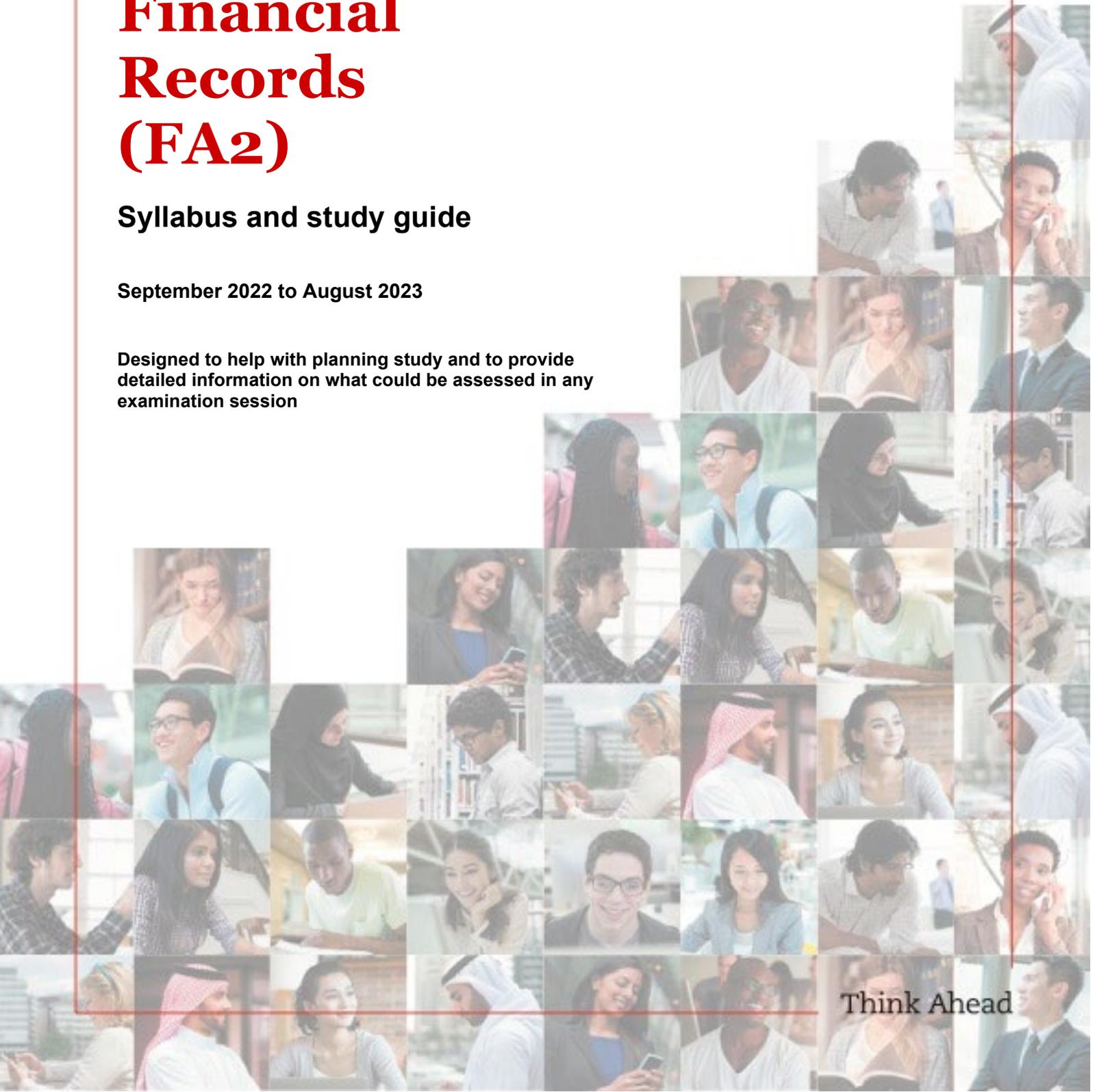


Maintaining Financial Records (FA2)

Syllabus and study guide

September 2022 to August 2023

Designed to help with planning study and to provide detailed information on what could be assessed in any examination session



Think Ahead

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1. Intellectual levels

ACCA qualifications are designed to progressively broaden and deepen the knowledge and skills demonstrated by the student at a range of levels on their way through each qualification.

