

Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 100

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 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme

PUBLISHED

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.

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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.

© UCLES 2023 Page 3 of 19

Social Science-Specific Marking Principles (for point-based marking)

1 Components using point-based marking:

• Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.

From this it follows that we:

- **a** DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term)
- **b** DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they are correct
- **c** DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type answers. For example, questions that require *n* reasons (e.g. State two reasons ...).
- d DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.)
- e DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all possibilities
- **f** DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).
- **g** DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. Corrasion/Corrosion)

2 Presentation of mark scheme:

- Slashes (/) or the word 'or' separate alternative ways of making the same point.
- Semi colons (;) bullet points (•) or figures in brackets (1) separate different points.
- Content in the answer column in brackets is for examiner information/context to clarify the marking but is not required to earn the mark (except Accounting syllabuses where they indicate negative numbers).

© UCLES 2023 Page 4 of 19

3 Calculation questions:

- The mark scheme will show the steps in the most likely correct method(s), the mark for each step, the correct answer(s) and the mark for each answer
- If working/explanation is considered essential for full credit, this will be indicated in the question paper and in the mark scheme. In all other instances, the correct answer to a calculation should be given full credit, even if no supporting working is shown.
- Where the candidate uses a valid method which is not covered by the mark scheme, award equivalent marks for reaching equivalent stages.
- Where an answer makes use of a candidate's own incorrect figure from previous working, the 'own figure rule' applies: full marks will be given if a correct and complete method is used. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.

4 Annotation:

- For point marking, ticks can be used to indicate correct answers and crosses can be used to indicate wrong answers. There is no direct relationship between ticks and marks. Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.
- For levels of response marking, the level awarded should be annotated on the script.
- Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

© UCLES 2023 Page 5 of 19

Question				Answe	er				Marks
1(a)				Shvar Petty Cash					10
	Total received	Date	Details		Total paid \$	Office expenses	Travel \$	Ledger accounts \$	
		2023							
	61	Mar 1	Balance b/d	(1)					
	139		Bank	(1)					
		2	Giles	(1)	55			55	
		3	Taxi fare	(1)	21		21		
		6	Notepads and pens	(1)	18	18			
	25	6	Mitchell	(1)					
		7	Office cleaning	(1)	30	30			
				(1)OF	124	48	21	55	
					101				
	225	7	Balance c/d		225				
	101	Mar 8	Balance b/d	(1)OF					

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Question				Ans	wer				Marks
1(b)				Sh\ Giles a					4
	Date	Details		\$	Date	Detail	s	\$	
	2023				2023				
	Mar 2	Petty cash	(1)	55	Mar 1	Balance b/d		165	
	13	Bank	(1)	110	22	Purchases	(1)	144	
	31	Balance c/d		144					
			-	309			-	309	
					Apr 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	144	
1(c)(i)	Direct debit (1) Internet transfer (1) Telephone transfer (1 Credit transfer (1) Debit/credit card (1) Max (1))							

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			Α	nswer				Marks
1(c)(ii)	Safer – no cash May reduce fra A petty cash bo Time saving - n	ok would not be required (' o cash-handling or journey ns can be quicker (1)	1)		ohysically present to e	exchange	e cash (1)	5
	Some custome May take longe It may be usefu May incur extra		anking system/ C premises for en)R using ca	ish may be quicker (1			
				<u> </u>				3
2(a)(i)				Stalla oubtful debt	s account			3
2(a)(i)	Date	Details	Provision for do		s account Details		\$	3
2(a)(i)	Date 2022 Dec 3		Provision for do	oubtful debt	i e	(1)	\$ 3 000	3
2(a)(i)	2022		Provision for do	Dubtful debt Date 2022 Jan 1	Details	. ,	·	3
2(a)(i)	2022		Provision for do	Date Date 2022 Jan 1 2022	Details Balance b/d	. ,	3 000	3

© UCLES 2023 Page 8 of 19

Question					Ans	swer				Marks
2(a)(ii)	To apply the (1) To apply the	ne principle ne principle	oles will pay the amoun e of prudence/ to ensur e of matching / to ensur ear in which the sales w	e the pre-	orofit is not the sales fo	overstated	to ensure the trade			2
	Max (2)									
2(b)			Proceeds Cost Less provision for de Profit on disposal (1)		ation	\$ 16 000 7 000		_ (1)OF		4
2(c)(i)					St Motor Vehi	alla cles accou	nt			2
		Date	Details		\$	Date	Details		\$	
		2022 Jan 1	Balance b/d		48 000	2022 Dec 31	Disposal	(1)	16 000	
		our i	Balarios s, a		10 000	D 0001	Balance c/d	(.,	32 000	
					48 000				48 000	
		2023								
		Jan 1	Balance b/d	(1)	32 000					

