

ACCOUNTING

9706/32 October/November 2017

Paper 3 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 150

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	\$\$Revenue45 000Cost of salesOpening inventory825 (1)Purchases28 700 (2)29 525	10
	Closing inventory (1 650) (1 OF) (27 875) (1OF) Gross profit 17 125 (1 OF) Deduct: 3425 (2) Insurance 3425 (2) Electricity 775 (1) (4 200) Restaurant profit 12925 (1 OF)	
	Purchases $28350 - 1750$ (1) + 2100 (1) = 28700Insurance $(4800 + 950 + 1100)$ (1) $\times 50\%$ = 3425 (1OF)	
1(b)(i)	Gross margin = 17 125/45000 = 38.06% (1OF) Difference = 45.00 – 38.06 = 6.94% (1OF)	2
1(b)(ii)	Consider market (1) – provide higher quality food (1) to appeal to target market. (1) Seek cheaper suppliers / seek discounts from suppliers / buy in bulk (1) to reduce cost of sales. (1) Increase the prices for items served in the restaurant. (1) Should earn higher revenue. (1) Reduce food wastages. (1) This should increase the gross margin. (1) 2 marks × Max 3 points (1 mark for stating and 1 mark for developing)	6
1(c)	The subscription received is debited to the bank/receipts and payments account and credited to the life membership fund. (1) An amount is transferred annually to the income and expenditure account. (1) The remaining balance in the fund is shown in the statement of financial position. (1) Max 2	2

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	Beneficial if live longer than 10 years. (1) Otherwise not beneficial. (1) Does he have funds available to pay \$1000? (1) Saves 'trouble' of renewing every year. (1) Avoids any increases in subscriptions over the period. (1) There may be other benefits for life membership. (1) If he wishes to resign before the ten-year period, he may not get any refund. (1) Decision. (1) Max. 4 + Decision 1	5

Question			А	nswer			Marks
2(a)	At 1 Jan 2016 Share issue Bonus issue Profit for the year Transfer to general reserve Dividend paid At 31 Dec 2016 *if 288, one mark only W1: 288 – 52 (1) – 41 (1) = 19	Ordinary share capi \$000s 1000 700 (1 510 (1 2210 5 (1) OF	ital \$000 300 I) 560	reserv s \$000s 100 (1) (1)	e 5 220 (1) (40) (55)	(3) *W1 (1)	12
2(b)	It is not included in the stateme statements. (1)	ent of financia	al position/staten	nent of changes in	equity, (1) but as	s a note to the financial	2
2(c)	This is a non-adjusting event (the notes to the financial states						3

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	The ratio may indeed fall in the short term as non-current assets increase. (1) Once the new factory is established, sales revenue or profit should rise too. (1) The ratio may actually rise in due course. (1) Shareholders are more interested in profits and dividends. (1) The disclosure of the purchase enables users of the financial statements to make informed comparisons. (1) Directors do not need to be greatly concerned. (1) The directors should be concerned (1) as shareholders may sell their shares, (1) which may reduce the market price of their shares. (1) Shareholder confidence may fall. (1) New shareholders may not be attracted to buy shares in the future. (1) The shareholders may dismiss the directors. (1) Decision (1) Justification Max 2 for positive + Max 2 for negative	5
2(e)	It increases the value of non-current assets in the statement of financial position. (1) It increases/creates the revaluation reserve in the statement of financial position. (1) It reduces the accumulated depreciation. (1) It is recorded in the statement of changes in equity. (1) Max 3	3

