

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 1
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.

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Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme

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Generic Marking Principles

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GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

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- 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:

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GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

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- 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.

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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		10
1(a)	D	1
1(b)	В	1
1(c)	В	1
1(d)	D	1
1(e)	A	1
1(f)	A	1
1(g)	В	1
1(h)	C	1
1(i)	D	1
1(j)	C	1

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Question		Ans	swer			Marks
2(a)		non- current assets	current assets	non- current liabilities	current liabilities	3
	trade payables				✓	
	5 year loan			✓		
	inventory		✓			
	loose tools	✓				
	bank overdraft				✓	
	rent receivable accrued		✓			
	Any 2 correct items (1)					
2(b)(i)	Share losses Share responsibilities Share risks Share decision-making Additional finance available Additional skills and experience available Accept other valid points. Any 1 advantage (1)					,
2(b)(ii)	Share profits Decisions must be recognised by all partners Decisions may take longer to implement One partner's actions can bind other partners Disagreements can occur All partners are responsible for the debts of the bu Accept other valid points. Any 1 disadvantage (1)	usiness				1

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Question			Answer	Marks
2(c)		interested party	reason for their interest	6
		credit suppliers	check on likelihood of being paid	
		bank/lender	check on suitability for overdraft/loan to check collateral in case of bankruptcy	
		manager	check on efficiency and progress	
		government	for tax calculation/government statistics	
		employees/trade union	check on likelihood of continued employment	
		customers	check on likelihood of supplies being continued	
		competitor	comparison of profitability	
		potential partner	check on profitability and prospects	
		takeover bidder	check on profitability and prospects	
		potential investor	check on profitability and prospects	
	Naming interested pa	this is excluded by question arty – any 3 (1) each for their interest – any 3 (1)		
2(d)	Physical deterioration Economic reasons Passage of time Obsolescence Depletion Any 2 (1) each			2

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Question		Answer					Marks
2(e)				True or F	alse		4
		When the straight line (equal instalment) method is used the de is calculated on the cost price less residual value.	epreciation	True	(1)		
		When the reducing (diminishing) balance method is used the p rate of depreciation decreases each year.	ercentage	False	(1)		
		The provision for depreciation of a non-current asset is deducted cost price in the statement of financial position.					
		A provision for depreciation is a means of providing a fund to p replacement non-current asset	False	(1)			
2(f)	Comparability Relevance Reliability Understandabilit Any 1 objective						1
2(g)			Accour	nting princip	ole		4
		The same accounting treatment is applied to similar items at all times.	consistenc	СУ	(1)		
		Accounting assumes that a business will continue to operate indefinitely.	going cond	cern	(1)		
		Transactions are expressed in monetary terms.	money me	easurement	(1)		
		Revenue is recognised as earned when ownership of goods passes to the customer.	realisation		(1)		

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Reduces the number of entries in the main cash book Removes the small cash payments from 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 junior staff members Accept other valid points. Any 1 reason (1)	1
3(b)	Control/limit petty cash expenditure The cash remaining and the vouchers received should equal the imprest Can help to reduce fraud Accept other valid points. Any 1 advantage (1)	1

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Question	Answer										
3(c)	Amira Petty Cash Book										
	Total received \$	Date	Details		Total paid	Postage \$	Computer supplies \$	General expenses	Ledger accounts \$		
	80	2018 April 1 4 7 11 19 22 29	Cash Stamps Printing paper Ink cartridges Window cleaner KK Limited Flowers	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	3 8 12 10 35 7 75 5	3	8 12 20	10 7 17	35 35		
	80	30	Balance c/d		80						
	5	May 1	Balance b/d	(1)		1					
	+ (1) Totalling analysis columns (1) Totalling total columns (1) Dates										
3(d)										3	
			debit	\$		credit	_	\$			
			ash (book) (1)		75 cash/b	oank/cash boo	ok (1)	75			
	+ (1) for 2 e	equal OFs	from (c)								

