

ACCOUNTING

9706/32 May/June 2017

Paper 3 Structured Questions 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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is a registered trademark.

May/June	2017
----------	------

Question		Answer				Marks
1(a)	Richard Ang Manufacturing account for year ended 31 July 2016					7
	Purchases Carriage inwards Closing inventor Cost of raw mate Direct wages Prime cost Indirect wages Factory overhea Opening work in Closing work in Cost of goods m Factory profit 20	y of raw materials erials consumed d progress progress anufactured	\$ 23 500 <u>20 200</u>		(1) (1)OF (1) (1) (1)OF	

May/June 20	017
-------------	-----

Question	Answer					Marks
1(b)	Richard Ang Income statement for year ended 31 July	2016				7
	Revenue Return inwards Opening inventory of finished goods Transferred from Manufacturing Account Closing inventory of finished goods Gross profit Office overheads Carriage outwards Factory profit Increase in provision for unrealised profit (54 000×20/120)(1)–(\$38 400×20/120)(1) Profit for the year * Must include the item of 'Transferred from Manufacturing Account' ** Must include the item of 'Factory profit' Workings Finished goods 01 Aug 2015, \$32 000×120%=\$38 400	2016 \$ 38 400 <u>720 000</u> 758 400 <u>54 000</u> 120 000 <u>2 600</u>	(1)	\$ 986 000 <u>12 000</u> 974 000 269 600 188 000 <u>17 500</u> 64 100 <u>117 400</u> 181 500	(1) (1)OF (1)	
	Office overheads \$194 000–(\$16 000 – \$40 000 × $\frac{1}{4}$)=\$188 000					

May/June	2017
----------	------

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	\$ \$	
	Current Assets	
	Inventory Raw materials 16 400 x as a set of the set of	
	Raw materials 16 400 Work in progress 20 200 }(1) for both	
	Finished goods 54 000	
	Less: Provisions for	
	Unrealised profit (9 000) 45 000 (1)OF	
	<u>81 600</u> (1)OF	
1(d)	To remove unrealised profit from income statement (1) otherwise profits are overstated (1) by amount of unrealised profit.	
	In accordance with the prudence concept (1), to ensure inventories are not overvalued (1) and are valued at cost and	
	not cost plus a mark-up (1).	
	Max 4	
1(e)	Responses could include:	
	Advantages	
	Family help	
	Potential for new market	
	Less risk of obsolete stock	
	Disadvantages	
	Less inventory to sell/may not be able to respond to increase in demand	
	More competition	
	May undercut him	
	If doesn't charge sister he will lose profit	
	If sister's business fails he might not get paid	
	1 mark for each advantage. Max 2	
	1 mark for each disadvantage. Max 2	
	Total:	2

			UBLISHED			
Question			Answer			Marks
2(a)	(i)	Return on capital employed	\$400 000* (\$6 300 000	1) = 6	6.35% (1)OF	8
		*Profit from ops for 2016	\$160 000÷(1–6	60%)=\$40	00 000	
	(ii)	Earnings per share	\$400 000 1 000 000 (1) = ٩	\$0.40 (1)OF	
	(iii)	Price earnings ratio	\$6.4 \$0.4	= 1	16.00 (1)OF	
	(iv)	Dividend cover	\$400 000 \$240 000	= 1	1.67 times (1)OF	
	(v)	Dividend yield	\$240 000 1 000 000	= ٩	\$0.24 (1)OF	
			\$0.24 \$6.4	= 3	3.75% (1)OF	
2(b)	Share capital and reserv	es at 31 December 2017				6
		Ordinary shares capita Share premium Retained earnings (W		\$000 6000 700 <u>1034</u> 7734	(1) (1)	
		W1 Retained earnings at Profit for the year for 2 (400+185)		\$000 800 585	(1) (1)OF	
		Dividend paid 585 × 6 Retained earnings at 3		<u>(351)</u> 1034	(1)OF (1)OF	

9706/32

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	(i) Return on capital employed <u>\$585 000</u> (1)OF = 7.56% (1)OF \$7 734 000 (1)OF = 7.56% (1)OF	6
	(ii) Earnings per share \$585 000 1 200 000 (1)OF = \$0.49 (1)OF 1 200 000 (1)	
2(d)	 Responses could include: Better/higher/increased return on capital employed Better/higher/increased earnings per share Share price may increase due to improved profitability Share price may decrease with more shares in circulation The project return is higher than the 2016 return on capital employed (1 mark) for the recommendation + (1 mark × 4 reasons) 	5
	Total:	25

