

Cambridge International AS & A Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/32
Paper 3 A Level Structured Questions March 2020

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 150



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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Cambridge International AS & A Level – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

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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Question			Answer	Marks
1(a)	T Limited Manufacturing account for year ende		er 2019	8
	Opening inventory	17 300		
	Purchases	200 400		
	Carriage inwards	6 600	(1)	
	Closing inventory	(18 700)		
	Cost of raw materials consumed	205 600	(1)	
	Direct wages	206 400		
	Direct expenses	8 600		
	Prime cost	420 600	(1)OF	
	Rent and rates W1	45 000	(1)	
	Repairs W2	13 500	}	
	Depreciation W3	32 000	}(1)	
		511 100		
	Opening work in progress	20 400	}	
	Closing work in progress	(21 500)	}(1)	
	Cost of production	510 000		
	Manufacturing profit	122 400	(1)OF	
	Transferred value	632 400	(1)	

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Question	Answe	er -	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)	T Limited Income statement for the year ended 31 December 201	9	7
	Sales revenue 782 000 Less: cost of sales Opening inventory 55 000 × 120% 66 000 (1) Transfer value 632 400 Closing inventory (75 888)		
	Gross profit 622 512 159 488		
	Administrative expenses W1 116 700 Carriage outwards 16 300	(1) _ (2)OF	
	W1 \$66200 + $\left(\$75000 \times \frac{2}{5}\right)$ + $\left(\$18000 \times \frac{1}{4}\right)$ + $\left(\$48000 \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$ = $\$$ W2 $\frac{\$122400}{510000}$ = 24 %	116700	
	\$75888× $\left(\frac{24}{124}\right)$ (1)OF – (\$55000×20%) = \$3688 (1)OF *This profit figure in the income statement has to be the same a	s in the manufacturing account for the mark.	

Question	Answer	Marks		
1(c)	\$	2		
	Inventory: finished goods 75 888			
	Unrealised profit $\left(75888 \times \frac{24}{124}\right)$ 14 688 (1) OF			
	61 200 (1)OF			
1(d)	 Responses could include: prudence concept (1) profit/assets not overstated (1) realisation concept (1) profit is unrealised because goods have not been sold to customers (1) 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) increase in unrealised profit is deducted from the profit in the income statement (1) 			
1(e)	In favour of it can help to make more meaningful price comparisons (1) the manufacturing department may be more metivated to central costs (1)	3		
	 the manufacturing department may be more motivated to control costs (1) Against the process may be time consuming (1) the price of the outside supplier may fluctuate throughout the year (1) 			
	Max 1 mark for in favour of, 1 mark for against, 1 mark for decision Accept other valid points			

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Question	Answer				Marks
2(a)	Cafe trading account for year ended 31 December 2019				5
		\$	\$		
	Cafe sales		240 000		
	Opening inventory	13 000			
	Purchases	141 000			
	Closing inventory (difference)	(16 000)		(1)OF	
	Cost of sales		138 000	(1)OF	
	Gross profit W1		102 000	(3)OF	
	W1 : $\left(\$240000 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 50\%\right)$ (1) + $\left(\$240000 \times \frac{3}{4} \times 40\%\right)$ (1) = \$102 000 (1)OF				

Question				Answer		ı	Marks	
2(b)		Receipts ar	nd pa	yments account			8	
		\$			\$	-		
	Balance b/d	33 500		Cafe trade payables W2	137 800	(1)		
	Subscriptions W1	320 500	(2)	Cafe wages W3	51 000	(1)		
	Cafe sales	240 000	(1)	Administrative expenses	251 100			
				Furniture and fixtures	35 000	(2) W4		
				Balance c/d	119 100	_		
		594 000	_	_	594 000			
	Balance b/d	119 100	(1)0	F				
	W1 \$322 000 + (\$3 80	0 – \$2 600) (1) + (\$	s1 500 – \$4 200) (1) = \$320 5	00			
	W2 \$26 400 + \$141 00	00 – \$29 600 :	= \$13	7 800				
	W3 \$46 000 + \$5 000 = \$51 000							
	W4 (\$66 560 – \$48 20	0) (1) + \$16 6	40 = 9	\$35 000 (1)				

