

ACCOUNTING

9706/33 October/November 2017

Paper 3 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 150

Published

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Question	n Answer						Mark	
1(a)	Not-for-profit Profit-making							
	Subscriptions	Sales rev	enue					
	Income and expenditure account	Income s						
	Accumulated fund	Capital /						
	Receipts and payments account Surplus of income over expenditure	Bank acc Profit	ount					
	Excess of expenditure over income	Loss						
		2000						
	(1 mark) × four differences							
1(b)			owing Club					
	Income and Expend	liture Accou	int for the yea	ar ended 31 Mar	ch 2017			
			\$	\$	\$			
	Members' subscriptions	W1			10 150			
	Profit on sale of sports equipme Regatta	nt W2			291	(2)		
	Entry fees			4 200				
	Regatta expenses		2 456					
	Prizes		325					
				(2781)				
					1 4 1 9	_ (1)		
	Less expenses				11 860			
	Rent			2 800				
	General expenses			1 379				
	Wages of boatman			3 500				
	Depreciation of boats and equip	ment		<u> 1 280 (1)</u>	(0.050)			
	Sumlus of income over ever and	turo			(8 959)	-		
	Surplus of income over expendit	luie			2 901	(1) (OF)		

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	W2 Sale of sports equipment \$ Sales 1850 Opening inventory 364 Purchases 1 624 Closing inventory (429) Profit transferred to income and expenditure account 291	
1(c)	RS Rowing Club Extract from statement of financial position at 31 March 2017 \$ Accumulated fund at 1 April 2016 40 614	:
1(d)	Surplus of income over expenditure Accumulated fund at 31 March 2017 2 901 43 515 (1)OF The club will receive one-off payments from members, however in accordance with the matching concept, this should not be credited in full to the income and expenditure account as it is not earned in the period received. The income should therefore be spread over an appropriate period to match funds received with the benefits provided to members.	
	The payments received will be represented as a credit in the statement of financial position as deferred income. The club should transfer amounts to the income and expenditure account from the deferred income account in equal instalments over a period it can determine as reasonable. This may depend on the profile of the members and expected use, but should not be for a lengthy period of time.	
	As the lifetime fee is \$400 and the normal annual membership is \$50, it might seem appropriate to transfer the amounts in equal instalments over 8 years. (1 mark) for each valid point to a max of 4 marks.	

		-
Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	Investment at fixed interest rate – annual income \$2625. (1)	7
	Build a boat-house – annual rental income \$1250, rent saved on old premises \$2 800, total extra income \$4050 (2)	
	However, if the investment at fixed interest rate is chosen, after 3 years the funds will be available for other investments which may be more attractive.	
	Building a property is a long term commitment which cannot be changed and may incur other costs, such as maintenance.	
	On purely financial grounds, the club should use the funds to build the new boat-house.	
	(3 marks for calculations, 3 marks for reasons, 1 for recommendation).	

Question		Answer							
2(a)	A revaluation reserve arises when non-current assets are revalued at an amount greater than their current net book value.								
2(b)			Wembo and B	ob capital account	s		16		
	Vehicles Preference shares Ordinary shares Loss in realisation W2 W1 90 000 + $36000 + 35$ W2 142 500 + $4900 - 81$ * if the loss and goody side. W3 -5 000 + $4900 - 810$	00 – 3 800 + 11 000 will are combined as	$24\ 000 (1)$ $35\ 625 (1)$ $2400 (1)$ $74\ 525 (1)$ $500 - 155\ 000 = 12$ $12\ 500 = 159\ 00$ s a single entry, the	Goodwill W1 * 500 (1) goodwill 0 – 165 000 (1) = 6	W 100 000 (1) both 2 475 (1)OF 7 500 (1)* 109 975 000 (1) loss on realisa 00 (2) and 2 600 (2), bo				

	FUBLISHED	2017
Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	Extract from the statement of financial position for Chantelle Limited at 31 March 2018	4
	\$ Equity and reserves ordinary shares (300 000 + 76 000) 376 000 (1) preference shares 60 000 (1) Share premium (19 000 + 75 000) 94 000 (1) Revaluation reserve 25 000 (1) both Retained earnings 40 000 * Total equity 595 000 *	
2(d)(i)	Ordinary shares The dividend on ordinary shares is variable and dependent on the levels of profit (1) so has greater reward when the profits are high. (1) Possible involvement of Wembo and Bob in managing the company through voting rights (1) Max 2	4
2(d)(ii)	Preference shares Whereas cumulative preference shares have a fixed dividend of \$4 200 per year, (1) which if profits are low one year will be paid the next. (1) So limited risk. (1) Max 2	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	Aleksander Goods on consignment account	2
	2017 \$ 2017 \$ Jun 30 Income statement <u>20 000</u> (1) Apr 2 Consignment account <u>20 000</u> (1)	

