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Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/32

Paper 3 Structured Questions

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 150

Published

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded positively:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- · marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

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GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	12 000 units × \$80 = \$960 000 (1)	1
1(a)(ii)	12 000 units × \$50 = \$600 000 (1)	1
1(a)(iii)	\$80 000 × 1.5 = \$120 000 (1)	1
1(a)(iv)	Opening inventory = $1500 \text{ units} \times \$50 = \$75000$ (1) Closing inventory = $3500 \text{ units} \times \$50 = \$175000$ (1) Average = $\$125000$ (1) OF	3
1(b)	It calculates the number of days between paying for goods purchased (1) and receiving the money for goods sold (1).	2
	Or: The number of days to convert the net current assets (1) into cash (1)	
1(c)	Inventory turnover = $\frac{125000}{600000}$ (1) OF × 365 = 76.04 days / 77 days (1) OF	7
	Trade receivables collection = $\frac{120000}{960000}$ (1) OF × 365 = 45.63 days / 46 days (1) OF	
	Trade payables payment = $\frac{62000}{700000}$ (1) × 365 = 32.33 days / 33 days (1)	
	Working capital cycle =77 + 46 - 33 = 90 days (1) OF	
1(d)	New revenue = 12 000 at \$90 = \$1 080 000 (1) New trade receivables = \$90 000 (1)	5
	New trade receivables collection = $\frac{90000}{1080000}$ (1) OF × 365 = 30.42 days / 31 days (1) OF	
	New working capital cycle =77 + 31 - 33 = 75 days (1) OF or 90 - 46 +31 = 75 days (1) OF	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	Strategy would reduce/improve the working capital cycle (1) OF by 15 days (1) OF	5
	The liquidity of the business has improved (1)	
	The strategy would reduce the overdraft (1)	
	The business would benefit from a lower working capital cycle (1)	
	Profitability would increase (1)	
	May not be realistic to expect no change in demand (1)	
	Not all customers may take the discount (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Decision (1) and max 4 marks for discussion.	

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N plc	Question	Answer	Marks
N plc	2(a)		15
Revenue		N plc	
Revenue 2 348 000 (1) Cost of sales Opening inventory 241 000) Purchases 1 322 000)(1) Closing inventory (259 200) (1) 1 303 800 (1) OF Gross profit 1 044 200 (1) OF Distribution costs (296 000) Administrative expenses (W1) (711 000) (7) Profit from operations 37 200 (1) OF Finance charge (12 000) (1) Profit for the year 25 200 (1) OF W1 Administrative expenses Per trial balance Dividend paid (30 000) (1) Depreciation on building (\$720 000 × 1/3 (1)) / 16 years (1) 15 000 (1) OF Depreciation on equipment (\$278 000 + \$10 000 - \$40 000) (1) × 25% 62 000 (1) Profit on disposal of equipment (1)			
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Profit on disposal of equipment (10 000) (1)			
711 000		711 000	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	\$ \$ \$ T20 000 (1) Land and buildings – revalued amount 600 000 (1) Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2017 (72 000) Revaluation reserve at 1 January 2017 192 000 (1) OF	5
	Or – alternative presentation	
	Land and buildings – revalued amount Less: land and buildings – original cost Add: accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2017 Revaluation reserve at 1 January 2017 \$ 720 000 (1) 120 000 (1) 72 000 (1) 72 000 (1) 192 000 (1) OF	
2(c)	2017 financial statements non-adjusting event IAS 10 disclosure only/included as a note 2018 financial statements write off/decrease the value of the asset 1 mark for each valid point but max 2 for 2017 comments	3
2(d)	An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount (1) of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount (1)	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	\$ Purchase cost	2
	Cost per unit = $\frac{198000}{1000}$ = \$198 (1) OF	

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Question	on Answer									
3(b)		Co	onsignm	ent account			13			
	Goods sent on consignment Bank Freight Insurance Mahood Carriage inwards Import duty Advertising Carriage outwards Bad debt 16 × \$270 Commission (W2) Income statement	1 600 9 700 3 300 4 320 10 000 21 400 246 720))(1))(1))(1) (1) (2) (1) OF	Cash sales 480 × \$257.5 Credit sales 320 × \$270 Balance c/d (W1)	\$ 123 600 86 400 36 720	•				
	(1 000 – 480 – 60 × \$150	320 – 60) =	140 (1)	× \$198 (1) OF 27 720 9 000 36 720	(1) (1) OF					
	W2 Commis	ssion								
	Total sales	\$123 600 + \$	86 400 =	= \$210 000 (1)						
	$a = 5\% \times ($3$	210 000 – a)								
	a = \$10 000	(1)								

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	The consignee – Mahood \$ Cash sales Credit sales 123 600) Beank – Advance payment Import duty Carriage inwards Advertising Carriage outwards Bad debt Commission Bank to Y Limited (balance) 210 000 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	5
3(d)	Consigning goods to Mahood	5
	can test the overseas market before investing heavily	
	there would be no initial set up costs of a branch	
	the current consignment arrangements are profitable	
	existing customer base/reputation/knowledge of existing market is already established	
	less risk in terms of overseas economic, political, cultural and social environment	
	Opening a branch overseas	
	would have complete control of the business activities, i.e. marketing strategy	
	there would be a saving of commission to Mahood	
	allows expansion overseas if local market is saturated.	
	(Max 2 marks) for discussing consigning goods and (Max 2 marks) for discussing overseas branch; (1 mark) for recommendation.	

