



Cambridge International AS & A Level

ACCOUNTING

9706/33

Paper 3 Structured Questions

May/June 2020

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 150

Published

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.

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																																																												
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3(d)	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Max 3 Accept other valid points</p>	3															
3(e)	<p>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 :</p> <table data-bbox="318 689 1041 858"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Ang</th> <th>Kim</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$</td> <td>\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Director fee</td> <td>25 000</td> <td>25 000 (1) both</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dividend</td> <td><u>16 250</u></td> <td><u>16 250</u> (1)both</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td><u>41 250</u></td> <td><u>41 250</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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)</p> <p>1 mark for decision plus Max 2 marks for financial reasons and Max 2 marks for non-financial reasons Accept other valid points</p>		Ang	Kim		\$	\$	Director fee	25 000	25 000 (1) both	Dividend	<u>16 250</u>	<u>16 250</u> (1)both	Total	<u>41 250</u>	<u>41 250</u>	5
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4(a)	<p>Summarised draft statement of financial position at 31 December 2019</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-current assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">546 000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>99 000</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">W1 (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>645 000</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">{</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equity</td> <td style="text-align: right;">480 000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-current liabilities</td> <td style="text-align: right;">120 000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">W2 (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current liabilities</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>45 000</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total equity and liabilities</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>645 000</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">{ (1)OF both</td> </tr> </table> <p>W1 \$45 000 × 2.2 = \$99 000 W2 (\$480 000 × 20%)/80% = \$120 000</p>		\$		Non-current assets	546 000	(1)	Current assets	<u>99 000</u>	W1 (1)	Total assets	<u>645 000</u>	{				Equity	480 000		Non-current liabilities	120 000	W2 (1)	Current liabilities	<u>45 000</u>		Total equity and liabilities	<u>645 000</u>	{ (1)OF both	4
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4(c)	<p>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)</p>	4																											
4(d)(i)	<p>Accounting treatment to issue 1</p> <p>design \$7000 and installation \$3000 incurred before the machine is put into use (1) capital expenditure (1)</p>	2																											

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4(d)(ii)	Accounting treatment to issue 2 recoverable amount is the higher of fair value (\$100 000) and value in use (\$112 000) (1) carrying value \$1200 00 (1) is more than the recoverable amount, therefore it is impairment loss of \$8000 (\$120 000 – \$112 000) (1) Carrying value \$150 000 – (\$150 000 × 5/25) = \$120 000	3																					
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5(c)	Sales price variance $(\$82 - \$80) \times 4300$ Sales volume variance $(4300 - 4000) \times \$15.5$ Labour rate variance $(\$12.5 - \$12) \times 12\,040$ Labour efficiency variance $(12\,040 - 4300 \times 3) \times \12 Overheads expenditure variance $\$43\,600 - \$42\,000$ Overheads volume variance $(4300 - 4000) \times \$10.5$	8 600 (1) 4 650 (1) 6 020 (1) 10 320 (1) 1 600 (1) 3 150 (1)	A (1) F (1) A (1) F (1) A (1) F (1)	12																																																								
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6(d)	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p>Max 3 Accept other valid points</p>	3																																																				
6(e)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Standard</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Premium</th> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$</td> <td></td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Direct materials</td> <td style="text-align: right;">200 000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">120 000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct labour</td> <td style="text-align: right;">540 000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">360 000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Factory overhead</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>175 000</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>65 000</u></td> <td>W1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>915 000</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>545 000</u></td> <td>(1) OF for both</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unit cost</td> <td style="text-align: right;">91.5</td> <td style="text-align: right;">136.25</td> <td>(1) for both</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">W1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Standard</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Premium</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Materials handling</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60 000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20 000</td> <td>(1) for both $\\$80\,000 \times 30/40 = \\$60\,000$ $\\$80\,000 \times 10/40 = \\$20\,000$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Machine setups</td> <td style="text-align: right;">65 000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25 000</td> <td>(1) for both $\\$90\,000 \times 65/90 = \\$65\,000$ $\\$90\,000 \times 25/90 = \\$25\,000$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inspection</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50 000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20 000</td> <td>(1) for both $\\$70\,000 \times 10\,000/14\,000 = 50\,000$</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">175 000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">65 000</td> <td>$\\$70\,000 \times 4000/14\,000 = \\$20\,000$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Standard	Premium			\$	\$		Direct materials	200 000	120 000		Direct labour	540 000	360 000		Factory overhead	<u>175 000</u>	<u>65 000</u>	W1		<u>915 000</u>	<u>545 000</u>	(1) OF for both	Unit cost	91.5	136.25	(1) for both	W1					Standard	Premium		Materials handling	60 000	20 000	(1) for both $\$80\,000 \times 30/40 = \$60\,000$ $\$80\,000 \times 10/40 = \$20\,000$	Machine setups	65 000	25 000	(1) for both $\$90\,000 \times 65/90 = \$65\,000$ $\$90\,000 \times 25/90 = \$25\,000$	Inspection	50 000	20 000	(1) for both $\$70\,000 \times 10\,000/14\,000 = 50\,000$		175 000	65 000	$\$70\,000 \times 4000/14\,000 = \$20\,000$	
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6(g)	<p>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)</p> <p>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</p>	3																																																				

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6(h)	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>For 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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) <p>For 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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) <p>Max 4 Accept other valid points.</p>	4