Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING **9706/42**

Paper 4 Problem Solving (Supplementary Topics) **October/November 2015**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **all** questions.
All accounting statements are to be presented in good style.
International accounting terms and formats should be used as appropriate.
Workings should be shown.
You may use a calculator.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **6** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** insert.

1 A junior in the accounts department of Makewell plc produced the following draft financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014. These contained errors and omissions.

Makewell plc
Manufacturing account for the year ended 31 December 2014

	$
Raw materials at 1 January 2014	30 000
Purchases of raw materials	410 000
Raw materials at 31 December 2014	(20 000)
	420 000
Direct labour	310 000
	730 000
Factory overheads	230 000
	960 000
Factory profit	240 000
Transfer to income statement	1 200 000

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2014

	$	$
Revenue		1 500 000
Finished goods at 1 January 2014	150 000	
Cost of production	1 200 000	
Finished goods at 31 December 2014	(180 000)	
		(1 170 000)
Gross profit		330 000
Distribution costs		(110 000)
Administrative expenses		(240 000)
Loss for the year		(20 000)

Additional information

1 Finished goods have been transferred from the factory to the warehouse at cost plus 25% for some years.

2 Non-current assets at 1 January 2014 had the following values.

	Cost $	Provision for depreciation $
Property	600 000	24 000
Factory and office equipment	310 000	86 000

The value of the property included $200 000 for the land. Property is depreciated at 2% per annum on the straight-line basis. Of the property depreciation, 3/4 relates to the factory and 1/4 to the offices.

Equipment is depreciated at 10% per annum, on cost, and charged on a monthly basis.

On 1 January 2014 factory equipment had a cost of $250 000.
On 1 April 2014 new factory equipment was bought at a cost of $80 000.
On 1 July 2014 office equipment with an original cost of $20 000 was sold.

No depreciation had been provided in the draft financial statements.

3 Distribution costs included $3000 for carriage inwards.

4 Work in progress at 1 January 2014 was valued at $65 000 and on 31 December 2014 at $85 000.

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare for the year ended 31 December 2014:

(i) A corrected manufacturing account [8]

(ii) A corrected income statement. [9]

Additional information

1 On 1 January 2014 ordinary share capital of $1 shares was $500 000.
On 26 March 2014 a bonus issue was made of 2 ordinary shares for every 5 ordinary shares held.
On 1 November 2014 the directors issued 100 000 more ordinary shares at a price of $1.20 each.

2 On 1 January 2014 the balance on the retained earnings account was $380 000.
No dividend was paid during the year.

3 On 31 December 2014 other balances were as follows.

	$
Goodwill	35 000
Trade receivables	126 000
Cash and cash equivalents	88 000
Trade payables	98 000
Other payables	26 000

4 On 19 January 2015 a fire in the warehouse destroyed finished goods which cost $17 000.

REQUIRED

(b) Prepare the statement of financial position at 31 December 2014 in accordance with IAS1. [23]

[Total: 40]

2 Jamal is a sole trader. He is concerned that during the next few months he may have insufficient cash to pay his expenses.

He provides the following information.

1 Sales revenue

	$000
Actual sales per month	
2015	
September	135
October	187
Budgeted sales per month	
2015	
November	209
December	225
2016	
January	258
February	293

2 20% of the sales are for cash.

3 80% of the sales are on credit. 60% of the credit customers pay in the month following the sale. The balance is received two months after the sale.

4 Jamal purchases goods one month before their sale. He marks up his goods at a uniform rate of 50%. He pays for 75% of these goods in the month following purchase. The balance is paid two months after purchase.

5 Administration expenses are 10% of sales revenue and will be paid in the month following the sale.

6 Wages of $18 000 will be paid each month.

7 A delivery van costing $20 000 will be purchased in November 2015 and paid for in full by cheque.

8 Equipment which originally cost $25 000 will be sold on 1 December 2015 for $10 000. Payment will be received, half at the time of sale and half one month later.

9 Equipment costing $30 000 will be purchased in November 2015. A deposit of 30% will be paid on delivery. Equal monthly payments of 10% of the balance remaining will then be paid. (Ignore any interest)

10 Jamal intends to take cash drawings of $2000 per month in November and December 2015 and $3000 cash drawings each month in 2016.

11 A bank loan, $25 000, taken out in 2011 will be repaid in full in January 2016.

12 The balance on the business bank account at 1 November 2015 is expected to be $18 000 debit.

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare a monthly cash budget for **each** of the three months from November 2015 to January 2016. Show all workings and work to the nearest thousand dollars. [30]

Additional information

Jamal prepared his own financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2015. After the financial statements were prepared his accountant made the following discoveries.

1 An impairment review of three delivery vans was as follows:

Van	Carrying amount	Net selling price	Value in use
	$	$	$
1	16 000	15 000	17 000
2	18 000	14 000	16 000
3	24 000	20 000	16 750

Jamal entered the carrying amount in his statement of financial position.

2 When preparing his income statement Jamal treated the opening inventory of $6000 as closing inventory and closing inventory of $4000 as opening inventory.

Jamal's income statement for the year ended 31 August 2015 showed a draft profit for the year of $40 000.

REQUIRED

(b) Calculate the revised profit for the year. [5]

Additional information

Jamal calculated his return on capital employed for the year ended 31 August 2015 as 40%. He did this by dividing his profit for the year of $40 000 by the closing balance on his capital account.

REQUIRED

(c) Calculate to **one** decimal place Jamal's revised return on capital employed after the adjustments. [5]

[Total: 40]

3 Peter Parfitt produces a single product and operates a standard costing system.

REQUIRED

(a) Explain what is meant by a standard costing system. [4]

Additional information

The standard selling price per unit is $52.

Budgeted monthly production and sales for October were 800 units.

The standard costs per unit were as follows:

Direct materials	2 kilos at $7 per kilo
Direct labour	3.5 hours at $6 per hour
Overheads	2 hours at $4.50 per hour

The actual results for October were as follows:

Inventory	No opening or closing inventory
Sales	815 units at $51 each
Direct materials used	1580 kilos
Direct material cost	$12 000
Direct labour hours	2900
Direct labour cost	$18 100
Overheads	$200 greater than standard

REQUIRED

(b) Prepare the income statement for Peter Parfitt for the month of October. [3]

(c) Calculate the following variances for October clearly identifying which variance you have calculated.

(i) Sales price
(ii) Sales volume
(iii) Total sales
(iv) Material price
(v) Material usage
(vi) Total material
(vii) Labour rate
(viii) Labour efficiency
(ix) Total labour [18]

(d) Calculate the total budgeted gross profit for October. [3]

(e) Prepare a statement reconciling the total budgeted gross profit with the actual profit. [8]

(f) Describe how standard costing would be useful to Peter Parfitt. [4]

[Total: 40]

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