

ACCOUNTING

9706/33 May/June 2018

Paper 3 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 150

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

IGCSE[™] is a registered trademark.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks				
1(a)	It allows management to assess the performance of the factory. (1)					
	It allows for better cost control (1) as cost can be identified with specific cost centre. (1)					
	It allows for comparison between the cost of manufacturing a product in-house rather than buying it from an outside supplier. (1)					
	Factory manager can be rewarded for their specific performance which will motivate. (1)					
	Accept other valid points.					
	Max 4					
1(b)	Manufacturing account for JH Limited for year ended 31 October 2017					
	Prime costW1270 000(1)Factory overheadsW2509 000(1)Opening work in progress28 000(1)Closing work in progress(32 000)(1) bothCost of production of manufactured775 000775 000Factory profit (20%)155 000(1) OF with labelTransfer price930 000(1) OF with label					
	W1 270 000 + 18 000 W2 461 000 + (60 000 + 3 000 + 1 000) × 75%					

9706/33

Question		Answer			Marks
1(c)	Income statement for JH L	imited for yea	r ended 31 C	October 2017	9
	Devenue	\$	\$		
	Revenue Opening inventory of finished goods Transfer price	108 000 930 000	1 860 000		
	Closing inventory of finished goods	96 000	042.000		
	Cost of goods sold Gross profit	-	<u>942 000</u> 918 000	_ (1) OF (1) OF	
	Factory profit Decrease in provision for unrealized profit	155 000 2 000		(1) OF (1) with correct direction	
			157 000		
	Distribution costs		1 075 000 198 000	(1)	
	Administration expenses	-	368 000	_ (1)	
	Operating profit		509 000	(1) OF with label	
	Finance charges Profit of the year	-	<u>28 000</u> 481 000	_ (1) (1) OF with label	

	FUDLISIILL			-
Question	Answei	r		Marks
1(d)	Production cost / transfer price Gross profit Profit for the year	\$ original 930 000 918 000 481 000	\$ adjusted 968 750 879 250 481 000	7
	Yes they can increase the percentage (1) as:			
	No effect on final profit for the year (1)			
	The increase in percentage will increase the transfer price (1)			
	Gross profit will be affected (1)			
	No they should not increase the percentage (1) as:			
	As selling price is based on production cost plus a mark-up, an incr (1). This may make the product uncompetitive reducing the levels of increase in price by the competitors (1). It also depends on the price not accept an increase in price so by not increasing the mark-up the	of sales (1) and e e elasticity of der	ventually profit (1) but depends on the mand of the product (1). The market may	
	Accept other valid points.			
	(1) decision			
	Max 2 marks for calculations			
	Max 4 marks for analysis			

