

ACCOUNTING

9706/31 May/June 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)(i)	item 1 – matching / accrual (1)				1
1(a)(ii)	item 2 – prudence (1)				1
1(b)	Statement showing the revised profit for the year ended 31 December 2018				
	Profit for the yearAdd:prepaid insurance $7500 \times \frac{5}{6}$ Less:Irrecoverable debtLess:Provision for doubtful debts (126 000 -Less:Depreciation on building (400 000 - 15)Less:Depreciation on plant and machinery (Add:Gain on disposal of motor vehicle 13 0)Less:Depreciation on motor vehicle [(153 000 - 20 000 + 25 000) - (84 800)Revised profit for the year	- 2000) × 3% 50 000) × 4% 248 000 × 10%) 00 – (20 000 – 9760) 0 – 9760)] × 20%	\$ 152 000 6 250 (2 000) (3 720) (10 000) (24 800) 2 760 (16 592) 103 898	(1) (2) OF (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) OF	
1(c)	Cost 1 January 2018 Addition Disposal Accumulated depreciation 1 January 2018 Charge for the year Disposal Net book value at 31 December 2018	\$ 153 000 25 000 (20 000) 158 000 (1) 84 800 16 592 (1) OF (9 760) 91 632 (1) OF 66 368 (1) OF			4

Question		Answer					Marks
1(d)	Statement of financial position	at 31 December 2018					10
	Non-current assets Land and building Plant and machinery Motor vehicles Current assets Inventory Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents Total assets Equity and Liabilities Capital and reserves Ordinary shares of \$1 each Revaluation reserve Retained earnings (94 300 + 1000 -	W1 103 898) W2 (108 000 + 13 200 + 12 000)	\$ 440 000 101 600 66 368	(1) OF (1) OF (1) OF	\$ 607 968 94 100 139 030 80 300 313 430 921 398 500 000 90 000 198 198 788 198 133 200 921 398	(3) (1) (1) OF (2)	

Question	Answer				Marks
1(d)	W1 Trade receivables (126 000 – 2000) Less: Provision for doubtful debt Other receivables (12 500 + 6250) W2 Trade and other payables 108 000 + 13 200 + 12 000 (1) = 133 200 (1) OF	124 000 (1) <u>(3 720)</u> (1) OF	120 280 18 750	(1)	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Capital Account – Jenny	8
	Cash 9750 Balance b/d 170 000 Partnership 173 875 (1) OF Revaluation 13 625 183 625 183 625 183 625 (3) W1	
	Revaluation W1 15 000 (1) – 500 – 875 (1) = 13 625 (1) OF	
	Capital Account – Thomas	
	Cash 3 750 Balance b/d 100 000 Partnership 103 925 (1) OF Revaluation 7 675 (3) W2 107 675 107 675 107 675 107 675 (3) W2	
	Revaluation W2 9000 (1) – 1000 – 325 (1) = 7675 (1) OF	
2(b)	Jenny \$240 000 - \$173 875 = \$66 125 (1) OF	2
	Thomas \$120 000 - \$103 925 = \$16 075 (1) OF	

Question		Answer	Marks
2(c)	Statement of Financial Position	at 1 April 2019	6
		\$	
	Assets		
	Non-current assets	<u>264 000</u> (1)	
	Current assets		
	Inventory	37 000 (1)	
	Trade receivables	22 800 (1)	
	Cash and cash equivalents	82 200 (1) OF	
	•	142 000	
	Total assets	406 000	
	Capital and liabilities		
	Capital accounts		
	Jenny	240,000	
	Thomas	120,000	
		360,000 (1)	
	Current liabilities		
	Trade pavables	46 000 (1)	
	Total capital and liabilities	406 000	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(i)	Jenny's share of expected profit will be (48 600 – 20 000) = 28 600 × $\frac{2}{3}$ = \$19 067 (1) + \$10 000 (1) = \$29 067 (1) OF	3
2(d)(ii)	Advantages Economies of scale (1)	2
	Greater pool of knowledge (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Disadvantages Jenny is worse off (1) as it results in less than average earnings. (1) Other factors may affect analysis – e.g. will profits decrease over time. (1)	
	Max. 1 Accept other valid points.	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	Advantages	4
	Speed (1) Accuracy (1) Automatic document production (1) Availability of information (1) Legibility (1) Efficiency (1) Staff motivation (1) Max. 2 Accept other valid points	
	Disadvantages	
	Hardware costs (1) Software costs (1) Staff training (1) Opposition from staff (1) Inputting errors (1)	
	Max. 2 Accept other valid points	

