

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING

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Paper 3 A Level Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 150

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset (1) without physical substance (1) from which future benefits are expected. (1)	3
1(b)	\$ \$ Revenue 680000 Cost of sales W1 (401714) (2) of Gross profit 278286 Distribution costs W2 (66607) Administrative expenses W3 (147837) (3) of Profit from operations 63842 Finance costs (4500) (1) Profit before tax 59342 Tax (12385) (1) Profit for the year 46957 W1 Cost of sales: 117257 + 378000 – (108543 – 15000 (1)) = 401714 (1) of W2 \$ Distribution costs: TB TB 70 152 Provision 90 (1) Prepayment (3635) (1) W3 Administrative expenses: TB 145267 Accrual 2480 (1) Provision 90 (1) Provision 90 (1)	13

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Trade receivables turnover = $\frac{87450}{680000}$ · 365 = 47 days (1)of	4
	Inventory turnover ratio = $\frac{105400}{401714}$ · 365 = 95.77 days (1)of	
	Trade payables turnover = $\frac{26550}{378000}$ · 365 = 26 days (1)of	
	Working capital cycle = 47 + 96 – 26 = 117 days (1)OF	
1(d)	It is taking longer to receive payment from customers than the allowed period. (1) There should be a review of the credit control system. (1) May consider discounts/incentives to encourage prompt payment. (1) Payment to suppliers is being made quicker than the allowed period. (1) This maintains a good relationship with the suppliers. (1) Future discounts/incentives should be protected. (1) Detrimental to cash flow (1) as payments are received 21 days after payments are made. (1) Inventory turnover of 95.77 days could be reduced to improve liquidity. (1)	5
	1 for decision + Max 4 for justification	
		25

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Question	on Answer							
2(a)	Internal auditor	External auditor	4					
	Internal auditors are employees	External auditors are external independent persons						
	Review the business practices and internal control system to prevent mistakes	Examine the financial statements and give opinion whether the financial statements present a true and fair view and comply with legal requirements						
	Report to the senior management	Report to shareholders						
	Accept any reasonable alternative. (2 marks) × 2 explanations							
2(b)	Responses could include:							
	 Proposed dividend – The proposed dividend has to is not regarded as liability at the statement of finance <i>Reporting Period, a</i> proposed dividend should be trafinancial statements. Depreciation of printing machine – According to IAS used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's fu business. As the consumption of the printing machi Goodwill – IAS 38 <i>Intangible Assets</i> prohibits the refinct this in the financial statements. Inventory – According to IAS 2 <i>Inventories</i>, inventor value. Therefore inventory should be valued at \$43 	be approved by shareholders at the annual general meetin bial position date. According to IAS 10 <i>Events After The</i> eated as a non-adjusting event and entered as a note on the 5 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> , the depreciation methor ture economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the ne is decreasing, reducing balance method should be adop cognition of internal generated goodwill. Therefore do not ties should be valued at the lower of cost and net realisable 400 not \$44 500	ig. It ie od e oted.					
	(2 marks) · 4 explanations							
	It is not necessary to quote the relevant accounting star	dards.						

Question	Answer						
2(c)	Original profit for the year Less : Depreciation charge Less : Inventory overstated Revised profit for the year	\$ 9980 1500 <u>110</u> 8370	00 00 (1) 00 (1) 00 (1of)			3	
2(d)	Balance at start of year Profit for the year Dividend paid Balance at end of year	Share capital \$ 1 000 000 <u>1 000 000</u> (1)	Revaluation reserve \$ 100 000 <u>100 000</u> (1)	Retained earnings \$ 94 600 83 700 (of) (20 000) (1) 158 300 (1of)	Total \$ 1 194 600 83 700 (20 000) 1 258 300	4	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	Redrafted Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2015 \$	3
	Non-current assets Freehold property Machinery and equipment ($457400 - 15000$)700000 442400 	
	Total assets 1296 600 Equity and liabilities	
	EquityShare capital1 000 000Revaluation reserve100 000Retained earnings158 300Total equity1 258 300	
	Current liabilitiesTrade payables38 30038 300	
	Total equity and liabilities 1296 600	
2(f)	To prepare true and fair financial statements, it is essential that they are prepared in accordance with a accounting standards (1). Euan should voice his concerns and discuss with the directors (1) giving ther to revise the statements (1). If the directors do not reflect the changes, the external auditor can consider qualified auditor report (1). Max. 3	applicable 3 In the opportunity ar issuing a
		25