Question					Answer		Marks					
2(a)	They provide additional information at the end of the financial year within the financial statements (1)											
	They provide f	urther explana	itions of sp	pecific items wi	thin th	ne financial stat	ement	is. (1)				
		They explain the accounting methods and principles used to prepare the financial information within the financial statements. (1) e.g. the policy on depreciation.										
	Accept other	valid points.										
	Max 3 marks											
2(b)		Ordinary shares		Share premium		Revaluation Reserve		General reserve		Retained earnings		
		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000	****	
	At 1 January 2016	2 000		300		400		100		1 500	(1) row	
	Interim dividend paid									(200))(1)W1	
	Share issue	1 000	(1)	200	(1)						W2	
	Rights issue	1 200	(2)	150	(1)						W3	
	Bonus issue	1 680	(1) OF	(650)	(1)	(400)	(1)	(100)	(1)	(530)	(1) W4	
	Profit for the year									363	(1) W5	
	Transfer to general reserve							47		(47)	(1) both	
	At 31 December 2016	5 880		0		0		47		1 086	(1) OF row	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	W1 0.20 × 1 000 000 = \$200 000 (1)	
	W2 $$2 \times 500\ 000 = 1\ 000\ 000\ (1)$ $$0.40 \times 500\ 000 = 200\ 000\ (1)$	
	W3 $\frac{3000000}{2}$ = 1 500 000 shares $\times \frac{2}{5}$ (1) = 600 000 shares issued \times \$2.25 = \$1 350 000 cash	
	\$1 200 000 (1) shares and \$150 000 (1) share premium	
	W4 $\frac{4200000}{2}$ = 2 100 000 shares × $\frac{4}{10}$ = 840 000 × \$2 = 1 680 000	
	W5 520 000 - (64 000 - 93 000) = \$363 000 (1)	
2(c)	The directors did act in the best interests of the shareholders (1) because:	7
	No interest is being paid on a loan. (1)	
	This saves \$68 000 over 5 years which would have adversely affected both the cash flow (1) and the profitability of the business.(1) The drop in profitability may affect shareholder confidence and the market price of the shares. (1)	
	The loan would increase the gearing (1)	
	The capital repayment would also reduce the cash flow (1) and the potential for future dividend payments due to lack of cash. (1)	
	Instead the shareholders could receive extra dividends. (1) This equates on the share issue and rights issue of an extra \$0.06 approximately per share (1)	
	The company may not have had enough cash or profit to pay the extra dividend. (1)	
	$\frac{4200000}{2} = 2100000 \text{ shares} \times 0.50 = \$1050000 \text{ dividend (1)}$	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	The directors did not act in the interests of the shareholders (1) because:	
	There has been a drop in the market price of each share of \$0.30. (1) With $\frac{5880000}{2}$ shares = 2940000 shares (1) × \$0.30 = \$882000 (1)	
	Although the market value may increase this may take time (1)	
	Potential shareholders may question why a loan or a debenture was not taken out to finance the purchase of the factory instead of two share issues. (1)	
	There is no future effects on cash flow (1) or profitability (1) except for the dividend payments (1)	
	The money saved by making a bonus issue instead of paying extra dividends can be used on other areas within the business (1)	
	The shareholders can sell these shares at a future date once the market price increases.	
	$\frac{1680000}{2}$ = 840 000 shares × \$2.10 = \$1764 000 (1) which is greater than the dividend suggested by the shareholder (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	(1) decision and 0–6 marks for comments on either side.	

Question	Answer	Marks				
3(a)	express an opinion (1) on true and fair view (1) of the financial statements of a limited company					
3(b)	Accounting treatments	5				
	1 Cost on training programme should be treated as expenses because it is held regularly (1)					
	it is difficult to establish a direct relationship between training programme and future benefits from efficiency; i.e. efficiency can be caused by other reasons such as advance in technology (1)					
	accrual concept is applied – $\frac{2}{6}$ of the total costs are expensed (1)					
	\$30 000 is regarded prepayment, i.e. \$70 000 is paid and only \$40 000 has been expensed. (1)					
	2 The inventory value needs to be reduced (1) to take into account the fact that the damaged items can only be sold at a p rice below their usual selling price. (1) This will affect the profit for the year (1) and the value of inventory in current assets. (1)					
	3 marks for each to a max of 5 marks					
3(c)	Profit for 2017 98 000 Add: amortisation 4 000 (1) Less: Training expenses (\$70 000 + \$50 000) $\times \frac{2}{6}$ (1) (10 000)	8				
	Less: Obsolete inventory \$12 000 - (\$12 000 $\times 1.25 \times 50\%$) (1)(40 000)Add: Licence fee \$60 000 $\times \frac{30}{36}$ (1) prepaid(1)50 000					

Question	Answer	Marks				
3(d)(i)	\$	2				
	Software license (\$60 000 $\times \frac{30}{36}$) (1) 50 000 (1)					
3(d)(ii)	Inventory (\$146 000 – \$4 500) 141 500 (1)					
3(d)(iii)	Retained earnings (\$215 000 + \$107 500) 322 500 (1) OF					
3(d)(iv)	Other payables (\$75 000 – \$50 000) 25 000 (1)					
3(e)	Buying computer software:					
	non-current assets increased as computer software is treated as non-current assets subject to depreciation throughout estimated useful life of the software. Profit will be reduced by depreciation. more cash outlay as the computer software is acquired computer software can be obsolete after three years	the				
	Acquiring the right to use a computer software for three years:					
	company does not pay for the outright purchase of the asset and therefore lesser cash outflow					
	profit will be reduced by amortisation over a period of 3 years.					
	more flexible due to advanced technology					
	Accept other valid points. (2 marks) for discussing buying the computer software and (2 marks) for discussing acquiring a right to use for three years (1 mark) for decision.	i.				