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Question	Answer						
3(a)(ii)	Consignment account	12					
	2017 \$ 2017 \$ Apr 2 Goods on consignment a/c 20 000 (1) Jun 30 Benji (sales) 27 200 (1) Bank 120 (1) Balance c/d 5 560 (4) Bank 6 080 (1) Balance c/d 5 560 (4)						
	Benji 1 600 (1) Jun 30 Benji (commission) 2 720 (1of) Income statement 2 240 (1)OF 32 760 32 760 32 760						
	Jul 1 Balance b/d 5 560 (1of)						
	Inventory: 20 000 (1) + (120 + 6 080 + 1 600) (1) × 40 / 200 (1) = \$5 560 (1of)						
3(a)(iii)	Benji	5					
	2017 \$ 2017 \$ Jun 30 Consignment a/c (sales) 27 200 (1) Apr 2 Consignment a/c 1 600 (1) Jun 14 Bank 21 000 (1) Jun 30 Consignment a/c (commission) 2 720 (1) Jun 30 Consignment a/c (commission) 2 720 (1) Balance c/d 1 880 1 880 1 880						
	Jul 1 Balance b/d 27 200 27 200 Jul 1 Balance b/d 1 880 (1)OF						
3(b)	Profit per container had been 2 240 / 160 = \$14. (1)OF Now there is a loss per container of \$6. (1)OF Could Aleksander find a cheaper means of freight? (1) Could Benji's commission be reduced? (1) If commission could fall from \$17 per container to below \$11 per container then the consignment would be profitable again. (1)OF Could the selling price be increased? (1) Are there other selling opportunities? (1) [max 4]	4					

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Advertising is not a purchase/production cost. (1) Advertising is not part of bringing a product to its existing location or condition. (1) Its inclusion would contravene IAS 2. (1) [max 2]	2

Question				Answei	٢				Marks
4(a)	A share premium arises when a share is sold for more than its nominal value (1). The difference between the selling price and the nominal value is called the share premium (1).						2		
4(b)	400 000 × 60% = 240 000 sha 240 000 × 1.75 = \$420 000 (1 \$550 000 - \$420 000 = \$130 ()							3
4(c)(i)		Ordinary share capital		Share premium		Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings		9
	At 1 April 2016 Rights issue	\$000s 400 240	(1)OF	\$000s 50 180	(1)	\$000s 150	\$000s 350	(1) row	
	Profit for the year Dividend paid At 31 March 2017	640		230	_	150	138.7 (8) W2 480.7	W1 (4) _ (1)OF row* _ (1) row	
	must not include proposed div	vidend or the d	ebenture						
	W1 (245 000 – 70 000 (1) – (= 138 700 (10F) W2 ordinary interim div 0.02 =			-	5 – (17	73 375 × 0.2) (1)			
4(c)(ii)	Note: \$25 600 (1) OF Ordinary				ir-end.	(1)			2
	W4 640 000 × 0.04 = 25 600								

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	EPS	9
	1 For current year profit after tax / number of ordinary shares 138 700 / 640 000 = \$0.2167 \$(0.22) (1)OF	
	2 Assuming profits similar amount to previous years 138 700 / 400 000 = \$0.347 (1)OF so shareholder is correct (1) that EPS has fallen, as there has not been a corresponding increase in profit to the level of increase in the number of shares. (1)	
	If profits increase by 20% in the next year 166 440 / 640 000 = \$0.26006 (1)OF. EPS will increase but will still not reach the level it was before the rights issue. (1) Any future issue of ordinary shares will decrease EPS further, unless there is a significant increase in profits (1). Profits have to reach \$222 080 to achieve an EPS of \$0.347 with the current amount of shares (1). Max 4 marks on rights issue.	
	A loan will be a long term liability (1) which will affect cash and profits. Cash will be reduced as the loan and interest is repaid (1) and profits will be reduced by the interest. (1) Gearing will also increase as long term liabilities increase. (1) The higher the rate of interest, the lower profits will be and so EPS will reduce. (1) Max 4 marks on loans. Recommendation based on the above comments. (1)	

