

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD  
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL**

**MAY 2013 SESSION**

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|               |                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| SUBJECT:      | <b>Accounting</b>           |
| PAPER NUMBER: | I                           |
| DATE:         | 25 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 |
| TIME:         | 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.      |

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**Answer ALL questions. Question 1-10 are multiple choice and carry 2 marks each. Questions 11-14 carry 20 marks each.**

**Write on the booklet** the correct **answer** for each of the following.

1. The ledger entry in the discount allowed account is taken from
  - a) Trade discounts listed on invoices
  - b) Sales ledger
  - c) Cash book memorandum column
  - d) Journal.
  
2. A purchases ledger account has a credit balance. A payment of 95% in full settlement of the account requires the following discount account entry
 

| <i>Debit</i>                 | <i>Credit</i>              |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Trade discount account    | Purchases ledger           |
| b) Discount allowed account  | Trade payable account      |
| c) Discount received account | Trade payable account      |
| d) Trade payable account     | Discount received account. |
  
3. The account of Premier Ltd has a debit balance in your sales ledger of €620 and a credit balance of €510 in your purchases ledger. A set off has been agreed. The entries in the control accounts should be
 

| <i>Account debit</i>         | €   | <i>Account credit</i>     | €   |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| a) Trade payables control    | 110 | Trade receivables control | 110 |
| b) Trade payables control    | 510 | Trade receivables control | 510 |
| c) Trade receivables control | 620 | Trade payables control    | 620 |
| d) Bank                      | 110 | Premier Ltd               | 110 |
  
4. Subscriptions paid in advance at the end of the financial year are
  - a) A revenue for the current year
  - b) An asset
  - c) A surplus for the year
  - d) A liability.
  
5. The liquid position of a business is unhealthy if
  - a) The profit for the year is lower than that of last year
  - b) The rate of stock turnover increases
  - c) The current liabilities exceed the current assets
  - d) The bank overdraft balance decreases.

6. The proprietor of a business has deposited €50,000 from personal funds and used €40,000 to buy new machinery. The increase in capital is
- a) €10,000
  - b) €90,000
  - c) €40,000
  - d) €50,000.
7. During a year a business sells €240,000 and expenses are 15% of the gross profit. If 20% is added to the cost price of goods to arrive at the selling price, the net profit is
- a) €7,200
  - b) €34,000
  - c) €40,800
  - d) €12,000.
8. Nina and Sina are partners in a business sharing profits and losses equally and their share of profit for the year was €9,500 each. Profits are shared after allowing for 5% interest on capital and paying Nina an annual salary of €12,000. Nina and Sina had invested €60,000 capital each. The net profit for the year is
- a) €25,000
  - b) €19,000
  - c) €37,000
  - d) None of the above.
9. An alternative expression for direct costs is
- a) Prime cost
  - b) Production cost
  - c) Variable expenses
  - d) Overheads.
10. The issued capital of a company is €150,000 made up of shares of 25c each. If the directors paid an ordinary dividend of 5c per share, the dividends paid that year would amount to
- a) €37,500
  - b) €15,000
  - c) €7,500
  - d) €30,000.
11. a) What is the difference between a ledger and a journal? (2 marks)
- b) List **four** books of original entry. (2 marks)
- c) What is the main purpose of the books of original entry? (2 marks)
- d) Distinguish carefully between an income statement and a statement of financial position. (4marks)
- e) Karmnu is in business selling loose furniture and household appliances. The loose furniture department occupies three quarters of the total business area, while the appliances section occupies the rest. The following information is available:

|                              | Loose furniture<br>€ | Household appliances<br>€ |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Sales                        | 200,000              | 150,000                   |
| Purchases                    | 120,000              | 100,000                   |
| Inventories 1 January 2012   | 22,000               | 18,000                    |
| Inventories 31 December 2012 | 25,000               | 15,000                    |
| General expenses             |                      | 16,000                    |
| Water & electricity          |                      | 12,000                    |
| Rent                         |                      | 20,000                    |
| Wages                        |                      | 70,000                    |

Wages are apportioned on the basis of the number of employees in each department. Karmnu employs seven workers, three of whom work in the loose furniture department, with the other four working in the appliances section. Rent and water and electricity are apportioned between the two departments in proportion to floor area, whereas general expenses are divided equally between the two departments.

