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Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/33

Paper 3 Structured Questions

May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 150

Published

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Question	Answer						
1(a)	Provide information about the financial position (1) and financial performance (1), and cash flows (1) of an entity. Useful to a wide range or users in making economic decisions. (1) Max 2						
1(b)	XY plc – Income Statement	for year ende	d 31 January 2017	15			
	Revenue Cost of sales Gross profit Distribution costs Administrative expenses Loss from operations Finance cost Loss for the year	W1 W2 W3	\$ 985 000 448 600 536 400 201 200 390 428 (55 228) (55 000 (1) (60 228) (1)OF				

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Question		Answer			Marks
	Working	s		•	
	W1	Cost of sales			
			\$		
		Opening inventory	37 100		
		Purchases	428 000		
		Closing inventory 100 × \$65 + \$36 000	42 500	(1)	
		,	422 600	- ` `	
		Machine depreciation	10 000	(1)	
		Depreciation on buildings	16 000	(1)	
			448 600	_	
	W2	Distribution costs			
		Per original	144 000		
		Depreciation motor vehicles*	29 200		
		Loss on disposal of motor vehicle 20000 - 48000	28 000	(1)	
			201 200	- -	
	*	Motor vehicle at cost 230 000 + 60 000 - 75 000	215 000	(1)	
		Accumulated depreciation \$96 000 - \$27 000	69 000		
		•	146 000		
	:	20% depreciation thereof			
			29 200	(1) OF	
	W3.	Administrative expenses			
			\$		
		Per original	346 000		
		Depreciation equipment 320 000 × 20%	64 000	` '	
		Irrecoverable debt	8 800	(1)	
		Provision for doubtful debts			
		(102 000 – 8800) × 4% – 2100	1 628	(1)	
		Less: cost of machine	(30 000)	44)	
			390 428	(1)	

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Question	Answer	Marks		
1(c)	XY plc Statement of Changes in Equity for year ended 31 January 2017			
	Share Share Retained \$ \$ \$ \$ Balance at start of year Loss for the year Dividend paid Bonus shares Balance at end of year Balance at end of year Share Shar			
1(d)	Responses may include:	4		
	Shareholders may be expecting a cash bonus each year. Stop giving return to shareholders may be a negative signal about the performance of the company Company retains cash for other investment opportunities The interest of shareholders is not diluted by receiving the proportionate number of bonus shares Transfer from reserves			
	Cash dividend Company maintains the practice of giving out cash returns to shareholders constantly Company may have liquidity problem in paying out cash dividend Short term benefit (cash) vs long term benefit (shares value increase). Accept any reasonable alternatives			
	Advice 1 mark and 3 max for relevant points			
	For each valid point, 1 mark for basic explanation and 2 marks for developed explanation			
	Total:	25		

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Question Marks **Answer** 2(a) G Limited 10 Revised statement of financial position at 31 December 2016 \$ 642 000 Non-current assets Current assets 78 000 Inventory Trade receivables 179 400 **(2)** Other receivables 63 000 (3) Cash and cash equivalents 54 000 374 400 Total assets 1 016 400 Equity and liabilities Equity Ordinary shares of \$1 each 550 000 Retained earnings 258 400 **(4)** 808 400 Current liabilities Trade payables 171 000 Other payables 37 000 (1) 208 000 Total equity and liabilities 1 016 400 Working Trade receivables $$189\,000 - ($12\,000 (1) \times 80\% (1)) = $179\,400$ Other receivables \$3000 + \$20000 (1) + \$40000 (1) = \$63000 (1) $$10\,000 + $27\,000 = $37\,000$ (1) Other payables Retained earnings $235\,000 - 9600(1) - 27\,000(1) + 20\,000(1) + 40\,000(1) = 258\,400$