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Question				Ans	swer				Marks	
3(e)	Amira Computer supplies account									
	Da 2018 April		(1)	\$ 20	Date	Details	\$	3		
3(f)	Identify amounts no Identify cheques no	e bank account e bank statement overing fraud and en it credited t presented neques or dishonoure points.							2	
3(g)	Amira Cash Book (bank columns) only									
	Date 2018 April 30	Details Balance b/d (Cash book) error*	(1)	\$ 17 620 100	Date 2018 April 30	Details Bank charges Jabir(dis.chq) Rates Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1)	\$ 28 153 95 17 444		
	2018 May 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	17 720 17 444		3.5		17 720		

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Question	Ansv	wer		Marks		
3(h)	Amira Bank Reconciliation Statement at 30 April 2018					
	Balance shown on bank statement Add Cheque not credited – Shadya	\$ 17 695 824	(1) OF (1)			
	Less Cheque not presented – Abasi	18 519 1 075				
	Balance shown in cash book	17 444	(1) OF			
	Alternative presentation Balance shown in cash book Add Cheque not presented – Abasi	\$ 17 444 1 075 18 519	(1) OF (1)			
	Less Cheque not credited – Shadya	824	(1)			
	Balance shown on bank statement	17 695	(1) OF			
3(i)	\$17 444 (1) OF			2		
	Current assets (1) OF					
3(j)	Not enough money in account Cheque unsigned Amount in words and figures disagree Takes account into unauthorised overdraft Accept other valid points. Any 2 acceptable reasons (1) each			2		

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Question				Ans	swer				Marks		
4(a)	Harry AX Limited account										
	Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2018	Details		\$			
	Mar 4 17 31	Bank Discount (received) Purchases returns Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1)	2 425 75 360 2 240	Mar 1 15	Balance b/d Purchases	(1)	2 500 2 600			
				5 100				5 100			
					2018 Apl 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	2 240			
	FM Limited account										
	Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2018	Details		\$			
	Mar 28	Purchases returns	(1)	170	<i>Mar</i> 1 24	Balance b/d Purchases	(1)	750 1 547			
	30	Bank	(1)	2 127 2 297				2 297			

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Question				Ans	wer				Marks
4(a)				Purchase	s account				
	Date 2018 Feb 28 Mar 31	Details Total to date Credit purchases for month	(1)	\$ 43 000 4 147	Date 2018 Mar 31	Details Income statement	(1)	\$ 47 147	
			. ,	47 147				47 147	
				Purchases re	turns accou	int			
	Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2018	Details		\$	
	Mar 31	Income statement	(1)	5 550	<i>Feb</i> 28 Mar 31	Total to date Returns for month	(1)	5 020 530	
				5 550				5 550	
4(b)(i)	Buying in bulk/buyi In the same trade To enable Harry to Loyal / regular cust Accept other valid Any 1 reason (1)	make a profit when goo tomer	ods are	e sold					1
4(b)(ii)	$\frac{650}{3250} \times \frac{100}{1} = 20\%$	$\frac{650}{3250} \times \frac{100}{1} = 20\% $ (1)							1
4(c)(i)	Sales invoice								1
4(c)(ii)	Debit note								1
4(c)(iii)	Statement of accou	unt							1

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Question		Answer		Marks
5(a)(i)	Goods remaining (at the year-end) which were pu Example – fabric, thread, buttons, zips, etc. (1)	urchased for converting	g into finished goods (1)	2
5(a)(ii)	Goods which are partly made (at the end of the y Example – partly made shirt/blouse/jeans/etc. (1)	2		
5(a)(iii)	Completed clothes which are awaiting sale (1) Example – completed shirt/blouse/jeans/etc. (1)	2		
5(b)	Manufacturing A Cost of materials used Purchases of raw materials Carriage inwards Less Closing inventory of raw materials Direct factory wages	Addae Account for the year er \$ 48 400 1 950 (1)	50 350 5 150 45 200 38 800 (1)	10
	Prime cost Factory overheads Indirect factory wages General factory expenses Factory heat and light Factory insurance Depreciation (factory) machinery Less Closing work in progress Cost of production	27 140 }* 3 150 }* 1 110 }* 1 860 }* 15 000 (1)	84 000 (1) 48 260 132 260 (1) 7 260 (1) 125 000 (1)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Buy in bulk to get trade discount/look for cheaper suppliers Reduce wages Reduce/control factory / general expenses Reduce factory heat and light Look for cheaper carriage on raw materials Reduce rate of depreciation Accept other valid points. Any 2 ways (1) each	2
5(d)	$\frac{(179\ 250-119\ 500)}{179\ 250} \times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) whole formula = 33.33% (1)	2
5(e)	$\frac{(59750-34750)}{179250} \times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) whole formula = 13.95% (1)	2
5(f)	Increase gross profit margin or increase selling price / reduce COS Reduce/control administration and selling expenses not factory expenses Increase other income Accept other valid points. Any 2 ways (1) each	2