### Required

An income statement for the year ended 31 December 2012 showing the gross and net profit for each department. (10 marks)

12. a) Distinguish between the allocation and apportionment of expenses giving **one** example in each case. (2 marks)
- b) Name the elements of cost that make up the prime cost of production. (3 marks)
- c) Distinguish between a receipts and payments account and an income and expenditure account. (2 marks)
- d) What is the purpose of a bank reconciliation statement. (2 marks)
- e) From the following information prepare the manufacturing account of Produce Ltd and calculate the gross profit.

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
|                                       | €       |
| Sales                                 | 956,000 |
| Opening inventory of finished goods   | 36,500  |
| Closing inventory of finished goods   | 24,500  |
| Wages : direct                        | 228,500 |
| : indirect                            | 68,500  |
| Depreciation of machinery             | 56,000  |
| Rent expense                          | 24,000  |
| Opening inventory of raw materials    | 28,000  |
| Closing inventory of raw materials    | 32,000  |
| Purchases of raw materials            | 280,000 |
| Power                                 | 17,000  |
| Royalties                             | 8,100   |
| Carriage inwards on raw materials     | 5,900   |
| Opening inventory of work in progress | 14,500  |
| Closing inventory of work in progress | 12,500  |

(11 marks)

13. a) Distinguish between an allowance for trade receivables and an allowance for depreciation. (2 marks)
- b) Name **three** methods of depreciation and illustrate how **each** method computes the depreciation charge for the year. (3 marks)
- c) Name and explain the accounting concept upon which the income statement is prepared. (2 marks)
- d) What is the purpose of a suspense account? (2 marks)
- e) The statement of financial position of Homegrown Ltd at 31 March 2012 included the following:

|           | <b>Cost</b> | <b>Depreciation</b> |
|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
|           | €           | €                   |
| Machinery | 65,000      | 28,000              |

During the year ended 31 March 2013 the following transactions took place:

- 1 June 2012 An old machine bought on 1 January 2009 for €20,000 was sold for €3,000.
- 1 July 2012 The purchase of a new machine costing €30,000.

It is the policy of the company to provide a whole year's depreciation at the rate of 20% per annum using the straight-line method applied to the non-current assets held at the end of the financial year.

**Required**

- i) The machinery account. (3 marks)
- ii) The allowance for depreciation account. (4 marks)
- iii) The asset disposal account. (4 marks)
- marks)
14. a) What is a partnership profit and loss appropriation account? (1 mark)
- b) Distinguish between capital and current accounts in the books of a partnership. (4 marks)
- c) Why does a company retain earnings? (2 marks)
- d) Distinguish between ordinary shares and debentures. (4 marks)
- e) Marble Ltd is a company with an issued share capital of 240,000 shares of €0.50 each. Over the years it has accumulated a retained earnings balance of €65,500. The profit before appropriation for the financial year ended 31 March 2013 was €28,000. The directors of the company declared a dividend of 12 %.

**Required**

- i) The appropriation account. (4 marks)
- ii) The section of share capital and reserves in the statement of financial position. (4 marks)
- iii) Calculate the dividend per share. (1 mark)

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**MAY 2013 SESSION**

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|               |                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| SUBJECT:      | <b>Accounting</b>           |
| PAPER NUMBER: | IIA                         |
| DATE:         | 26 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 |
| TIME:         | 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.      |

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**Answer BOTH questions in Section A and ANY TWO questions from Section B.**

**SECTION A**

1. Pina is the owner of a small business. At the end of the financial year she prepared the following trial balance which failed to agree. The double entry records had been checked and found correct but the trial balance listing has to be revised.