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Responses may include:	4
	 Financial statements need to be understandable by different interested stakeholders; Financial statements need to be relevant for decision making Financial statements need to be reliable Financial statements need to be comparable Accounting policies adopted are appropriate Accounting concepts/assumptions are adhered to, i.e. Prudence, accrual, going concern and consistency To ensure fair representation and to show true and fair view Form the basis of auditor's opinion Accept any reasonable alternative (1 mark) × 4 valid points 	

Question		Ansv	wer		Marks
3(b)	The directors manage the company on behalf of the owners (shareholders) (1). They are accountable and report to the owners (shareholders) (1)				
3(c)	Z Limited Statement of financial position at 31 December 2016				
		\$			
	Non-current assets				
	Property, plant and equipment	<u>491 500</u> 491 500	(1)OF	(\$478000+21000 (1)-7500 (1))	
	Current assets				
	Inventories	124 000			
	Trade receivables	187000	(1)	(\$217 000–30 000)	
	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>132000</u> 443000			
	Total assets	<u>934 500</u>			
	Equity and liabilities				
	Equity				
	Ordinary shares of \$1 each	500000			
	Retained earnings	<u>164500</u>		(\$210 000–29 000 (1)–9000 (1)	
	Total equity	<u>664 500</u>		-7500 (1))	
	Current liabilities				
	Trade payables	188000			
	Provision for compensation	29000	(1)		
	Taxation	53000			
		<u>270000</u>			
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>934 500</u>			

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Treatment of compensation (reference IAS 37) (1) There is a 90% probability(1) of losing the case. Therefore a provision for compensation (\$29 000) should be shown as a current liability/other payable (1)	6
	Treatment of trade receivables Z Limited only recovered \$21 000 in the form of non-current assets. (1) The remaining \$9000 which is irrecoverable debt should be written off as bad debt (or a specific provision) against retained earnings (1). The full \$30 000 has been deducted from trade receivables (1).	
	Treatment of machinery (reference IAS 36) (1) According to IAS 36, an asset is impaired when its carrying amount (\$40 000) is more than its recoverable amount (\$32 500). (1). Recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value (\$32 500) and value in use (\$19 500)(1). The impaired loss of the piece of machinery is \$7500 (\$40 000–\$32 500) which has to been written off against retained earnings. (1)	
	Max 2 marks for each adjustment	
3(e)	 Advantages increase the credibility/reliability of accounts maybe helpful if Jack wants to apply for a bank loan/investment from 3rd parties help identify weaknesses in the internal procedures 	5
	 Disadvantages high cost of audit fee no segregation of ownership and management in Jack's business no need for audit as sole trader 	
	Max 3 marks for the advantages and Max 2 marks for the disadvantages	
	Total:	25

Question	Answer	Marks			
4(a)	Goodwill is the amount paid for the acquisition of a business in excess of the acquired business' separable net assets at fair value				
4(b)	Purchase consideration	4			
	Profit before appropriation: Residual profit (36 000+24 000) 60 000 Partners' salaries (30 000+45 000) 75 000 Interest on capital (15 000+10 000) 25 000 160 000 (1)				
	× 5 800 000 (1) OF				
	Fair value of net assets taken over \$				
	Land and buildings 450 000				
	Plant and machinery 120 000				
	Motor vehicles 60 000 Inventory 49 000				
	Trade receivables 52 000 731 000				
	Trade payable (39 000)				
	692 000 (1) Goodwill 108 000 (1) OF				

	PUBLISHED	
Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	\$\$Purchase consideration800 000(1) OFValue of motor vehicle taken over28 000(1)828 000828 000828 000	4
	Book value of net assetsLand and buildings320 000Plant and machinery135 000Motor vehicles110 000Inventory38 000Trade receivables54 000Trade payables(39 000)Profit on realisation210 000(1) OF	
4(d)	Alex Brown Alex Brown Brown Alex Brown S	11
	Workings: \$ \$ Purchase consideration Cash Cash 8% Debentures	
	Alex \$15 000÷8% 187 500 (1) Brown \$10 000÷8% 125000 (1) Settled by ordinary shares 360 000 Alex \$360 000×60% 216000 (1)OF Brown \$360 000×40% 144 000 (1)OF 0	

