

ACCOUNTING

9706/32 October/November 2019

Paper 3 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.

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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.

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.

Question	Answer											
1(a)		Cost \$		Accumulated depreciation \$		Net book value \$						
	Freehold property	360 000		_		360 000	(1)					
	Plant and machinery	346 000	(1) W1	182 000	(1) W2	164 000	(1) OF					
	Motor vehicles	228 000	(1) W3	98 000	(1) W4	130 000	(1) OF					

Question	Answer		Marks
1(b)	Z Limited Statement of financial position at 30 June 20	019	8
		\$	
	Non-current assets		
	Freehold property	525 000	
	Plant and machinery	186 300	
	Motor vehicles	93 000	
		804 300 (1)	
	Current assets		
	Inventory	75 000 (1)	
	Trade and other receivables: (86 200 – 18 000 (1) + 25 000 (1))	93 200	
	Cash and cash equivalents	116 300	
		284 500	
	Total assets	1 088 800	
	Equity and liabilities		
	Equity		
	Ordinary shares of \$1 each	500 000	
	Share premium	50 000	
	Revaluation reserve	165 000	
	Retained earnings: (46 000 – 18 000 (1) + 6000 (1) + 25 000 (1))	59 000	
		774 000	
	Non-current liabilities		
	8% debentures (2021–22)	250 000 (1)	
	Current liabilities		
	Trade and other payables	64 800	
	Total equity and liabilities	1 088 800	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Possible answers:	4
	The expected life of the asset (1)	
	Rate of usage of the asset over its expected useful life (1)	
	The nature of the asset (1)	
	The pattern of the revenue / benefit generated by the asset (1) (matching / accruals concept (1))	
	Max 4	
	Accept other valid points.	
1(d)	Current gearing is 24.41% (1) OF	6
	Issuing shares will reduce gearing to 12.35% (1) OF	
	Issuing debentures will increase gearing to 61.76% (1) OF	
	Debenture interest payable will increase by \$80 000 / to \$100 000 per annum (1)	
	Directors should consider that cash will have to be found in the future to repay debentures (1)	
	Additional debenture interest payments may cause cash flow issues / reduce profit (1)	
	High gearing will increase risk / may make arranging alternative finance difficult (1)	
	Payment of dividends is discretionary / debenture interest must be paid (1)	
	Issue of debentures may require security (1)	
	Rights issue may not be fully subscribed / will take longer / may dilute existing capital (1)	
	Accept other valid points. Max 2 for ratios, Max 3 for comments +1 for decision	

Question				Answer			Marks					
2(a)(i)	Expenses are understated /	will increase	e by \$400	0 (1)			3					
	Inventory is understated / wi	ll increase b	y \$1000									
	Profit on consignment is ove	rstated / wil	l decreas	e (1) by \$3000 (1)								
2(a)(ii)	2(a)(ii) Distribution costs are overstated / will decrease by \$4000 (1)											
	Profit on consignment is overstated / will decrease by \$3000											
	Profit for the year is understa	Profit for the year is understated / will increase (1) by \$1000 (1)										
2(b)	Consignment account											
		\$			\$							
	Goods on consignment	50 000	(1)	Clarissa (750 × 80)	60 000	(1)						
	Bank	4 000	(1)	Balance c/d (1)	14 000	(1)						
	Clarissa	2 000	(1)									
	Clarissa (10% of 60 000)	6 000	(1) OF									
	Income statement (1)	12 000	(1) OF									
		74 000			74 000	-						
	Balance b/d	14 000	(1) OF									
2(c)	\$32 500 (1) + \$14 000 (1) OF	= \$46 500	(1) OF				3					

Question	 (d) Possible answers: Each machine sold may still bring in a profit (1) Assuming that sales in other countries are maintained, total profit should increase (1) New consignment could increase total sales due to wider market (1) As this country is closer then transport costs should be lower / less scope for damage in transit (1) 	Marks
2(d)	Possible answers:	4
	Each machine sold may still bring in a profit (1)	
	Assuming that sales in other countries are maintained, total profit should increase (1)	
	New consignment could increase total sales due to wider market (1)	
	As this country is closer then transport costs should be lower / less scope for damage in transit (1)	
	Liam might be able to negotiate a lower rate of commission (1)	
	Accept other valid points. Max 4 for comments	
2(e)	An agent in a consignment earns commission / bears no risk / has a long-term relationship (1) while a party in a joint venture earns a share of profit / bears most of the risk / has a short-term relationship (1)	2

Question	Answer												
3(a)		Jack		Paul					3				
		\$		\$									
	Net assets	164 000		150 500									
	Plant and equipment value increased	10 000											
	Inventory value decreased			(7 000)		Or	if combined						
	Provision for doubtful debt			(590)									
		174 000	-	142 910	-		316 910	(1)					
	Fair value of business	195 000		152 000			347 000	(1)					
	Goodwill	21 000	(1)	9 090	(1)	=	30 090	(1) OF					

