

ACCOUNTING

0452/23 October/November 2017

Paper 2 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 120

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	Brian account \$ 2016 Aug 1 Balance b/d 1000 July 31 Cash 720 (1) Bad debts 280 (1) 1000 Deddddt	15
	Bad debts account \$ \$ \$ 2017 2017 July 31 Total to date 990 July 31 Brian 280 (1) Statement 1270 1270 1270 1270	
	Bad debts recovered account \$ 2017 2017 July 31 Income July 31 Bank Statement* 118 (1) (AL Stores) 118 118 * Alternately accept transfer to bad debts account and net transfer from bad debts to income statement	
	Rent account \$ \$ 2017 2017 July 31 Total paid 5 200 July 31 Balance c/d 400 Drawings 1 200 (1) Income Statement 3 600 2017 5 200 2017 400 (1)	
	Drawings account \$ 2017 2017 2017 2017 July 31 Total to date 9 650 Rent 1200 (1)OF 10 850 10 850 10 850 10 850	
	Commission receivable account\$\$20172017July 31 IncomeJuly 31 Total to dateStatement1 040 (1)1 040Balance c/d1 040104020171040Aug 1 Balance b/d150 (1)	

Question		А	nsw	ver				Marks
1(a)	Provision for	depreciat \$	ion c	of office fixtures a	ccount \$			
	July 31 Balance c/d 15	435 Aug 201	6 1 7	Balance b/d	11 100			
		July	31	Income Statement	4 335	(1)		
	15	435	-		15 435	-		
		201 Aug	/ 1	Balance b/d	15 435	(1)OF		
1(b)	An estimate (1) of the amo in a financial year because	ount which e of bad d	n a b ebts	usiness will lose/ (1)	be unabl	e to co	ollect	2
1(c)	Percentage of the total amount owing by credit customers Estimating which individual credit customers will not pay their accounts Considering the length of time the debts have been outstanding Estimate, based on experience, of amount lost each year from bad debts Any 1 point (1)						1	
1(d)	debit			credit				2
	Income statement (1)	Pro	ovision for doubt	ful debts	(1)		
1(e)	The profit for the year is no The trade receivables (cur realistic value (1)	ot oversta rent asse	ited (its) a	(1) re not overstated	l/shown a	it more	;	2
1(f)	The sales for which a busi an expense of the year in	ness is ur which the	nlikel ose s	ly to be paid (1) a sales are made (′	are regard I)	ded as		2
1(g)	an expense of the year in which those sales are made (1) 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 Allow cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Any 2 points (1) each						2	

Question	Answer						
2(a)			dahit	orodit	no ontru	9	
	apoping balance owed by gradit sustance			creat	no entry		
	opening balance owed by credit customer	5	* (1) - (1)				
			• (I)				
	provision for doubtrur debts	× (1)					
	bad debts written off						
	cash discount allowed to credit customers v (1)						
	trade discount allowed to credit customers	S			✓ (1)		
	contra between sales and purchases ledg	er		✓ (1)			
	cash received from credit customers			√(1)			
2(b)		bod	ok of prin	ne (origir	nal) entry	4	
	returns to credit suppliers	pui	rchases r	returns jo	ournal (1)		
	discount received	cas	sh book		(1)		
	interest charged by credit supplier	jou	irnal		(1)		
	contra entry to sales ledger control account	jou	ırnal		(1)		
2(c)(i)	An entry which appears on the debit side o account and the credit of the sales ledger of	f the	e purchas rol accou	ses ledge nt (1)	r control	1	
2(c)(ii)	It is made when a sales ledger account is a account of the same person/business (1)	set o	off agains	t a purch	ases ledger	1	
2(d)	Overpayment of the amount owing Failure to deduct cash discount due Goods returned after account settled Payment made in advance Any 2 reasons (1) each						
2(e)(i)	$\frac{\text{Trade receivables}}{\text{Credit sales}} \times \frac{365}{1} \text{ whole formula (1)}$						
2(e)(ii)	$\frac{20520}{186700} \times \frac{365}{1}$ } whole formula (1) = 40.11 = 41 days (1)					2	
2(f)	Offer cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Improve credit control/send invoices or stat Refuse further supplies until outstanding ba Invoice discounting and debt factoring Any 2 points (1) each	teme alan	ents pron ce paid	nptly		2	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(g)	$\frac{\text{Trade payables}}{\text{Credit purchases}} \times \frac{365}{1} \text{ whole formula (1)}$	1
2(h)	Will not be pleased May refuse further supplies May charge interest May issue stern reminders/threaten legal action Or other suitable comment Any 2 comments (1) each	2

Question	Answer					
3(a)	Subscriptions received\$\$Add Subscriptions outstanding at year end12 540(1)Less Subscriptions prepaid at year end180(1)Subscriptions outstanding at start of year600(1)Subscriptions for the year12 000(1)Accept alternative presentation12 000(1)	5				
3(b)	AS Sports ClubIncome and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30 September 2017\$\$\$\$Income\$Subscriptions12 000 (1)OFProfit on shop – revenue 3510 $-$ less purchases 2410 100 (1)ExpenditureRates and insurance(1500 (1) + 60 (1))1 560Open day – expenses 5250 less receipts 4180 1070 (1)Rent 1800 }(1)General expenses $2 640$ }Loan interest (5% × 7 000) 350 (1)Depreciation of Equipment $((22 000 + 8 000) \times 20\%)$ $((22 000 + 8 000) \times 20\%)$ $6 000$ (1) $13 420$ Deficit 320 (1)OF	9				

