MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

0452 ACCOUNTING

0452/22   Paper 2, maximum raw mark 120

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 is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

1 (a)

Zabeel
Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 October 2012

	$	$
Cost of materials consumed		
Purchases of raw materials	54 300 **(1)**	
Less Purchases returns	2 100 **(1)**	
	52 200	
Carriage on purchases	480 **(1)**	
	52 680	
Less Closing inventory of raw materials	4 300 **(1)**	48 380
Direct factory wages (46 000 + 2150)		48 150 **(1)**
Prime cost		96 530 **(1) O/F**
Factory overheads		
Indirect wages	11 210 **(1)**	
General expenses (21 660 – 370)	21 290 **(1)**	
Rates and insurance (60% x 6000)	3 600 **(1)**	
Depreciation – Machinery (20% x 64 500)	12 900 **(1)**	
Loose tools (980 + 130 – 820)	290 **(1)**	49 290
		145 820 **(1) O/F**
Less Closing work in progress		10 200 **(1)**
Production cost of goods completed		135 620 **(1) O/F**

[14]

(b)

Zabeel
Income Statement for the year ended 31 October 2012

	$	$
Revenue	183 400 **(1)**	
Less Sales returns	2 600 **(1)**	180 800
Less Cost of sales		
Production cost of goods completed	135 620 **(1) O/F**	
Purchases of finished goods	9 200 **(1)**	
	144 820	
Less Closing inventory of finished goods	12 620 **(1)**	132 200
Gross profit		48 600 **(1) O/F**

[6]

(c) (i) Lower of cost and net realisable value **[1]**

(ii) Prudence **[1]**

(d) (i) Realisation **[1]**

(ii) Business entity **[1]**

[Total: 24]

2 (a)

Nancy Tanwin
Rent received account

2012		$	2011		$
Oct 31 Income			Nov 1 Balance/bank/cash		432 **(1)**
statement		2592 **(2)C/F**	2012		
		(1)O/F	Jan 1 Bank		1296} **(1)**
Oct 31 Balance	c/d	216	July 1 Bank		1080}
		2808			2808
			2012		
			Nov 1 Balance	b/d	216 **(1) O/F**

+ (1) Dates   **[6]**

(b) Current liabilities **(1)**
Nancy Tanwin has a liability to provide a benefit for which she has already been paid. **(1)** **[2]**

(c)

Nancy Tanwin
Advertising expenses account

2011		$	2011		$
Nov 15 Cash		74}	Nov 1 Balance b/d		74 **(1)**
2012		**} (1)**	2012		
June 1 Bank		1200}	Oct 31 Income		
			Statement		500 **(2)C/F**
					(1)O/F
			Balance c/d		700
		1274			1274
2012					
Nov 1 Balance	b/d	700 **(1) O/F**			

+ (1) Dates   **[6]**

(d)

Effect on capital employed	Tick
Overstate	
Understated	✓

[1]

(e)   Nancy Tanwin
Statement of corrected profit/loss for the year ended 31 October 2012

$
Profit for the year before corrections   (550)

	Increase in profit $	Decrease in profit $	
Error 1		20	
Error 2	1100 **(2)**		
Error 3	No effect **(2)**		
Error 4		310 **(2)**	
Error 5	260 **(2)**		
	_____	___	
	1360	330	1030
	Corrected profit for the year		480 **(1) O/F**

[9]

[Total: 24]

3 (a) The liability of the ordinary shareholders for the debts of the company is limited to the
amount they agree to pay the company for their shares.   [2]

(b) Ordinary shareholders are members (owners) of the company: debenture holders are
lenders.
Ordinary shares carry voting rights: debentures do not carry voting rights.
Ordinary shareholders receive a dividend; debenture holders receive interest.
Ordinary shareholders receive a variable return on their shares: debentures holders received
a fixed interest rate.
Ordinary share dividend is a share of profit and may not be paid if there is no profit:
debenture interest is an expense and is payable irrespective of profits
In the event of a winding-up, debentures are repaid before ordinary shares.
Debentures have to be repaid but ordinary shares do not

Any 2 points (2) each   [4]

(c)   White Rose Ltd
         Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 August 2012
                                                          $ $
Profit for the year   36 000 **(1)**
Less Transfer to general reserve   10 000 **(1)**
   Ordinary share dividend – paid **(1)**   5 250 **(1)**
                          proposed **(1)**   7 000 **(1)**   22 250
Retained profit for the year   13 750 **(1) O/F**
Retained profit brought forward   7 300 **(1)**
Retained profit carried forward   21 050 **(1) O/F**

                                                                              [9]

