

ACCOUNTING

9706/31 October/November 2019

Paper 3 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 150

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.

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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)	Possible answers:		2
	A not for profit organisation has an accumulate It is represented by the difference between the A surplus of income over expenditure is added	assets and liabilities. (1)	
	Accept other valid points.		
	Max 2		
1(b)	Non-current assets14 500Inventory2 200Prepayment300Subscriptions in arrears150Bank overdraft3 600Payables2 250Accrual1 550Subscriptions in advance100Accumulated fund at 1 April 2018	17 150 (1)	3
1(c)	Subscriptio 2016 April 1 Balance b/d 150 (1)	ons Account 2016 April 1 Balance b/d 100 (1)	8
	2017 March 31 Income and 14 150 (1) OF expenditure a/c (1)	2017 March 31 Receipts and 13 900 (1) payments	
	March 31 Balance c/d <u>50</u> 14 350	March 31 Irrecoverable debt 50 (1) March 31 Balance c/d <u>300</u> <u>14 350</u>	
	April 1 Balance b/d 300 (1)	April 1 Balance b/d 50 (1)	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	\$ Current assets (1) Subscriptions in arrears 300 (1) OF Current liabilities (1) Subscriptions in advance 50 (1) OF	4
1(e)	Possible answers: Seek to increase membership of the club (1) subject to interest from the possible new members. (1) Increase the subscription. (1) However, this may result in the loss of members. (1) Offer more services (e.g. cafe) or events (e.g. dance). (1) However, there are costs associated with these and income should exceed expenditure. (1) Control costs more efficiently (1) e.g. review the wages of staff or any other suitable example. (1) Accept other valid points. Max 2 ways x 2 marks (1 for identifying + 1 for development)	4
1(f)	Possible answers: The proposed accounting treatment is incorrect. (1) The amount received should be credited in full (1) to a life membership account (1) as a liability in the statement of financial position. (1) Each year a portion of this amount should be credited as income in the income and expenditure account. (1) This follows the accounting concept of matching. (1) Accept other valid points. Max 4	4

Question				Ans	wer			Marks
2(a)(i)		the company affair st of their ability on l	s on their behalf (1) . Th	e directors have the	-day running of the co duty of care to mana		2
	Max 2							
2(a)(ii)	 Examine the financial statements. (1) Verify the assets of the company. (1) Issue an audit report to the shareholders. (1) Accept other valid answers. 						2	
	Max 2							
2(b)	Extract from Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2018							2
	Profit from operation Finance costs Profit before tax Tax Profit for the year	\$ 65 250 <u>12 000</u> (1) 53 250 <u>14 700</u> <u>38 550</u> (1) C	DF					
2(c)		Statement of cha	nges in equity for	the ye	ar ended 31 Decem	nber 2018		4
		Ordinary shares \$	Share premium \$		General reserve \$	Retained earnings \$		
	Balance b/f	200 000	20 000		54 000	96 000		
	Bonus issue	10 000	(10 000)	(1)		(0.050)		
	Ordinary share dividend paid					(6 250)	(1)	
	Profit for the year					38 550	(1) OF	
	Balance c/f	210 000	10 000		54 000	128 300	(1) OF for all	

Question		Answer	Marks
2(d)	Statement of financial position at	31 December 2018	6
		\$	
	Assets		
	Non-current assets		
	Land and buildings	425 000	
	Plant and machinery	25 000	
	Vehicles	<u>16 000</u>	
		<u>466 000</u> (1)	
	Current assets		
	Inventory	65 000	
	Trade receivables	42 000	
	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>37 000</u>	
		<u>144 000</u>	
	Total assets	<u>610 000</u>	
	Equity and liabilities		
	Equity		
	Ordinary shares	210 000 (1) OF	
	Share premium	10 000 (1) OF	
	General reserve	54 000	
	Retained earnings	<u>128 300</u> (1) OF	
		<u>402 300</u>	
	Non-current liabilities		
	8% Debentures (2025)	<u>150 000</u> (1)	
	Current liabilities		
	Trade payables	35 000	
	Other payables	<u>22 700</u> (1)	
	-	57 700	
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>610 000</u>	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	Net book value \$15 000 Resale value \$(8000 – 1200) = \$6800 (1)	4
	Value in use	
	Year Cash flow Discount Net present \$ factor value \$ 1 4 000 0.909 3 636 2 5 000 0.826 4 130 3 3 000 0.751 2253 Total 10019	
	Therefore, value in use \$10 019 is higher than fair value \$6800 (1) OF. The recoverable amount is \$10 019 (1).	
	The impairment loss is \$(15 000 – 10 019) = \$4981 (1) OF .	
2(f)	Possible answers:	5
	The loss on the value of non-current assets is an adjusting event (1) in accordance with IAS10 (1) especially as the amount is more than 33% of the plant and machinery total value. (1)	
	The accounts have not yet been authorised for issue or presented to the shareholders (1) as the time is February and the AGM is on 31 March 2019. (1)	
	IAS 36 impairment of assets. (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Max 5 marks	

