

#### 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	Answer						Marks
1(a)(i)	Statement of account						
1(a)(ii)	\$335						
1(a)(iii)	$\frac{14}{(686+14)}$ × 100 = 2%						
1(a)(iv)	Cash discount						
1(b)	debit entry in lea account of W Jo			ry in ledger of W Jones	no	o entry would be made ✓(1)	
1(c)	document issued		e of person	entries	s made	e by W Jones	4
			issuing ocument	account deb	oited	account credited	
	Invoice (1)	J	Smith <b>(1)</b>	Purchases	s <b>(1)</b>	J Smith <b>(1)</b>	
1(d)	book of prime (oright	book of prime (original) entry used by J Smith			returr	ns journal <b>(1)</b>	:
	book of prime (oright	ginal) e	entry used	purchases returns journal (1)			
1(e)(i)	A bad debt is an amoun customer	t owing	g to a busines	ss which will r	not be	paid by the credit	
1(e)(ii)	A bad debt recovered is written off as a bad debt		a credit custo	omer pays so	me, or	all of a debt previously	
1(f)	Obtain references from Fix a credit limit for each Introduce/improve credit Issue invoices and mon Refuse further supplies Give cash discount/disc						
1(g)	The profit for the year is The trade receivables (o <b>Accept other valid poi</b>	current	• •	not overstated	1 (1)		:
1(h)	The sales for which a bu expense of the year in v		•	• • • •	are reg	jarded as an	:
1(i)	$\frac{460}{18\ 400} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2\frac{1}{2}\%$						

Question				Ans	wer			Marks
1(j)			Provision	J Sr for doub		saccount		5
		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				
				460			460	
					2018			
					May 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	440	
	+ (1)	dates						

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	8
	Amounts received which do not form part of the day-to-day trading activities (1) Example Receipt of Ioan, additional capital, proceeds of sale of non-current asset at book value, etc. Any suitable example (1)	
	Revenue expenditure Money spent on the running of a business on a day-to-day basis <b>(1)</b> Example Any expense such as wages, rent, insurance, etc. <b>Any suitable example (1)</b>	
	Revenue receipt Amounts received in the day-to-day trading activities and other items of income <b>(1)</b> Example Sales, commission received, interest received, rent received, etc. Any suitable example <b>(1)</b>	

Question		Answer						Marks
2(b)		error	-	profit for the ear	effec	t on closing ca	pital	6
			overstated	understated	overstated	understated	no effect	
		error 1		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$		
		error 2		<b>√(1)</b>		<b>√(1)</b>		
		error 3	<b>√(1)</b>		<b>√(1)</b>			
		error 4	<b>√(1)</b>				<b>√(1)</b>	
2(c)	docu It is	uments (1)		-		p from busine		2
2(d)					entry requi	red in cash bo	ook	3
			item		debit \$	credit \$		
		cash book e	error			100		
		dishonoured	d cheque			140	(1)	
						140	(')	
		charges				15	(1)	
		charges rates (direct	debit)				. ,	
2(e)		•	debit)	er	try in bank ree	15	(1) (1)	 4
2(e)		rates (direct	debit) item	a	try in bank red Ided to bank ement balance	15 400 conciliation sta deducted f	(1) (1) atement rom bank	 4
2(e)		rates (direct		a	lded to bank	15 400 conciliation sta deducted f	(1) (1) atement rom bank	 4
2(e)		rates (direct		a	lded to bank ement balance	15 400 conciliation sta deducted f	(1) (1) atement rom bank	 4
2(e)	sa	rates (direct		a	Ided to bank ement balance ✓(1)	15 400 conciliation sta deducted f statement	(1) (1) atement rom bank	4

