

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING

9706/31 May/June 2018

Paper 3 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 150

Published

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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)	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 supplier. (1)	a product in-house rather than buying it from an outside						
	Factory manager can be rewarded for their specific perform	ance which will motivate. (1)						
	Accept other valid points.							
	Max 4							
1(b)	Manufacturing account for JH	imited for year ended 31 October 2017	5					
	Prime cost V	\$ 1 270 000 (1)						
	Factory overheads V							
	Opening work in progress Closing work in progress	28 000 (1) both (32 000)						
	Cost of production of manufact Factory profit (20%)	155 000 (1) OF with label						
	Transfer price	<u>930 000</u> (1) OF with label						
	W1270 000 + 18 000W2461 000 + (60 000 + 3 000 + 1 000) · 75%							

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

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	Production cost / transfer price \$ original \$ adjusted Gross profit 918 000 968 750 918 000 879 250 Profit for the year 481 000 481 000 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) So they should not increase the percentage (1) as: As selling price is based on production cost plus a mark-up, an increase in production cost will increase the selling price too (1). This may make the product uncompetitive reducing the levels of sales (1) and eventually profit (1) but depends on the increase in price by the competitors (1). It also depends on the price elasticity of demand of the product (1). The market may not accept an increase in price so by not increasing the mark-up they may gain customers (1). Accept other valid points. (1) decision Max 2 marks for calculations Max 4 marks for analysis	7

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Question						Answer						Mark
2(a)	They provide additional information at the end of the financial year within the financial statements (1)											
	They provide f	urther explana	ations of sp	pecific items wi	thin th	ne financial stat	emen	ts. (1)				
	They explain the figure of the			and principles u	used t	to prepare the f	inanci	al information	within	the financial st	atements.	
	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)	
	$W2 \ \$2 \cdot 500\ 000 = 1\ 000\ 000\ (1) \\ \$0.40 \cdot 500\ 000 = 200\ 000\ (1)$	
	W3 $\frac{3000000}{2}$ = 1500000 shares $\cdot \frac{2}{5}$ (1) = 600000 shares issued \cdot \$2.25 = \$1350000 cash	
	\$1 200 000 (1) shares and \$150 000 (1) share premium	
	W4 $\frac{4200000}{2}$ = 2 100 000 shares $\cdot \frac{4}{10}$ = 840 000 \cdot \$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)	
	$\frac{4200000}{2} = 2100000 \text{ shares} \cdot 0.50 = \$1050000 \text{ dividend (1)}$	

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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) \cdot \$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 \cdot \$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	2
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 \$ Add: amortisation $4\ 000\ (1)$ Less: Training expenses (\$70\ 000\ + \$50\ 000) \cdot $\frac{2}{6}\ (1)$ (1) Less: Obsolete inventory \$12\ 000\ - (\$12\ 000\ \cdot \ 1.25\ \cdot \ 50\%)\ (1) (40\ 000) Add: Licence fee \$60\ 000\ \cdot \ \frac{30}{36}\ (1)\ prepaid (1) Devised prefit $50\ 000\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 500\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50\ - ($12\ 50$	8
	Revised profit <u>107 500</u> (1) OF	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)(i)	\$	2
	Software license (\$60 000 $\cdot \frac{30}{36}$) (1) 50 000 (1)	
3(d)(ii)	Inventory (\$146 000 – \$4 500) 141 500 (1)	1
3(d)(iii)	Retained earnings (\$215 000 + \$107 500) 322 500 (1) OF	1
3(d)(iv)	Other payables (\$75 000 – \$50 000) 25 000 (1)	1
3(e)	Buying computer software:	5
	non-current assets increased as computer software is treated as non-current assets subject to depreciation throughout the 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	
	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.	

