

ACCOUNTING

0452/22 March 2018

Paper 2 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 120

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the March 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is a registered trademark.

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						
1(a)	a) Assist in the location of errors Provide an instant total of trade receivables Prove the arithmetical accuracy of the sales ledger Enable a statement of financial position to be prepared quickly Provide a summary of transactions relating to trade receivables Help reduce fraud Any 2 advantages (1) each						
1(b)	Overpayment by a credit customer of the an Credit customer failing to deduct available ca Credit customer returning goods after settlin Credit customer making payment in advance Any 2 reasons (1) each	ash discount g account			2		
1(c)		debit	credit	no entry	9		
	opening balance owed to credit suppliers		✓ (1)				
	credit purchases		√(1)				
	cash purchases			√ (1)			
	cash discount received	√ (1)					
	trade discount received			√ (1)			
	cheques paid to credit suppliers	√ (1)					
	interest charged by credit suppliers		√(1)				
	returns to credit suppliers	√ (1)					
	contra between sales and purchase ledgers	es √(1)					

Question			Ans	wer				Marks
1(d)						princip	le	6
		a uses the double ent ng when recording trar			ers	Duality (1)		
		ka adjusted the charge le statement for an am end				Accruals (matcl	ning) (1)	
		ka adjusts her provision nd of each year so it is vables				Prudence Or Consistency	· (1)	
	values	ka intends to trade for s s her premises at net b value in her statement	ook value	not expec		Going concern	(1)	
	record	Kamika did not make any entry in her accounting records when a competitor reduced his prices even though it may affect her sales						
	record	ka did not make any er ds when a customer as for him to collect some	sked for go	oods to be		Realisation (1)		
1(e)	Kamika Fuel2go account							
	Date	Details	\$	Date		Details	\$	
	2017 Mar 31 2018	Bank (1) Discount received (1)	780 20			nce b/d expenses (1)	800 3200	
	Jan 31	Balance c/d	<u>3200</u> 4000				4000	
				2018 Feb 1	Bala	ince b/d (1)OF	3200	
		F	uel expens	ses accour	nt			
	Date 2017	Details	\$	Date 2018		Details	\$	
	Feb 1 Jun 4	<i>Balance (inventory) b/d</i> Bank (1)	950 210	Jan 31	Inco state Bala	ement(1)OF	3260	
	Dec 10	Fuel2go (1)	<u>3200</u> 4 360			entory) c/d	1100 4360	
	2018 Feb 1	Balance (inventory) b/d (1)	1100					
	+ (1) Dates			. <u> </u>				

Question	Answer						
2(a)	Ensures that the profit for the year is not overstated in the income statement (1) Ensures that the non-current assets are not overstated in the statement of financial position(1)						
2(b)	Dipak Journal				2		
		Debit \$	Credit \$				
	Motor vehicles	50 000		(1)			
	ZY Motors		50 000	(1)			
2(c)	Cost40 000Depreciation to 30 November 201514 400Book value at 30 November 201525 600Depreciation for the year ended 30 November 20165 120Book value at 30 November 201620 480Depreciation for the year ended 30 November 20174 096(1)						
2(d)	Cost 50 000 Depreciation for the year ended 30 November 2016 10 000 (1) Book value 30 November 2016 40 000 40 000 Depreciation for the year ended 30 November 2017 8 000 (1)				2		
2(e)	Dipak Journal				2		
		Debit \$	Credit \$				
	Income statement (4096 + 8000)	12 096		(1) OF			
	Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles		12 096	(1) OF			
2(f)	Depreciation to 30 November 2015 Depreciation for the year ended 30 Novemb Depreciation for the year ended 30 Novemb		\$ 14 400 5 120 4 096 23 616	} } (1)OF (1)OF	2		

Question		Answer				Marks
2(g)		Dipak Journal				6
	1	Disposal of motor vehicle	Debit \$ 40 000	Credit \$	(1)	
		Motor vehicles Transferring cost of motor vehicle to disposal account	40 000	40 000	(1) (1) (1)	
	2	Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles	23 616	00.040	(1) OF	
		Disposal of motor vehicle Transferring the accumulated depreciation on motor vehicle sold to the disposal account		23 616	(1) OF (1)	

Question	Answer							
3(a)	ND Sports Café Income Statement for the ye		Docorr	abor 2017	7			
	Cale income Statement for the ye		Decen	\$				
	Revenue (sales)	Ψ		9 520				
	Purchases (5760 (1) + 130 (1))	5 890		0.020				
	Closing inventory	970						
		4 920	-					
	Wages of assistant (4000 + 160 (1))	4 160						
	Rent and insurance (3700 – 1200/12 (1)							
	x ¼ (1)	900						
	Depreciation – fixtures and fittings							
	(20% × 3500)	700	(1)	10 680				
	Loss for the year			1 160 (1)OF				
3(b)	ND Sports Club							
	Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December 2017							
		\$		\$				
	Subscriptions ((14 850 + 500 (1)) – 350 (1))							
	(Or 300 (1) × 50 (1))			15 000				
	Net income from competition			<u> </u>				
				15710				
	Loss on café	1 160	(1) OF					
	Wages of sports coach	6 000	}					
	General club expenses	540	}(1)					
	Rent and insurance (3700 – 1200/12 (1)							
	x ³ / ₄ (1))	2 700						
	Depreciation – sports equipment							
	(20% × 6200)	1 240	(1)	11 640				
	Surplus for the year			4 070 (1) OF				