Question			Answ	er			Marks
4(a)		club		limited co	ompany op busir	erating as a service ness	
	s	eeks to provide service to members	s s	eeks to ma	ake profit		
	h	as members	h	as shareh	olders		
		etains any surplus to improve servic nembers	es to n	nay distribu	ute any pro	fit to reward investors	
	Accept other valid	l points. s for (2) marks each.					
	Must be a comparis	son.					
4(b)		Income and Expenditure Ac	ccount for th	ne year en	ded 31 Dec	cember 2017	
			5	5	\$		
		Income	S	Б	26 300		
		Income Subscriptions Profit on meals	ξ	6			
		Subscriptions Profit on meals	ξ	6	26 300 2 600		
		Subscriptions Profit on meals Less expenditure Loss on trips W	1 85	500 (1)	26 300 2 600		
		Subscriptions Profit on meals Less expenditure Loss on trips W Irrecoverable debts	1 85	500 (1) 250 (1)	26 300 2 600		
		Subscriptions Profit on meals Less expenditure Loss on trips W	1 8 5 2 1 5	500 (1)	26 300 2 600		
		Subscriptions Profit on meals Less expenditure Loss on trips W Irrecoverable debts Depreciation	1 8 5 2 1 5 1 8 5	500 (1) 250 (1) 530 (1)	26 300 2 600 28 900 28 580		
	W1 Cost of trips Less: Income Loss on trips	Subscriptions Profit on meals Less expenditure Loss on trips W Irrecoverable debts Depreciation Other running costs	1 8 5 2 1 5 1 8 5	500 (1) 250 (1) 530 (1)	26 300 2 600 28 900 28 580	(1)	

9706/33

Question		Answer				Marks	
4(c)	Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2017						
	Non-current assets Premises Fixtures and fittings	\$ Cost 100 000 15 300	\$ Acc dep <u>3 930</u>	\$ NBV 100 000 11 370	_ } (1)		
	Current assets Inventory Subscriptions in arrears Bank W1	115 300	<u>3 930</u>	111 370 250 600 3 200 4 050	(1) _ (5)		
	Total assets Accumulated fund at 1 January 2017 Surplus for the year Accumulated fund at 31 December 2017		-	115 420 114 850 320 115 170	} _ } (1) OF		
	Current liabilities Other payables Subscriptions in advance Total liabilities		-	200 50 250 115 420	(1) _ (1) for both subs		

May/June	2018
----------	------

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	Accept alternative presentation	
	W1 Calculation of bank balance	
	Subscriptions received 4700 } Subscriptions received 25800 } (1) Meals (21 500 – 18 900) 2 600 (1) Trips (15 500 – 24 000) (8 500) (1) Other running costs (18 100) (1) Fixtures and fittings (3 300) Closing balance 3 200	
4(d)	Take up of places on cach trips is already low (1) being $\frac{620}{1200}$ seats or little more than 50%. (1)	4
	An increase in price could further depress demand. (1)	
	Analysis of ticket sales should be carried out (1) to establish which trip are most popular (1) in terms of time of year (1) o9r destinations. (1)	
	Promotions such as a discount for booking on three trips or more could be offered. (1)	
	Accept other valid points. (1) for decision + Max 3 for comments at (1) mark each	