Question	Answer	Marks	
3(a)	Cost = \$80 therefore selling price = \$100 (1)	2	
	Goods sent on consignment at $100 - (100 \times 10\%) = $ \$90 (1) OF		
3(b)(i)	Bank account	3	
	Balance b/d \$ 55 000 Consignment – transportation 1 000 (1) Rohan 40 000 (1) OF Balance c/d 94 000 (1) Balance b/d 95 000 (1) 1000 (1)		
3(b)(ii)	Consignment account	7	
	Source \$ \$ Goods on consignment 45 000 (1) OF Rohan - sales 72 000 (1) OF Bank – transportation 1 000 (1) 1000 (1) 72 000 (1) OF Rohan – customs duty 2 250 (1) OF 3600 (1) OF 72 000 72 000 Income statement (1) 20 150 (1) OF 72 000 72 000 72 000		
3(b)(iii)	Rohan account	5	
	Consignment – sales\$\$72 000(1) OFConsignment – customs duty Consignment- commission Bank2 250(1) OF72 000(1) OF3 600(1) OF72 000Balance c/d26 15072 00072 00072 000		
	Image: Non-state state st		

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Profit per screen in the home market is \$20 or \$10 000 in total. (1) Profit per screen from the consignment is \$40.30 or \$20 150. (1) OF Consignment gives an extra profit of \$20.30 or \$10 150 (1) OF The transfer price profit increases Ahmed's profit by \$10 or \$5 000 (1) OF A profit has been made on the consignment (1) Ahmed has built trust with Rohan (1) Rohan's knowledge of the overseas market can be used (1) Ahmed may be able negotiate a lower commission (1) or reallocate transportation costs (1) Exchange rate / political stability in India (1) Demand may not continue to increase in the long term Decision (1) Accept other valid points. Award 1 mark for decision, 3 marks for calculation and 4 marks for justification.	8

9706/31

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Market price = $\frac{\text{Dividend per share}}{\text{Dividend yield}} = \frac{0.08}{0.05}$ (1) = \$1.60 (1) OF	2
4(b)(i)	Earnings per share = $\frac{180000}{1000000}$ = \$0.18 (1)	3
4(b)(ii)	Price earnings ratio = $\frac{1.60}{0.18}$ = 8.89 times (1) OF	
4(b)(iii)	Dividend cover = $\frac{180}{80}$ = 2.25 times (1)	
4(c)	Gross margin of M plc is better (1). Due to higher selling price and / or lower cost of sales. (1)	6
	Profit margin of V plc is better. (1) V plc has better control of its expenses. (1)	
	ROCE of V plc is better (1). Due to generating profits more efficiently from invested capital. (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Max. 6	
4(d)	Both companies have low gearing (1). M has no long term debt (1). Both are low risk (1).	9
	The earnings per share of V plc is better (1). The net income from each share is higher (1).	
	The price earnings ratio of V plc is better (1). Investors are prepared to pay more in relation to earnings / have more confidence in V plc (1).	
	The dividend cover of V plc is better (1). Greater share of profits are available to pay dividends (1).	
	Accept other valid points.	

