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ACCOUNTING 9706/33

Paper 3 Structured Questions

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MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 150

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x four differences	RS F	Powing Club				
		Powing Club				
Income and Exp		Powing Club				
Income and Exp		Cowing Club				
	enditure Acco		ar ended 31 Ma	rch 2017		
		\$	\$	\$		
Members' subscriptions	W1			10 150	• •	
Profit on sale of sports equip	ment W2			291	(2)	
Regatta						
Entry fees			4 200			
Regatta expenses		2 456				
Prizes		325	/ · · ·			
			(2 781)		445	
					_ (1)	
				11 860		
•			0.000			
	quinmont					
Depreciation of boats and ed	quipment		1 200 (1)			
Cumpling of income access access	enditure				=	
	·	Rent General expenses	Rent General expenses Wages of boatman Depreciation of boats and equipment Surplus of income over expenditure	Rent 2 800 General expenses 1 379 Wages of boatman 3 500 Depreciation of boats and equipment 1 280 (1) Surplus of income over expenditure	Less expenses Rent 2 800 General expenses 1 379 Wages of boatman 3 500 Depreciation of boats and equipment 1 280 (1) (8 959)	Less expenses Rent 2800 General expenses 1379 Wages of boatman 3500 Depreciation of boats and equipment 1280 (1) Surplus of income over expenditure 2901 (1) (OF)

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Question	Answer						
1(b)	W2 Sale of sports equipment \$ Sales Opening inventory Purchases Closing inventory Profit transferred to income and expenditure account \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$						
1(c)	RS Rowing Club Extract from statement of financial position at 31 March 2017 \$ Accumulated fund at 1 April 2016 40 614	2					
1(d)	Surplus of income over expenditure Accumulated fund at 31 March 2017 Accumulated fund at 31 March 2017 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.	2					
	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.						

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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								Marks	
2(a)	A revaluation reserve aris	revaluation reserve arises when non-current assets are revalued at an amount greater than their current net book value.								1	
2(b)		Wembo and Bob capital accounts							16		
	Vehicles Preference shares Ordinary shares Loss in realisation W2 W1 90 000 + 36 000 + 35 W2 142 500 + 4 900 - 8 7 * if the loss and good side. W3 -5 000 + 4 900 - 8 10	36 000 59 375 3 600 109 975 500 + 13 000 100 - 3 800 +	(1) (1)* = 142 500 11 000 + 5000 as a second	12 500 = 15 single entry	(1) (1)* - = 12 50 9 000 -	- 165 000 (1) = 6		(1)OF (1)* - - ss on realisa		(1) OF (1)* edit	

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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) preference shares Share premium (19 000 + 75 000) Revaluation reserve Retained earnings \$ 376 000 (1) 60 000 (1) 94 000 (1) 25 000 (1) both 40 000 *	
2(d)(i)	Total equity 595 000 Ordinary shares	4
_(3)(1)	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	
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 2000 (1) Apr 2 Consignment account 2000 (1)	

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Question	Answer	Marks				
3(a)(ii)	Consignment account					
	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) Benji 1 600 (1)					
	Jun 30 Benji (commission) 2 720 (1of) Income statement 2 240 (1)OF 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 Jun 30 Consignment a/c (sales) \$ 27 200 (1)					
	Jul 1 Balance b/d 1 880 (1)OF 27 200					
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				

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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		Answer							
4(a)	A share premium arises when the nominal value is called the			e than its nom	ninal va	alue (1) . The diffe	erence betweer	n the selling price and	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 Profit for the year	\$000s 400 240	(1)OF	\$000s 50 180	(1)	\$000s 150	\$000s 350 138.7	(1) row W1 (4)	
	Dividend paid At 31 March 2017	640	_ ·	230	<u> </u>	150	(8) W2 480.7	_ (1)OF row* _ (1) row	
	must not include proposed di	vidend or the c	lebenture						
	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 Ordinar	y share divider	nds propos	sed at the yea	ır-end.	(1)			2
	W4 640 000 × 0.04 = 25 600								

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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	
	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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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 × \$1 16 000 × \$0.80 1 600 × \$9 1 600 × 17.50 (1)	5 60 000 12 800 14 400 28 000 115 200	(1) (1) (1)		6
5(b)	Direct materials (lique 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 efficien Fixed overhead experience Fixed overhead volu 1 for correct figure and 1 for direction.	ncy variance enditure 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 1 750 (1) 5 875	\$ Adverse 7 000 }	\$ 115 200 8 170		4
	Actual cost of actual production			123 370	(10F)	

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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		Α	nswer					Marks
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 Conital introduced	150 000	(4)					
	Capital introduced Receipts from customers	63 040	(1) <i>(</i> 1)	196 864	(1)	364 032	(1)	
	Recorpts from editioners	213 040	(')	196 864	(')	364 032	(1)	
	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	

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Question	Answer							
6(b)	Working							
	Sales (in unit)	April <u>5 000</u>	May 8 000_	June 4 000	July 3 000			
	Unit sold Closing inventory Opening inventory Purchases (in unit)	5 000 4 000 0 9 000	8 000 2 000 4 000 6 000	4 000 1 500 2 000 3 500	3 000 2 000 1 500 3 500			
	Sales (\$64 each) Purchases (\$40 each)	\$ 320 000 360 000	\$ 512 000 240 000	\$ 256 000 140 000	\$ 1 088 000 740 000			
	April sales May sales June sales July sales	63 040	96 000 100 864	160 000 153 600 50 432				
	Operating expenses \$43 000 – (\$84 000 /	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	6					

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