

ACCOUNTING

9706/22 October/November 2017

Paper 2 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 90

Published

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Question	Answer						
1	Ross						
	Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017						
		\$		\$			
	Revenue	Ŧ		92 520	(1)		
	Returns inwards			(1 240)			
			-	91 280			
	Cost of sales						
	Opening inventory	21 640	(1)				
	Purchases	38 950					
	Returns outwards	(440)	(1)				
		60 150					
	Closing inventory W1	(25 900)	(2)	34 250			
	Gross profit (must be labelled)			57 030	(1of)		
	Deduct: expenses						
	Carriage outwards	1 090	(1)				
	Property rental W2	13 920	(2)				
	Heating and lighting	1 940	• •				
	Travel expenses	2 060					
	General expenses	6 690					
	Irrecoverable debt written off	1 250	(1)				
	Depreciation	1 490	(1)	28 440			
	Profit for the year (must be labelled)		-	28 590	(1of)		
	W1 (23 400 (1) + 2500 (1))						
	W2 (16 240 (1) – 2320 (1))						

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Question	Answer			Marks		
1(b)	Ross Statement of Financial position at 21 March 2017					
	Statement of Financial position at 31 March 2017					
	\$					
	Non-current assets	44.000				
	Shop fittings – cost	11 930	(4)			
	provision for depreciation	3 320				
	Current assets	8 6 1 0	_ (1of)			
	Inventory	25 900	(10f)			
	Trade receivables	11 620				
	Prepayments	3 240	• •			
	Bank	390	· · ·			
		41 150	_ (·)			
	Total assets	49 760	-			
	Capital account		-			
	Balance brought forward	10 950	(1)			
	Capital introduced	3 000	(1)			
	Profit for the year	28 590	• •			
		42 540	,			
	Deduct: drawings	8 600	(1)			
		33 940	_			
	Non-current liabilities					
	Bank loan	4 290	_ (1)			
	Current liabilities					
	Trade payables	6 4 4 0				
	Accruals	800	(1)			
	Bank loan	4 290	_			
		49 760	_			
	Workings					
	Trade receivables 12 870 (1) – 1250 = 11 620 (1)OF					
1(c)	Application of prudence concept (1) Trade receivables/Current assets/profit may be overstate Application of matching/accruals concept (1) Matches the cost of the provision against the relevant yea	. ,		4		
	(1 mark for advice + max 3 for justification).					

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Question		Ans	wer					Marks	
2(a)	Sales ledger control account								
		Add		Less		Total			
	Description	(\$)		(\$)		(\$)			
	Opening balance					93 185			
	Sales journal			30 420	(1)				
	Interest on late payment	720	(1)						
	Sales returns journal	4 560	(1)						
	Discount allowed			1 520	(1)				
	Bank receipts	18 965	(1)						
	Closing balance					85 490	(1cf)		
		Add		Less		Total			
		Sales ledge	er bala	ances					
	Description								
	Description	(\$)		(\$)		(\$)	_		
	Opening balance	0.745	(4)			78 370			
	Dishonoured cheque	9745					_		
	Interest on late payment	720	(1)	4 500			_		
	Discount allowed		-	1 520	· · /		_		
	Irrecoverable debt w/off			1 825	5 (1)	05.400	* 105		
	Closing balance					85 490)* 10F		
	Note: * Final balances must be and the sales ledger balances to					ledger co	ntrol account		
2(b)	Provides a total for trade receival Helps in the preparation of the fir Helps deter/prevent/reduce fraud Verifies the arithmetical accuracy Can be reconciled with the sales	hancial state , as it is ma //identifies e	aintair errors	ied by diff in the sal	es led	ger. (1))	4	
	(1 mark for a valid point, up to	max of 4 m	narks).					

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Question	n Answer						
3(a)(i)	84 695 × 20% = \$16 939 (1) New equipment 12 785 + 1595 = 14 380 × 20% × 3 / 12 = 719 Total depreciation = 16 939 + 719(1) = \$17 658						
3(a)(ii)	K Limited Motor vehicle disposal account						
	\$ \$ \$ 2016 2016 5 Dec Motor Dec Provision for depreciation 31 vehicles cost 14 850 31 of motor vehicles 4 795 (1) Bank 8 900 (1) Apr 30 Income statement 1 155 (1of)						
	Workings						
	Motor vehicle sold\$Bought Aug 1 2014 cost14 850Depreciation April 30 $25\% \times 9 / 12$ (2 784)20152015						
	Book value 12 066 Depreciation Dec 31 2015 25% × 8 / 12 (2 011) Book value 10 055						
3(b)	Matching (1) – cost of non-current asset matched with the revenue earned (1) Prudence (1) – to ensure that profit/carrying value of non-current assets is not overstated. (1) Consistency (1) – to enable valid comparison (1) Max 4 marks						
3(c)	 Bank loan The lender would need to be convinced that the company can meet the interest and repayment obligations. (1) Bank loan must be repaid. (1) The loan may need to be secured (1) on the plant and equipment purchased. Loan interest will be charged (1) to the Income Statement reducing profits. A loan will increase the gearing of the company. (1) Takes less time to issue. (1) Share issue The company has flexibility as to the level of dividends payable on the shares. (1) Share capital does not need to be repaid. (1) There may be loss of control. (1) Issue of more shares may dilute the share price. (1) Share issue is an expensive (1) process. Issuing ordinary shares will not increase the gearing. (1) Takes more time to issue. (1) No interest has to be paid. (1)						
		1					

