

Cambridge International AS & A Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/33

Paper 3 Structured Questions

May/June 2020

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 150



Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™ and Cambridge International A & AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of 15 printed pages.

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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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Question

1(a)

Statement of cash flows use historical data

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BEIGHED	
Answer	Marks
 Cash budget use predicted figures no prescribed format, suit management purpose management to make management decisions may be monthly or other periodic basis 	3
	9

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	 format is prescribed by accountinvestors to make financial desprepared on an annual basis 		 no prescribed format, suit management purpose management to make management decisions may be monthly or other periodic basis 		
	(1 marks) × 3 pairs of contrast Max 3 Accept other valid points				
1(b)	Profit from operations Premises depreciation Machinery depreciation Motor vehicles depreciation Loss on disposal of MV Decrease in inventory Increase in trade receivables Increase in trade payables Cash from operations W1 400 000 - 380 000 W2 202 000 + 28 000 - 203 000 W3 118 000 + 74 000 - 113 200 W4 (65 000 - 26 000) - 32 500	\$ 55 950 20 000 W1 (1) 27 000 W2 (1) 39 800 W3 6 500 W4 (1) 3 950 (1) (3 100) (1) 4 300 (1) 154 400 (1)OF		9	

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Question		Answer		Marks	
1(c)	Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2019				
		\$	\$		
	Operating activities	454 400 05			
	Cash from operations	154 400 OF			
	Tax paid (13400+12600-13400)	(12 600) (1)			
	Interest paid (8250+2500-750)	<u>(10 000)</u> (1)	101 000		
	Net cash from operating activities Investing activities		131 800		
	Purchase of machinery	(28 000) }			
	Purchase of motor vehicle	(74 000) }			
	Sale proceeds of motor vehicle	32 500 }(1)			
	Net cash used in investing activities	<u>32 300</u> }(1)	(69 500)		
	Financing activities		(09 300)		
	Receipts from issue of share capital	60 000 (1)			
	Repayment of loan	(70 000) (1)			
	Dividend paid	(44 000) (1)			
	Net cash used in financing activities	(<u>11000</u>) (1)	(<u>54 000</u>)		
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		8 300 (1) OF		
	Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year		8 100		
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>16 400</u>		
	Must have opening cash from operations from (b) for t	he OF mark			
1(d)	Increase in general reserve is due to a transfer from re There is no impact on the cash flow.(1)	etained earnings to g	general reserve, not a cash transaction. (1)	2	
1(e)	Responses could include: there is still net increase in cash and cash equivale	ents even though pa	art of the loan was repaid (1)	4	
	 but it is only small increase (1) 				
	 additional shares were issued / large net cash inflo 	ows from operating	activities (1)		
	 saved from paying loan interest / gearing ratio is in 				
	 had to pay dividend and additional non-current as: 				
	1 mark for decision plus Max 3 marks for justification.	50.0. (1)			
	Accept other valid points				
2(a)(i)	Work in progress are goods in the process of production	on that have not vet	been completed. (1)	1	

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Question			Answer		Marks	
2(a)(ii)	Valued at the lower of cost (1) a	nd net realisable valu	e (1) according to IAS2.		2	
2(b)	Manufacturing account (for watc	Manufacturing account (for watches) for the year ended 31 December 2019				
	Opening inventory Purchases Closing inventory Cost of raw materials consumed Direct wages Prime cost Manufacturing overheads Depreciation: plant and machine Rent and rates W2 Opening WIP Closing WIP Manufacturing cost Add 20% profit Transfer to trading account W1 (320000-184000)x25%=340 W2 (68000-4000)x3/5=38400	9 000 (<u>9 700</u>)	\$ 12 500 132 700 (13 400) 131 800 (1) 168 000 299 800 (1) 63 500 34 000 (1) 38 400 (1) 435 700 (700) (1) 435 000 87 000 (1) 522 000 (1)			
2(c)	Sales Opening inventory Transfer value/purchases Closing inventory Cost of sales Gross profit W1: (\$40000 × 120%)	Watches \$ 628 000 48 000 W1 522 000 OF (54000) 516 000 112 000 (1)CF	Clocks \$ 332 000 28 400 252 600 (29600) 251 400 80 600 (1)		2	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	Extract from income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 \$ Gross profit (80 600 + 112 000) 192 600 (1)OF Manufacturing profit 87 000 (1)OF Increase in provision for unrealised profit (1 000) (1)W1 W1: $(54\ 000-48\ 000)\times 20/120$	3
2(e)	Responses could include: Accounting concepts prudence concept (1) realisation concept (1) consistency concept (1) profit not overstated and assets not overstated (1) profit is unrealised because finished goods have not been sold to third party (1) increase/decrease in provision for unrealised profit is adjusted in the income statement, representing that both the opening finished goods inventory and closing finished goods inventory are stated at cost (1) provision for unrealised profit is deducted from the transfer value of finished goods inventory, reflecting the cost of the finished goods inventory (1) Max 2 marks for accounting concepts and Max 3 marks for accounting treatment in financial statements	5
2(f)	Responses could include: on the basis of (c), clocks have a higher gross profit margin than watches: clocks 24.28% (80 600/332 000) and watches 17.833% (112 000/628 000) after adding manufacturing profit and adjusting unrealised profit to the watches gross profit, the profit of watches is 31.53% (<112 000 + 87 000 – 1000./628 000). selling watches is more profitable than selling clocks closing the plant to manufacture watches will incur more costs such as redundancy cost specialisation in one product or too risky to sell only one product watches and clocks may be complementary to each other quality can be ensured for own manufactured goods dependent on the supplier of clocks mark for decision plus Max 4 for justification. Accept other valid points	5

