## ACCOUNTING

0452/23
Paper 2
May/June 2019
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 May/June 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\top \mathrm{M}}$, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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(d) | To notify the customer of the amount outstanding/to remind the customer of the amount due <br> To summarise the transactions for the month <br> To provide the customer with a copy of their account for checking purposes <br> Any 1 reason (1) | 1 |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a) | NS Musical Society Subscriptions account |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & 2018 \\ & \text { Feb } 1 \\ & 2019 \\ & \text { Jan } 31 \end{aligned}$ | Details |  | \$ |  | Details |  | \$ |  |
|  |  | Balance b/d | (1) | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & 2018 \\ & \text { Feb } 1 \\ & 2019 \\ & \text { Jan } 31 \end{aligned}$ | Balance b/d | (1) | 250 |  |
|  |  | Income and expenditure Balance c/d |  |  |  | *Bank/Cash | (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  | (1) | $\begin{array}{r} 3000 \\ 200 \end{array}$ |  |  | (1) | 3050 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3300 |  |  |  | 3300 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Feb 1 | Balance b/d | (1) | 200 |  |
|  | + (1) dates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 2(d) | The total amount receivable from members each year would increase by $\$ 600$ <br> The annual surplus for the year would increase by $\$ 600$ <br> This total receipts would increase by $\$ 600$ per annum if all the members paid their subscription in full each year <br> This would reduce the overdraft by $\$ 600$ <br> The existing overdraft would have only been $\$ 430$ if the theft had not occurred <br> Membership may fall if the annual subscription is increased <br> Or other suitable comments <br> Any 3 comments (1) each | 3 |



| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(b) | Income Statement (Tra <br> Revenue <br> Less Sales returns <br> Cost of sales Cost of production Purchases of finished goods <br> Closing inventory of finished goods Gross profit | Jamal ng section) for the | ar ended 28 Febru $\begin{aligned} & \$ \\ & 143500 \text { (1)OF } \\ & 2250 \text { (1) } \\ & 109500 \text { (1)OF } \\ & 12400 \text { (1) } \\ & \hline 121900 \\ & 8900 \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } 2019 \\ & \$ \\ & 141250 \\ & \\ & 113000 \\ & \hline 2820 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 7 |
| 3(c) | Error | effect on cost of production | effect on gross profit | effect on profit for the year | 6 |
|  | Returns of finished goods to the supplier, \$1200, had not been recorded <br> Operating expenses accrued were $\$ 850$ not $\$ 550$ <br> Salesman's commission, \$1850, had been included in indirect factory wages | no effect <br> understated (1) <br> overstated (1) | understated <br> overstated (1) <br> understated (1) | understated <br> overstated (1) <br> no effect (1) |  |



| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 4(c) | If answer to 4(b) is below 11.50 times <br> Unsatisfied (1) <br> Goods are not being sold as quickly as in the previous year/lower sales/increased inventory (1) <br> If answer to 4(b) is above 11.50 times <br> Satisfied (1) <br> Goods are being sold more quickly than in the previous year/increased sales/decreased inventory (1) |  |
| 4(d) | Increase sales activity/higher sales <br> Reduce level of inventory <br> Or other suitable point <br> Any 2 points (1) each | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 4(e) | To apply the principle of prudence <br> To ensure that the profit for the year is not overstated <br> To ensure that the inventory/current assets are not overstated <br> To apply the principle of consistency <br> To apply the principle of accruals (matching) <br> Any 2 reasons (1) each | $\mathbf{2}$ |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(f) |  | overstated | understated | (1) | 4 |
|  | current assets at 31 January 2019 | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
|  | gross profit for the year ended 31 January 2019 | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
|  | capital at 31 January 2019 | $\checkmark$ |  | (1) |  |
|  | cost of sales for the year ending 31 January 2020 | $\checkmark$ |  | (1) |  |
|  | profit for the year ending 31 January 2020 |  | $\checkmark$ | (1) |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $5(\mathrm{a})(\mathrm{i})$ | $\left.\frac{7250}{118000} \times \frac{365}{1}\right\}$ (1) whole formula $=22.43=23$ days (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| $5(\mathrm{a})(\mathrm{ii)})$ | Improve credit control <br> Issue invoices and statements promptly <br> Offer cash discount for prompt payment <br> Charge interest on overdue accounts <br> Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid <br> Invoice discounting and debt factoring <br> Any two methods (1) each | $\mathbf{2}$ |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(b)(i) | $\left.\frac{6600}{94000} \times \frac{365}{1}\right\}(1) \text { whole formula }=25.63=26 \text { days }(1)$ | 2 |
| 5(b)(ii) | If answer to 5(b)(i) is less than $\mathbf{3 0}$ days <br> Is deprived of the use of the money within the business earlier than previously <br> Relationship with trade payables may be improved <br> May be entitled to cash discount <br> Will avoid being charged interest on overdue accounts <br> If answer to $5(b)(\mathbf{i})$ is more than 30 days <br> Has use of money for a longer period <br> Relationship with trade payables may deteriorate <br> Will lose cash discount <br> May be charged interest on overdue accounts <br> Any 2 points (1) each | 2 |
| 5(c)(i) | $\left.\frac{(118000-94350)}{118000} \times \frac{100}{1}=\frac{23650}{118000} \times \frac{100}{1}\right\} \text { whole formula }(1)=20.04 \%(1)$ | 2 |
| 5(c)(ii) | $\left.\frac{9900}{118000} \times \frac{100}{1}\right\} \text { whole formula }(1)=8.39 \%(1)$ | 2 |
| 5(c)(iii) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Either } \frac{14100}{271000(1)} \times \frac{100}{1}=5.20 \%(1) \\ & \text { Or } \quad \frac{9900}{271000(1)} \times \frac{100}{1}=3.65 \%(1) \end{aligned}$ | 2 |



