

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING

9706/31 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)	Possible answers:			2
	The receipts and payments account is used as a similar manner to a cash book. (1) Gives opening / closing bank balance (1). Aids preparation of financial statements (1).	summary of all of the cash	n transactions (1) for a period of	time (1) , in a
	Max 2 marks			
1(b)	Income and expenditure	e account for year ended 3	1 December 2017	8
		\$	\$	
	Subscriptions		21 840 (1)	
	Marathon profit (2500–	80)	2 420 (1)	
	Profit on sale of sports	wear	<u> 240 </u> (1)	
			24 500	
	Rent	4 600	(1)	
	Wages	8 000	(1)	
	Repairs and maintenan			
	Club overheads	8 780		
	Depreciation	2 500	(2) W1	
		—	27 980	
	Deficit of income over e	vnenditure	3 480 (1) OF	

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Question	Answ	ver		Marks
1(c)	Statement of financial position at 31 December 2017			6
		\$	\$	
	Non-current assets	φ	Φ	
	Gym equipment		10 000 (1) OF	
	Gym equipment			
	Current assets			
	Inventory	665		
	Rent prepaid	1 400		
	Subscriptions in arrears	1 440		
			3 505 (1)	
	Total assets		13 505	
	Accumulated fund	15 245	(1)	
	Donation	600	(1)	
	Less deficit	3 480	(1) OF	
			12 365	
	Current liabilities			
	Bank overdraft	100		
	Subscriptions in advance	240		
	Wages in arrears	800		
	Total liabilities	_	<u>1 140</u> (1) 13 505	
1(d)	Possible answers:			3
		h 4		
	The life membership should be spread over the years the mem (1)	ber uses t	ne organisations facilities. (1) Matching concept.	
	To avoid overstatement of surplus (1). Prudence concept (1).			
	This is impossible to judge accurately (1) but 5 years is quite co	ommon. (1)	
	Max 3	·		

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Question	Answer				Marks
1(e)(i)	For the year ended 31 December 201	6			3
		Original surplus Full life membership	\$ 23 400 } (19 000) } (1) both		
		Add: 19 000 $\times \frac{1}{5}$	<u>3 800</u> (1)		
		Revised surplus	<u>8 200</u> (1) OF		
1(e)(ii)	For the year ended December 2017				3
			\$		
		Deficit for the year	(3 480) (1) OF		
		Add: 19 000 × $\frac{1}{5}$	<u>3 800</u> (1)		
		Revised surplus	<u>320</u> (1) OF		

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	To reflect the fair value (1) of assets and liabilities for the purpose of ascertaining the purchase consideration (1). To ensure partners are treated fairly for changes (1).	1
	Max 1	

Question	An	swer		Marks
2(b)(i)		\$		3
	Land and buildings Plant and machinery Inventory Trade receivables Goodwill Trade payables Purchase consideration	$\begin{array}{r} 350\ 000\\ 170\ 000\\ 110\ 000\\ 125\ 000\\ 30\ 000\\ 785\ 000\\ 153\ 000\\ 632\ 000\\ \end{array}$	} } }(1) (1) W1 (1) OF	
2(b)(ii)	W1 Goodwill 2 × 1/2 (\$13 000 + \$17 000) = \$30 000	\$		2
	Purchase consideration Ordinary shares Cash	632 000 600 000 32 000	(1) (1) OF	

Question	Answer			Marks
2(c)	Statement of financial position at 1 January	y 2018		10
		\$		
	Non-current assets			
	Land and buildings	975 000	(1)	
	Plant and machinery	424 000	(1)	
	Goodwill	30 000	(1) OF	
		1 429 000		
	Current assets			
	Inventory	252 000	(1)	
	Trade receivables	376 000	(1)	
	Cash and cash equivalents (\$92 000 – \$32 000)	60 000	(1) OF	
		688 000		
	Total assets	2 117 000		
	Equity and liabilities Equity and reserves			
	Ordinary shares of \$5 each	1 500 000	(1)	
	Share premium	100 000	(1)	
	Retained earnings	194 000	(1)	
	-	1 794 000		
	Current liabilities			
	Trade payables	323 000	(1)	
	Total equity and liabilities	2 117 000		

Question					Answer					Marks
2(d)					Capital accounts					4
		Alfie	Bob		·	Alfie		Bob		
	Ordinary shares	360 000	240 000	(1)	Balance b/d	285 000		274 000		
	Cash / Bank		52 800		Profit on realisation Cash/Bank	28 200 46 800	(1) (1) OF both	18 800	(1)	
		360 000	292 800			360 000		292 800		
2(e)	increase in profit (1) of additional profit repre 4.91%, the additional acquiring the partners	of \$31 000 (sents a ret investmen ship busine 1) However	(\$100 000 – urn of 4.919 t will dilute ess in 2017. r, as G Limi	\$69 0 % (\$31 the RC There	(\$1 194 000). (1) After 000). As G Limited paid 000 / \$632 000) from DCE (1) in 2017, assur- fore, the acquisition of is paid \$30 000 for the	the investr ning G Lim f the partne	to acquire the ment. (1)OF Co nited can still ma ership business	partnership mparing 5. ake 5.78% does not ir	business, the 78% with ROCE without acrease the	Į

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	To aid decision making as to whether to continue as a shareholder (1) as audited financial statements ensure that the stewardship function of directors are carried out properly (1)	2
	Accept other valid answers.	
3(a)(ii)	To make decision whether to invest or not (1) as they can be assured that the assets of the business are fairly valued. (1)	2
	Accept other valid answers.	
3(a)(iii)	To make decision whether or not to grant loan (1) as the bank can be assured that the security of the loan is fairly valued. (1)	2
	Accept other valid answers.	