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Question		Answer	Marks
2(c)	Income and Expenditure Account	Receipts and Payments Account	2
	revenue and expenditure	cash receipts and payments	
	accrual basis	cash basis	
	 can include non-cash item such as depreciation 	cash items only	
	include revenue expenditure	can include capital expenditure	
	1 mark × 2 differences Accept other valid points		
2(d)(i)	Responses could include:	a number of years (1)	4
	Max 4 Accept other valid points	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
2(d)(ii)	Responses could include: capital receipt credited to capital reserve (1) cannot be recognised in income and expenditure should be used for the purpose specified by the reserve debited when pool expenditure incurred	donor (1)	3
	Max 3 Accept other valid points		

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

				Answer	Marks
	Ahmed		Omar		6
	\$		\$		
Plant and equipment	230 000		144 000		
Motor vehicles	71 000		40 000		
Inventories	52 500		34 400		
Cash at bank	_		28 600		
Trade receivables	58 000		52 000		
Trade payables	(42 500)		(34 100)		
Bank overdraft	(8 900)		_		
	360 100	(1)	264 900	(1)	
Business value	400 000	(1)	300 000	(1)	
Goodwill	39 900	(1)OF	35 100	(1)OF	
	Motor vehicles Inventories Cash at bank Trade receivables Trade payables Bank overdraft Business value	\$ Plant and equipment 230 000 Motor vehicles 71 000 Inventories 52 500 Cash at bank – Trade receivables 58 000 Trade payables (42 500) Bank overdraft (8 900) 360 100 Business value 400 000	\$ Plant and equipment 230 000 Motor vehicles 71 000 Inventories 52 500 Cash at bank - Trade receivables 58 000 Trade payables (42 500) Bank overdraft (8 900) 360 100 (1) Business value 400 000 (1)	\$ \$ Plant and equipment 230 000 144 000 Motor vehicles 71 000 40 000 Inventories 52 500 34 400 Cash at bank - 28 600 Trade receivables 58 000 52 000 Trade payables (42 500) (34 100) Bank overdraft (8 900) - 360 100 (1) 264 900 Business value 400 000 (1) 300 000	Ahmed S

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Question		Answer	Marks
3(b)	Ahmed and C Statement of finance at 1 January	ial position 2020	6
		\$	
	Non-current assets		
	Plant and equipment	374 000 }	
	Motor vehicles	111 000 }(1)	
	Goodwill	75 000 (1) OF	
		560 000	
	Current assets		
	Inventories	86 900 }	
	Trade receivables	110 000 }(1)	
	Cash at bank	<u>19 700</u> (1)	
		216 600	
	Total assets	776 600	
	Capital and liabilities		
	Capital – Ahmed	400 000 }	
	Capital – Omar	<u>300 000</u>] (1)	
		700 000	
	Current liabilities		
	Trade payables	<u>76 600</u> (1)	
	Total capital and liabilities	<u>776 600</u>	

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

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Question Answer Marks 3(f) Bank loan Advantages: interest rate is the market rate which is objective (1) may be able to raise more money (1) Disadvantages loan interest may be higher (1) collateral may be required (1) application for loan may be costly / time-consuming (1) bank may turn down the application (1) the business is perceived as risky as long-term liabilities increase (1)

Max 1 mark for advantage and Max 1 mark for disadvantage of each of the option.

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

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Max 2 for each option
Accept other valid points

Question	Answer	Marks
4 (b)	Responses could include: smaller proportion of profit is distributed to the shareholders (1) want to maintain higher retained earnings (1) there may be capital commitments in the future (1) may attract investors (1) 	3
	Max 3 Accept other valid points	
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. Max 2	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) 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 \$20 000 (1) resulting in a reduction a profit of \$20 000 (1) and an increase in current liabilities of \$20 000. (1) Max 6	6

