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ACCOUNTING

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Paper 3 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 150

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	Responses could include:	3
	 Better control of manufacturing cost. Transferred price is compared with market price. Manufacturing department is a profit centre. Better way to measure the performance of the manufacturing department. 1 mark for each valid point, max 3. 	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	Ted Manufacturing account for year ended 31 December 2016	10
1(b)	Ted Manufacturing account for year ended 31 December 2016\$\$Opening inventory of raw materials52 000Purchases484 000Carriage inwards21 000Closing inventory of raw materials67 000Cost of raw materials consumed490 000Direct expenses120 000Direct wages626 000Prime cost1 236 000Indirect wages510 900Depreciation of factory machineryW18 100RentW2360 000Insurance and ratesW4Opening work in progress97 000Closing work in progress97 000Cost of production2 440 000Add: 20% mark-up488 000Add: 20% mark-up488 000Transferred to the trading section of Income Statement2 928 000Cost of production2 928 000 <th>10</th>	10
W W W W	2 Rent $(440000 + 40000) \times 3/4 = 360000$ 3 Heat and light $178000 \times 3/4 = 133500$	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Ted Income Statement (trading section) for the year ended 31 December 2016	6
	$ \begin{array}{c ccccc} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	
1(d)	Finished goods241 440(1) OFLess : Unrealised profit40 240201 200(1) OF	2
1(e)	Responses could include: Ted should consider accepting the extra order (1) as his production unit cost \$30.50 is higher than the unit cost \$28 demanded by the external supplier. (1) Unit production cost is \$2 440 000 (OF)/80 000 = \$30.50 (1) Accepting the order can also maintain the goodwill with the customer. (1) However, he should also consider whether the product quality can be maintained. (1) 1 mark for the decision and max 3 marks for relevant points.	4

Question		Answer			Marks
2(a)	The capital of a sole trader is his own investment (1) The admembers. (1) The capital is increased by profits. (1) The fund is increased Capital is reduced by losses or drawings. (1) The fund is de	d by surpluses. (1	I)	funds gained by the club from the	2
	Max 2				
2(b)	The EF Tennis Club shop income	statement for the 2016	e year ended 3	31 December	4
		\$	\$		
	Sales		8 96	0	
	Inventory at 1 Jan 2016	975			
	Purchases W1	5960 (2)			
	Inventory at 31 Dec 2016	(826)	6 10	9	
			285	1	
	Shop staff wages		2 20	0_ (1)	
	Shop profit		65	1 (1) OF	
	W1 Purchases 5720 – 1210 (1) + 1450 (1) = 5960				

Question	Ans	wer	Marks
2(c)	EF Tenr Income and expenditure account for		10
	Subscriptions W13 6Shop profit6Caterer's rent W22 4Match ticket sales2 7Depreciation W31 4Printing3 7Groundsmen's wages4 2Bad debts2 7	5 \$ 510 (4) 551 (1) OF 400 (1) 740 9 401 426 (1) 765 210 54 (1) 449 (1) 9 595	
	Deficit for the yearW1 Subscriptions $3600 + 180(1) + 90(1) - 260(1) = 3610(1)$ W2 Rent $2600 - 200$ W3 Depreciation $14760 + 1400 - 1900 = 14260 \times 10\%$	<u>(194)</u> (1) OF OF	
2(d)	Statement of Financial Position	(Extract) at 31 December 2016	4
	Current assets Shop inventory Subscriptions in arrears Bank and cash Current liabilities Trade payables Subscriptions in advance Rents in advance	\$ \$ 826 90 (1) 8911 (1) 9827 1450 260 (1) 200 (1) 1910	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	Yes (1) The donation was for a specific purpose (1) and so should not be paid into the current account (1) in case it is not used for that purpose. It is for future use (1) and so can be used to earn interest in the interval. (1) It will ensure that the members appreciate the amount of funds available for current running costs (1) and what are reserved for a special purpose. (1) Any payments made for the purpose of expanding the facilities will be paid from this account (1) and so ensuring members know about any ongoing developments. (1) Decision (1), Justification Max 4	5

Question		Answer	Marks
3(a)	Provides comparisor	n with previous years. (1) n with competitors. (1) performance that can be investigated. (1)	2
3(b)(i)	$\frac{550000-12000}{900000}$	= \$0.60 (1)	5
3(b)(ii)	1.75 0.60	= 2.92 or 2.93 (times) (1)OF	
3(b)(iii)	0.08 1.75×100%	= 4.57% (1)	
3(b)(iv)	$\frac{550000 - 12000}{72000}$ All answers to 2 deci	= 7.47 times (1) mal places (1) OF	
3(c)	$\frac{500000-12000}{600000}$	= \$0.81 (1)	4
	1.50 0.81	= 1.85 (times) (1)	
	0.10 1.50 ×100%	= 6.67% (1)	
	$\frac{500000-12000}{600000}$	= 8.13 times (1)	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)(i)	There has been a fall of 26.25% in the EPS. (1) This indicates a poorer outcome for the shareholder. (1) As the profit has risen the fall is due to the share issue. (1)	8
	There has been a rise of 57.84% in the PE ratio. (1) This is a positive result. (1) This is due to the increase in price combined with the fall in earnings per share. (1)	
	There has been a fall of 31.48% in the dividend yield. (1) This is a negative outcome. (1) This is due to the decreased dividend paid and increased market price. (1)	
	There has been a fall of 8.13% in the dividend cover. (1) This is a negative result. (1) This is due to the increased total dividend not being matched by the available profits. (1)	
	Overall the trend is not good (1) but as the price earnings ratio did improve - this indicates confidence. (1) There are only 2 years results to analyse – more would be beneficial. (1) Also beneficial to analyse alongside another similar company. (1) There may be other factors which have affected the results. (1)	
	Max. 2 for each ratio – 1 for rise/fall – 1 for better/worse and/or explanation. Max. 2 for other comments. Max. 8	
3(d)(ii)	The issue of the debentures will increase the gearing. (1) A greater proportion of profits will be paid to these holders lowering availability to Bevin. (1) Bevin may not receive dividends in years of low profits. (1) The market value, however, has risen and this may continue. (1) Interest payment and capital repayment on the debenture has to be paid regardless of the level of profits. (1) This could affect possible dividend payment to Bevin. (1) Bevin should not invest (1) without further information. (1) Max. 5 + 1 decision.	6

