

ACCOUNTING

9706/33 October/November 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.

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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)	$\frac{21}{(126-21)} \frac{(1)}{(1)} \times 100 = 20\%$ (1) OF			3
	OR			
	$\frac{16}{(96-16)} \frac{(1)}{(1)} \times 100 = 20\%$ (1) OF			
1(b)	Manufacturing Account for t	CL plc he year ended 31 Dec	cember 2017	4
	Prime cost Factory overheads	\$	\$ 780 000 <u>202 000</u> (1) 982 000	
	Work in progress – opening – closing Factory cost of finished goods Factory profit Transfer to income statement	17 000 25 000	(8 000) 974 000 194 800 1 168 800 (1) OF	

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Question	Answ	ver			Marks		
1(c)	CL plc Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2017						
	Revenue Inventory of finished goods – opening Transfer from manufacturing Inventory of finished goods – closing Cost of sales Gross profit Distribution costs Administrative expenses Add factory profit Decrease in provision for unrealised profit Profit from operations Finance charges Profit before taxation Taxation Profit for the year	\$ 126 000 <u>1 168 800</u> 1 294 800 <u>96 000</u>	\$ 1 820 000 1 198 800 621 200 308 800 268 100 44 300 194 800 5 000 244 100 47 100 197 000 39 400 157 600	(1) OF (1) (1) OF (1) OF (1) OF (1) OF (1) OF (1) OF			
1(d)	Is there a guarantee of supply? (1) Is there a way to control quality? (1) How many costs are fixed and will still have to be paid? (1) If staff are laid off now can they be re-employed later on? (1) Decision (1) Justification (Max 3)				4		

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(i)	Total of direct costs (1)	1
1(e)(ii)	Any suitable example e.g. purchase of raw materials, carriage on raw materials, machine operators' wages (1)	1
1(e)(iii)	Any suitable example e.g. depreciation of factory machinery, supervisor's salary, factory rent, factory insurance (1)	1

Question		Answer	Marks	
2(a)	They provide additional information a	t the end of the financial statements. (1)	3	
	They provide further explanation of s	pecific items in the financial statements. (1)		
	They explain the accounting methods and policies used to prepare the accounts. (1)			
	They ensure transparency of financia	l statement figures. (1)		
	Accept other valid points.			
	Max 3			
2(b)	Depreciation buildings:	160 000 × 5% = 8000 (1)	7	
	Depreciation fixtures and fittings:	$95000 \times 15\% = 14250$ (1) $20000 \times 15\% \times \frac{9}{12} = 2250$ (1) OF Total = 14250 + 2250 = 16500 (1) OF		
	Depreciation motor vehicles:	$30\ 000 \times 20\% \times \frac{9}{12} = 4500\ (1)$ $22\ 000 \times 20\% \times \frac{3}{12} = 1100\ (1)$ Total = 4500 + 1100 = 5600\ (1) OF		

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Question			Answer			Marks		
2(c)	S plc Note to the Statement of Financial position at 30 September 2017							
Property, plant and equipment								
		Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total			
	Cost Balance at 1 October 2016 Purchases	200 000	95 000 20 000	43 000	338 000 * 20 000 (1)			
	Disposals Balance at 30 September 2017	200 000	115 000	(10 000) 33 000	(10 000) (1) 348 000 (1) OF			
	Depreciation							
	Balance at 1 October 2016 Disposals	70 000	28 000	13 000 (2 000)	111 000 *(1) (2 000) (1)			
	Charge for the year	8 000	16 500	5 600	30 100 (1) OF			
	Balance at 30 September 2017	78 000	44 500	16 600	<u>139 100</u> (1) OF			
	Net book value							
	Balance at 30 September 2017 Balance at 30 September 2016	122 000 130 000	70 500 67 000	16 400 30 000	208 900 227 000 }(1) OF both			
	* Balances							

