

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME				
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		

ACCOUNTING 9706/22

Paper 2 Structured Questions

February/March 2019
1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

All accounting statements are to be presented in good style.

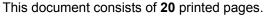
International accounting terms and formats should be used as appropriate.

Workings must be shown.

You may use a calculator.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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





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1 The following balances were extracted from the books of K Limited at 30 September 2018.

	Debit \$000	Credit \$000
8% Debentures (2022-2024)	φυσσ	φυσυ 75
Administrative expenses	42	70
Cash and cash equivalents		11
Cost of sales	587	
Debenture interest	3	
Distribution costs	46	
Dividends paid	60	
Equipment		
cost	90	
provision for depreciation at 1 October 2017		30
Land and buildings		
cost	980	
provision for depreciation at 1 October 2017		135
Inventory at 30 September 2018	19	
Issued share capital: ordinary shares of \$0.50 each		450
Retained earnings at 1 October 2017		106
Revenue		936
Share premium		90
Trade payables		35
Trade receivables	41	

The following information is also available.

- 1 Administrative expenses includes a payment, \$9000, for insurance for the three months ended 30 November 2018.
- 2 Carriage inwards of \$3000 had been included in distribution costs.
- 3 Land and buildings includes land at a cost of \$260 000.
- 4 The company's depreciation policy is as follows:

Equipment	20% per annum using the reducing balance method	Charged to distribution costs	
Buildings	21/2% per annum using the straight-line method	Charged to administrative expenses	
Land	No depreciation		

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the income statement for the year ended 30 September 2018.

K Limited Income statement for the year ended 30 September 2018

	\$000
Workings:	

During the year ended 30 September 2018 the directors had made a rights issue of 1 ordinary share for every 2 shares held at a price of \$0.70 per share. The issue was fully subscribed and had been recorded in the books of account.

REQUIRED

(b) Prepare the statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 September 2018.

Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000

Workings:

The directors wish to raise additional finance. They are considering making either a further rights issue of ordinary shares or issue another debenture.

REQUIRED

(c)	Advise the directors which option they should choose. Justify your answer.
	[5

The directors have provided the following information:

	Year ended 30 September 2018	Year ended 30 September 2017	Industry average for both years
Trade payables turnover	29 days	35 days	34 days
Trade receivables turnover	39 days	31 days	32 days

REQUIRED

(d)	Analyse the effect that the changes in each of these ratios had on the company's liquidit using all the available information.
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(e) State three ways in which a business could reduce trade receivables turnover.

	1	
	2	
	3	
		[3]
(f)	State three drawbacks of increasing trade payables turnover.	
	1	
	2	
	3	
	[Total:	[3] 30]

Question 2 is on the next page.

2 Mira, Sasha and Peta have been trading as a partnership.

They share profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1 respectively. The partnership ceased trading on 31 January 2019.

REQUIRED

(a)	State four reasons why a partnership may be dissolved.	
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
		 [4

The following information is available on dissolution of partnership.

1 Mira, Sasha and Peta Statement of financial position at 31 January 2019

	\$
Assets	
Non-current assets	
Fixtures and fittings	45 200
Motor vehicles	22 000
	67 200
Current assets	
Inventory	20600
Trade receivables	42800
	63 400
	400.000
Total assets	130 600
Capital and liabilities	
Capital accounts	
Mira	45 500
Sasha	42 800
Peta	14 000
. 3.3	102 300
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	26400
Bank overdraft	1900
	28 300
Total capital and liabilities	130 600
	·

- 2 Sasha took a motor vehicle at an agreed valuation of \$4500. The remaining non-current assets were sold for \$64300.
- 3 Inventory was sold for \$19800.
- 4 Received \$40 500 from trade receivables.
- 5 Trade payables were paid \$26 000.
- 6 The costs of dissolution were \$3700.