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Question			Answ	er			Marks
3(a)	Office equipment Motor vehicles Inventory W1 Trade receivables W2 Goodwill W3 W1 \$11 $400 \times 120\% = 1 W2 \$19 $500 \times 96\% = 18 W3 (\$26 $000 + $31 000 + 10	720	000				4
3(b)	Office equipment Motor vehicles Inventory Trade receivables Bank-realisation cost Profit on realisation Ang Kim	Realisation \$ 42 400 } 27 700 }(1) 11 400 } 19 500 }(1) 3 700 (1) 15 600 } 10 400 }(1)	n account X Limited Capital-Ang (Motor Discount received	\$ 120 000 vehicle) 10 000 700	(1) (1)		7
3(c)	Current account Realisation (MV) X Ltd -ordinary shares Bank	Ang \$ 2 500 } 10 000 45 000 	Capital account Kim \$ (1) 45 000 (1)both 8 700 53 700	Balance b/d Current account Realisation - profit	Ang \$ 42 000 15 600 57 600	Kim \$ 38 000 5 300 10 400 (1)both 53 700	6

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Responses could include:	3
	synergy (1) trade discount (1) expertise and experience from Ang and Kim (1) more customers (1) cost saving (1) economy of scale (1) less competition from partnership (1) Max 3 Accept other valid points	
3(e)	The 2019 partnership profit \$39 000 is shared by Ang \$23 400 and Kim \$15 600 (1) The expected income from X Limited in 2020 is: Ang Kim \$ \$ Director fee 25 000 25 000 (1) both Dividend 16 250 16 250 (1)both Total 41 250 41 250	5
	Ang will receive \$17 850 more (\$41 250 – \$23 400) and Kim will receive \$25 650 more (\$41 250 – \$15 600) Director fee is stable income (1) Both can participate in the decision making (1) Shareholdings in X Limited is a valuable asset (1) 1 mark for decision plus Max 2 marks for financial reasons and Max 2 marks for non-financial reasons Accept other valid points	

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Summarised draft statement of financial position at 31 December 2019	4
	Non-current assets 546 000 (1) Current assets 99 000 W1 (1) Total assets 645 000 {	
	Equity 480 000 Non-current liabilities 120 000 W2 (1) Current liabilities $\frac{45\ 000}{645\ 000}$ { (1)OF both W1 \$45 000 \times 2.2 = \$99 000 W2 (300) W2 (\$480 000 \times 20%)/80% = \$120 000	
4(b)	Retained earnings at 1 January 86 000 (1)OF Profit for the year 72 000 W1 Dividend paid (36 000) W2 Transfer to general reserve (10 000) (1) Retained earnings at 31 December 112 000 W1 \$2.4 ÷ 10 = \$0.24 (1) $300\ 000 \times $0.24 = $72\ 000 (1)$ W2 \$2.4 × 5% = \$0.12 (1) \$0.12 × 300 000 = \$36 000 (1)	6
4(c)	According to IAS 36 an asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds (1) its recoverable amount (1). Recoverable amount is the higher (1) of an asset's fair value and its value in use.(1)	4
4(d)(i)	Accounting treatment to issue 1	2
	design \$7000 and installation \$3000 incurred before the machine is put into use (1) capital expenditure (1)	

