



Cambridge International AS & A Level

ACCOUNTING

9706/32

Paper 3 A Level Structured Questions

March 2020

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 **22** 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																																																			
1(a)	T Limited Manufacturing account for year ended 31 December 2019 \$ <table> <tr> <td>Opening inventory</td><td>17 300</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Purchases</td><td>200 400</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Carriage inwards</td><td>6 600</td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Closing inventory</td><td>(18 700)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost of raw materials consumed</td><td>205 600</td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Direct wages</td><td>206 400</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Direct expenses</td><td>8 600</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Prime cost</td><td>420 600</td><td>(1)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rent and rates W1</td><td>45 000</td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Repairs W2</td><td>13 500</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation W3</td><td>32 000</td><td>}(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>511 100</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Opening work in progress</td><td>20 400</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr> <td>Closing work in progress</td><td>(21 500)</td><td>}(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost of production</td><td>510 000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Manufacturing profit</td><td>122 400</td><td>(1)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Transferred value</td><td>632 400</td><td>(1)</td></tr> </table>	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)	8
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1(a)	W1 $(\\$72\,000 + \\$3\,000) \times \frac{3}{5} = \\$45\,000$ W2 $\\$18\,000 \times \frac{3}{4} = \\$13\,500$ W3 $\\$48\,000 \times \frac{2}{3} = \\$32\,000$																																											
1(b)	T Limited Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th style="text-align: right;">\$</th><th style="text-align: right;">\$</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sales revenue</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">782 000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Less: cost of sales</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Opening inventory $55\,000 \times 120\%$</td><td style="text-align: right;">66 000</td><td style="text-align: right;">(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Transfer value</td><td style="text-align: right;">632 400</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Closing inventory</td><td style="text-align: right;"><u>(75 888)</u></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;"><u>622 512</u></td></tr> <tr> <td>Gross profit</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">159 488 (1)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Manufacturing profit</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;"><u>122 400</u> (1)OF *</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">281 888</td></tr> <tr> <td>Administrative expenses W1</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">116 700 (1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Carriage outwards</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">16 300</td></tr> <tr> <td>Increase in unrealised profit W2</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;"><u>3 688</u> (2)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Profit for the year</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;"><u>145 200</u> (1)OF</td></tr> </tbody> </table> W1 $\\$66\,200 + \left(\\$75\,000 \times \frac{2}{5} \right) + \left(\\$18\,000 \times \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left(\\$48\,000 \times \frac{1}{3} \right) = \\$116\,700$ W2 $\frac{\\$122\,400}{510\,000} = 24\%$ $\\$75\,888 \times \left(\frac{24}{124} \right)$ (1)OF – $(\\$55\,000 \times 20\%) = \\$3\,688$ (1)OF <i>*This profit figure in the income statement has to be the same as in the manufacturing account for the mark.</i>		\$	\$	Sales revenue		782 000	Less: cost of sales			Opening inventory $55\,000 \times 120\%$	66 000	(1)	Transfer value	632 400		Closing inventory	<u>(75 888)</u>				<u>622 512</u>	Gross profit		159 488 (1)OF	Manufacturing profit		<u>122 400</u> (1)OF *			281 888	Administrative expenses W1		116 700 (1)	Carriage outwards		16 300	Increase in unrealised profit W2		<u>3 688</u> (2)OF	Profit for the year		<u>145 200</u> (1)OF	7
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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	\$ Inventory: finished goods 75 888 Unrealised profit $\left(75\,888 \times \frac{24}{124}\right)$ 14 688 (1)OF 61 200 (1)OF	2
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) Max 5 Accept other valid points	5
1(e)	In favour of • it can help to make more meaningful price comparisons (1) • 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	3

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

Question	Answer					Marks
2(b)	Receipts and payments 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)OF			
W1 \$322 000 + (\$3 800 – \$2 600) (1) + (\$1 500 – \$4 200) (1) = \$320 500						
W2 \$26 400 + \$141 000 – \$29 600 = \$137 800						
W3 \$46 000 + \$5 000 = \$51 000						
W4 (\$66 560 – \$48 200) (1) + \$16 640 = \$35 000 (1)						