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	Stewardship is the responsibility which managers/directors have for the management of resources (1) within a business on behalf of the owners/shareholders. (1)	2
3(a)(ii)	The directors have responsibility as stewards of the company to report (1) at the AGM (1) to the shareholders on the performance of the company. (1) To maintain proper accounting records. (1) Responsible for the preparation of financial statements. (1) Manage the business on a day to day basis. (1) Safeguard the assets. (1) Manage the business on a day to day basis. (1) Safeguard the assets. (1) Manage the business on a day to day basis. (1) Safeguard the assets. (1)	2
3(a)(iii)	External auditors are appointed by the shareholders to carry out an audit, which is a systematic and independent examination (1) of books, accounts, documents and vouchers of an organization, (1) to ascertain how far the financial statements present a true and fair view of the business (1) and comply with IAS/Companies Acts. (1) To prepare an audit report expressing an opinion. (1) Max 2	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(i)	\$ \$ Sales 182 000 Less: returns (8 000) (1) sale or return (6 000) (1) 168 000	5
	Purchases 154 000 Less: returns 12 000 142 000 (1)	
	Closing inventory74 800(1 OF)Cost of sales67 200(1 OF)Gross profit100 800100 800	
3(b)(ii)	168 000 × 60% (3/5) = \$100 800 (10F)	1
3(c)	Percentage change is 100 800 – 50 000 (100 800 – *50 800) (10F) = 50 800 (10F) / 100 800 = 50.4% (10F) * 74 800 – 24 000	3
3(d)	Reasons for closing inventory to be different than as per records: Inventory has been stolen/damaged (1) due to little control. (1) Inventory is obsolete, (1) so has no value in reality but might in the inventory records. (1) Sales have been omitted in the records, (1) i.e. Inventory has been sent out on consignment or a sale or return basis, so not yet sold. (1) Purchases of inventory have been recorded twice, (1) or not all inventory was counted. (1) Sales returns were amended in the records (1) but the purchases returns were not. (1) 2 marks × Max 3 points (1 mark for stating and 1 mark for developing)	6
3(e)	If book value is used, profit and current assets would be overstated (1OF) which is against the prudence concept (1) and does not give a true and fair view. (1) Inventory should be recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value, (1) in line with IAS2 (1). Therefore the warehouse inventory valuation should be used. (1) 1 for decision + max 3 for comments	4

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Question	Answer		Marks
4(a)(i)(ii) (iii)(iv)	Income gearing 235 000 / 1 580 000 or 234 800 / 1 580 00 Gearing ratio 2 935 000 / (2 935 00 Dividend cover 1 345 000 / 325 000 Price earnings ratio*		5
	*EPS = 1345/3000 = 0.45 (1) PE ratio = 1.55 / 0.45 = 3.44 (10F)		
4(b)(i)	Profit from operations Finance costs (200 000 + 235 000) Profit for the year	\$000 1600) <u>(435)</u> (1) 1165 (1) OF	2
4(b)(ii)	Equity and liabilities Ordinary share capital Share premium Retained earnings Total equity	\$000 1500 500 <u>3430</u> 5430 (1)	2
	Non-current liabilities 8% debentures 2020 10% debentures 2026	2935 2000 4935 } (1) both	
	*Retained earnings = 2 540 000 + (1 600 000 – [435 000 + 275 000] 3 430 000 or (2 540 000 + 1 165 000 – 275 000) = 3 430 000]) =	
4(c)(i)	Income gearing 27.19% (1 0 27.18% Gearing ratio 47.61% (1 0 Dividend cover 4.24 times (1 0 Price earnings ratio 3.33 times (1 0	or 434 800 / 1 600 000 F) 4 935 000 / 10 365 000 F) 1 165 000 / 275 000	4

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)(ii)	Income gearing has increased (1) significantly from 2016 because of extra interest payable on debentures. This is worse (1) for a shareholder. This will reduce profit available to equity holders and therefore also impact other investment ratios. (1) (Max 2)	٤
	The gearing ratio has also increased (1) because of the debenture issue being a greater increase than the increase in retained earnings. (1) This increases the risk (1) of the company because of the need to pay interest and repay debt. (1) (Max 2)	
	Dividend cover has stayed reasonably stable/increased (1) over the two years – as the profit available for distribution has decreased (1), so have the dividends. (Max 2)	
	The price earnings ratio has decreased (1). This is also a reflection of the market price of a share and the risk attached to it, depending on the market confidence. (1) (Max 2)	
4(d)	The issue of the debentures had an adverse (1) effect on the income gearing and gearing ratios. The company is now seen to be more risky. (1) The company may be perceived as being less attractive to investors. (1)	
	The company has had to pay additional finance costs. (1) This has reduced profits available to distribute to shareholders. (1) This may have a negative effect on its liquidity. (1)	
	The company has a significant repayment commitment (1) and annual interest payment, (1) for which the directors need to plan if profits fall. (1)	
	Debentures may be secured on the assets of the company (1) which may mean the asset is sold to repay it, if necessary. (1)	
	1 for comment + 1 for development	
	2 marks × Max 2 points (1 mark for stating and 1 mark for developing)	