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	The account which records the introduction (1) or withdrawal (1) of funds/assets of a person into the business.	2
4(b)	Capital account – Armfield Capital account – Bonetti	6
	Cash Reveal 4 000 7 000 7 000 10 000 3(1) Balance b/d 100 000 10 000 Cash Reveal 5 000 3 (1) Balance b/d 150 000 (1) 8 000 3 (1) Balance c/d 89 000 100 000 (1) OF 100 000 89 000 100 000 158 000 158 000 *(1) OF Balance b/d 153 000 153 000 158 000 153 000 *(1) OF	
	* Transfer to new partnership capital accounts	
4(c)	Partnership Capital accounts	3
	DetailsArmfieldBonettiDetailsArmfieldBonetti\$\$-DetailsArmfield\$\$\$\$\$Cash28000(1)ofCash36000(1)of	
	Balance c/d 125000 125000 125000 125000 125000 125000 153000 153000 153000 153000 125000 12	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	Armfield and Bonetti Statement of Financial Position at 1 January 2017	5
	\$\$Non-current assets225 000 (1)Current assets18 000 }(1)Inventories18 000 }(1)Trade receivables13 000 }Cash and cash equivalents8 000 (1) OFTotal assets264 000Capital accounts:264 000Armfield125 000 (1) bothBonetti125 000 (1) bothCurrent liabilities14 000 (1)Trade payables14 000 (1)	
4(e)	Based purely on profitability, Armfield benefits by \$20000 (1) – Bonetti is worse off by \$20000. (1) Only one year's results available, so difficult to form opinion. (1) Disadvantages include sharing of profits, possible disagreements and therefore delays to decision making process. (1) Advantages include more capital, more expertise. (1)	5
4(f)	There would be limited liability / separate legal entity. (1) Possibility of raising more capital. (1) Ownership is transferable. (1) More legal formalities. (1) Greater expense to maintain. (1) Since the partners are close to retirement it is advisable to incorporate. (1) Max 2 advantages x 2 marks each (1 mark for identifying, 1 mark for development.)	4

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	Direct Material costs – quantity discounts (1) / savings on carriage inwards (1)	4
5(a)(ii)	Direct labour – more hours worked leading to overtime rates (1) / shortage of labour leading to higher wage rates. (1)	
5(b)(i)	(90 - 20.4 - 30) - 33 (1) = \$6.60 (1) × 1000 units = \$6600 (1of)	3
5(b)(ii)	(80 - 20.08 - 36) - 22 (1) = \$1.92 (1) 1500 units = \$2880 (1of)	3
5(b)(iii)	6600 - 2880 = \$3720 decrease (1)	1
5(c)(i)	15000 A (2) = (90 - 80) × 1500	8
5(c)(ii)	45 000 F (2) = (500 × 90)(1500 - 1000) × 90	
5(c)(iii)	480 F (2) = $(5.10 - 5.02) = 0.08 \times (4 \times 1500)$	
5(c)(iv)	9000 A (2) = (10 − 12) × (3 × 1500)	
	Where two marks are given, one is for amount and one for direction.	
5(d)	Variance analysis reconciles between a flexed budget and actual, (1) not between a master budget and actual. (1) Only the sales volume variance takes into account the differences from the master budget. (1)	3
5(e)	Profit decreases (1)OF Other reservations (1)	3
	Decision (1)OF + Max 2 for justification	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Product A Product B Total \$ \$ \$ Sales value 240 000 (1) 360 000 (1) 600 000 Overheads 120 000 180 000 (1) for both 300 000	3
6(b)	Product A Product B Direct cost (3.2 + 1.8) 5 (4.9 + 2.1) 7 (1) for both Overheads (120 / 20) 6 (1)OF (180 / 18) 10 (1)OF Total 11 17 17 10 (1)OF Selling price 12 20 20 20 Profit 1 (1)OF 3 (1)OF	5
6(c)	A B Total \$ \$ \$ Delivery (100+) 510 690 (1) for both Delivery (small) 13 280 8 920 (1) for both Delivery (small) 13 790 9 610 9 610 Order processing 17 025 11 725 (1) for both 30 185 21 335 52 150 Other overheads 130 447 117 403 (1)OF for both 247 850 Total 161 262 138 738 (1)OF for both 300 000	5
6(d)	A B Direct cost 5 Overheads (161.2 / 20) 8.06 (1)OF Total 13.06 Selling price 12.00 Profit (1)OF	5

Question	Answer	Marks
6(e)	Profit per unit for A is now negative (1) although A still has a positive contribution towards fixed costs. (1) Profit per unit for B has increased. (1)	5
	The directors should consider increasing the selling price of A. (1) Perhaps delivery charges could be charged separately as an addition to the unit price. (1)	
	Advantage/disadvantage of change of method. (1) Motivation/behavioural aspects. (1)	
	[1 mark for decision + 1 max method + 1 max non-financial + 2 max for comparison A versus B]	
6(f)	Cost driver – the separate activities of each department. (1) Cost pool – an account collecting the cost of each activity. (1)	2