
ACCOUNTING

9706/33

Paper 3 Structured Questions

May/June 2019

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.

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This document consists of **16** printed pages.

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.

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)(i)	item 1 – matching / accrual (1)	1																																	
1(a)(ii)	item 2 – prudence (1)	1																																	
1(b)	<p>Statement showing the revised profit for the year ended 31 December 2018</p> <table> <tr> <td></td><td>\$</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Profit for the year</td><td>152 000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Add: prepaid insurance $7500 \times \frac{5}{6}$</td><td>6 250</td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Less: Irrecoverable debt</td><td>(2 000)</td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Less: Provision for doubtful debts $(126\,000 - 2000) \times 3\%$</td><td>(3 720)</td><td>(2) OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Less: Depreciation on building $(400\,000 - 150\,000) \times 4\%$</td><td>(10 000)</td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Less: Depreciation on plant and machinery $(248\,000 \times 10\%)$</td><td>(24 800)</td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Add: Gain on disposal of motor vehicle $13\,000 - (20\,000 - 9760)$</td><td>2 760</td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Less: Depreciation on motor vehicle</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>$[(153\,000 - 20\,000 + 25\,000) - (84\,800 - 9760)] \times 20\%$</td><td>(16 592)</td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Revised profit for the year</td><td><u>103 898</u></td><td>(1) OF</td></tr> </table>		\$		Profit for the year	152 000		Add: prepaid insurance $7500 \times \frac{5}{6}$	6 250	(1)	Less: Irrecoverable debt	(2 000)	(1)	Less: Provision for doubtful debts $(126\,000 - 2000) \times 3\%$	(3 720)	(2) OF	Less: Depreciation on building $(400\,000 - 150\,000) \times 4\%$	(10 000)	(1)	Less: Depreciation on plant and machinery $(248\,000 \times 10\%)$	(24 800)	(1)	Add: Gain on disposal of motor vehicle $13\,000 - (20\,000 - 9760)$	2 760	(1)	Less: Depreciation on motor vehicle			$[(153\,000 - 20\,000 + 25\,000) - (84\,800 - 9760)] \times 20\%$	(16 592)	(1)	Revised profit for the year	<u>103 898</u>	(1) OF	9
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1(d)	<p>W1</p> <table><tr><td>Trade receivables (126 000 – 2000)</td><td>124 000</td><td>(1)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Less: Provision for doubtful debt</td><td><u>(3 720)</u></td><td>(1)</td><td>OF 120 280</td></tr><tr><td>Other receivables (12 500 + 6250)</td><td></td><td></td><td>18 750 (1)</td></tr></table> <p>W2</p> <p>Trade and other payables 108 000 + 13 200 + 12 000 (1) = 133 200 (1) OF</p>	Trade receivables (126 000 – 2000)	124 000	(1)		Less: Provision for doubtful debt	<u>(3 720)</u>	(1)	OF 120 280	Other receivables (12 500 + 6250)			18 750 (1)	
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2(a)	<div>Capital Account – Jenny</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>\$</td><td></td><td>\$</td></tr><tr><td>Cash</td><td>9 750</td><td>Balance b/d</td><td>170 000</td></tr><tr><td>Partnership</td><td><u>173 875</u></td><td>Revaluation</td><td><u>13 625</u></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>183 625</td><td></td><td>183 625</td></tr></table> <div>Revaluation W1 15 000 (1) – 500 – 875 (1) = 13 625 (1) OF</div> <div>Capital Account – Thomas</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>\$</td><td></td><td>\$</td></tr><tr><td>Cash</td><td>3 750</td><td>Balance b/d</td><td>100 000</td></tr><tr><td>Partnership</td><td><u>103 925</u></td><td>Revaluation</td><td><u>7 675</u></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>107 675</td><td></td><td>107 675</td></tr></table> <div>Revaluation W2 9000 (1) – 1000 – 325 (1) = 7675 (1) OF</div>		\$		\$	Cash	9 750	Balance b/d	170 000	Partnership	<u>173 875</u>	Revaluation	<u>13 625</u>		183 625		183 625		\$		\$	Cash	3 750	Balance b/d	100 000	Partnership	<u>103 925</u>	Revaluation	<u>7 675</u>		107 675		107 675	8
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2(b)	<div>Jenny \$240 000 – \$173 875 = \$66 125 (1) OF</div> <div>Thomas \$120 000 – \$103 925 = \$16 075 (1) OF</div>	2																																