Trial Balance at 31 December 2012

|  | €       | €       |
|--|---------|---------|
| Bank overdraft   | 8,900   |         |
| Cash in hand   | 200     |         |
| Premises   | 130,000 |         |
| Equipment  | 50,000  |         |
| Allowance for depreciation of equipment 1 January 2012   |         | 20,000  |
| Vehicles   | 35,000  |         |
| Allowance for depreciation of vehicles 1 January 2012    |         | 14,500  |
| Purchases and sales                                      | 175,000 | 298,400 |
| Carriage inwards   | 2,400   |         |
| Carriage outwards  |         | 1,600   |
| Inventory 1 January 2012                                 | 17,400  |         |
| Salaries   | 44,400  |         |
| Discount received  | 2,800   |         |
| Discount allowed   |         | 2,750   |
| Returns inwards  | 3,000   |         |
| Returns outwards   | 5,200   |         |
| Electricity and water                                    | 2,100   |         |
| Communication expenses                                   | 4,500   |         |
| General expenses   | 4,900   |         |
| Insurance  | 2,250   |         |
| Rent received  | 2,600   |         |
| Trade receivables and trade payables                     | 33,800  | 22,500  |
| Irrecoverable debts written off                          | 700     |         |
| Specific allowances for trade receivables 1 January 2012 | 2,100   |         |
| Capital  |         | 140,000 |
| Loan   | 20,000  |         |
| Drawings   | 27,000  |         |
| Trial balance difference                                 |         | 74,500  |
|  | 574,250 | 574,250 |

**Required**

- a) List the items that have been listed incorrectly in the above trial balance.

(4 marks)

*Other information:*

- The inventory of goods at 31 December 2012 was valued €19,500
- Trade receivables include a debt of €1,500 that is irrecoverable. It has not yet been written off. Furthermore, a specific allowance of €2,000 is required at the end of the financial year.
- On 31 December 2012 communication expenses of €500 and salaries of €600 were still unpaid.
- The receipts for rent are for thirteen months ending 31 January 2013.
- The insurance account includes an annual payment of €1,200 for the year ended 31 March 2013.
- A vehicle bought in 2009 for €10,000 was sold for €5,000 cash. No accounting entries have been made for this transaction.
- Depreciation is provided at the rate of 20% on the book value of vehicles and 10% on the cost of equipment. Depreciation is provided on the assets held in the business at the end of the year.
- James had taken goods costing €500 for his own personal use and paid for a personal holiday of €1,500 out of business funds. No record had been made of the stock withdrawal but the personal holiday had been included as a general business expense.
- Loan interest at 5% has not been paid.

**Required**

- b) The vehicles allowance for depreciation account.

(3 marks)

- c) The vehicle disposal account.

(4 marks)

- d) The income statement for the year ended 31 December 2012.

(11 marks)

- e) Extracts from the statement of financial position on this date showing the value of **total assets**.

(8 marks)

(Total 30 marks)

2. The Ride & Cycle Club does not keep a full set of accounting records. However, the treasurer managed to extract the following details from the records that are available:

| Balances as at:                      | 1 April 2012 | 31 March 2013 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
|                                      | €            | €             |
| Equipment                            | 36,000       | ?             |
| Allowance for equipment depreciation | 12,000       | ?             |
| Prepaid subscriptions                | 250          | 300           |
| Accrued subscriptions                | 400          | 350           |
| Water and electricity due            | 370          | 520           |
| Prepaid rent                         | 400          | 800           |
| Bar inventory                        | 7,600        | 7,850         |
| Bar payables                         | 5,500        | 5,100         |
| Cash                                 | 100          | 100           |
| Bank                                 | 1,250        | ?             |
| Accumulated fund                     | ?            | ?             |

A summary of receipts and payments for the year ended 31 March 2013 is as follows:

|                                       | €      |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Subscriptions                         | 9,600  |
| Proceeds from fund raising activities | 5,200  |
| Fund raising activities expenses      | 3,800  |
| Payments for cycling events           | 1,300  |
| General expenses                      | 2,250  |
| Bar takings                           | 21,500 |
| Payments for bar purchases            | 14,200 |
| Bar wages                             | 4,150  |
| Rent                                  | 4,000  |
| Insurance                             | 980    |
| Water and electricity                 | 1,760  |
| Purchase of new equipment             | 5,500  |

The following additional information is also available:

- It is the club's policy to write off any subscriptions that have been in arrears for more than one year. During the year three members who owed last year's subscription and failed to pay have been struck off the membership list. The annual subscription fee of €50 per annum has remained the same as that of last year.
- A full year's depreciation is to be charged on the net book value of the equipment at a rate of 10% per annum.