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Question	Answer			Marks
3(b)	Statement to calculate the adjusted profit			9
		\$		
	Profit per draft income statement	95 000		
	Less: Additional depreciation on land and building			
	$\$\frac{\left(2700000\times\frac{1}{3}\right)}{20} \text{ (1)} - \frac{\left(2400000\times\frac{1}{3}\right)}{25} \text{ (1)}$	(12,000)		
	Less: Additional depreciation on plant and machinery	(13 000)		
	\$20 000 × 20%	(4 000)	(1)	
	Less: Irrecoverable debt/discount \$23 500 – \$20 000 Less: Additional depreciation on part-exchange of motor vehicle	(3 500)	(1)	
	\$30 000 × 20%	(6 000)	(1)	
	Less: Loss on disposal of motor vehicles	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	(\$75 000 – \$27 000) (1) – \$30 000 (1)	(18 000)		
	Add: Depreciation on disposed motor vehicle			
	(\$75 000 – \$27 000) × 20%	9 600	(1)	
	Adjusted profit for the year	60 100	(1) OF	

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Question		Answer		Marks
3(c)		Motor Vehic	les	6
		\$		
	Cost			
	At 1 July 2016	240 000		
	Additions	110 000	(1)	
	Disposal	(75 000)	(1)	
	At 30 June 2017	275 000		
	Accumulated depreciation			
	At 1 July 2016	150 000		
	Disposal	(27 000)	(1)	
	Charge for the year	30 400	(1) OF	
	At 30 June 2017	153 400		
	Net book value			
	At 30 June 2017	121 600	(1) OF	
	At 30 June 2016	90 000	(1)	
3(d)	Responses could include:			4
	Business is allowed to adopt revaluation model under I	AS16 (1)		
	Revaluation is required for the whole class of non-curre	ent assets, i.e. all th	ne land and buildings (1).	
	Plot Y is impaired IAS 36 (1)			
	Directors cannot only revalue Plot X but not Plot Y.(Dec	cision)		
	(1 mark) × 3 valid points and (1 mark) for recommenda	tion.		
	Accept other valid answers.			

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Open the books of account on the system to check correct data entry. (1)	4
	Carry out a bank reconciliation / reconcile all the control accounts / trade receivables and trade payables. (1)	
	Run reports such as trial balance. (1)	
	Ensure staff are adequately trained. (1)	
	Run alongside manual system in parallel. (1)	
	Accept other valid answers. Max 4	
4(b)	Ensure data is secure – kept securely (1) and password protected. (1)	4
	Back up the data (1), restrict access to certain parts of the system. (1)	
	Anti-virus / firewall (1).	
	Accept other valid answers. Max 4	
4(c)	Speed (1) because less time spent on manual input (1).	6
	Accuracy (1) because less errors (1).	
	Up to date information (1) because real-time immediate updates (1).	
	Saves cost (1) because less staff (1).	
	Aids management reporting (1) because quick and easy to generate reports (1).	
	Less space (1) because less storage required (1).	
	(1 mark) × 3 valid points and (1 mark) for development. Accept other valid answers.	

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Question	Answer	
4(d)	Summarised income statement	5
	Profit from operations $568\ 000$ Finance costs $(45\ 000)$ (2) W1Profit before tax $523\ 000$ (1) OFTax $(104\ 600)$ (1) OFProfit for the year $418\ 400$ (1) OF	
	W1 Finance costs 40 000 + 5 000 (1) = 45 000 (1) OF	
4(e)	H Limited will pay a dividend of \$0.167 per share. (2) It has more debentures than shares. (1) Roy should therefore consider the gearing (1) and risk. (1) Likely to receive dividend as cover has been 5 times (1).	6
	Workings	
	\$418 400 × 20% = \$83 680 (1) OF / 500 000 = \$0.167 per share (1) OF	
	1 mark for decision + 2 for calculations	
	Max 3 for justification	
	Accept other valid answers.	

