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## ACCOUNTING

9706/31
Paper 3 Structured Questions
October/November 2017
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 150


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Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a) | Responses could include: <br> - Better control of manufacturing cost. <br> - Transferred price is compared with market price. <br> - Manufacturing department is a profit centre. <br> - Better way to measure the performance of the manufacturing department. <br> 1 mark for each valid point, $\max 3$. | 3 |



| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(c) | Ted Income Statement (trading section) for the year ended 31 December 2016 <br> W1 Opening inventory <br> Closing inventory <br> Unrealised profit $\begin{aligned} & \$ 122000 \times 120 \%(1)=\$ 146400 \\ & \$ 122000 \times 20 \%+\$ 15840(1)=\$ 40240(1) \\ & \$ 40240 \times 120 / 20=\$ 241440(1) \mathrm{OF} \end{aligned}$ | 6 |
| 1(d) | Finished goods 241440 (1) OF   <br> Less : Unrealised profit $\underline{40240}$  $\underline{201200}$ (1) OF | 2 |
| 1(e) | Responses could include: <br> Ted should consider accepting the extra order (1) as his production unit cost $\$ 30.50$ is higher than the unit cost $\$ 28$ demanded by the external supplier. (1) <br> Unit production cost is $\$ 2440000(O F) / 80000=\$ 30.50$ (1) <br> Accepting the order can also maintain the goodwill with the customer. (1) <br> However, he should also consider whether the product quality can be maintained. (1) <br> 1 mark for the decision and max 3 marks for relevant points. | 4 |


| Question | Answer |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a) | The capital of a sole trader is his own investment (1) The accumulated fund is the surplus funds gained by the club from the members. (1) <br> The capital is increased by profits. (1) The fund is increased by surpluses. (1) Capital is reduced by losses or drawings. (1) The fund is decreased by deficits. (1) <br> Max 2 |  | 2 |
| 2(b) | The EF Tennis Club shop <br> Sales <br> Inventory at 1 Jan 2016 <br> Purchases W1 <br> Inventory at 31 Dec 2016 <br> Shop staff wages <br> Shop profit <br> W1 Purchases 5720 - $1210(1)+1450(1)=5960$ | ment for the year ended 31 December 16 | 4 |



| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2(e) | Yes (1) <br> The donation was for a specific purpose (1) and so should not be paid into the current account (1) in case it is not used for that <br> purpose. <br> It is for future use (1) and so can be used to earn interest in the interval. (1) <br> It will ensure that the members appreciate the amount of funds available for current running costs (1) and what are reserved for <br> a special purpose. (1) <br> Any payments made for the purpose of expanding the facilities will be paid from this account (1) and so ensuring members <br> know about any ongoing developments. (1) <br> Decision (1), Justification Max 4 | $\mathbf{5}$ |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | Provides comparison with previous years. (1) <br> Provides comparison with competitors. (1) Highlights issues of performance that can be investigated. (1) Max 2 | 2 |
| 3(b)(i) | $\frac{550000-12000}{900000}=\$ 0.60(1)$ | 5 |
| 3(b)(ii) | $\frac{1.75}{0.60} \quad=2.92$ or 2.93 (times) (1)OF |  |
| 3(b)(iii) | $\frac{0.08}{1.75} \times 100 \% \quad=4.57 \%(1)$ |  |
| 3(b)(iv) | $\frac{550000-12000}{72000}=7.47 \text { times (1) }$ $\text { All answers to } 2 \text { decimal places (1) OF }$ |  |
| 3(c) | $\frac{500000-12000}{600000}$ $=\$ 0.81(1)$ <br> $\frac{1.50}{0.81}$ $=1.85$ (times) (1) <br> $\frac{0.10}{1.50} \times 100 \%$ $=6.67 \%(1)$ <br> $\frac{500000-12000}{600000}$ $=8.13$ times (1) | 4 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(d)(i) | There has been a fall of $26.25 \%$ in the EPS. (1) <br> This indicates a poorer outcome for the shareholder. (1) <br> As the profit has risen the fall is due to the share issue. (1) <br> There has been a rise of $57.84 \%$ in the PE ratio. (1) <br> This is a positive result. (1) <br> This is due to the increase in price combined with the fall in earnings per share. (1) <br> There has been a fall of $31.48 \%$ in the dividend yield. (1) <br> This is a negative outcome. (1) <br> This is due to the decreased dividend paid and increased market price. (1) <br> There has been a fall of $8.13 \%$ in the dividend cover. (1) <br> This is a negative result. (1) <br> This is due to the increased total dividend not being matched by the available profits. (1) <br> Overall the trend is not good (1) but as the price earnings ratio did improve - this indicates confidence. (1) <br> There are only 2 years results to analyse - more would be beneficial. (1) <br> Also beneficial to analyse alongside another similar company. (1) <br> There may be other factors which have affected the results. (1) <br> Max. 2 for each ratio - 1 for rise/fall - 1 for better/worse and/or explanation. <br> Max. 2 for other comments. <br> Max. 8 | 8 |
| 3(d)(ii) | The issue of the debentures will increase the gearing. (1) <br> A greater proportion of profits will be paid to these holders lowering availability to Bevin. (1) <br> Bevin may not receive dividends in years of low profits. (1) <br> The market value, however, has risen and this may continue. (1) <br> Interest payment and capital repayment on the debenture has to be paid regardless of the level of profits. (1) This could affect possible dividend payment to Bevin. (1) <br> Bevin should not invest (1) without further information. (1) <br> Max. 5 + 1 decision. | 6 |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a) | The account which records the introduction (1) or withdrawal (1) of funds/assets of a person into the business. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 4(b) |  | unt - Armfie <br> Balance <br> Balance <br> apital acco | b/d 10 b/d $\frac{10}{8}$ unts | $0000$ $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \\ & 9000 \end{aligned}$ | Cash <br> Reveal <br> Balance c/d | $\begin{gathered} \text { Capital } \\ 5000 \\ 153000 \\ \hline 158000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | accoun <br> \}(1) <br> *(1) OF | - Bonetti <br> Balance <br> Balance |  | $\begin{aligned} 150000 & (1) \\ 8000 & \}(1) \\ 158000 & \\ 153000 & \end{aligned}$ | 6 |
| 4(c) | Details <br> Cash <br> Balance c/d | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Armfield } \\ \$ \\ \\ \\ 125000 \\ \hline 125000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | (1)of | Capital accoun <br> Details <br> Balance b/d Cash <br> Balance b/d | ts | (1)of | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Bonetti } \\ \$ \\ 153000 \end{array} \\ \hline 153000 \\ \hline 125000 \end{gathered}$ | (1) |  | 3 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(d) | Armfield and Bonetti <br> Statement of Financial Position at 1 January 2017 | 5 |
