

ERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTAN

STAGE 3 EXAMINATION

S3.5 CREDIT MANAGEMENT

DATE: THURSDAY, 01 DECEMBER 2022

- INSTRUCTIONS: NOV20221CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARN
- 3 hours writing). Parnov2022ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202I
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- 4. Show all your workings where applicable.5. The question paper should not be taken out of the

# SECTION A

# **QUESTION ONE**

A company has a current ratio of 1.5 and an overdraft of FRW 750,000. A credit customer pays FRW 500,000 of overdue debts. Other customers pay on time.

# What is impact on the current ratio and average receivables days?

ARN	OV20 Current ratio 22 ICPAR Receivable	s day	<b>S</b> /2022I	CPAR	NOV:	2022I	CPAI	RNO	V202	2ICP/	\RN	OV2022IC
AA	(Increase PARNOV2022ICPARNOV202Incr	ease	V2022I	CPAR:	NOV.	2022I	CPA1	RNO	V202	2ICP/	ARN	OV2022IC
B	Decrease Inci	ease										OV2022IC OV2022IC
C	Decrease ARNO V2022ICPARNO V202 Dec	rease									and the second	OV2022IC
AID	None of the above 22ICPARNOV2022ICF	ARNO	V2022I	CPAR1	NOV:	2022I	CPAI	RNO	V202	2ICP/	ARN	OV2022IC
ARN	OV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICF	ARNO	V2022I	CPAR	NOV:	20221	CPAI	RNO	V202	2ICP/	(2	Marks)

# **QUESTION TWO**

Which of the following would normally be required when opening a new account for a customer with an established credit status? V2022ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPAR

- (i) Credit limit
- (ii) V20 Credit period
- (iii) Customer bank account details
- (iv) Customer contact details
- A (i) (ii) (iv)
- B (i) (iii) (iv)
- C (ii) (iii) (iv)
- D All of the above

(2 Marks)

#### QUESTION THREE

Company A offers credit terms of 60 days and a credit limit of FRW 1 million to their customer, Company B. Company B responds by saying that they would accept the offer if the credit limit was FRW 1.25 million and they would also be prepared to accept terms of 45 days as a result. Before Company A responds to the revised suggestion from Company B, Company B accepts the original offer. Company A refuses to accept this and says they accept Company B's revised offer of FRW 1.25 million and 45 days.

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# Which of the following statements is true?

- A The original terms are binding on both parties
- B The revised terms are binding on both parties 2023
- C There is no contract in place as an offer has not been accepted
- D There is no contract in place as there is no intention to create legal relations

(2 Marks)

#### **OUESTION FOUR**

Cyangugu Mining Ltd has problem with two customers – Company A and Company B. The amount owed by Company A is deemed irrecoverable and so is written off. The amount owed by Company B is doubtful and so is provided for.

# Which of the following statements is/are true?

- (i) Company A's debts will no longer form part of the receivable's ledger, whereas Company B's No debts will remain on the ledger. 221CPARNOV2022ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICP
- (ii) There is no point financially continuing to chase Company B's debts as it has been provided for.
- (iii) Receivables days will decrease as a result of the entries being made
- A (i) only is true
- B (i) and (iii) are true
- C V2 (ii) and (iii) are true
- D All of the above

(2 Marks)

# **QUESTION FIVE**

An organization's policy is to allow a credit account to be opened for customers who have traded successfully on a cash basis for 12 months. One month's sales are allowed on credit initially, increasing by 10% each month for the following 12 months. Sales attract VAT of 18%.

A cash customer has generated sales of FRW 3.6 million (excluding VAT) over the last 18 months and would now like a credit account. 21CPARNOV2022ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICP

#### What would the initial credit limit be for this customer?

A OV20 FRW-200,000

B FRW 418,000

C FRW 354,312

D FRW 236,000

(2 Marks)

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# **QUESTION SIX**

# Which of the following statements would be appropriate to include in a 'refusal of credit' letter? 221CPARNOV2022ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPA

- (i) Unfortunately, we are not currently able to trade with you
- (ii) We would welcome the opportunity to review this decision in six months' time
- (iii) V20 If you would like to appeal this decision. 2.
- A (i) and (ii)
- $B_{\text{VOV20}}(i)$  and  $(iii)_{\text{V20}}$
- C None of the above
- D (ii) and (iii)

(2 Marks)

#### OUESTION SEVEN

Company policy is to report all accounts significantly in breach of credit limit to the financial controller.

