

#### ACCOUNTING

0452/23 May/June 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.

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# **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			Ans	swer				Marks
1(a)(i)	Statement of account							1
1(a)(ii)	\$335							1
1(a)(iii)	$\frac{14}{(686+14)} \times 100 = 2\%$							1
1(a)(iv)	Cash discount							1
1(b)	debit entry in lec account of W Jo	ger nes	credit entr account c	ry in ledger f W Jones	no	o entry would be made		1
						* (T)		
1(c)	document issued	nam	e of person	entries	s made	e by W Jones		4
		d	ocument	account det	bited	account credited		
	Invoice (1)	J	Smith <b>(1)</b>	Purchases	s <b>(1)</b>	J Smith (1)		
1(d)	book of prime (orig by J Smith	ginal) e	entry used	sales	returr	ns journal <b>(1)</b>		2
	book of prime (orig by W Jones	ginal) e	entry used	purchas	es ret	urns journal <b>(1)</b>		
1(e)(i)	A bad debt is an amount owing to a business which will not be paid by the credit customer						1	
1(e)(ii)	A bad debt recovered is written off as a bad debt	when	a credit custo	omer pays so	me, or	all of a debt previous	ly	1
1(f)	Reduce credit sales/sell on a cash basis Obtain references from new credit customers Fix a credit limit for each customer Introduce/improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Give cash discount/discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue account Any 2 points (1) each Accept other walld points						2	
1(g)	The profit for the year is not overstated (1) The trade receivables (current assets) are not overstated (1) Accept other valid points						2	
1(h)	The sales for which a bu expense of the year in w	siness hich th	s is unlikely to nose sales ar	o be paid (1) a re made (1)	are reg	garded as an		2
1(i)	$\frac{460}{18400} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2 \frac{1}{2}\%$							1

Question				Ans	wer			Marks
1(j)			Provision	J Sr for doub	nith otful debts	s account		Ę
		Date 2018	Details	\$	Date 2017	Details	\$	
		Apl 30	Income statement (1)OF	20	May 1	Balance b/d (1)	460	
			Balance c/d (1)	440	-		400	
				460	2010		460	
					May 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	440	
	+ (1)	dates	1	I	1	1		

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Capital expenditure Money spend on acquiring, improving and installing non-current assets (1) Example Purchase of any non-current asset, legal costs for purchase of premises, cost of installation of non-current asset, cost of carriage on delivery of non-current asset, etc. Any suitable example (1) Capital receipt Amounts received which do not form part of the day-to-day trading activities (1) Example Receipt of loan, additional capital, proceeds of sale of non-current asset at book value, etc. Any suitable example (1) Revenue expenditure Manay appenditure	8
	Any expense such as wages, rent, insurance, etc. Any suitable example (1) Revenue receipt Amounts received in the day-to-day trading activities and other items of income (1) Example Sales, commission received, interest received, rent received, etc. Any suitable example (1)	

Question					Ans	wer				Marks
2(b)		error	effect on   y	profit for t ear	he	effec	t on closing ca	pital		6
			overstated	underst	ated	overstated	understated	nderstated no effect		
		error 1		~			$\checkmark$			
		error 2		√(1)	)		<b>√(1)</b>			
		error 3	<b>√(1)</b>			<b>√(1)</b>				
		error 4	√(1)					<b>√(1)</b>		
2(c)	It is doc It is ban	a book of prin suments (1) part of the do ik (1)	me (original) puble entry sy	entry bec ystem as	ause	it is written u s as ledger a	ip from busine	ss sh and		2
2(d)						entry requ	ired in cash bo	ook		3
		item				debit \$	credit \$			
		cash book e	error				100			
		dishonoured cheque					140	(1)		
		charges					15	(1)		
		rates (direct	t debit)				400	(1)		
2(e)					ent	ry in bank re	conciliation sta	atement		4
		item			ade state	ded to bank ment balance	deducted f e statement	deducted from bank statement balance		
	C	D Limited				<b>√(1)</b>				
	S	ales				<b>√(1)</b>				
	F	F Limited					$\checkmark$	(1)		
	В	Bank error (standing order)				<b>√(1)</b>				

