

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING

9706/32 March 2017

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

Published

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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the March 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is a registered trademark.

March	2017
-------	------

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)	are expected. (1) \$ Revenue 680000 Cost of sales W1 (401714) (2) of Gross profit 278286 (1) of Distribution costs W2 (66607) (3) of Administrative expenses W3 (147837) (3) of Profit from operations 63842 (1) of Finance costs (4500) (1) Profit before tax 59342 Tax (12385) (1) Profit for the year 46957 (1) of W1 Cost of sales: $117257 + 378000 - (108543 - 15000$ (1)) = 401714 (1) of W2 \$ Distribution costs: TB TB 70152 Provision 90 (1) Prepayment (3635) (1) 66607 (1) of	1:
	W3 Administrative expenses: TB 145267 Accrual 2480 (1) Provision 90 (1) 147837 (1)of	

9706/32

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Trade receivables turnover = $\frac{87450}{680000} \times 365 = 47 \text{ days (1)of}$	4
	Inventory turnover ratio = $\frac{105400}{401714} \times 365 = 95.77$ days (1)of	
	Trade payables turnover = $\frac{26550}{378000} \times 365 = 26 \text{ days (1)of}$	
	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

Question	Ans	swer	Marks
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:		
	 is not regarded as liability at the statement of financial proposed dividend should be treated financial statements. Depreciation of printing machine – According to IAS 16 used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future 	ed as a non-adjusting event and entered as a note on the <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> , the depreciation method economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the s decreasing, reducing balance method should be adopted nition of internal generated goodwill. Therefore do not should be valued at the lower of cost and net realisable	
	(2 marks) × 4 explanations		
	It is not necessary to quote the relevant accounting standard	ds.	

Question	Answer Original profit for the year \$ Depreciation charge 99 800 Less : Depreciation charge 15 000 (1) Less : Inventory overstated 1100 (1) Revised profit for the year 83 700 (1of)						
2(c)							
2(d)	Profit for the year Dividend paid	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

March 2017	March	2017
------------	-------	------

Question	Answer		Marks
2(e)	Redrafted Statement of Financial Position at 31		
	Non-current assets Freehold property Machinery and equipment (\$457400 – \$15000) Current assets Inventories (\$44500 – \$1100) Trade receivables Cash and cash equivalents	$\begin{cases} & \\ 700\ 000 \\ 442\ 400 \\ 1142\ 400 \\ \hline 1142\ 400 \\ 43\ 400 \\ 74\ 800 \\ 36\ 000 \\ \hline 154\ 200 \\ \end{cases} $ (1of)	
	Total assets Equity and liabilities Equity Share capital Revaluation reserve Retained earnings Total equity	1296600 100000 100000 158300 1258300 (10f)	
	Current liabilities Trade payables	<u>38 300</u> <u>38 300</u>	
2(f)	Total equity and liabilities To prepare true and fair financial statements, it is essential accounting standards (1). Euan should voice his concerns to revise the statements (1). If the directors do not reflect qualified auditor report (1). Max. 3	and discuss with the directors (1) giving them the opportunity	
			2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Differences:	3
	Surplus of income over expenditure is used instead of profit. (1) Excess of expenditure over income is used instead of loss. (1) Accumulated fund is used instead of capital. (1) An income and expenditure account is prepared instead of an income statement. (1) Max 3	
3(b)	\$ \$ Revenue 52750 Deduct cost of sales: 52750 Opening inventory 260 Purchases W1 33910 (3) Closing inventory (156) (1) Snack bar profit 18736 W1: Purchases 33785 - 460 (1) + 585 (1) = 33910 (1)of	6
3(c)	Subscriptions Account	7
	Balance b/d \$ \$ \$ Income and Expenditure Account (1) 77 500 (1) Balance b/d 500 (1) Balance c/d 7750 (1) Cash/bank 76 500 (1) Balance c/d 80 000 80 000 80 000 80 000 80 000	OF
	Balance b/d 3000 (1) Balance b/d 750 (1)	
3(d)	Apply for overdraft. (1) Seek loan. (1) Increase membership. (1) Increase subscription. (1) Increase prices charged in snack bar. (1) Introduce other trading activities. (1) Max 4	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	

Question				Answer				Marks
4(a)	Goods sent on consignment Tajid – Commission Selling Import duty Bank Income statement	\$ 20250	(1) (1)	nt Account \$ 150 000 (1) 25 750 3 000 23 750 202 500	Tajid W1	\$ 202 500 202 500	(3)	
	W1: Tajid (sale proceeds): 15750	00 (1) + 45 000	(1) = 2	202 500 (1)of				
4(b)	Consignment account	\$ 202 500 202 500	Tajid / (1)of	Account Consignment acc Bank	count	\$ 2575 <u>17675</u> 20250	0 (1)of	
4(c)			nt on co	nsignment Account	t		<u> </u>	
	Trading account	\$ 150 000 150 000		Consignmen		\$ 150 00 150 00	<u>0</u> (1) 0_	
4(d)			Sachin	Account		^		
	Bank (Selling) Bank (Import duty) Commission Bank (Remittance)	1 500 20 250	(1) (1) (1) (1)	Bank		\$ 202 50 202 50	_	
4(e)	Newer version of appliance may Appliances may be damaged. (1) There may be competitors selling Max 2)	-	per price. (1)				

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 16 620 18 6 200 18 6 200	
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	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(iv)	Labour efficiency	2
	Std 17500 units × 2 hrs 35000 Actual $\times \frac{37500}{2500}$ hrs A $\times \frac{\$8}{\$20000}$ (1) A (1)	
5(b)(v)	Fixed overhead efficiency	3
	Actual hours 37500 Std hours 35000 hours 2500 \times $\$4$ $\$10000$ (1) Actual hours $\$(1)$	
5(b)(vi)	Fixed overhead capacity	3
	Actual hours 37500 Std hours 38000 hours 500 \times 500 \times 500 \times 11 \times 11 \times 11	

Question	Answer						Marks
5(c)					\$		
	Standard cost of actual production		\$34 × 17 500	595 000	(1)		
	Variances	Fav	Adv				
		\$	\$				
	Material price		16620				
	Material usage	8800					
	Labour rate	18750					
	Labour efficiency		20 000				
	Fixed overhead expenditure	37 000					
	Fixed overhead efficiency		10000				
	Fixed overhead capacity		2000	_			
		64 550	48620		15930	F (1of)	
	Actual cost of production (1) b	oth			579070	(1)	
	Working:						
	Actual cost of production:						
			\$				
	Direct materials		82820				
	Direct labour		81250				
	Fixed production overheads		15000				
		5	79070				

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					
6(a)	Net present value method of capital investment appraisal uses the present value of the net cash flows less the initial investment. (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% DF \$ 0 (260 000) 1 (260 000) 1 1 144 000 0.877 126 288 1of 2 92 400 0.769 71 055.60 1of 3 126 000 0.675 85 050 1of Working: Working: 10 10	9				
	Units1 36000 30 26 144000 (1)2 42000 30 27.8 92400 (1)3 42000 31.5 (1) 28.5 126000 (1)					

Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)	lower rate + (different in rate × (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	
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
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