| 4(e) | Based purely on profitability, Armfield benefits by $\$ 20000$ (1) - Bonetti is worse off by $\$ 20000$. (1) <br> Only one year's results available, so difficult to form opinion. (1) <br> Disadvantages include sharing of profits, possible disagreements and therefore delays to decision making process. (1) <br> Advantages include more capital, more expertise. (1) | 5 |
| 4(f) | There would be limited liability / separate legal entity. (1) Possibility of raising more capital. (1) Ownership is transferable. (1) <br> More legal formalities. (1) Greater expense to maintain. (1) <br> Since the partners are close to retirement it is advisable to incorporate. (1) <br> Max 2 advantages x 2 marks each (1 mark for identifying, 1 mark for development.) | 4 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a)(i) | Direct Material costs - quantity discounts (1) / savings on carriage inwards (1) | 4 |
| 5(a)(ii) | Direct labour - more hours worked leading to overtime rates (1) / shortage of labour leading to higher wage rates. (1) |  |
| 5(b)(i) | $\begin{aligned} & (90-20.4-30)-33(1)=\$ 6.60(1) \\ & \times 1000 \text { units }=\$ 6600(1 \text { of }) \end{aligned}$ | 3 |
| 5(b)(ii) | $\begin{aligned} & (80-20.08-36)-22(1)=\$ 1.92(1) \\ & 1500 \text { units }=\$ 2880(1 \mathrm{of}) \end{aligned}$ | 3 |
| 5(b)(iii) | 6600-2880 = \$3720 decrease (1) | 1 |
| 5(c)(i) | 15000 A (2) $=(90-80) \times 1500$ | 8 |
| 5(c)(ii) | $45000 \mathrm{~F}(2)=(500 \times 90)(1500-1000) \times 90$ |  |
| 5(c)(iii) | $480 \mathrm{~F}(2)=(5.10-5.02)=0.08 \times(4 \times 1500)$ |  |
| 5(c)(iv) | $9000 A(2)=(10-12) \times(3 \times 1500)$ <br> Where two marks are given, one is for amount and one for direction. |  |
| 5(d) | Variance analysis reconciles between a flexed budget and actual, (1) not between a master budget and actual. (1) Only the sales volume variance takes into account the differences from the master budget. (1) | 3 |
| 5(e) | Profit decreases (1)OF Other reservations (1) <br> Decision (1)OF + Max 2 for justification | 3 |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Question \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Answer} \& Marks \\
\hline 6(a) \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{ll} 
\& Product A \\
\(\$\) \\
Sales value \& \(240000(1)\) \\
Overheads \& 120000
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{```
Product B
\$
360000 (1)
180000 (1) for both
```} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Total } \\
\$ \\
600000 \\
300000
\end{gathered}
\] \& 3 \\
\hline 6(b) \& Direct cost Overheads Total Selling price Profit \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& (3.2+1.8) \\
\& (120 / 20)
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{llll} 
\& \multicolumn{3}{c}{ Product \(B\)} \\
\& \& \(\$\) \& \\
\& \((4.9+2.1)\) \& 7 \& (1) for both \\
(1)OF \& \((180 / 18)\) \& 10 \& (1)OF \\
\& \& 17 \\
\& 20 \& \(\frac{20}{3}\) \& \\
(1)OF \& \& (1)OF
\end{tabular}} \& 5 \\
\hline 6(c) \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Delivery (100+) Delivery (small) \\
Order processing \\
Other overheads Total
\end{tabular}} \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
A \\
\(\$\) \\
510 \\
13280 \\
13790 \\
17025 \\
\hline 30185 \\
130447 \\
\hline 161262 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{rl} 
B \& \\
\(\$\) \& \\
690 \& (1) for both \\
8920 \& (1) for both \\
9610 \& (1) for both \\
11725 \& (1) \\
\hline 1174335 \& \\
\hline 138738 \& (1)OF for both \\
(1)OF for both
\end{tabular}} \& Total
\(\$\)

52150
247850
300000 \& 5 <br>

\hline 6(d) \& | Direct cost |
| :--- |
| Overheads |
| Total |
| Selling price |
| Profit | \& (161.2/20) \& | A |
| ---: |
| $\$$ |
| 5 |
| 8.06 |
| 13.06 |
| 12.00 |
| 1.06 | \& | OF |
| :--- |
| OF | \& (138.7 / 18) \& | (1) for both (1) OF |
| :--- |
| (1)OF | \& 5 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $6(e)$ | Profit per unit for A is now negative (1) although A still has a positive contribution towards fixed costs. (1) Profit per unit for B <br> has increased. (1) <br> The directors should consider increasing the selling price of A. (1) Perhaps delivery charges could be charged separately as an <br> addition to the unit price. (1) <br> Advantage/disadvantage of change of method. (1) <br> Motivation/behavioural aspects. (1) <br> [1 mark for decision + 1 max method + 1 max non-financial + 2 max for comparison A versus B] | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| $6(f)$ | Cost driver - the separate activities of each department. (1) <br> Cost pool - an account collecting the cost of each activity. (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |