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Question		Answer			Marks
4(a)		aim and Fikriyah cial position at 1 Octo	ober 2017		13
		\$	\$		
	Non-current assets	•	170 000	(1)	
	Current assets			(-7	
	Inventories	18 500 (1)			
	Trade receivables	24 500			
	Cash and cash equivalents	7 500	50 500	(1)	
	Total assets		220 500	- ` ′	
	Capital and liabilities			- ` ′	
	Capital accounts (W1):				
	Ephraim	72 500			
	Fikriyah	122 000	194 500	(8)	
	Current liabilities				
	Trade payables		26 000	(1)	
	Total equity and liabilities		220 500	- -	
		Capital accounts			
	W1	Ephraim	Fikriyah		
		\$	\$		
	Balance b/d	60 000	120 000	(1) both	
	Goodwill	10 000	6 000	(1) both	
	Goodwill	(8 000) (1)	(8 000)		
	Non-current assets	10 000	5 000	` '	
	Inventories	500		(1) both	
		72 500 (1) OF	122 000	(1) OF	

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	As profits are shared equally both Ephraim and Fikriyah would receive \$50 000 in the first year. (1)	12
	Second year profits are \$90 000 (1), third year \$81 000 (1) and fourth year \$72 900. (1)	
	Ephraim is worse off (throughout the period). (1)	
	Fikriyah is better off for years one, two and three (1) but is also worse off in year four. (1)	
	Fikriyah is contributing significantly more capital but only receiving half the profit (1) OF	
	The profits may not have been maintained by the sole traders for this four-year period (1)	
	It would appear that the merger is beneficial for Fikriyah/not for Ephraim. (1)	
	The partners should take action to reverse the trend in falling profit (1)	
	The synergies from partnership will make it more efficient (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	

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Question	Answer											Marks		
5(a)(i)	Year	Inflov	ws		Outflows			t cash low		scount	Discounted cash flows			12
	0				100 000		(1	00 000)			(100 000)	(1)		
	1				180 000	(1)	(1	80 000)		0.909	(163 620)	(1) OF		
	2	35	5 000	}	15 500	(1)		19 500		0.826	16 107	(1) OF		
	3	40	000	} (1)	16 000	(1)		24 000		0.751	18 024	(1) OF		
	4	50	000		17 000	(1)		33 000		0.683	22 539	(1) OF		
											(206 950)			
	4	290	000							0.683	<u>198 070</u>	(1)		
	NPV										<u>(8 880)</u>	(1) OF		
5(a)(ii)		Year	In	flows	Outflows	Net c		Disco facto		Discou cash fl				3
		Discour	nted c	ash flows	before sales	proceeds	3			(206	950) (1) OF			
		4	;	315 000				C	.683	215	5 145 (1)			
		NPV								8	3 195 (1) OF			
5(b)	206950 (1) O)F = \$30	3 001	(1) OF										3

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Both positive and negative NPVs are small in relation to the outlay.	5
	Decision would depend on how risk-averse Jason is.	
	The project pays back even at the lower sales value.	
	There are a lot of assumptions being made even without the final sales proceeds.	
	Jason may get more for the building if he sold the flats individually rather than as a block.	
	Accept other valid points.	
	(1) for decision and (max 4) for comments	
5(d)	Payback ignores the time value of money	2
	Payback ignores the length of a project	
	Payback ignores cash flows arising after the payback period	
	Projects with the same NPVs could have different patterns of cash movements and hence have different payback periods.	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Any two for (1) mark each	

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Question			Answer	Marks				
6(a)	Responses could include:			2				
	the setting of standards is time consuming/costly e.g. needs a specialist							
	standards need to be updated regularly a	ıs business c	conditions change rapidly					
	too high a standard may have a demotiva	ating effect o	n staff					
	setting standards involves prediction which	ch has an ele	ement of uncertainty/inaccurate					
	(1 mark) × 2 limitations							
6(b)(i)	Direct materials price variance (15 360 × \$80) – \$1 190 400	\$ 38 400	(F)	2				
6(b)(ii)	Direct materials usage variance (15 360 – 4800 × 3) × \$80	76 800	(A)	2				
6(b)(iii)	Direct labour rate variance (55 200 × \$30) – \$1 766 400	110 400	(A)	2				
6(b)(iv)	Direct labour efficiency variance (55 200 – 4800 × 12) × \$30	72 000	(F)	2				
6(b)(v)	Fixed overhead expenditure variance \$600 000 – \$579 600	20 400	(F)	2				
6(b)(vi)	Fixed overhead volume variance \$600 000 – \$576 000	24 000	(A)	2				

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	For reference: Direct materials 3 × \$80	
6(c)	Sacond State Saco	8

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(d)	Increasing selling price may lose existing customers	3
	May gain new customers looking for high quality product	
	Higher quality product will enhance the reputation of the business	
	Will adversely affect the material price variance	
	May improve material usage variance/less wastage	
	May further improve labour efficiency variance with the use of high quality materials	
	Accept other valid points.	
	(2) marks for justification and (1) mark for decision.	

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