

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/23 October/November 2017 Paper 2 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 120

Published

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Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme

	PUBLISHED					
Question	Answer	Marks				
1(a)	Brian account \$ 2016 Aug 1 Balance b/d 1 000 Brian account \$ 2017 Cash Bad debts 280 1 000 1 000	15				
	Bad debts account \$					
	Bad debts recovered account \$ \$ \$ 2017 July 31 Income July 31 Bank Statement* 118 (1) (AL Stores) 118 (1) 118 * Alternately accept transfer to bad debts account and net transfer from bad debts to income statement					
	Rent account \$ 2017 July 31 Total paid 5 200 Specimen 400 Description 400 1 200 (4)					

1(a)	Brian account	15
	2016 2017	
	Aug 1 Balance b/d 1 000 July 31 Cash 720 (1) Bad debts 280 (1)	
	1000 Edd desid 250 (1)	
	Bad debts account \$ \$ 2017	
	July 31 Total to date 990 July 31 Income Brian 280 (1) Statement 1270 (1)OF 1270 1270	
	Bad debts recovered account \$	
	2017 July 31 Income July 31 Bank	
	Statement* 118 (1) (AL Stores) 118 (1)	
	* 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 (1)OF 5 200	
	2017 Aug 1 Balance b/d 400 (1)	
	Drawings account	
	\$	
	2017 July 31 Total to date 9 650 Rent 1 200 (1)OF 10 850 2017 July 31 Capital 10 850 (1)OF 10 850 10 850	
	Commission receivable account	
	\$ \$ 2017	
	July 31 Income	
	2017 Aug 1 Balance b/d 150 (1)	

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Question		Answer						
1(a)	Provision for depreciation of office fixtures account \$							
	2017 July 31 Balance c/d	201 15 435 Aug 201	1	Balance b/d	11 100			
		July 	/ 31	Income Statemen				
		15 435	-		<u>15 435</u>			
		201 Aug		Balance b/d	15 435 (1) C)F		
1(b)	An estimate (1) of the amount which a business will lose/be unable to collect in a financial year because of bad debts (1)							
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			credi	it		2	
	Income statemer	nt (1)	Pı	ovision for doul	otful debts (1)]		
1(e)	The profit for the year is not overstated (1) The trade receivables (current assets) are not overstated/shown at more realistic value (1)					2		
1(f)	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(g)	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					Marks
2(a)			debit	credit	no entry	9
	opening balance owed by credit customer	rs	√ (1)			
	credit sales		√ (1)			
	cash sales				√(1)	
	provision for doubtful debts				√(1)	
	bad debts written off			√ (1)		
	cash discount allowed to credit customers	3		√ (1)		
	trade discount allowed to credit customers				√(1)	
	contra between sales and purchases ledger			√ (1)		
	cash received from credit customers			√ (1)		
2(b)		boo	ok of prin	ne (origir	nal) entry	4
	returns to credit suppliers	book of prime (original) entry purchases returns journal (1)			, ,	
	discount received	•	sh book	. Otalii o je	(1)	
	interest charged by credit supplier jour			()		
	contra entry to sales ledger control account	joui			(1)	
2(c)(i)	An entry which appears on the debit side of account and the credit of the sales ledger of		•	•	er control	1
2(c)(ii)	It is made when a sales ledger account is a account of the same person/business (1)	set of	ff 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	
2(e)(i)	$\frac{\text{Trade receivables}}{\text{Credit sales}} \times \frac{365}{1} $				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 sta Refuse further supplies until outstanding ba Invoice discounting and debt factoring Any 2 points (1) each		•	nptly		2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(g)	$\frac{\text{Trade payables}}{\text{Credit purchases}} \times \frac{365}{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	Marks
3(a)	Subscriptions received Add Subscriptions outstanding at year end Less Subscriptions prepaid at year end Subscriptions outstanding at start of year Subscriptions for the year Accept alternative presentation \$ \$ \$ 12 540 (1)	5
3(b)	AS Sports Club Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30 September 2017 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ Income Subscriptions Profit on shop – revenue - less purchases - less purchases - less purchases - less purchases - less receipts	9

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question			Answer			Marks	
3(c)	AS Sports Club Statement of Financial Position at 30 September 2017						
	Assets	\$	\$	\$			
	Non-current assets	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value			
	Equipment	30 000	10 400 (1) C		_(1)OF		
	Current assets Other receivables (Subscriptions)			240	(1)		
	Total assets			19 840	-		
	Liabilities						
	Accumulated fund Opening balance Less Deficit			11 870 320 11 550	(1)OF		
	Non-current liabilities Bank loan (repayable 2020)			7 000	_(1)		
	Current liabilities Other payables (loan interest)			350	(1)OF		
	Subscriptions prepaid Bank			180 760 1 290			
	Total liabilities			19 840	- -		
3(d)	Loan interest is an exper liability (1) The loan is a non-current			erest is a current			

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

Accept other valid points

Question			Ansv	ver				Marks
4(c)	(56 200 + 100) : (1 = 56 300 : 98 600 = 0.57 : 1 (1)							2
4(d)	Increase in bank of Purchase of non-ordered Repayment of lon Increase in currer Decrease in trade Decrease in cash Increase in drawin	ncreased expenditure on inventory ncrease in bank overdraft/change from positive bank balance to overdraft Purchase of non-current assets Repayment of long-term loan ncrease in current liabilities/increase in trade payables Decrease in trade receivables Decrease in cash ncrease in drawings Any 2 reasons (1) each						2
4(e)	Unable to take ad Unable to take ad May have difficult May not be able to	Unable to pay debts when they fall due Jnable to take advantage of cash discounts Jnable 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)		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 inventor	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} $					2		
4(i)	Higher inventory I Lower sales activi Or other suitable Any 2 reasons (1	ty reason						2

Question		Δ	nswer				Marks
5(a)	$\frac{43000}{(500000 + 11000 + 1400)}$ $= \frac{43000}{600000} \text{(1)} \times \frac{100}{1}$ $= 7.17\% \text{(1)}$	000 + 75 000	,				3
5(b)	$\frac{25000}{500000} \times \frac{100}{1}$ = 5%						1
5(c)	$\frac{15000 + 30000}{5000000 + 100000} \times \frac{10}{500000} \times \frac{10}{500000} = \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)						2
5(e)	Statement of Change		Limited for the year	ended 30 Se	eptember 2	017	7
		Ordinary share capital	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total		
		\$	\$	\$	\$		
	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					
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				2	
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	<u> </u>				