

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/23
Paper 2 October/November 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.

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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.

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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						Ar	swer						Marks
1(a)	Sophie Cash Book												
	Date 2019 Aug 1 17 24 29 30 31 2019 Sept 1	Details Balance b/d Jack Sales Capital Cash Jason Bella Balance b/d	(1) (1)	Disc. \$ 11	Cash \$ 250 3820 4070 1976 (1)OF	Bank \$ 156 5000 2000 539 260 7955 2828 (1)OF	Date 2019 Aug 1 2 30 31	Details Balance b/d Petty cash Bank Ellie Bank charges Jack (Dis. chq) Insurance Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1) (1)	Disc. \$ 22	Cash \$ 94 2000 1976 4070	Bank \$ 4010 858 53 156 50 2828 7955	
	+ (1) OF totalling both discount columns												
1(b)	Bank overdraft/amount Sophie owed the bank										1		
1(c)	Amount withdrawn from the cash to transfer to the petty cash book/amount given in cash to the petty cashier										1		
1(d)	This is a	contra entry (1) N	√loney w	as transf	erred to th	ne bank a	ccount fro	m the cash accou	unt (1)				2

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Question			Answ	er	1	Mar
1(e)	Bank Reconciliation S	Sophie Statement at 31	August 2019			
	Balance on bank statement Amounts not yet credited Cash Cheque – Jason Cheque not yet presented Ellie Balance in cash book	(1)OF (1) (1)OF (1)OF (1)OF	\$ 2000 <u>539</u>	\$ 1147 2539 3686 858 2828		
	Alternative presentation Bank Reconciliation	Sophie Statement at 31	August 2019			
	Balance in cash book Cheque not yet presented Ellie Amounts not yet credited Cash	(1)OF (1)OF (1)	\$ 2000 539	\$ 2828 <u>858</u> 3686 <u>2539</u> 1147		

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(f)	Obtain the correct bank balance Identify errors in the bank columns of the cash book Identify errors on the bank statement Assist in discovering fraud and embezzlement Identify amounts/cheques not credited by the bank Identify cheques not presented Identify stale cheques Understand/reconcile the differences between the bank account/bank column in cash book and the bank statement Any 2 reasons (1) each	2
1(g)(i)	August 17 Cheque received from Jack 31 Return of dishonoured cheque to Jack 31 Cheque received from Jason 31 Discount allowed to Jason 31 Payment by credit transfer from Bella Any 1 transaction (1) mark	1
1(g)(ii)	August 31 Cheque paid to Ellie Discount received from Ellie Any 1 transaction (1) mark	1
1(g)(iii)	August 24 Sales 29 Capital 31 Bank charges Insurance Any 2 transactions (1) mark each	2

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Question				Answer				Marks
2(a)	Statement of Change		imited the year end	ded 30 Septe	mber 2019			4
	Details	Ordinary share capital	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total			
		\$	\$	\$	\$			
	On 1 October 2018	150 000	7 000	16 000	173 000			
	Profit for the year			15 000	15 000	(1)		
	Final dividend paid			(6 000)	(6 000)	(1)		
	Transfer to general reserve		5 000	(5 000)		(1)		
	On 30 September 2019	150 000	12 000	20 000	182 000	(1)OF		

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Question		Ans	wer		Marks
2(b)	Statement of	CS Limited of Financial Position at	30 September 2019		14
	Assets Non-current assets Premises Machinery Fixtures and fittings Current assets Inventory Trade receivables Less provision for doubtful debts Other receivables Petty cash Total assets Equity and liabilities Equity and reserves Ordinary shares General reserve Retained earnings	\$ Cost 172 000 38 000 19 500 229 500	\$ Accumulated depreciation 13 680	\$ Book value 172 000 24 320 (1) 15 600 (1) 211 920 (1) 14 360 16 296 (1) 110 200 (1) 30 966 (1) 242 886 150 000 12 000 (1)OF 20 000 (1)OF 182 000 (1)OF Continued	

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Question		Ansv	ver			Marks	
2(b)	Non-current liabilities 5% Debentures (repayable 1 October 2030) Current Liabilities Trade payables Other payables Bank overdraft Bank loan (repayable 1 April 2020) Total equity and liabilities			25 000 (1) 14 866 198 (1) 10 822 (1) 10 000 (1) 35 886 (1) 242 886			
2(c)	The difference between the two percentage. The lower the percentage the more efficiency of other suitable comments. Any 2 comments (1) each			revenue (1)		2	
2(d)	The profit earned for every \$100 used in the business						
2(e)	The return on capital employed will decre	ase (1) because the ca	pital employed will incr	ease (1)		2	

