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IGCSE

Accounting

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Sole Trader



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- 1 Rani is a sole trader. On 31 December 2013 her statement of financial position was as follows.

Rani
Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2013

	\$	\$
Non-current assets		
Fixtures and fittings (at book value)		<u>12 000</u>
Current assets		
Inventory		6 380
Trade receivables	1 200	
Provision for doubtful debts	<u>(36)</u>	
		1 164
Bank		<u>110</u>
		<u>7 654</u>
Total assets		<u>19 654</u>
Capital		<u>18 454</u>
Current liabilities		
Trade payables		910
Other payables		<u>290</u>
		<u>1 200</u>
Total liabilities		<u>19 654</u>

At the end of December 2014 the book-keeper ran away and it was found that no detailed records had been kept. The following information, however, was available for the year ended 31 December 2014.

- 1 Fixtures and fittings are depreciated at 20% per annum on the net book value. No fixtures or fittings had been bought during the year.
- 2 A delivery van costing \$15 000 had been bought during the year. It was to be depreciated at the rate of 40% a year on the reducing (diminishing) balance basis. A full year's depreciation is to be provided in the year of purchase.
- 3 The provision for doubtful debts is to stay at the same percentage.
- 4 Other assets and liabilities at 31 December 2014 were as follows.

	\$	
Inventory	8340	
Trade receivables (before provision)	1600	
Bank	90	debit
Trade payables	1100	
Accrued electricity	190	
Accrued wages	230	

- 5 Drawings amounted to \$11 600.

REQUIRED

(a) Calculate the net assets of the business at 31 December 2014.

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(b) (i) Calculate the change in net assets between 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014.

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(ii) State why the change in net assets was not equal to the profit for the year.

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Rani wants to know more about the performance of her business.

REQUIRED

(c) State two ratios Rani could calculate from a detailed income statement to help her achieve this.

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Rani is concerned about the increase in the level of inventory and is considering a different basis of valuation.

REQUIRED

(d) Explain how the following accounting principles are applied to the valuation of inventory.

1 Prudence

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2 Realisation

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2 Nzita is a sole trader. His statement of financial position at 31 January 2014 included the following balances.

	\$
Trade receivables	700
Trade payables	400
Inventory	1 100
Equipment at cost	15 700
Provision for depreciation of equipment	4 100
Prepaid rent	250
Bank	2 100 debit

REQUIRED

(a) Calculate Nzita’s capital at 31 January 2014.

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A summary of Nzita's bank statements showed the following for the year ended 31 January 2015.

	\$
Receipts from customers	28 900
Payments to suppliers	12 600
Wages	5 200
Rent	3 100
Purchase of new equipment	1 100
Sundry expenses	2 650
Drawings	6 600

Further information is as follows.

- 1 Nzita depreciates his non-current assets at the rate of 10% per annum on the straight line basis. A full year's depreciation is provided in the year of purchase.
- 2 No non-current assets were disposed of during the year.
- 3 Proper books of account were not kept during the year but Nzita provided the following information at 31 January 2015.

	\$
Trade receivables	900
Trade payables	650
Inventory	1400
Prepaid rent	150

- 4 All sales and purchases were made on credit.

REQUIRED

- (b) Prepare the following accounts for the year ended 31 January 2015 to determine the sales and purchases for the year.

Nzita
Total trade receivables account

Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$
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Nzita
Total trade payables account

Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$
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(c) Prepare Nzita’s income statement for the year ended 31 January 2015.

Nzita
Income Statement for the year ended 31 January 2015

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- (d) Prepare an extract from Nzita's statement of financial position at 31 January 2015 showing the capital section.

Nzita
Statement of Financial Position (extract) at 31 January 2015

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- (e) Calculate, to two decimal places, Nzita's gross profit margin for the year.

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- (f) Suggest two reasons why Nzita's gross profit margin was lower than in the previous year.

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- 4 A trader provided the following information about a non-current asset.

cost	\$ 12 000
accumulated depreciation at start of year	1 800
method of depreciation	reducing (diminishing) balance at 15% per annum

What was the accumulated depreciation at the end of the year?

- A \$1530
- B \$3330
- C \$3600
- D \$8670

5 The non-current assets of a sole trader increased.

What might have caused this to happen?

- A a decrease in the bank overdraft
- B an increase in trade receivables
- C the charging of depreciation
- D the introduction of capital by the owner

6 Siegfried is a sole trader who does not maintain a complete set of double entry records. He has provided the following information.

	1 January 2017	31 December 2017
	\$	\$
Equipment at cost	18 000	18 000
Inventory	2 415	2 934
Trade receivables	1 930	2 042
Trade payables	1 210	1 455
Bank	–	209
Bank overdraft	835	–
Accrued expenses	–	98
Prepaid rent	–	120
Capital	20 300	?

On 31 December 2017, Siegfried brought his own motor vehicle into the business, valued at \$5500. He decided to write off trade receivables, \$100, and to start depreciating equipment by 20% per annum.

REQUIRED

See next page.

(a) Calculate Siegfried's capital at 31 December 2017 after making the necessary adjustments.

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During the year ended 31 December 2017, Siegfried's cash drawings were \$2700.

REQUIRED

(b) Calculate the profit made by Siegfried for the year ended 31 December 2017.

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(c) State what is measured by the return on capital employed (ROCE).

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(d) State the formula for the calculation of the ROCE.

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(e) Calculate Siegfried's return on capital employed for the year ended 31 December 2017. Use the opening capital in your calculation which should be correct to two decimal places.

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Siegfried knows that he sold the same number of units and had applied the same mark-up in the year ended 31 December 2017 as he did in the previous year, but made a lower profit for the year.

REQUIRED

(f) Suggest one reason why Siegfried made a lower profit for the year for the year ended 31 December 2017 than the previous year.

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(g) State three benefits to Siegfried of maintaining a full set of double entry records.

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