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	Rental deposit paid which is refundable at the end of the lease period should be treated as current asset, i.e. realised within 12 months (1)	5
	Prepaid rent \$40 000 (\$200 000 \times 2 / 10) should be treated as current assets (i.e. realised within 12 months) and only \$160 000 is recognised as expense of the year – accrual concept (1)	
	The company has breached the law (present obligation arising from past events) and the penalty to be paid is regarded as a liability. (1) A provision for penalty \$27 000 should be charged to income statement with the creation of liability at the same time – IAS 37 (1)	
	\$47 000 expected to be incurred to rebuild the fire exists is not a present obligation. (1). Accrual or disclosure of this amount is not required.	
2(c)	Auditor provides reassurance to shareholders that the accounts are true records of the business activities Auditor expresses his/her opinion whether the financial statements give a true and fair view carry out checks to ensure that the directors have acted in the best interest of the shareholders. To prevent fraud 1mark for each valid point + 1 mark for development. Max 4 marks	4
2(d)	Auditor is appointed by shareholders, not directors The auditor is accountable to shareholders	2
	1 mark for each valid point. Max 2	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	Responses could include:	4
	 FIFO and AVCO are accounting methods in costing inventories permitted by the international accounting standard (IAS 2); to adopt which method is the accounting policy of the business Business should select and apply its accounting policies consistently Financial statements should contain relevant and reliable information Business shall change an accounting policy only if the change (1) is required by the accounting standards; or (2) results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions. The cost of goods has an increasing trend. FIFO method attracts a higher inventory value and therefore a higher gross profit. The directors cannot change the method if its purpose is only to improve the profitability. 	
	Accept any reasonable alternative	
	(1 mark) for recommendation (1 mark) × 3 valid reasons	
	Total:	25

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Separate from own business (2). Identify share of profit for each (2). Shared responsibility (2). Flexibility (2). Identification 1 + development 1. Max. 2 benefits.	4
3(b)	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	6
3(c)(i)	Greaves account	5
	\$ J.V - goods J.V - expenses J.V - expenses J.V - Comm J.V - Comm J.V - Profit J.V - cash	
3(c)(ii)	Hurst account	4
	\$ J.V - goods J.V - expenses B00 (1) J.V - Profit 1 600 (1) OF 12 400 \$ \$ (1) OF BOTH 12 400	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Advice (1) Justification (5)	6
	Benefits of partnership Continuity (1) Long-term relationship (1) Formalised agreement (1) Easier to raise finance (1) Max 3	
	Disadvantages of partnership Unlimited liability Decision making is more difficult Partners bound by agreement Partners jointly responsible for debts Short-term Max 2	
	Total:	25

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	LM plc AB plc	4
4(a)(i)	$\frac{125\ 000 - 4000}{600\ 000} = \$0.20 \qquad \frac{175\ 000 - 6000}{500\ 000} = \0.34	
4(a)(ii)	$\frac{1.80}{0.20}$ = 9.00 (times) $\frac{2.20}{0.34}$ = 6.47 (times) (1)OF	
4(a)(iii)	$\frac{0.10}{1.80} \times 100\% = 5.56\%$ $\frac{0.10}{2.20} \times 100\% = 4.55\% (1)$	
4(a)(iv)	$\frac{125\ 000 - 4000}{60\ 000} = 2.02 \ \text{times} \qquad \frac{175\ 000 - 6000}{50\ 000} = 3.38 \ \text{times}$	
4(b)	Portion of profit available to shareholders of AB plc is larger. (1) AB plc is better. (1)	8
	The current market price compared to earnings per share of LM plc is higher. (1) LM plc is better. (1)	
	Dividend expressed as a percentage of the market value. It is higher for LM plc (1) LM plc is better. (1)	
	The number of times that dividends may be paid out of available profits is higher for AB plc. (1) AB plc is better. (1)	
4(c)(i)	Gearing is the proportion of long term debt (1) to equity and long term debt (1) expressed as a percentage. Max 2	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)(ii)	LM plc $\frac{250\ 000}{725\ 000} \times 100\% = 34.48\%$ (1) AB plc $\frac{200\ 000}{1000\ 000} \times 100\% = 20\%$ (1)	2
	OR OR	
	$\frac{250000}{725000 - (4000 + 60000)} = 37.82\% \qquad \frac{200000}{1000000 - (6000 + 50000)} = 21.19\%$	
4(c)(iii)	LM plc is above the industry average (1) whilst AB plc is below the industry average. (1) Both are low geared companies (1) and the industry average suggests that competitors are also low geared (1) as the average is below 50%. (1) James could therefore expect to receive future dividends provided that the companies continue to be profitable. (1) Max 5	5
4(d)	The ratios give mixed messages. (1)OF LM plc is favourable for price earnings and dividend yield (1)of but AB plc is favourable for earnings per share and dividend cover. (1)OF James may be concerned that the market value of LM has fallen in the past year. (1) AB plc is more lowly geared (1) and James may feel this to be a safer investment. (1)OF I would advise James to invest in AB plc. (1)OF Other valid points Max 3 + Decision 1	4
	Total:	25