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Question				Ansv	wer					Marks
6(a)	To balance the trial balance Because there are errors on the trial balance To allow draft financial statements to be prepared Accept other valid points. Any 2 reasons (1) each								:	
6(b)				en	itries rec	quired	to correct the error			
			error	debit	debit		credit			
				account	\$		account	\$		
		1	motor expenses, \$150, debited to motor vehicles account	motor expenses	150		motor vehicles	150		
		2	carriage inwards, \$120, debited to carriage outwards account	carriage inwards	120	(1)	carriage outwards	120	(1)	
		3	sales journal overcast by \$1000	sales not sales journal	1000	(1)	suspense	1000	(1)	
		4	wages, \$460, debited to wages account as \$640	suspense	180	(1)	wages	180	(1)	
6(c)	All errors hav	ve n	ot been discovered (1)							
			ccount will not be closed (1) debit and \$1000 on credit)							
	Accept alter	rnat	ive answers depending or	entries in (b)						

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Question		Answe	r					Marks	
6(d)	Mai Statement of corrected profit for the year ended 31 March 2018								
	Profit for the year before corrections					\$	4150		
	Error 1	Increase in profit \$		Decrease in profit \$ 150	(1)				
	Error 2	No effect	(1)						
	Error 3			1 000	(1)				
	Error 4	180 180	(2)*	1 150	-		970_		
	Corrected profit for the year						3 180 (1)OF		
	* (1) position + (1) amount								

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ACCOUNTING 0452/21 Paper 2 May/June 2018 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 120 **Published**

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Question				Ans	swer				Marks
1(a)						Book of prime (origi	nal) entry		2
		Returns by credit of	customers		Sales re	turns journal	(1)		
		Bad debts written	off		Journal		(1))	
1(b)			P	Ly urchases ledge	dia er control a	account			!
	Date 2018	Deta	ils	\$	Date Details 2018		ails	\$	
	Apl 30	Returns Discount received Contra/SLCA *Bank Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1) (1)OF	113 95 250 4 685 4 237 9 380	Apl 1 30	Balance b/d Purchases Carriage inwards Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1)	4 215 4 855 210 100 9 380	
	May 1	Balance b/d	(1)	100	May 1	Balance b/d	(1)	4 237	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Overpayment of amount owing to credit supplier Return of goods to credit supplier after payment made Cash discount not deducted when payment was made to credit supplier Payment made to credit supplier in advance Any 2 reasons (1) each	2
1(d)	Ensures that the profit for the year is not overstated by anticipating losses (1) Ensures that the trade receivables are shown at a realistic level in the statement of financial position (1)	2
1(e)(i)	Liquidity If trade receivables take up the offer Lydia will receive the money earlier This money could then be used within the business Will receive a lower amount than previously Or other relevant point Any 2 relevant points (1) each	2
1(e)(ii)	Profitability Profit for the year will decrease because of the extra cash discount This policy may reduce bad debts so may increase profit Or other relevant points Any 2 relevant points (1) each	2

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Question		Answer				Marks
2(a)		Nabil Journal				5
	Date 2017 Mar 1	Premises Fixtures and fittings Inventory Bank Loan – AB Loans Capital Assets, liabilities and capital at this date	} }(1) } (1) (1) (1) (1)	Debit \$ 200 000 22 000 5 500 7 500	Credit \$ 80 000 155 000 235 000	