Question		Answer	Marks
4(e)	Advise Pepe to invest in V plc (1)		5
	All of the investment ratios excep	t are better (1) OF.	
	There will be less risk (1) as ROC	E is higher so investment should be used more efficiently to generate future profits (1).	
	Future dividend income is more s	ecure as cover is higher (1) .	
	As only one year's information is	provided there is uncertainty (1).	
	Accept other valid points.		
	1 mark for advice and max. 4 for	justification.	
5(a)	Direct materials (7800 × 3 × \$5) Direct labour (7800 × 2 × \$20) Fixed overhead (7800 × 2 × \$8*) Total budgeted production costs $*\frac{\$128000}{(8000 \times 2)} = \8	\$ 117 000 (1) 312 000 (1) <u>124 800 (1)</u> <u>553 800 (1) OF</u>	4
5(b)(i)	Material price	\$117 936 – (21 840 × \$5) = 8736 (1) (A) (1)	12
5(b)(ii)	Material usage	(21 840 – 7800 × 3) × \$5 = 7800 (1) (F) (1)	
5(b)(iii)	Labour rate	(\$33 5790 – 16 380 × \$20) = 8190 (1) (A) (1)	
5(b)(iv)	Labour efficiency	(16 380 – 7800 × 2) × \$20 = \$15 600 (1) (A) (1)	
5(b)(v)	Fixed overhead expenditure	(\$131 040 - \$128 000) = 3040 (1) (A) (1)	
5(b)(vi)	Fixed overhead volume	(\$128 000 - \$124 800) = \$3200 (1) (A) (1)	

Question		Ans	wer			Marks
5(c)	It arises when there is a difference between the actual hours worked (1) (labour hours or machine hours which are the overhead absorption basis) and the hours absorbed. (1)					
5(d)	Statement reconciling the budgeted production of	costs with the a	ctual prod	luction cost	S	5
	\$ Budgeted production costs Material price variance Material usage variance Labour rate variance Labour efficiency variance Fixed overhead expenditure variance Fixed overhead volume variance 780 Actual production costs	\$ A 8 736 00 8 190 15 600 3 040 3 200 00 38 766	(1) OF (1) OF _ (1) OF	\$ 553 800 <u>30 966</u> 584 766	(1) OF	
5(e)	The responses may include: Mechanisation (1) which reduces the labour force Increase selling price (1) which may be difficult (Improve operational efficiency (1) reduce wastage Accept other valid points. Max 2	ce (1) (1) ge (1)				2

May/J	lune	2019	

Question	Answer	Marks				
6(a)	Cash inflows Cash outflows Net cash flows \$ \$ \$ Year 1 640 000 240 000 400 000 Year 2 660 000 260 000 400 000 Year 3 400 000 200 000 200 000 Year 4 300 000 200 000 100 000 Year 4 300 000 900 000 100 000 \$2 000 000 - \$900 000=\$1 100 000 (1) \$1 100 000 - \$950 000 = \$150 000 (1) \$150 000 \$150 000 4 \$37 500 (1) OF \$37 500 (1) OF					
6(b)	$2 \text{ years (1)} + \frac{(\$950000 - \$800000) (1)}{\$200000} \times 12 = 2 \text{ years 9 months (1)}$					
6(c)	Advantages Easy (1) Uses cash not profit (1) Accept other valid points. Disadvantages No account of time value of money (1) Does not take account of whole life of project (1) Accept other valid points.	4				

9706/31

	May	/Jun	e 20)19
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Question	Answer			Marks		
6(d)		Net cash flows \$	8% discount rate	Present value \$		3
	Year 0 Year 1 Year 2	(950 000) 400 000 400 000	1 0.926 0.857	(950 000) 370 400 342 800	(1)	
	Year 3 Year 4	200 000 100 000	0.794 0.735 NPV	158 800 73 500 (4 500)	(1) OF (1) OF	
6(e)		Net cash flows \$	7% discount rate	Present value \$		5
	Year 0 Year 1 Year 2	(950 000) 400 000 400 000	1 0.935 0.873	(950 000) 374 000 349 200		
	Year 3 Year 4	200 000 100 000	0.816 0.763	163 200 76 300 12 700	(1) OF (1) OF	
	7% (1) + $\frac{12700}{(12700 + 4500)}$ OF X 1 = 7.74% (1) OF					
6(f)	Should buy Machine B (1) because of positive NPV (1) OF / higher ARR (1) OF				5	
	However because of limited cash, emphasis should be on early recovery of cash. (1) The earlier the investment is recouped, the business can use the cash for other purpose, i.e. repayment of loan. (1)					
	Payback may be better criterion to use for decision (1)					
	1 mark for decision + Max. 4 for advice.					