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Question				Answer				Marks	
5(a)	Payback does not consider the time value of money, (1) whereas net present value does. (1) Payback calculates the time it takes to cover the initial cost of the investment and does not consider the net cash flow after the payback period. (1) Net present value considers the discounted cash flows for the whole life of the investment. (1)								
5(b)	Net present value is:							1	
			Cost Total present va Net present val	alues <u>`</u> 5	\$ 55 000.00) 55 700.75 700.75 (1)				
5(c)(i)	Annual net cash flow	vs:						5	
		Year	Present value \$	Discount fa	ctor Net cash flows	\$			
		1	3 683.40	0.877	4 200	(1)			
		2	6 536.50	0.769	8 500	(1)			
		3	9483.75	0.675	14 050	(1)			
		4 5	14 977.60 21 019.50	0.592 0.519	25 300 40 500	(1) (1)			
5(c)(ii)	Payback period is th	erefore 4 years	(10F) and (2950/	40 500 × 365)	27 days (10F)			2	
5(c)(iii)	Units for each year a	are:						8	
	Year	Net cash flo From (c)(i)		n per		Units			
	1	4 200		= 20 (1)	(years 1 and 2)	210	(1 OF)		
	2	8 500		= 20		425	(1 OF)		
	3	14 050		· · /	(years 3 and 4)	562	(1 OF)		
	4	25 300				1012	(1 OF)		
	5	40 500	55 – 25 =	= 30 (1)		1350	(1 OF)		

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	The machine has a positive net present value, but it is very small. (1) The payback is within the life of the machine. However, it is very late by being in the fifth year. (1)	5
	Wong Ho should purchase the machine as it has a positive net present value (1), it pays back within the life of the machine (1) and it increases the production level. (1)	
	Wong Ho should not purchase the machine as the data is all estimated (1) and could be wrong. If the small positive net present value becomes negative, (1) the payback does not happen in the lifetime and the production does not exceed the current production levels. (1) There may be additional potential costs, (1) such as training. (1)	
	1 for decision and max 4 for explanation	

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Question					Answer						Marks
6(a)	Balan	ce b/f		Ś	an \$ 4 500	Feb \$ (8 5	00)	March \$ (5 500)			9
	Paym	pts from trade ents to trade pa ent for expense	ayables	14	0 000 8 000 (2) 5 000	180 0 162 0 15 0	00 (2)	200 000 171 000 15 000	(1) all (2) (1) all		
	Balan	ce c/f		(8 500)	(55	00)	8 500	(1 OF)		
	Workings:										
	Revenue	Nov \$ 150 000	Dec \$ 180 000		Jan \$ 200 000		Feb \$ 210 000	I	Mar \$ 225 000	April \$ 240 000	
	Cost of sales Mark-up 25% Closing inventory	120 000 36 000	144 000 40 000	(1)	160 000 42 000	(1)	168 000 45 000		180 000 48 000	192 000	
	Cost of sales Closing inventory Opening inventory Purchases	120 000 36 000	144 000 40 000 36 000 148 000	(1 OF)	160 000 42 000 40 000 162 000	(1 OF)	168 000 45 000 42 000 171 000)	180 000 48 000 45 000 183 000		
6(b)					d income sta period endir		urch 2018				:
		Purchas Closing Gross p Operatir Deprecia	inventory rofit ng expenses		\$ 40 000 516 000 (1 48 000	OF)	\$ 535 000 (* 508 000 275 000 45 000 9 000 73 000 (*	1) 1 OF)			

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)	Profit from operations\$Depreciation9 000 (1 OF)Depreciation9 000 (1 OF)Increase in inventory(8 000) (1 OF)Increase in trade receivables(105 000) (1)Increase in trade payables $35 000$ (1)Increase in cash4 000 (2 CF or 1 OF)Cash at 1 January 2018 $4 500$ Cash at 31 March 2018 $8 500$ (1 OF)Workings:Increase in trade receivables (\$210 000 + 225 000) - (\$150 000 + \$180 000) = \$105 000Increase in inventory (\$48 000 - \$40 000) = \$8000Increase in trade payables (\$183 000 - \$148 000) = \$35 000	8
6(d)	Management decision will result in a cash deficit for March 2018 (10F). Therefore possibly delay purchase. (1) Review cash budget after March to see if payment can be delayed. (1) Arrange alternative finance, e.g. loan. (1) Will incur interest charges (1) which will affect profit. (1) Ask supplier for more favourable payment terms which don't impact cash flow as much. (1) May have to delay payment to suppliers/expenses, (1) which may affect credit terms or confidence (1) of suppliers. If these issues can be overcome then it may be worth purchasing the new system. (1) Purchase of new system may allow better management of cash flow. (1) Accept any reasonable analysis. (1 mark) for decision + 4 marks for valid discussion points	5