The following is an extract from the aged receivables ledger:

<b>Particulars</b>	Total	Credit limit	Current <30 days	31–60 days	61–90 days	>90 days	
RNOV2022ICPA RNOV2022ICPA RNOV2022ICPA	FRW 000	FRW 000	FRW 000	FRW 000	FRW 000	PARN <b>FRW</b> PARNO <b>(000</b>	
A Ltd	10,800	12,000	RNOV2022ICPA	RNOV2022ICI	ARNOV2022IC	10,800	
B Ltd 22ICPA	6,400	ARNOV2 <b>6,000</b>	RNOV20 <b>5,200</b>	1,200	ARNOV 2022IC ARNOV 2022IC	PARNOV2022 PARNOV2022	
CLtd <sup>22</sup> ICPA	RNOV3,290F	ARNOV20 <b>4,000</b>	RNOV20 <b>1,000</b>	RNOV <b>1,000</b> 1	ARNOV1,2500	PARNOV2402	

Standard terms are 60 days. However, C and D Ltd have extended terms to 90 days. There is ongoing dispute with A Ltd. RNOV2022ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPAR

# Which account should be reported to the financial controller?

A A Ltd

BB Ltd 21CP

C C Ltd

D None of the above

(2 Marks)

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# **QUESTION EIGHT**

A company has a negative working capital cycle.

# Which statement in relation to this is correct?

A Its current liabilities exceed its current assets, so solvency is a concern.

- B More cash is leaving the business to pay suppliers than is coming back in from customers, depleting cash resources.
- C Cash comes in from customers before going out to pay suppliers, adding to cash resources.
- D Shareholders owe more to the company than they have contributed in share capital.

(2 Marks)

# **QUESTION NINE**

Kabunga Fisheries Ltd (KFL) is owed FRW 1.5 million by Net and Rod Ltd (NARL). Unfortunately, NARL have no cash to pay KFL, and holds no inventories or other tangible assets. NARL is owed significant amounts by its own customers.

# What is the most appropriate remedy to seek from the courts?

- A Garnishee order
- B Attachment of earnings order
- Clov20 Warrant of execution
- D Charging order

(2 Marks)

#### **OUESTION 10**

Bugarama textiles Ltd has just lost an appeal in the Provincial court to recover significant amounts owed by a government department.

#### What is the next available legal course of action?

- A Accept the result the appeal hearing is final
- BIOV20 Appeal to the High Court V2022ICPARNOV2022IC
- C Appeal to the Provincial court to reconsider its decision
- D None of the above

(2 Marks)

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# <u>SECTION B</u>

# **QUESTION 11**

You work in the finance department of Nyanza Sugar Ltd (NSL). Your employer has a major European customer that is concerned some of their personal information may have been stolen from your systems in a recent cyberattack. Nyanza Sugar Ltd agreed to be GDPR (European General Data Protection Regulation) compliant as part of the Supply Agreement they have with their customer. You are soon due to attend a meeting in your department to discuss the issue.

# Required:

Write a memo for your team in advance of your meeting explaining what is meant by personal information in the context of GDPR and explain how the principles of good practice in data protection apply to Nyanza Sugar Ltd's treatment of customer data. (10 Marks)

# **QUESTION 12**

Your customer, Gitarama Engineering Ltd (GEL), is behind on their payments and you have heard a rumour from the sales team that they have run out of money and staff have not been paid this month.

#### Required:

Clarify the difference between bankruptcy and insolvency and suggest the courses of legal action available to your company to recover the money owed if it turns out Gitarama Engineering Ltd has completely run out of money to pay their bills. Recommend and justify the most appropriate course of action to take.

(Total 10 Marks)

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# SECTION C

# **QUESTION 13**

You work for Umulisa Textiles Ltd (UTL) which offers standard terms of 30 days to its customers. A cash customer, Kananza Clothing Ltd (KCL) has applied for credit. KCL make clothing to order and has been a cash customer for six months. They purchased FRW 2.5 million from UTL in the first month, rising evenly each month to around FRW 20 million last month. It has applied for a credit amount of FRW 50 million with 60-day terms, stating that the provision of this credit will allow it to increase its purchases from UTL.

