

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/22
Paper 2 March 2018

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120

Published

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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.

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Question	Ans	wer			Marks	
1(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 am Credit customer failing to deduct available of Credit customer returning goods after settling 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	s √ (1)				

	Answer							Marks
1(d)						princip	le	6
	Kamika uses the double entry system of book-keeping when recording transactions in her ledgers Duality (1)							
						-		
		ka adjusted the charge ne statement for an am end				Accruals (matcl	ning) (1)	
	the er	ka adjusts her provisio nd of each year so it is vables				Prudence Or Consistency	(1)	
	value	ka intends to trade for s her premises at net b value in her statemen	oook value	not expe		Going concern	(1)	
	Kamika did not make any entry in her accounting records when a competitor reduced his prices even though it may affect her sales					Money measure	ement (1)	
	recore	ka did not make any end ds when a customer as for him to collect some	sked for go	ods to be		Realisation (1)		
1(e)	Kamika Fuel2go account							g
	Date	Details	\$	Date	ite Details		\$	
	2017 Mar 31	Bank (1)	780	2017 Feb 1	Bala	nnce b/d	800	
	2018	Discount received (1)		Dec 10		expenses (1)	3200	
	Jan 31	Balance c/d	3200					
			4000	2018			4000	
	Feb 1 Balance b/d					nce b/d (1) OF	3200	
		F	uel expen	ses accou	unt			
	Date	Details	\$	Date		Details	\$	
	2017 Feb 1	Balance (inventory) b/d	950	2018 Jan 31	Inco	me ement (1)OF	3260	
	Jun 4 Dec 10	Bank (1) Fuel2go (1)	210 3200		Bala	ince entory) c/d	1100	
		Fuel2go (1)	4 360		(IIIVE	ontory / G/u	4360	
	2018 Feb 1	Balance (inventory) b/d (1)	1100					
	+ (1) Dates	3, , ,	I	<u> </u>	1			

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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)	Cost							
2(d)	Cost Depreciation for the year ended 30 Noven Book value 30 November 2016 Depreciation for the year ended 30 Noven	Depreciation for the year ended 30 November 2016 10 000 10 Each value 30 November 2016 40 000						
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						
2(g)		Dipak Journal				6		
		Dispersed of marten walkings	Debit \$	Credit \$				
	1	Disposal of motor vehicle 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)			
		1	1		<u> </u>			

Question	Ansv	ver				Marks
3(a)	ND Spor		_			7
	Café Income Statement for the y	ear ended 31	Decem	ber 2017		
		\$		\$		
	Revenue (sales)			9 520		
	Purchases (5760 (1) + 130 (1))	5 890				
	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 Spor	ts Club				9
	Income and Expenditure Account for	the year ende	ed 31 De	ecember 201	7	
	·	\$		\$		
	Subscriptions ((14 850 + 500(1)) - 350 (1))					
	(Or 300 (1) · 50 (1))			15 000		
	Net income from competition			710	(1)	
	·			15 710	,	
	Loss on café	1 160	(1) OF			
	Wages of sports coach	6 000) ′			
	General club expenses) (1)			
	Rent and insurance (3700 – 1200/12 (1)		J (-/			
	x ³ / ₄ (1))	2 700				
	Depreciation – sports equipment					
	(20% · 6200)	1 240	(1)	11 640		
	Surplus for the year		ν-,	4 070	(1) OF	
	Carpias for the year			1070	(1) 0.	

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

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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 Current assets	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			
	Inventory (18 000 + 2 0 Trade receivables Less Provision for dou (3% · 14 000) Petty cash	,	14 000 420	(1)	20 000 13 580 90 33 670	(1) (1)OF (1)		
	Total assets Capital and liabilities				148 775			
	Capital Opening balance Plus Profit for the year – 150(1) + (450 – 420) Less Drawings		5 (1)		100 000 13 240 113 240 7 000 106 240	* (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 liabili	ties			148 775			
	* Accept calculation of	outside Statemen	nt					

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	Amaira Capital account	5
	Date 2018 Jan 31 Details Drawings (1) Balance c/d \$ Date 2017 Feb 1 Balance b/d (1) Details \$ 100 0 106 240 Jan 31 Profit for year (1)OF 13 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	240
4(c)	To see if the business is likely to continue operating To assess job security To assess likelihood of wage increases Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each	2
4(d)	Any points listed in (c) above provided not awarded in that section To compare results with previous years To compare results with other businesses To assess past performance To see where improvements can be made/take remedial action To compare with budgets and forecasts Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each	2

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Question		Answ	ver				Marks		
5(a)	ABC Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 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/h)	Increase in gross profit						2		
5(b)	Increase in gross profit Decrease in expenses/better cor Increase in other income Different type of expenses Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each	ntrol of expen	ses				2		
5(c)	2017 (1) In 2016 the percentage of expenexpenses to revenue was 16% (ue was 20%	5: in 2017 the	e percentag	je of	2		
5(d)	proposal		effect on	percentage year to reve		the	4		
			increase	decreas	e no eff	ect			
	reduce number of employee the wages bill	s to reduce	√ (1)						
	purchase supplies in bulk to discount	get trade	√ (1)						
	purchase supplies on a cash	basis only			√ (1)			
	delay payment of rent of pre	mises			√ (1)			

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Question	An	swer			Marks		
5(e)	payables. Company would not qualify for cash discounce Company would not have to allow cash discounce Company may be charged interest on late Company may charge interest on late rece	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)		charge interest on overdue accounts inprove credit control issue invoices and monthly statements promptly iefuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid invoice discounting and debt factoring					
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 the	e business			1		
5(k)		effect on re	eturn on capita (ROCE)	Il 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)			