Question		Answer	Marks
3(a)	Equity and Liabilities se	ection	5
		\$	
	Equity and liabilities Equity \$0.50 ordinary shares Share premium (200 000 + 125 000) Retained earnings Total equity	500 000 (1) 325 000 (1) <u>267 000</u> (1) OF (Balancing figure) <u>1092 000</u>	
	Non-current liabilities 12% debentures Current liabilities $\left(\frac{420000}{1.75}\right)$	250 000 240 000 (1)	
	Total liabilities Total equity and liabilities	<u>490 000</u> (1) OF <u>1 582 000</u>	
3(b)(i)	Dividend cover $\frac{204000}{45000}$ (1) = 4.53 times (1)		7
3(b)(ii)	Gearing ratio $\frac{250000}{1342000}$ (1) OF \times 100 = 18.63% (1)	OF	
3(b)(iii)	Price earnings ratio earnings per share = $\frac{204000}{1000000}$	- = 0.204	
	PER = $\frac{2.50 (1)}{0.204 (1)}$ = 12.25 (1)OF		

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Possible answers:	8
	J plc has a dividend cover of 4.53 times which compares the amount of profit earned by the ordinary shareholder with the amount of dividend held. This is reasonable (1) and indicates that the company will be able to continue to pay the current level of ordinary dividends even if profits fall. (1)	
	Max 2	
	The gearing ratio is 18.63% which is the relationship between fixed cost capital and total capital. In this case J plc has low gearing which means that the company has a low borrowing as a proportion of its total capital and long term finance (1). J plc is a low risk company (1) with interest having a smaller effect on the amount of profit available for ordinary shareholders. (1)	
	Max 2	
	The price earnings ratio is 12.25 which compares the market price of the shares with the earnings per share. This means that it takes 12.25 years to recover the market price of the shares with earnings. (1) Buyers of shares are paying 12.25 times the earnings to acquire shares in J plc. (1) This indicates expected future growth. (1)	
	Max 2	
	The current ratio is 1.75 : 1 which means that the business is liquid (1) having \$1.75 of short term current assets to every \$1 of short term current liabilities. (1) The business is therefore able to pay its short term debts with its inventory, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents. (1)	
	Max 2	
	Accept other valid points.	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Possible answers:	5
	Dividend will be \$300 000 (1) and the company does not have sufficient cash to pay this (1) without raising additional funds (1).	
	In order to satisfy the group of shareholders the directors could issue bonus shares. (1) They have sufficient reserves to do this (1).	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Max 4 for justification + 1 mark for decision	

Question			4	Inswer			Marks
4(a)	Assets / Liabilities Non-current assets Inventory Trade receivables Trade payables Net assets at fair value Goodwill Fair value of business	Original value \$ 142 000 38 000 49 000 31 000 0	Realised value \$ 148 000 41 000 47 000 <u>30 000</u> 206 000 <u>34 000</u> 240 000	3 000] (((2 000)] 1 000 ((<u>34 000</u> ()	1)		4
	Realisation gain			<u>42 000</u> (1) OF		
4(b)	Current account Ordinary shares 112 Bank 35	5 000 (1) OF	112 500 (1) C	account alance b/d current account cealisation gain ank	Amy \$ 120 000 3 500 * 24 000 <u>147 500</u>	Beth \$ 80 000 (1) both 18 000 (1) OF <u>16 000</u> (1) OF <u>114 000</u>	5

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			FUBLISHED	
Question			Answer	Mark
4(c)	X Limited Statement of financial position at 1 January 2018			
		\$		
	Assets			
	Non-current assets – tangibles Goodwill	802 000 (1) 34 000 (1) OF	(654 000 + 148 000)	
	Current assets Inventory Trade receivables	123 000 (1)	(82 000 + 41 000)	
	Cash and cash equivalents	130 700 (1) <u>83 400</u> (1) <u>337 100</u>	(83 700 + 47 000) (98 400 – 15 000* (1)) *240 000 – 90 000 × 2.5	
	Total assets	1 173 100	2+0 000 00 000 × 2.0	
	Equity and liabilities			
	Ordinary shares of \$1 each	790 000 (1)	(700 000 + 90 000)	
	Share premium	135 000 (1)	(90 000 × (2.5 – 1)	
	Retained earnings	<u>144 500</u> 1 069 500		
	Current liabilities			
	Trade payables Total equity and liabilities	<u> 103 600</u> (1) <u>1 173 100</u>	(73 600 + 30 000)	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	Possible answers:	2
	Responses may include:	
	Economies of scale (1) Synergy (1) Broader range of products / service (1) Increase the market share / eliminate competitor (1) Acquiring the knowhow / technology / expertise / good location etc., of the acquired company (1) If the acquired business is a new business to the acquiring company, there is no need to start from the scratch (1) Accept other valid points. Max 2	
4(e)	Possible answers: Profit for the year has decreased by \$23 000 or 13.69%. (1) Dividend paid has decreased by \$7 500 or 7.14% (1). Retained earnings have increased by \$47 500 (1). May have struggled to integrate the partnership. (1) Eliminated a competitor. (1) Amy / Beth may argue over decisions made by directors. (1)	5
	Accept other valid points.	
	Max 2 for calculations + 1 for decision + Max 2 for comments	