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Correction of errors Purchase/sale of non-current assets on credit Year-end transfers Fransactions not entered in any other book of prime (original Accept other relevant points. Any 2 uses (1) each Corrected Trial Ba	al) entry Nabil		
	Jabil		
		uary 2018	1
	\$	\$	
Revenue		119 100 }	
Purchases	72 000	_	
Capital		155 000	
Loan – AB Loans		80 000	
Premises	200 000		
Fixtures and fittings	22 000		
Trade receivables (7 500 – 140)	7 460	(1)	
		4 160 (1)	
•			
	10 000		
	4.40		
Petty cash	100	(1)	
	365 110	<u>365 110</u> (1) ***	
	Purchases Capital Loan – AB Loans Premises Fixtures and fittings	Purchases	Purchases 72 000 }(1)

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Question				Ans	wer				Marks
3(a)	Amina account								12
	Date 2017	De	tails	\$	Date 2018		Details	\$	
	April 1	Balance b/d		160	Mar 1	Bank/cash Bad debts	(1) (1)	120 40	
				160			()	160	
				Bad debt	s account	t			
	Date 2018		tails	\$	Date 2018		Details	\$	
	Feb 28 Mar 1	Total written off Amina (1)OI	=	135 40 175		Income state	ement (1)OF	175 175	
	Fixtures and fittings account								
	Date 2017	De	tails	\$	Date 2018		Details	\$	
	<i>April 1</i> 2018	Balance b/d		4 000	Mar 31	Balance c/d		6 000	
	Jan 4	Office Traders	(1)	2 000 6 000				6 000	
	2018 April 1	Balance b/d	(1)	6 000					

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Question			Ans	wer				Mar	
3(a)		Provision f	or depreciation o	f fixtures	and fitting account				
	Date 2018	Details	\$	Date 2017	Deta	ils	\$		
	Mar 31	Balance c/d	2 800	<i>April 1</i> 2018	Balance	b/d	1 600		
				Mar 31	Income statement	(1)	1 200		
			2 800	2010			2 800		
				2018 April 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	2 800		
				•		. ,			
	Date	Details	Discount allo	Date	ount Deta	ils	\$		
	2018	Total to data	2500	2018					
	Feb 28 Mar 31	Total to date Total from cash book (1)	<i>3590</i> 55		Income statement	(1)	3645		
		()	3645			()	3645		
	Discount received account								
	Date 2018	Details	\$	Date 2018	Deta	ils	\$		
	Mar 31	Income statement (1)	4 198	Feb 28	Total to date		4 130		
			4.400	Mar 31	Total from cash boo	k (1)	68		
			4 198				4 198		

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Question		Answer	Marks				
3(b)	February 1 Motor	February 1 Motor vehicles					
	Explanation Double entry	Original cost of the motor vehicle disposed of/sold (1) Credit motor vehicles account (1)					
	February 1 Provisi	ion for depreciation of motor vehicles					
	Explanation	Total depreciation written of the motor disposed of/sold up to the date of sale (1)					
	Double entry	Debit provision for depreciation of motor vehicles account (1)					
	February 1 M6Var	าร					
	Explanation	Price M6Vans agreed to pay for the motor vehicle (1) Double entry Debit M6Vans account (1)					
	March 31 Income	statement					
	Explanation Double entry	Loss on disposal of motor vehicle (1) Debit income statement (1)					

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Question	Answe	Answer				
4(a)	Asim Income Statement for the year ended 31 January 2018					
	Fees from clients (28 350 (1) + 2 400 (1)) Rent receivable (5 600 – 800) Wages General expenses Motor expenses (970 (1) + 110 (1) \times 3 / ₄ (1)) Rates & Insurance (2 280 (1) \times 12/15 (1)) Provision for doubtful debts (2% \times 2 400) Depreciation Motor vehicle (20% \times (15 000 – 5 400)) Office equipment (6 180 – 5 500) Profit for the year	\$ 19 000 } 1 358 }(1) 810 1 824 48 (1) 1 920 (1) 680 (1)	\$ 30 750 4 800 (1) 35 550 25 640 9 910 (1)OF			
4(b)	$\frac{\text{Profit for the year}}{\text{Capital employed}} \times \frac{100}{1} \text{ whole formula (1)}$		3310 (1)01	1		

