

#### ACCOUNTING

9706/32 March 2018

Paper 3 A Level Structured Questions 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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A	nswer		Marks
Manufacturing Account for Marco for year ended 31 January 2018			
	\$	\$	
Opening inventory of raw materials		40 000	
Purchases of raw materials	568 000		
Carriage inwards	12 000	(1)	
Returns outward	(23 000)	(1)	
Net purchases	· · ·	557 000	
		597 000	
Closing inventory of raw materials		(42 000) (1) both	n
Cost of raw materials consumed		555 000	
Direct factory wages		265 000 <b>(1)</b>	
Prime cost		820 000 (1) OF	
Factory overheads			
Indirect factory wages	159 000	(1)	
Heating and lighting	56 000	(1)	
Machinery depreciation	66 000	(1)	
Rent and rates	72 000	353 000 (1)	
		1 173 000	
Opening work in progress	60 000		
Closing work in progress	(80 000)	(20 000) <b>(1) both</b>	n
Cost of production		1 153 000	
Factory profit		288 250 (1) OF	
Transfer price		1 441 250 (1) OF	
Extract from statement of Financia	I Position for Mar	co at 31 January 2018	
Current assets (1)	\$	\$	
Inventories			
Raw materials		42 000	
		80 000	
	150 000		
•		120 000 <b>(1)</b>	
	<u> </u>	、 ,	
	Manufacturing Account for Ma Opening inventory of raw materials Purchases of raw materials Carriage inwards Returns outward Net purchases Closing inventory of raw materials Cost of raw materials consumed Direct factory wages Prime cost Factory overheads Indirect factory wages Heating and lighting Machinery depreciation Rent and rates Opening work in progress Closing work in progress Cost of production Factory profit Transfer price Extract from statement of Financia	S       Opening inventory of raw materials       \$         Purchases of raw materials       568 000         Carriage inwards       12 000         Returns outward       (23 000)         Net purchases       (23 000)         Opening inventory of raw materials       Cost of raw materials consumed         Direct factory wages       Prime cost         Factory overheads       Indirect factory wages         Indirect factory wages       159 000         Heating and lighting       56 000         Machinery depreciation       66 000         Rent and rates       72 000         Opening work in progress       (80 000)         Closing work in progress       (80 000)         Cost of production       Factory profit         Transfer price       Inventories         Raw materials       Work in progress         Work in progress       Finished goods         Finished goods       150 000	Manufacturing Account for Marco for year ended 31 January 2018         \$       \$         Opening inventory of raw materials       568 000         Purchases of raw materials       568 000         Carriage inwards       12 000         Returns outward       (23 000)         Net purchases       557 000         Closing inventory of raw materials       (42 000)         Cost of raw materials consumed       555 000         Direct factory wages       265 000         Prime cost       820 000         Indirect factory wages       159 000         Indirect factory wages       159 000         Indirect factory wages       159 000         Indirect factory wages       173 000         Opening work in progress       60 000         Closing work in progress       60 000         Cost of production       1 173 000         Partory profit       288 250         Transfer price       1 441 250         Extract from statement of Financial Position for Marco at 31 January 2018         Current assets (1)       \$         Raw materials       42 000         Work in progress       80 000         Finished goods       150 000

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Realisation concept (1) Prudence concept (1)	2
1(d)(i)	It is important that Marco creates a provision for unrealised profit because: IAS2 states that inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, so unrealised profit should be removed from the inventory valuation otherwise profits (1) and current assets (1) will be overvalued. Realisation concept states that revenue should only be recorded in the business books of account when the goods have been sold for credit or cash(1) and prudence concept states that losses should be provided for as soon as they are anticipated but profits are not recorded until realised (1)	4
1(d)(ii)	Profit will be greater by \$30 000 (1) if there is no provision for unrealised profit. However this profit is overstated (1) as the inventories have not been adjusted for unrealised profit. (1) Any decision based on these levels of profit would be based on expectations of a higher profit which may not be achieved (1)	4

Question	Answer		Marks
2(a)	Sales (1850 + 340) Purchases (900 + 200 – 60) Repairs (160 + 120) Carriage (90 + 50) Rental Advertising Profit	\$ 2 190 (1) (1 040) (1) (280) (1) (140) (1) (100) * (70) *(1) both* 560 (1) OF	6