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	<p>Statement of Financial Position at 1 April 2019</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$</p> <p>Assets</p> <p>Non-current assets <u>264 000</u> (1)</p> <p>Current assets</p> <p>Inventory 37 000 (1)</p> <p>Trade receivables 22 800 (1)</p> <p>Cash and cash equivalents <u>82 200</u> (1) OF</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>142 000</u></p> <p>Total assets <u>406 000</u></p> <p>Capital and liabilities</p> <p>Capital accounts</p> <p> Jenny 240 000</p> <p> Thomas <u>120 000</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>360 000</u> (1)</p> <p>Current liabilities</p> <p>Trade payables <u>46 000</u> (1)</p> <p>Total capital and liabilities <u>406 000</u></p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(i)	Jenny's share of expected profit will be $(48\,600 - 20\,000) = 28\,600 \times \frac{2}{3} = \$19\,067$ (1) + \$10 000 (1) = \$29 067 (1) OF	3
2(d)(ii)	<p>Advantages</p> <p>Economies of scale (1) Greater pool of knowledge (1)</p> <p>Max. 1 Accept other valid points.</p> <p>Disadvantages</p> <p>Jenny is worse off (1) as it results in less than average earnings. (1) Other factors may affect analysis – e.g. will profits decrease over time. (1)</p> <p>Max. 1 Accept other valid points.</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed (1) Accuracy (1) Automatic document production (1) Availability of information (1) Legibility (1) Efficiency (1) Staff motivation (1) <p>Max. 2 Accept other valid points</p> <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardware costs (1) Software costs (1) Staff training (1) Opposition from staff (1) Inputting errors (1) <p>Max. 2 Accept other valid points</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks																																			
3(a)	Cost = \$80 therefore selling price = \$100 (1) Goods sent on consignment at 100 – (100 × 10%) = \$90 (1) OF	2																																			
3(b)(i)	<div>Bank account</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>\$</td><td></td><td>\$</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Balance b/d</td><td>55 000</td><td></td><td>Consignment – transportation</td><td>1 000 (1)</td></tr><tr><td>Rohan</td><td>40 000</td><td>(1) OF</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Balance c/d</td><td>94 000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>95 000</u></td><td></td><td></td><td><u>95 000</u></td></tr><tr><td>Balance b/d</td><td>94 000</td><td>(1)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		\$		\$		Balance b/d	55 000		Consignment – transportation	1 000 (1)	Rohan	40 000	(1) OF						Balance c/d	94 000		<u>95 000</u>			<u>95 000</u>	Balance b/d	94 000	(1)			3					
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3(c)	<p>Profit per screen in the home market is \$20 or \$10 000 in total. (1) Profit per screen from the consignment is \$40.30 or \$20 150. (1) OF Consignment gives an extra profit of \$20.30 or \$10 150 (1) OF The transfer price profit increases Ahmed's profit by \$10 or \$5 000 (1) OF</p> <p>A profit has been made on the consignment (1) Ahmed has built trust with Rohan (1) Rohan's knowledge of the overseas market can be used (1) Ahmed may be able negotiate a lower commission (1) or reallocate transportation costs (1) Exchange rate / political stability in India (1) Demand may not continue to increase in the long term</p> <p>Decision (1)</p> <p>Accept other valid points.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for decision, 3 marks for calculation and 4 marks for justification.</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Market price = $\frac{\text{Dividend per share}}{\text{Dividend yield}} = \frac{0.08}{0.05}$ (1) = \$1.60 (1) OF	2
4(b)(i)	Earnings per share = $\frac{180\,000}{1\,000\,000} = \0.18 (1)	3
4(b)(ii)	Price earnings ratio = $\frac{1.60}{0.18} = 8.89$ times (1) OF	
4(b)(iii)	Dividend cover = $\frac{180}{80} = 2.25$ times (1)	
4(c)	Gross margin of M plc is better (1). Due to higher selling price and / or lower cost of sales. (1) Profit margin of V plc is better. (1) V plc has better control of its expenses. (1) ROCE of V plc is better (1). Due to generating profits more efficiently from invested capital. (1) Accept other valid points. Max. 6	6
4(d)	Both companies have low gearing (1). M has no long term debt (1). Both are low risk (1). The earnings per share of V plc is better (1). The net income from each share is higher (1). The price earnings ratio of V plc is better (1). Investors are prepared to pay more in relation to earnings / have more confidence in V plc (1). The dividend cover of V plc is better (1). Greater share of profits are available to pay dividends (1). Accept other valid points.	9