Question				Answe	r				Marks
3(a)	Reducing (diminishing) balance method Revaluation method <b>Any one (1)</b>							1	
3(b)	Principle of materiality – not practical/too many items/too difficult/too costly to depreciate each item separately Do not depreciate by an equal amount each year May be certain amount of loss of tools each year <b>Or other suitable reason</b> <b>Any 2 reasons (1) each</b>							2	
3(c)	С	alculation of depreciatio mach calculation 20% × 15 0	depreciatio n on office ine A 00	on for the ye depreciati mac calculation 20% × 18	ear ended 3' on on office hine B n 000 × 3/12	1 December 2016 total			2
		answer \$3	000 <b>(1)</b>	answer \$9	900 <b>(1)</b>	\$3 900			
3(d)	C depro office calcula 20% × 6/12	alculation of eciation on machine A ion 15 000 ×	depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2017depreciation on office machine Bdepreciation on office machine Ctotalcalculationcalculation $20\% \times 18\ 000$ $20\% \times 20\ 000 \times 6/12$ \$7 100		er 2017 total		3		
	answer	\$1 500 <b>(1)</b>	answer \$3	3 600 <b>(1)</b>	answer \$2	000 <b>(1)</b>	\$7 100		

Question		Answer				Marks	
3(e)	Of	Jamil ice machinery	acco	unt		11	
	Date Details	\$ Da	ate 16	Details	\$		
	Jan 1 Balance A b/d Oct 1 Bank B (1)	15 000 Dec 18 000	31	Balance c/d	33 000		
	2017	<u>33 000</u> 20	17	Dispersion (1)	33 000		
	Jan 1 Balance b/d (1)OF	33 000 July	31	Disposal A (1)	15 000 38 000		
	July 1 XY Limited C (1)	20 000 53 000	01		53 000		
	2018 Jan 1 Balance b/d (1)OF	38 000					
	Provision for dep	reciation of offi	ce m	achinery account			
	Date Details 2016	\$ Da	ate S	Details	\$		
	Dec 31 Balance c/d	9 900 <i>Jan</i> Dec	<i>1</i> 31	<i>Balance A b/d</i> Income statement <b>(1)OF</b>	6 <i>000</i> 3 900		
	2017	9 900	7		9 900		
	July 1 Disposal A (1) OF	10 500 Jan	1 31	Balance b/d (1)OF	9 900 7 100		
			01	statement (1)OF	7 100		
		<u>17 000</u> 2018	3	Delense h/d	17 000		
		Jan	1	Balance b/d (1)OF	6 500		
	+ (1) dates						
3(f)	Cost \$   Depreciation to date (6000 + 3000 + 1500) 10 500 (1)   Book value 4 500 (1) OF   Proceeds of sale 6 000 (1) OF   Profit (1) OF on disposal 1 500 (1) OF						

Question	Answer							
4(a)	AB Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018							
		Ordinary share capital	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total			
		\$	\$	\$	\$			
	On 1 April 2017	200 000	14 000	6 000	220 000			
	Profit for the year			35 000 <b>(1)</b>	35 000			
	Final dividend paid (for year ended 31 March 2017)			(10 000) <b>(1)</b>	(10 000)			
	Interim dividend paid (for year ended 31 March 2018)			(4 000) <b>(1)</b>	(4 000)			
	Transfer to general reserve		2 000	(2 000) <b>(1)</b>				
	At 31 March 2018	200 000	16 000	25 000 <b>(1)</b>	241 000 <b>(1)</b>			