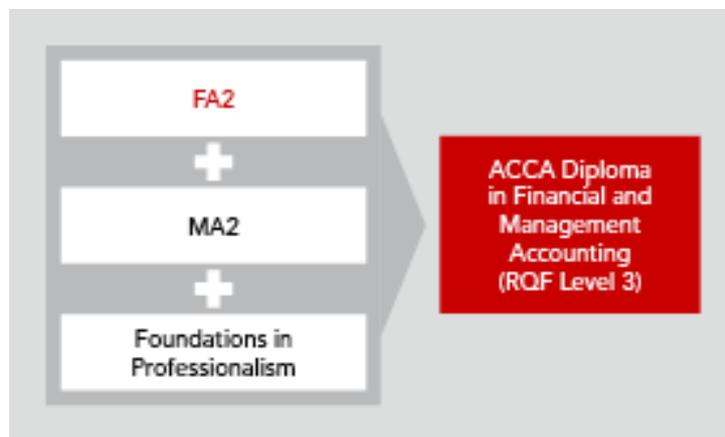
Throughout, the study guides assess both knowledge and skills. Therefore, a clear distinction is drawn, within each subject area, between assessing knowledge and skills and in assessing their application within an accounting or business context. The assessment of knowledge is denoted by a superscript ^K and the assessment of skills is denoted by the superscript ^S.

2. Learning hours and education recognition

As a member of the International Federation of Accountants, ACCA seeks to enhance the education recognition of its qualification on both national and international education frameworks, and with educational authorities and partners globally. In doing so, ACCA aims to ensure that its qualifications are recognised and valued by governments and regulatory authorities and employers across all sectors. To this end, ACCA qualifications are currently recognised on the educational frameworks in several countries. Please refer to your national education framework regulator for further information about recognition.

3. Qualification structure

The qualification structure requires candidates who wish to be awarded the ACCA Diploma in Financial and Management Accounting (RQF Level 3) to pass both the FA2 and MA2 examinations and successfully complete the Foundations in Professionalism module.



4. Guide to ACCA examination structure and delivery mode

The Foundations examinations contain 100% compulsory questions to encourage candidates to study across the breadth of each syllabus.

All Foundations examinations are assessed by two-hour computer based examinations.

The pass mark for all FIA examinations is 50%.

5. Guide to ACCA examination assessment

ACCA reserves the right to examine anything contained within any study guide within any examination session. This includes knowledge, techniques, principles, theories, and concepts as specified.

For specified financial accounting, audit and tax examinations, except where indicated otherwise, ACCA will publish examinable documents once a year to indicate exactly what regulations and legislation could potentially be assessed within identified examination sessions.

For this examination regulation issued or legislation passed on or before 31st August annually, will be assessed from September 1st of the following year to August 31st of the year after. Please refer to the examinable documents for the exam (where relevant) for further information.

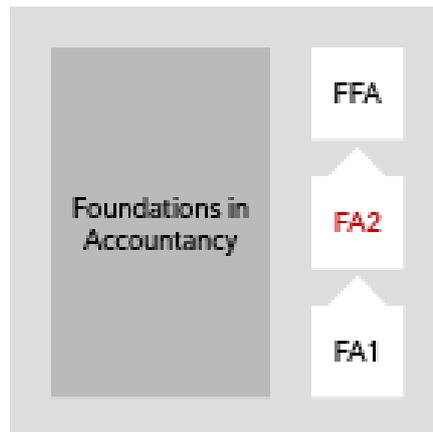
Regulation issued or legislation passed in accordance with the above dates may be examinable even if the effective date is in the future. The term issued or passed relates to when regulation or legislation has been formally approved.

The term effective relates to when regulation or legislation must be applied to entity transactions and business practices.

The study guide offers more detailed guidance on the depth and level at which the examinable documents will be examined. The study guide should therefore be read in conjunction with the examinable documents list.

