

#### **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/31

Paper 3 Structured Questions

October/November 2018

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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#### **PUBLISHED**

#### **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	Answe	er		Marks
1(a)	Possible answers:			2
	The receipts and payments account is used as a summary of a similar manner to a cash book. (1) Gives opening / closing bank balance (1). Aids preparation of financial statements (1).	all of the casi	h transactions (1) for a period of time (1), in a	
	Max 2 marks			
1(b)	Income and expenditure account for	year ended 3	31 December 2017	8
		\$	\$	
	Subscriptions		21 840 <b>(1)</b>	
	Marathon profit (2500–80)		2 420 (1)	
	Profit on sale of sportswear		240 (1)	
			24 500	
	Rent	4 600	(1)	
	Wages	8 000	(1)	
	Repairs and maintenance	4 100		
	Club overheads	8 780		
	Depreciation	2 500	(2) W1	
			27 980	
	Deficit of income over expenditure		3 480 (1) <b>OF</b>	
	<b>W1</b> $(15.625 \times 80\%) \times 20\%$ <b>(1)</b> = 2500 <b>(1)</b>			

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Question	A	nswer		Mark
1(c)	Statement of financial position at 31 December 2017			
		\$	\$	
	Non-current assets	•	•	
	Gym equipment		10 000 <b>(1) OF</b>	
	Current assets			
	Inventory	665		
	Rent prepaid	1 400		
	Subscriptions in arrears	1 440		
			3 505 <b>(1)</b>	
	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	1 1 1 0 (1)	
	Total liabilities		<u>1 140</u> <b>(1)</b> 13 505	
1(d)	Possible answers:			
	The life membership should be spread over the years the m	nember uses t	ne organisations facilities. (1) Matchin	ng concept.
	To avoid overstatement of surplus (1). Prudence concept (1) This is impossible to judge accurately (1) but 5 years is quite		)	
	Max 3			

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(i)	For the year ended 31 December 2016	3
	\$ Original surplus 23 400 } Full life membership (19 000) } (1) both	
	Add: $19000 \times \frac{1}{5}$ 3800 (1)	
	Revised surplus 8 200 (1) OF	
1(e)(ii)	For the year ended December 2017	3
	\$	
	Deficit for the year (3 480) (1) OF	
	Add: $19000 \times \frac{1}{5}$ 3800 (1)	
	Revised surplus 320 (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	

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

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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	
	030.1 3.13 330.1 343.1 31.1 (432 333 432 333)	688 000	(., -:	
	Total assets	2 117 000		
	Equity and liabilities	2117 000		
	Equity and reserves			
	Ordinary shares of \$5 each	1 500 000	(1)	
	Share premium	100 000	(1)	
	Retained earnings	194 000	(1)	
	Trotain ou culturing	1 794 000	(-)	
	Current liabilities			
	Trade payables	323 000	(1)	
	Trade payables		(')	
	Total equity and liabilities	2 117 000		

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	Capital accounts  Alfie Bob Ordinary 360 000 240 000 (1) Balance b/d 285 000 274 000 shares Cash / Bank  52 800 Profit on realisation Cash/Bank 28 200 Cash/Bank 46 800 Cash/Bank 292 800 292 800  Capital accounts  Alfie Bob 274 000 274 000 274 000 274 000 274 000 275 000 276 000 277 000	4
2(e)	The 2017 ROCE of G Limited is 5.78% (\$69 000 / \$1 194 000). (1) After acquiring the partnership business, there is an increase in profit (1) of \$31 000 (\$100 000 – \$69 000). As G Limited paid \$632 000 to acquire the partnership business, the additional profit represents a return of 4.91% (\$31 000 / \$632 000) from the investment. (1)OF Comparing 5.78% with 4.91%, the additional investment will dilute the ROCE (1) in 2017, assuming G Limited can still make 5.78% ROCE without acquiring the partnership business in 2017. Therefore, the acquisition of the partnership business does not increase the profitability in 2017. (1) However, as G Limited has paid \$30 000 for the goodwill, it means that the acquisition will bring benefits to G Limited in the long run. (1)  Decision (1), max 4 marks for comments	

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	
	$\$\frac{\left(2700000\times\frac{1}{3}\right)}{20}\text{ (1)}-\frac{\left(2400000\times\frac{1}{3}\right)}{25}\text{ (1)}$	
	$\frac{3}{20} (1) - \frac{25}{25} (1) $ (13 000)	
	Less: Additional depreciation on plant and machinery	
	\$20 000 × 20% (4 000) <b>(1)</b>	
	Less: Irrecoverable debt/discount \$23 500 – \$20 000 (3 500) <b>(1)</b> Less: Additional depreciation on part-exchange of motor vehicle	
	\$30 000 × 20% (6 000) <b>(1)</b>	
	Less: Loss on disposal of motor vehicles	
	(\$75 000 – \$27 000) <b>(1)</b> – \$30 000 <b>(1)</b> (18 000)	
	Add: Depreciation on disposed motor vehicle	
	(\$75 000 – \$27 000) × 20% <u>9 600</u> <b>(1)</b>	
	Adjusted profit for the year 60 100 (1) <b>OF</b>	

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Ousstian		A		Montro
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 IAS	16 <b>(1)</b>		
	Revaluation is required for the whole class of non-current	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.(Decision)	on)		
	(1 mark) × 3 valid points and (1 mark) for recommendation	n.		
	Accept other valid answers.			

