

#### ACCOUNTING

0452/13 May/June 2019

Paper 1 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.

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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 guestion. Each guestion 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 . guestion 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)	С		1
1(b)	D		1
1(c)	С		1
1(d)	A		1
1(e)	D		1
1(f)	В		1
1(g)	С		1
1(h)	В		1
1(i)	A		1
1(j)	D		1
	Glossary 1(d) A (103 650 + 4960 + 130 + 100 + 5120) – (5380 B counting rent prepaid as asset (103 650 + 49 C crossing trade payables and trade receivable D counting overdraft as asset (103 650 + 4960	960 + 130 + 100 + 5120 + 240) – (5380 + 2900) es (103 650 + 4960 + 130 + 100 + 5380) – (5120 + 240 + 2900)	
	1(f) A and C 340 – 260		
	1(g) A and C 2830 – 100 – 45	B and D 2830 + 100 – 45	
		B and D (47 600 + 7500) – (51 250 + 12 500) C and D (250) + 96 – 183	

Question		Ansv	/er						Marks
2(a)	Payment of annual insurance premium	rever	revenue expenditure						6
	Purchases of goods for re-sale	rever	revenue expenditure (1)						
	Proceeds of sale of old shop fittings at book va	alue capit	al receipt		(1)				
	Cost of new shop fittings	capit	al expenditu	re	(1)				
	Delivery charge on new shop fittings	capit	al expenditu	diture (1)					
	Cash sales	rever	nue receipt		(1)				
	Loan from bank	capit	al receipt		(1)				
2(b)	transaction	account	account(s) debited account(s) credited \$						9
	Nabil transferred his private motor vehicle, \$18 000 to the business.	motor vehicles	18 000	(1)	capital	18 000	(1)		
	Purchased stationery, \$44, on credit from Tahir.	stationery	44	(1)	Tahir	44	(1)		
	Paid office cash, \$490, into the business bank account.	bank	490	(1)	cash	490	(1)		
	Settled Vijay's account of \$200 by bank transfer after deducting 2% cash discount.	Vijay	200	(1)	bank discount	196	(1)		
					received	4	(1)		

Question		Ansv	ver		Marks
2(c)		debit column	credit column		6
	rent and rates	given			
	capital		~		
	motor vehicle at cost	✓			
	motor expenses	✓			
	purchases returns		~		
	discount received		~	Any 2 correct items (1)	
	Tarek, a credit supplier		~	items (1)	
	insurance	✓			
	bank overdraft		~		
	operating expenses	✓			
	5 year bank loan		~		
	drawings	✓			
	carriage outwards	✓			

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Details 1 Balance b/d (1) 6 Sales (1)	320		Details	\$		6
1 Balance b/d (1)	320	2019	Details	\$		
8 Bank (1)	200 <u>320</u> <u>840</u>	24 27	Bank (1) Cash (1) Bad debts (1OF)	320 400 <u>120</u> <u>840</u>		
Hamila Bad debts account						2
Details 7 <i>Total to date</i> Safiya <b>(10F)</b>	674   <u>120</u>	2019	Details Income statement * (10F)	\$ 794		
	Details 7 <i>Total to date</i>	Ham Bad debts Details \$ 7 <i>Total to date</i> 674	Hamila Bad debts accountDetails\$Date 20197Total to date Safiya674 120Feb 28	Hamila Bad debts account Details \$ Date Details 7 Total to date 674 Feb 28 Income statement * Safiya (10F) 120 (10F)	Hamila Bad debts account         Details       \$       Date 2019       Details       \$         7       Total to date Safiya       674 (10F)       Feb 28       Income statement *       794 (10F)	Hamila Bad debts account       Details     \$       Details     \$       7     Total to date Safiya     674 120

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)(i)	1 March 2018 Balance b/d This is the amount of the provision for doubtful debts at the start or brought down or initial provision (of the financial year). (1)	4
	Double entry: provision for doubtful debts } debit }(1)	
	28 February 2019 Balance c/d This is the total of the provision for doubtful debts at the end of the year or to be brought down or new provision <b>Or</b> This is the amount of provision for doubtful debts required for the following financial year <b>(1)</b>	
	Double entry: provision for doubtful debts } credit }(1)	
3(c)(ii)	This is the difference between the opening and closing provision for doubtful debts. (1) This is the surplus provision which is transferred to the income statement. (1) There is a decrease or reduction in provision (1) and this is added to gross profit or additional income (1)	2
3(d)	Hamila's profit for the year is shown at a more realistic figure (1) Hamila's trade receivables (current assets) are not overstated (1)	2
3(e)	The sales for which Hamila is unlikely to be paid (1) are regarded as an expense of the year in which those sales are made (1) providing for potential losses (1) recognise that some accounts may not be paid (1)	2
3(f)	Reduce credit sales/sell on cash basis only Obtain references from new credit customers Fix or reduce credit limit for each customer Improve credit control/ reduce credit period Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Allow cash discount (for prompt payment) Charge interest on overdue accounts <b>Any 2 points (1) each</b>	2