6. Relational diagram linking Maintaining Financial Record (FA2) with other exams

The Foundations in Accountancy suite of qualifications is designed so that a student can progress through three discrete levels; RQF Level 2, 3, and 4. However, entry is possible at any point. Students are recommended to enter Foundations in Accountancy at the level which is most appropriate to their needs and abilities and to take examinations in order, but this is not a requirement.



7. Approach to examining the syllabus

The syllabus is assessed by a two-hour computer-based examination. Questions will assess all parts of the syllabus and will include both computational and non-computational elements. The examination will consist of 50 two-mark questions.

8. Overall aim of the syllabus

To develop knowledge and understanding of the underlying principles and concepts relating to maintaining financial records and technical proficiency in the use of double-entry accounting techniques including the preparation of basic financial statements.

9. Introduction to the syllabus

The syllabus for FA2, Maintaining Financial Records, introduces the context and purpose of maintaining financial records with reference to accounts preparation.

The syllabus then concentrates in depth on the double-entry system and on recording, processing, and reporting business transactions and events, including the specific accounting for non-current assets.

The syllabus covers the use of the extended trial balance and how to identify and correct errors, including the reconciliation of the control accounts, and the posting of period end adjustments.

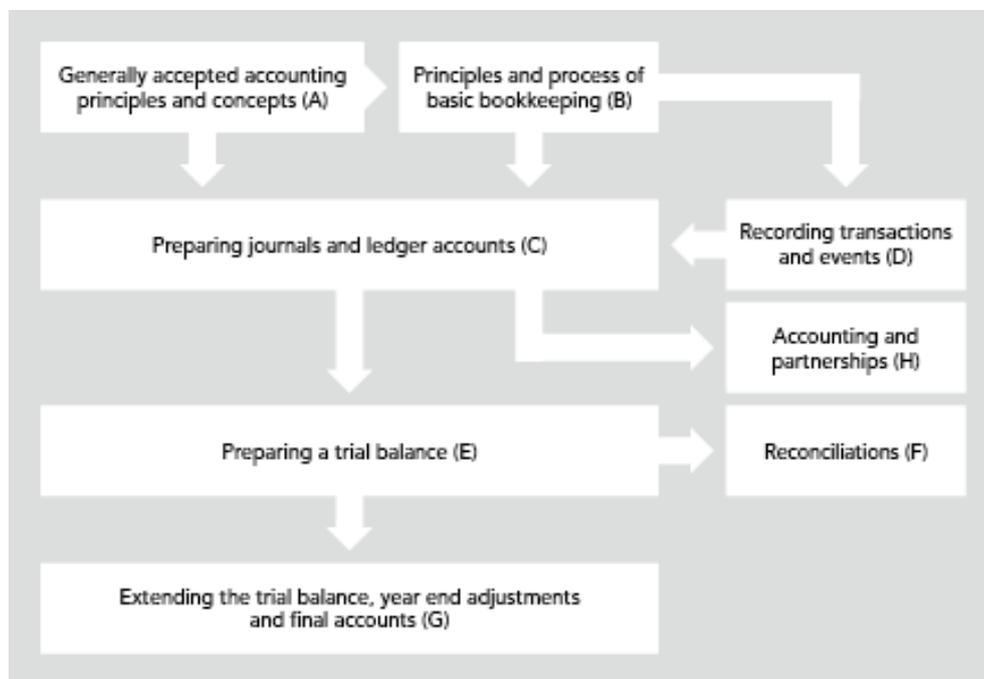
The syllabus also covers the preparation of final accounts for sole traders and for partnerships.

10. Main capabilities

On successful completion of this exam, candidates should be able to:

- A Explain generally accepted accounting principles and concepts
- B Outline the principles and process of basic bookkeeping
- C Prepare journals and ledger accounts
- D Record transactions and events
- E Prepare a trial balance (including identifying and correcting errors)
- F Reconcile the control accounts and cash book
- G Extend the trial balance, process year end adjustments and prepare final accounts
- H Account for partnerships.

