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**ACCOUNTING**

**9706/31**

Paper 3 Structured Questions

**May/June 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 150

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**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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE<sup>®</sup>, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

Question	Answer	Marks																																				
1(a)	Provide information about the financial position <b>(1)</b> and financial performance <b>(1)</b> , and cash flows <b>(1)</b> of an entity. Useful to a wide range of users in making economic decisions. <b>(1)</b> <b>Max 2</b>	<b>2</b>																																				
1(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">XY plc – Income Statement for year ended 31 January 2017</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">985 000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost of sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">W1</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>448 600</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>(3)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross profit</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">536 400</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">W2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">201 200</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>(5)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">W3</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>390 428</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>(4)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loss from operations</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(55 228)</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>(1)OF</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finance cost</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>5 000</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>(1)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loss for the year</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(60 228)</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>(1)OF</b></td> </tr> </table>			\$		Revenue		985 000		Cost of sales	W1	<u>448 600</u>	<b>(3)</b>	Gross profit		536 400		Distribution costs	W2	201 200	<b>(5)</b>	Administrative expenses	W3	<u>390 428</u>	<b>(4)</b>	Loss from operations		(55 228)	<b>(1)OF</b>	Finance cost		<u>5 000</u>	<b>(1)</b>	Loss for the year		<u>(60 228)</u>	<b>(1)OF</b>	<b>15</b>
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1(d)	<p>Responses may include:</p> <p><b>Bonus issue</b></p> <p>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</p> <p><b>Cash dividend</b></p> <p>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</p> <p><b>Advice 1 mark and 3 max for relevant points</b></p> <p>For each valid point, <b>1 mark</b> for basic explanation and <b>2 marks</b> for developed explanation</p>	<b>4</b>																								
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2(b)	<p>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 <b>(1)</b></p> <p>Prepaid rent \$40 000 (<math>\\$200\,000 \times 2 / 10</math>) 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 <b>(1)</b></p> <p>The company has breached the law (present obligation arising from past events) and the penalty to be paid is regarded as a liability. <b>(1)</b> A provision for penalty \$27 000 should be charged to income statement with the creation of liability at the same time – IAS 37 <b>(1)</b></p> <p>\$47 000 expected to be incurred to rebuild the fire exists is not a present obligation. <b>(1)</b>. Accrual or disclosure of this amount is not required.</p>	<b>5</b>
2(c)	<p>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. <b>Max 4 marks</b></p>	<b>4</b>
2(d)	<p>Auditor is appointed by shareholders, not directors          The auditor is accountable to shareholders</p> <p><b>1 mark for each valid point. Max 2</b></p>	<b>2</b>

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2(e)	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Business should select and apply its accounting policies consistently</li> <li>• Financial statements should contain relevant and reliable information</li> <li>• Business shall change an accounting policy only if the change <b>(1)</b> is required by the accounting standards; or <b>(2)</b> results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions.</li> <li>• The cost of goods has an increasing trend. FIFO method attracts a higher inventory value and therefore a higher gross profit.</li> <li>• The directors cannot change the method if its purpose is only to improve the profitability.</li> </ul> <p>Accept any reasonable alternative</p> <p><b>(1 mark)</b> for recommendation  <b>(1 mark)</b> × 3 valid reasons</p>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>25</b>

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3(a)	Separate from own business <b>(2)</b> . Identify share of profit for each <b>(2)</b> . Shared responsibility <b>(2)</b> . Flexibility <b>(2)</b> . <b>Identification 1 + development 1. Max. 2 benefits.</b>	<b>4</b>																																						
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Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	<p><b>Advice (1)</b>  <b>Justification (5)</b></p> <p>Benefits of partnership            Continuity (1)            Long-term relationship (1)            Formalised agreement (1)            Easier to raise finance (1)  <b>Max 3</b></p> <p>Disadvantages of partnership            Unlimited liability            Decision making is more difficult            Partners bound by agreement            Partners jointly responsible for debts            Short-term  <b>Max 2</b></p>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>25</b>