(d)   White Rose Ltd
                        Extract from Balance Sheet at 31 August 2012
                                                                        $
Capital and Reserves
Ordinary shares of $0.50 each   175 000 **(1)**
General reserve (18 500 + 10 000)   28 500 **(2)**
Retained profit   21 050 **(2) C/F**
                                                                    (1) O/F
                                                                              [5]

(e)   White Rose Ltd
                        Extract from Balance Sheet at 31 August 2012
                                                                        $
Non-current liabilities
5% Debentures of $100 each   100 000 **(2)**

                                                                              [2]

                                                                    [Total: 22]

4 (a) Work can be shared amongst several people
Easier for reference as the same type of accounts are kept together
Easier to introduce checking procedures

Any 1 point (1) [1]

(b)

Ruth Van Zyl
Purchases Ledger Control account

2012			$	2012			$
Sept 1 Balance	b/d		210 **(1)**	Sept 1 Balance	b/d		9 530 **(1)**
30 Returns			1 160 **(1)**	30 Purchases			11 740 **(1)**
Bank			8 730 **(1)**	Interest			90 **(1)**
Discount			270 **(1)**	Balance	c/d		160
Balance	c/d		11 150				
			21 520				21 520
2012				2012			
Oct 1 Balance	b/d		160 **(1)**	Oct 1 Balance	b/d		11 150 **(2)**C/F
			O/F				**(1)**O/F

+(1) Dates [11]

(c) Assist in the location of errors
Provide instant total of trade payables
Proves the arithmetical accuracy of the purchases ledger/the ledger they control
Enables a balance sheet to be prepared quickly
Provides a summary of the transactions relating to trade payables
May reduce fraud

Any 2 points (1) each [2]

(d)   Item   Entry in sales ledger control account

   (ii) Sales returns   Credit   **(1)**

   (iii) Bad debt written off   Credit   **(1)**

   (iv) Provision for doubtful debts   No entry   **(1)**

   (v) Credit customer's cheque dishonoured   Debit   **(1)**

                                           [4]

(e)   Ruth Van Zyl
                                    Journal

	Debit $	Credit $	
Wilhelm	15		**(1)**
Interest receivable		15	**(1)**
Interest charged on overdue account			**(1)**
Ansie (purchases ledger account)	500		**(1)**
Ansie (sales ledger account)		500	**(1)**
Transfer of balance of purchases ledger account to sales ledger account			**(1)**

                                             [6]

                                          [Total: 24]

5 (a)   Total trade receivables account

2011		$	2012		$
Oct 1 Balance	b/d	4 950 **(1)**	Sept 30 Bank		56 360 **(1)**
2012			Discount		1 640 **(1)**
Sept 30 Sales	*	60 600 **(1)**	Bad debts		1 260 **(1)**
			Balance	c/d	6 290 **(1)**
		65 550			65 550

Alternative presentation

Calculation of sales for the year

	$
Receipts from customer	56 360 **(1)**
Discounts allowed	1 640 **(1)**
Bad debts	1 260 **(1)**
Amount owing 30 September 2012	6 290 **(1)**
	65 550
Less Amounts owing 1 August 2011	4 950 **(1)**
Sales for the year	60 600 **(1)**

                                                        [6]

(b) $\frac{25}{125} \times \frac{60\ 600}{1}$ **OF** = 12 120 **(2) O/F**   **[2]**

(c) Sales   60 600 **O/F**
Gross profit   12 120 **O/F**
Cost of sales 48 480 **(2) O/F**   **[2]**

(d) $\frac{48\ 480 \textbf{ O/F}}{6\ 000}$ = 8.08 times **(2) C/F**
                            (1) O/F   **[2]**

(e) Reduce inventory levels
Generate more sales activity
Only replace inventory when needed

Any 2 points (2) each   **[4]**

(f) (5800 + 6290 + 100) : (6150 + 1240)
= 12 190 **(1) C/F** : 7390 **(1) C/F**
= 1.649 : 1
= 1.65 : 1 **(1) C/F**

                                                  [3]

(g) (6290 + 100) : (6150 + 1240)
= 6390 **(1) C/F** : 7390 **(1) C/F**
= 0.864 : 1
= 0.86 : 1 **(1) C/F**   [3]

(h) Inventory is not included in the calculation of the quick ratio **(1)**
Either
Inventory is not regarded as a liquid asset – a buyer has to be found and then the money collected. **(1)**
Or
The quick ratio shows whether the business would have any surplus liquid funds if all the current liabilities were paid immediately from the liquid assets. **(1)**
[2]

(i) Introduce additional capital
Reduce drawings
Sell surplus non-current assets
Obtain long-term loan

Any 1 point (2)   [2]

[Total: 26]