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Question	A	nswer			Marks		
3(a)	Revenue Cost of sales Opening inventory of finished goods Cost of production	s \$ 205 000 (1) 21 340 (1)*					
	Purchases of finished goods Carriage on finished goods Closing inventory of finished goods Gross profit Administration and selling expenses Depreciation – delivery vehicle (20% × (19 500 – 3900)) office fixtures and fittings (10% × 14 100) Profit for the year	22 000 (1)OF _2 000 (1)	141 220 (1) 24 000 186 560 (1)OF 22 560* both 22 120 (1) 3 120 (1) 1 410 (1)	164 000 (1) 41 000 (1) 26 650 14 350 (1) OF			
3(b)(i)	Gross profit increases (1) the cost of production reduces (1) OR Gross profit may decrease (1) if the raw materials are lower quality there may be more wastage and cost of production may increase (1) so OR Gross profit may decrease (1) Gross profit may decrease (1) If the finished goods are of a lower quality the customers may seek other suppliers so the revenue may decrease (1) Max 2						
3(b)(ii)	Gross profit would increase (1) cost of goods sold would decrease (1) OR Gross profit may decrease (1) the total sales may reduce as customers go elsewhere if Yabani cannot supply these goods (1) Max 2						

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)(iii)	No effect on gross profit (1) the wages of the sales staff are a selling expense not a manufacturing expense/are not included in the calculation of the gross profit (1) OR Gross profit would reduce (1) reducing the number of sales staff may result in a reduction in sales (1) Max 2	2
3(b)(iv)	Gross profit would increase (1) the cost of production would decrease (1) OR gross profit may decrease (1) machine operators may take industrial action resulting in reduction of production/reduction in revenue (1) Max 2	2

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Question					Answer				Marks	
4(a)	4(a) Calculation of amount paid to credit suppliers								5	
	Cash o Amount p	urchases turns to credit supplie discount received nt owing to credit sup paid to credit supplier ve presentation	2019	\$ 1 980 (1) 981 (1) <u>3 770</u> (1)	_	\$ 38 450 (1) 6 731 31 719 OF(1)				
	·	Total trade payables account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date 2019	Details		\$			
	Aug 31	Returns (1) Discount (1) *Bank (1)OF Balance c/d (1)	1 980 981 31 719 <u>3 770</u> 38 450	Aug 31	Purchases	(1)	38 450 38 450			

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Question					Answer				Marks
4(b)	Calculatio	n of credit sales							5
	Cash dis Bad debi Amount Credit sa	owing by credit cust		ıly 2019			\$ 47 385 (1) 1 215 (1) 150 (1) 7 650 (1) 56 400 (1)OF		
	Total trade receivables account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date 2019	Details		\$		
	Aug 31	*Sales (1)OF	56 400 56 400	Aug 31	Bank Discount Bad debts Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1) (1)	47 385 1 215 150 <u>7 650</u> <u>56 400</u>		
4(c)	Calculatio	n of cash banked			\$				2
	Less Casl	f cash sales n kept for personal u aid into bank for cas		_	4 100 (1)OF 3 000 1 100 (1)OF				

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Question				Answer				Marks
4(d)	Ishaq Bank accou	unt						8
	Date 2018 Aug 1 2019 July 31	Details Capital (1) Credit customers (1) Sales (1)OF	\$ 95 000 47 385 11 100 153 485	Date 2018 Aug 1 2019 July 31	Detain Non-current as Operating exported Credit supplier *Drawings Balance c/d	enses (1)	\$ 70 000 21 451 31 719 9 000 21 315 153 485	
4(e)(i)	Lower of co	ost and net realisable value						1
4(e)(ii)	Prudence (Dr Accruals (matching)						1
4(f)				overstated	understated			4
	gross prof	it for the year ended 31 July	2019		√(1)			
	current as	sets at 31 July 2019		√(1)				
	cost of sales for the year ending 31 July 2020 ✓(1)							
	profit for the	ne year ending 31 July 2020		√ (1)				

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Question		Answer	Marks
5(a)	Date Details 2018 Sept 3 Bank (1) Discount (1) 2019 July 31 Balance c/d	Lili SS Limited account \$ Date Details \$	9
	Date Details 2018 Aug 1 Balance b/d 2019 Mar 30 Cash (1) July 6 SS Limited (1) 2019 Aug 1 Balance b/d (1)	Aug	
5(b)	+ (1) Dates Credit customers paying early to take addincrease in rate of cash discount Introduction of interest charge on overduling and credit control Issue invoices/statements of account proceed and invoices of further supplies until outstand and any 2 reasons (1) each	ue accounts emptly	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Have to wait longer for the money/could cause cash flow problems Increased risk of bad debts Or other suitable disadvantage Any 1 disadvantage (1)	1
5(d)	Opportunity to earn more cash discount/pay smaller amount Have to pay earlier/deprived of use of the money earlier/may create cash flow problems If credit customers delay in paying the business will have to use existing money to pay the credit suppliers if wish to earn the cash discount If cannot pay on time may be charged interest on overdue account If cannot pay on time relationship with suppliers may be damaged Will have little impact as is not earning the cash discount now Any two comments (1) each	2
5(e)	Capital expenditure Money spend on acquiring, improving and installing non-current assets (1) Capital receipt Amounts received which do not form part of the day-to-day trading activities (1) Revenue expenditure Money spent on the running of a business on a day-to-day basis (1) Revenue receipt Amounts received in the day-to-day trading activities and other items of income (1)	4

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uestion					Answer	
5(f)		effect	on non-current	assets	effect on prof	it for the year
		overstated \$	understated \$	no effect	overstated \$	understated \$
	error 1		3000			3000
	error 2	1630 (1)			1630 (1)	
	error 3			√(1)	1280 *	
	error 4		1350*			1350*

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