Question	Answer		Marks
4(a)	LM plc	AB plc	<b>4</b>
4(a)(i)	$\frac{125\,000 - 4\,000}{600\,000} = \$0.20$	$\frac{175\,000 - 6\,000}{500\,000} = \$0.34$	
4(a)(ii)	$\frac{1.80}{0.20} = 9.00$ (times)	$\frac{2.20}{0.34} = 6.47$ (times) <b>(1)OF</b>	
4(a)(iii)	$\frac{0.10}{1.80} \times 100\% = 5.56\%$	$\frac{0.10}{2.20} \times 100\% = 4.55\%$ <b>(1)</b>	
4(a)(iv)	$\frac{125\,000 - 4\,000}{60\,000} = 2.02$ times	$\frac{175\,000 - 6\,000}{50\,000} = 3.38$ times	
4(b)	<p>Portion of profit available to shareholders of AB plc is larger. <b>(1)</b> AB plc is better. <b>(1)</b></p> <p>The current market price compared to earnings per share of LM plc is higher. <b>(1)</b> LM plc is better. <b>(1)</b></p> <p>Dividend expressed as a percentage of the market value. It is higher for LM plc <b>(1)</b> LM plc is better. <b>(1)</b></p> <p>The number of times that dividends may be paid out of available profits is higher for AB plc. <b>(1)</b> AB plc is better. <b>(1)</b></p>		<b>8</b>
4(c)(i)	<p>Gearing is the proportion of long term debt <b>(1)</b> to equity and long term debt <b>(1)</b> expressed as a percentage. <b>Max 2</b></p>		<b>2</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)(ii)	$\text{LM plc } \frac{250\,000}{725\,000} \times 100\% = 34.48\% \text{ (1)} \quad \text{AB plc } \frac{200\,000}{1\,000\,000} \times 100\% = 20\% \text{ (1)}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $\frac{250\,000}{725\,000 - (4\,000 + 60\,000)} = 37.82\% \quad \frac{200\,000}{1\,000\,000 - (6\,000 + 50\,000)} = 21.19\%$	<b>2</b>
4(c)(iii)	<p>LM plc is above the industry average <b>(1)</b> whilst AB plc is below the industry average. <b>(1)</b>          Both are low geared companies <b>(1)</b> and the industry average suggests that competitors are also low geared <b>(1)</b> as the average is below 50%. <b>(1)</b> James could therefore expect to receive future dividends provided that the companies continue to be profitable. <b>(1)</b>  <b>Max 5</b></p>	<b>5</b>
4(d)	<p>The ratios give mixed messages. <b>(1)OF</b>          LM plc is favourable for price earnings and dividend yield <b>(1)of</b> but AB plc is favourable for earnings per share and dividend cover. <b>(1)OF</b>          James may be concerned that the market value of LM has fallen in the past year. <b>(1)</b>          AB plc is more lowly geared <b>(1)</b> and James may feel this to be a safer investment. <b>(1)OF</b>          I would advise James to invest in AB plc. <b>(1)OF</b>  <b>Other valid points</b>  <b>Max 3 + Decision 1</b></p>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>25</b>

Question	Answer	Marks																					
5(a)	Because the actual level of production is different from the budget. <b>(1)</b> So that meaningful comparisons can be made. <b>(1)</b>	<b>2</b>																					
5(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">EF plc Budgeted profit for March</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td style="text-align: right;">120 000</td> <td><b>(1)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct material</td> <td style="text-align: right;">19 200</td> <td><b>(1)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct labour</td> <td style="text-align: right;">48 000</td> <td><b>(1)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Variable overhead</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9 600</td> <td><b>(1)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fixed overhead</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14 000</td> <td><b>(1)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>29 200</u></td> <td><b>(1)OF</b></td> </tr> </table>		\$		Revenue	120 000	<b>(1)</b>	Direct material	19 200	<b>(1)</b>	Direct labour	48 000	<b>(1)</b>	Variable overhead	9 600	<b>(1)</b>	Fixed overhead	14 000	<b>(1)</b>	Profit	<u>29 200</u>	<b>(1)OF</b>	<b>6</b>
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5(c)(i)	Direct labour rate variance      \$1024 favourable <b>(2)</b>	<b>2</b>																					
5(c)(ii)	Direct labour efficiency variance      \$3200 adverse <b>(2)</b>	<b>2</b>																					
5(c)(iii)	Total direct labour variance      \$2176 adverse <b>(1)OF</b>	<b>1</b>																					
Note: one mark for amount and second for direction on each variance																							
5(d)(i)	Actual hours = $\frac{\$1620}{0.2} = 8100$ <b>(1)OF</b>	<b>2</b>																					
5(d)(ii)	Standard hours = $8100$ <b>(1of)</b> – $\frac{\$18\,000}{\$10}$ <b>(1)</b> = $6300$ <b>(1)OF</b> Number of units = $\frac{\$6300}{\$6}$ <b>(1)</b> = $1050$ <b>(1)OF</b>	<b>5</b>																					
5(e)	Machine breakdown Lack of staff training Lower grade of staff Problems with materials Poor motivation Any <b>two</b> reasons for <b>(1)</b> each	<b>2</b>																					