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n Answer					
4(a) Benefits (Max 2) Calculate the break-even point Calculate margin of safety Helps with (short term) decision making Easy to predict profits and losses at different levels of output. Quick method of calculating to show impact of decision on profits.					
Limitations (Max 2) Some costs are difficult to classify as fixed or variable. Not applicable when multiple products are involved. Assumes selling price remains constant. Assumes variable/fixed costs remain constant. Based on estimates that may not be accurate. Assumes that all production is sold.					
Accept other valid answers.					
Variable costs $(15 + 8 + 2)$ Selling price (25×1.8) Contribution per unit	25 45 20	(1) (1)	3		
Breakeven point (4200 / 20) 2	210 units	(1)			
In units: 240 – 210 = 30 units (1)OF			2		
In revenue: \$45 × 30 = \$1350 (1)OF					
Maximum capacity $240 \times 100 / 75$ 320 units(1)Contribution $320 \times 20 6400 (10F)Fixed costs 4200			3		
	Benefits (Max 2)Calculate the break-even pointCalculate margin of safetyHelps with (short term) decision makingEasy to predict profits and losses at different levels of output.Quick method of calculating to show impact of decision on profits.Limitations (Max 2)Some costs are difficult to classify as fixed or variable.Not applicable when multiple products are involved.Assumes selling price remains constant.Assumes variable/fixed costs remain constant.Based on estimates that may not be accurate.Assumes that all production is sold.Accept other valid answers.Variable costs (15 + 8 + 2)Selling price (25 × 1.8)Contribution per unitFixed costs ((17 400 + 7800 + 12 000 + 13 200) / 12)Breakeven point (4200 / 20)In units: 240 - 210 = 30 units (1)OFIn revenue:\$45 × 30 = \$1350 (1)OFMaximum capacity240 × 100 / 75320 units (1)\$Contribution320 × \$206400(10F)	Benefits (Max 2) Calculate the break-even point Calculate the break-even point Calculate margin of safety Helps with (short term) decision making Easy to predict profits and losses at different levels of output. Quick method of calculating to show impact of decision on profits.Limitations (Max 2) Some costs are difficult to classify as fixed or variable. Not applicable when multiple products are involved. Assumes variable/fixed costs remain constant. Assumes variable/fixed costs remain constant. Based on estimates that may not be accurate. Assumes that all production is sold.\$Accept other valid answers.\$Variable costs (15 + 8 + 2) Selling price (25 × 1.8) Contribution per unit Fixed costs ((17 400 + 7800 + 12 000 + 13 200) / 12)\$Breakeven point (4200 / 20)210 unitsIn units: 240 - 210 = 30 units (1)OF\$In revenue:\$45 × 30 = \$1350 (1)OFMaximum capacity240 × 100 / 75320 units (1) \$Contribution320 × \$206400 6400 (1OF)	Benefits (Max 2) Calculate the break-even point Calculate margin of safety Helps with (short term) decision making Easy to predict profits and losses at different levels of output. Quick method of calculating to show impact of decision on profits.Limitations (Max 2) Some costs are difficult to classify as fixed or variable. Not applicable when multiple products are involved. Assumes selling price remains constant. Based on estimates that may not be accurate. Assumes that all production is sold.\$Accept other valid answers.Variable costs (15 + 8 + 2)25(1)Selling price (25 × 1.8)45(1)Contribution per unit2020Fixed costs ((17 400 + 7800 + 12 000 + 13 200) / 12)4200Breakeven point (4200 / 20)210 units(1)In units: 240 - 210 = 30 units (1)OFIn revenue:\$Maximum capacity240 × 100 / 75320 units(1)Contribution320 × \$206400(10F)		

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Question		Answer					Marks
4(e)	Sales revenue						8
	240 × \$49.50			11 880	(1)		
	150 × \$42			6 300	(1)		
				18 180			
	Variable costs						
	Direct material (390 × \$15)	(5 850)	(1)				
	Direct labour (320 × \$8) + (70 × \$10)	(3 260)	(1)				
	Variable overheads (390 × \$2)	(780)	(1)	(9 890)			
	Contribution			8 290	(1of)		
	Fixed costs (4200+500+200)			(4 900)	(1)		
	Maximum profit			3 390	(1of)		
4(f)	Alternative presentationContribution Existing customersExisting customers $240 \times (49.50 - 25.00)$ 5880 (1) Bart SuppliesBart Supplies 80 (1) $\times (42 - 25)$ (1)Total contribution 70 $(1) \times (42 - 27)$ 1710 8290 Fixed costs $(4200 + 500 + 200)$ 4900 Maximum profit 3390 (1)Benefits (maximum 4 marks)•Profits increase (1) by \$2790 (1) (3390 - 600)•Directors' target profit (of \$40 680) (1of) per annum is greater than (30 000) target. (1)•Business utilises full capacity (1) which will maximise profits. (1)•Increased advertising may result in increased business (1) and new customers leading to growth. (1)•Produces a positive contribution (1) \$1890 (1)Limitations (maximum 4 marks)•Workforce working to full capacity (1) may affect product quality/output. (1)•Existing customers may be dissatisfied with the price increase, (1) resulting in lost sales/lower profits (1)•Additional storage rental commitment may not be required if new contract ceases, (1) reducing profits (1)•Becoming reliant on one customer (1) as don't know how long the order may last					omers 1) ng in lost t ceases,	7

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(g)	Facilitates profit maximisation (1) Enhanced cash management by identifying future inflows and outflows. (1) Facilitates working capital requirement planning. (1) Enables capital expenditure planning. (1)	3
	Note Benefits must be financial benefits. Do not reward: co-ordination, planning, decision making etc. unless developed from a financial perspective. 1 mark for each valid benefit. Maximum 3 marks.	