				Answe	r					Marks
Reducing (diminishing) balance method Revaluation method Any one (1)						1				
depre Do no May <b>Or ot</b>	eciate ea ot deprec be certai t <b>her suit</b>	ch item sepa ciate by an e n amount of <b>able reasor</b>	arately qual amou loss of too	int each yea	ar	fficult/too	costly	′ to		2
	Ca	depreciatio mach calculation	n on office ine A	depreciati mac calculatior	on on office hine B า	l.	l	16		2
		answer \$3 (	000 <b>(1)</b>	answer \$9	900 <b>(1)</b>	\$3 900				
	depred office r calculatio 20% × 18 6/12	ciation on machine A on 5 000 ×	deprect office m calculation 20% × 18	iation on lachine B n 000	deprecia office ma calculation 20% × 20 0 6/12	tion on chine C 000 ×	-	total		3
	Reva Any Princ depre Do no May Or of Any	Revaluation n Any one (1) Principle of m depreciate ea Do not deprec May be certai Or other suit Any 2 reasor Ca Ca deprec office r calculatio 20% × 15 6/12	Revaluation method Any one (1) Principle of materiality – n depreciate each item sepa Do not depreciate by an e May be certain amount of Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each Calculation of of depreciation 20% × 15 00 Calculation of of depreciation on office machine A calculation 20% × 15 000 ×	Revaluation methodAny one (1)Principle of materiality – not practical depreciate each item separately Do not depreciate by an equal amound May be certain amount of loss of too Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) eachCalculation of depreciation depreciation on office machine ACalculation 20% × 15 000 depreciation on office machine ACalculation of depreciation calculation 20% × 15 000 (1)Calculation office machine ACalculation of depreciation office machine ACalculation calculation20% × 15 000 × 6/12	Reducing (diminishing) balance method Revaluation method Any one (1)Principle of materiality – not practical/too many depreciate each item separately Do not depreciate by an equal amount each yea May be certain amount of loss of tools each yea Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) eachCalculation of depreciation for the yea depreciation on office depreciation calculation $20\% \times 15000$ Calculation of depreciation for the yea depreciation $20\% \times 15000$ Calculation of depreciation for the yea depreciation $20\% \times 15000$ Calculation of depreciation for the yea depreciation $20\% \times 15000 \times 15000 \times 6/12$ Calculation depreciation on office machine ACalculation of depreciation for the yea depreciation on $20\% \times 18000$ Calculation of depreciation for the yea depreciation on office machine ACalculation of depreciation for the yea depreciation on office machine ACalculation of depreciation for the yea depreciation on office machine 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depreciation on depreciation for the year ended 34 depreciation on calculation calculation calculation calculation for the year ended 34 depreciation on depreciation on depreciation for the year ended 34 depreciation on depreciation on calculation	Reducing (diminishing) balance method Revaluation method Any one (1)         Principle of materiality – not practical/too many items/too difficult/too depreciate each item separately Do not depreciate by an equal amount each year May be certain amount of loss of tools each year Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 Decemb depreciation on office machine A         Calculation       calculation 20% × 15 000         20% × 15 000       20% × 18 000 × 3/12         answer \$3 000 (1)       answer \$900 (1)         Calculation       calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 Decemb depreciation on office machine B         Calculation       calculation         20% × 15 000       20% × 18 000 × 3/12         Answer \$3 000 (1)       answer \$900 (1)         Calculation of depreciation on office machine A       office machine C         Calculation       calculation         20% × 15 000 ×       20% × 18 000         20% × 15 000 ×       20% × 18 000         20% × 15 000 ×       20% × 18 000         20% × 15 000 ×       20% × 18 000         20% × 15 000 ×       20% × 18 000	Reducing (diminishing) balance method Revaluation method Any one (1)         Principle of materiality – not practical/too many items/too difficult/too costly depreciate each item separately Do not depreciate by an equal amount each year May be certain amount of loss of tools each year Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 December 20 depreciation on office machine A         Calculation         calculation         20% × 15 000       20% × 18 000 × 3/12 answer \$3 000 (1)         answer \$3 000 (1)       answer \$900 (1)         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 December 20 depreciation on office machine B         calculation       20% × 15 000         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 December 20         depreciation of depreciation on office machine C         calculation       calculation         20% × 15 000 ×       20% × 18 000       20% × 20 000 ×         6/12       20% × 18 000       20% × 20 000 ×	Reducing (diminishing) balance method Revaluation method Any one (1)         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 Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2016 depreciation on office machine A         Calculation       calculation         20% × 15 000       20% × 18 000 × 3/12         answer \$3 000 (1)       answer \$900 (1)       \$3 900         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2016         Calculation         20% × 15 000       20% × 18 000 × 3/12         answer \$3 000 (1)       answer \$900 (1)       \$3 900         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2017         depreciation on office machine A       depreciation on office machine C       total         20% × 15 000 × 6/12       20% × 18 000       20% × 20 000 × 6/12       total	Reducing (diminishing) balance method Revaluation method Any one (1)         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 Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2016 depreciation on office machine A         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2016 depreciation on office machine A         calculation       calculation         20% × 15 000       20% × 18 000 × 3/12         answer \$3 000 (1)       answer \$900 (1)       \$3 900         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2017         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2017         Calculation of depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2017         depreciation on depreciation on office machine A         office machine A       office machine B         calculation       calculation         20% × 15 000 ×       20% × 18 000         20% × 15 000 ×       20% × 18 000         6/12       20% × 18 000