You have obtained a summary set of financial statements for KCL, a bank reference and a trade reference detailed below in support of the application. You are required to assess the application for credit and communicate the decision to your manager. Assume 365 days in a year.

The bank reference responded saying 'should prove good for your figures'

#### The trade reference:

We have received a request for credit from Kananza Clothing Ltd who have quoted yourselves as a referee. We would be grateful if you could answer the following questions and return in the stamped addressed envelope enclosed.

How long has the customer been trading with you? Three years and seven months

Your credit terms with customer per month FRW 40 million

Period of credit granted CPARNOV2022ICPARNOV202230 days

Payment record V2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022 Prompt/occasionally late/slow

Have you ever suspended credit to the customer? Yes/No

Any other relevant information OV2

# Summary financial statements for Kananza Clothing Ltd STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS ANNOVAGE PARNOVAGE PROFIT OR LOSS ANNOVAGE PARNOVAGE P

Particulars	ICPARNO 2020
rnov20221cparnov20221cparnov20221cparnov20221cparnov20221cparnov202 <b>.FRW million</b> 22	FRW million
R Sales revenue NOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPAR15,00022	ICPARN <b>14,000</b> I
Cost of sales RNOV2022ICPARNOV202ICPARNO	ICPARN-10,915
RNO V 2022 I CPARNO V 2022 I CPARNO V 2022 I CPARNO V 2022 I CPARNO <del>V 2022 I CPARNO</del> R <b>Gross profit</b> rno V 2022 I CPARNO V 20	3,085
RDistribution costs/2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARN1,20022	ICPARNO1,000I
RAdministration expenses PARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNO65022	ICPARNOV 650
R NOV 2022 I CPARNO V 2022 I C	1,435
R Finance costs nov $2022$ ICPARNOV $2022$ ICPARNOV $2022$ ICPARNOV $2022$ ICPARNOV $2022$ ICPARNOV $2502$	ICPARNOV 3001
Profit before tax 2022 ICPARNOV 2022 ICPARNO	ICPARNO1,135I
Taxation Taxation $^{267}$	ICPARNOV 341
RNOV20221CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV20221CPARNOV20221CPAR	ICPARNOV 2022 IC ICPARNOV <b>794</b> IC

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# RNOV2022ICPA STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

RNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPA	RN <b>2021</b> 22ICPA	RNO <b>2022</b> ICPA	RNOV2022IC
RParticulars RNO V2022ICPARNO V	million FRV	W million CPA	RNOV2022IC
RNOV 2022 ICPARNO V 2022 ICPARNO V 2022 ICPARNO V 2022 ICPARNO V 2022 ICPA. R <b>ASSETS</b> (PARNO V 2022 ICPARNO V	RNOV2022ICPA	RNO V 2022ICPA RNO V 2022ICPA	RNOV2022IC
R Non-current assets) 221CPARNOV20221CPARNOV20221CPARNOV20221CPA	RNOV2022ICIA	RNOV2022ICIA	RNOV2022IC
Property, plant and equipment OV2022ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV2	R14,439221CPA	RNO <b>4,563</b> ICPA	RNOV2022IC
RNOV2022 CPARNOV2022 CPARNOV2022 ICPARNOV2022 ICPARNOV202 ICPARNOV	RNOV2022ICPA	RNOV2022ICPA	RNOV2022IC
R Inventories arnov20221CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2021CPARNOV2	RNOV 2022ICPA RNO <b>300</b> 22ICPA	rnov 450 cpa	RNOV2022IC
R Trade receivables v 2022 ICPARNOV 2022 ICP	RNO <b>900</b> 22ICPA	RNOV <b>.900</b> ICPA	RNOV2022IC
R Cash 0221CPARNOV20221CPARNOV20221CPARNOV20221CPARNOV20221CPA	RNOV2 <b>5</b> 22ICPA	RNOV202 <b>5</b> ICPA	RNOV2022IC
R NOV 2022 I CPARNO V 2022 I CPARNO V 2022 I CPARNO V 2022 I CPARNO V 2022 I CPA R <b>Total Current Assets</b>	RNOV2022ICPA 1 <b>,205</b>	RNO V 2022 I CPA RNO <b>1,355</b> I CPA	RNOV2022IC
R' <b>Total assets</b> .rnov20221CPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPA	R <b>5,644</b> 221CPA	RNO <b>5,918</b> CPA	RNOV2022IC
REQUITY AND LIABILITIES V2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPA	RNOV2022ICPA	RNOV2022ICPA	RNOV2022IC
R POV 1022ICPARNO V2022ICPARNO V202ICPARNO V202ICPARNO V202ICPARNO V202ICPARNO V202ICPARNO V202ICPARNO V202ICPARNO V202ICP	RNOV2022ICPA	RNOV2022ICPA	RNOV2022IC
r NGV 2022ICPARNO V 2022ICPARNO V 2022ICPARNO V 2022ICPARNO V 2022ICPA R <b>Share capital</b> r no v 2022ICPA r no v 2022ICPA r no v 2022ICPA r no v 2022ICPA	1,250	1,250	RNOV2022IC
R Retained earnings/2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPA	RM <b>377</b> 221CPA	RNO <b>1,077</b> ICPA	RNOV2022IC
RTotal equityRNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPA	R12,627 <sup>22ICPA</sup>	RNO <b>2,327</b> ICPA	RNOV2022IC
R NOV 2022 TCPARNO V 2022 ICPARNO V	RNOV2022ICPA	RNO V 2022ICPA PNO V 2022ICPA	RNOV2022IC
R Borrowings Arnov20221CPARNOV20221CPARNOV20221CPARNOV20221CPARNOV20221CPA	R. 1,500 22 ICPA	RNO <b>1,250</b> CPA	RNOV2022IC
R Current liabilities 0221CPARNOV20221CPARNOV20221CPARNOV20221CPA	RNOV2022ICPA	RNOV2022ICPA	RNOV2022IC
Trade payables	1,000 <sup>22ICPA</sup>	1,050	RNOV2022IC
r novzuzziepaknov zuzziepaknov zuzziepaknov zuzziepaknov zuzziepaknov zuzziepa. Ri <b>Taxation</b> eparnov 2022 ieparnov 2022 ieparnov 2022 ieparnov 2022 iepa.	RNO267221CPA	rnov 341 <sub>ICPA</sub>	RNOV2022IC
R Borrowings ARNO V2022ICPARNO V2022ICPARNO V2022ICPARNO V2022ICPA	RNO <b>250</b> 221CPA	RNOV <b>950</b> ICPA	RNOV2022IC
Total Current liabilities ARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPAR	RN1,517 <sup>22ICPA</sup>	RNO <b>2,341</b> ICPA	RNOV2022IC
R NOV 2022 ICPARNO V 2022 ICPARNO V 2022 ICPARNO V 2022 ICPARNO V 2022 ICPA R <b>Total liabilities</b> (1) V 2022 ICPA R NOV 2022 ICPA R NOV 2022 ICPA R NOV 2022 ICPA R NOV 2022 ICPA	3,017	3,591	RNOV2022IC
R <b>Total equity and liabilities</b> : NOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPA	R1 <b>5,644</b> 22ICPA	RNO <b>5,918</b> ICPA	RNOV2022IC
DNOV2022ICDA DNOV2022ICDA DNOV2022ICDA DNOV2022ICDA DNOV2022ICDA	PNOVOQOOLCDA	DMOUSOSSICDA	DNOV202210

RNOV2022ICPA (a) Summarize any key issues or concerns noted in the three documents used in support of PARNOV2022IC the credit application. CPARNOV2022ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV20

RNOV2022ICPA (b) Recommend terms of credit, if any, to your manager and justify your decision with PA reference to UTL's company policy. ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPA(10 Marks) PARNOV2022ICPA RNOV2022ICPA **reference to UTL's company poncy.**RNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2021CP

RNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPARNOV202

# **QUESTION 14**

You are employed by Highlife Resorts Ltd (HRL) – a company offering high quality, prestigious accommodation for wealthy holiday makers. HRL sell their holidays via travel agents on credit terms of 30 days. You have been asked to formalize the policy for debt collection methods as up until now it has been managed informally by the financial controller.

