## Cambridge International AS \& A Level

| ACCOUNTING | $9706 / 32$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Paper 3 A Level Structured Questions | March 2020 |
| 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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.
Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the March 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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 | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a) | W1 $(\$ 72000+\$ 3000) \times \frac{3}{5}=\$ 45000$ W2 $\$ 18000 \times \frac{3}{4}=\$ 13500$ W3 $\$ 48000 \times \frac{2}{3}=\$ 32000$ |  |
| 1(b) |  <br> W1 $\$ 66200+\left(\$ 75000 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)+\left(\$ 18000 \times \frac{1}{4}\right)+\left(\$ 48000 \times \frac{1}{3}\right)=\$ 116700$ <br> W2 $\frac{\$ 122400}{510000}=24 \%$ $\$ 75888 \times\left(\frac{24}{124}\right)(1) \mathrm{OF}-(\$ 55000 \times 20 \%)=\$ 3688(1) \mathrm{OF}$ <br> *This profit figure in the income statement has to be the same as in the manufacturing account for the mark. | 7 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(c) |  $\$$ <br> Inventory: finished goods 75888 <br> Unrealised profit $\left(75888 \times \frac{24}{124}\right)$ 14688 <br> 61200 <br> $\quad$ (1)OF OF | 2 |
| 1(d) | Responses could include: <br> - prudence concept (1) <br> - profit/assets not overstated (1) <br> - realisation concept (1) <br> - profit is unrealised because goods have not been sold to customers (1) <br> - unrealised profit deducted from the transfer value of finished goods inventories, showing the cost of finished goods inventories in the statement of financial position (1) <br> - increase in unrealised profit is deducted from the profit in the income statement (1) <br> Max 5 <br> Accept other valid points | 5 |
| 1(e) | In favour of <br> - it can help to make more meaningful price comparisons (1) <br> - the manufacturing department may be more motivated to control costs (1) <br> Against <br> - the process may be time consuming (1) <br> - the price of the outside supplier may fluctuate throughout the year (1) <br> Max 1 mark for in favour of, 1 mark for against, 1 mark for decision <br> Accept other valid points | 3 |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a) | Cafe trading account for year ended 31 December 2019 |  |  |  | 5 |
|  |  | \$ | \$ |  |  |
|  | Cafe sales |  | 240000 |  |  |
|  | Opening inventory | 13000 |  |  |  |
|  | Purchases | 141000 |  |  |  |
|  | Closing inventory (difference) | (16000) |  | (1)OF |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  | 138000 | (1)OF |  |
|  | Gross profit W1 |  | 102000 | (3)OF |  |
|  | W1: $\left(\$ 240000 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 50 \%\right)(1)+\left(\$ 240000 \times \frac{3}{4} \times 40 \%\right)(1)=\$ 102000(1) \mathrm{OF}$ |  |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(b) | Receipts and payments account |  |  |  |  | 8 |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  |  |
|  | Balance b/d | 33500 | Cafe trade payables W2 | 137800 | (1) |  |
|  | Subscriptions W1 | 320500 (2) | Cafe wages W3 | 51000 | (1) |  |
|  | Cafe sales | 240000 (1) | Administrative expenses | 251100 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Furniture and fixtures | 35000 | (2) W4 |  |
|  |  |  | Balance c/d | 119100 |  |  |
|  |  | 594000 |  | 594000 |  |  |
|  | Balance b/d | 119100 (1)O |  |  |  |  |
|  | W1 \$322 000 + (\$3 | \$2 600)(1) + ( | 1500-\$4 200)(1) = \$320 |  |  |  |
|  | W2 \$26 400 + \$141 | \$29 600 = \$1 | 800 |  |  |  |
|  | W3 \$46 000 + \$500 | 51000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | W4 (\$66 560-\$48 | ) + \$16 $640=$ | 35000 (1) |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(c) | Income and Expenditure Account  Receipts and Payments Account <br> • revenue and expenditure  $\bullet \quad$ cash receipts and payments <br> $\bullet$ accrual basis  $\bullet \quad$ cash basis <br> • can include non-cash item such as   <br> $\quad$ depreciation   <br> • include revenue expenditure   <br> 1 mark $\times 2$ differences   <br> Accept other valid points   | 2 |
| 2(d)(i) | Responses could include: <br> - covering more than one year (1) <br> - accrual concept (1) <br> - revenue matches general running expenses (1) <br> - capitalise donation (1) <br> - transfer to income and expenditure account over a number of years (1) <br> Max 4 <br> Accept other valid points | 4 |
| 2(d)(ii) | Responses could include: <br> - capital receipt credited to capital reserve (1) <br> - cannot be recognised in income and expenditure account (1) <br> - $\quad$ should be used for the purpose specified by the donor (1) <br> - reserve debited when pool expenditure incurred in the future (1) <br> Max 3 <br> Accept other valid points | 3 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(e) | Responses could include: <br> - purpose / objective of the club (not-for-profit organisation) is for social, athletic or charitable, etc, not for profit making <br> (1) <br> - funds of the club must be held in trust for the club and can only be used in carrying out its objective / mission (1) <br> - the committee is not correct in distributing club surplus to the members (1) <br> Max 2 valid points plus further 1 mark for correct advice <br> Accept other valid points | 3 |



| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(b) |  | 6 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(c) | Ahmed $\$ 400000-\left(\$ 75000 \times \frac{3}{5}\right)=\$ 355000$ (1)OF Omar $\$ 300000-\left(\$ 75000 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)=\$ 270000$ (1)OF | 2 |
| 3(d) | Responses could include: <br> - intangible asset (1) <br> - excess of a business's value over its total net assets value (1) <br> - usually occur in acquisition of business or change in partnership (1) <br> - business image, strong customer base, good relationship with suppliers, good location etc (1) <br> Max 3 <br> Accept other valid points. | 3 |
| 3(e) | Response could include: <br> - money measurement (1) - goodwill is recorded as an asset as a result of the acquisition of a business, not a merger, where the purchase consideration is quantifiable in monetary terms (1) <br> - prudence (1) - value of asset is not overstated (1) <br> 1 mark for one accounting concept identified up to a maximum of two, plus further 1 mark for explanation / development | 4 |
| 3(f) | Responses could include: <br> Loan from partners <br> Advantages: <br> - time and cost saved (1) <br> - no collateral required (1) <br> - potentially lower interest rate (1) <br> - repayment of loan is more flexible (1) <br> Disadvantages: <br> - partners may not have enough funds (1) <br> - partners don't want to lend as they have already contributed capital (1) | 4 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(f) | Bank loan <br> Advantages: <br> - interest rate is the market rate which is objective (1) <br> - may be able to raise more money (1) <br> Disadvantages <br> - loan interest may be higher (1) <br> - collateral may be required (1) <br> - application for loan may be costly / time-consuming (1) <br> - bank may turn down the application (1) <br> - the business is perceived as risky as long-term liabilities increase (1) <br> Max 1 mark for advantage and Max 1 mark for disadvantage of each of the option. Max 2 for each option <br> Accept other valid points |  |


