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Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/32

Paper 3 A Level Structured Questions

March 2017

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)				
1(b)	Revenue	1			
	TB 145 267 Accrual 2480 (1) Provision 90 (1) 147 837 (1) of				

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Trade receivables turnover = $\frac{87450}{680000} \times 365 = 47 \text{ days (1)of}$	4
	Inventory turnover ratio = $\frac{105400}{401714} \times 365 = 95.77 \text{ days } (1)\text{ of}$	
	Trade payables turnover = $\frac{26550}{378000} \times 365 = 26 \text{ days } \textbf{(1)of}$	
	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	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					
2(b)	Accept any reasonable alternative. (2 marks) × 2 explanations Responses could include:						
	 Proposed dividend – The proposed dividend has to be approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting. It is not regarded as liability at the statement of financial position date. According to IAS 10 Events After The Reporting Period, a proposed dividend should be treated as a non-adjusting event and entered as a note on the financial statements. Depreciation of printing machine – According to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, the depreciation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the business. As the consumption of the printing machine is decreasing, reducing balance method should be adopted. Goodwill – IAS 38 Intangible Assets prohibits the recognition of internal generated goodwill. Therefore do not include this in the financial statements. Inventory – According to IAS 2 Inventories, inventories should be valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Therefore inventory should be valued at \$43400 not \$44500 						
	(2 marks) × 4 explanations						
	It is not necessary to quote the relevant accounting standard	ds.					

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Question		Answer							
2(c)	Original profit for the year 99 800 Less: Depreciation charge 15 000 (1) Less: Inventory overstated 1100 (1) Revised profit for the year 83 700 (10f)								
2(d)	Balance at start of year Profit for the year Dividend paid Balance at end of year (1	100 000	Retained earnings \$ 94 600 83 700 (of) (20 000) 158 300 (10f)	Total \$ 1 194 600 83 700 (20 000) 1 258 300	4				

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Question	A	nswer	Marks			
2(e)	Redrafted Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2015					
	Non-current assets Freehold property Machinery and equipment (\$457400 – \$15000) Current assets Inventories (\$44500 – \$1100) Trade receivables Cash and cash equivalents	700 000 442 400 1142 400 43 400 74 800 36 000 154 200				
	Total assets Equity and liabilities Equity Share capital Revaluation reserve Retained earnings	1 000 000 100 000 158 300 (10f)				
	Total equity Current liabilities Trade payables Total equity and liabilities	1258300 38300 38300 1296600				
2(f)	To prepare true and fair financial statements, it is essential	It that they are prepared in accordance with applicable and discuss with the directors (1) giving them the opportunity	3			
			25			

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Question			Answer		Marks
3(a)	Differences:				3
	Surplus of income over expenditure is used inst Excess of expenditure over income is used inste Accumulated fund is used instead of capital. (1) An income and expenditure account is prepared Max 3	ad of lo	ss. (1)		
3(b)	\$		\$		6
	Revenue Deduct cost of sales:		52750		
	Opening inventory 260				
	Purchases W1 33910 (3				
	Closing inventory (156) (1)	(34 014) (1) of		
	Snack bar profit		18736 (1)of		
	W1 : Purchases 33 785 – 460 (1) + 585 (1) = 33	910 (1)o	f		
3(c)		Subscri	ptions Account		7
	\$ Balance b/d 175	:0 (4)	Dalanca h/d	\$ 500 (1)	
		50 (1)	Balance b/d Cash/bank	500 (1) 76500 (1)OF	
		50_	Balance c/d	3000	
	800			80 000	
	Balance b/d 3 0	00 (1)	Balance b/d	750 (1)	
3(d)	Apply for overdraft. (1) Seek loan. (1) Increase membership. (1)				4
	Increase subscription. (1)				
	Increase prices charged in snack bar. (1) Introduce other trading activities. (1)				
	Max 4				

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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	Consig \$ 20 250 (1 4 000 (1 1 500 (1)	(1) Tajid W1	\$ 202500 (3)	
	W1: Tajid (sale proceeds): 15750	0 (1) + 45 000 (1	1) = 202 500 (1)of			
4(b)	Consignment account	\$	ajid Account Of Consignme Bank	ent account	\$ 25 750 (1)of 176 750 (1)of 202 500	
4(c)	Trading account	Goods sent o \$ 150 000 (1	on consignment Ad	ccount Inment account	\$ 150 000 150 000	
4(d)	Bank (Selling) Bank (Import duty) Commission Bank (Remittance)	\$ 4000 (1 1500 (1 20250 (1 202500))		\$ 202500 (1)	
4(e)	Newer version of appliance may be Appliances may be damaged. (1) There may be competitors selling Max 2	. ,	cheaper price. (1)		-	

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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

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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 16620 (1) A (1)	
5(b)(ii)	Material usage	2
	Std 17500 units × 5 kilo 87500 Actual	
5(b)(iii)	Labour rate	2
	Std 37 500 hrs × \$8 300 000 (1) Actual 281 250 (1) F	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(iv)	Labour efficiency	2
	Std 17 500 units × 2 hrs 35 000 Actual 37 500 2 500 hrs A × \$8 \$20 000 (1) A (1)	
5(b)(v)	Fixed overhead efficiency	3
	Actual hours Std hours hours	
5(b)(vi)	Fixed overhead capacity	3
	Actual hours Std hours hours	

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Question				Answer			Marks
5(c)	Standard cost of actual produc	tion		\$34 × 17 500	\$ 595 000	(1)	4
	Variances Material price Material usage Labour rate Labour efficiency Fixed overhead expenditure Fixed overhead efficiency Fixed overhead capacity	Fav \$ 8800 18750 37000	Adv \$ 16620 20000 10000 2000 48620	-	15 930	F (1 of)	
	Actual cost of production (1) b Working: Actual cost of production: Direct materials Direct labour Fixed production overheads	18 28 <u>11</u>	\$ 32 820 31 250 5 000 79 070		579 070	(1)	

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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

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Question				Answer	Marks
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)				4
	The internal rate of return	e true intere	est rate earned by the	appraisal also uses the present values of cash flows. (1) he investment over the course of its economic life (1). This rate (1)	
6(b)	NPV at 14%				
	Net cash flow 0 (260 000) 1 144 000 2 92 400 3 126 000	DF 1 0.877 0.769 0.675 NPV		1 1of 1of 1of 1of	
	Working:				
	Units 1	30 30 1.5 (1)	26 144 000 27.8 92 400 28.5 126 000	(1) (1) (1)	

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Question	Answer				
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)				
6(d)	at 20% NPV is Net cash flow DF \$ 0 (260 000) 1 (260 000) (1) 1 144 000 0.833 119 952 * 2 92 400 0.694 64 125.60 *(1)* 3 126 000 0.579 72 954 * NPV (2968.40) (1) of				
	Max 5	25			

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