

#### ACCOUNTING

9706/23 October/November 2017

Paper 2 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 90

Published

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			ODER					2017
Question	Answer							Marks
1(a)	1(a) Share issue holding account							10
		\$			\$			
	Bank	7 500	(1)	Bank	32 500	(1)		
	Share capital	50 000	(1)	Bank	35 000	(1)		
	Share premium	<u>10 000</u>	(1)					
		<u>67 500</u>			<u>67 500</u>			
		I	3ank a	account				
		\$			\$			
	Share issue holding account	32 500	(1)	Share issue holding account	t 750	) <b>(1)</b>		
	Share issue holding account	35 000	(1)					
		Shar	re cap	ital account				
		\$			\$			
				Share issue holding account	50 00	0 (1)		
		Share	e prem	nium account				
		\$			\$			
				Share issue holding account	10 00	0 (1)		

			_				Mark
Question		Answer					
1(b)	Sta	tement of Change	F Limited s in Equity for t		June 2016		
	At 1 July 2015 Share issue Final dividend paid Interim dividend paid Revaluation Profit for the year At 30 June 2016	Ordinary shares \$000 350 (1) 50	Share premium \$000 30 (1) 10 (1) 40	Revaluation reserve \$000 30 (1) 30	Retained earnings \$000 210 (7) (10F) (12) (10F) <u>65</u> 256	Total \$000 590 (1) 60 (7) (12) 30 65 726 (10F)	
1(c)	Debentures are long-term loans (1) on which interest must be paid, whether the company makes a profit or loss. (1) Debenture holders receive a fixed rate of dividend. (1) (Max 1) Ordinary shares are permanent capital (1) on which dividends may or may not be paid at the discretion of the directors. (1) Dividends are variable. (1) (Max 1) Overall max 2						
1(d)	The directors must consider the feature that was oversubscribed. (1) The debt of the business will increase risk as debenture interest will have	ase in relation to t to be paid each	he equity if deb	entures are issue	ed. <b>(1)</b> This will incr nd a negative sign	ease the perceived	
	Rights issue is made to existing s However, if they have any doubt r investment will exceed the rate of Max 3 marks for reasons + 1 ma Accept other valid points.	ights issue will not interest, existing s	be fully taken ushareholders ca	up. (1) If the direc	tors can prove that		

	FUBLISTED		2017
Question	Answer		Marks
1(f)	Building costs Wages to own employees to construct new loading area Materials for new loading area Legal fees	\$ 28 000 4 000 (1) 2 400 (1) <u>2 200</u> (1) <u>36 600</u> (1)OF	4

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	PUBLISHED	2017
Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Rowsell Income Statement for the year ended 31 May 2017	12
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
2(b)	<ul> <li>(W6) 24 600 - 9380 (1) = 15 220 · 25% = 3805 (1) OF</li> <li>Assists with the preparation of the trial balance.</li> <li>Assists with the preparation of the financial statements.</li> <li>Reduces the risk of errors.</li> <li>Reduces the risk of fraud.</li> <li>Improves the accuracy of accounting records.</li> <li>Balances on individual accounts are available throughout the year.</li> <li>1 mark for a valid point up to a maximum of 3.</li> </ul>	

	PUBLISHED	2017				
Question	n Answer					
3(a)	Revaluation account					
	Motor vehicles       \$       4000       (1)       Loss on revaluation         Inventory       3000       (1)       Rahman       3600       }         Trade receivables       200       (1)       Silva       2400       }         Thierry       1 200       1 200       }(10F) for all         7 200       7 200       7 200					
3(b)	Dr Cr \$ \$ Capital account Rahman 4 800 Capital account Silva 3 200 Capital account Thierry 8 000 (1) both (1)	2				
3(c)	Total amount due to Thierry on retirement	4				
	Capital account38 000(1) OFCurrent account balance(4 400)(1)Motor vehicle taken over(12 000)(1)Loss on revaluation(1 200)(1) OF20 40020 400(1)					
3(d)	Profit / loss sharing ratios Interest on capital Interest on drawings Partners' salaries Limits on drawings Partners' responsibilities 1 mark for each item, to a maximum of 3 marks.	3				

Question	Answer	Marks
3(e)	Realisation account: Used to close the books of account <b>(1)</b> on the dissolution of a partnership. Revaluation account: Used to record changes in the value of assets and liabilities on changes in a partnership. <b>(1)</b>	2

Question		Ans	swer			Marks
4(a)		Product	A Product	B Produc	ct C	11
	Contribution per unit (\$)	9			21 (1)row	
	Contribution per limiting factor (\$)	1.5	(1) 1	(1)	7 (1)	
	Ranking	2	3		1 (1)OF for row	
			Contribu	tion		
		Producti			al	
		(units)		\$		
	Product A	2500	(1) 9	22	500	
	Product B	1000	(1) 9	9	000	
	Product C	5000	(1) 21			
	Total contribution			136	500 (1) <b>OF</b>	
	Less: Fixed overheads			138		
	Budgeted profit / loss			(1	500) <b>(1)OF</b>	
4(b)			Contribution		7	6
1(0)		Production	per unit	Total		Ŭ
		(units)	\$	\$		
	Product A	4000	9	36 000	(1)row	
	Product B	0	9	0	(1)row	
	Product C	5000	21	105 000		
	Total contribution			141 000	(1)OF	
	Less: Fixed overheads			138 000		
	Budgeted profit / loss			3 000	(1)OF	

PUBLISHED			
Question	Answer	Marks	
4(c)	Advantages: The company has a better chance of fulfilling customers' orders. If the shortage is only short term there is less chance of losing customers in the long term. Fewer dissatisfied customers. Less chance of idle resources.	7	
	Disadvantages: Products may be dependent on each other. Customers may cease purchasing some products if some are unavailable. Company makes a budgeted loss if minimum demand is met. If the shortage is long term, the company will always be operating at a loss. Competitors may exploit the material shortage. 1 for decision, 3 for advantages and 3 for disadvantages.		
4(d)	Margin of safety is the difference between a given volume of sales (1) and break-even point (1). It can be expressed in units or as a percentage of sales (1). Max 2	2	
4(e)	Margin of safety provides an assessment of risk (1) by indicating the extent to which expected output can fall (1) before a loss is made (1). It shows the ability to withstand adverse trading conditions (1).	4	