Question		Ans	swer			Marks				
3(e)	Jamil Office machinery account									
	Date 2016	Details \$	Date 2016	Details	\$					
			Dec 31	Balance c/d	33 000					
	2017	33 000	2017		33 000					
	Jan 1 Balan	ice b/d 33 000 (1)OF		Disposal A (1) Balance c/d	15 000 38 000					
	July 1 XY Li	mited C (1) 20 000 53 000	_	Balance c/u	53 000					
	2018 Jan 1 Balan	ice b/d 38 000 (1)OF								
	Prov	vision for depreciation	of office ma	achinery account						
	2016	Details \$	Date 2016	Details	\$					
	Dec 31 Balan	ice c/d 9 900	<i>Jan 1</i> Dec 31	Balance A b/d Income statement (1)OF	6 000 3 900					
	2017	9 900	2017		9 900					
		osal A <b>(1) OF</b> 10 500		Balance b/d (1)OF	9 900					
	Dec 31 Balan	ice c/d 6 500	Dec 31	Income statement (1)OF	7 100					
		17 000	2018		17 000					
			Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	6 500					
	+ (1) dates									
3(f)	Book value Proceeds of		0 + 1500)	\$ 15 000 (1) <u>10 500</u> (1) 0 4 500 <u>6 000</u> 1 500 (1) 0		4				

Question	Answer							
4(a)	Statement of Char		Limited for the year e	ended 31 Mai	rch 2018	6		
		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 Financial Position at 31 March 2018								
	Non-current assets	\$ Cost	\$ Depreciation to date	\$ Book value					
	Premises Machinery Office equipment	195 000 98 000 <u>39 500</u> 332 500	35 280 5 800 51 080	195 000 62 720 23 700 281 420	(1) (1) (1)OF				
	Current assets Inventory Trade receivables		9 900	12 120					
	Less Provision for doubtful debts Other receivables Petty cash		198	9 702 568 	(1) (1) (1)				
	Total assets			22 590 304 010					
	Capital and liabilities								
	Capital and reserves Ordinary shares General reserve Retained earnings			200 000 16 000 25 000 241 000	(1) (1) (1)OF (1)OF				
	Non-current liabilities 4% Debentures (repayable 1 April 2022)			30 000	(1)				
	Current liabilities Trade payables Other payables Bank			10 020 950 2 040	(1)				
	Bank loan (repayable 1 January 2019)			20 000 33 010					
	Total equity and liabilities			304 010					
4(c)	Interest on debentures must be p is expected to increase after two Prior claim on the assets of the co Funds have to be available when Prior claim on the profits of the co dividend (this may only be a disac Or other relevant point Any 2 points (1) each	years) ompany in a wi repayment is c ompany/less pro	nding up lue ofit available for or		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		Ansv	ver				Marks
5(a)		Aret Income Statement for the m	onth ended	30 April 2018			12
	Revenu	le	\$	1		}(2)CF }(1)OF	
	Less Cl Gross p Rent (2 Insuran Operati Wages Loan in Deprec (12	ses (15 000 <b>(1) +</b> 810 <b>(1)</b> ) losing inventory	15 810 4 080 400 300 980 1 900 30 95	(1) (1) } }(1) (1)	<u>1 730</u> 3 910 3 705	(1)OF (1)OF	
5(b)		ssets – inventory : current liabilities			205	(1)OF	1
							5
5(c)		proposal		ffect on quick	1		
	1	purchase a motor vehicle on credit	increase	decrease ✓	no eff	ect	
	2	pay credit suppliers early to receive cash discount	<b>√(1)</b>				
	3	obtain a bank overdraft and repay the loan immediately			<b>√(</b>	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			<b>√(</b>	1)	
	6	reduce inventory by selling half at cost price	<b>√(1)</b>				

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