## ACCOUNTING <br> 0452/12

Paper 1
May/June 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.
Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

## 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.

## 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 |  | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a) | C |  | 1 |
| 1(b) | D |  | 1 |
| 1(c) | C |  | 1 |
| 1(d) | A |  | 1 |
| 1(e) | D |  | 1 |
| 1(f) | B |  | 1 |
| 1(g) | C |  | 1 |
| 1(h) | B |  | 1 |
| 1(i) | A |  | 1 |
| 1(j) | D |  | 1 |
|  | Glossary <br> 1(d) A $(103650+4960+130+100+5120)-(5380+240+2900)$ <br> B counting rent prepaid as asset ( $103650+4960+130+100+5120+240)-(5380+2900)$ <br> C crossing trade payables and trade receivables $(103650+4960+130+100+5380)-(5120+240+2900)$ <br> D counting overdraft as asset $(103650+4960+130+100+5120+2900)-(5380+240)$ <br> 1(f) A and C 340-260 <br> 1 (g) A and C 2830-100-45 <br> $B$ and $D 2830+100-45$ <br> 1(h) A and C ( $47600+12500-(7500+51250)$ <br> $B$ and $D(47600+7500)-(51250+12500)$ <br> 1(j) A and B (250) - $96+183$ <br> $C$ and $D(250)+96-183$ |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a) | Payment of annual insurance premium <br> Purchases of goods for re-sale <br> Proceeds of sale of old shop fittings at book value <br> Cost of new shop fittings <br> Delivery charge on new shop fittings <br> Cash sales <br> Loan from bank | revenue expenditure <br> revenue expenditure <br> capital receipt <br> capital expenditure <br> capital expenditure <br> revenue receipt <br> capital receipt |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| 2(b) | transaction | account(s) debited \$ |  |  | account(s) credited \$ |  |  | 9 |
|  | Nabil transferred his private motor vehicle, $\$ 18000$ to the business. | motor vehicles | 18000 | (1) | capital | 18000 | (1) |  |
|  | Purchased stationery, $\$ 44$, on credit from Tahir. | stationery | 44 | (1) | Tahir | 44 | (1) |  |
|  | Paid office cash, $\$ 490$, into the business bank account. | bank | 490 | (1) | cash | 490 | (1) |  |
|  | Settled Vijay's account of $\$ 200$ by bank transfer after deducting $2 \%$ cash discount. | Vijay | 200 | (1) | bank <br> discount received | 196 4 | (1) <br> (1) |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(c) |  | debit column | credit column | Any 2 correct items (1) | 6 |
|  | rent and rates | given |  |  |  |
|  | capital |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  | motor vehicle at cost | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
|  | motor expenses | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
|  | purchases returns |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  | discount received |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  | Tarek, a credit supplier |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  | insurance | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
|  | bank overdraft |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  | operating expenses | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
|  | 5 year bank loan |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  | drawings | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
|  | carriage outwards | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | Hamila <br> Safiya account |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & 2019 \\ & \text { Feb } 1 \\ & 16 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | Details  <br> Balance b/d (1) <br> Sales (1) <br> Bank (1) | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 320 \\ 200 \\ \underline{320} \\ \hline 840 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & 2019 \\ & \text { Feb } 12 \\ & 24 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | Details  <br> Bank $(1)$ <br> Cash $(1)$ <br> Bad debts (10F) | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 320 \\ 400 \\ \underline{2120} \\ \hline 840 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 3(b) | Hamila <br> Bad debts account |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
|  | Date 2019 <br> Feb 27 | Details <br> Total to date <br> Safiya <br> (10F) | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 674 \\ \frac{120}{794} \end{gathered}$ | Date 2019 <br> Feb 28 | Details Income statement * (10F) | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 794 \\ \overline{794} \end{gathered}$ |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(c)(i) | 1 March 2018 Balance b/d <br> This is the amount of the provision for doubtful debts at the start or brought down or initial provision (of the financial year). <br> (1) <br> Double entry: provision for doubtful debts \} <br> debit <br> \}(1) <br> 28 February 2019 Balance c/d <br> This is the total of the provision for doubtful debts at the end of the year or to be brought down or new provision <br> Or This is the amount of provision for doubtful debts required for the following financial year (1) <br> Double entry: provision for doubtful debts \} <br> credit | 4 |
| 3(c)(ii) | This is the difference between the opening and closing provision for doubtful debts. (1) This is the surplus provision which is transferred to the income statement. (1) <br> There is a decrease or reduction in provision (1) and this is added to gross profit or additional income (1) | 2 |
| 3(d) | Hamila's profit for the year is shown at a more realistic figure (1) Hamila's trade receivables (current assets) are not overstated (1) | 2 |
| 3(e) | The sales for which Hamila is unlikely to be paid (1) are regarded as an expense of the year in which those sales are made (1) providing for potential losses (1) recognise that some accounts may not be paid (1) | 2 |
| 3(f) | Reduce credit sales/sell on cash basis only Obtain references from new credit customers Fix or reduce credit limit for each customer Improve credit control/ reduce credit period 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(d) | Sam <br> General Journal |  |  |  |  | 3 |
|  | Date | Details | Debit \$ | Credit \$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2018 \\ \text { Dec } 31 \end{gathered}$ | Income statement <br> Provision for depreciation of office equipment Depreciation on (office) equipment (transferred to income statement) | 1600 | 1600 | (1)OF <br> (1)OF <br> (1) |  |



| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $5(a)$ | To reward the partner investing the highest capital <br> To encourage partners to invest in the business <br> Any 1 reason (1) | 1 |



| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(e) | Mostafa and Salma Mostafa Current account |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
|  | (1) Dates | Date 2019 Apl 30 | Details <br> Drawings Int on draw OF \} Loss share (1)OF Balance c/d | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \\ & \\ & 10000 \\ & 600 \\ & 210 \\ & 7440 \\ & \hline 18250 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Date <br> 2018 <br> May 1 <br> 2019 <br> Apl 30 <br> 2019 <br> May 1 | Details <br> Balance b/d <br> Int on Cap OF\}(1) <br> Salary OF\} <br> Balance b/d(1)OF | $\$$ <br> 3250 <br> 2250 <br> 12750 <br> 18250 <br> 7440 |  |



| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(c) | Reduction in profit available for the ordinary shareholders or receive less dividends or receive dividends later <br> Debenture holders or debentures have prior claim on the assets of the company in the event of a winding-up Or other relevant points <br> Any 2 points (1) each |  |  |  |  |
| 6(d) | $(27400+25200):(28700+10800)=52600: 39500(1$ whole formula) $=1.33: 1$ (1) |  |  |  | 2 |
| 6(e) | $25200:(28700+10800)=25200: 39500(1$ whole formula) $=0.64: 1$ (1) |  |  |  | 2 |
| 6(f) | Quick ratio does not include inventory (1) <br> Either <br> Inventory is the least liquid current asset - a buyer has to be found and then the money collected (1) <br> Or <br> The quick ratio shows whether the business would have any surplus liquid funds if all the current liabilities were paid immediately from the liquid assets (1) |  |  |  | 2 |
| 6(g) |  increase <br> issue additional debentures $\checkmark(1)$ |  | decrease | no effect | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | pay operating expenses by cheque |  | $\checkmark(1)$ |  |  |
|  | sell goods for cash instead of on credit |  |  | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |
|  | delay paying credit suppliers |  |  | $\checkmark(1)$ |  |
|  | sell unused non-current assets | $\checkmark(1)$ |  |  |  |
|  | reduce credit period for credit customers |  |  | $\checkmark(1)$ |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $6(\mathrm{~h})$ | Unable to pay debts (day to day expenses) when they fall due or current liabilities <br> Unable to take advantage of cash discounts <br> Unable to take advantage of business opportunities when they arise or expand <br> May have difficulty in obtaining further supplies <br> May not be able to pay dividends <br> Poor relationship with supplier or may be charged interest for late payment <br> Difficult to obtain bank loan <br> Or other suitable points <br> Any 2 points (1) each | 2 |