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Question	Answer	Marks																																												
5(c)	It arises when there is a difference between the actual hours worked (1) (labour hours or machine hours which are the overhead absorption basis) and the hours absorbed. (1)	2																																												
5(d)	<div>Statement reconciling the budgeted production costs with the actual production costs</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>\$</td><td>\$</td><td>\$</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>F</td><td>A</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Budgeted production costs</td><td></td><td></td><td>553 800 (1) OF</td></tr><tr><td>Material price variance</td><td></td><td>8 736</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Material usage variance</td><td>7 800</td><td>(1) OF</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Labour rate variance</td><td></td><td>8 190</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Labour efficiency variance</td><td></td><td>15 600 (1) OF</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fixed overhead expenditure variance</td><td></td><td>3 040</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fixed overhead volume variance</td><td></td><td>3 200 (1) OF</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>7 800</u></td><td><u>38 766</u></td><td><u>30 966</u></td></tr><tr><td>Actual production costs</td><td></td><td></td><td><u>584 766</u> (1)</td></tr></table>		\$	\$	\$		F	A		Budgeted production costs			553 800 (1) OF	Material price variance		8 736		Material usage variance	7 800	(1) OF		Labour rate variance		8 190		Labour efficiency variance		15 600 (1) OF		Fixed overhead expenditure variance		3 040		Fixed overhead volume variance		3 200 (1) OF			<u>7 800</u>	<u>38 766</u>	<u>30 966</u>	Actual production costs			<u>584 766</u> (1)	5
	\$	\$	\$																																											
	F	A																																												
Budgeted production costs			553 800 (1) OF																																											
Material price variance		8 736																																												
Material usage variance	7 800	(1) OF																																												
Labour rate variance		8 190																																												
Labour efficiency variance		15 600 (1) OF																																												
Fixed overhead expenditure variance		3 040																																												
Fixed overhead volume variance		3 200 (1) OF																																												
	<u>7 800</u>	<u>38 766</u>	<u>30 966</u>																																											
Actual production costs			<u>584 766</u> (1)																																											
5(e)	<div>The responses may include:</div> <div>Mechanisation (1) which reduces the labour force (1)</div> <div>Increase selling price (1) which may be difficult (1)</div> <div>Improve operational efficiency (1) reduce wastage (1)</div> <div>Accept other valid points.</div> <div>Max 2</div>	2																																												

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Question	Answer	Marks																												
6(a)	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Cash inflows</th><th>Cash outflows</th><th>Net cash flows</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>\$</th><th>\$</th><th>\$</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>640 000</td><td>240 000</td><td>400 000</td></tr><tr><td>Year 2</td><td>660 000</td><td>260 000</td><td>400 000</td></tr><tr><td>Year 3</td><td>400 000</td><td>200 000</td><td>200 000</td></tr><tr><td>Year 4</td><td><u>300 000</u></td><td><u>200 000</u></td><td>100 000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>2 000 000</u></td><td><u>900 000</u></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> <p>\$2 000 000 – \$900 000=\$1 100 000 (1) \$1 100 000 – \$950 000 = \$150 000 (1) $\frac{\\$150\,000}{4} = \\$37\,500$ (1) OF $\frac{\\$37\,500}{\\$475\,000}$ (1) OF = 7.89% (1) OF</p>		Cash inflows	Cash outflows	Net cash flows		\$	\$	\$	Year 1	640 000	240 000	400 000	Year 2	660 000	260 000	400 000	Year 3	400 000	200 000	200 000	Year 4	<u>300 000</u>	<u>200 000</u>	100 000		<u>2 000 000</u>	<u>900 000</u>		5
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	<u>2 000 000</u>	<u>900 000</u>																												
6(b)	2 years (1) + $\frac{(\$950\,000 - \$800\,000)}{\$200\,000} \times 12 = 2 \text{ years } 9 \text{ months}$ (1)	3																												
6(c)	Advantages Easy (1) Uses cash not profit (1) Accept other valid points. Disadvantages No account of time value of money (1) Does not take account of whole life of project (1) Accept other valid points.	4																												

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Question	Answer				Marks
6(d)		Net cash flows \$	8% discount rate	Present value \$	3
	Year 0	(950 000)	1	(950 000)	(1)
	Year 1	400 000	0.926	370 400	
	Year 2	400 000	0.857	342 800	
	Year 3	200 000	0.794	158 800	
	Year 4	100 000	0.735	73 500	(1) OF
			NPV	<u>(4 500)</u>	(1) OF
6(e)		Net cash flows \$	7% discount rate	Present value \$	5
	Year 0	(950 000)	1	(950 000)	
	Year 1	400 000	0.935	374 000	
	Year 2	400 000	0.873	349 200	
	Year 3	200 000	0.816	163 200	
	Year 4	100 000	0.763	76 300	(1) OF
				<u>12 700</u>	(1) OF
	$7\% (1) + \frac{12700}{(12700 + 4500)} (1)$ OF X 1 = 7.74% (1) OF				
6(f)	Should buy Machine B (1) because of positive NPV (1) OF / higher ARR (1) OF However because of limited cash, emphasis should be on early recovery of cash. (1) The earlier the investment is recouped, the business can use the cash for other purpose, i.e. repayment of loan. (1) Payback may be better criterion to use for decision (1) 1 mark for decision + Max. 4 for advice.				5