### Required

- The calculation of the accumulated fund at 1 April 2012. (3 marks)
  - The receipts and payments account for the year. (6 marks)
  - The subscriptions account. (5 marks)
  - The bar income statement for the year ended 31 March 2013. (5 marks)
  - An income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 2013 and a statement of financial position at that date. (11 marks)
- (Total 30 marks)

**SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions from this Section.**

3. Cikku is an inexperienced accounts executive. He has prepared a trial balance which failed to agree and a suspense account has been opened for this difference. After a lengthy investigation the following errors and omissions were found:
- a) A credit note issued to a customer for €270 has been completely omitted from the books.
  - b) The total of the sales day book has been understated by €1,800.
  - c) Discounts received of €900 had been correctly entered in the purchases ledger but have been listed as discounts allowed in the cash book.
  - d) Cash withdrawn €1,500 at the end of the month by the owner has been posted to the salaries account.
  - e) Sales returns of €600 have been posted as purchases returns.
  - f) The opening inventory listed in the trial balance does not include items with a sales value of €1,600 although they had been correctly included in closing inventory of the previous year. These goods are sold at 25% profit margin.
  - g) The receipt of commission €210 has been posted correctly in the cash book but it has been debited as €120 in the commission receivable account.

**Required**

- i) The journal entries for errors (a) to (g) above (narratives are not required). (15 marks)
  - ii) A suspense account showing the balance listed in the trial balance. (5 marks)
- (Total 20 marks)

4. On 31 March 2013 the bank account in Anna's cash book showed a debit balance of €4,050. On the same date she received the bank statement but it had a different balance from that in the cash book.

After checking the cash book and the bank statement, the following discrepancies were discovered:

- Loan interest charges of €375 and the monthly loan repayment of €800 had not been entered in the cash book.
- Cheques and cash totalling €7,720 deposited into the bank by Anna had not been included in the bank statement.
- Cheques paid for expenses €810 and to trade payables €1,460 were not yet presented to the bank.
- A direct debit of €725 for water and electricity had not been entered in the cash book.
- A credit transfer of €500 shown in the bank statement from a customer had not been posted in the cash book.
- Bank charges of €120 had not been entered in the cash book.

**Required**

- a) Anna's updated cash book at 31 March 2013. (12 marks)
- b) A bank reconciliation statement at 31 March 2013 showing the bank statement balance.



(8 marks)  
(Total 20 marks)

5. Roberta is a sole trader whose financial year ends on 31 December each year.

On 1 January 2012 the following balances appeared in her books:

|  | Dr     | Cr     |
|--|--------|--------|
|  | €      | €      |
| Trade receivables                                | 15,600 | 225    |
| Trade payables                                   | 160    | 12,300 |
| Allowance for trade receivables (doubtful debts) |        | 390    |

During the year ended on 31 December 2012 the following transactions took place:

|   | €       |
|---|---------|
| Credit sales                                    | 168,800 |
| Cash sales                                      | 52,200  |
| Receipts from trade receivables                 | 161,500 |
| Discounts allowed                               | 3,100   |
| Returns inwards                                 | 1,120   |
| Dishonoured cheques                             | 880     |
| Credit purchases                                | 176,200 |
| Payments to trade payables                      | 174,480 |
| Discounts received                              | 2,415   |
| Returns outwards                                | 1,650   |
| Irrecoverable (bad) debts                       | 1,250   |
| Increase in the allowance for trade receivables | 110     |

**Additional Information:**

- A discount of €315 allowed to a customer was in error listed as discount received.
- A cash refund received from a supplier of €180 has been included with the payments to trade payables.
- An amount of €950 owing to a supplier was offset against an amount of €1,400 owed by him.
- The business applies a gross profit mark-up of 25% to arrive at the selling price.

**Required**

- a) A trade receivables control account (sales ledger control account). (8 marks)
- b) A trade payables control account (purchases ledger control account). (7 marks)
- c) An allowance for trade receivables account. (3 marks)
- d) The calculation of gross profit.