Question	Answer		Marks
4(e)	 The responses may include: ROCE before the acquisition is 7.79% (\$352 000/\$4 516 000) Additional return from this acquisition is 23.5%<(\$540 000-\$352 000)/\$800 000> Shareholders may receive higher dividend Improvement through the synergy effect, e.g. greater buying power, discounts from suppliers Economy of scale Alex and Brown's skills, experience and methods may bring additional benefits Goodwill of partnership brings additional revenue/customers Efficiency in operation Access to wider market 		5
	(1 mark) × 5 valid points	Total:	25

Question	Answer					
5(a)	Flexed budget for April \$ \$ Sales 270 000 Direct labour 75 600 (1) Direct materials 65 880 (1) Variable overheads 18 000 (1) Fixed overheads 19 300 (1) 178 780 Profit	6				
5(b)(i)	LEV = 1050 (1) A (1)	2				
5(b)(ii)	LRV = 18 980 (1) A (1)	2				
5(b)(iii)	MUV = 1220 (1) A (1)	2				
5(b)(iv)	MPV = 3850 (1) F (1)	2				

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	MUV – extra hours meant staff were demotivated/tired which increased wastage (1) inefficient use of material (1) MPV – quantity discount given (1) purchased materials from cheaper supplier (1) Maximum 1 for MUV and 1 for MPV	2
5(d)	The suggestion appears sound (1) because the actual labour costs are higher (1) by \$11 390 (2)* than labour costs under the suggestion. * (\$95 630 (1)-\$84 240 (1))=\$11 390 But inexperienced staff might make more errors (1) leading to an increase in the adverse materials usage variance. (1). Although labour costs are saved there will be higher training costs (1) which will impact on production/profit (1). Decision (1) Justification (5)	6
5(e)	Helps preparation of budgets. Helps calculation of quotes/prices. Highlights the activities giving rise to the variances. Enables responsibility accounting. Any three comments × (1 mark)	3

	PUBLISHED		
Question	n Answer		Marks
6(a)	Year 0 Year 1 Year2 Year 3 \$ \$ \$ \$ Initial outlay (125 000) One-off service cost (1 000) Resale value Sales price increase 10 000 10 000 10 000	\$ \$ (1)OF _{65 000} } (1) both	ţ
	Variable cost decrease 20000 20000 20000 Maintenance costs (5000) (5000) (5000) Total cash flows (125000) 24000 25000 25000	20000 20000 (1) row) (5000) (5000) (1) row	
6(b)	Year Net cash flow 1 24 000 2 25 000 3 25 000 4 25 000 5 90 000 \$125 000-\$99 000=\$26 000/\$90 000= Answer: 4 years (1)OF 4 months (1)OF		2
6(c)	Simple to calculate/understand. Uses cash flows not profits so not corrupted by accounting methods. Reduces risk by preferring early cash flows/short term projects. Useful as a first screening tool. Useful for capital rationing decisions to identify those projects that generate cash qui Better for liquidity–prefers early cash flows. (1 mark) × any 3 reasons, Max 3	ickly.	3

Question									
Question			An	iswer					Marks
6(d)	Total cash flows Discount factor	Year 0 \$ (125 000) 1	Year 1 \$ 24 000 0.909	Year2 \$ 25 000 0.826	Year 3 \$ 25 000 0.751	Year 4 \$ 25 000 0.683	Year 5 \$ 90 000 0.621	NPV \$	3
	Discounted cash flow	(125 000) (1)OF	21 816	20 650	18 775	17 075	55 890	9206 (1)OF	
			`	ب all ؛	يب 5 years (1)	OF	~		
6(e)	10% (1)+ $\left[20-10(1)\times\frac{9206}{9206+24953}\right]$	(10F)]=12.6	695% (1)O	F					2
6(f)	NPV Both are positive but alternative machine has the better/higher NPV (1) IRR First machine has the better/higher IRR (1) Payback First machine has the better/shorter payback (1) Cost First machine has the lower initial outlay which helps as Tisha has limited capital available (1) Choose the first machine (1) 1 For decision + Maximum 3 for reasons								
		asons							
6(g)		hey? (1)							