Question	Answer	Marks				
2(c)	<table><tr><th>Income and Expenditure Account</th><th>Receipts and Payments Account</th></tr><tr><td> - revenue and expenditure - accrual basis - can include non-cash item such as depreciation - include revenue expenditure </td><td> - cash receipts and payments - cash basis - cash items only - can include capital expenditure </td></tr></table> 1 mark × 2 differences Accept other valid points	Income and Expenditure Account	Receipts and Payments Account	- revenue and expenditure - accrual basis - can include non-cash item such as depreciation - include revenue expenditure	- cash receipts and payments - cash basis - cash items only - can include capital expenditure	2
Income and Expenditure Account	Receipts and Payments Account					
- revenue and expenditure - accrual basis - can include non-cash item such as depreciation - include revenue expenditure	- cash receipts and payments - cash basis - cash items only - can include capital expenditure					
2(d)(i)	Responses could include: - covering more than one year (1) - accrual concept (1) - revenue matches general running expenses (1) - capitalise donation (1) - transfer to income and expenditure account over a number of years (1) Max 4 Accept other valid points	4				
2(d)(ii)	Responses could include: - capital receipt credited to capital reserve (1) - cannot be recognised in income and expenditure account (1) - should be used for the purpose specified by the donor (1) - reserve debited when pool expenditure incurred in the future (1) Max 3 Accept other valid points	3				

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) Max 2 valid points plus further 1 mark for correct advice Accept other valid points	3

Question	Answer				Marks
3(a)		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		

Question	Answer	Marks																																																						
3(b)	Ahmed and Omar Statement of financial position at 1 January 2020 \$ <table> <tr> <td>Non-current assets</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Plant and equipment</td><td>374 000</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr> <td>Motor vehicles</td><td>111 000</td><td>}(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Goodwill</td><td><u>75 000</u></td><td>(1)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><u>560 000</u></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Current assets</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Inventories</td><td>86 900</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trade receivables</td><td>110 000</td><td>}(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash at bank</td><td><u>19 700</u></td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><u>216 600</u></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Total assets</td><td><u>776 600</u></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Capital and liabilities</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Capital – Ahmed</td><td>400 000</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr> <td>Capital – Omar</td><td><u>300 000</u></td><td>}(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><u>700 000</u></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Current liabilities</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Trade payables</td><td><u>76 600</u></td><td>(1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total capital and liabilities</td><td><u>776 600</u></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Non-current assets			Plant and equipment	374 000	}	Motor vehicles	111 000	}(1)	Goodwill	<u>75 000</u>	(1)OF		<u>560 000</u>		Current assets			Inventories	86 900	}	Trade receivables	110 000	}(1)	Cash at bank	<u>19 700</u>	(1)		<u>216 600</u>		Total assets	<u>776 600</u>		Capital and liabilities			Capital – Ahmed	400 000	}	Capital – Omar	<u>300 000</u>	}(1)		<u>700 000</u>		Current liabilities			Trade payables	<u>76 600</u>	(1)	Total capital and liabilities	<u>776 600</u>		6
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3(c)	Ahmed $\\$400\,000 - \left(\\$75\,000 \times \frac{3}{5}\right) = \\$355\,000$ (1)OF Omar $\\$300\,000 - \left(\\$75\,000 \times \frac{2}{5}\right) = \\$270\,000$ (1)OF	2
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) Max 3 Accept other valid points.	3
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) 1 mark for one accounting concept identified up to a maximum of two, plus further 1 mark for explanation / development	4
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

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. Max 2 for each option Accept other valid points	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	$\frac{(588\,000 - 48\,000)(1)}{2\,000\,000} \quad \0.27 (1)	2
4(a)(ii)	$\frac{\$3.2}{\$0.27} \text{ OF} \quad 11.85 \text{ (1)OF}$	1
4(a)(iii)	$\frac{\$0.27 \text{ OF}}{\$0.12} \quad 2.25 \text{ times (1)OF}$	1
4(a)(iv)	$\frac{\$0.12}{\$3.20} \quad 3.75\% \text{ (1)}$	1

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) Max 3 Accept other valid points	3
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

Question	Answer	Marks
4(e)	Responses could include: 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	5

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) Max 2	2
5(a)(ii)	Responses could include sales, labour, trade receivables, trade payables and cash (1) Max 2	2

Question	Answer					Marks	
5(b)(i)	Working					4	
		Feb	March		April		
	Sales	4000	4800	(1 both)	4400		
	Closing inventory W1	960	880	(1 both)	1000		
		4960	5680		5400		
	Opening inventory W2	(800)	(960)	(1 both)	(880)		
	Units to be produced	4160	4720	(1OF both)	4520		
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			×3
	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 purchased	12 648		14 100	(1 OF both)			

Question	Answer	Marks												
5(b)(ii)	W1 $14\,160 \times 10\% = 1416$ $13\,560 \times 10\% = 1356$ W2 $12\,480 \times 10\% = 1248$													
5(c)	Feb \$ <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Opening inventory W1</td><td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">4 056</td><td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;">(1)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Direct materials purchased W2</td><td style="text-align: right;">44 268</td><td style="text-align: right;">(1)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Closing inventory W3</td><td style="text-align: right;">(4 956)</td><td style="text-align: right;">(1)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost of raw materials consumed</td><td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">43 368</td><td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">(1)OF</td></tr> </table> W1 $1\,248 \text{ OF} \times \$3.25 = \$ 4\,056$ W2 $12\,648 \text{ OF} \times \$3.50 = \$44\,268$ W3 $1\,416 \text{ OF} \times \$3.50 = \$ 4\,956$	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	4
Opening inventory W1	4 056	(1)OF												
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Closing inventory W3	(4 956)	(1)OF												
Cost of raw materials consumed	43 368	(1)OF												
5(d)	Responses could include: FIFO : • earlier material prices (lower prices) charged to cost of raw materials consumed • closing inventory valued by the latest prices (higher prices) AVCO • average cost (average of lower prices and higher prices) charged to cost of raw materials consumed • closing inventory valued by the average cost	4												