	FUBLISHED	
Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ Annual receipts 390 000 420 000 460 000 370 000 Annual payments 280 000 270 000 250 000 Depreciation 100 000 100 000 100 000 100 000 Profit 10 000 40 000 90 000 20 000 (1) for all Average profit = (\$10 000 + \$40 000 + \$90 000 + \$20 000) = \$40 000 (1) 4 Average investment = \$400000 20 000 (1) 4 2 Accounting rate of return = \$40 000 = 20% (1) 4 4	5
5(b)	Possible answers: Advantages: easy to calculate (1) profitability of capital investment can be compared with the business profitability (1) Disadvantages: it ignores the time value of money (1) timing of cash inflows and cash outflows are ignored (1) items such as depreciation is subjective, i.e. depends on the company's depreciation policy (1) Accept other valid advantages and disadvantages. Max 2 for advantages and Max 2 for disadvantages	4

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Question	Answer					Marks
5(c)	Inflow \$ Year 0 Year 1 390 00 Year 2 420 00 Year 3 460 00 Year 4 370 00	\$ 400 000 00 280 000 00 280 000 00 270 000	Net \$ 110 000 140 000 190 000 120 000	Discount factor 10% \$ 1 0.909 0.826 0.751 0.683 NPV	PV \$ (400 000) 99 990 (1) 115 640 (1) 142 690 (1) <u>81 960</u> (1) 40 280 (1)	5
5(d)	$\frac{10\% + (16\% - 10\%)}{(40280 + 13130)}$	1) OF × 40 280 D) (1) OF = 14.52%	% (1) OF			3
5(e)	P Limited should purchase Machine X because: It has higher NPV (1) but ARR is lower than Machine Y. (1) IRR exceeds the required IRR of 13% for both machines but is greater for X. (1) Initial capital investment is lower. (1) Accept other valid points. Max 4 marks for reasons and 1 mark for decision					5
5(f)		00000 2.486 4 248 + \$45 000 = \$89 2				3

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Possible answers:	2
	Not suitable if product is not uniform. (1) May be difficult to ascertain standard costs. (1) Costly. (1) Time consuming. (1)	
	Max 2	
	Accept other valid points.	
6(b)(i)	Material price variance = 230 000 – 212 500 = \$17 500 (A) (2)	2
	1 mark for amount + 1 mark for direction	
6(b)(ii)	Material usage variance = (42 500 – 43 800) × 5 = \$6 500 (F) (2)	2
	1 mark for amount + 1 mark for direction	
6(b)(iii)	Labour rate variance = 236 000 – 256 000 = \$20 000 (F) (2)	2
	1 mark for amount + 1 mark for direction	
6(b)(iv)	Labour efficiency variance = (32 000 – 29 200) × 8 = \$22 400 (A) (2)	2
	1 mark for amount + 1 mark for direction	
6(b)(v)	Total labour variance = \$2 400 (A) (1) OF	1

Question	Answer			
6(c)(i)	Possible answers:	1		
	Shortage of material forcing price up (1). Different supplier (1). Higher quality material (1). Higher transportation costs (1).			
	Accept other valid points.			
	Max 1			
6(c)(ii)	Possible answers:	1		
	Higher quality materials used (1) More skilled labour force used (1) More efficient machinery used (1)			
	Accept other valid points.			
	Max 1			
6(c)(iii)	Possible answers:	1		
	Less skilled labour force used (1) Labour rate in the market may have fallen (1) Standard cost may be set too high (1)			
	Accept other valid points.			
	Max 1			

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Question	Answer								
6(c)(iv)	Possible answers: Less skilled labour force used (1) Poor morale in work force (1) Work force not motivated (1) A stoppage may cause idle time (1) Accept other valid points. Max 1		1						
6(d)	Statement to reconcile standard costs with acStandard material cost (7 $300 \times 6 \times 5$)Standard labour cost (7 $300 \times 4 \times 8$)Material Price Variance17 500 (1)Labour Efficiency Variance22 400 (1)Material usage variance6 500 (1)Labour rate variance20 000 (1)Actual cost	\$ 219 000 (1) 233 600 (1) 452 600 OF OF 39 900 OF	8						
6(e)	Oscar should change. (1) He should update the standard costs because his standards will be more realistic. (1) or Variances are not significant, (1) therefore no need to change. (1) Accept other valid points. 1 mark for decision + 1 mark for justification								