

ACCOUNTING

9706/22 October/November 2017

Paper 2 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 90

Published

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Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme October/November 2017

Question	Answer							
1	Ross Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017							
		year ended of h	alon	2017				
		\$		\$				
	Revenue	Ŷ		92 520	(1)			
	Returns inwards			(1 240)				
			-	91 280				
	Cost of sales							
	Opening inventory	21 640	(1)					
	Purchases	38 950	.,					
	Returns outwards	(440)	(1)					
		60 150						
	Closing inventory W1	(25 900)	(2)	34 250				
	Gross profit (must be labelled)			57 030	(1of)			
	Deduct: expenses							
	Carriage outwards	1 090	(1)					
	Property rental W2	13 920	(2)					
	Heating and lighting	1 940	(-)					
	Travel expenses	2 060						
	General expenses	6 690						
	Irrecoverable debt written off	1 250	(1)					
	Depreciation	1 490		28 440				
	Profit for the year (must be labelled)			28 590	(1of)			
	W1 (23 400 (1) + 2500 (1))							
	W2 (16 240 (1) – 2320 (1))							

Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme October/November 2017

Question	Answer Ross Statement of Financial position at 31 March 2017					
1(b)						
	\$ Non-current assets					
	Shop fittings – cost	11 930				
	provision for depreciation	3 320	(1)			
		8610				
	Current assets		_ ()			
	Inventory	25 900	(1of)			
	Trade receivables	11 620	(2of)			
	Prepayments	3 240	(1)			
	Bank	390	_ (1)			
		41 150	_			
	Total assets	49 760	_			
	Capital account					
	Balance brought forward	10 950	(1)			
	Capital introduced	3 000	(1)			
	Profit for the year	28 590	(10f)			
	De duct des viene	42 540	(4)			
	Deduct: drawings	8 600	_ (1)			
	Non coment liebilities	33 940	-			
	Non-current liabilities Bank loan	4 200	(4)			
	Current liabilities	4 290	_ (')			
		6 440				
	Trade payables Accruals	800	(1)			
	Bank loan	4 290	(1)			
	Dankiban	49 760	-			
	Workings					
	Trade receivables 12 870 (1) – 1250 = 11 620 (1)OF					
1(c)	 Application of prudence concept (1) Trade receivables/Current assets/profit may be overstated (1) Application of matching/accruals concept (1) Matches the cost of the provision against the relevant year (1) 					
	(1 mark for advice + max 3 for justification).					

Question	Answer							
2(a)	2(a) Sales ledger control account							11
		Add		Less		Total		
	Description	(\$)		(\$)		(\$)		
	Opening balance					93 185		
	Sales journal			30 420	(1)			
	Interest on late payment	720	(1)					
	Sales returns journal	4 560	(1)					
	Discount allowed			1 520	(1)			
	Bank receipts	18 965	(1)					
	Closing balance					85 490	(1cf)	
		Sales ledge		Less		Total	7	
		Add		Less		Total		
	Description	(\$)		(\$)		(\$)		
	Opening balance					78 370)	
	Dishonoured cheque	9 7 4 5	(1)					
	Interest on late payment	720	(1)				_	
	Discount allowed			1 520			_	
	Irrecoverable debt w/off			1 825	5 (1)		_	
	Closing balance					85 490	* 10F	
2(b)	Note: * Final balances must be and the sales ledger balances to Provides a total for trade receival Helps in the preparation of the fin	be awarded	d own	i figure ma		ledger co	ntrol account	4
	Helps in the preparation of the fin Helps deter/prevent/reduce fraud Verifies the arithmetical accuracy Can be reconciled with the sales (1 mark for a valid point, up to	, as it is ma /identifies e ledger bala	aintair errors inces	ned by diff in the sal to improv	es led	ger. (1))	