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

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6(a)	<p>Calculate the cost driver rates</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Machine hrs</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Product X 10 000 units × 2.5hrs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">= 25 000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Product Y 14 000 units × 0.5 hrs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">= 7 000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">32 000</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Overhead costs</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$264 000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Machine maintenance costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">32 000</td> <td>= \$8.25 Per machine hour <b>(1)OF</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ordering costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><math>\frac{\\$54\,000}{80}</math></td> <td>= \$675 Per order <b>(1)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production run costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><math>\frac{\\$24\,000}{48}</math></td> <td>= \$500 Per set up <b>(1)</b></td> </tr> </table> <p>Allocate overheads to products</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px; width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Product X</th> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Product Y</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">\$</th> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">\$</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Machine hrs</td> <td>25 000 × \$8.25</td> <td style="text-align: right;">206 250</td> <td>7 000 × \$8.25</td> <td style="text-align: right;">57 750</td> <td><b>(1) OF both</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orders</td> <td>20 × \$675</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13 500</td> <td>60 × \$675</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40 500</td> <td><b>(1) OF both</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production runs</td> <td>12 × \$500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6 000</td> <td>36 × \$500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18 000</td> <td><b>(1) OF both</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">225 750</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">116 250</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Units</td> <td style="text-align: right;">÷ 10 000</td> <td>Units</td> <td style="text-align: right;">÷ 14 000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Overhead cost</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22.58</td> <td><b>(1of)</b> Overhead cost</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8.30</td> <td><b>(1)OF</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Direct cost +</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100.00</td> <td>Direct cost +</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50.00</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Full cost per unit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">122.58</td> <td>Full cost per unit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">58.30</td> <td><b>(1) OF both</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Machine hrs		Product X 10 000 units × 2.5hrs	= 25 000		Product Y 14 000 units × 0.5 hrs	= 7 000			32 000			\$264 000		Machine maintenance costs	32 000	= \$8.25 Per machine hour <b>(1)OF</b>	Ordering costs	$\frac{\$54\,000}{80}$	= \$675 Per order <b>(1)</b>	Production run costs	$\frac{\$24\,000}{48}$	= \$500 Per set up <b>(1)</b>			Product X		Product Y				\$		\$		Machine hrs	25 000 × \$8.25	206 250	7 000 × \$8.25	57 750	<b>(1) OF both</b>	Orders	20 × \$675	13 500	60 × \$675	40 500	<b>(1) OF both</b>	Production runs	12 × \$500	6 000	36 × \$500	18 000	<b>(1) OF both</b>			225 750		116 250			Units	÷ 10 000	Units	÷ 14 000				\$		\$			Overhead cost	22.58	<b>(1of)</b> Overhead cost	8.30	<b>(1)OF</b>		Direct cost +	100.00	Direct cost +	50.00			Full cost per unit	122.58	Full cost per unit	58.30	<b>(1) OF both</b>	10
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6(c)	<p>If he uses ABC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cost of X increases. }</li> <li>• The cost of Y decreases. <b>(1) both</b></li> </ul> <p>Direct labour hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on direct labour hours. Product Y has 2 times more hours per unit than product X. Therefore two times more share of overhead costs. <b>(1)</b></li> </ul> <p>ABC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• X has less set ups and orders than Y so takes less share of overhead costs <b>(1)</b></li> <li>• X has more machine hours than Y so takes larger portion of machine based overheads <b>(1)</b></li> <li>• The largest overhead costs are machine maintenance costs. The cost driver is machine hours, X has five times more hours per unit than Y so gets the largest portion. <b>(1)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Max 3</b></p>	<b>4</b>																

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6(e)	<p>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. <b>(1 mark)</b> × any two reasons. <b>Max 2</b></p>	<b>2</b>																					
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