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

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

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Question					Answer			Marks
5(b)(i)					Wor	king		4
		Feb	March		Αŗ	oril		
	Sales	4000	4800	(1 both)	2	1400		
	Closing inventory W1	960	880	(1 both)	,	1000		
	-	4960	5680		Į	5400		
	Opening inventory W2	(800)	(960)	(1 both)	((880)		
	Units to be produced	4160	4720	(10F both	n) 4	1520		
	W1 4800 × 20% = 960 4400 × 20% = 880 W2 4000 × 20% = 800							
5(b)(ii)							Working	6
			Feb		March		April	
	Units to be produced		4 160	OF	4 720	OF	4 520	
	3 kilos per unit		×3		×3		<u>×3</u>	
	Raw materials required ((kilos)	12 480		14 160	(1 OF both)	13 560	
	Ending inventory W1		1 416	(1)OF	1 356	(1)OF		
			13 896		15 516			
	Opening inventory W2		(1 248)	(1)OF	(1 416)	(1)OF		
	Direct materials to be pu	ırchased	12 648		14 100	(1 OF both)		

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Question			Answer	Marks
5(b)(ii)	W1 14 160 × 10% = 1416 13 560 × 10% = 1356 W2 12 480 × 10% = 1248			
5(c)		Feb		4
		\$		
	Opening inventory W1	4 056	(1)OF	
	Direct materials purchased W2	44 268	(1)OF	
	Closing inventory W3	(4 956)	(1)OF	
	Cost of raw materials consumed	43 368	(1)OF	
	W1 1248 OF × \$3.25 = \$ 4056 W2 12648 OF × \$3.50 = \$44268 W3 1416 OF × \$3.50 = \$ 4956			
5(d)	Responses could include: FIFO: earlier material prices (lower price) closing inventory valued by the late AVCO average cost (average of lower price) closing inventory valued by the average inventory valued by the average cost (average of lower price)	test prices (hig		4

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

Question					Answer	Ма
6(a)(i)		Receipts	Payments	Net		
		\$	\$	\$		
	Year 1	260 000	90 000	170 000		
	Year 2	290 000	120 000	170 000		
	Year 3	330 000	140 000	190 000		
	Year 4	130 000	80 000	50 000		

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Question		Answer									
6(a)(i)		2 years (1) + $\frac{(480000 - 340000)(1)}{190000}$ 2 years 8.84 months => 2 years 9 months or 33 months (1)OF									
6(a)(ii)		Net	10%	PV		4					
		\$		\$							
	Year 0	(480 000)	1	(480 000)	(1)						
	Year 1	170 000	0.909	154 530	}						
	Year 2	170 000	0.826	140 420	}(1)						
	Year 3	190 000	0.751	142 690	}						
	Year 4	50 000	0.683	34 150	(1)						
				(8 210)	(1)OF						

Question					Answer	Marks
6(a)(iii)		Net	7%	PV		4
		\$		\$		
	Year 0	(480 000)	1	(480 000)		
	Year 1	170 000	0.935	158 950		
	Year 2	170 000	0.873	148 410		
	Year 3	190 000	0.816	155 040		
	Year 4	50 000	0.763	38 150	_	
				20 550	(1)	
6(b)	W Limited	-	the machine	because of ne	egative NPV (1) and IRR is less than the cost of capital. (1)	4
	W Limited is 4 years.		nachine beca	use the payba	ack period is one year and three months before the useful life which	
	Max 3 ma 1 mark for	rks for justificat	ions			

Question					An	iswer	Marks		
6(c)	Cost of ma	achine is now \$	400 000 (1)	(\$480 000×1 120	00)		6		
		Net	10%	PV					
		\$		\$					
	Year 0	(400 000)	1	(400 000)					
	Year 1	170 000	0.909	154 530					
	Year 2	170 000	0.826	140 420					
	Year 3	190 000	0.751	142 690					
	Year 4	50 000	0.683	34 150					
				71 790	(1)OF				
	Alto	ernative metho	d:		-				
					\$				
	Pi	revious NPV (\$	480 000)		(8 210)				
	Sa	aving on cost			80 000	(1)			
	R	evised NPV			71 790	(1)OF			
	Payback p	eriod is :							
	2 years + $\frac{(400000 - 340000)(1)}{190000}$								
		8 months => 2 ors decide to b				e NPV (1) and the payback period is shortened. (1)			

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

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