

#### **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/23
Paper 2 October/November 2016

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120

#### **Published**

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## 1 (a)

Date	Detai	ils		Discount allowed	Cash	Bank	Date	Details	Discount received	Cash	Bank
2016 Sep 1 5 15 28 30	Sales H Magagula Cash	<i>b/d</i> c (c/d	(1) (1) (1)OF	\$ 12	\$ 193 115	\$ 400 468 258 948	2016 Sep 1 10 21 28 30	Balance b/d C Barnes (dis cheque)(1) Office equipment (1) Repairs (1) Bank c (1) Balance c/d	\$	\$ 258 50	\$ 1560 190 280 44
0040				12	308	2074	0040			308	2074
2016 Oct 1	Balance	b/d	(1)		50		2016 Oct 1	Balance b/d (1) OF			948

+ (1) dates

[10]

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(b) It is not possible to take out more cash than is in the cash box (1)

[1]

(c) Obtain the correct bank balance
Identify errors in the bank account
Identify errors on the bank statement
Assist in discovering fraud and embezzlement
Identify cheques not credited by the bank
Identify cheques not presented
Identify any stale cheques
Understand/reconcile the differences between cash book and bank statement
Any 2 reasons (1) each

[2]

(d) Cheques not presented Cheques not credited Cash book errors Any 2 items (1) each

[2]

(e)

	I	
	Effect on working capital	Reason
Reduce credit sales and increase cash sales	No effect	Trade receivables decrease and cash increases so total current assets is unchanged. No effect on current liabilities
Create a provision for doubtful debts	Decrease (1)	The current assets reduce. No change to the current liabilities. (1)
Take a long term bank loan	Increase (1)	The current assets increase. No change to the current liabilities. (1)
Take a short term bank loan	No effect (1)	The current assets and the current liabilities increase by the same amount (1)
Pay credit suppliers early to earn cash discount	Increase (1)	The current assets reduce by a smaller amount than the current liabilities (1)

[8]

[Total: 23]

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2	(a)	Crossroads	s Limited	
		Statement of Financial Pos	sition at 31 Octol	ber 2016
	Assets	\$	\$	\$

Assets	Ф	Ф	Ф
Non-current assets  Premises Machinery and equipment Fixtures and fittings	Cost 363 000 185 000 70 000	Accumulated depreciation 83 250 24 073	Book value 363 000 101 750 (1) 45 927 (1)
Ourse and a second	<u>618 000</u>	<u>107 323</u>	<u>510 677</u> ( <b>1</b> )
Current assets Inventory Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful de Other receivables	ebts	28 000 <u>750</u>	30 853 27 250 (1) 1 340 (1) 59 443 (1)
Total assets			570 120
Equity and liabilities			
Equity and reserves Ordinary share capital General reserve Retained earnings			400 000 (1) 31 000 (1) <u>75 000</u> (1) <u>506 000</u> (1)
Non-current liabilities 4% Debentures (repayable 26)	026)		<u>20 000</u> (1)
Current liabilities Trade payables Other payables (800 + 320) Bank overdraft			31 600 1 120 <b>(2)</b> <u>11 400</u> <b>(1)</b> <u>44 120 <b>(1)</b></u>
Total liabilities			570 120 (1)

[15]

#### **(b)** Issued share capital

The amount of share capital which is actually issued to the shareholders (1) Called-up share capital

The total amount the company has requested from the shareholders (1)

Paid-up share capital

That part of the called-up share capital for which a company has received the money from its shareholders. (1) [3]

[Total: 18]

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#### 3 (a) 1 November 2015 Balance b/d

This is the total of the provision for doubtful debts on that date (1)

Double entry – debit provision for doubtful debts account for previous year (1)

#### 31 October 2016 Income statement

This is the difference between the opening and closing provision for doubtful debts/the amount which is over-provided for doubtful debts (1) Double entry – credit income statement (1)

#### 31 October 2016 Balance c/d

This is the total of the provision for doubtful debts on that date (1)

Double entry – credit provision for doubtful debts account for next year (1)

[6]

#### (b) \$450 (1) deducted from the trade receivables (1)

[2]

## (c) Kristy Journal

	Debit \$	Credit \$
Office equipment Capital Introduction of personal computer into the business	740	740
Repairs to office equipment Office equipment Comp4u Invoice received for repairs to equipment and purchase of printer	40 226	266

[7]

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(d)

·/		
	Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure
Wages paid to employees to build new office block	√(1)	
Insurance premium for new office block		✓ (1)
Cost of painting new office block	<b>√</b> (1)	
Cost of moving furniture into new office block		<b>√(1)</b>

[4]

(e)

	Effect of error on profit		
	overstated	understated	
Proceeds of sale of old fixtures(sold at book value) included in income statement	<b>√(1)</b>		
Interest received on loan to employee recorded as part repayment of loan		<b>√(1)</b>	

[2]

[Total: 21]

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4 (a)

	Effect on profit of correcting error	
	increase \$	decrease \$
Wages owing at 31 August 2015, \$450 were not recorded.		450
Discount allowed, \$115, had been recorded as discount received.		230
The provision for doubtful debts, \$950, should have been adjusted to 2 ½% of trade receivables, who owed \$36 000.	50	
Inventory at 1 September 2014 had been valued at net realisable value, \$16 700 instead of at cost, \$15 300.	1400	

