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Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/31

Paper 3 Structured Questions

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 150

Published

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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.

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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	Answer	Marks						
1(a)	It allows management to assess the performance of the factory. (1)							
	It allows for better cost control (1) as cost can be identified with specific cost centre. (1)							
	It allows for comparison between the cost of manufacturing a product in-house rather than buying it from an outside supplier. (1)							
	Factory manager can be rewarded for their specific performance which will motivate. (1)							
	Accept other valid points.							
	Max 4							
1(b)	Manufacturing account for JH Limited for year ended 31 October 2017	5						
	Prime cost W1 270 000 (1) Factory overheads W2 509 000 (1) Opening work in progress 28 000 (1) both Closing work in progress (32 000) Cost of production of manufactured Factory profit (20%) 155 000 (1) OF with label Transfer price 930 000 (1) OF with label							
	W1 270 000 + 18 000 W2 461 000 + (60 000 + 3 000 + 1 000) × 75%							

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	Answer			Marks
Income statement for JH L	imited for yea	r ended 31 C	October 2017	9
Revenue	\$	\$		
Opening inventory of finished goods Transfer price	108 000 930 000	1 860 000		
Cost of goods sold	96 000		- ` '	
Factory profit	155 000 2 000	910 000	(1) OF	
		157 000 1 075 000	-	
Distribution costs Administration expenses	_	198 000 368 000	(1) _ (1)	
Finance charges	-	28 000	_ (1)	
	Revenue Opening inventory of finished goods Transfer price Closing inventory of finished goods Cost of goods sold Gross profit Factory profit Decrease in provision for unrealized profit Distribution costs Administration expenses Operating profit	Income statement for JH Limited for yea Revenue Opening inventory of finished goods Transfer price Closing inventory of finished goods Closing inventory of finished goods Gost of goods sold Gross profit Factory profit Factory profit Decrease in provision for unrealized profit Distribution costs Administration expenses Operating profit Finance charges	Income statement for JH Limited for year ended 31 C	Revenue

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Question	Answer	Marks
Question 1(d)	Production cost / transfer price Gross profit Profit for the year Yes they can increase the percentage (1) as: No effect on final profit for the year (1) The increase in percentage will increase the transfer price (1) Gross profit will be affected (1) No they should not increase the percentage (1) as:	Marks 7
	As selling price is based on production cost plus a mark-up, an increase in production cost will increase the selling price too (1). This may make the product uncompetitive reducing the levels of sales (1) and eventually profit (1) but depends on the increase in price by the competitors (1). It also depends on the price elasticity of demand of the product (1). The market may not accept an increase in price so by not increasing the mark-up they may gain customers (1).	
	Accept other valid points.	
	(1) decision	
ı	Max 2 marks for calculations	
	Max 4 marks for analysis	

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Question						Answer						Marks
2(a)	They provide additional information at the end of the financial year within the financial statements (1)										3	
	They provide further explanations of specific items within the financial statements. (1)											
		They explain the accounting methods and principles used to prepare the financial information within the financial statements. (1) e.g. the policy on depreciation.										
	Accept other	valid points.										
	Max 3 marks											
2(b)		Ordinary shares		Share premium		Revaluation Reserve		General reserve		Retained earnings		15
		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000	****	
	At 1 January 2016	2 000		300		400		100		1 500	(1) row	
	Interim dividend paid									(200))(1)W1	
	Share issue	1 000	(1)	200	(1)						W2	
	Rights issue	1 200	(2)	150	(1)						W3	
	Bonus issue	1 680	(1) OF	(650)	(1)	(400)	(1)	(100)	(1)	(530)	(1) W4	
	Profit for the year									363	(1) W5	
	Transfer to general reserve							47		(47)	(1) both	
	At 31 December 2016	5 880		0		0		47		1 086	(1) OF row	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	W1 $0.20 \times 1000000 = $200000 (1)$	
	W2 \$2 × 500 000 = 1 000 000 (1) \$0.40 × 500 000 = 200 000 (1)	
	W3 $\frac{3000000}{2}$ = 1 500 000 shares × $\frac{2}{5}$ (1) = 600 000 shares issued × \$2.25 = \$1 350 000 cash	
	\$1 200 000 (1) shares and \$150 000 (1) share premium	
	W4 $\frac{4200000}{2}$ = 2100 000 shares × $\frac{4}{10}$ = 840 000 × \$2 = 1680 000	
	W5 520 000 – (64 000 – 93 000) = \$363 000 (1)	
2(c)	The directors did act in the best interests of the shareholders (1) because:	7
	No interest is being paid on a loan. (1)	
	This saves \$68 000 over 5 years which would have adversely affected both the cash flow (1) and the profitability of the business.(1) The drop in profitability may affect shareholder confidence and the market price of the shares. (1)	
	The loan would increase the gearing (1)	
	The capital repayment would also reduce the cash flow (1) and the potential for future dividend payments due to lack of cash. (1)	
	Instead the shareholders could receive extra dividends. (1) This equates on the share issue and rights issue of an extra \$0.06 approximately per share (1)	
	The company may not have had enough cash or profit to pay the extra dividend. (1)	
	$\frac{4200000}{2}$ = 2 100 000 shares × 0.50 = \$1 050 000 dividend (1)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	The directors did not act in the interests of the shareholders (1) because:	
	There has been a drop in the market price of each share of \$0.30. (1) With $\frac{5880000}{2}$ shares = 2 940 000 shares (1) × \$0.30 = \$882 000 (1)	
	Although the market value may increase this may take time (1)	
	Potential shareholders may question why a loan or a debenture was not taken out to finance the purchase of the factory instead of two share issues. (1)	
	There is no future effects on cash flow (1) or profitability (1) except for the dividend payments (1)	
	The money saved by making a bonus issue instead of paying extra dividends can be used on other areas within the business (1)	
	The shareholders can sell these shares at a future date once the market price increases.	
	$\frac{1680000}{2} = 840000 \text{ shares} \times \$2.10 = \$1764000 \text{ (1)} \text{ which is greater than the dividend suggested by the shareholder (1)}$	
	Accept other valid points.	
	(1) decision and 0–6 marks for comments on either side.	