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Question					Answe	r			Marks
5(a)	Year 0 1 2 3 4	Machine \$ (250 000)	Revenue \$ 600 000 660 000 690 000 540 000 ((330 (351	\$ 000) (16 000) (18 900) (18 400) (14	aterial \$ 5 000) 1 500) 9 750) 8 500) (1)	Fixed costs \$ (45 000) (45 000) (45 000) (45 000) (45 000)) for whole column	Net cash flow \$ (250 000) (1) 90 000 (1) 103 500 (1) 103 350 (1) 71 100 (1)	
	Working	g							
			Deprecia	tion	<u>\$250 000</u> 4 years	= \$62 \$	500 per year		
			Fixed cos	sts S	\$107 500 – \$6	2 500 = \$45 (000 per year *		
5(b)			Yea	r Net cash flow	10% discount factor	Present value			
				\$	\$	\$			
			0	(250 000)	1.000	(250 000)			
			1	90 000	0.909	81 810			
			2	103 500	0.826		} (1) OF		
			3 4	103 350 71 100	0.751 0.683	77 616 48 561	} }(1) OF		
				Net Present	Value	43 478	(1) OF		
5(d)	Decisio	on (1)							
			s positive (1) OF . he ARR of 20% s	et by Marie (1)	OF				
	Max 2 f	for justification	on						

Question	Answer					
5(e)(i)			Year 1 Revenue Labour costs Material costs Fixed costs Depreciation Profit	\$ 600 000 (300 000) (165 000) (45 000) <u>(62 500)</u> <u>27 500</u>		4
	Sensitivity to sales price					
		<u>Profit</u> Revenue	<u>27 500 (1)</u> 600 000	× 100 = 4.58%	(1) OF	
5(e)(ii)	Sensitivity to material cost					
		<u>Profit</u> Material cost	<u>27 500 (</u> 1) OF 165 000	× 100 = 16.67%	(1) OF	
5(f)	then the project will make a	loss. (1) Ition on the selli	ng price per unit a	is the profit of the	er unit <i>increases</i> more than 16.67% (1) OF project is most sensitive to this item / the	4

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Question	Answer		Marks
6(a)(i)	Material price variance		2
	Standard 26 190 kilos × \$3 Actual	\$ 78 570 <u>75 951</u> <u>\$2 619</u> (1) F (1)	
6(a)(ii)	Material usage variance		2
	Standard 9 700 units × 2.75 kilos Actual	\$ 26 675 <u>26 190</u> 485 kilos <u>×\$3</u> <u>\$1 455</u> (1) F (1)	
6(a)(iii)	Labour rate variance		2
	Standard 12 610 hours × \$5 Actual	\$ 63 050 <u>65 572</u> <u>\$2 522</u> (1) A (1)	
6(a)(iv)	Labour efficiency variance		2
	Standard 9 700 units × 1.5 hours Actual	\$ 14 550 <u>12 610</u> <u>1 940</u> hours <u>× \$5</u> <u>\$9 700</u> (1) F (1)	

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Question	Answer	Marks				
6(a)(v)	Fixed production overhead expenditure	2				
	\$ Standard 10 000 units × \$3.75 37 500 Actual <u>39 750</u> <u>\$2 250</u> (1) A (1)					
6(a)(vi)	Selling price	2				
	\$ Standard 9700 units × \$27 261 900 Actual <u>258 375</u> <u>\$3 525</u> (1) A (1)					
6(a)(vii)	Sales volume	2				
	Standard10 000Actual 9700 300units* Standard profit per unit $\times \$7.50$ $\$2250$ (1)A					
	Working:					
	Per unit selling price \$27.00 total cost \$19.50 standard profit \$7.50					

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Question	A	nswer			Marks
6(b)	Reconciliation statement				5
	Budgeted profit	\$	\$ 75 000	(1)	
	Add favourable variances: Material price Material usage Labour efficiency		2 619 1 455 <u>9 700</u> 88 774	} } (1) OF }	
	Deduct adverse variances: Fixed production overheads volume Fixed production overheads expenditure Labour rate Selling price Sales volume	1 125 2 250 2 522 3 525 2 250	(1) } } }(1) OF <u>11672</u>		
	Actual profit Check ** Actual sales Less direct material Direct labour Fixed production over	rheads	** <u>77 102</u> \$ 258 375 75 951 65 572 <u>39 750</u> <u>77 102</u>	(1)	

Question	Answer	Marks			
6(c)	The price increase would:	6			
	Increase the cost (1) by \$5238 (1)				
	or alternative answer				
	Change the material price variance from favourable to adverse (1) by \$5238. (1)				
	or alternative answer				
	Change the material price variance from 2619F (1) to 2619 A. (1)				
	Working:				
	Old actual unit price 26 190 kilos × \$2.90 75 951 New actual unit price 26 190 kilos × \$3.10 81 189 Increase in cost \$5 238				
	Standard price $26\ 190\ \text{kilos} \times \3.00 $78\ 570$ New actual price $26\ 190\ \text{kilos} \times \3.10 $81\ 189$ New material price variance $2\ 619$ AOld material price variance (from (b)) $2\ 619$ FIncrease in cost $\$5\ 238$				
	An increase in material price / adverse variance will show a decrease in future profits. (1) Will Tareq increase his price. (1) Possible effect on demand. (1) Standard costs will need to be revised. (1) Will the supplier offer discounts, e.g. for bulk buying.(1) Will the quality change due to the change in price – better or worse. (1) Can a cheaper supplier be found. (1) Will another supplier be reliable, e.g. delivery, quality. (1)				
	Calculations max 2 Discussion max 4				