| Question | Answer |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a)(i) | $\frac{(588000-48000)(\mathbf{1})}{2000000}$ | \$0.27 (1) | 2 |
| 4(a)(ii) | $\frac{\$ 3.2}{\$ 0.27} \text { OF }$ | 11.85 (1)OF | 1 |
| 4(a)(iii) | $\frac{\$ 0.27 \text { OF }}{\$ 0.12}$ | 2.25 times (1)OF | 1 |
| 4(a)(iv) | $\frac{\$ 0.12}{\$ 3.20}$ | 3.75\% (1) | 1 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 (b) | Responses could include: <br> - smaller proportion of profit is distributed to the shareholders (1) <br> - want to maintain higher retained earnings (1) <br> - there may be capital commitments in the future (1) <br> - may attract investors (1) <br> Max 3 <br> Accept other valid points | 3 |
| 4(c)(i) | Liability is a present obligation (1) arising from past events (1), the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources (1) embodying economic benefits. | 2 |
| 4(c)(ii) | Provision is a liability of uncertain timing (1) and amount (1) to cover a probable future event. (1) Max 2 | 2 |
| 4(c)(iii) | Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events (1) and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events (1) not wholly within the control of the entity.(1) <br> Max 2 | 2 |
| 4(d) | According to IAS 37 (1), it is a liability (1) because it is the present obligation (being sued) arising from the past event (the sale contract) (1) and it is probable (more than $50 \%$ ) that there is outflow of resources (1). J plc should make a provision of $\$ 20000$ (1) resulting in a reduction a profit of $\$ 20000$ (1) and an increase in current liabilities of $\$ 20$ 000. (1) Max 6 | 6 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(e) | Responses could include: <br> Rights issue: <br> - share capital is a more permanent form of capital (1) <br> - rights issue is only limited to existing shareholders (1) <br> - control of the company maintained (1) <br> - dividend payments are discretionary should profits fall (1) <br> Debenture: <br> - funds may be generated more quickly (1) <br> - can raise the full amount of funds with greater certainty (1) <br> - no voting rights (1) <br> - interest must be paid / decreases profit (1) <br> - gearing ratio will increase (1) <br> - loan will have to be repaid (1) <br> Max 2 for rights issue <br> Max 2 for debentures <br> 1 mark for decision <br> Accept other valid points | 5 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a)(i) | Responses could include: <br> - financial plan of the company as a whole for the coming year (1) <br> - summarising the plans the company uses to achieve its strategic goals (1) <br> - an aid to coordinate the budgets of various departments (1) <br> Max 2 | 2 |
| 5(a)(ii) | Responses could include sales, labour, trade receivables, trade payables and cash (1) <br> Max 2 | 2 |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(b)(i) |  | March <br> 4800 <br> 880 <br> 5680 <br> $(960)$ <br> 4720 | (1 both) (1 both) (1 both) (10F both |  | king ril 400 000 <br> 5400 <br> 880) |  | 4 |
| 5(b)(ii) | Units to be produced <br> 3 kilos per unit <br> Raw materials required (kilos) <br> Ending inventory W1 <br> Opening inventory W2 <br> Direct materials to be purchased | Feb <br> 4160 <br> $\times 3$ <br> 12480 <br> 1416 <br> 13896 <br> $(1248)$ <br> 12648 | OF <br> (1)OF <br> (1)OF | March <br> 4720 <br> $\times 3$ <br> 14160 <br> 1356 <br> 15516 <br> $(1416)$ <br> 14100 | OF <br> (1 OF both) <br> (1)OF <br> (1)OF <br> (1 OF both) | Working <br> April | 6 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(b)(ii) | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { W1 } \quad 14160 \times 10 \%=1416 \\ & 13560 \times 10 \%=1356 \\ \text { W2 } \quad 12480 \times 10 \%=1248 \end{array}$ |  |
| 5(c) |  Feb  <br>  $\$$  <br> Opening inventory W1 4056 (1)OF <br> Direct materials purchased W2 44268 (1)OF <br> Closing inventory W3 $(4956)$ (1)OF <br> Cost of raw materials consumed 43368 (1)OF <br> W1 $1248 \mathbf{O F} \times \$ 3.25=\$ 4056$ <br> W2 $12648 \mathbf{O F} \times \$ 3.50=\$ 44268$ <br> W3 $1416 \mathbf{O F} \times \$ 3.50=\$ 4956$ | 4 |
| 5(d) | Responses could include: <br> FIFO : <br> - earlier material prices (lower prices) charged to cost of raw materials consumed <br> - closing inventory valued by the latest prices (higher prices) <br> AVCO <br> - average cost (average of lower prices and higher prices) charged to cost of raw materials consumed <br> - closing inventory valued by the average cost | 4 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(d) | FIFO produces a higher inventory value than AVCO. Hence cost of raw materials consumed (cost of sales) using the <br> FIFO method will be lower than when using AVCO. <br> Profit using FIFO method will be higher than when using AVCO <br> 1 mark for explaining FIFO <br> 1 mark for explaining AVCO <br> 1 mark for comparing the cost of raw materials consumed (cost of sales) or inventory value of both methods <br> 1 mark for comparing the profit of both methods |  |
| 5(e) | Responses could include: <br> - budget is the blue print guiding the company (1) <br> - budget help coordinating among the needs of various department (1) <br> - budget motivate people (1) <br> - budgetary control by comparing the budget with the actual result (1) <br> - difficult to prepare budget in a changeable economy (1) <br> - time consuming and costly to revise budget frequently (1) <br> Max 1 mark for valid point 'for', Max 1 mark for valid point 'against' plus further 1 mark for decision. <br> Accept other valid points | 3 |


| Question |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(a)(i) |  | Receipts | Payments | Net | 3 |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |
|  | Year 1 | 260000 | 90000 | 170000 |  |
|  | Year 2 | 290000 | 120000 | 170000 |  |
|  | Year 3 | 330000 | 140000 | 190000 |  |
|  | Year 4 | 130000 | 80000 | 50000 |  |



| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(a)(iii) |  Net $7 \%$ PV <br>  $\$$  $\$$ <br> Year 0 $(480000)$ 1 $(480000)$ <br> Year 1 170000 0.935 158950 <br> Year 2 170000 0.873 148410 <br> Year 3 190000 0.816 155040 <br> Year 4 50000 0.763 38150 <br>    20550$\begin{equation*} 7 \%(1)+\left(\frac{3 \% \times 20550}{28760}\right)(\mathbf{1}) \mathrm{OF}=9.14 \%(\mathbf{1}) \mathrm{OF} \tag{1} \end{equation*}$ | 4 |
| 6(b) | W Limited should not buy the machine because of negative NPV (1) and IRR is less than the cost of capital. (1) <br> W Limited could buy the machine because the payback period is one year and three months before the useful life which is 4 years. (1) <br> Max 3 marks for justifications <br> 1 mark for decision | 4 |



| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(d) | Net present value <br> - considers time value of money (NPV of - $\$ 8210$ with tariff versus NPV of $\$ 71790$ without tariff) (1) <br> - considers the whole life of asset, i.e. 4 years (1) <br> - considers the cash flows (1) <br> Payback period <br> - easy to calculate and understood (1) <br> - need to know when the investment can be recouped (33 months with tariff versus 28 months without tariff) (1) <br> Max 2 marks for NPV and Max 2 marks for payback period | 4 |