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Question		Answer	Marks
4(d)(ii)	Accounting treatment to issue 2 recoverable amount is the higher of fair value (\$100 000) carrying value \$1200 00 (1) is more than the recoverable \$112 000) (1) Carrying value $$150 000 - ($150 000 \times 5/25) = $120 000$	and value in use (\$112 000) (1) amount, therefore it is impairment loss of \$8000 (\$120 000 –	3
4(e)	Profit for the year Design Installation Additional depreciation (\$7000 + \$3000) (1) × 25% Impairment loss (\$120 000 - \$112 000) Adjusted profit	\$ 72 000 OF 7 000 (1) 3 000 (1) (2 500) (1) (8 000) (1) 71 500 (1)OF	6

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	$(\$82 - \$20 - \$36 - \$10.5) \times 4000 = \$62000$ (1) $(\$42000/12000) \times 3 = \10.5 (1)	2
	Alternative answer	
	$((\$82 - \$20 - \$36) \times 4000 - \$42000 (1) = \$62000 (1)$	
5(b)	\$ Actual sales	1

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Question			Ans	ver	Mark
5(c)	Sales price variance				1
	$(\$82 - \$80) \times 4300$	8 600 (1)	A (1)		
	Sales volume variance				
	$(4300 - 4000) \times 15.5	4 650 (1)	F (1)		
	Labour rate variance	0.000 (4)			
	(\$12.5 – \$12) × 12 040	6 020 (1)	A (1)		
	Labour efficiency variance $(12040 - 4300 \times 3) \times 12	10 320 (1)	E (1)		
	Overheads expenditure variance	10 320 (1)	F (1)		
	\$43 600 – \$42 000	1 600 (1)	A (1)		
	Overheads volume variance	. 555 (1)	(.,		
	(4300 – 4000) × \$10.5	3 150 (1)	F (1)		
5(d)		F	Α		
		\$	\$	\$	
	Budgeted profit		0.000	62 000 OF	
	Sales price variance Sales volume variance	4 650	8 600 }		
	Material price variance	4 000	} (1) 4 558 }		
	Materials usage variance		5 160 }(1)		
	Labour rate variance		6 020 }		
	Labour efficiency variance	10 320	}(1)		
	Overheads expenditure variance		1600 }		
	Overheads volume variance	<u>3 150</u>	<u>(25.000)</u> }(1)		
	Actual profit	<u>18 120</u>	(<u>25 938</u>)	54.192 (4)OE	
	Actual profit			<u>54 182</u> (1)OF	
	OF from 5(a) and (b)				

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(e)	Responses could include: adverse materials price variance suggests higher price than expected (1) adverse materials usage variance suggests poor quality leading to wastage (1) better quality from new supplier can reduce wastage (1) no trade discount will make the materials more expensive (1) supply of raw materials from new supplier reliable? (1) higher purchase price may outweigh better usage (1) better quality attracts new customers and hence increases sales and profit (1) mark for decision and Max 4 for justification Accept other valid points	5

Question			Answer	Marks
6(a)	Direct materials Direct labour Factory overhead Total cost	Standard \$ 200 000 540 000 144 000 (1) 884 000	Premium \$ 120 000} 360 000 }(1 both) 96 000 W1 (1) 576 000 }(1)OF both	5
	Unit cost W1 \$240 000/(30 000 + 2000) 30 000 × \$4.8 = \$144	•	\$144 }(1)OF both 3 = \$96 000	
6(b)	Standard : \$88.4 × 140% = \$123.76 (1)OF Premium : \$144 × 140% = \$201.6 (1)OF			
6(c)	Cost driver is an activity which results in a specific cost being incurred. (1)			

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Question	Answer	Marks				
6(d)	Responses could include: • better ascertaining product costs (1) • better decision making, i.e. pricing (1) • better profitability analysis among products (1) • unused capacity can be identified easily, i.e. seasonal fluctuations (1) Max 3 Accept other valid points					
6(e)	Standard Premium \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$					
6(f)	Standard: $$91.5 \times 140\% = 128.1 (1) Premium: $$136.25 \times 140\% = 190.75 (1)					
6(g)	The difference in total production cost for each product is due to difference in overhead charged (1) Under absorption costing, Premium charges a higher overhead per unit (1) Under ABC, Premium charges a lower overhead per unit (1) Absorption costing: Standard \$144 000/10 000=\$14.4 Premium \$96 000/4000=\$24 ABC: Standard \$175 000/10 000=\$17.5 Premium \$65 000/4000=\$16.25					

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(h)	Responses could include: For 2020 ABC allow fairer allocation of overheads because it is based on the activities consumed (1) unfair allocation resulting one product over-costing while another product under-costing (1) For 2021 if only one product is produced, all the overheads are attributable to that product (1) it is not appropriate to adopt ABC if V Limited only produced one product.(1) Max 4 Accept other valid points.	4

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