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Question		Δ	nswer				Marks				
3(b)	Statement		nd Paul	1 July	2018		10				
			\$,	\$						
	Non-current assets	Non-current assets									
	Plant and equipment (118 000 + 103 700 + 10	000)			231 700	(1)					
	Current assets					-					
	Inventory (36 000 + 47 000 – 7000)	76	5000 (1								
	Trade receivables (31 500 + 29 500 – 590))410 (1								
	Bank W1		2600 (3		159 010						
						-					
	Total assets				390 710						
	Equity and liabilities										
	Jack (200 000 – (30 090 × 60%) (1) OF)	181	946 (1	OF							
	Paul (160 000 – (30 090 × 40%) (1) OF)	147	' 964 (1	OF	329 910						
	Current liabilities										
	Trade payables				60 800	-					
	Total equity and liabilities				390 710	-					
	W1	Jack	Pa	ul							
		\$		\$							
	Capital in partnership	200 000	160	000							
	Value of business taken over by partnership	195 000	152	000							
	Additional cash contributed	5 000 (1) 8	000	(1)						
	Cash taken over by partnership	6 200	3	400							
		11 200	11	400	226	600 (1) OF					

Question						Α	nswer				Marks
3(c)					Curre	ent account					5
		Jack		Paul			Jack		Paul		
		\$		\$			\$		\$		
	Drawings	34 800	(1) OF	31 200	(1) OF	Salaries	24 000		24 000	(1) both	
			_			Profit		(1)	7 200	_ (1)	
		34 800	=	31 200			34 800		31 200	=	
3(d)	1	000	<u>.</u>]	or the yea		30 June 201 1) OF	9.				
3(e)	Possible an	iswers:									ŧ
	Jack's profi by \$9 200 (he merge	er was \$44	1000 cor	mpared to sa	alary and re	sidu	al profit a	fter the merger of \$34 800 / decreased	
	Jack's draw (1)	vings befo	ore the m	erger wer	e \$40 00	0 compared	to drawing	s afte	er the me	rger of \$34 800 / decreased by \$5 200	
	Paul's profi by \$10 700		he merge	er was \$20) 500 cor	npared to sa	alary and re	sidua	al profit a	fter the merger of \$31 200 / increased	
	Paul's drawings before the merger were \$20 000 compared to drawings after the merger of \$31 200 / increased by \$11 200 (1)									rger of \$31 200 / increased by \$11 200	
	Jack's ROC	E has de	ecreased	from 26.8	3% to 20	0.01% (1) O	=				
	Paul's ROC	E has inc	creased f	rom 13.62	2% to 20.	.01% (1) OF					
	1 mark for not)	each val	id point	(max 2 m	arks for	each of Jac	ck and Pau	ıl) +	1 for dec	ision (who is better off and who is	

Question			Α	nswer		Marks
4(a)	Service / tertiary business (1)					1
4(b)	R Limi Statement of cash flows for t		ended	31 Dece	nber 2018	18
		\$000		\$000		
	Profit from operations (135 + 16)			151	(1)	
	Depreciation – equipment	27	(1)			
	- motor vehicles	21	(1)	48		
	Profit on disposal		-	(7)	(1)	
	Increase in trade receivables			(22)	(1)	
	Decrease in trade payables			(18)	(1)	
	Cash from operations			152	(1) OF	
	Interest paid			(16)	(1)	
	Net cash from operating activities			136	(1) OF	
	Cash flow from investing activities					
	Purchase of non-current assets	(80)	(1)			
	Proceeds of sale of non-current assets	30	(1)			
	Net cash used in investing activities			(50)	(1) OF	
	Cash from financing activities					
	Proceeds of issue of shares	144	(1)			
	Dividend paid	(80)	(1)			
	Net cash from financing activities			64	(1) OF	
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			150	(1) OF	
	Cash and cash equivalents 1 Jan 2018			(50)	(1) OF	
	Cash and cash equivalents 31 Dec 2018			100	(1) OF	

Question	Answer	Marks			
4(c)	Because the revaluation of a non-current asset does not involve any movement of funds (1)	1			
4(d)	Possible answers:	5			
	Reduced profit / increased expenses for the year (1)				
	Decrease in trade payables / paying payables more quickly (1)				
	Increase in trade receivables / receivables paying more slowly (1)				
	Purchase of non-current assets (1)				
	Payment of dividend (1)				
	Repayment of loans / debentures (1)				
	Accept other valid points.				
	Max 5				

Question				Ans	wer	Mark
5(a)						
		Product X		Product	Y	
		\$		\$		
	Direct materials	300 000)	375 000))	
	Direct labour	125 000)	225 000) (1) all four	
	Production overhead	60 000	(1)	120 000)(1)	
	Total production cost	485 000		720 000		
		÷5000		÷5000)	
	Unit production cost	97	(1) OF	144	(1) OF	
	50% mark-up	48.5		72	2	
	Unit selling price	145.5	(1) OF	216	5 (1) OF	
			Per Unit			
		Product X		Product Y	·	
		\$		\$		
	Direct materials	60)	75)	
	Direct labour	25)	45)(1)	
	Production overhead	12	(1)	24	(1)	
	Unit production cost	97	(1) OF	144	(1) OF	
	50% mark up	48.5		72		
	Unit selling price	145.5	(1) OF	216	(1) OF	
5(b)	Activity based costing is a	o costing mothe		ato producti	on overhead to products according to the activities	

