

4 A company has a fleet of delivery vehicles. Information from their statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 shows that the vehicles originally cost \$440 000 with accumulated depreciation of \$270 000.

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The business purchased two additional vehicles costing a total of \$70000 on 1 April 2023 on credit from L Autos.

On 30 November 2023, the business sold one of its vehicles. The vehicle had originally cost \$28 000 with accumulated depreciation of \$16 800. The vehicle was sold for \$10 500 to a local garage who paid by bank transfer.

The business provides for depreciation using the straight-line method at a rate of 20% per annum.

A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of purchase.

No depreciation is charged in the year of disposal.

REQUIRED:

| (a) | Calculate the depreciation charge for the year ended 31 December 2023. |
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(b) Prepare the company's ledger accounts for the delivery vehicles, provision for depreciation and disposal of delivery vehicles for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Balance the accounts and bring down the balances on 1 January 2024.

Delivery vehicles account

| Details | \$ Date | Details | \$ |
|---------|------------|---------|----|
| | | | |
| | | | |

Provision for depreciation of delivery vehicles account

| Date | Details | \$ Date | Details | \$ |
|------|---------|------------|---------|----|
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Disposal of delivery vehicles account

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| Date | Details | \$ Date | Details | \$ |
|------|---------|------------|---------|----|
| | | | | |

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After talking to his accountant, the owner of the company is considering changing the method of depreciation for his delivery vehicles to the reducing balance method but maintaining the rate of depreciation at 20% per annum.

REQUIRED:

| (۵) | your answer by providing two advantages and two disadvantages of changing the method of depreciation to the reducing balance method. |
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| Question | Answer | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|---|--|
| 4(a) | Cost of vehicles at start Add Cost of new vehicles Less Cost of vehicle sold Cost of vehicles held at year end Depreciation for the year = 482 000 × 20 | \$ 440 000 70 000 % = 96 400 (1)OF | \$ 510 000 28 000 482 000 | (1) | 2 | |

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| Question | | | | An | swer | | | Marks |
|----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| 4(b) | Delivery vehicles account | | | | | | | |
| | Date 2023 | Details | | \$ | Date 2023 | Details | \$ | |
| | Jan 1 Apr 1 | Balance b/d L Autos | (1) | 440 000 70 000 510 000 | Nov 30 Dec 31 | Disposal Balance c/d | 1) 28 000 482 000 510 000 | |
| | 2024 Jan 1 | Balance b/d * | **OF | 482 000 | | | <u>010 000</u> | |
| | | Prov | ision for o | depreciation | of delivery | vehicles account | | |
| | Date 2023 | Details | | \$ | Date 2023 | Details | \$ | |
| | Nov 30 Dec 31 | Disposal Balance c/d | (1) | 16 800 349 600 366 400 | Jan 1 Dec 31 | Balance b/d Income statement (1)0 | 270 000 96 400 366 400 | |
| | | | | | 2024 Jan 1 | Balance b/d ***(1)OF both | ns 349 600 | |
| | | | Disp | osal of deliv | ery vehicle | account | | |
| | Date 2023 | Details | | \$ | Date 2023 | Details | \$ | |
| | Nov 30 | Delivery vehicles | (1) | 28 000 | Nov 30 | Bank | 1) 16 800 1) 10 500 | |
| | | | | 28 000 | Dec 31 | Income statement (1)0 | 28 000 | |
| (1) | dates | | | | | | | |

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| Question | | | 1 | Answer | | Marks |
|----------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--|-------|
| 4(d) | Advantages Application of the matching principle Vehicles would be valued at a more realistic/accurate figure May reflect the estimate of loss in value for vehicles more accurately/ depreciation may be more accurate Appropriate for vehicles as they lose more value/greater benefits are gained in the early years Total depreciation/annual depreciation charge will be lower Accept other valid points Max 2 Disadvantages More difficult to calculate depreciation /need to recalculate depreciation each year The depreciation charge is higher in the early years Changing methods is against the consistency principle Changing methods makes comparisons between years more difficult Non-current asset may be overvalued Accept other valid points Max 2 | | | | | |
| | Recommendation (1) | | | | | |
| 4(d) | Non-current asset | Straight line | Revaluation | No depreciation | | 3 |
| | Land | | | √ (1) | | |
| | Fixtures & fittings | √(1) | | | | |
| | Loose tools | | √ (1) | | | |