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ACCOUNTING 9706/22

Paper 2 Structured Questions

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MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 90

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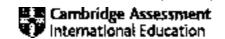
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Question	An	swer		Marks			
1	Ross						
	Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017						
		\$	\$				
	Revenue	·	92 520 (1)				
	Returns inwards		(1 240) (1)				
		-	91 280				
	Cost of sales						
	Opening inventory	21 640 (1)					
	Purchases	38 950					
	Returns outwards	<u>(440)</u> (1)					
		60 150					
	Closing inventory W1	<u>(25 900)</u> (2)	34 250				
	Gross profit (must be labelled)		57 030 (1 of)				
	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	<u> </u>	28 440				
	Profit for the year (must be labelled)	_	28 590 (1 of)				
	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 31 March 2017						
	Ctatement of Financial position at of		•				
	Non-current assets						
	Shop fittings – cost	11 930					
	provision for depreciation	3 320	(4)				
	provision to depreciation	8 610	-				
	Current assets	0010	_ (101)				
	Inventory	25 900	(1of)				
	Trade receivables	11 620	` '				
	Prepayments	3 240	(1)				
	Bank	390	(1)				
	Barik	41 150	_ ('')				
	Total assets	49 760	_				
	Capital account	43700	_				
	Balance brought forward	10 950	(1)				
	Capital introduced	3 000	(1)				
	Profit for the year	28 590	(1) (1of)				
	Tronctor the year	42 540	(101)				
	Deduct: drawings	8 600	(1)				
	Deddet. drawnigs	33 940	_ ('')				
	Non-current liabilities	00 0 10	_				
	Bank loan	4 290	(1)				
	Current liabilities	1200	_ (· /				
	Trade payables	6 440					
	Accruals	800	(1)				
	Bank loan	4 290	(1)				
	Bank loan	49 760	-				
		10 7 00	-				
	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 year	` ,		4			
	(1 mark for advice + max 3 for justification).						

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Question		Ans	wer					Marks
2(a)	Sales ledger control account							11
	Description	Add (\$)		Less (\$)		Total (\$)		
	Opening balance Sales journal			30 420	(1)	93 185		
	Interest on late payment Sales returns journal	720 4 560	(1) (1)					
	Discount allowed Bank receipts	18 965	(1)	1 520	(1)			
	Closing balance					85 490	(1cf)	
	•	Sales ledge	er bala	ances				
	Description	Add (\$)		Less (\$)		Total (\$)		
	Opening balance	X - 7		() /		78 370)	
	Dishonoured cheque Interest on late payment	9 745 720						
	Discount allowed	-		1 520				
	Irrecoverable debt w/off Closing balance			1 825	(1)	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 receivables (1) Helps in the preparation of the financial statements. (1) Helps deter/prevent/reduce fraud, as it is maintained by different person. (1) Verifies the arithmetical accuracy/identifies errors in the sales ledger. (1) Can be reconciled with the sales ledger balances to improve accuracy. (1))	4	
	(1 mark for a valid point, up to	max of 4 m	narks).				

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Question	Answer	Marks			
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 Dec Motor 31 vehicles cost				
	Workings				
	Motor vehicle sold \$ Bought Aug 1 2014 cost 14 850 Depreciation April 30 25% × 9 / 12 (2 784) 2015				
	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 for decision, and max 4 for justification).				

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Question	Answer			Marks
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 profit 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.	ts.		4
	Assumes variable/fixed costs remain constant. Based on estimates that may not be accurate.			
	Assumes that all production is sold.			
	Accept other valid answers.			
4(b)	Variable costs (15 + 8 + 2) Selling price (25 × 1.8) Contribution per unit Fixed costs ((17 400 + 7800 + 12 000 + 13 200) / 12)	\$ 25 45 20 4200	(1) (1)	3
	Breakeven point (4200 / 20)	210 units	(1)	
4(c)(i)	In units: 240 – 210 = 30 units (1)OF			2
4(c)(ii)	In revenue: $$45 \times 30 = 1350 (1) OF			
4(d)	Maximum capacity 240 × 100 / 75 320 units (1)			3
	Contribution 320 × \$20 6400 (10F) Fixed costs 4200 Maximum profit 2200 (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)		
	Bart Supplies 80 (1) × (4	50 – 25.00) 22 – 25) (1) 22 – 27) (1) 00 + 200)		5 880 (1) 1 100 1 710 3 290 (1) 1 900 (1) 3 390 (1)			
4(f)	 Benefits (maximum 4 marks) Profits increase (1) by \$2790 (1) (3390 – 600) Directors' target profit (of \$40 680) (10f) 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 (1) (1) Mark for advice and overall max 6 marks for justification 			•			

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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) Note Benefits must be financial benefits. Do not reward: co-ordination, planning, decision making etc. unless developed from a financial perspective.	3
	1 mark for each valid benefit. Maximum 3 marks.	

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