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	Annual cost to the company would be \$6000 for the preference shares (1) and \$5000 for the debentures. (1) The company could decide whether or not to pay dividends to the ordinary shareholders (1) but control could be lost. (1)	7
	The interest paid on the debentures reduces the profit before tax (1) and debentures must be redeemed. (1) Both debentures and preference shares increase the gearing of the company. (1)	
	Since the cost of debentures is less (1) the directors should be advised to issue the debenture. (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Recommendation (1) and Justification Max 6	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Sales (950 + 840) 1790 (1) Purchase (400 + 120 + 200) (720) (1) Packaging (60) * Repairs (380) * Rental (180) * Advertising (90) * all*(1) Profit 360 (1) OF	4

Question			Α	nswer		Marks
3(b)(i)		Je		na's books nture with Kia		8
		\$			\$	
	Rental	180	(1)	Cash in settlement from Kia	814 (1) OF	
	Advertising	90	(1)			
	Packaging	60	(1)			
	Purchases	120	(1)			
	Repairs	220	(1)			
	Share of profit (40%)	144	(1)			
		814	OF		814	
	(1) for showing as an account and showin	ng no balance	e c/f.			
3(b)(ii)		Joi		's books ure with Zarina		6
		001	it voin			
		\$			\$	
	Purchases W1	600		Sales	1790 (1)	
	Repairs Share of profits		(1) (1)			
	Cash settlement to Zarina	814				
		1 790			1 790	
	W1 400 (1) + 200 (1)					

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Both Kia and Zarina have benefitted from each other's contribution to the business. e.g. Zarina has access to Kia's selling markets	2
	Access to greater resources and finance therefore no need to borrow	
	Both have been sharing risks and costs with another person so reducing workload	
	(1) for benefit plus (1) for development	
3(d)	As Kia has sold all the necklaces presumably she has the sales contacts which Zarina does not have. (1)	5
	Both have spent approximately equal amounts Kia \$760 and Zarina \$670 (1)	
	If profits are shared equally then Kia would have received \$180 which is \$36 (1) less than she received in the joint venture. (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Recommendation (1) with justification Max 4 marks	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	A bonus share issue is free (1) and so the company gets no extra funds, (1) but a rights issue has to be paid for. (1) The shareholder can sell on the right to buy a rights issue. (1) The bonus issue will be made from the company's reserves. (1) Accept other valid points.	3

		г	UDL	ISHED						
Question			Αι	nswer						Marks
4(b)	Revenue Cost of sales			\$		Į	\$ 558 000	(1)		7
	Inventory at 1 Octob Purchases Carriage inwards	per 2016		27 000 352 000 4 000 383 000	_ (1)					
	Inventory at 30 Sept	tember 2016		24 000	-	_(:	359 000)	(1) OF		
	Gross profit						99 000			
	Selling and distribut Administrative expe			74 000 46 000			120 000)			
	Finance costs						79 000 (1 000)	(1)		
	Profit for the year						78 000	(1) OF		
	Workings: W1 Selling 64 000 + 10 000 (66 W2 Admin 27 000 + 1000 + 18		0) × 2	20% 1 whole	calcı	ulation	correct	:		
4(c)		Stateme	nt of	changes in e	quity					8
		Ordinary share capital		Share premium		Gene reser		Retained earnings		
	Balance b/f Share issue	\$ 200 000	(1)	\$ 4 000	(1)	20 (\$)00	\$ 28 000	(1)	
	Transfer Interim dividend Profit retained for the year		. /		. /	50	000 (1)	(5 000) (4 000) 78 000		
	Balance c/f	220 000	-	4 000	_	25 (000	97 000	(1) OF	

Question	Answer		Marks
4(d)	AH Limited statement of financial po	sition at 30 September 2017	7
		\$	
	Assets	Ŧ	
	Non-current assets		
	Freehold land	250 000	
	Vehicles	40 000 (1)	
	Office machinery	<u> </u>	
		297 000	
	Current assets		
	Inventories	24 000	
	Trade receivables	34 000	
	Cash and cash equivalents	<u> 60 000 (1)</u>	
	ľ	118 000 (1)OF	
	Total assets	415 000	
	Equity and liabilities		
	Equity		
	Ordinary share capital	220 000	
	Share premium	4 000	
	General reserves	25000	
	Retained earnings	97 000	
	Total equity	346 000 (1)OF	
	Non-current liabilities		
	5% Debentures	<u>40 000</u> (1)	
	Current liabilities		
	Trade payables	29 000 (1)	
	Total equity and liabilities	415 000	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Helps to compare the actual performance with the planned as budgeted to take corrective action.	4
	Communication of targets easier – people setting targets understand them.	
	Motivate managers / increase commitment – setting targets.	
	Realistic targets – set by the person doing the job.	
	Improved co-ordination of budget preparation exercise facilitates master budget.	
	Accept other valid points.	
	(2 marks) × any 2 points (1 mark stating + 1 mark for development)	