Question	Answer	Marks			
2(b)	Raj's books Joint venture with John account				
	\$         \$         \$           Purchases         900         Sales         2 190 (1)           Repairs         280 (1)         2190 (1)           Carriage         90 (1)         900 (1)           Share of profit         280 (1) OF         280 (1) OF           Cash to John         500 (1)         500 (1)           Cash in settlement to John         140         2190				
	John's books Joint venture with Raj account				
	Rental100 *(1)Cash in settlement from Raj140 (1) OF in bothAdvertising70 *Bicycle for daughter60 (1)Purchases200 (1)Cash from Raj500 (1)Carriage50 (1)280 (1) OF700Share of profit280 (1) OF700	ac			
2(c)	In a joint venture one person may have the skills and another the contacts. (1) In this instance Raj has the selling c and can repair bicycles, whereas John is able to pay the overheads. (1)	ontacts			
2(d)	Raj appears to be doing most of the work repairing and selling the bicycles. (1) The bicycles purchased by John we profitable as the ones he purchased. (1) Raj purchased bicycles for \$990 plus repairs of \$160 = \$1150 but sold for profit of \$700 / 12 = \$58.33 each (1) whereas the bicycles John purchased only made a profit of \$30 (\$250 +\$120 sold for \$400). This is \$30 / 4 = \$7.50 each (1). It may be more beneficial for Raj to work on his own rather than enter into a partnership with John (1) Decision (1) plus 4 marks	\$1850 so			

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Question		Answer				Marks
3(a)(i)	Sales revenue Gross profit 50% / 45% Profit for the year	Limited \$ 1 500 000 750 000 132 000		Joe Tu \$ 250 000 112 500 19 800		4
	Operating expenses	618 000	(1) OF	92 700	(1) OF	
3(a)(ii)	Sales revenue (\$1 500 000 + \$250 000) · 120% Gross profit Original gross profit (\$750 000 + \$112 500 Increase in gross profit Decrease in operating expenses (\$558 000 + \$92 700) · 30% Director's fee	))	\$ <u>2 100 000</u> 1 050 000 862 500	187 195 382 (30	\$ 0000 2500) 1500 (1) OF 210 (1) OF 2710 (1) OF 2710 (1) OF	4
	To reward the owner with the benefits of the increase in va The fair value of assets <b>(1)</b> forms the base of calculating th <b>Max 1</b>					1

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	R Limited Statement of financial position after acquisition	11
	$ \begin{array}{c} \$ \\ \text{Non-current assets} \\ \text{Land and buildings (W1)} & 621000  (3) \\ \text{Plant and equipment} & 308000  * \\ \text{Goodwill (W2)} & 18000  (2) \\ \hline 947000 \\ \hline \\ \text{Current assets} \\ \text{Inventory} & 138000  * (1) \\ \text{Trade receivables} & 159000  ** \\ \hline \\ \text{Cash and cash equivalents} & 58000  ** (1) \\ \hline \end{array} $	
	355 000Total assets1 302 000Equity and liabilities	
	Equity Ordinary shares of \$1 each950 000(1)Share premium30 000(1)Revaluation reserve28 000(1)Retained earnings132 000(1)1 140 0001	
	Current liabilities Trade payables <u>162 000</u>	
	Total equity and liabilities 1 302 000	
<b>W1</b> :	\$454 000 <b>(1)</b> + \$139 000 <b>(1)</b> + \$28 000 <b>(1)</b> = \$621 000	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	W2	
	Land and buildings 139 000 Plant and equipment 14 000 Inventory 40 000 Trade receivables 36 000 Trade payables (67 000) 162 000 (1) Purchase consideration 180 000 (1) Goodwill 18 000	
3(d)	Responses could include:	5
	For the purchase: Joe Tu's expertise / knowledge / experience brought to the business Issuing shares to Joe Tu so that his personal interest is linked with the business Synergy effect which has long-term benefit Economy of scale	
	Max 2	
	Against the purchase:	
	Control is diluted Interest in the company is diluted May be friction between the directors Accept any reasonable alternative	
	Max 2 and 1 Decision	

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	Marks		

Question	Answer					
4(a)	Responses could include:		4			
	Shareholders Principal Master Owners of the company Entrust responsibilities to directors Do not interfere with the daily operations of the company Making decisions in general meeting relating to e.g. appointment of auditor (1 mark) · 4 valid points Max 2 for each	Directors Agent Steward Management of the company Accountable to shareholders Conduct daily operations of the company Making daily operating, financing and investing decisions				
4(b)	Responses could include: It is not required by law Sole proprietor is the one who contributes capital and man Accept any reasonable alternative	nages the business	1			
	( <b>1 mark</b> ) one valid reason					
4(c)	Original profit Less : Inventory overval Add : Cash dividend Proposed dividen Less : Rent undercharge Adjusted profit	75 000 (1) d 82 500 (1)	6			
	Working Inventory overvalued \$120 000 – \$104 000 = \$16 000 Rent undercharged (\$21 000 · 6) – \$105 000 <b>(1)</b> = \$21 000 <b>(1</b>	)				

