

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2007 question paper

9706 ACCOUNTING

9706/04

Paper 4 (Problem Solving (Supplement)),
maximum raw mark 120

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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

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1 (a) Capital accounts Abcan

	A	B	C		A	B	C
Debentures			40 000(1)	Balances	100 000	70 000	50 000
Pref sh	28 500(1)	19 000 (1)	9 500(1)	Loan			30 000 (1)
Ord sh	65 000(1)	45 500 (1)	32 500(1)	Prof on real	18 300	12 200 (5) w1	6 100
Investments		13 400 (1)		Cash		3 200 (1of)	3 700 (1of)
Vehicles	10 000	7 500 (1all)	7 800				
Cash	14 800(1of)						
	<u>118 300</u>	<u>85 400</u>	<u>89 800</u>		<u>118 300</u>	<u>85 400</u>	<u>89 800</u>

$$w1 \underline{100\,000 + 35\,000 + 78\,000 + 12\,000 + 10\,000} (1) + \underline{6\,400 + 1\,100 - 400} (1)$$

$$\text{less } \underline{13\,400 + 10\,000 + 7\,500 + 7\,800} (1) + 240\,000 (1)$$

$$= 36\,600 = A18\,300 + B12\,200 + C6\,100 (1)$$

Capital accounts Gurbo

	G	H		G	H
Pref sh	21 500 (1 both)	21 500	Balances	50 000	45 000
Ord sh	45 500 (1both)	45 500	Prof on real	20 450 (5) w2	20 450
Cash	3 450 (1)		Cash		1 550 (1)
	<u>70 450</u>	<u>67 000</u>		<u>70 450</u>	<u>67 000</u>

$$w2 \underline{70\,000 + 13\,000 + 5\,000} + 2\,000 + 3\,100 \text{ less } 13\,400 = 40\,900 = 20\,450 \text{ each} \\ (1) \quad (1) \quad (1) \quad (1) \quad (1of)$$

(b) A 54 000 shares (1) C, G and H 36 000 shares (1) B 18 000 shares (1)

(c) A pays \$5 200 (1) C pays \$14 300, G and H pay \$1 300 each (1)

and B receives \$22 100 (1) all o/f from (b)

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(d) ABCOGH Ltd Balance Sheet at 31 March 2007

	\$	
Premises	270 000	(1 all)
Machinery	40 000	
Vehicles	40 000	
Stock	14 000	
Goodwill	<u>10 000</u>	
	374 000	
Debentures	<u>40 000</u>	
	334 000	
Ordinary shares	180 000	(2 = 1 for any pair)
Preference shares	100 000	
Share premium	<u>54 000</u>	
	<u>334 000</u>	

(e) Limited liability

Access to greater sources of finance

Any other sensible reason acceptable

1 mark for identification 1 further mark for development

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2 (a) Lopez Ltd

Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2007

	\$	\$
Sales		438 000 (1of)
Less cost of sales		
Stock	10 000 (1 both stocks)	
Purchases	<u>223 000 (1of)</u>	
	233 000	
Stock	<u>14 000</u>	<u>219 000 (1)</u>
Gross profit		219 000
Less expenses		<u>153 300 (1of)</u>
Net profit		65 700 (1of)
Dividends paid		<u>16 425 (1)</u>
Retained profit for the year		<u>49 275 (1)</u>

(b) Balance sheet at 31 March 2007

	\$	\$
Fixed assets		333 597 (1of)
Current assets		
Stock	14 000 (1)	
Debtors	33 600 (1of)	
Bank	<u>11 053 (1of)</u>	
	58 653 (1of)	
Creditors	<u>19 551 (1of)</u>	<u>39 102</u>
		<u>372 699</u>
Ordinary share capital		250 000 (1)
Profit and loss account		<u>122 699 (2of)</u>
(73 424 (1) + 49 275) (1of)		<u>372 699</u>

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(c) dividend as percentage of market price of share (1)

how many times the company can cover the dividend (1)

how much each share is paid in dividends (1)

profits attributable to each share (1)

relates the market price to the earnings per share (1)

(d) Dividend yield 5% (1) Dividend/market price of share (1)

Dividend cover 4 times (1) Profit available/dividend paid (1)

Dividend per share 4 cents (1) Dividend/issued shares (1)

Earnings per share 16 cents (1) Profit/issued shares (1)

Price earnings ratio 5 (1) Market price per share/EPS (1)

(e) in all areas with the exception of dividend cover Lopez's investment ratios are inferior to those of the local businesses. **(0–3 marks)**

dividend cover is higher than the local average **(1)** it means that Lopez could probably maintain dividends in the future **(1)**

yield is less than average **(1)** but should be compared to other alternative investments **(1)**

much inferior to the local average **(1)** less than half but this should be related to the market price of each share **(1)**

the other businesses are earning twice as much per share as Lopez, indicates that Lopez are less successful than the average **(1)**

similar price earnings ratios **(1)** neither ratios indicate great confidence in this sector **(1)**

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3 (a)

A \$ 0.8 m	B \$ 1.1 m	
1.7 m	0.9 m	in both cases all 5 correct = 3 marks
(0.9 m)	3.0 m	4 correct = 2 marks
2.1 m	2.0 m	3 correct = 1 mark
2.5 m	3.7 m	

(b) Average profits

A $\$6.2 - \text{depn } \$2.5\text{m} = \$3.7 \text{ m}/5 = \0.74 m
(1of) (1) (1of)

B $\$10.7 \text{ m} - \text{depn } \$3.5 \text{ m} = \$7.2 \text{ m}/5 = \1.44 m
(1of) (1) (1of)

Average investment

A $\$2.5 \text{ m} + \$0.6 \text{ m} = \$3.1 \text{ m}$
(1) (1) (1of)

B $\$4 \text{ m} + \$1 \text{ m} = \$5 \text{ m}$
(1) (1) (1of)

Accounting rate of return A = $0.74/3.1 = 23.87\%$ **(1of)**

B = $1.44/5.2 = 28.8\%$ **(1of)**

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(c) Supermarket A

0			(5 000 000)	
1	0.8 m	0.926	740 800	(1)
2	1.7 m	0.857	1 456 900	(1)
3	(0.9 m)	0.794	(714 600)	(1) all own figures
4	2.1 m	0.735	1 543 500	(1)
5	2.5 m	0.681	1 702 500	(1)
			NPV (270 900)	(1)

Supermarket B

0			(8 000 000)	
1	1 m	0.926	1 018 600	(1)
2	0.9 m	0.857	771 300	(1)
3	3 m	0.794	2 382 000	(1) all own figures
4	2 m	0.735	1 470 000	(1)
5	3.7 m	0.681	2 519 700	(1)
			NPV 161 600	(1)

(d) Supermarket B (1 of) – positive NPV (1) – higher ARR (1)

$$(e) \quad 8 (1) + \left(6 (1) \times \frac{161\,600 (1)}{2\,289\,200 (1)} \right) = 8.42\% (1)$$