Question	Answer		Marks
Question 3(c)	Answer AS Sports Club Statement of Financial Position at 30 September \$ Assets Non-current assets Cost Accumulated depreciation Equipment 30 000 10 400 (1)OF Current assets Other receivables (Subscriptions) Total assets Liabilities Accumulated fund Opening balance Less Deficit Non-current liabilities Bank loan (repayable 2020) Current liabilities Other payables (loan interest) Subscriptions prepaid Bank Total liabilities	er 2017 \$ Book value <u>19 600</u> (1)OF <u>240</u> (1) <u>19 840</u> <u>11 870</u> (1) <u>320</u> (1)OF <u>11 550</u> <u>7 000</u> (1) <u>350</u> (1)OF <u>180</u> (1) <u>760</u> (1) <u>19 840</u>	9
3(d)	Loan interest is an expense account/any accrued interest i liability (1) The loan is a non-current liability (1) Accept other valid points	s a current	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	(87 500 + 56 200 + 100) : (81 500 + 17 100) = 143 800 : 98 600 (1) whole formula = 1.46 : 1 (1)	2
4(b)	Current assets only approximately 1½ times the current liabilities Lower than the "benchmark" of 2:1 Can meet the current liabilities from the current assets Do not have a lot of surplus current assets available after paying current liabilities Seems to be a little inadequate (depending on the type of business) Comments to be based on answer to (a) Any 2 comments (1) each	2

Question			Ansv	ver				Marks
4(c)	(56 200 + 100) : (= 56 300 : 98 600 = 0.57 : 1 (1)	81 500 + 1 (1) whole	7 100) formula					2
4(d)	Increased expenditure on inventory Increase in bank overdraft/change from positive bank balance to overdraft Purchase of non-current assets Repayment of long-term loan Increase in current liabilities/increase in trade payables Decrease in trade receivables Decrease in cash Increase in drawings Any 2 reasons (1) each							2
4(e)	Unable to pay debts when they fall due Unable to take advantage of cash discounts Unable to take advantage of business opportunities when they arise May have difficulty in obtaining further supplies May not be able to take drawings Any 2 points (1) each						2	
4(f)	4(f) current ratio quick ratio						4	
		increase	decrease	no effect	increase	decrease	no effect	
	introduce \$20 000 additional capital	~			~			
	obtain short- term bank loan of \$10 000			√(1)			√(1)	
	sell half the inventory at cost price			√(1)	√(1)			
4(g)	Cost of sales Average inventory						1	
4(h)	$\frac{765990}{(87500+72000)\div 2} \text{ Or } \frac{765990}{87500-(15500\div 2)}$ $= \frac{765990}{79750} \} (1)$ $= 9.60 \text{ times (1)}$						2	
4(i)	Higher inventory I Lower sales activi Or other suitable Any 2 reasons (1	evels ity e reason I) each						2

Question		A	nswer				Marks
5(a)	$\frac{43000}{(500000 + 11000 + 140)}$ $= \frac{43000}{600000} \begin{array}{l} \textbf{(1)} \\ \textbf{(1)} \\ \textbf{(1)} \\ \textbf{(1)} \\ \textbf{(1)} \\ \textbf{(1)} \end{array}$	000 + 75 000					3
5(b)	$\frac{25000}{500000} \times \frac{100}{1} = 5\%$						1
5(c)	$\frac{15000 + 30000}{500000 + 100000} \times \frac{10}{200000} = \frac{45000}{600000}$ (1) = 7.5% (1)	<u>00</u> 1					3
5(d)	71 000 - (3% × 75 000) (1) = 71 000 - 2250 = 68 750 (1)						
5(e)	Statement of Change	CF s in Equity 1 Ordinary share capital	⁹ Limited for the year General reserve	ended 30 Se Retained earnings	eptember 2 Total	017	7
		\$	\$	\$	\$		
	On 1 October 2016	500 000	11 000	14 000	525 000	(1)	
	Share issue	100 000			100 000	(1)	
	Profit for the year			68 750	68 750	(1)OF	
	Dividend paid (for year ended 30 September 2016)			(25 000)	(25 000)	(1)	
	Dividend paid (for year ended 30 September 2017)			(15 000)	(15 000)	(1)	
	Transfer to general reserve		5 000	(5 000)		(1)	
	On 30 September 2017	600 000	16 000	37 750	653 750	(1)	

Question	Answer				Marks			
5(f)	Long term loans Debenture holders are not members of the company Do not carry voting rights Carry a fixed rate of interest Interest is not dependent on the company's profit Are often secured on the assets of the company's Debenture holders are repaid before the shareholders in a winding-up Any 2 features (1) each							
5(g)	Carry a fixed rate of dividend Dividend may not be paid if there is not enough profit Dividend is paid before ordinary share dividend Preference shareholders are members of the company Do not usually carry voting rights Capital is repaid before ordinary share capital in a winding-up Are not secured on the assets of the company Any 2 features (1) each							
5(h)		increase \$	decrease \$	no effect	5			
	effect on current assets	300 000						
	effect on non-current liabilities	300 000 (1)						
	effect on profit for the year		9 000 (2) *					
	effect on profit available for ordinary shareholders		9 000 (1)OF					
	effect on equity			√(1)				
	* (1) position + (1) amount							