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Receipts from café sales Café suppliers Wages of café assistant Interest-free loan Sports equipment Café fixtures and fittings Any 1 item (1) Reason: For any of first three items – It relates to the café and appears in the café income statement (1) Reason: For any of the last three items – It is an asset/liability and appears in the statement of financial position (1)	2
3(d)	Depreciation of sports equipment Subscriptions accrued Loss on café Surplus/deficit Any 1 item (1) Reason – The depreciation is a non-monetary expense No money was received in respect of the subscriptions accrued The loss on the café was calculated in the income statement The surplus/deficit was calculated in the income and expenditure account Any 1 suitable reason for the item selected (1)	2
3(e)	The members of the club have not invested any capital/are not owners/are not shareholders (1) so there can be no dividends/profit share which represent a return on the amount invested (1)	2
3(f)	These would not raise the required amount within the time limit Or other suitable reason Any suitable reason (1)	1
3(g)	Long-term loan Mortgage Sponsorship Grants Donations Or other suitable source of long term funds Any 1 source (1)	1

Question			Answer				Marks		
4(a)	Amaira Corrected Statement of Financial Position at 31 January 2018								
	Assets	\$	\$		\$				
	Non-current assets Premises Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicle	Cost 85 000 40 000 11 000 136 000	Depreciation to date 19 520 1 375 20 895	(1)	Book value 85 000 20 480 9 625 115 105	· · /			
	Current assets Inventory (18 000 + 2 0 Trade receivables Less Provision for doub $(3\% \times 14\ 000)$ Petty cash		14 000 420	(1)	20 000 13 580 <u>90</u> 33 670	(1)OF			
	Total assets Capital and liabilities				148 775				
	Capital Opening balance Plus Profit for the year – 150 (1) + (450 – 420) Less Drawings		75 (1)		100 000 <u>13 240</u> 113 240 <u>7 000</u> 106 240	* (1) (1)OF			
	Current liabilities Trade payables Bank overdraft (7 241 - Loan – EasyLoans	+ 150)			15 144 7 391 20 000 42 535	(1) (1)			
	Total capital and liabilit	ies			148 775				
	* Accept calculation o	utside Stateme	nt						

Question			Ans	swer			Marks
4(b)				aira account			5
	Date 2018 Jan 31 + (1) Dates	Details Drawings (1) Balance c/d	\$ 7 000 106 240 113 240	Jan 31	Details Balance b/d (1) Profit for year (1)OF Balance b/d (1)OF	\$ 100 000 13 240 113 240 106 240	
4(c)	To see if the To assess j To assess I Or other s	e business is likely f		perating			2
4(d)	To compare To compare To assess p To see whe To compare Or other su	ay points listed in (c) above provided not awarded in that section compare results with previous years compare results with other businesses assess past performance see where improvements can be made/take remedial action compare with budgets and forecasts tother suitable reason by 2 reasons (1) each				2	

Question		Answ	ver				Marks
5(a)	Statement of Changes ir	ABC Lir Equity for tl		led 31 Dece	mber 2017		(
		Ordinary share capital	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total		
		\$	\$	\$	\$		
	On 1 January 2017	180 000	25 000	9 500	214 500		
	Share issue	20 000			20 000	1	
	Profit for the year			21 000	21 000	1	
	Final dividend paid for year ended 31 December 2016			(7 200)	(7 200)	1	
	Interim dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017			(6 000)	(6 000)	1	
	Transfer to general reserve		2 000	(2 000)		1	
	At 31 December 2017	200 000	27 000	15 300	242 300	1	
5(b)	Increase in gross profit Decrease in expenses/better con Increase in other income Different type of expenses	trol of expen	ses				
5(c)	Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each 2017 (1) In 2016 the percentage of expens		ue was 20%	5: in 2017 the	e percentag	je of	
	expenses to revenue was 16% (1)S					
5(d)	proposal	effect on	percentage year to reve		the		
			increase	decreas	e no eff	ect	
	reduce number of employees the wages bill	to reduce	√ (1)				
	purchase supplies in bulk to	get trade	✓ (1)				1
	discount		(-)				
		basis only			√ (1)	

Question	An	swer			Marks		
5(e)	The company had to wait longer to receive the money from the trade receivables. Delay in receiving the money may be the reason why company took longer to pay trade payables. Company would not qualify for cash discount in 2017. Company would not have to allow cash discount in 2017. Company may be charged interest on late payments in 2017. Company may charge interest on late receipts in 2017. In both years the company was paying the trade payables before receiving money from the trade receivables Or other suitable comment Any 2 comments (1) each						
5(f)	Offer cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Invoice discounting and debt factoring Any 2 points (1) each						
5(g)	Reduce credit sales/sell for cash only Obtain references from new credit customers Fix a credit limit for each customer Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Offer cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Any 2 points (1) each						
5(h)	Have to wait longer for the money Increased risk of bad debts Or other suitable disadvantage Any 1 disadvantage (1)				1		
5(i)	Do not have to allow cash discount May charge interest on overdue accounts Or other suitable advantage Any 1 advantage (1)						
5(j)	The profit earned for every \$100 used in th	e business			1		
5(k)		effect on re	eturn on capita (ROCE)	l employed	3		
		increase	decrease	no effect			
	reduce cost of insuring motor vehicles	√ (1)					
	issue more ordinary shares		√ (1)				
	obtain a short-term interest-free loan from a director			√ (1)			