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	$\frac{9910}{120000}$ OF $\times \frac{100}{1}$ (1)OF whole formula = 8.26% (1)OF	2
4(d)	Higher profit for the year Lower capital employed Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each	2
4(e)	Financial statements only include information which can be expressed in monetary terms (1) This means that many important factors which affect the performance of a business are not included in the financial statements (1)	2

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Question		Answer			Marks		
5(a)	Ravi Income Statement (Trading Account section) for the year ended 31 March 2018						
	Revenue (8 750 + 34 450) Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases Less Purchase returns	\$ 38 400 }(2)CF }(1)OF 950 (1)	\$ 2 900 (1) 37 450	\$ 43 200 (1)			
	Less Closing inventory Gross profit		40 350 4 350 (1)	36 000 (1) OF 7 200 (1) OF			
5(b)	Cost of sales Average inventory (1)				1		

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Question	Answer				
5(c)	Higher inventory levels Lower sales activity Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each				2
5(d)	Lower of cost and net realisable value (1)				1
5(e)	Prudence (1)				1
5(f)			Overstated	Understated	4
	current assets at 31 March 2018	current assets at 31 March 2018			4
	cost of sales for the year ended 31 March 201	cost of sales for the year ended 31 March 2018			
	gross profit for the year ended 31 March 2018	gross profit for the year ended 31 March 2018			
	cost of sales for the year ending 31 March 20	cost of sales for the year ending 31 March 2019			
	profit for the year ending 31 March 2019	profit for the year ending 31 March 2019			
5(g)		Increase	Decrease	No effect	2
	Reduce the rate of trade discount allowed to credit customers	√ (1)			
	Reduce the rate of cash discount allowed to credit customers			√(1)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(h)	Increase in selling price so possibility of greater gross profit (1) Customers may go to cheaper suppliers, so sales and profit may decrease (1)	2
	Accept other valid points	

Question	Answer			
6(a)	Debentures	Ordinary shares	4	
	Receive interest	Receive dividends		
	Receive fixed interest	Receive variable dividends		
	Interest paid irrespective of profit	Dividends depend on profit		
	Do not carry voting rights	Carry voting rights		
	Are lenders/loans/(non-current) liabilities/creditors	Are members of the company/equity/capital		
	Priority for repayment in winding-up	Last to be repaid in winding-up		

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	Transfers made in the statement of changes of equity from the retained earnings (1)	1
6(c)	In situations where there is not enough cash to pay a dividend To retain cash within the business rather than using it for dividends To use in future when the profits may be low/there may be a loss Or other acceptable comments Any 2 acceptable comments (1) each	2

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Question			Answer			Marks
6(d)		Income statement	Statement of changes in equity	Statement of financial position	No entry	
	1 September 2017 Repayment of long term loan				✓	
	1 November 2017 Payment of half year interest on debentures	√(1)				
	31 December 2017 Payment of interim ordinary share dividend		√(1)			
	30 April 2018 Half year interest on debentures accrued	√(1)		√(1)		
	30 April 2018 Proposed ordinary share dividend				√(1)	
6(e)	Will not dilute their stake in the company Will not dilute their voting power If expansion profitable, potential for higher of Or other acceptable comment Any 1 comment (1)	dividend as debe	enture holders rece	eive fixed interest		1

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Question	Answer				
6(f)	Annual profit reduced because of debenture interest Reduced profit available for ordinary shareholders Prior claim on assets in a winding-up Or other acceptable comment Any 1 comment (1)				1
6(g)	Current assets : current liabilities(1)				1
6(h)		Increase	Decrease	No effect	5
	Sell surplus non-current assets for cash	✓			
	Sell goods on cash terms only			√ (1)	
	Obtain a further long-term loan	√(1)			
	Buy additional non-current assets on credit rather than paying immediately		√(1)		
	Persuade trade receivables to pay half of their debts immediately in return for 3% cash discount		√(1)		
	Pay trade payables after 2 months instead of after 1 month			√(1)	

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