Cambridge
International
AS\&A Level

## ACCOUNTING

9706/41
Paper 4 Problem Solving (Supplementary Topics)

## Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

1 The directors of Corbiere plc have extracted the following balances from the books of account at 30 September 2015.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Dr} \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Cr} \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6\% debentures (2020) |  | 68000 |
| Accrued expenses |  | 2480 |
| Administrative expenses | 63810 |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents |  | 12770 |
| Carriage inwards | 3600 |  |
| Distribution costs | 49330 |  |
| Interest paid | 3060 |  |
| Inventories at 1 October 2014 | 62500 |  |
| Motor vehicles |  |  |
| Cost | 84600 |  |
| Provision for depreciation |  | 38760 |
| Plant and machinery |  |  |
| Cost | 68700 |  |
| Provision for depreciation |  | 32300 |
| Prepaid expenses | 4400 |  |
| Property | 220000 |  |
| Purchases | 392340 |  |
| Retained earnings |  | 69700 |
| Returns inwards | 3470 |  |
| Returns outwards |  | 2780 |
| Revenue |  | 756690 |
| Share capital (\$1 ordinary shares) |  | 50000 |
| Share premium |  | 15000 |
| Trade payables |  | 48730 |
| Trade receivables | 86500 |  |
| Wages and salaries | 54900 |  |

The directors have discovered the following.
1 Inventories have all been valued at cost at $\$ 73100$ on 30 September 2015.
Included in this valuation are some items which originally cost $\$ 5000$ but have been damaged. They would normally sell for $\$ 10000$. The items could be repaired at a cost of $\$ 3000$ and then sold for $\$ 6500$.

2 On 13 October 2015 a flood resulted in the loss of inventory valued at $\$ 17500$.
3 Purchase of new plant and machinery on 1 October 2014 of $\$ 6000$ has been posted in error to administrative expenses.

4 Motor vehicles are to be depreciated at 20\% per annum using the straight-line method. The estimated residual value of motor vehicles is $\$ 20000$. Depreciation is apportioned $80 \%$ to distribution costs and the remainder to administrative expenses.

5 Plant and machinery is to be depreciated at $15 \%$ per annum using the reducing balance method. Depreciation is apportioned $80 \%$ to administrative expenses and the remainder to distribution costs.

6 A payment for administrative expenses of $\$ 14400$ has been made on 15 January 2015 covering the period from 1 February 2015 to 31 January 2016.

7 At 30 September 2015 there was an additional accrual for wages and salaries of $\$ 1700$. Wages and salaries are apportioned between distribution costs and administrative expenses in the ratio $4: 1$.

8 The 6\% debenture included in the balances was issued on 1 October 2014.
9 The taxation charge for the year is $\$ 28200$.
10 The directors wish to create a provision for doubtful debts equal to $2 \%$ of trade receivables at 30 September 2015. This provision is to be treated as an administrative expense.

11 The directors proposed a final dividend of $\$ 0.05$ per share. No dividends were paid during the year.

## REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the income statement for the year ended 30 September 2015 in accordance with International Accounting Standards.
(b) Prepare the statement of financial position at 30 September 2015 in accordance with International Accounting Standards.
(You are not required to prepare notes to financial accounts.)
(c) Explain your treatment of points 1, 2 and 11 in the additional information.

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2 Arial and Bodoni were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:2.
The partners did not keep separate current accounts. The credit balances on their capital accounts at 31 March 2014 were Arial $\$ 76000$ and Bodoni $\$ 64000$.

They merged their partnership with Caslon, a sole trader, on 1 April 2014.
Caslon provided the following information at 31 March 2014.

|  | $\$$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Land and buildings | 65000 |
| Plant and equipment | 15000 |
| Net current assets | 25000 |
| Capital at 31 March 2014 | 64000 |
| Profit for the year | 96000 |
| Drawings | 55000 |

Caslon has agreed that the following adjustments should be made at 1 April 2014.
1 The land and buildings are to be revalued at $\$ 80000$.
2 Additional depreciation of $\$ 3000$ is to be provided on the plant and equipment.
3 The net current assets are to be written down by $\$ 5000$.
In the new partnership, Caslon receives a salary of $\$ 80000$.
The new profit sharing ratio is $5: 4: 1$.
No goodwill accounts were retained in either set of books before the merger. However, goodwill was valued at $\$ 120000$ for Arial and Bodoni's partnership and at one year's profits for Caslon's business. No goodwill account is to be kept in the books of the new partnership.

## REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the partners' capital accounts at 1 April 2014 after the merger has taken place.

## Additional information

The following balances were extracted from the statement of financial position of Arial and Bodoni's partnership at 31 March 2014 before the merger.

|  | $\$$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Land and buildings | 95000 |
| Plant and equipment | 25000 |
| Net current assets | 20000 |

The following information is also available for the new partnership at 1 April 2014.

| Current ratio | $3: 1$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Liquid (acid test) ratio | $2: 1$ |
| Total trade receivables | $\$ 35000$ |
| Total trade payables | $\$ 20000$ |

## REQUIRED

(b) Calculate the total net current assets of the new partnership.
(c) Prepare the statement of financial position of the new partnership on 1 April 2014 in as much detail as possible.

## Additional information

The new partnership also does not maintain current accounts for each partner. For the year ended 31 March 2015, the partnership made a profit of $\$ 260000$ before taking into account Caslon's salary. The partners' drawings for the year were:

|  | $\$$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Arial | 47000 |
| Bodoni | 68000 |
| Caslon | 110000 |
|  |  |

(d) Prepare the partners' capital accounts at 31 March 2015.

## Additional information

The partners are now considering selling their business. They have been advised that goodwill should be valued at 1.25 times one year's profit of partnership.
(e) Calculate the estimated value of the business at 31 March 2015.
(f) Explain how goodwill has arisen in the new partnership.

3 In April Amit introduced a new standard costing system.
He produces and sells one item. The standard production is 5000 units. Amit does not have any opening inventory. Closing inventory is valued at full standard cost.

The standard costs per unit were as follows:

| Direct materials | 3 kilos at $\$ 5$ per kilo |
| :--- | :--- |
| Direct labour | 4 hours at $\$ 8$ per hour |
| Overheads | 2 hours at $\$ 3.50$ per hour |

The selling price will allow Amit a profit on the full standard cost of $17.5 \%$.

## REQUIRED

(a) Calculate the standard selling price per unit.

## Additional information

The actual results for April were:

| Production | 5100 units |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sales | 5040 units \$65.25 each |
| Direct materials used | 15450 kilos |
| Direct material cost | $\$ 78795$ |
| Direct labour hours | 20250 |
| Direct labour cost | $\$ 172125$ |
| Overhead variance | $\$ 300$ adverse |

## REQUIRED

(b) Calculate the following variances for April, clearly identifying which variance you have calculated.
(i) Sales price
(ii) Sales volume
(iii) Total sales
(iv) Direct material price
(v) Direct material usage
(vi) Total material
(vii) Direct labour rate
(viii) Direct labour efficiency
(ix) Total labour
(c) Explain how the direct labour variances may have arisen during April.
(d) Calculate the actual profit for April.
(e) Calculate the budgeted profit for the actual units sold for April.
(f) Prepare a statement reconciling the budgeted profit with actual profit. Start your statement with your answer is part (e).

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