(2 marks)  
(Total 20 marks)

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**MAY 2013 SESSION**

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|               |                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| SUBJECT:      | <b>Accounting</b>           |
| PAPER NUMBER: | IIB                         |
| DATE:         | 26 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 |
| TIME:         | 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.      |

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**Answer BOTH questions in Section A and ANY FOUR questions from Section B.**

**SECTION A: Answer BOTH questions in this Section.**

1. Peppina is the owner of a small business. At the end of the financial year she prepared the following trial balance.

Trial Balance at 31 December 2012

|  | €       | €       |
|--|---------|---------|
| Bank overdraft   |         | 8,900   |
| Cash in hand   | 200     |         |
| Premises   | 130,000 |         |
| Equipment  | 50,000  |         |
| Allowance for depreciation of equipment 1 January 2012 |         | 20,000  |
| Vehicles   | 35,000  |         |
| Allowance for depreciation of vehicles 1 January 2012  |         | 14,500  |
| Purchases and sales                                    | 175,000 | 298,400 |
| Carriage inwards                                       | 2,400   |         |
| Carriage outwards                                      | 1,600   |         |
| Inventory 1 January 2012                               | 17,400  |         |
| Salaries   | 44,400  |         |
| Discount received                                      |         | 2,800   |
| Discount allowed                                       | 2,750   |         |
| Returns inwards  | 3,000   |         |
| Returns outwards                                       |         | 5,200   |
| Electricity and water                                  | 2,100   |         |
| Communication expenses                                 | 4,500   |         |
| General expenses                                       | 4,900   |         |
| Insurance  | 2,250   |         |
| Rent received  |         | 2,600   |
| Trade receivables and trade payables                   | 33,800  | 22,500  |
| Irrecoverable (bad) debts written off                  | 700     |         |
| Allowances for trade receivables 1 January 2012        |         | 2,100   |
| Capital  |         | 140,000 |
| Loan   |         | 20,000  |
| Drawings   | 27,000  |         |
|  | 537,000 | 537,000 |

*Other information:*

- a) The inventory of goods at 31 December 2012 was valued €19,500.
- b) The allowance for trade receivables (doubtful debts) is to be increased to €3,000 at 31 December 2012.
- c) On 31 December 2012 communication expenses of €500 were still unpaid and €250 of the insurance relates to a payment in advance.
- d) The receipts for rent are for thirteen months ending 31 January 2013.
- e) Depreciation is provided at the rate of 20% on the book value of vehicles and 10% on the cost of equipment. Depreciation is provided on the assets held in the business at the end of the year.
- f) Loan interest at 5% has not been paid.

**Required**

- i) An income statement for the year ended 31 December 2012. (12 marks)
  - ii) A statement of financial position on this date. (8 marks)
- (Total 20 marks)

**2.** The following information refers to the trade receivables and trade payables of Gorg Vella.*Balances on 1 March 2013*

| <b>Trade receivables</b> | <b>€</b> | <b>Trade payables</b> | <b>€</b> |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Rita Agius               | 480      | Angela Zarb           | 280      |
| Pawlu Borg               | 350      | Anton Sammut          | 190      |
| Marija Gatt              | 300      |                       |          |
|                          | 1,130    |                       | 470      |

*Sales during March 2013*

|                   | <b>€</b> |
|-------------------|----------|
| Mar 2 Rita Agius  | 650      |
| Mar 4 Marija Gatt | 300      |
| Mar 7 Pawlu Borg  | 220      |

*Purchases during March 2013*

|                    | <b>€</b> |
|--------------------|----------|
| Mar 3 Angela Zarb  | 520      |
| Mar 6 Anton Sammut | 450      |

*Receipts and Payments during March 2013*

|       |             | <i>Discount</i> | <i>Bank</i> |       |             | <i>Discount</i> | <i>Bank</i> |
|-------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
|       |             | <b>€</b>        | <b>€</b>    |       |             | <b>€</b>        | <b>€</b>    |
| Mar 3 | Rita Agius  | 24              | 456         | Mar 2 | Angela Zarb | 14              | 266         |
| Mar 7 | Marija Gatt | 15              | 285         |       |             |                 |             |

