

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

#### ACCOUNTING

0452/21 May/June 2016

Paper 2 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 120

Published

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1 (a)

Katie Stationery account

	Date 15	Details		\$	Date 2015	Details		\$
20	May 1 12	<i>Balance b/d</i> Cash	(1)	182 95		A1 Stationers	(1)	53
		A1 Stationers	(1)	217	Apl 30	Income Statement Balance c/d	(1)OF	245 196
20	16			494				<u>196</u> <u>494</u>
	May 1	Balance b/d	(1)	196				

## A1 Stationers account

Date 2015	Details	\$	Date 2015	Details	\$
July 9 Dec 6 2016	Bank (1) Stationery (1)	114 53	May 1 Nov 30	Balance b/d Stationery (1)	<i>114</i> 217
Apl 30	Balance c/d	<u>164</u> <u>331</u>	2016		<u>331</u>
			May 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	164

### Commission receivable account

Date	Details		\$	Date	Details		\$
2015				2015			
May 1	Balance b/d		1680	Jun 16	Bank	(1)	1680
2016				Sep 10	Bank	(1)	1710
Apl 30	Income Statement	(1)OF		2016			
			<u>3300</u>	Apl 30	Balance c/d		1590
			<u>4980</u>				<u>4980</u>
2016							
May 1	Balance b/d	(1)	1590				

## + (1) dates

(b) General/nominal ledger (1)	[1]

# (c) Current assets (1)

( )	
It is an amount ow	ing to Katie, payable in the next 12 months (1)

[2]

[14]

[Total: 17]

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- 2 (a) (i) Cost is the purchase price of the goods plus any additional costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present condition and position (1)
  - (ii) Net realisable value is the estimated receipts from the sale of the inventory less any costs of completing or selling the goods (1) [2]
  - (b) Inventory should always be valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value This is an application of the principle of prudence Over-valuing the inventory causes the profit for the year to be overstated Over-valuing the inventory causes the current assets to be overstated Any 2 points (1) each

(c)

	overstated	understated
cost of sales	<b>√(1)</b>	
profit for the year		<b>√(1)</b>

[2]

[1]

[2]

(d) (i) Either
$$\frac{\cos t \text{ of } goods \text{ sold}}{\operatorname{average inventory}}$$
 (1) whole formulaOr $\frac{\operatorname{average inventory}}{\operatorname{cost of } goods \text{ sold}} \times 365$  whole formula[1](ii) Either $\frac{49\ 900}{7500}$  (1) whole formula = 6.65 times (1)[2]Or $\frac{7500}{49\ 900} \times 365$  (1) whole formula = 54.86 days = 55 days (1)[2](e) Unsatisfied (1)  
Or OF based on answer to (d) (ii)[2]

 (f) Reduce inventory levels Increase sales activity Only replace inventory when necessary Any one point (1)

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(g) (i)	Cash represents the cash the trader possesses (1) Bank represents an overdraft/what the trader owes the bank (1)		[2]
(ii)	Not enough money in the account Cheque unsigned Amount in words and figures disagree Cheque undated/out of date Takes account into unauthorised overdraft Or other acceptable reason Any two reasons (1) each		[2]
			[-]
(iii)	Received (1)		[1]
(iv)	$\frac{15}{(585+15)} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2.50\%$ (1)		[1]
(v)	This is a contra entry <b>(1)</b>		
(•)	Money was transferred from the cash into the bank (1)		[2]
(vi)	Debited (1)		[1]
(vii)	Cash balance \$2 debit <b>(1)</b> Bank balance \$638 debit <b>(1)</b>		[2]
			[Total: 23]

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3 (a)			

## Hillcrest Athletics Club

Café Income Statement for the year ended 30 April 2016

Revenue	\$	\$ 10430 <b>(1)</b>
Less Cost of sales		
Opening inventory	790 <b>(1)</b>	
Purchases (7998 (1) + 1137 (1) – 1292 (1))	7843	
	8633	
Less Closing inventory	<u>850</u> (1)	7783
Profit on café		<u>2647</u> (1) OF

## (b)

	\$
Subscriptions received	16910 <b>(1)</b>
Add Opening prepayment	1045 (1)
	17955
Add Closing accrual	<u>285</u> (1)
	18240
Less Opening accrual	<u>    760</u> <b>(1)</b>
Subscriptions for the year	17480 (1) OF

## Alternative presentation acceptable

### (c)

#### Hillcrest Athletics Club Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30 April 2016

		\$	\$
Income	Subscriptions		17480 (1) OF
	Café profit		2647 (1) OF
	Profit on sale of equipment		
	(1059 – 956)		<u>    103</u> <b>(1)</b>
			20230
Expenditure	Rent, rates & insurance		
	(4860 <b>(1)</b> + 155 <b>(1)</b> – 180 <b>(1)</b> )	4835	
	General expenses	14794	
	Depreciation – equipment	2445	22074
Deficit			<u>1844</u> (1) OF

