreed work to date compared to the total contract price.

- (iii) Pricewell's turnover includes £8 million for goods it sold acting as an agent for Trilby. Pricewell earned a commission of 20% on these sales and remitted the difference of £6·4 million (included in cost of sales) to Trilby.
- (iv) The 6% preference shares were issued on 1 April 2007 at par for £40 million. They have an effective finance cost of 10% per annum due to a premium payable on their redemption.
- (v) The directors have estimated the provision for corporation tax for the year ended 31 March 2009 at £4·5 million. The required deferred tax provision at 31 March 2009 is £5·6 million. The balance on the current tax in the trial balance represents the under/over provision of the corporation tax liability for the year ended 31 March 2008.

Required:

(a) Prepare the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2009. (12 marks)

(b) Prepare the balance sheet as at 31 March 2009. (13 marks)

Note: notes to the financial statements are not required.

(25 marks)

- 3 Coaltown is a wholesaler and retailer of office furniture. Extracts from the company's financial statements are set out below:

Profit and loss account for the year ended:

		31 March 2009		31 March 2008	
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	– cash	12,800		26,500	
	– credit	53,000	65,800	28,500	55,000
Cost of sales			(43,800)		(33,000)
Gross profit			22,000		22,000
Operating expenses			(11,200)		(6,920)
Finance costs	– loan notes	(380)		(180)	
	– overdraft	(220)	(600)	nil	(180)
Profit before tax			10,200		14,900
Tax			(3,200)		(4,400)
Profit for the year			7,000		10,500

Statement of movements in share capital and reserves for the year ended 31 March 2009:

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Equity shares	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
Balances b/f	8,000	500	2,500	15,800	26,800
Share issue	8,600	4,300			12,900
Revaluation of property			5,000		5,000
Profit for period				7,000	7,000
Dividends paid				(4,000)	(4,000)
Balances c/f	16,600	4,800	7,500	18,800	47,700

Balance sheets as at 31 March:

		2009	2008
		£'000	£'000
Fixed assets (see note)			
Cost		93,500	80,000
Accumulated depreciation		(43,000)	(48,000)
		50,500	32,000
Current assets			
Stock		5,200	4,400
Debtors		7,800	2,800
Bank		nil	700
		13,000	7,900
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Bank overdraft		3,600	nil
Trade creditors		4,200	4,500
Taxation		3,000	5,300
Warranty provision		1,000	300
		(11,800)	(10,100)
Net current assets (liabilities)		1,200	(2,200)
Total assets less current liabilities		51,700	29,800
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
10% loan notes		(4,000)	(3,000)
		47,700	26,800

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Capital and reserves		
Equity shares of £1 each	16,600	8,000
Share premium	4,800	500
Revaluation reserve	7,500	2,500
Profit and loss account	18,800	15,800
	<u>47,700</u>	<u>26,800</u>

Note

Fixed assets

During the year the company redesigned its display areas in all of its outlets. The previous displays had cost £10 million and had been written down by £9 million. There was an unexpected cost of £500,000 for the removal and disposal of the old display areas.

Also during the year the company revalued the carrying amount of its property upwards by £5 million, the accumulated depreciation on these properties of £2 million was reset to zero.

All depreciation is charged to operating expenses.

Required:

(a) Prepare a cash flow statement for Coaltown for the year ended 31 March 2009 in accordance with FRS 1 Cash flow statements using the indirect method. (15 marks)

(b) The directors of Coaltown are concerned at the deterioration in the company's bank balance and are surprised that the amount of gross profit has not increased for the year ended 31 March 2009. At the beginning of the current accounting period (i.e. on 1 April 2008), the company changed to importing its purchases from a foreign supplier because the trade prices quoted by the new supplier were consistently 10% below those of its previous supplier. However, the new supplier offered a shorter period of credit than the previous supplier (all purchases are on credit). In order to encourage higher sales, Coaltown increased its credit period to its customers, and some of the cost savings (on trade purchases) were passed on to customers by reducing selling prices on both cash and credit sales by 5% across all products.