Question		Answer				Marks			
4(b)	AB Limited Statement of Einancial Position at 31 March 2018								
	Non-current assets	\$ Cost	\$ Depreciation	\$ Book					
	Premises	195 000	to date	value 195 000					
	Machinery Office equipment	98 000 39 500	35 280 15 800	62 720 23 700	(1) (1)				
		332 500	51 080	281 420	(1)OF				
	Current assets Inventory			12 120					
	Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful debts		9 900 198	9 702	(1)				
	Other receivables			568	(1)				
	Petty cash			<u> </u>	(1)				
	Total assets			304 010					
	Capital and liabilities								
	Capital and reserves			200.000	(4)				
	General reserve			200 000 16 000	(1) (1)				
	Retained earnings			<u>25 000</u> 241 000	(1)OF (1)OF				
	Non-current liabilities				( )				
	(repayable 1 April 2022)			30 000	(1)				
	Current liabilities Trade payables			10 020					
	Bank			950 2 040	(1)				
	Bank loan (repayable 1 January 2019)			20 000 33 010	(1) (1)OF				
	Total equity and liabilities			304 010					
4(c)	Interest on debentures must be particle is expected to increase after two your Prior claim on the assets of the control Funds have to be available when the Prior claim on the profits of the control dividend (this may only be a disade <b>Or other relevant point</b> <b>Any 2 points (1) each</b>	id irrespective ears) mpany in a win epayment is du npany/less pro vantage in the	of whether there i iding up ue fit available for ore first two years)	s a profit (but dinary share	t profit	2			

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	Dilution of ownership of company New shares rank equally with existing ordinary shares with regard to dividend(even though profit expected to increase after two years dividend may reduce) New shares rank equally with existing ordinary shares with regard to repayment in a winding up Or other relevant point Any 2 points (1) each	2

Question	Answer							Marks
5(a)		Aretta Income Statement for the month ended 30 April 2018						
	R	evenu	e	\$		\$ 15 640	}(2)CF }(1)OF	
	C P G R In O V L O	ost of urchas ess Clo ross p ent (24 surand peratin /ages oan int epreci	sales ses (15 000 (1) + 810 (1)) osing inventory rofit $400 \times 1/6$ ) ce (3600 $\times 1/12$ ) ng expenses terest (5% $\times$ 7200 $\times 1/12$ ) ation shop fixtures and fittings	15 810 4 080 400 300 980 1 900 30	(1) (1) } }(1) (1)	<u>11 730</u> 3 910	(1)OF (1)OF	
	P	(12 rofit fo	% x 9500 $\times$ 1/12) r the month	95	(1)	3 705 205	(1)OF	
5(b)	Curr	rent as	sets – inventory : current liabilities					1
5(c)	Γ		proposal	e	ffect on quick	ratio		5
				increase	decrease	no ef	fect	
		1	purchase a motor vehicle on credit		~			
		2	pay credit suppliers early to receive cash discount	<b>√</b> (1)				
		3	obtain a bank overdraft and repay the loan immediately			~	(1)	
		4	arrange for the loan to be extended to 2 years	<b>√(1)</b>				
		5	sell on credit terms rather than on cash terms			~	(1)	
		6	reduce inventory by selling half at cost price	<b>√</b> (1)				

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	Proposal number 6 (1)	3
	Current Ratio Total of current assets remains unchanged (1) OR inventory decreases and cash/bank increases by same amount (1) Quick (acid test) Ratio Total of current assets excluding inventory increases (1) OR Inventory is excluded from the calculation but cash/bank increases (1)	
5(e)	Should compare with a business of approximately the same size/same capital Should compare with a business of the same type (sole trader) The length of time the business has been operating The financial year may end at different times of the trading cycle The financial statements may be for one year which will not show trends The financial statements may be for a year which is not a typical year The businesses may operate different accounting policies The businesses may have different types of expenses The statements do not show non-monetary factors It may not be possible to obtain all the information needed to make comparisons <b>Or other suitable points excluding type of business (given in the question)</b> <b>Any 2 points (1) basic statement and (1) for development</b>	4