Question			Å	Answer		Marks
3(a)	Differences:					3
	Surplus of income over expenditure is used inst Excess of expenditure over income is used inst Accumulated fund is used instead of capital. (1) An income and expenditure account is prepare Max 3	ead o ead o inste	of pro of los ead	ofit. (1) ss. (1) of an income statement. (1)		
3(b)	\$			\$		6
	Deduct cost of sales:		;	52750		
	Opening inventory 260					
	Purchases W1 33910 (5) 	(*	34.014) (1)of		
	Snack bar profit)	<u>(</u>	18736 (1)of		
	$W1 \cdot Durchases 33785 - 460 (1) + 585 (1) - 33$	210 ((1)of	、 ,		
	100 (1) = 300		1)01			
3(c)		Sub	scrip	otions Account		7
	Balance b/d 17	50 ((1)	Balance b/d	ֆ 500 (1)	
	Income and Expenditure Account (1) 775	00	(1)	Cash/bank	76 500 (1) OF	
	Balance c/d7	50	. ,	Balance c/d	3000	
	$\frac{800}{20}$	<u>)0</u>	/ /	Delence h/d	80 000	
	Balance b/d 30	00 ((1)	Balance b/d	750 (1)	
3(d)	Apply for overdraft. (1) Seek loan. (1) Increase membership. (1) Increase subscription. (1)					4
	Increase prices charged in snack bar. (1) Introduce other trading activities. (1) Max 4					

Question	Answer	Marks
3(e)	Advantages Would raise extra funds (1) without need for interest / repayment (1). Club may get benefit of association with sponsor. (1) Disadvantages Sponsor may withdraw. (1) Club may become reliant on sponsors (1) Other income sources may suffer. (1) Any other valid advantages or disadvantage Max 5	5
		25

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Question				Answer				Marks
4(a)	Goods sent on consignment Tajid – Commission Selling Import duty Bank Income statement	Cor \$ 20250 4000 1500	(1) (1) (1) (1)	nt Account \$ 150 000 (1 25 750 3 000 <u>23 750</u> 202 500) Tajid W1	\$ 202 500 (3 202 500	3)	9
	W1: Tajid (sale proceeds): 15750	0 (1) + 4500	0 (1) = 2	202 500 (1)of				
4(b)	Consignment account	\$ 202 500 202 500	Tajid <i>/</i> (1)of	Account Consignment Bank	account	\$ 25 750 176 750 202 500	(1)of (1)of	3
4(c)	Trading account	Goods se \$ 150 000 150 000	nt on co _ (1)	nsignment Acco Consignr	ount nent account	\$ <u>150 000</u> 150 000	(1)	2
4(d)	Bank (Selling) Bank (Import duty) Commission Bank (Remittance)	\$ 4 000 1 500 20 250 176 750 202 500	Sachin (1) (1) (1) (1)	Account Bank		\$ 202 500 202 500	(1)	5
4(e)	Newer version of appliance may b Appliances may be damaged. (1) There may be competitors selling Max 2	e available. appliances a	(1) it a chea	per price. (1)				2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(f)	There will be a profit of \$23750 (consignment) or \$18000 (home). (1) Therefore, based on these figures, Sachin should make the consignment. (1)of Tajid may not be able to accept the consignment (1) and/or may not be able to maintain the commission rate. (1) Overseas selling price may continue to fall. (1) There may be further investment opportunities at home as a result of pursuing this project. (1) Decision 1 Max 3 justification	4
		25