**Required**

- a) Post the above transactions to the personal ledger accounts. (10 marks)
  - b) The trade receivables (sales ledger) and the trade payables (purchases ledger) control accounts. (10 marks)
- (Total 20 marks)

**SECTION B: Answer ANY FOUR questions from this Section.**

3. The following is a summary of the petty cash transactions of Sara Sant in the first fifteen days of March 2013:

|       |                                       | €   |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| March | 1 The receipt of the petty cash float | 300 |
|       | 2 Stationery                          | 10  |
|       | 3 Cleaning                            | 18  |
|       | 4 Transport                           | 30  |
|       | 7 Stationery                          | 38  |
|       | 8 Fuel for delivery van               | 50  |
|       | 10 Cleaning                           | 18  |
|       | 12 Transport                          | 30  |
|       | 13 Postage                            | 22  |
|       | 14 Delivery van service               | 70  |

**Required**

Rule up a suitable petty cash book with analysis columns for expenditure on cleaning, postage and stationery, transport, motor expenses and enter the above transactions.

Enter the receipt of the amount necessary to restore the imprest and carry down the balance.

(Total 15 marks)

4. The following information relates to the business of Bertu Spiteri:

|                     | 2011    | 2012    |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
|                     | €       | €       |
| Sales               | 210,000 | 240,000 |
| Gross profit        | 42,000  | 55,200  |
| Net profit          | 16,800  | 20,400  |
| Capital employed    | 150,000 | 160,000 |
| Current assets      | 96,000  | 101,500 |
| Current liabilities | 48,000  | 58,000  |

Using the figures given above, calculate the following for **2011** and **2012**.

- i) Cost of sales (2 marks)
  - ii) Total expenses (2 marks)
  - iii) Gross profit margin (%) (3 marks)
  - iv) Net profit margin (%) (2 marks)
  - v) Current ratio (3 marks)
  - vi) Return on capital employed (%). (3 marks)
- (Total 15 marks)

5. Vanni is an inexperienced junior accountant. He has drawn up a trial balance but it failed to agree. On further examination he finds the following:
- The purchases returns journal has been overcast by €600.
  - Sales returns €260 has been debited in the trade receivable account and credited in the sales returns account.
  - A purchase of stationery €50 for personal use has been posted as a business expense.
  - Payments to trade payables €1,100 have been correctly posted in the cash book but no other entry had been made.
  - Payments for wages €1,320 have been entered in the wages account as €1,230.

### Required

- The journal entries to correct the above errors (**narrations are not required**). (10 marks)
  - The suspense account showing the difference in the trial balance. (5 marks)
- (Total 15 marks)

6. The following information relates to the partnership of Salvina and Tereza:

- Salvina and Tereza had agreed to share profits and losses 3:2 respectively.
- Interest on capital is agreed at 6% per annum.
- The net profit for the year ended 31 December 2012 was €48,000.

|   | Salvina<br>€ | Tereza<br>€ |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Capital 1 January 2012                          | 80,000       | 50,000      |
| Drawings during the year ended 31 December 2012 | 16,500       | 14,500      |
| Salary per month                                | -            | 1,200       |
| Current account balances: 1 January 2012        | 980Dr        | 4,520Cr     |

### Required

- An appropriation account for the year ended 31 December 2012. (6 marks)
  - The partners' current accounts. (9 marks)
- (Total 15 marks)

7. On 31 March 2013 the bank balance in the cash book of Karmelina shows an overdraft of €810. On examining her bank statement she notices the following:

- She has omitted bank charges of €30.
- A direct debit of €260 for the payment of water and electricity expenses had not been included in the cash book.
- Deposits into the bank of €550 were not yet recorded in the bank statement.
- A credit transfer from a customer of €170 was only recorded in the bank statement.
- Cheques paid to suppliers €1,450 had not been presented to the bank for payment.

### Required

- An up-dated cash book. (8 marks)
  - A bank reconciliation statement at 31 March 2013. (7 marks)
- (Total 15 marks)