Question			Ans	swer				Marks
4(a)		club		limit	ed cor	npany ope busin	erating as a service ess	
	se	eks to provide service to membe	ers	seeks	to mał	ke profit		
	ha	as members		has sh	arehol	ders		
		tains any surplus to improve servembers	vices to	may di	stribut	e any prof	it to reward investors	
	Accept other valid	points.						
	Any two differences Must be a compariso							
4(b)		Income and Expenditure	Account fc	or the yea	ar end	ed 31 Dec	ember 2017	
		Income Subscriptions Profit on meals		\$		\$ 26 300 2 600 28 900		
		Irrecoverable debts Depreciation Other running costs		250 1 530	(1) (1) (1) (1)	28 580 320	(1) OF	
	W1 Cost of trips Less: Income Loss on trips	$1000 \cdot 2 \cdot 12 = 24000$ $620 \cdot 25 = 15500$ = 8500						

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Question		Answer				Marks
4(c)	Statement of Finance	cial Position at	31 Decemb	er 2017		10
	Non-current assets Premises Fixtures and fittings	\$ Cost 100 000 <u>15 300</u> 115 300	\$ Acc dep <u>3 930</u> <u>3 930</u>	\$ NBV 100 000 <u>11 370</u> 111 370		
	Current assets Inventory Subscriptions in arrears Bank W1 Total assets		-	250 600 <u>3 200</u> <u>4 050</u> 115 420		
	Accumulated fund at 1 January 2017 Surplus for the year Accumulated fund at 31 December 2017		-	114 850	} }(1) OF	
	Current liabilities Other payables Subscriptions in advance Total liabilities		-	200 50 250 115 420	(1) (1) for both subs	

0		N
Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	Accept alternative presentation	
	W1 Calculation of bank balance	
	\$ Opening balance 4 700 } Subscriptions received 25 800 } (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) (1) 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	

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Question	Answer						Marks
5(a)	Advantages:						5
	Compels management to plan for the Aids coordination (1) and encourage Promotes responsibility accounting. May motivate employees. (1) Use of variances to appraise perform	s communication (1 (1)		emedial action. (1)		
	Max 3						
	Disadvantages:						
	Not all staff may accept the budget. (Time consuming (1) Specialist staff required which may ir						
	Max 2 Accept other valid points.						
5(b)		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		6
	Sales	3 500	4 000	4 750	3 750		
	Closing inventory	400 (1)	<u>450</u> (1)	<u> </u>	425	(1)	
		3 900	4 450	5 125	4 175		
	Opening inventory	(350) (1)	(400)	(450)	(375)		
	Production	3 550	4 050	4 675	3 800	(1 for all)	

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Question			Answer				Marks
5(c)		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		
. ,	Units	3 550	4 050	4 675	3 800	(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	(1) 05	
	Budgeted purchases (\$)	21 300	24 340	28 094	22 800	(1) OF	
5(e)	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.						

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Question		Answe	r			Marks
6(a)(i)	Direct m Direct la Overhea Total pro	bour 4800	6 \$ 000 968 00 000 48 00 000 66 00)0)0)0 (1)		
6(a)(ii)	Cost per unit \$140.5 \$135.25	(1)				
6(b)	Cost per unit Add 50% SP per unit	\$ 140.50 70.25 210.75		(1) OF both (1) OF both		2
6(c)	It is not possible to attribute all costs to It takes additional costs (1) as usually s It is expensive to develop, implement ar 2 · 1 mark for any two valid disadvanta Accept other valid points.	pecialist employees are req nd maintain. (1)	uired (1) or extensive	training may be	required. (1)	
6(d)	Machine set-up Materials handling Machine maintenance Product inspection	Overhead \$ 90 000 80 000 46 000 180 000 396 000	Total Alpha \$ 54 000 24 000 26 000 120 000 224 000 (1) OF		(1) (1) (1) OF	

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Question		Answer			Marks		
6(e)		Alpha \$	Omega \$		3		
	Materials	2 000 000	968 000				
	Labour	480 000	48 000				
	Overheads	224 000	172 000				
	Total cost	2 704 000	1 188 000	(1) both OF			
	Cost per unit	135.20	148.50	(1) both OF			
	Add 50%	67.60	74.25				
	SP per unit	202.80	222.75	(1) both OF			
6(f)	As ABC provides more realistic figures (1)	the selling prices will reflect	a more realistic figur	e based on costs. (1)	6		
	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 \cdot 60% = 81.12 \cdot 20 000 = \$1 622 400 (1) Omega profit \$148.50 \cdot 30% = 44.55 \cdot 8 000 = \$356 400 (1)				2		
6(g)(ii)	The actual total profit will rise from \$1 946 The price of Alpha will fall and Omega will			price (1)	2		
	Fixes higher prices for the product which is price for Omega which does not need spectrum Accept other valid points.			e (1) which is justified and lower			