Question					Answer							Marks
5(c)												7
		Product X		Product Y		Per unit	Product X		Produ	ict Y		
		\$		\$								
	Direct materials	300 000		375 000			60.0			75.0		
	Direct labour	125 000		225 000			25.0			45.0		
	Production overhead	119 000	}	61 000	} W1		23.8			12.2	} W1	
	Total production cost	544 000	_	661 000								
		÷5000		÷5000								
	Unit production cost	108.8	(1) OF	132.2	(1) OF		108.8	(1) OF		132.2	(1) OF	
	50% mark up	54.4		66.1			54.4			66.1		
	Unit selling price	163.2	(1) OF	198.3	(1) OF		163.2	(1) OF		198.3	(1) OF	
	W1	Total X	< colored and set of the set of t	Y		Per ur	nit X	Y	/			
		\$	\$	\$			\$		\$			
	Machine set up	120 000	80 000	} 40 000	} (1)		16.0	}	8.0	} (1)		
	Materials handling	45 000	30 000	} 15 000	} (1)		6.0	}		} (1)		
	Inspection	15 000	9 000	} 6 000	} (1)		1.8	}		} (1)		
	· -	180 000	119 000	61 000	• • • •		23.8		12.2	• • •		

Question				Answer	Mar	rks
5(d)(i)		Product X	C Product Y			3
	Per unit	\$	\$			
	Production overhead					
	On machine hours	12.0	24.0	(1) OF		
	On ABC	23.8	12.2	(1) OF		
	Difference	11.8	(11.8)	(1) OF		
5(d)(ii)						2
		Product X	Product	Y		
	Per unit	\$	\$			
	Original selling price	145.50	216.0	0		
	Selling price using ABC	163.20	198.3	0		
	Difference	17.70	(1)OF (17.7	0) (1)OF		

Question	Answer	Marks
5(e)	Possible answers:	5
	For (Max 2)	
	More realistic / fair / reliable / relevant (1)	
	Allows better pricing of the product (1)	
	Avoids the arbitrary allocation of overheads (1)	
	Against (Max 2)	
	Complex / difficult to identify cost drivers (1)	
	Time consuming (1)	
	Costly / specialists may be required (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Decision (1)	

Question				An	swer				Mark
6(a)(i)	Production budget in units								
		units						workings	
	Sales	5 000		12 000	18 000	6 000		3 000	
		June		July	August	Sept		October	
	1. Sales	12 000		18 000	6 000	3 000	(1) row	1 800	
	2. Add closing inventory (20%)								
		2 400	_	3 600	1 200	600	(1) row	360	
		14 400		21 600	7 200	3 600		2 160	
	Less opening inventory	*1000	(1)	2 400	3 600	1 200	(1) OF for all 3	600	
	Monthly production (units)	13 400	-	19 200	3 600	2 400	(1) OF row	1 560	

Question	Answer												
6(a)(ii)	Purchases budget												
		June		July		August		Sept					
	Monthly production (units)	13 400		19 200		3 600		2 400					
	Monthly requirement (units)	19 200		3 600		2 400		1 560					
		× 1.5		× 1.5		× 1.5		× 1.5					
	Monthly purchases (kilos)	28 800		5 400		3 600		2 340	(1) OF row				
		×\$3.00		×\$3.00		×\$3.30		×\$3.30					
	Monthly purchases (\$)	86 400	(1) OF	16 200	(1) OF	11 880	(1) OF	7 722	(1) OF				

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	Possible advantages and disadvantages:	5
	Advantages Max 2	
	They provide more realistic targets / enable better planning and control (1) It improves motivation (1) It improves co-ordination (1) It enables better communication (1) Makes the managers accountable for their performance (1)	
	Disadvantages Max 3	
	Managers may not have the skills required (1) The whole budget process could take longer (1) Managers may set lower targets so that they look good (1) Managers may build in slack / a buffer so that they don't overspend (1) It encourages wasteful spending / they spend up to their limits so they don't lose future allocations (1) May result in conflict / competition between departments over the allocation or use of resources (1) Departmental budgets may have different objectives to the business as a whole (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
6(c)	Possible answers: It allows for changes in activity / more realistic / accurate or reliable (1) It makes it easier to identify variances. (1) It provides clearer understanding of what corrective action is required. (1) It enables better comparisons – like for like. (1)	2
	Accept other valid points. Max 2	

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Question	Answer									
6(d)	Units	85 000	85 000				8			
		Actual	Flexed budget		Variance					
		\$	\$		\$					
	Sales	871 250	892 500	(1)	21 250 A	(1) OF				
	Direct materials	382 500	420 750	(1)	38 250 F	(1) OF				
	Direct labour	357 000	276 250	(1)	80 750 A	(1) OF				
	Fixed costs	28 000	27 000		1 000 A	(1)				
	Profit	103 750	168 500		64 750 A	(1) OF				