REQUIRED

(b)	Prepare the partnership realisation account.	
		[5]
(c)	Prepare, on the next page , the partners' capital accounts on dissolution.	[2]

Mira, Sasha and Peta

Peta \$ Sasha \$ Mira \$ Details Capital accounts Peta \$ Sasha \$ Mira \$ Details

(d)	Prepare the final bank account to show the closure of the partnership.
	[2]
(e)	Suggest two reasons why the trade receivables did not pay the full amount they owed.
	1
	2
	[2]
	[Total: 15]

3	Noor,	а	sole	trader,	was	preparing	her	business's	financial	statements	for	the	year	ended
	31 De	cer	nber	2018.										

The following information is available.

At 1 January 2018

	\$
General expenses prepaid	480

During the year ended 31 December 2018

	\$
General expenses paid	12400
Insurance premiums paid	6480
Rent received	5460

At 31 December 2018

- 1 General expenses, \$1210, were due but unpaid.
- 2 Insurance premiums paid included \$630 covering the six months ended 31 January 2019.
- 3 Rent receivable of \$1200 for the three months ended 28 February 2019 had not yet been received.
- 4 Inventory had been valued at a cost of \$11400. However, it included several damaged items which had a selling price of \$840. All goods are sold with a mark-up of 50%. The damaged items could be sold but would require repairs costing \$360.

REQUIRED

(a)		culate the amount to be recorded in the income statement for the year ended December 2018 for each of the following items.
	(i)	General expenses
		[3]
	(ii)	Insurance

(iii)	Rent receivable
		[1]
(iv)	Closing inventory
		[3]
Add	litio	nal information
		policy is to maintain a provision for doubtful debts at 5% of trade receivables at the end of notal year.
REC	QUIF	RED
(b)	Stat deb	te two accounting concepts which are applied when recording a provision for doubtful ts.
	1.	
	2 .	[2]

At 31 December 2017 Noor's trade receivables were \$34200 after deducting the provision for doubtful debts.

At 31 December 2018 total trade receivables were \$37200. This total included the accounts of the following two credit customers.

\$ MN Limited 680 S Wells 360

Noor decided to write off these two accounts. She will maintain her provision for doubtful debts at 5% of trade receivables.

REQUIRED

(c)	Calculate the increase or decrease in the provision for doubtful debts at 31 December 2018.
	[5

[Total: 15]

4 W Limited operates a system of marginal costing. The company makes two products, Product A and Product B. The directors provided the following budgeted information for a year.

Production and sales (units)	Product A 10 000	Product E 6 000		
Allocated fixed overheads	\$ 130 000	\$ 120 000		
Per unit				
selling price	60	80		
direct material	14	16		
direct labour	15	21		
variable overheads	10	15		

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare a statement for the year to show:

the budgeted **total** contribution for **each** product the budgeted **total** profit for **each** product the budgeted **total** profit.

Product A \$	Product B \$	Total \$

Included in the allocated fixed overheads is rental of machinery at a cost of \$100 000 a year. This cost is allocated 75% to Product A and 25% to Product B.

The directors are now considering two options.

- Option 1: Continue with the existing machinery rental on the same terms.
- Option 2: Taking out a new rental agreement for new machinery. The new rental agreement would consist of a fixed fee of \$28 000 a year plus \$4 for each unit produced. The fixed fee would be split across the products in the same proportions as under the current agreement.

REQUIRED

(b) Complete the following table to show the effect of Option 2.

	Product A	Product B	Total
Revised unit contribution			
Revised allocated total fixed overheads, total for the year			
Revised budgeted profit for the year			
Workings:			

(c)	Advise the dir financial and no		ney should	choose.	Justify	your	answer	using	both

		 				•••••			
		 				•••••			
	•••••								
(d)	Explain how u when there is a	n can be	used by a						
		 				•••••			
		 				•••••			
		 				•••••			[4]
									+

(e) State two other uses of marginal costing to a business.

1		
2		
		[2]
	[Total: :	30

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