		PUBLISHED			
Question	Answer				
5(b)	Units 12 00	0	13		
	\$				
	ې Sales revenue 244 80	0 (1)			
	Variable costs				
	Direct materials 36 00	0 (2) W1			
		0 (2) W2			
		0 (1) W3			
	Semi variable costs				
	Production overhead 29 00 Fixed costs	0 (5) W4			
		0 (1)			
	184 00				
		0 (1) OF			
	*Only if there is administration.				
	Workings:				
	W1: Direct materials 2 kg s	× \$1.50 = \$3 (1) × 12 000 units = \$36 000 (1)			
		$rs \times \$10 = \$5(1) \times 12000 \text{ units} = \$60000(1)$			
	W3: Direct expenses $$2 \times$	12 000 units = \$24 000 (1)			
	W4: Semi variable costs – using high	low method			
	\$21000 - \$15000 6 to (4)				
	$\frac{1}{8000 \text{ units}} = \frac{3}{3} = \$2 (1)$	OF × 8000 units (1) = \$16000 VC			
	TC \$21 000				
	– VC \$16 000				
		12 000 units = \$24 000 VC (1) OF			
		\$5 000 FC			
		\$29 000 TC (1) OF			

Question	Answer	Marks				
5(c)	Budget is based on standards which are never the same as actual data. (1)					
	Actual material price could be different to standard e.g. discounts, market price increase, scarcity. (1)					
	Actual usage / quantity could be different to standard e.g. quality of materials, skills of workers. (1)					
	Labour rate could be different due to more / less skilled staff. (1)					
	Labour hours could be different due to overtime, quality of materials, skills of workers. (1)					
	Sales revenue could be different to standard due to different demand, different sales price. (1)					
	Accept other valid points.					
	Max 4					
5(d)	Fixed budget does not reflect what has actually happened as it does not compare like with like. (1)	4				
	Does not allow for meaningful variance analysis so does not aid performance evaluation. (1)					
	Accept other valid points.					
	(Any 2 disadvantages) (1 mark for stating + 1 for development)					

					PUBLISHED				
Question					Answer				Marks
6(a)		Sales		Labour	Rent	Seeds	Net cash flow		8
		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$ (30 000)	(1)	
	Y1 Y2	4 500 9 000		(900) } (1 800) } (1) OF	(4 000) (4 000)	(1 000) (1000)	(1 400) 2 200	}	
	Y3 Y4 Y5	16 500 16 500 16 500	}	(3 300) } (3 300) } (3 300) } (1)	(4 000) (4 000) (4 000)	(1 000) (1 000) (1 000)	8 200 8 200 8 200		
				OF	(1)	(1)			
6(b)	Average profit = $\frac{25400 - 30000 (1)}{5 (1)} = -920$							4	
	Average investment = 15 000 (1) ARR = $\frac{-920}{15000} = -6.13\%$ (1) OF								
6(c)	Average profit = $\frac{50800 (1) OF - 38000 (1)}{5 (1)} = 2560$								
		$\frac{560}{000} = 13.4$							
6(d)(i)	Useful for	comparisor	is / easy t	o calculate (1)					;
6(d)(ii)	Doesn't take into account timing of cash flows (1) doesn't take into account time value of money (1) uses subjective measures (1)								
	Any two f	or (1) each							

Question	Answer	Marks				
6(e)	NPV has not been calculated and would be a better indicator (1)					
	Payback has not been calculated (1)					
	Project is risky as, say, weather could destroy crops (1)					
	Project is loss making in early years (1)					
	Labour / rent / price of seeds may change (1)					
	Selling price is governed by the factors outside Asif's control (1)					
	Accept other valid points.					
	Reasonable comments for (1) each Max 5					