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Because the actual level of production is different from the budget. (1) So that meaningful comparisons can be made. (1)	2
5(b)	EF plc Budgeted profit for March	6
	Revenue 120 000 (1) Direct material 19 200 (1) Direct labour 48 000 (1) Variable overhead 9 600 (1) Fixed overhead 14 000 (1) Profit 29 200 (1)OF	
5(c)(i)	Direct labour rate variance \$1024 favourable (2)	2
5(c)(ii)	Direct labour efficiency variance \$3200 adverse (2)	2
5(c)(iii)	Total direct labour variance \$2176 adverse (1)OF	1
	Note: one mark for amount and second for direction on each variance	
5(d)(i)	Actual hours = $\frac{$1620}{0.2 \text{ (1)}}$ = 8100 (1)OF	2
5(d)(ii)	Standard hours = 8100 (1of) $-\frac{$18000}{$10(1)}$ = 6300 (1)OF Number of units = $\frac{$6300}{$6(1)}$ = 1050 (1)OF	5
5(e)	Machine breakdown Lack of staff training Lower grade of staff Problems with materials Poor motivation Any two reasons for (1) each	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(f)	Resistance Training costs Loss in production while training May not help if real cause of variances is not found Max 3	3
	Total:	25

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Question				Answer			Marks
6(a)	Calculate the cost	driver rates					10
	Product X 10 000 t		Machine hrs = 25 000 = 7 000 32 000				
	Overhead costs						
	Machine maintena		64000 2000 = \$8.25	Per machine hour	(1)OF		
	Ordering costs		$\frac{4000}{80}$ = \$675	Per order	(1)		
	Production run cos	STS —	$\frac{4000}{48}$ = \$500	Per set up	(1)		
	Allocate overhead	s to products					
			Product X \$		Product Y		
	Machine hrs Orders Production runs	25 000 × \$8.25 20 × \$675 12 × \$500	206 250 13 500 6 000 225 750	7000 × \$8.25 60 × \$675 36 × \$500	40 500	(1) OF both (1) OF both (1) OF both	
		Units	÷ 10 000	Units	÷ 14 000		
		Overhead cost Direct cost		of) Overhead cost Direct cost +	\$ 8.30 50.00	(1)OF	
		Full cost per un		Full cost per ur		(1) OF both	

Question	Answer		
6(b)	Direct labour hours $\frac{\$342\ 000}{28\ 500\ \textbf{(1)}} = \$12/\text{hr} \times 0.75$	\$	3
6(c)	 of overhead costs. (1) ABC X has less set ups and orders than Y so takes less share of X has more machine hours than Y so takes larger portion or 		4

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(d)	ABC \$ unit Full cost 122.58 Mark-up 40% 49.03 Selling price 171.61 (1)OF X 50 units Order price \$8580.50 (1)OF Advice Ahmed should reject the offer as the offer price (\$8450) is less than his required price. (1) Ahmed still makes profit (1) May be able to build relationship with customer/further orders (1) Ensures work force is not idle/spare capacity (1) 1 mark for advice and max 3 for discussion points. Other relevant points acceptable.	6
6(e)	Fairer/more accurate/meaningful allocation of overhead costs. Provides good understanding of what drives the cost. Uses multiple cost drivers so recognises complexity of manufacturing. Useful for decision making (profitability/pricing/discontinue lines). Accurate and reliable cost information. (1 mark) × any two reasons. Max 2	
	Total:	25

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