

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

0452 ACCOUNTING

0452/21

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 120

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	21

- 1 (a) To record small cash payments
Removes small cash payments from the main cash book
Reduces the number of entries in the main cash book
Reduces the number of entries in the ledger
Allows the chief cashier to delegate some of the work
Provides training for any junior staff members
- Any 2 points (1) each** [2]
- (b) Chief cashier knows exactly how much is spent in each month/can control expenditure of petty cash
The cash remaining and the vouchers received should equal the imprest
Can help reduce fraud
- Any 1 advantage (1)** [1]
- (c) **See following page** [12]
- (d) At the month end (1) the totals debited to postage account (1) [2]
- (e) Cheques not presented
Amounts not credited
Cash book errors
- Any 2 items (1) each** [2]
- (f) Standing orders
Direct debits
Credit transfers
Dishonoured cheques
Bank charges/interest
Bank errors
- Any 2 items (1) each** [2]
- [Total: 21]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	21

Question 1 (c)Annie Rongsen – Petty Cash Book

Total received	Date	Details	Total paid	Postage	Travel	Sundries	Ledger accounts
\$	2013		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
23	Mar 1	Balance b/d					
67 (1)		Bank/cash					
	4	Postages	19	19 (1)			
	8	Taxi fares	16		16 (1)		
20 (1)	13	Loan repayment					
	19	Parcel post	4	4 (1)			
	23	R Singh	24				24 (1)
	29	Window Cleaner	12			12 (1)	
			75	23	16	12	24
	31	Balance c/d	35				
110			110				
35 (1) OF	Apr 1	Balance b/d					
55 (1) OF		Bank/cash					

(1) Dates**(1) OF totals of analysis columns****(1) OF totals and total columns****[12]**

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	21

2 (a)

Ashraf Zayed
Income statement for the year ended 28 February 2013

	\$	\$
Revenue		323 000 (1)
Cost of sales		
Cost of production	267 100 (1)	
Purchases of finished goods	4 300 (1)	
	271 400	
Less Closing inventory finished goods	19 600 (1)	251 800
Gross profit		71 200 (1) OF

Horizontal format acceptable [5]

- (b) Production did not meet demand
It was cheaper to buy rather than make
Could not make those particular items
Not economical to make such a small amount

Any 2 reasons (1) each [2]

(c)

Ashraf Zayed Journal			
	Debit \$	Credit \$	
Income statement	1130		(1)
Carriage outwards		1130	(1)
Transfer of carriage outwards to income statement			(1)
Income statement	600		(1)
Provision for doubtful debts		600	(1)
Creation of provision for doubtful debts			(1)

[6]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	21

(d)

Ashraf Zayed Motor insurance account			
	\$		\$
2012		2013	
Jun 1 Bank	720 (1)	Feb 28 Drawings	360 (1)
		Income statement	270 (1)
		OF	
		Balance c/d	90
	720		720
2013			
Mar 1 Balance b/d	90 (1) OF		

+ (1) Dates**Accept three column running balance presentation [5]**

- (e) The accruals (matching) principle requires the revenue of the accounting period to be matched against the costs of the same period. (1)
The insurance relating to the financial year ended 28 February 2013 has been transferred to the income statement. (1) [2]

(f)

	Overstated \$	Understated \$
Profit of the year ended 28 February 2013	270 (2) O/F

[2]

- (g) Applying the business (accounting entity) principle the business is treated as being completely separate from the owner. (1)
Only the transactions of the business are recorded in the business' books. (1) [2]

[Total: 24]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	21

3 (a)

Sanath Jaffer
Trial Balance at 31 January 2013

	Debit \$	Credit \$	
Capital		53 000	
Drawings	6 100		
Revenue		66 000	
Purchases	43 350		
Purchases returns		1 150	
Inventory	3 700		(2)
Bank overdraft		3 050	(2)
Trade receivables	5 320		
Trade payables		3 450	
General expenses	17 850		
Non-current assets	50 400		
Suspense (1)		70	(1) OF
	126 720	126 720	(1) CF

[7]

(b)

	Debit			Credit		
	Account	\$		Account	\$	
(ii)	General expenses	400	(1)	Non-current assets	400	(1)
(iii)	-	-	(1)	Suspense	80	(1)
(iv)	Suspense	100	(1)	Purchases returns	100	(1)
(v)	Suspense	50	(1)	General expenses	50	(1)

[8]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	21

(c) EitherError number (i) **(1)**

Reasons it is an error or omission

Neither a debit nor a credit entry has been made so the books balance

Any 1 reason (1)**Or**Error number (ii) **(1)**

Reason it is an error of principle

A double entry has been made but in the wrong class of account.

