

ACCOUNTING

9706/23 May/June 2019

Paper 2 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 90

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.

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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.

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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.

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Question		Answer					
1(a)		Income s		13			
	Workings	Distribut Property Profit fro Finance	sales profit strative expenses ition costs y costs om operations	\$000 5080 (1) (2501) (3) 2579 (725) (4) (971) (3) (260) (1) 623 (29) 594 (1)			
		Revenue	5120 – 40 = 5080 (1)			
		Cost of sales	620 + 8 (1) + 2502 -	12 (1) – 617 (1) = \$2501			
		Administrative expenses	608 + 78 (1) + 6 (1)	+ 18 (1) + 15 (1) = 725			
		Distribution costs	937 + 22 (1) – 6 (1) -	+ 18 (1) = 971			
		Property costs	239 + 21 = 260 (1)				
		Depreciation Buildings: $1050 \times 2\% = 21$ Fixtures and fittings: $520 \times$ Motor vehicles: $96 \times 25\%$	× 15% = 78 (Administ	ration expenses) sts \$18, Administrative expenses \$6)			

Question	Answer		Marks
1(b)	D Limited Extract from the statement of financial position	on at 31 December 2018	3
	Current assets	\$000	
	Inventory Trade receivables (600 – 18) Other receivables	617 (1) OF 582 (1) 6 (1) 1205	
1(c)	Share capital – ordinary shares of \$0.50 each Share premium Revaluation reserve (1050 – 540) Retained earnings ((898 + 594) (1) OF – 35 (1)	\$000 1200 60 510 1457 3227 (1) OF	5

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	Preference shares (Max 2 marks)	5
	Permanent capital (1)	
	Incurs annual finance costs of \$15000 (1)	
	Issuing will cost will be more time consuming/costly (1)	
	Bank Ioan (Max 2 marks)	
	Has to be repaid (1)	
	Incurs annual finance costs of \$24000 (1)	
	Bank may/may not be willing to advance the loan at lower interest rate than the current loan (1)	
	May require security (1)	
	Advice (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
1(e)	Bonus shares are not paid for, (1) Rights issue are paid for (1)	4
	Bonus shares do not change the net assets, (1) Rights issue increases net assets (1)	
	Bonus shares are issued to all shareholders, (1) Shareholders have a choice whether to take up rights issue. (1)	
	Bonus shares are issued at par value, (1) Rights issue may be made at a discount to market value/at a premium (1)	
	Bonus shares do not give additional capital/equity, (1) Rights issue gives additional capital/equity (1)	
	2 marks \times max 2 points of difference	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Death / ill health / retirement of a partner (1)	3
	A partner has been declared bankrupt (1)	
	Disagreement between partners (1)	
	Insufficient level of profits (1)	
	Insufficient levels of cash reserves (1)	
	Partnership has achieved its purpose (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Max 3 marks	

Question			Ar	nswer				Marks
2(b)	Realisation account							7
		\$			\$			
	Motor vehicles	29400)	Capital: John				
	Furniture and equipment	15600		Furniture and equipment	9500	(4)		
	Inventory	14920	}(1)	Inventory	11000	(1)		
	Trade receivables	11540		Capital: Liz				
	Bank: dissolution costs	2350	(1)	Motor vehicle	16600	(1)		
				Bank:				
				Motor vehicle	8450	(1)		
				Trade receivables (W1)	10260	(1)		
				Realisation loss:				
				John	7200			
				Kathy	5400	(1) OF		
				Liz	5400			
		73810			73810			

				JELISHE					
Question				Answe	r				Marks
2(b)	Alternative presentation:	¢	Rea	lisation a	ccount		¢		
	Assets to be realised Bank: dissolution costs	\$ 71 460 2 350 73 810		Capital: Bank – Bank –	John – asse Liz – motor motor vehicle trade receiva tion loss	vehicle e	\$ 20 500 16 600 8 450 10 260 7 200 5 400 5 400 73 810	(1)	
2(c)	W1 Receipts fr Amounts due to/from John	rom trade r	eceiv	ables: 95	5% × (\$11 54	0 – \$740) =	= \$10 260		5
()					John				
					\$				
	Сар	oital balanc	е		28 000	(1)			
	Cur	rent accou	nt ba	ance	(2 200)	(1)			
	Ass	ets taken o	over		(20 500)	(1)			
	Rea	alisation los	S		(7 200)	(1) OF			
	Amo	ounts due f	rom	John	(1 900)	(1) OF			