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) Max 1 mark for valid point 'for', Max 1 mark for valid point 'against' plus further 1 mark for decision. Accept other valid points	3

Question	Answer				Marks
6(a)(i)	Receipts	Payments	Net		3
	\$	\$	\$		
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		

Question	Answer					Marks																																								
6(a)(i)	2 years (1) + $\frac{(480\,000 - 340\,000)(1)}{190\,000}$ 2 years 8.84 months => 2 years 9 months or 33 months (1)OF																																													
6(a)(ii)	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Net</th><th>10%</th><th>PV</th><th></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>\$</th><th></th><th>\$</th><th></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Year 0</td><td>(480 000)</td><td>1</td><td>(480 000)</td><td>(1)</td></tr><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>170 000</td><td>0.909</td><td>154 530</td><td>}</td></tr><tr><td>Year 2</td><td>170 000</td><td>0.826</td><td>140 420</td><td>}(1)</td></tr><tr><td>Year 3</td><td>190 000</td><td>0.751</td><td>142 690</td><td>}</td></tr><tr><td>Year 4</td><td>50 000</td><td>0.683</td><td>34 150</td><td>(1)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><u>(8 210)</u></td><td>(1)OF</td></tr></tbody></table>						Net	10%	PV			\$		\$		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)				<u>(8 210)</u>	(1)OF	4
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Question	Answer				Marks																																								
6(a)(iii)	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Net</th><th>7%</th><th>PV</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>\$</th><th></th><th>\$</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Year 0</td><td>(480 000)</td><td>1</td><td>(480 000)</td></tr><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>170 000</td><td>0.935</td><td>158 950</td></tr><tr><td>Year 2</td><td>170 000</td><td>0.873</td><td>148 410</td></tr><tr><td>Year 3</td><td>190 000</td><td>0.816</td><td>155 040</td></tr><tr><td>Year 4</td><td>50 000</td><td>0.763</td><td>38 150</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td> </td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>20 550 (1)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td> </td></tr></tbody></table> $7\%(1) + \left(\frac{3\% \times 20\,550}{28\,760} \right) (1) \text{ OF} = 9.14\%(1) \text{ OF}$					Net	7%	PV		\$		\$	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)					4
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6(b)	W Limited should not buy the machine because of negative NPV (1) and IRR is less than the cost of capital. (1) W Limited could buy the machine because the payback period is one year and three months before the useful life which is 4 years. (1) Max 3 marks for justifications 1 mark for decision				4																																								

Question	Answer			Marks																																								
6(c)	Cost of machine is now \$400 000 (1) $\left(\frac{\\$480\,000 \times 100}{120}\right)$ <table><tr><td></td><td>Net</td><td>10%</td><td>PV</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>\$</td><td></td><td>\$</td></tr><tr><td>Year 0</td><td>(400 000)</td><td>1</td><td>(400 000)</td></tr><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>170 000</td><td>0.909</td><td>154 530</td></tr><tr><td>Year 2</td><td>170 000</td><td>0.826</td><td>140 420</td></tr><tr><td>Year 3</td><td>190 000</td><td>0.751</td><td>142 690</td></tr><tr><td>Year 4</td><td>50 000</td><td>0.683</td><td>34 150</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td> 71 790 (1)OF</td></tr></table> Alternative method: <table><tr><td></td><td>\$</td></tr><tr><td>Previous NPV (\$480 000)</td><td>(8 210)</td></tr><tr><td>Saving on cost</td><td> 80 000 (1)</td></tr><tr><td>Revised NPV</td><td> 71 790 (1)OF</td></tr></table> Payback period is : 2 years + $\frac{(400\,000 - 340\,000)(1)}{190\,000}$ 2 years 3.8 months => 2 years 4 months or 28 months (1) The directors decide to buy the machine because of positive NPV (1) and the payback period is shortened. (1)				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		\$	Previous NPV (\$480 000)	(8 210)	Saving on cost	80 000 (1)	Revised NPV	71 790 (1)OF	6
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Question	Answer	Marks
6(d)	Net present value • considers time value of money (NPV of –\$8210 with tariff versus NPV of \$71 790 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) Max 2 marks for NPV and Max 2 marks for payback period	4