Required:

(i) Calculate the gross profit margin that you would have expected Coaltown to achieve for the year ended 31 March 2009 based on the selling and purchase price changes described by the directors; (2 marks)

(ii) Comment on the directors' surprise at the unchanged gross profit and suggest what other factors may have affected gross profit for the year ended 31 March 2009; (4 marks)

(iii) Applying the debtor collection and creditor payment periods for the year ended 31 March 2008 to the credit sales and purchases of the year ended 31 March 2009, calculate the effect this would have had on the company's bank balance at 31 March 2009 assuming sales and purchases would have remained unchanged. (4 marks)

Note: the stock at 31 March 2008 was unchanged from that at 31 March 2007; assume 365 trading days.

(25 marks)

- 4 (a) The objective of FRS 21 *Events after the Balance Sheet Date* is to prescribe the treatment of events that occur after an entity's balance sheet date.

Required:

Define the period to which FRS 21 relates and distinguish between adjusting and non-adjusting events.

(5 marks)

- (b) Waxwork's current year end is 31 March 2009. Its financial statements were authorised for issue by its directors on 6 May 2009 and the AGM (annual general meeting) will be held on 3 June 2009. The following matters have been brought to your attention:

(i) On 12 April 2009 a fire completely destroyed the company's largest warehouse and the stock it contained. The carrying amounts of the warehouse and the stock were £10 million and £6 million respectively. It appears that the company has not updated the value of its insurance cover and only expects to be able to recover a maximum of £9 million from its insurers. Waxwork's trading operations have been severely disrupted since the fire and it expects large trading losses for some time to come. (4 marks)

(ii) A single class of stock held at another warehouse was valued at its cost of £460,000 at 31 March 2009. In April 2009 70% of this stock was sold for £280,000 on which Waxworks' sales staff earned a commission of 15% of the selling price. (3 marks)

(iii) On 18 May 2009 the government announced tax changes which have the effect of increasing Waxwork's deferred tax liability by £650,000 as at 31 March 2009. (3 marks)

Required:

Explain the required treatment of items (i) to (iii) by Waxwork in its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2009.

Note: assume all items are material and are independent of each other.

(10 marks as indicated)

(15 marks)

- 5 Flightline is an airline operating company which treats its aircraft as complex fixed assets. The cost and other details of one of its aircraft are:

	£'000	estimated life
Exterior structure – purchase date 1 April 1995	120,000	20 years
Interior cabin fittings – replaced 1 April 2005	25,000	5 years
Engines (2 at £9 million each) – replaced 1 April 2005	18,000	36,000 flying hours

No residual values are attributed to any of the component parts.

At 1 April 2008 the aircraft log showed it had flown 10,800 hours since 1 April 2005. In the year ended 31 March 2009, the aircraft flew for 1,200 hours for the six months to 30 September 2008 and a further 1,000 hours in the six months to 31 March 2009.

On 1 October 2008 the aircraft suffered a 'bird strike' accident which damaged one of the engines beyond repair. This was replaced by a new engine with a life of 36,000 hours at cost of £10·8 million. The other engine was also damaged, but was repaired at a cost of £3 million; however, its remaining estimated life was shortened to 15,000 hours. The accident also caused cosmetic damage to the exterior of the aircraft which required repainting at a cost of £2 million. As the aircraft was out of service for some weeks due to the accident, Flightline took the opportunity to upgrade its cabin facilities at cost of £4·5 million. This did not increase the estimated remaining life of the cabin fittings, but the improved facilities enabled Flightline to substantially increase the air fares on this aircraft

Required:

Calculate the charges to the profit and loss account in respect of the aircraft for the year ended 31 March 2009 and its carrying amount in the balance sheet as at that date.

Note: the post accident changes are deemed effective from 1 October 2008.

(10 marks)

End of Question Paper