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Question	Answer	Marks					
3(a)	express an opinion (1) on true and fair view (1) of the financial statements of a limited company						
3(b)	Accounting treatments						
	1 Cost on training programme should be treated as expenses because it is held regularly (1)						
	it is difficult to establish a direct relationship between training programme and future benefits from efficiency; i.e. efficiency can be caused by other reasons such as advance in technology (1)						
	accrual concept is applied $-\frac{2}{6}$ of the total costs are expensed (1)						
	\$30 000 is regarded prepayment, i.e. \$70 000 is paid and only \$40 000 has been expensed. (1)						
	2 The inventory value needs to be reduced (1) to take into account the fact that the damaged items can only be sold at a p rice below their usual selling price. (1) This will affect the profit for the year (1) and the value of inventory in current assets. (1)						
	3 marks for each to a max of 5 marks						
3(c)	Profit for 2017	8					
	Revised profit 107 500 (1) OF						

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Question			Answer	Marks
3(d)(i)		\$		2
	Software license (\$60 000 × $\frac{30}{36}$) (1)	50 000	(1)	
3(d)(ii)	Inventory (\$146 000 – \$4 500)	141 500	(1)	1
3(d)(iii)	Retained earnings (\$215 000 + \$107 500)	322 500	(1) OF	1
3(d)(iv)	Other payables (\$75 000 – \$50 000)	25 000	(1)	1
3(e)	Buying computer software:			5
	non-current assets increased as compuestimated useful life of the software.	uter software	e is treated as non-current assets subject to depreciation throughout the	
	Profit will be reduced by depreciation.			
	more cash outlay as the computer softw	ware is acqu	uired	
	computer software can be obsolete after	er three yea	rs	
	Acquiring the right to use a computer softwa	are for three	years:	
	company does not pay for the outright p	purchase of	the asset and therefore lesser cash outflow	
	profit will be reduced by amortisation ov	ver a period	of 3 years.	
	more flexible due to advanced technological	gy		
	Accept other valid points. (2 marks) for discussing buying the comput (1 mark) for decision.	ter software	and (2 marks) for discussing acquiring a right to use for three years.	

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Question	Answer	Mark
4(a)	club limited company operating as a service business	
	seeks to provide service to members seeks to make profit	
	has members has shareholders	
	retains any surplus to improve services to members may distribute any profit to reward investors	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Any two differences for (2) marks each. Must be a comparison.	
4(b)	Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December 2017	
	\$ \$	
	Income 26 300 (1)	
	Subscriptions 2 600 (1) Profit on meals 28 900	
	Less expenditure	
	Loss on trips W1 8 500 (1)	
	Irrecoverable debts 250 (1) Depreciation 1 530 (1)	
	Other running costs 18 300 (1) 28 580	
	Surplus W2 320 (1) OF	
	W1 Cost of trips $$1000 \times 2 \times 12 = 24000$ Less: Income $620 \times $25 = 15500$ Loss on trips $= 8500$	
	W2 18 100 + 200	

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Question		Answer				Marks
4(c)	Statement of Finan	cial Position at	31 Decemb	er 2017		10
	Non-current assets Premises Fixtures and fittings	\$ Cost 100 000 	\$ Acc dep 3 930 3 930	\$ NBV 100 000 11 370	_ } (1)	
	Current assets Inventory Subscriptions in arrears Bank W1 Total assets			250 600 3 200 4 050 115 420	_ (5)	
	Accumulated fund at 1 January 2017 Surplus for the year Accumulated fund at 31 December 2017 Current liabilities		- - -	114 850	- } _}(1) OF	
	Other payables Subscriptions in advance Total liabilities		- - -	200 50 250 115 420	(1) for both subs	

