

ACCOUNTING

9706/22 October/November 2018

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.

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.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	(9100) + 1800 (1) – 1600 (1) = \$(8900) overdrawn (1) OF	3
1(b)	Total trade receivables account \$ \$ Sales 144 200 Bank W1 100 400 (2) Discount allowed 100 (1) Balance b/d $\frac{144 200}{43 700}$ (1) OF W1 98 600 (1) + 1 800 (1) = 100 400 U U U U	4
1(c)	Total trade payables accountBank W1 $$66700$ (2)Purchases79 300Discount received 500 (1) OF 12100 79300 79300 Balance c/d 79300 Balance b/d 79300 W1 65 100 (1) + 1 600 (1) = 66 700 4000 12100 1000	4
1(d)	W1 03 100 (1) + 1000 (1) = 00 700 Cash account Bank \$ Bank 35 600 Wages 14 400 (1) Drawings 6 000 (1) Other operating expenses 15 100 (1) OF Balance b/d 100 (1)	4

Question		Answer					Mar	
1(e)	Finn Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017							
		\$		\$				
	Revenue			144 200				
	Purchases	79 300						
	Inventory at 31 December 2017	<u>6 200</u>						
	Cost of sales			<u>73 100</u>				
	Gross profit			71 100	(1)			
	Discount received			500	(1)OF			
				71 600				
	Expenses							
	Discount allowed	100	(1)					
	Rent	12 000						
	Wages	14 400	(1)OF					
	Other operating expenses W1	16 100	(2)OF					
	Depreciation	1 400	(1)					
	Interest charges	200	(1)	<u>44 200</u>				
	Profit for the year			<u>27 400</u>	(1)OF			

Question	Answer	Marks
1(f)	Could maintain full up-to-date accurate records (1) Will improve decision-making (1) Could provide credit control systems (1) Improve cash flow / reduce irrecoverable debts (1) Making sufficient profits to afford bookkeeper's wages (1) Increased wages (\$6 000) / affordability would result in decreased profits (1) Failure to maintain full up to date records could lead to business failure (1) Accept other valid responses	4
	(max 3) for comments, plus (1) for decision	
1(g)	To avoid trade receivables / current assets being overstated (1) To avoid profit being overstated (1) To comply with the prudence concept (1) To comply with the matching concept (1)	2
	Max 2 marks	

Question				Α	nswer					Marks
2(a)		Jack \$	Kelly \$	Liam \$		Jack \$	Kelly \$	Liam \$		6
	Goodwill	10 500	26 250	15 750 (1)	Balance b/d	33 000	71 000			
	Bank	19 500	37 250	(1)OF	Revaluation	6 000	15 000		(1)	
	Balance c/d	24 000	60 000	36 000	Goodwill	15 000	37 500		(1)	
			100 500	<u> </u>	Bank		400 500	51 750	_ ` '	
		54 000	123 500	51 750	Delense h (d	54 000	123 500	51 750	_	
					Balance b/d	24 000	60 000	36 000	(1)	
2(b)	The difference between OR The (intangible) value o					te value o	f the net t	angible a	assets (1).	1
2(b) 2(c)	OR	f reputatior	n/custome	er base/location	etc. (1)					1
	OR The (intangible) value o	f reputation ure that the	n/custome e original	er base/location partners benefi	, etc. (1) , because it is th	heir efforts	s which ha	ave crea		2
	OR The (intangible) value o The adjustment will ens	f reputation ure that the t the origin	n/custome e original al partner	er base/location partners benefi rs benefit; 1 ma	, etc. (1) , because it is th rk for explaining	neir efforts 9 why they	s which ha	ave crea		
2(c)	OR The (intangible) value of The adjustment will ens 1 mark for clarifying tha	f reputation ure that the it the origin er of opinio	n/custome e original al partner n / subjec	er base/location partners benefi rs benefit; 1 ma ctive (1) so it is	, etc. (1) , because it is th rk for explaining difficult to value	heir efforts y why they (1)	s which ha	ave crea enefit.	ted the goodwill.	2

Question		Answer					
2(e)		Return on capital employed				4	
		30 June 2019	<u>\$60 000</u> \$120 000 × 100	50% (1)			
		30 June 2018	$\frac{\$48000}{\$104000} \ \textbf{W1} \times 100$	46.15% (1)OF			
	W1 Profit for the year en	ded 30 June 2018 (\$60 000 × 4 /	5) = \$48 000 (1)				
	Advice. The return on ca	pital employed will improve (by 3	.85%) (1)OF				