Relational diagram of main capabilities:



11. The syllabus

A Generally accepted accounting principles and concepts

1. The key accounting principles and characteristics
2. Maintaining financial records
3. The regulatory framework

B The principles and process of basic bookkeeping

1. The elements of financial statements
2. Books of prime entry and the flow of accounting information in the production of financial statements

C The preparation of journals and ledger accounts

1. Preparation of journals from the books of prime entry
2. Preparation of ledger accounts

D Recording transactions and events

1. Sales and purchases
2. Cash and bank
3. Inventory
4. Tangible non-current assets and depreciation
5. Accruals and prepayments
6. Receivables, payables and provisions
7. Capital and finance costs

E Preparing a trial balance and correcting errors

1. Trial balance
2. Correction of errors

F Reconciliations

1. Control account reconciliations
2. Bank reconciliation

G Extending the trial balance

1. Preparation of the extended trial balance
2. Preparation of the final accounts, including incomplete records

H Partnerships

1. Partnership agreement
2. Partnership accounting records
3. Partnership financial statements and change in partnership

12. Detailed study guide

A Generally accepted accounting principles and concepts

1. The key accounting principles and characteristics

- a) Explain the principles of accounting.^[K]
 - (i) Going concern
 - (ii) Accruals
 - (iii) Consistency
 - (iv) Double entry
 - (v) Business entity concept
 - (vi) Materiality
 - (vii) Historical cost
 - (viii) Prudence

- b) Explain the qualitative accounting characteristics relating to.^[K]
 - (i) Relevance
 - (ii) Faithful representation
 - (iii) Comparability
 - (iv) Verifiability
 - (v) Timeliness
 - (vi) Understandability

2. Maintaining financial records

- a) Explain the importance of maintaining financial records for internal and external use.^[K]
- b) Describe the type of accounting records that a business should maintain and the main uses of each.^[K]

3. The regulatory framework

- a) Describe the main requirements of accounting standards in relation to syllabus area D.^[K]

B The principles and process of basic bookkeeping

1. The elements of financial statements

- a) Explain the meaning of the accounting equation.^[K]

- b) Describe the meaning of assets, liabilities and capital in an accounting context.^[K]

- c) Describe the components of final accounts for a sole trader.^[K]

2. Books of prime entry and the flow of accounting information in the production of financial statements

- a) Explain the purpose and use of books of prime entry and ledger accounts.^[K]
- b) Identify reasons for closing off accounts and producing a trial balance.^[K]
- c) Explain the process of preparing a set of final accounts from a trial balance.^[K]

C The preparation of journals and ledger accounts

1. Preparation of journals from the books of prime entry

- a) Explain and illustrate the dual aspect convention.^[S]
- b) Prepare journals to record transactions in an appropriate format.^[S]

2. Preparation of ledger accounts

- a) Explain the purpose and use of ledger accounts.^[K]
- b) Post journals and other entries into the appropriate ledger account.^[S]
- c) Balance the ledger accounts carrying down and bringing down balances as appropriate.^[S]

D Recording transactions and events

1. Sales and purchases

- a) Record sale and purchases transactions in ledger accounts.^[S]
- b) Record sales and purchase returns.^[S]
- c) Account for trade and settlement discounts.^[S]
- d) Identify sources of information on sales tax and explain the relationship between the entity and the relevant government agency.^[K]
- e) Explain the general principles of the operation of a sales tax including: ^[K]
 - (i) requirements for registration
 - (ii) main information to be included on business documentation,
 - (iii) types of taxable supplies and their classification for sales tax
 - (iv) accounting and payment of sales tax
 - (v) penalties for late returns or late payment of sales tax.
- f) Explain the different methods of accounting for and reporting of sales tax.^[K]
- g) Identify and obtain sales tax data from the accounting system.^[S]
- h) Calculate sales tax on inputs and outputs.^[S]
- i) Record the consequent accounting entries and calculate the sales tax due to/from the business.^[S]
- j) Compute the main components of a sales tax return.^[S]
- k) Communicate effectively with the relevant tax authority about sales tax matters including potential adjustments, errors or omissions.^[S]
- l) Calculate the cash flow impact on the business of the payment of sales tax

and the potential impact on the business of any changes in legislation for sales tax.^[S]

2. Cash and bank

- a) Record cash and bank transactions in ledger accounts.^[S]
- b) Report cash and bank balances in the final accounts.^[S]