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	Accept alternative presentation	
	W1 Calculation of bank balance	
	Opening balance \$ 4700 } Subscriptions received 25 800 } (1) Meals (21 500 – 18 900) 2 600 (1) Trips (15 500 – 24 000) (8 500) (1) Other running costs (18 100) (1) Fixtures and fittings (3 300) (1) Closing balance 3 200 }	
4(d)	Take up of places on each trips is already low (1) being $\frac{620}{1200}$ seats or little more than 50%. (1)	4
	An increase in price could further depress demand. (1) Analysis of ticket sales should be carried out (1) to establish which trip are most popular (1) in terms of time of year (1) o9r destinations. (1)	
	Promotions such as a discount for booking on three trips or more could be offered. (1)	
	Accept other valid points. (1) for decision + Max 3 for comments at (1) mark each	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Advantages:	5
	Compels management to plan for the future. (1) Aids coordination (1) and encourages communication (1). Promotes responsibility accounting. (1) May motivate employees. (1) Use of variances to appraise performance (1) with possible subsequent remedial action. (1)	
	Max 3	
	Disadvantages:	
	Not all staff may accept the budget. (1) Time consuming (1) Specialist staff required which may increase cost (1)	
	Max 2 Accept other valid points.	
5(b)	Sales 3 500 4 000 4 750 3 750 Closing inventory 400 (1) 450 (1) 375 (1) 425 (1) 3 900 4 450 5 125 4 175	6
	Opening inventory (350) (1) (400) (450) (375) Production 3 550 4 050 4 675 3 800 (1 for all)	

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Question			Answer				Marks
5(c)		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		6
()	Units	3 550	4 050	4 675		(1) OF	
	Direct materials	3	3	3	3		
		10 650	12 150	14 025	11 400	(1) OF	
	Closing Inventory	200	220	242	242	(1)	
		10 850	12 370	14 267	11 642		
	Opening Inventory	200	200	220	242	(1)	
	Budgeted purchases (kilos)	10 650	12 170	14 047	11 400	(1)	
	Cost (\$)	2	2	2	2		
	Budgeted purchases (\$)	21 300	24 340	28 094	22 800	(1) OF	
5(e)	Advantages:						
	The directors may receive a return on investment above market rate of the loan. Maybe able to convert loan to shares in the future.						
	Disadvantages:						
	Risk of not receiving repayment. May not be sufficient funds to pay the directors market rate of interest on the loan.						
	Max. 2 for advantages + Max 2 for disadvantages Accept other valid points.						

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Question			Answer				Marks
6(a)(i)	Alpha Omega \$ \$						3
	Direct r	naterials	2 000 000	968 000			
	Direct la	abour	480 000	48 000			
	Overhe		330 000	66 000	_ ` ′		
	Total pr	oduction costs	2810000 (1)	1 082 000	_ (1)		
6(a)(ii)	Cost per unit \$140.5 \$135.25	(1)					1
6(b)			\$	\$			2
· /	Cost per un	it	140.50	135.25			
	Add 50%		70.25) OF both		
	SP per unit		210.75	202.88 (1)) OF both		
6(c)	It is not possible to attribute all costs to	activities. (1)					2
	It takes additional costs (1) as usually	specialist employee	es are required (1) or	extensive tra	aining may be	e required. (1)	
	It is expensive to develop, implement a	and maintain. (1)					
	2 × 1 mark for any two valid disadvant Accept other valid points.	ages					
6(d)	Total						4
. ,		Overhead	Alpha		Omega		
		\$	\$		\$		
	Machine set-up	90 000	54 000		36 000		
	Materials handling	80 000	24 000		56 000	(1)	
	Machine maintenance	46 000	26 000		20 000	(4)	
	Product inspection	180 000	120 000		60 000	(1)	
		396 000	224 000	_ (1) OF _	172 000	(1) OF	

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Question	Answer			Marks	
6(e)	Alpha \$ Materials 2 000 000 Labour 480 000 Overheads 224 000 Total cost 2 704 000 Cost per unit 135.20 Add 50% 67.60	148.50 74.25	(1) both OF (1) both OF		
6(f)	SP per unit 202.80 222.75 (1) both OF As ABC provides more realistic figures (1) the selling prices will reflect a more realistic figure based on costs. (1) Using the old method Alpha showed a very high portion of overheads (1) and so its costs were too high (1) and a true figure is not reflected in the selling price (1) Omega bears a disproportionately low amount of overheads (1) and so is underpriced (1) Costs in the old method are set simply using only one basis. (1) The setting of the costs using ABC will enable the company to carefully investigate the basis (1) and will result in improved production methods as well as better pricing. (1) 3 x 2 marks each (1 mark for stating the reason and 1 mark for development) Accept other valid points.				
6(g)(i)	Alpha profit $$135.20 \times 60\% = 81.12 \times 20000 = $1622400 $ (1) Omega profit $$148.50 \times 30\% = 44.55 \times 8000 = $356400 $ (1)				
6(g)(ii)	The actual total profit will rise from \$1 946 000 to \$1 978 800 an increase of \$32 The price of Alpha will fall and Omega will rise bringing them both nearer to their Fixes higher prices for the product which is higher in demand and needs special price for Omega which does not need specialist workforce as the rate of labour Accept other valid points.	ir previous p alist workford	. ,		

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