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Question		A	nswer				Marks
4(a)	2 years' de	epreciation = Year 1 4000 × 20% = 800 2 (4000 – 800) × 20% = 640					5
	Cost Less Depr	on disposal       \$         reciation to date (800 (1) + 640 (1)) $\frac{1440}{2560}$ eeds of sale $\frac{1900}{660}$ (1)					
4(b)	Sam General Journal						
	Date	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$			
	2018 Jan 1	Office equipment C Limited Purchase of office equipment <b>on credit</b>	8000	8000	(1) (1) (1)		
4(c)(i)	(8000 – 20 5 year	$\frac{1000}{s}$ <sup>(1)</sup> = 1200 (1)					2
4(c)(ii)	20% × 800	00 = 1600 <b>(1)</b>					1

Question	Answer									
4(d)	Sam General Journal									
	Date	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$						
	2018 Dec 31	Income statement Provision for depreciation of office equipment Depreciation on (office) equipment (transferred to income statement)	1600	1600	(1)OF (1)OF (1)					

Question					Answ	ver				Marks		
4(e)		Sam – Petty Cash Book										
	Total received	Date	Details		Total paid	Office expenses	Travel	Cleaning	Ledger accounts			
	\$	2019			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
	150	April 1	Cash									
		3	Taxi fare		12							
		6	Parcel post				} 12					
	5	11	Cleaner (refund)	(1)	3	3	}(1)*					
		18	Kelly	(1)	35		}		35			
		21	Printer paper	(1)	23	23	-					
		30	Cleaner	(1)	56			56				
					129	26	12	56	35			
			Balance c/d		26							
	155	_			155							
	26	May 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF								
	124		Cash/bank	(1)OF								

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	To reward the partner investing the highest capital To encourage partners to invest in the business Any 1 reason (1)	1

Question			Answer			Marks		
5(b)		ers from making excessive dra tner who makes high drawing				1		
5(c)	To compensate for e	extra workload/responsibilities,	, running the busines	s, more experien	ce, working or active partner	1		
5(d)	Mostafa and Salma Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 30 April 2019							
	Profit for the year Interest on drawing Interest on capital Partner's salary Share of loss	s Mostafa Salma Mostafa Salma *Mostafa 9 mths x 12 000 9000 (1) 3 mths x 15 000 3750 (1) Mostafa Salma	\$ 600 (1) <u>480 (1)</u> 2 250 (1) <u>1 250 (1)</u> 3 500 <u>12 750</u> 210 (1)OF <u>140 (1)OF</u>	\$ 14 820 <u>1 080</u> 15 900 ( <u>16 250)</u> (350)				

Question		Answer								
5(e)			M		and Salm				5	
		Date 2019	Details	\$	Date 2018	Details	\$			
		Apl 30	Drawings }(1) Int on draw OF }	10 000 600	<i>May 1</i> 2019	Balance b/d	3 250			
			Loss share (1)OF	210	Apl 30	Int on Cap OF}(1)	2 250			
			Balance c/d	7 440		Salary OF}	12 750			
				18 250			18 250			
					2019					
					May 1	Balance b/d(1)OF	7 440			
		L	1	1	1		1]			
1	(1) Dates									

Question	Answer				Marks
6(a)		financial	statement		8
	Wages accrued at 30 April 2019	Income statement Statement of finar			
	Ordinary share capital	Statement of char Statement of finar		(1) (1)	
	Creation of general reserve	Statement of char Statement of finar		(1) (1)	
	Payment of interim ordinary share dividend on 31 October 2018	Statement of char	iges in equity	(1)	
	Proposed ordinary share dividend at 30 April 2019	No entry		(1)	
	Debenture interest accrued on 30 April 2019	icial position	(1) (1)		
6(b)			true	false	5
	debenture holders receive interest		$\checkmark$		
	debentures holders receive a variable rate of interest			<b>√(1)</b>	
	debentures are usually included in the non-current liabilities section of financial position	n of the statement	<b>√(1)</b>		
	debentures have a prior claim in the event of the company being w	<b>√(1)</b>			
	debenture holders are entitled to vote at the annual general meetir	ng		<b>√(1)</b>	
	debentures are often secured on the non-current assets of the con	npany	√(1)		

Question	Answer					Marks
6(c)	Reduction in profit available for the ordinary shareholders or receive less dividends or receive dividends later					2
	Debenture holders or debentures have prior clair Or other relevant points Any 2 points (1) each	n on the assets of t	ne company in	the event of a wi	nding-up	
6(d)	(27 400 + 25 200) : (28 700 + 10 800) = 52 600 : 39 500 (1 whole formula) = 1.33 : 1 (1)					2
6(e)	25 200 : (28 700 + 10 800) = 25 200 : 39 500 (1 whole formula) = 0.64 : 1 (1)					2
6(f)	Quick ratio does not include inventory (1) Either Inventory is the least liquid current 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
6(g)		increase	decrease	no effect		6
6(g)	issue additional debentures	increase ✓(1)	decrease	no effect		6
6(g)	issue additional debentures pay operating expenses by cheque		decrease ✓(1)	no effect		6
6(g)				no effect ✓(1)		6
6(g)	pay operating expenses by cheque					6
6(g)	pay operating expenses by cheque sell goods for cash instead of on credit			√(1)		6

Question	Answer	Marks
6(h)	Unable to pay debts (day to day expenses) when they fall due or current liabilities Unable to take advantage of cash discounts Unable to take advantage of business opportunities when they arise or expand May have difficulty in obtaining further supplies May not be able to pay dividends Poor relationship with supplier or may be charged interest for late payment Difficult to obtain bank loan <b>Or other suitable points</b> <b>Any 2 points (1) each</b>	2