3. Inventory

- a) Recognise the need for adjustments for inventory when preparing financial statements.^[K]
- b) Record opening and closing inventory.^[S]
- c) Identify and apply the alternative methods of valuing inventory.^[K]
- d) Explain and apply the IASB requirements for valuing inventories.^[S]
- e) Recognise which costs should be included when valuing inventories.^[K]
- f) Explain the use of continuous and period end inventory records.^[K]
- g) Calculate the value of closing inventory using FIFO (first in, first out) and AVCO (average cost) - both periodic weighted average and continuous weighted average.^[S]
- h) Identify the impact of inventory valuation methods on profit, assets and capital, including: ^[S]
 - (i) periodic weighted average
 - (ii) continuous weighted average
 - (iii) FIFO
- i) Report inventory in the final accounts.^[S]

4. Tangible non-current assets and depreciation

- a) Define non-current assets.^[K]

- b) Recognise the difference between current and non-current assets.^[K]
 - c) Explain the difference between asset and expense items.^[K]
 - d) Classify expenditure as asset expenditure or expenses charged to profit or loss.^[S]
 - e) Explain the impact of misclassification of asset expenditure as expenses and vice versa on the statement of profit or loss and the statement of financial position.^[K]
 - f) Prepare journal and ledger entries to record the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets (including part exchange).^[S]
 - g) Calculate and record profits or losses on disposal of non-current assets in the statement of profit or loss including part exchange transactions and scrapping of assets.^[S]
 - h) Explain the purpose of depreciation.^[K]
 - i) Calculate the charge for depreciation using straight line and reducing balance methods.^[S]
 - j) Identify the circumstances where different methods of calculating depreciation would be appropriate.^[K]
 - k) Illustrate how the depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation are recorded in ledger accounts.^[S]
 - l) Explain the purpose and function of an asset register.^[K]
 - m) Prepare the non-current asset register accounting for all or part of the following:^[S]
 - (i) Acquisition including authorisation
 - (ii) Part exchange and cash non-current asset purchases
 - (iii) Depreciation
 - n) Identify and resolve any discrepancies relating to the accounting records for non-current assets.^[S]
 - o) Report non-current assets and depreciation in the final accounts.^[S]
- 5. Accruals and prepayments**
- a) Apply the matching concept to accruals and prepayments.^[S]
 - b) Identify and calculate the adjustments needed for accruals and prepayments when preparing financial statements.^[S]
 - c) Illustrate the process of adjusting for accruals and prepayments when preparing final accounts.^[S]
 - d) Prepare the journal entries and ledger entries for the creation of an accrual or prepayment.^[S]
 - e) Identify the impact on profit, net assets and capital of accruals and prepayments.^[K]
 - f) Report accruals and prepayments in the final accounts.^[S]
- 6. Receivables, payables and provisions**
- a) Explain and identify examples of receivables and payables.^[K]
 - b) Prepare the bookkeeping entries to write off an irrecoverable debt.^[S]
 - c) Record an irrecoverable debt recovered.^[S]
 - d) Identify the impact of irrecoverable debts on the statement of profit or loss and on the statement of financial position.^[S]
 - e) Calculate the movement in the allowance for receivables and the closing balance.^[S]

- f) Prepare the bookkeeping entries to create and adjust an allowance for receivables.^[S]
- g) Illustrate how to include movements in the allowance for receivables in the statement of profit or loss and how the closing balance of the allowance should be reported in the statement of financial position.^[S]
- h) Account for contras between trade receivables and payables.^[S]
- i) Explain the nature of provisions and liabilities.^[K]
- j) Distinguish between a provision and liability.^[S]
- k) Account for provisions and liabilities.^[S]
- l) Report provisions and liabilities in the final accounts.^[S]

7. Capital and finance costs

- a) Distinguish between capital injected by the business owner(s) and third parties for an unincorporated business.^[K]
- b) Explain the accounting equation including the impact of changes in capital.^[K]
- c) Prepare the capital ledger account for an unincorporated business.^[S]

E Preparing a trial balance and correcting errors

1. Trial balance

- a) Explain the purpose of the trial balance.^[K]
- b) Distinguish between errors which will be detected by extracting a trial balance and those which will not.^[S]
- c) Calculate and explain the impact of errors on the statement of profit or loss and the statement of financial position.^[S]

