## Final Accounts for Sole Traders with Adjustments

Adjustment can be done separately or directly in final accounts if required or according to the need. There are mainly five adjustments in O' level syllabus, those are as follows:

## 1) Prepaid Expense

(Paid in advance / before time). Prepaid is an asset and recorded in Balance Sheet under current assets).

#### **GENRAL ENTRY**

Other Receivable (Rent/insurance/Salaries)

XXX

Expense A/c

XXX

## 2) Accrued Expense

(Amount that we owe/work done but payment is not made yet. Accrued is our liability and recorded in Balance sheet under current liabilities).

## **GENERAL ENTRY**

Insurance/Wages/Maintenance Expense

XXX

Other Payable Insurance/Wages

XXX

## 3) Depreciation Expense

(Decrease in value of a Non-Current asset. Depreciation is our expense and recorded in Income Statement under operating expenses)

#### GENERAL ENTRY

Income Statement

XXX

Provision for depreciation

XXX

## 4) Bad & Doubtful Debts

(Bad & Doubtful debts are an expense and recorded in P&L under operating expenses).

#### **GENERAL ENTRIES**

Income Statement (Expense)

XXX

Trade Receivable

XXX

(Above entry is for bad / Irrecoverable debts)

Income Statement (Expense)	XXX
Provision for doubtful debts	XXX
(Above entry is for increase in doubtful debts)	
Provision for doubtful debts	XXX
Income Statement (Income)	XXX
(Above entry is for decrease in doubtful debts)	
5) Drawings (Cash / Cheque / Goods or any other asset taken for	personal use by the owner
GENRAL ENTRY	
Drawing	XXX
Cash / Bank / Purchases / Equipment	XXX

## **Advantages of Sole Traders**

- You have full control over daily and strategic decision making
- There's far less red tape and regulations than a Limited Company
- Starting your business is quick and easy
- All financial data is kept private
- No annual accounts to prepare as sole traders add income and expenses to their tax return

## Disadvantages of Sole Traders

- You have full personal liability for any debts
- It may be difficult to bid and accept larger contracts
- It's difficult to scale a business on your own
- You can't leverage buying power due to your small size
- You have to buy-in knowledge and expertise if you don't have it yourself

## ARD Traders Income Statement for the year ended 31 Dec, 2020

	\$	\$
Sales	XXX	
Less: Return inward / Sales Returns	(XXX)	XX
Less: COST OF SALES		
Opening Inventory	XXX	
Add: Purchases	XXX	
Add: Carriage Inwards	XX	
Add: Custom duty	XX	
Less: Return outward / Purchases return	(XX)	
Less: Closing Inventory	(XXX)	
Cost of Sales		(XXX)
Gross Profit		XXX
Add: OTHER INCOME		AAA
Discount received	XXX	
Commission received	XXX	
Reduction in Provision for Doubtful Debts	XXX	100
Gain on Disposal of NCA	XXX	XXX
	- 4	100
Less: EXPENSES	1000	
Salaries and wages	XXX	
Rent expenses	XXX	
Insurance expense	XXX	
Heating and Lighting	XXX	
Sundry expenses	XXX	
Depreciation expense	XXX	
Increase in Provision for Doubtful debts	XXX	
Discount allowed	XXX	
Carriage outward / Carriage on sales	XXX	
Bad debt expense	XXX	
Financial cost (interest expense)	XXX	
Repair and maintenance	XXX	(XXX)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		XX/(XX

Carriage on purchases / Transportation Inward / freight charges

## ARD Traders Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020

Assets	\$	\$	\$
Non-Current Assets	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
Land	XXX	-	XX
Building	XXX	(XX)	XX
Equipment	XXX	(XX)	XX
	4000		XXX
Current Assets			
Inventory		XXX	
Trade Receivables / Debtors	XXX		VIII
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(XXX)	XXX	Villa
Other Receivables			123
Expense (Prepaid)		XXX	
Income (Accrued)	100	XXX	
Bank	100	XXX	A330
Cash		XXX	XXX
7.114	-		VVV
Total Assets			XXX
Capital and Liabilities			
Capital and Liabilities		4	
Opening Capital	- 40	XXX	
Add Profit for the year / Less (Loss) for the year		XX/(XX)	
Less: Drawings		(XXX)	XXX
		(7001)	7001
Non Current Liablities			
10% Bank Loan 2025			XXX
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables / Creditors		XXX	
Bank O/D (Over Draft)		XXX	
Other Payables			
Expense (Accrued)		XXX	
Income (Prepaid)		XXX	XXX
Total Capital and Liabilities	-		XXX

## **Financial Statements for Service Sector**

# The City School Income Statement for the year ended 31 Dec 2020

Income		
Fees Income (w)	XXX	
Gain on disposal of Asset	XXX	
Photo Copy Income	XXX	
Income from Canteen	XXX	
Rent from Auditoriums	XXX	XXX
Less: Expenditure		
Staff Salaries	XXX	
Loss on disposal of asset	XXX	
Depreciation of Furniture and Fixtures	XXX	
Interest on loan	XXX	Alle
Administration Expenses	XXX	
Maintenance	XXX	
Utilities	XXX	(XXX)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		XX / (XX)

## Fees Income Account

, ,	\$		\$
A Balance b/d	XXX	P Balance b/d	XXX
Income Statement	xxx	Bank / Cash	XXX
		Bad Debts	XXX
P Balance c/d	XXX	A Balance c/d	XXX
	$\underline{x}\underline{x}\underline{x}$		XXX

#### **Financial Statements for Service Business**

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Lyceum School at the end of business on 28 February 2015.

