## Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## ACCOUNTING

0452/23
Paper 2
May/June 2018
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 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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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 |
| 1(a)(ii) | \$335 |  |  |  | 1 |
| 1(a)(iii) | $\frac{14}{(686+14)} \cdot 100=2 \%$ |  |  |  | 1 |
| 1(a)(iv) | Cash discount |  |  |  | 1 |
| 1(b) | debit entry in ledger account of W Jones | credit entry in ledger account of W Jones |  | entry would be made <br> $\checkmark$ (1) | 1 |
| 1(c) | document issued | name of person issuing document | entries made by W Jones |  | 4 |
|  |  |  | account debited | account credited |  |
|  | Invoice (1) | J Smith (1) | Purchases (1) | J Smith (1) |  |
| 1(d) | book of prime (original) entry used by J Smith |  | sales returns journal (1) |  | 2 |
|  | book of prime (original) entry used by W Jones |  | purchases returns journal (1) |  |  |
| 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 when a credit customer pays some, or all of a debt previously written off as a bad debt |  |  |  | 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 valid 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 business is unlikely to be paid (1) are regarded as an expense of the year in which those sales are made (1) |  |  |  | 2 |
| 1(i) | $\frac{460}{18400} \cdot \frac{100}{1}=2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ |  |  |  | 1 |



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


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(b) | error | effect on profit for the year |  | effect on closing capital |  |  | 6 |
|  |  | overstated | understated | overstated | understated | no effect |  |
|  | error 1 |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  | error 2 |  | $\checkmark$ (1) |  | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |  |
|  | error 3 | $\checkmark$ (1) | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |  |  |  |
|  | error 4 | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |
| 2(c) | It is a book of prime (original) entry because it is written up from business documents (1) <br> It is part of the double entry system as it acts as ledger accounts for cash and bank (1) |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 2(d) | item |  |  | entry required in cash book |  |  | 3 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { debit } \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { credit } \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | cash book error dishonoured cheque charges rates (direct debit) |  |  |  | 100 140 15 400 | (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) |  |
| 2(e) | item |  | entry in bank reconciliation statement |  |  |  | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | ded to bank ment balance | deducted fr statement | om bank balance |  |
|  | CD LimitedsalesFF LimitedBank error (standing order) |  |  | $\checkmark(1)$ <br> $\checkmark(1)$ <br> $\checkmark(1)$ | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |  |





| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(b) | AB Limited <br> Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2018 | 14 |
| 4(c) | Interest on debentures must be paid irrespective of whether there is a profit (but profit is expected to increase after two years) <br> Prior claim on the assets of the company in a winding up <br> Funds have to be available when repayment is due <br> Prior claim on the profits of the company/less profit available for ordinary share dividend (this may only be a disadvantage in the first two years) <br> Or other relevant point <br> Any 2 points (1) each | 2 |


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


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a) | Reve <br> Cost <br> Purch <br> Less <br> Gross <br> Rent <br> Insura <br> Opera <br> Wage <br> Loan <br> Depre <br> Profit | Income Statement for the <br> sales $\text { es }(15000(1)+810(1))$ <br> osing inventory <br> ofit <br> 00 - 1/6) <br> (3600 • 1/12) <br> g expenses <br> rest $(5 \% \cdot 7200 \cdot 1 / 12)$ <br> ation shop fixtures and fittings $\% \times 9500 \cdot 1 / 12)$ <br> the month | th ended <br> $\$$ <br>  <br>  <br> 15810 <br> 4080 <br> 400 <br> 300 <br> 980 <br> 1900 <br> 30 <br> 95 | April 2018 | \$ <br> 640 \}(2)CF <br> \}(1)OF <br> 730 (1)OF <br> 3910 <br> (1)OF $\frac{3705}{205} \text { (1)OF }$ | 12 |
| 5(b) | Current assets - inventory : current liabilities |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| 5(c) | proposal |  | effect on quick ratio |  |  | 5 |
|  |  |  | increase | decrease | no effect |  |
|  | 1 | purchase a motor vehicle on credit |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  | 2 | pay credit suppliers early to receive cash discount | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |  |  |
|  | 3 | obtain a bank overdraft and repay the loan immediately |  |  | $\checkmark(1)$ |  |
|  | 4 | arrange for the loan to be extended to 2 years | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | sell on credit terms rather than on cash terms |  |  | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |
|  | 6 | reduce inventory by selling half at cost price | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |  |  |


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