- d) Identify the limitations of the trial balance.^[K]

- e) Prepare the initial trial balance.^[S]

2. Correction of errors

- a) Explain the purpose of, and reasons for, creating a suspense account.^[K]
- b) Identify different types of bookkeeping error including those that result in suspense accounts.^[K]
- c) Identify and explain the action required to correct errors including clearing any suspense accounts.^[K]
- d) Prepare correcting journal entries.^[S]
- e) Record correcting entries in the ledgers.^[S]
- f) Demonstrate how the final accounts are affected by the correction of errors.^[S]

F Reconciliations

1. Control account reconciliations

- a) Explain the purpose of reconciliation of the receivables and payables ledger control accounts.^[K]
- b) Identify errors in the ledger control accounts and list of balances.^[S]
- c) Make correcting entries in the ledger control accounts.^[S]
- d) Prepare a reconciliation between the list of balances and the corrected ledger control accounts.^[S]
- e) Identify the control account balance to be reported in the final accounts.^[K]
- f) Prepare a reconciliation between a supplier's statement and the supplier's account in the payables ledger.^[S]

2. Bank reconciliation

- a) Explain the purpose of reconciliation between the bank ledger account and the corresponding bank statement.^[K]
- b) Identify errors and omissions in the bank ledger account and bank statement.^[K]
- c) Identify timing differences.^[K]
- d) Make the correcting entries in the bank ledger account.^[S]
- e) Prepare the reconciliation between the bank statement balance and the corrected bank ledger account.^[S]
- f) Identify the bank balance to be reported in the final accounts.^[K]

G Extending the trial balance

1. Preparation of the extended trial balance

- a) Explain the process of extending the trial balance.^[K]
- b) Record the correction of errors on the extended trial balance.^[S]
- c) Explain and record post trial balance adjustments on the extended trial balance.^[S]
 - (i) Accruals and prepayments
 - (ii) Depreciation
 - (iii) Provisions
 - (iv) Closing inventory
 - (v) Allowance for receivables
 - (vi) Irrecoverable debts
 - (vii) Non current asset transactions
- d) Extend and complete the extended trial balance including calculating the final reported profit or loss.^[S]
- e) Prepare the opening trial balance for the next accounting period.^[S]

2. Preparation of the final accounts, including incomplete records

- a) Explain the process of preparing a set of final accounts from a trial balance.^[K]
- b) Explain the format and purpose of the statement of profit or loss and statement of financial position for a sole trader.^[K]
- c) Prepare the final accounts for a sole trader from:^[S]
 - (i) The extended trial balance or
 - (ii) Directly from ledger accounts or
 - (iii) Trial balance
- d) Describe the circumstances which lead to incomplete records.^[K]
- e) Describe the methods of constructing accounts from incomplete records.^[K]
- f) Prepare the final accounts or elements thereof using incomplete record techniques such as:^[S]
 - (i) Mark ups and margins
 - (ii) Ledger accounts to derive missing figures
 - (iii) Manipulation of the accounting equation

H Partnerships

1. Partnership agreement

- a) Define a partnership.^[K]
- b) Explain the purpose and content of a partnership agreement.^[K]
- c) Explain, calculate and account for appropriations of profit:^[S]
 - (i) Salaries of partners
 - (ii) Interest on drawings
 - (iii) Interest on capital
 - (iv) Share of residual profit (the amount of profit available to be shared between the partners in the profit or loss sharing ratio, after all other appropriations have been made)

2. Partnership accounting records

- a) Explain the difference between partners' capital and current accounts.^[K]
- b) Prepare the partners' capital and current accounts.^[S]

3. Partnership financial statements and change in partnership

- a) Prepare the final accounts for a partnership.^[S]
- b) Explain and account for the admission of a new partner including the treatment of any goodwill arising.^[S]

Note: Candidates will not be expected to calculate the value of goodwill

13. Summary of changes to Maintaining Financial Records (FA2)

ACCA periodically reviews its qualification syllabuses so that they fully meet the needs of stakeholders such as employers, students, regulatory and advisory bodies and learning providers.

There have been no amendments to the FA2 syllabus and study guide.