



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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NUMBER

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ACCOUNTING

9706/33

Paper 3 Structured Questions

May/June 2021

3 hours

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
- You may use a calculator.
- International accounting terms and formats should be used as appropriate.
- You should show your workings.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 150.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The insert contains all of the required information and questions.

This document has **28** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A: Financial Accounting

Answer **all** questions.

1 Read Source A1 in the insert.

(a) Prepare the manufacturing account for the year ended 31 December 2020.

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(b) Prepare the provision for unrealised profit account for the year ended 31 December 2020.

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(c) Explain the treatment of unrealised profit in G Limited's statement of financial position at 31 December 2020. Your answer should refer to relevant accounting concepts.

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(d) Prepare the trading section of the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020 showing separately the gross profit from **each** of luxury sofas and standard sofas.

	Luxury sofas \$	Standard sofas \$
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[4]

Additional information

The directors have the opportunity in 2021 of buying in the luxury sofas which would sell at a gross profit margin of 20%. They are considering two options:

Option 1 continue manufacturing luxury sofas without buying in

Option 2 cease production and buy in luxury sofas for resale

2 Read Source A2 in the insert.

- (a) Prepare the total assets section of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2020, showing the cash and cash equivalents as the balancing figure. Use the space provided to show your workings.

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Workings:

(b) Calculate the working capital cycle (in days).

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Additional information

The following accounting ratios for **2019** are also available.

Non-current asset turnover 2.05 times

Working capital cycle 30 days

(c) Compare the performance of D Limited over **both** years by considering the non-current asset turnover **and** working capital cycle.

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Additional information

The price earnings ratio of D Limited has increased from 2019 to 2020.

(d) Explain **two** possible reasons for the change in the ratio from 2019 to 2020.

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[6]

(e) State **four** limitations of ratio analysis.

1

2

[4]

[Total: 25]

PLEASE TURN OVER

3 Read Source A3 in the insert.

(a) State **four** benefits of a computerised accounting system to a business.

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- 2
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- 4
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[4]

Additional information

The draft statements of financial position for both businesses at 31 December 2020 are as follows.

	Adul and Basha \$	Carl \$
Office equipment	564 000	265 000
Motor vehicles	98 200	65 000
Inventory	46 000	28 000
Trade receivables	83 300	36 000
Cash and cash equivalents	21 200	9 000
Total assets	<u>812 700</u>	<u>403 000</u>
Capital account		
Adul	360 000	
Basha	360 000	
Carl		371 100
Current account		
Adul	22 000	
Basha	(5 600)	
	<u>736 400</u>	<u>371 100</u>
Trade payables	<u>76 300</u>	<u>31 900</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>812 700</u>	<u>403 000</u>

1 Profit for the year ended 31 December 2020 was:

	\$
Adul and Basha	64 000
Carl	21 160

2 The goodwill for the partnership had been valued at \$50 000. The goodwill value for Carl's business was to be the average profit for the last three years. Carl's profit had increased by 15% each year for the last three years.

3 All assets and liabilities were valued at their net book value except:

	Adul and Basha	Carl
	\$	\$
Office equipment	580 000	230 000
Motor vehicles	88 000	62 000
Trade receivables		35 000

- 4 There was no partnership agreement between Adul and Basha. After the merger, it was agreed that the profit and loss sharing ratio among Adul, Basha and Carl would be 2 : 2 : 1.
- 5 All the partners agreed that the combined goodwill would not be maintained in the books of account of the new partnership.
- 6 Two motor vehicles had an equal value in the business of Adul and Basha. Immediately after the merger, Adul would take one of the motor vehicles for his own use.

(b) Calculate the goodwill of Carl's business.

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(c) Explain why the calculation of Carl's goodwill is based on the profit of the business.

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Workings:

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- (e) Calculate the value of the total assets of the new business immediately after the merger.
Show your workings.

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Section B: Cost and Management Accounting

Answer **all** questions.

5 Read Source B1 in the insert.

(a) State **two** benefits of preparing a cash budget.

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(b) Prepare a production budget (in units) for **each** of the months July and August.

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(c) Prepare a cash budget for **each** of the months July and August.

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Workings:

[11]

Additional information

N Limited wishes to improve the cash position at the end of August and wants to have a minimum ending bank balance of \$24 500. To achieve this, one of the directors proposes that a cash discount of 4% be offered to some of the credit customers in August so that they will make an early payment in August.

(d) Calculate the minimum amount of credit sales to be offered the cash discount in order to achieve an ending bank balance of \$24 500.

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(e) Explain **two** other methods to improve the cash position at the end of August.

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[Total: 25]

PLEASE TURN OVER

6 Read Source B2 in the insert.

(a) Calculate for the new machine:

(i) the accounting rate of return (ARR)

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(ii) the net present value (NPV)

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Additional information

The directors are of the view that the NPV method should be used to make decisions on investment.

(c) State **three** advantages of using the NPV method.

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Additional information

Due to a change in economic conditions, the directors consider that the cost of capital should be 12%.

(d) Explain the effect on the directors' decision on investment of the change in the cost of capital.

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