### (1) for amount and (1) for position for each item

[8]

(b)		Hamza	
li	ncome Statement for	the year ended 31 Augus	st 2016
	\$	\$	
Revenue		385 500 <b>(1)</b>	
Less Sales returns		<u>7 500</u> (1)	378 000
Less Cost of sales			
Opening inventory		14 100 <b>(1)</b>	
Purchases		312 500 <b>(1)OF</b>	
Carriage inwards		<u>2 100</u> <b>(1)</b>	
328 700			
Less Closing invento	ry	<u>13 700</u> (1)	315 000 <b>(1)OF</b>
Gross profit			63 000 <b>}(2)CF</b> /
			}(1)OF
Less General expens	ses	3 910 <b>(1)</b>	
Wages and salaries		21 500 <b>(1)</b>	
Rates and insurance		5 320 <b>(1)</b>	
Depreciation: non-cu	rrent assets	<u>5 660</u> (1)	<u>36 390</u>
Profit for the year			<u>26 610</u> (1) <b>0F</b>

[14]

[Total: 22]

Pa	age 8	3	Mark Scheme		Syllabus	Paper
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5	. ,	Rev	aight line/fixed instalment valuation y 1 method (1)			[1]
		rev <b>OR</b>		.,		
			e cost of the non-current asset is spread (1) over the use of that asset (1)	e years which be	nefit from	[2]
	(c)	Pru	dence (1)			[1]
	(d)	(i)	Machine A Cost 1 August 2014 Depreciation to 1 August 2014 Book value 1 August 2014 Depreciation for year ended 31 July 2015 Book value at 1 August 2015 Depreciation for year ended 31 July 2016 Book value at 1 August 2016	\$ 3000 <u>600</u> 2400 <u>480</u> (1) 1920 <u>384</u> (1) 1536		[2]
		(ii)	Machine B Cost 1 January 2015 Depreciation for year ended 31 July 2015 Book value 1 August 2015 Depreciation for year ended 31 July 2016 Book value at 1 August 2016	\$ 3500 <u>700</u> (1) 2800 <u>560</u> (1) 2240		[2]

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# (e) (i) Tom Machinery account

Date 2014	Details	\$	Date 2015	Details		\$
Aug 1 2015	Balance (A) b/d	3000	July 31	Balance	c/d	6500
Jan 1	Bank (B) (1)	3500 6500				<u>6500</u>
2015 Aug 1	Balance b/d (1)	6500				

### (ii) Provision for depreciation of machinery account

Date 2015	Details	\$	Date 2014	Details	\$
July 31	Balance c/d	1780	Aug 1 2015	Balance b/d	600
			July 31	Income statement (480 <b>OF</b> + 700 <b>OF</b> )	
		<u>1780</u>		(1)OF	<u>1180</u> <u>1780</u>
2016 July 31	Balance c/d	2724	2015 Aug 1	Balance b/d	
			2016	(1)OF	1780
			July 31	Income statement (384 <b>OF</b> + 560 <b>OF</b> )	
		<del>2724</del>		(1)OF	<u>944</u> 2724
			2016 Aug 1	Balance b/d	<u>=:=:</u>
			Aug I	(1) <b>OF</b>	2724

+ (1) dates [7]

(f) \$
Cost 3000 (1)
Depreciation to date (600 + 480 + 384) 1464 (1)OF
Book value 1536
Proceeds of sale 1640
Profit (1)OF on sale 104 (1)OF [4]

[Total: 19]

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6 (a) 
$$\frac{(290000-224025)}{290000}$$
 $\frac{(1)}{3}$  $\times \frac{100}{1} = 22.75\%$  (1)

$$\frac{(659750F - 38860)}{290000} \} (1) \times \frac{100}{1} = 9.35\% (1)OF$$
 [4]

(b) They trade in different type of goods

Joey has a higher mark-up

Joey has a lower cost price of goods

Joey sells at a higher price

Joey allows a lower rate of trade discount to customers

Joey received a higher rate of trade discount from suppliers

Or other suitable reason based on OF answer to (a)

Any 2 reasons (1) each

(c) DT Traders has a higher gross profit

They have different types of expenses

Joey has higher expenses

DT Traders has more other income

Or other suitable reason based on OF answer to (a)

Any 2 reasons (1) each

[2]

[2]

(d) DT Traders (1)

OR Joey (1)OF

If difference between OF gross profit % and OF profit for the year % is lower than 8.25% achieved by DT Traders

[1]

(e)

<b>,</b>			
	Increase	Decrease	No effect
Buy in bulk from suppliers to obtain trade discount	<b>√(1)</b>		
Offer cash discount to encourage credit customers to pay early		<b>√(1)</b>	
Pay employees monthly instead of weekly			<b>√(1)</b>
Write off damaged inventory at year end		<b>√(1)</b>	

[4]

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#### (f) Historical cost

Transactions are recorded at actual cost. (1)
It is difficult to compare transactions taking place at different times. (1)

Non-financial factors

Only information which can be expressed in monetary terms is recorded. (1) Many important factors which affect the business are not recorded. (1)

[4]

[Total: 17]