9706/33

Question			Answer				Marks
5(a)	Advantages:						5
	Compels management to plan for the Aids coordination (1) and encourages Promotes responsibility accounting. (May motivate employees. (1) Use of variances to appraise perform	s communication (1). (1)	subsequent r	emedial action. (1	1)		
	Max 3						
	Disadvantages:						
	Not all staff may accept the budget. (Time consuming (1) Specialist staff required which may in						
	Max 2 Accept other valid points.						
5(b)		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		6
	Sales Closing inventory	400 (1)	4 000 	4 750 <u>375</u> (1)	3 750 425	(1)	
			4 450	5 125	4 175		
	Opening inventory Production	<u>(350)</u> (1) 3 550	<u>(400)</u> 4 050	<u>(450)</u> 4 675	<u>(375)</u> 3 800	(1 for all)	

		•	UDLISHED				
Question			Answer				Marks
5(c)		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		6
	Units	3 550	4 050	4 675		(1) OF	
	Direct materials	3	3	3	3	()	
		10 650	12 150	14 025	11 400	(1) OF	
	Closing Inventory	200	220	242	242	(1)	
		10 850	12 370	14 267	11 642		
	Opening Inventory	200	200	220	242		
	Budgeted purchases (kilos)	10 650	12 170	14 047	11 400	(1)	
	Cost (\$)	2	2	2	2		
	Budgeted purchases (\$)	21 300	24 340	28 094	22 800	(1) OF	
5(e)	The holding cost would increase (1) by \$250 (1) OF Advantages:						
	The directors may receive a return on investment above market rate of the loan. Maybe able to convert loan to shares in the future.						
	Disadvantages:						
	Risk of not receiving repayment. May not be sufficient funds to pay the directors market rate of interest on the loan.						
	Max. 2 for advantages + Max 2 for disadvantages Accept other valid points.						

	PUBLISHED				
Question	Answer	Marks			
6(a)(i)	Direct labour480 000Overheads330 000	Omega \$ 968 000 48 000 <u>66 000</u> (1) 082 000 (1)			
6(a)(ii)	Cost per unit \$140.5 \$135.25 (1)				
6(b)	Add 50% 70.25 67	5.25 7.63 (1) OF both 2.88 (1) OF both			
6(c)	It is not possible to attribute all costs to activities. (1) It takes additional costs (1) as usually specialist employees are required (1) or extensive training may be required. (1) It is expensive to develop, implement and maintain. (1) 2×1 mark for any two valid disadvantages Accept other valid points.				
6(d)	OverheadAlpha\$\$Machine set-up90 000Materials handling80 000Machine maintenance46 000Product inspection180 000120 000	Total Omega \$ 36 000 56 000 (1) 20 000 <u>60 000</u> (1)) OF <u>172 000</u> (1) OF			

		PUBLISHED			
Question		Answer			Marks
6(e)	Materials Labour Overheads Total cost Cost per unit Add 50%	Alpha \$ 2 000 000 480 000 224 000 2 704 000 135.20 67.60	148.50 74.25		:
	SP per unit	202.80	222.75	(1) both OF	
	Using the old method Alpha showed a very high portion of overheads (1) and so its costs were too high (1) and a true figure is not reflected in the selling price (1) Omega bears a disproportionately low amount of overheads (1) and so is underpriced (1) Costs in the old method are set simply using only one basis. (1) The setting of the costs using ABC will enable the company to carefully investigate the basis (1) and will result in improved production methods as well as better pricing. (1) 3 x 2 marks each (1 mark for stating the reason and 1 mark for development) Accept other valid points.				
6(g)(i)	Alpha profit \$135.20 × 60% = 81.12 × 20 000 = \$1 622 400 (1) Omega profit \$148.50 × 30% = 44.55 × 8 000 = \$356 400 (1)				
6(g)(ii)	The actual total profit will rise from \$1 946 000 to \$1 978 800 an increase of \$32 800 (1) The price of Alpha will fall and Omega will rise bringing them both nearer to their previous price (1) Fixes higher prices for the product which is higher in demand and needs specialist workforce (1) which is justified and lower price for Omega which does not need specialist workforce as the rate of labour is lower (1) Accept other valid points.				2