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					2017
Question		Answer			Marks
5(a)	Direct materials (liquid) Direct materials (packaging Direct labour Fixed overheads Total standard cost Accept alternative approaches.	16 000 × 0.25 × \$ 16 000 × \$0.80 1 600 × \$9 1 600 × 17.50 (1)	12 800 14 400	(1) (1) _ (1)	6
5(b)	Direct materials (lic Direct materials (pa Direct labour Fixed overheads Total actual cost		62 875 } 12 800 } (1) 16 320 } 31 375 (1) 123 370 (1)		3
5(c)	Direct labour rate va Direct labour efficie Fixed overhead exp Fixed overhead volu 1 for correct figure and 1 for direction.	ncy variance penditure variance	1 020 Adv (2) 900 Adv (2) 5 125 Adv (2) 1 750 Fav (2)		8
5(d)	Standard cost of actual production Direct materials (liquids) price variance Direct materials (liquids) usage variance Direct labour rate variance Direct labour efficiency variance Fixed overhead expenditure variance Fixed overhead volume variance	\$ Fav 4 125 <u>1 750</u> (1) 5 875	\$ Adverse 7 000 } (1) 1 020 } 900 }(1) 5 125 } 14 045	\$ 115 200 8 170	4
	Actual cost of actual production			123 370 (10F)	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(e)	Both methods represent the basis of production. (1) Will a change of method allow managers to control production more efficiently or set selling prices more accurately? (1) Production is not labour intensive and all units produced are identical. (1) Therefore either method would be acceptable. (1) Decision (1) Justification Max 3	4

Question	Answer							
6(a)	Response may include:							2
	Plan ahead if there is any cash deficit. Plan ahead if there is any cash surplus. Accept any reasonable alternative. (1 mark) × 2 valid benefits.							
6(b)		\$		\$		\$		11
	Receipts	450.000						
	Capital introduced	150 000	(1)	400.004		004 000	(4)	
	Receipts from customers		(1) _	196 864	(1)	364 032	(1)	
		213 040	-	196 864		364 032		
	Payments							
	Payments to suppliers	0		360 000	(1)	240 000	(1)	
	Equipment	48 000	(1)		.,		. ,	
	Operating expenses	42 200)	42 200)	42 200) (1) row	
		90 200	_	402 200		282 200		
	Net cash flow	122 840		(205 336)		81 832		
	Opening balance	0		122 840		(82 496)		
	Closing balance	122 840	(1)OF	(82 496)	(1)OF	<u>`</u>	(1)OF	

Question	Answer							
6(b)	Working							
	Saloa (in unit)	April	May	June	July			
	Sales (in unit)	5 000	8 000	4 000	3 000			
	Unit sold	5 000	8 000	4 000	3 000			
	Closing inventory	4 000	2 000	1 500	2 000			
	Opening inventory	0	4 000	2 000	1 500			
	Purchases (in unit)	9 000	6 000	3 500	3 500			
		\$	\$	\$	\$			
	Sales (\$64 each)	320 000	512 000	256 000	1 088 000			
	Purchases (\$40 each)	360 000	240 000	140 000	740 000			
	April sales	63 040	96 000	160 000				
	May sales		100 864	153 600				
	June sales			50 432				
	July sales	63 040	196 864	364 032				

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Question	Answer				
6(c)	Responses may include:				
	Cash flow not bad, i.e. has net operating cash inflow; cash received from customers \$994 560 (\$63 040 + \$196 864 + \$364 032 + \$370 624) is greater than operating cash outflows \$908 800 (\$360 000 + \$240 000 + \$140 000 + \$42 200 × 4)				
	Cash deficit in May and June, should plan ahead.				
	Sales not evenly distributed, i.e. seasonal trade, and this will affect the regularity of cash inflow.				
	Not many trade receivables take the advantage of cash discount, Luke may consider to increase the cash discount.				
	More than 50% of trade receivables pay 2 months after sale, Luke should consider to tighten its credit policy.				
	Maybe the business is a new business and Luke has only one supplier. It appears that Luke does not have much bargaining power, as he has to pay within one month following the purchases and is not allowed any cash discount.				
	Keeping too much inventory may have negative impact on cash flow. Accept other valid responses. (1 mark) for each valid point.				
6(d)	Revenue 1 088 000 (1) Cost of sales Opening inventory 0 Purchases 740 000 (1)	6			
	Closing inventory <u>60 000</u> (1) <u>680 000</u> Gross profit <u>408 000</u> (1)OF				
	Operating expenses129 000Discount allowedW13 264Profit for the period275 736(1)OF				