## Cambridge International AS \& A Level

## ACCOUNTING

## 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.


## Source A for Question 1

NT Sport Club runs a gym and operates a café. The treasurer provided the following list of balances of some accounts.

|  | 31 December | 31 December |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 | 2021 |
| Club equipment (cost $\$ 150000$ ) carrying value | $\$$ | $\$$ |
| Café equipment (cost $\$ 64000$ ) carrying value | $?$ | 76000 |
| Café wages in arrears | $?$ | 22000 |
| Heating and lighting in advance | $(3250)$ | $(2730)$ |
| Subscriptions owing | 900 | 1900 |
| Subscriptions prepaid | 3400 | 2000 |
| Café payables | $(1400)$ | $(1200)$ |
| Café inventory (at cost) | $(14800)$ | $(16600)$ |
| Net total | 6400 | 5900 |

The treasurer also prepared a summary of the bank account for the year ended 31 December 2022.

|  | $\$$ |  | $\$$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Balance b/d | 76800 | Rent | 18000 |
| Annual subscriptions | 68000 | Club administrative expenses | 40150 |
| Life membership fees | 24000 | Heating and lighting | 7500 |
| Sale of club equipment | 2000 | Purchase of club equipment | 13000 |
| Café takings | 55000 | Purchase of café equipment | 8800 |
|  |  | Payment for café suppliers | 31600 |
|  | $\underline{225800}$ |  | $\underline{106750}$ |
|  | $\underline{225800}$ |  |  |

The following information is also available.
1 All the café sales are made on a cash basis. Cash received from the café is banked.
2 Wages, $\$ 14400$, were paid out of the café's takings before they were banked.
3 The café inventory at 31 December 2022 included items with a cost of $\$ 2200$ and a net realisable value of $\$ 300$.

4 Life membership was introduced on 1 January 2020. Each life member has to pay $\$ 2000$ on the date of admission. The life membership fee is to be transferred to income over ten years in equal amounts. The number of new life members admitted each year is as follows:

| Year | New members |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2020 | 6 |
| 2021 | 10 |
| 2022 | 12 |

5 Rent and also heating and lighting are apportioned $40 \%$ to the café and $60 \%$ to the club.
6 Club equipment with a carrying value of $\$ 4800$ was sold for $\$ 2000$.
7 Both the club equipment and café equipment are to be depreciated at $20 \%$ per annum using the reducing balance method. A full year's depreciation is provided in the year of acquisition and none in the year of disposal.

## Source B for Question 2

M Limited's statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 has been compared with the previous year. The results are as follows:

|  | Increased <br> $\$$ | Decreased <br> $\$$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Land and buildings (carrying value) | 77800 |  |
| Machinery (carrying value) |  | 34600 |
| Inventory | 5900 | 3600 |
| Trade receivables | 55000 |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5600 |  |
| Trade payables | 140000 |  |
| Ordinary share capital (\$1 shares) | 34900 | 20000 |
| Share premium |  | 60000 |
| Retained earnings |  |  |
| 8\% bank loan |  |  |

The following information is also available.
1 The carrying value of land and buildings at 31 December 2021 consisted of land at the cost of $\$ 150000$ and a building at the cost of $\$ 400000$. No depreciation had been provided on either the land or the building. The building was purchased on 1 January 2021.

2 A new building was acquired in 2022. On 31 December 2022, it was decided that depreciation should have been provided for both buildings at an annual rate of $5 \%$ using the straight-line method. The depreciation charge for 2022 was $\$ 26200$. The prior period adjustment had been made accordingly.

3 A machine with carrying value of $\$ 28600$ was sold for $\$ 29500$. The depreciation charge of machinery for 2022 was $\$ 42600$.

4 On 1 June 2022, an issue of 60000 bonus shares was made on the basis of one ordinary share for every ten shares held. The policy of M Limited is to keep its reserves in the most flexible form. The bonus issue was fully covered by the share premium account.

On 1 August 2022, additional new shares were issued for cash at $\$ 1.50$ per share.
5 On 1 March 2022, the 2021 final dividend of $\$ 0.08$ per share was paid. On 1 October, an interim dividend of $\$ 0.12$ per share was paid on the shares held on that date.

6 The $8 \%$ bank loan of $\$ 100000$ was taken out in 2020. A partial repayment of $\$ 60000$ was made on 1 April 2022.

7 Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2021 amounted to $\$ 42000$.

## Source C for Question 3

Alice and Bob had been in partnership for many years, engaging in the trading of wood. They shared profits and losses in the ratio of $3: 2$. The total contributed capital was $\$ 250000$. Each partner contributed capital on the basis of the profit-sharing ratio. On 1 January 2023, they agreed to sell the business to X Limited, also a trader of wood, for $\$ 420000$.

X Limited took over all the assets except cash at bank and a vehicle. The assets taken over were revalued as follows:
$\left.\begin{array}{lcc} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Carrying } \\ \text { value }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Revalued } \\ \text { amount }\end{array} \\ & \$ \$ & \$\end{array}\right\}$

Further information is also available.
1 Alice took over the second vehicle (carrying value $\$ 25000$ ) at the value of $\$ 23800$.
2 The trade payables of $\$ 44000$ were settled after taking a cash discount of $5 \%$ and were paid out of the partnership's bank account.

3 Cash at bank at 31 December 2022 amounted to $\$ 27000$.
4 The purchase consideration was settled by:

- 200000 ordinary shares of $\$ 1$ each at a value of $\$ 1.60$ per share
- the balance in cash.

5 The ordinary shares were issued to Alice and Bob equally.
6 Alice and Bob had a credit balance on their current accounts at 31 December 2022. The balance on Alice's account was twice that of Bob's. Their current accounts were transferred to their respective capital accounts on 1 January 2023.