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	Improves the perception of the company size (1) by increasing the issued share capital of the company (1)	4
	To capitalise non-distributable reserves (1) but overall, total equity will remain the same (1)	
	To reward the company's investors (1) when profits are not sufficient to pay dividends (1)	
	Can be used to keep existing shareholders happy (1) and may be attractive to potential investors (1)	
	1 mark per valid point + 1 for development to max of 4	
3(a)(ii)	To write off expenses relating to: company formation the issue of debentures the issue of shares redemption of debentures	3
	1 mark per valid point to max of 3	

Question		Α	nswer				Marks
3(b)	for	Statement of	Limited changes in eq d 31 Decembe				6
		Ordinary share capital \$	Share premium \$	General reserve \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$	
	Brought forward at 1 January 2017	1 250 000	_	130 000	65 000	1 445 000	
	Profit for the year				255 000 (2) / (1)*	255 000	
	Dividend – final 2016 – interim 2017		(125 000) (1) (46 875) (1)	(125 000) (46 875)			
	Issue of ordinary shares	312 500 (1)	593 750 (1)			906 250	
	Balance at 31 December 2017	1 562 500	593 750	130 000	148 125	2 434 375	
	* \$268 500 (1) / \$255 000 (2)		•	•			
3(c)	Debit Non-current asset (1) Credit Revaluation reserve (1)						2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	The point where the business is making neither a profit nor a loss (1)	1
4(b)	Make or buy decisions (1) Limited resources (1) Special orders (1) Production scheduling (1) Product / departmental closure (1) Accept other valid responses.	3
	Max (3)	
4(c)(i)	bulk buying/economies of scale / supplier price reduction	1
	Max (1)	
4(c)(ii)	overtime rates / increase basic wage rates	1
4(d)	 Fixed costs are only fixed over a given range of activity (1) As this business is expanding its capacity, some fixed costs may increase (1) Such as: Rates – larger floor area used (1) Supervisors' salaries – increase in staff numbers (so more supervisors required) (1) Depreciation – additional machinery required (1) Maintenance – increased operations (therefore more servicing required) (1) 	3
	Max (1) for developed examples. Overall max (3)	

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Question		Answer			Marks
4(e)(i)			\$		6
		Revenue (\$195 × 8 000)	1 560 000	(1)	
		Direct materials (\$23.20 × 8 000)	185 600	(1)	
		Direct labour (\$86.40 × 8 000)	691 200	(1)	
		Variable overheads (12×8000)	<u>96 000</u>	(1)	
		Total contribution (\$73.40 × 8 000)	587 200		
		Fixed costs	<u>302 400</u>	(1)	
		Profit for the year	<u>284 800</u>	(1)OF	
4(e)(ii)		Profit per unit = $\frac{284800}{8000}$ = \$	35.60 (1)	OF	1
4(e)(iii)	Based on (e)(i) = 37.64 % (2) / (1)OF			2
4(f)	$\frac{302400}{37.64\%} $ 1(OF) = \$803400 (1)	OF / \$195 = 4 120 units (1)OF			3
	Alternative presentation				
	$\left \frac{302400}{73.40} \right\}$ (10F) = 4 120 units (*	I) OF × \$195 = \$803 400 (1OF)			

Question	Answer	Marks
4(g)	Shareholders' investment has become riskier (1) because of the increased external borrowing (1). Loan interest has to be paid (1) whether profit is earned or not (1), but overall profit should increase (1). Repayment of the external borrowing may result in future cash flow problems (1)	4
	Accept other valid responses.	
4(h)	Positive	ų
	Market share should increase (1) overall profit may increase (1). Expansion may encourage further shareholder investment (1)	
	Negative	
	As a result of reducing the selling price and increased costs, the profit per unit will fall (1) and the breakeven point will increase (1)	
	The directors should consider how certain the company are that all of the increased production will be sold (1) how reliable the directors other estimates are (1) and whether suitable labour and other resources will be available (1). They must also ensure that funds will be available to repay the loan. (1)	
	Max (4) for comments 1 mark for decision.	