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Question			Answer			Marks
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4(d)	Responses could include:					6
	Stock valuation Both FIFO and AVCO are permitted by Adoption of either method is an accoun Accounting policy should be consistent Accounting policy should not be change	ting policy y applied	e purpose of incre	easing current year p	rofit.	
	Dividend Dividend paid is distribution of profit, no Dividend paid should be accounted for Proposed dividend is not regarded as lia ( <b>1 mark</b> ) · 6 valid points, 3 marks for each i	in the Statem ability	ent of Changes i	n Equity		
4(e)	Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2017			4		
		Share Capital \$	Share Premium \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$	
	Balance at 1 January 2016 Profit for the year Dividend paid Bonus shares	500 000 50 000	80 000 (50 000) <b>(1)</b>	94 000 198 500 <b>(1) OF</b> (75 000) <b>(1)</b>	674 000 198 500 (75 000)	
	Balance at 31 December 2016		30 000	217 500 (1)OF	797 500 000	
4(f)	Responses could include: True and fair view Auditor is independent third party so mo More credible documents The bank may also request for other inf Request a business plan Bank may require collateral Accept any reasonable alternative 1 for decision (1 mark) · 3 valid points	·		ial statements		4

Question	Answer				
5(a)	Budgetary control is the planning of the use of resources (1) including money through the use of budgets (1) to achieve an overall objective. (1) max 2				
5(b)	Labour budget	9			
	Casting       Polishing       Finishing         \$       \$       \$         Production       24 000       24 000         Labour hours       16 000       (1)       6 000       (1)         Number of employees       8       (1) OF       3       (1) OF         Labour cost       192 000       (1) OF       48 000       (1) OF         Each employee works 50 · 40 = 2000 hours a year				
5(c)	<ul> <li>Hyung Min would find budgetary control beneficial to achieve the target profit because it would control (1) resources i.e. staff so correct number of staff (1) allocated to correct department (1) and not sitting around idle. (1)</li> <li>Plan (1) by allocating the right number of staff as needed (1) to keep labour costs down (1) communicate and coordinate (1) between production, sales and human resources (1) so right number of staff for the right department (1)</li> <li>May also explain the following reasons:</li> <li>Motivation to reach targets</li> <li>Performance evaluation</li> <li>Aids decision making</li> <li>((1) for each benefit plus (1) for explanation and relevance to Hyung Min) · 3</li> </ul>	6			

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	With the casting department Hyung Min has an adverse efficiency variance of \$57 000. This means the workforce employed were not as efficient and spent more time than expected to produce the 28 500 vases. (1) this may be because they were not as skilled as expected (1) or the machinery kept breaking down (1) or there were other faults in the production line. Finally it could be because the quality of the material was less than expected and so took longer to use (1) max 3 In both the polishing and finishing departments there are adverse rate variances which means that Hyung Min paid out more money per hour than he expected to do. This may be because he employed employees with more skills in these departments. (1) Alternatively there may be a scarcity of labour in the area so more has to be paid to attract the workforce (1) <b>Overall max 4</b> (1)	4
5(e)	Overall total labour variance was favourable (1) by \$1500 (1). Therefore it is not a cause of concern (1). However, rate variance in finishing and efficiency in casting are quite high. Therefore take some action to reduce these (1).	4

Question			Answer		Marks
6(a)	Net present value uses discounted rates to calculate the present value of future money (1) whereas the payback method does not. (1) The net present value method considers all (1) the cash flows of a capital investment whereas the payback method just considers those cash flows up to the date of payback. (1)				
6(b)(i)	Payback is 3 years (1) and 2 months (1)				
6(b)(ii)	year	net cash flow \$	discount rate	present value \$	
	0	(210 000)	1	(210 000)	
	1	72 000 (W1)	0.926	66 672 (1) OF	
	2	72 000	0.857	61 704 (1) OF	
	3	72 000	0.794	57 168 (1) OF	
	4	72 000	0.735	52 920 (1) OF	
	5	72 000	0.681	49 032 (1) OF	
			Net present value	77 496 (1) OF	

Question		Answer	Marks			
6(b)(iii)	ARR Machine A Cost of investment	72 000 – 210 000 / 5 = 30 000 profit <b>(1) OF</b> 210 000 / 2 = 105 000 <b>(1)</b>	6			
	ARR = 30 000 / 105 000 · 100 = 28.57% (1) OF					
	Machine B Cost of investment	51 000 - 161 500 / 4 = 10 625 <b>(1)</b> 161 500 / 2 = 80 750 <b>(1)</b>				
	ARR	10 625 / 80 750 · 100 = 13.16% (1) OF				
6(c)	Decision (1) plus (4) for j	ustification	5			
	Machine A has a greater annual cash flow of \$72 000 compared to \$51 000. (1)OF Machine A has the greater cash flows and expected life (1)OF, NPV (1)OF, ARR (1)OF and quicker payback. (1)OF Daniyar should choose machine A (1) provided that it can be financed (1). Max 5					