## ACCOUNTING

0452/21
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.
Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a) | CS Limited <br> Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 September 2019 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
|  | Details | Ordinary share capital \$ | General reserve \$ | Retained earnings \$ | Total \$ |  |  |
|  | On 1 October 2018 | 150000 | 7000 | 16000 | 173000 |  |  |
|  | Profit for the year |  |  | 15000 | 15000 | (1) |  |
|  | Final dividend paid |  |  | (6000) | $(6000)$ | (1) |  |
|  | Transfer to general reserve |  | 5000 | $(5000)$ |  | (1) |  |
|  | On 30 September 2019 | 150000 | 12000 | 20000 | 182000 | (1)OF |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | Income Statement for the yea <br> Revenue <br> Cost of sales <br> Opening inventory of finished goods <br> Cost of production <br> Purchases of finished goods <br> Carriage on finished goods <br> Closing inventory of finished goods <br> Gross profit <br> Administration and selling expenses <br> Depreciation - delivery vehicle ( $20 \% \times(19500-3900)$ ) <br> office fixtures and fittings ( $10 \% \times 14$ 100) <br> Profit for the year | \$ $\begin{aligned} & 22000 \text { (1)OF } \\ & 2000 \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ | 019  <br>   <br> 21340 $(1)^{*}$ <br> 141220 $(1)$ <br> 24000  <br> 186560 $(1)$ OF <br> $22560^{*}$ both <br> 22120 $(1)$ <br> 3120 (1) <br> 1410 $(1)$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 205000(1) \\ \hline \frac{164000(1)}{41000(1)} \\ 26650 \\ \hline 14350 \\ \text { (1)OF } \end{gathered}$ | 12 |
| 3(b)(i) | Gross profit increases (1) the cost of production reduces (1) <br> OR <br> 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 <br> OR <br> Gross profit may decrease (1) <br> If the finished goods are of a lower quality the customers may seek other suppliers so the revenue may decrease (1) <br> Max 2 |  |  |  | 2 |
| 3(b)(ii) | Gross profit would increase (1) cost of goods sold would decrease (1) <br> OR <br> Gross profit may decrease (1) the total sales may reduce as customers go elsewhere if Yabani cannot supply these goods (1) <br> Max 2 |  |  |  | 2 |


| 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 <br> in the calculation of the gross profit (1) <br> OR <br> Gross profit would reduce (1) reducing the number of sales staff may result in a reduction in sales (1) <br> Max 2 | 2 |
| 3(b)(iv) | Gross profit would increase (1) the cost of production would decrease (1) <br> OR <br> gross profit may decrease (1) machine operators may take industrial action resulting in reduction of production/reduction in <br> revenue (1) <br> Max 2 | 2 |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a) | Calculation of amount paid to credit suppliers |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
|  | Credit p Less Re Cash Amou Amount | chases <br> urns to credit supp iscount received t owing to credit s aid to credit suppli | $\text { ers } 31 \mathrm{Jl}$ | $2019$ | $\$$ <br>  <br> 1980 <br> 981 <br> $\mathbf{( 1 )}$ <br> 3770 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \\ & 450 \text { (1) } \\ & \frac{731}{719} \text { OF(1) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Alternati | presentation | otal trad | ayables |  |  |  |
|  | Date 2019 Aug 31 | Details <br> Returns <br> (1) <br> Discount <br> (1) <br> *Bank <br> (1)OF <br> Balance c/d | $\$$ <br>  <br> 1980 <br> 981 <br> 31719 <br> 3770 <br> 38450 | Date <br> 2019 <br> Aug 31 | Details Purchases | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 38450 \\ \hline 38450 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |

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