	Dr \$	Cr \$
Fees Income	*	137094
Cash at bank	4100	
Cash in hand	324	
Capital account 1 March 2014	1000	11400
Drawings	17100	
Office furniture	2900	
Rent	3400	
Wages and salaries	91400	
Concession to Students	5000	
School van	35925	1999
Van running costs	615	
Fee Defaulters written off	730	
Canteen Receipts		8000
Income from sponsorships		5000
	161,494	161,494

#### Notes:

- (a) Wages and salaries accrued at 28 February 2015 \$340.
- (b) Rent prepaid at 28 February 2015 \$230.
- (c) Van running costs owing at 28 February 2015 \$72.
- (d) Provide for depreciation as follows: Office furniture \$380; School van \$1,250.
- (e) Fee Income Accrued at 28 Feb 2015 \$5000
- (f) Fee received in advance at 28 Feb was \$6500

## Required:

_			nt for the year	_	-	2015 toget	her with a
balance s	sheet as	on 28 Febru	ary 2015 for	Lyceum Sc	chool		





Q2 Shobi is a soletrader. The following balances were extracted from the books on 30 September 2018.

	\$
10-year leasehold premises (at cost)	120 000
Motor vehicles (at cost)	40 000
Fixtures and fittings (at cost)	19000
Provisions for depreciation at 1 October 2017:	
10-year leasehold premises	72000
Motor vehicles	10000
Fixtures and fittings	7600
Revenue	265 000
Purchases	135 000
Returns outwards	8200
Carriage inwards	3100
Wages and salaries	41 000
Motor vehicle expenses	6800
Rent payable	15000
Rent receivable	8500
Capital	40 000
Drawings	11 900
6% Bank loan (repayable 2020)	50 000
Bank interest paid	3000
Inventory at 1 October 2017	26 000
Heat, light and power	5050
Advertising	9000
General expenses	17700
Disposal	1800 Credit
Bank	13350 Debit
Trade payables	23 050
Trade receivables	23250
Provision for doubtful debts	3000

### Additional information at 30 September 2018

- 1 Inventory was valued at \$19500.
- 2 Shobi had taken \$4700 goods for his own use. No entries had been recorded in the books.
- 3 The rent payable included a payment of \$9000 for the six months ended 30 November 2018.
- 4 General expenses accrued were \$2600 and wages and salaries accrued were \$1700.
- 5 Rent receivable of \$150 was outstanding.
- 6 On 26 September 2018 a motor vehicle costing \$12000 was purchased by cheque. No entries had been recorded in the books.
- 7 Depreciation is to be charged on all non-current assets owned at the end of the year as follows:
  - (i) an appropriate amount for the 10-year leasehold premises
  - (ii) motor vehicles at the rate of 25% per annum using the diminishing (reducing) balance method
  - (iii) fixtures and fittings at the rate of 10% per annum on cost.
- 8 Trade receivables of \$750 are irrecoverable. The provision for doubtful debts is to be maintained at 4%.

## REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the income statement for the year ended 30 September 2018.

Shobi Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2018.

\$	\$
 •••••	

\$	\$
	<i></i>

(b) Prepare the statement of financial position at 30 September 2018.

## Shobi Statement of Financial Position at 30 September 2018.

\$	\$	\$
		<u>.</u>
	•••••	
 	•••••	
	***************************************	
 	•••••	

\$	\$	\$
	•••••	

[20]

[Total: 40]

Q3 Khayla is a sole trader. The following balances were extracted from the books on 30 April 2017.

	\$	
Revenue	447000	
Purchases	204400	
Returns inwards	8650	
Wages and salaries	105600	
Motor vehicle expenses	19200	
General expenses	31 100	
Rent receivable	8500	
Rent payable	24000	. '
Motor vehicles (cost)	40 000	
Computers (cost)	55 000	
Fixtures and fittings (cost)	15000	1
Provisions for depreciation:		
Motor vehicles	12000	
Computers	17000	
Fixtures and fittings	4000	
5% Bank loan (repayable 30 June 2022)	80000	- 4
Bank interest paid	2500	
Inventory at 1 May 2016	29350	
Heat and light	10700	
Cash and bank	15400	Debit
Trade payables	36750	
Trade receivables	44700	
Provision for doubtful debts	1 400	
Capital	30000	
Drawings	31 050	

#### Additional information at 30 April 2017

- Inventory was valued at \$32450.
- On 16 April 2017 goods had been purchased for \$7500 cash. The transaction had not been recorded in the books.
- 3. General expenses were accrued, \$3500, and prepaid, \$1800.
- Rent receivable of \$4500 was owing.
- 5. The rent payable included a payment of \$12000 for the six months ended 30 June 2017.

- Depreciation is to be charged on all non-current assets owned at the end of the year as follows:
  - (i) motor vehicles at the rate of 20% per annum using the diminishing (reducing) balance method
  - (ii) computers at the rate of 25% per annum using the diminishing (reducing) balance method
  - (iii) fixtures and fittings at the rate of 10% per annum, using the straight-line method.
- 7. Trade receivables of \$2700 are irrecoverable. The provision for doubtful debts is to be maintained at 5% on the remaining trade receivables.

#### **REQUIRED**

(a) Prepare the income statement for the year ended 30 April 2017.

Khayla Income Statement for the year ended 30 April 2017

income Statement for the year ended 50 April 2017				
	\$	\$		

\$	\$
	<u></u>

(b) Prepare the statement of financial position at 30 April 2017.

## Khayla Statement of Financial Position at 30 April 2017

\$	\$	\$
	•••••	
		•••••
		•••••
 		•••••
	***************************************	