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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	Marks	
4(d)	Summarised income statement	5	
	Profit from operations       568 000         Finance costs       (45 000)       (2) W1         Profit before tax       523 000       (1) OF         Tax       (104 600)       (1) OF         Profit 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).		
	Workings		
	\$418 400 × 20% = \$83 680 <b>(1) OF</b> / 500 000 = \$0.167 per share <b>(1) OF</b>		
	1 mark for decision + 2 for calculations		
	Max 3 for justification		
	Accept other valid answers.		

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Question				Answer				Marks
5(a)	Year Machi \$ 0 (250 0 1 2 3 4	\$	(330 (351	\$ (165 0000) (165 0000) (181 0900) (189 5400) (148	erial \$ 000) 500) 750) 500)	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)	7
	Working							
		Depred	ciation	\$250 000 4 years	= \$62 5	500 per year		
		Fixed o	costs	\$107 500 – \$62	500 = \$450	000 per year *		
5(b)		Ye	ear 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		
			3 103 350 4 71 100	0.751 0.683	77 616 48 561	} }(1) OF		
			Net Present	Value	43 478	(1) OF		
5(d)	Decision (1)							;
		NPV is positive (1) OF pove the ARR of 20%		) OF				
	Max 2 for justi	fication						

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Question	n Answer				
5(e)(i)	Year 1 \$  Revenue 600 000  Labour costs (300 000)  Material costs (165 000)  Fixed costs (45 000)  Depreciation (62 500)  Profit 27 500	4			
	Sensitivity to sales price				
	<u>Profit</u> $27 500 (1)$ $\times 100 = 4.58\%$ (1) <b>OF</b> Revenue $600 000$				
5(e)(ii)	Sensitivity to material cost				
	Profit $27500$ (1) OF $\times 100 = 16.67\%$ (1) OF Material cost $165000$				
5(f)	If the selling price per unit <i>drops</i> more than 4.58% (1) <b>OF</b> or the material cost per unit <i>increases</i> more than 16.67% (1) <b>OF</b> then the project will make a loss. (1)				
	Marie should focus her attention on the selling price per unit as the profit of the project is most sensitive to this item / the change in selling price per unit (4.58% is a lot less than the % change in materials (16.67%)). <b>(1)</b>				

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	Material price variance	2
	\$ Standard 26 190 kilos × \$3 78 570 Actual 75 951 \$2 619 (1) F (1)	
6(a)(ii)	Material usage variance	2
	\$ Standard 9 700 units × 2.75 kilos 26 675 Actual	
6(a)(iii)	Labour rate variance	2
	\$ Standard 12 610 hours ×\$5 63 050 Actual 65 572 \$2 522 (1) A (1)	
6(a)(iv)	Labour efficiency variance	2
	\$ Standard 9700 units × 1.5 hours 14 550 Actual 12 610 1 940 hours	

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Question	Answer				
6(a)(v)	Fixed production overhead expenditure				
	\$ Standard 10 000 units ×\$3.75 37 500 Actual 39 750 \$2 250 (1) A (1)				
6(a)(vi)	Selling price	2			
	\$ Standard 9 700 units × \$27 261 900 Actual 258 375 \$3 525 (1) A (1)				
6(a)(vii)	Sales volume	2			
	Standard 10 000 Actual 9 700 300 units				
	* Standard profit per unit <u>× \$7.50</u> <u>\$2 250</u> (1) A (1)				
	Working:				
	Per unit selling price \$27.00 total cost \$19.50 standard profit \$7.50				

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Question	An		Marks		
6(b)	Reconciliation statement				5
6(b)	Budgeted profit Add favourable variances: Material price Material usage Labour efficiency  Deduct adverse variances: Fixed production overheads volume Fixed production overheads expenditure Labour rate Selling price Sales volume  Actual profit	\$ 1 125 2 250 2 522 3 525 2 250	\$ 75 000  2 619 1 455 9 700 88 774  (1) } } }(1) OF 11 672  ** 77 102	(1) } (1) OF }	5
	Check ** Actual sales Less direct material Direct labour Fixed production over	heads	\$ 258 375 75 951 65 572 39 750 77 102		

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Question	Answer				
6(c)	The price increase would:	6			
	crease 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: $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
	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				

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