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	Material usage Experienced labour New machinery Better quality materials (less wastage) (1 mark) any one reason, max 1	1
5(a)(ii)	Labour efficiency Less skilled labour Lower grade materials More idle time than budgeted Poor supervision Machine breakdowns (1 mark) any one reason, max 1	1
5(b)(i)	Material price	2
	Std 83 100 kilos \$2 166 200 Actual 182 820 166 200 166 200 182 820 (1) A (1)	
5(b)(ii)	Material usage	2
	Std 17 500 units 5 kilo 87 500 Actual 83 100 4400 Kilos F \$2 \$8800 (1) F (1)	
5(b)(iii)	Labour rate	2
	Std 37 500 hrs \$8 300 000 (1) Actual 281 250 18 750 (1) F	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(iv)	Labour efficiency	2
	Std 17 500 units 2 hrs 35 000 Actual 37 500 2500 hrs A \$8 \$20000 (1) A (1)	
5(b)(v)	Fixed overhead efficiency	3
	Actual hours 37 500 Std hours 35 000 hours 2500 . \$4 \$10 000 (1)	
5(b)(vi)	Fixed overhead capacity	3
	Actual hours 37 500 Std hours 38 000 hours 500 . \$4 \$2 000 (1) \$2 000 (1)	

Question	Answer						Marks	
5(c)						\$		4
	Standard cost of actual production			\$34	4 17 500 595 000	(1)		
	Variances	Fav	Adv					
		\$	\$					
	Material price		16620					
	Material usage	8800						
	Labour rate	18750						
	Labour efficiency		20 0 00					
	Fixed overhead expenditure	37 000						
	Fixed overhead efficiency		10000					
	Fixed overhead capacity		2000					
		64 550	48620	-		15930	F (1of)	
	Actual cost of production (1) be	oth				579070	- (1)	
	Working:							
	Actual cost of production:		¢					
	Direct materials	18	φ 32820					
	Direct labour 281 250							
	Fixed production overheads	11	5000					
		57	9070					

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	Assist in setting budgets. Evaluate managerial performance. Predict future costs for decision making. Motivate staff by providing targets. Provide ways of improving efficiency. Control device – uses variance analysis. Valuing inventories. Expensive Time consuming to operate Requires specialist knowledge Advice 1 mark 4 for reasons	5
		25

Question					Answer	Marks			
6(a)	Net present value me investment. (cash infl	present value method of capital investment appraisal uses the present value of the net cash flows less the initial stment. (cash inflows less cash outflows (1) using todays prices levels (1) at the company's cost of capital (1)							
	max (2)								
	The internal rate of return method of capital investment appraisal also uses the present values of cash flows. (1) However it represents the true interest rate earned by the investment over the course of its economic life (1). This rate will cause the net present value to be returned to zero. (1) max (2)								
6(b)	NPV at 14%								
	Net cash flo 0 (260 000 1 144 000 2 92 400 3 126 000 Working:	0 0.8 0 0.8 0 0.7 0 0.0 N	DF (260 0 877 126 2 769 71 0 875 <u>85 0</u> PV <u>22 3</u>	\$ 000) 288 055.60 050 393.60	1 1of 1of 1of 1of				
	Units 1 36 000 2 42 000 3 42 000	30 30 31.5 (1)	26 27.8) 28.5	144 000 92 400 126 000	(1) (1) (1)				

Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)	lower rate + (different in rate \cdot (low rate npv/low rate npv + high rate npv) 14% (1) + (6% (1) × 22393.60 (1of)/22393.60 + 2968.40) = 19.3% (1of) at 20% NPV is Net cash flow DF \$ 0 (260000) 1 (260000) (1) 1 144000 0.833 119952 * 2 92400 0.694 64125.60 *(1)*	7
	3 126 000 0.579 <u>72 954</u> * NPV <u>(2968.40)</u> (1)of	
6(d)	The net cash flow generated over the 3 years is \$102400 (1). This cash can be put to other uses within the business (1). Production levels have increased up to 42000 from 40000 (1). This means that the business can increase its market (1) and potentially its profit (1) max The net present value is positive with a cost of capital at 14%. (1) The discounted net cash flows exceed the initial cost of the investment (1) The internal rate of return is larger than the cost of capital (1) The return of the investment is greater than the cost (1) Max 5	5
		25