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Question			Α	nswer				Marks
3(a)	Provides an arithmetical check on the total of balances in each ledge	ol account	should agree with					
	Helps prevent fraud (1) as the vertice of the method of th	vork of those er	nployees	working on each ledger	is indeper	idently ch	ecked by another	
	Provides a figure for total trade rec	eivables and tota	al trade pa	ayables (1) aiding preparati	on of finar	icial staten	nents. (1)	
	Any two benefits, 2 marks each							
3(b)(i)		Purc	hases led	ger control account				
		\$			\$			
	Contra error	485	(1)	Balance b/d	18981			
	Balance c/d	18617		Purchase returns error	54	(1)		
				Interest error	67	(1)		
		19102			19102			
				Balance b/d	18617	(1) OF		
3(b)(ii)		Sa	ales ledge	r control account				
		\$			\$			
	Balance b/d	12385		Cash sales error	480	(1)		
				Balance c/d	11905			
		12385			12385			
	Balance b/d	11905	(1) OF					

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Mark			Answer	Question	
	Purchases ledger accounts				
		\$			
		18496	Original total		
	(1)	54	Purchases returns error		
	(1)	67	Interest charged on overdue account		
	(1) OF	18617			
balances.			ust be the same amount in the purchases ledger co	Final balances c/d must	
balances.		rol account and	ust be the same amount in the purchases ledger co Sales ledger accoun	Final balances c/d must 3(c)(ii)	
balances.		rol account and	-		
balances.		rol account and	-		
balances.		rol account and	Sales ledger accoun		

Question	Answer							
4(a)	Payment to employee is based on the number of completed units they produce (1)							
4(b)	Production overheads include all factory indirect costs (1) that cannot be traced directly to a unit of production (1)	2						
4(c)(i)	Advertising 24000 Sales team salaries 51000 Fixed selling expenses 75000 (1)	1						
4(c)(ii)	Variable selling expenses $$720000 \times 3.5\%$ \$25 200 (1)	1						
4(c)(iii)	Sales720000Less:270000Direct labour270000Material C48000Material D90000Variable selling expenses25200Contribution286800(1) OF	1						

Question	Answer		Marks
4(c)(iv)		\$	1
	Sales	720000	
	Less:		
	Direct labour	270000	
	Material C	48000	
	Material D	90000	
	Fixed production overheads	30000	
	Fixed selling expenses	75000	
	Variable selling expenses	25200	
	Profit	181800 (1)	
	Alternative	\$	
	Contribution	286800	
	Fixed selling expenses	75000	
	Fixed production overheads	30000	
	·	181800	

Question	Answer							Marks
4(d)	4(d) Additional order for 15000 pots: Budgeted capacity – current capacity = 70000 – 60000 = 10000 spare capacity. (1) Order – spare capacity = 15000 – 10000 = 5000 additional capacity (1) required to meet the order. These will incur extra costs. Forecast incremental profit statement Exclude variable selling expenses and fixed costs as they are not relevant to the order.							
	Sales Less variable costs Direct labour	10 000 × \$4.50 (1) 5 000 × \$5.25 (1)	45000 26250	\$ 71250	(1)	\$ 120000	(1)	
	Material C	10 000 × \$0.80 (1) 5 000 × \$0.84 (1)	8000 4200	12200	(1)			
	Material D	10 000 × \$1.50 (1) 5 000 × \$1.53 (1)	15000 7650	22650	(1)	106100		
	Profit					13900	(1) OF	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(e)	Accept / Reject (1)	5
	Financial (Max 2)	
	Will provide increase in sales revenue.	
	The order provides positive contribution/profit OF so is worthwhile.	
	Will there be an increase in the fixed cost?	
	Would it be less expensive to pay the existing workforce a premium for the additional units?	
	Non-financial (Max 2)	
	What effect will the lower price have on other customers who are paying \$12?	
	Will the temporary labour be available immediately/ existing workforce be willing to work overtime?	
	Will the product quality remain the same if temporary labour is used / do they have the necessary skills for hand painted pots?	
	Will the morale of the existing workforce go down if temporary labour is employed?	
	1 mark for decision	
	Accept other valid points.	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(f)	Benefits (Max 2)	5
	Aids short-term decision making.	
	Identifies break-even point/margin of safety/project profit.	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Limitations (Max 3)	
	It assumes that total fixed costs are constant.	
	It assumes variable costs per unit are the same.	
	It assumes the selling price per unit remains the same.	
	It assumes sales and production levels are the same.	
	It assumes product mix remains constant.	
	It ignores uncertainty in estimates of fixed costs and variable costs.	
	Some costs are difficult to classify as fixed or variable.	
	Accept other valid points.	