



Cambridge International AS & A Level

ACCOUNTING

9706/33

Paper 3 Financial Accounting

October/November 2023

INSERT

1 hour 30 minutes



INFORMATION

- This insert contains all of the sources referred to in the questions.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.

This document has **4** pages.

Source A for Question 1

The statement of financial position of K plc at 30 June 2022 showed a total carrying value for property, plant and equipment of \$620 000. This consisted of premises, machinery and motor vehicles.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements at 30 June 2023 the company needed to prepare the schedule of non-current assets.

The following information was available.

1 Premises

The premises had been bought on 1 July 2007 for \$480 000. At that time the cost was considered to be 50% for land and 50% for buildings.

It is the policy of the company to depreciate buildings at the rate of 2% per annum using the straight-line method.

On 1 July 2022 the premises were revalued. The valuation was \$790 000, with \$390 000 of this being the value of the land. It was decided to continue to calculate depreciation on buildings at the rate of 2% per annum.

2 Machinery

On 1 July 2022 the company operated four machines. These had all been bought for the same price.

Machines 1 and 2 were fully depreciated by 30 June 2022.

Machine 3 had been bought on 1 July 2014 and on 30 June 2022 had a carrying value of \$12 000.

Machine 4 had been bought on 1 July 2016 and on 30 June 2022 had a carrying value of \$24 000.

The company depreciates its machines at the rate of 10% per annum using the straight-line method. It provides a full year's depreciation in the year of acquisition and none in the year of disposal.

During the year ended 30 June 2023 the two fully depreciated machines were sold at a profit of \$36 000. Two new machines were bought at a cost of \$90 000 each.

3 Motor vehicles

On 1 July 2022 the motor vehicles had a cost of \$250 000.

There were no acquisitions during the year, but one vehicle, with an original cost of \$80 000, was sold for \$50 000, giving a loss on disposal of \$1200.

The accumulated depreciation on 30 June 2023 was known to be \$70 160.

Source B for Question 2

The RT Club is a social club which also sells refreshments to its members. The annual subscription is \$120. A life membership scheme was introduced at a fee of \$1000 per member on 1 January 2018. Life membership fees are released to income over a 10-year period. There were seven life members at 31 December 2021.

The treasurer provided the following information for the year ended 31 December 2022.

1 Cash account

	\$		\$
Balance b/d	50	General expenses	6 700
Sale of refreshments	34 800	Cleaner's wages	2 400
Annual subscriptions	1 440	Purchases of refreshments	3 720
		Bank	23 350
		Balance c/d	120
	<u>36 290</u>		<u>36 290</u>

2 Bank account

	\$		\$
Annual subscriptions	10 320	Balance b/d	1 200
Cash	23 350	Trade payables (refreshments)	19 600
Life membership fees	4 000	Rent	11 000
		Equipment	4 100
		Bank charges and interest	550
Balance c/d	<u>1 100</u>	General expenses	<u>2 320</u>
			<u>38 770</u>

3 Balances at 31 December

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Prepaid rent	0	1 000
Inventory of refreshments	1 820	1 150
Trade payables (refreshments)	840	620
Equipment (carrying value)	12 700	11 200
Subscriptions received in advance	120	240
Subscriptions in arrears	480	360

4 One subscription of \$120, outstanding at the start of the year, was considered irrecoverable and written off.

Source C for Question 3

HT Limited is a retail business which makes all its sales and purchases on credit terms. It provided the following information taken from its **forecast** financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2024.

	\$
At 1 January 2024	
inventory	15 092
During the year	
revenue	210 000
purchases	161 000
At 31 December 2024	
inventory	19 278
trade receivables	24 164
trade payables	19 408

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