## [9]

[Total: 21]

[7]

[5]

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4 (a) \$	19360 – (4% × 80000 <b>(1)</b> ) = \$16160 <b>(1)</b>		[2]
(b) (	i) $\frac{8000}{200\ 000} \times \frac{100}{1} = 4\%$ (1)		[1]
(i	i) $\frac{(6250 + 5000)}{(200\ 000 + 50\ 000)} \binom{1}{1} \times \frac{100}{1} = 4.5\%$ (1)OF		[3]

(c)

Nyeko Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 29 February 2016

	Ordinary share capital	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
On 1 March 2015	200 000	34000	8 0 0 0	242000	(1)
Share issue	50000			50000	(1)
Profit for the year			16 160	16160	(1)OF
Dividend paid (for year ended 28 February 2015)			(8000)	(8000)	(1)
Dividend paid (for year ended 29 February 2016)			(6250)	(6250)	(1)
Transfer to general reserve		6000	(6000)		(1)
On 29 February 2016	250 000	40 000	3910	293910	(1)
	OF	OF	OF	OF	

[7]

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(d) (i	) $\frac{16\ 160}{180\ 200}$ OF $\times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) OF whole formula = 8.97% (1)OF		[2]
(ii	) Increase gross profit		
	Reduce expenses Increase other income		
	Any 2 points (1) each		[2]
			[-]
(e) (i	) $\frac{16\ 160}{242\ 000}$ OF $\times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) OF whole formula = 6.68% (1)OF		[2]
(ii	) Increase profit for the year		
	Increase efficiency		
	Use resources more efficiently		
	Or other suitable point Any 2 points (1) each		[2]
			[4]
( <b>f</b> ) R	eduction in profit available for ordinary shareholders		
P	rior claim on the profits of the company		
	rior claim on the assets of the company in the event of a winding-up		
_	r other suitable comment ny 2 points (1) each		[2]
			[4]
			[Total: 23]

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#### 5 (a)

Samar
Provision for doubtful debts account

Date 2016			\$	Date 2015	Details	\$
Apl 30		(1)	38	May 1	Balance b/d <b>(1)</b>	474
	Balance c/d		<u>436</u> <u>474</u>	0010		474
				2016 May 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	436

## + (1) dates

[4]

### (b)

Samar
Extract from Statement of Financial Position at 30 April 2016

Current assets	\$	\$
Trade receivables	17 440	
Less Provision for doubtful debts	<u>436</u> (1)OF	17004 <b>(1)OF</b>

[2]

[1]

[2]

- (c) A bad debt is an amount owing to a business which will not be paid by a credit customer (1) A provision for doubtful debts is an estimate of the amount which a business will lose in the financial year because of bad debts (1)
- (d) Ensures that the profit for the year is not overstated (1)Ensures that the trade receivables (current assets) are not overstated (1) [2]

# (e) Accruals/matching (1)

(f) Reduce credit sales/sell on a cash basis
 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
 Invoice discounting/debt factoring
 Any 2 points (1) each

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(g)

#### Samar Journal

	Debit \$	Credit \$	
Bank Bad debts recovered Recovery of debt previously written off	49	49	(1) (1) (1)
Alternative presentation M Khan Bad debts recovered	49	49	}(1) }
Bank M Khan Recovery of debt previously written off	49	49	}(1) (1)

[3]

[Total: 16]

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6 (a)

Wasim Suspense account

Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016	Details		\$
Mar 31	Difference on trial balance <b>(1)</b> Balance c/d	495 190 <u>685</u>	Mar 31	Petty cash	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	18 100 250 250 <u>67</u> <u>685</u>
			Apl 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	190

[7]

(b)

#### Wasim Journal

Error number		Debit \$	Credit \$
2	DDE Limited DEC Limited Correction of error – DDE Limited wrongly credited	150	150
4	Motor repairs Motor vehicles Correction of error – repairs wrongly debited	283	283
5	Fixtures Office Supplies Company Correction of reversal of entries	4400	4400

# Any TWO of the above journal entries (1) debit entry

(1) credit entry (1) narrative

[6]

(c) Error of commission (1)

[1]

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(d)

<b>י</b> ו			
	error number	affects profit for the year	does not affect the profit for the year
	1	$\checkmark$	
	2		√(1)
	3		√ ( <b>1</b> )
	4	√(1)	
	5		√(1)
	6	√(1)	
	7	√(1)	

[6]

[Total: 20]