Most customers pay in around 30 days, which means it is generally collected before suppliers need to be paid for the provision of holidays. Suppliers generally accept 60 days credit. One large customer, Rwandan Paradise Ltd (RPL) currently takes an average of five months to pay. RPL purchases approximately FRW 40 million each month. Bad debts are not generally an issue for HRL, although there are at times when it is exposed to the risk of travel agency groups who may cease trading.

# Required:

- (a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages to HRL of using debt collection agencies, debt factoring, and early settlement discounts to facilitate debt collection. (12 Marks)
- (b) Recommend and justify an appropriate collection policy for HRL. OV2022ICPAR (3 Marks)
- (c) Write an email to RPL explaining the impact that the change in policy recommended in part (b) is likely to have and justifying the change in policy to them. (5 Marks)

(Total 20 Marks)

#### **OUESTION 15**

Karera Concrete Ltd (KCL) has the following stated company policy in relation to credit accounts with customers: NOV2022ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV202ICPARNOV2

# **Debt collection policy for KCL**

- (1) Statements are sent to credit customers on the first working day of each month.
- (2) A reminder letter is sent when a debt is seven days overdue. 2022ICPAR
- (3) A telephone call to chase payment must be made when a debt is 14 days overdue.
- (4) When the debt is one month overdue, the customer will be placed on the stop list and a letter sent confirming this. A meeting should then be arranged with the customer in order to discuss the account. An allowance relating to 50% of the overdue amount should be processed.
- (5) When the debt is two months overdue, it will be placed in the hands of a debt collection agency, and the allowance will be increased to 100% of the overdue amount.

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Below is an extract from the receivable's ledger of KCL. (All amounts are in FRW million)

RNOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPAI	Total amount	Current CP	O/s)V2022ICF	4 <b>0/s</b> 0V2022ICI	O/s <sub>OV2022</sub> I
NOV2 <b>Customer name</b> 2ICPAI NOV2022ICPARNOV2022ICPAI	RNOV2022ICPAR RNOV2022ICPAR	NOV2022ICP <1 month	1–2 months	2–3 months	>3 months
Kimenyi Builders/2022ICPAI	RNOV2022ICPAR RNOV2022ICPA <del>r</del>	5,000	RNOV20221CE RNOV2 <b>1,000</b> P	ARNOV202101 ARNOV <b>4,000</b> 1	ARNOV2022I Parnov2022I
Kicukiro Housing 2022ICPA	RNOV2022 <b>7,000</b>	NOV2 <b>7,000</b> 2	ARNOV2022ICP	ARNOV2022ICI	ARNOV2022I
Manzi and Son Ltd	3,000	3,000	-1000	1,000	ARNO V 20221 ARNO V 20221
Gicumbi Construction ICPA	NOV2015,000	NOV2022ICPA	RNO 11,000	arnov <b>4,000</b> i	ARNOV202 <del>2</del> I
Rulindo Civil Engineering	RNOV202 <b>25,500</b> R	NOV2022ICPA	ARNOV2022ICF	ARNOV2022ICI	ARNO5,5001

#### Additional information:

- 1) Kicukiro Housing is a new credit customer. Rumors have been circulating that they are struggling to pay their staff. They have not responded to recent phone calls from KCL.
- 2) Gicumbi Construction have recently promised that their 2–3-month balance will be paid at the end of the current month (in three weeks' time).
- 3) Rulindo Civil Engineering is insolvent and in the process of liquidation. The debt collection agency KCL charges a flat fee of FRW 75 million per account being chased plus 5% of the amount being chased. In KCL's experience, 75% of amounts that are two months overdue, do not get paid if the agency is not used. This percentage reduces to 60% when the agency is used.

#### Required:

- (a) Apply the debt collection company policy for KCL to each of its customers on the receivables ledger and recommend which debts should be passed to the debt collection agency.

  (10 Marks)
- (b) Calculate the net cost or benefit of using the debt collection agency for those debts identified in requirement (a).
- (c) Recommend a doubtful debt allowance/provision for each customer if the debt collection agency is not to be used and KCL chases the debts directly. 2022ICPARNOV2022ICPAR(5 Marks)

(Total 20 marks)

# End of question Paper

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