Question	Answer	Marks					
3(a)(i)	84 695 × 20% = \$16 939 (1) New equipment 12 785 + 1595 = 14 380 × 20% × 3 / 12 = 719 Total depreciation = 16 939 + 719 (1) = \$17 658						
3(a)(ii)	K Limited Motor vehicle disposal account						
	\$ 2016 Dec Motor 31 vehicles cost 14 850 (1) 4795 (1) Bank Apr 30 Income statement 14 850 14 850 14 850 14 850 14 850 14 850						
	Workings						
	Motor vehicle sold\$Bought Aug 1 2014 cost14 850Depreciation April 30 $25\% \times 9 / 12$ (2 784)20152015						
	Book value 12 066 Depreciation Dec 31 2015 25% × 8 / 12 (2 011) Book value 10 055						
3(b)	Matching (1) – cost of non-current asset matched with the revenue earned (1) Prudence (1) – to ensure that profit/carrying value of non-current assets is not overstated. (1) Consistency (1) – to enable valid comparison (1) Max 4 marks						
3(c)	 Bank loan The lender would need to be convinced that the company can meet the interest and repayment obligations. (1) Bank loan must be repaid. (1) The loan may need to be secured (1) on the plant and equipment purchased. Loan interest will be charged (1) to the Income Statement reducing profits. A loan will increase the gearing of the company. (1) Takes less time to issue. (1) Share issue The company has flexibility as to the level of dividends payable on the shares. (1) Share capital does not need to be repaid. (1) There may be loss of control. (1) Issue of more shares may dilute the share price. (1) Share issue is an expensive (1) process. Issuing ordinary shares will not increase the gearing. (1) Takes more time to issue. (1) (1) for decision, and max 4 for justification).						

Question	Answer					
4(a)	Calculate the break-even point Calculate margin of safety Helps with (short term) decision making Easy to predict profits and losses at different levels of output. Quick method of calculating to show impact of decision on profits. Limitations (Max 2) Some costs are difficult to classify as fixed or variable.					
	Not applicable when multiple products are involved. Assumes selling price remains constant. Assumes variable/fixed costs remain constant. Based on estimates that may not be accurate. Assumes that all production is sold.					
	Accept other valid answers.					
4(b)	Variable costs (15 + 8 + 2) 25 (1 Selling price (25 × 1.8) 45 (1 Contribution per unit 20 Fixed costs ((17 400 + 7800 + 12 000 + 13 200) / 12) 4200					
	Breakeven point (4200 / 20) 210 units (1)				
4(c)(i)	In units: 240 – 210 = 30 units (1)OF	2				
4(c)(ii)	In revenue: \$45 × 30 = \$1350 (1)OF					
4(d)	Maximum capacity 240 × 100 / 75 320 units (1) \$	3				
	Contribution 320 × \$20 6400 (10F) Fixed costs 4200 4200 (10F) Maximum profit 2200 (10F) 10F)					

Question	Answer						Marks
4(e)	Sales revenue						8
	240 × \$49.50			11 880	(1)		
	150 × \$42			6 300	(1)		
				18 180			
	Variable costs						
	Direct material (390 × \$15)	(5 850)	(1)				
	Direct labour (320 × \$8) + (70 × \$10)	(3 260)	(1)				
	Variable overheads (390 × \$2)	(780)	(1)	(9 890)			
	Contribution			8 290	(1of)		
	Fixed costs (4200+500+200)			(4 900)	(1)		
	Maximum profit			3 390	(1of)		
4(f)	Alternative presentation Contribution Existing customers 240 × (49.50 - 25.00) 5 880 (1) Bart Supplies 80 (1) × (42 - 25) (1) 1 100 Total contribution 1 710 Fixed costs (4200 + 500 + 200) 4 900 Maximum profit 3 390 (1) Benefits (maximum 4 marks) (1) Profits increase (1) by \$2790 (1) (3390 - 600) (1) Directors' target profit (of \$40 680) (1of) per annum is greater than (30 000) target. (1) Business utilises full capacity (1) which will maximise profits. (1) Increased advertising may result in increased business (1) and new customers leading to growth. (1) Produces a positive contribution (1) \$1890 (1) Limitations (maximum 4 marks) Workforce working to full capacity (1) may affect product quality/output. (1) Existing customers may be dissatisfied with the price increase, (1) resulting in lost sales/lower profits (1) Additional storage rental commitment may not be required if new contract ceases, (1) reducing profits (1) Becoming reliant on one customer (1) as don't know how long the order may last (1)						7

Question	Answer	Marks
4(g)	 Facilitates profit maximisation (1) Enhanced cash management by identifying future inflows and outflows. (1) Facilitates working capital requirement planning. (1) Enables capital expenditure planning. (1) Note Benefits must be financial benefits. Do not reward: co-ordination, planning, decision making etc. unless developed from a financial perspective. 1 mark for each valid benefit. Maximum 3 marks. 	3