Any 1 advantage (1)**[2]****(d)** Money measurement**[1]****(e)** Realisation**[1]****(f) (i)** Work can be shared amongst several people

Easier for reference as the same types of account are kept together

Easier to introduce checking procedures

Make fraud more difficult

Any 1 advantage (1)**[1]****(ii) 1** Any non-current asset, inventory, capital, drawings, loan, sales, purchases, returns, expenses, incomes, etc. **(1)****2** Credit customers/debtors/trade receivables **(1)****3** Credit suppliers/creditors/trade payables **(1)****[3]****[Total: 23]**

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	21

4 (a) Sildean Ltd
Calculation of retained profit for the year ended 30 April 2013

	\$	\$
Profit for the year		24 800
Less Debenture interest		<u>1 600 (1)</u>
		23 200
Less Interim ordinary share dividend	14 000 (1)	
Transfer to general reserve	<u>5 000 (1)</u>	<u>19 000</u>
Profit retained in the year		<u>4 200 (1) CF</u>

Alternative forms of presentation acceptable

[4]

(b) Sildean Ltd
Balance Sheet at 30 April 2013

	\$	\$	\$
Non-current assets	Cost	Depreciation to date	Book value
	<u>206 000</u>	<u>12 500</u>	193 500
Current assets			
Inventory		16 300}	
Petty cash		200}(1)	
Trade receivables	15 400		
Provision for doubtful debts	<u>462</u>	<u>14 938 (1)</u>	
		31 438	
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	14 156}		
Bank overdraft	7 982}(1)		
Other payables (deb. int.)	<u>1 600 (1)</u>	<u>23 738</u>	
Net current assets			<u>7 700</u>
4% Debentures			201 200
			<u>40 000 (1)</u>
			<u>161 200</u>
Capital and reserves			
Ordinary shares of \$0.50 each			140 000 (1)
General reserve (10 000 (1) + 5000(1))			15 000
Retained profits (2000 (1) + 4200 (1)OF)			<u>6 200</u>
			<u>161 200</u>

Horizontal format acceptable

[10]

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	21

- (c) (i) $31.438 \text{ (OF)} : 23\,738 \text{ (OF)} \text{ (1)}$
 1.32 (1) OF [2]
- (ii) $(31\,438 \text{ (OF)} - 16\,300) : 23\,738 \text{ (OF)} \text{ (1)}$
 0.64 (1) (OF) [2]
- (iii) Shows whether the company can pay its immediate (current) liabilities from the liquid assets (current assets less inventory) (1)
 Indication of the liquidity of the company (1)
Or suitable answer based on O/F answer to (ii) [2]
- (iv) Issue additional shares
 Issue additional debentures
 Obtain long term loan
 Sell surplus non-current assets
 Reduced dividends paid
 Reduce inventory level
Any 2 points (1) each [2]
- (d) Ordinary shareholders are members of the company
 Ordinary shares carry voting rights
 Ordinary shareholders receive a dividend
 Ordinary share dividend is a share of the profit
 Ordinary share dividend is variable
 Ordinary share dividend is paid after any dividend on preference shares
 Ordinary shareholders are repaid last in the event of a winding up
Any 2 features (1) each [2]
- (e) Debentures are loans
 Debenture holders are not members of the company
 Debentures do not carry voting rights
 Debentures carry a fixed rate of interest
 Debenture interest is not dependent on the company's profit
 Debentures are often secured on the assets of the company
 Debentures holders are repaid before the shareholders in the event of a winding up
Any 2 features (1) each [2]

[Total: 26]

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	21

- 5 (a) Tom and Gill Kayumba
Statement of corrected profit for the year ended 31 March 2013

	\$	\$
Profit for the year		22 500
Add Advertising prepaid	600 (2)	
Goods taken for own use	1 000 (2)	
Motor vehicle expenses accrued	<u>320 (2)</u>	<u>1 920</u>
		24 420
Less Stationery purchased		<u>260 (2)</u>
Corrected profit for the year		<u>24 160 (1) O/F</u>

Alternative forms of presentation acceptable

[9]

- (b) Tom and Gill Kayumba
Statement of corrected profit for the year ended 31 March 2013

	\$	\$
Corrected profit for the year		24 160 (1) O/F
Interest on drawings		
Tom Kayumba	1 040}	
Gill Kayumba	<u>1 300}(1)</u>	<u>2 340</u>
		26 500
Interest on capital		
Tom Kayumba		
5% × 60 000 × 6 mths	1 500 (1)	
5% × 80 000 × 6 mths	<u>2 000 (1)</u>	
	3 500	
Gill Kayumba		
5% × 40 000	<u>2 000 (1)</u>	
	5 500	
Partnership salary		
Gill Kayumba		
(5000 (1) + 7000 (1))	<u>12 000</u>	<u>17 500</u>
Residual profit		9 000
Share of profit		
Tom Kayumba		
2000 (1) +		
(½ × 7000) (1) OF	5 500	
Gill Kayumba		
½ × 7000 (1) OF	<u>3 500</u>	<u>9 000</u>

Horizontal format acceptable

[10]

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	21

- (c) (i) To reward the partner investing more capital
To encourage partners to invest in the business

Any 1 point (1) [1]

- (ii) To discourage the partners from making drawings
To discourage drawings early in the financial year
To help the cash flow of the business

Any 1 point (1) [1]

- (d) Selling goods at higher prices
Purchasing goods at lower prices
Change in proportions of different goods

Any 2 points (1) each [2]

- (e) Year ended 31 March 2012 (1)

The expenses/revenue were 11.90% in 2012 and 14.30% in 2013 (1)
Although the profit for the year/revenue was higher in 2013 this was caused by an increase
in gross profit/revenue (1) [3]

[Total: 26]