© UCLES 2023 Page 9 of 19

Question				An	swer				Marks
2(c)(ii)		Р	rovision for d		talla n of Motor \	ehicles account			5
	Date	Detai	ls	\$	Date	Detai	ils	\$	
	2022				2022				
	Dec 31	Disposal	(1)OF	7 000	Jan 1	Balance b/d	(1)	21 000	
		Balance c/d		18 500	Dec 31	Income statem	ent (2)CF (1)OF	4 500	
				25 500		,	(-) (-)	25 500	
					2023				
					Jan 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	18 500	
2(d)						Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure		4
	Legal fe	ees for obtaining	permission t	o build the	extension	✓			
	Building	g costs for the ex	tension			✓		(1)	
	Insuran	ce for the office					✓	(4)	
	Painting	g the office exten	sion			✓		(1)	
	Office of	alendar for 2023					✓	(4)	
	Purchas	se of office equip	ment			✓		(1)	
	Installa	tion of office equi	pment			✓		(4)	
	Statione	ery for office					✓	(1)	

© UCLES 2023 Page 10 of 19

Question		Answer				Marks
3(a)		Entrie	s required to	correct the error		10
	Error	Debit		Credit		
		Account	\$	Account	\$	
	A payment for rent, \$300, had been debited to the insurance account.	Rent paid	300	Insurance	300	
	Sales to Raymond of \$105, had been debited to the sales account and credited to Raymond's account.	Raymond	210 (1)	Sales	210 (1)	
	Eshe's total drawings from the bank for her own use, \$9 500, had been debited to the cash account.	Drawings	9 500 (1)	Cash	9 500(1)	
	A purchases invoice from Danika for \$137, had been recorded in her account and in the purchases journal as \$173.	Danika	36 (1)	Purchases	36 (1)	
	Returns inwards, \$44, had not been recorded in the returns inwards account.	Returns inwards	44 (1)	Suspense	44 (1)	
	The motor expenses account had been overcast by \$100.	Suspense	100 (1)	Motor expenses	100 (1)	

© UCLES 2023 Page 11 of 19

Question				Ans	wer				Marks
3(b)					he e account				3
	Date	Details		\$	Date	Details		\$	
	2023				2023				
	Mar 31	Motor expenses	(1)	100	Mar 31		ance (1)OF	56	
						Returns inwards	(1)	44	
				100				100	

© UCLES 2023 Page 12 of 19

Question		Answer				Marks
3(c)		Calculation of closing c	apital			7
		\$. \$	\$		
	Capital at 1 April 2022	·	·	31 000	}	
	Draft profit		15 600) (1)	
	Add Sales invoice	210 (1)			• ()	
	Purchases invoice	36 (1)				
	Motor expenses	100 (1)	346			
	·		15 946			
	Less Returns inwards		44	(1) 15 902		
				46 902	_	
	Less Drawings			9 500	(1)	
	Capital at 31 March			37 402		
	•				<u>-</u>	

© UCLES 2023 Page 13 of 19

Question	Ans	wer				Marks
4(a)	Sal	man				10
()	Manufacturing Account for t	he year ended 30	April 2	023		
	· ·	\$	•	\$		
	Cost of material consumed					
	Opening inventory of raw material			8 190		
	Purchases of raw material			78 420		
				86 610		
				8 000		
	Less Closing inventory of raw material			78 610	(1)	
	Direct wages			52 396	(1)	
	Prime cost			131 006	(1)OF	
	Factory overheads					
	Wages of factory supervisor	27 500	(1)			
	Rates and insurance (17 528 \times 3/4)	13 146	(1)			
	Factory electricity (11 442 + 1 048)	12 490	(1)			
	General expenses	8 244				
	Depreciation of factory equipment					
	$(90\ 000-43\ 920) \times 20\%$	9 2 1 6	(1)	70 596		
				201 602	(1)OF	
	Add opening work-in-progress			15 200	*	
				216 802		
	Less closing work-in-progress			16 100	*	
	Cost of production			200 702	(1)OF	
* (1) fo	or both opening and closing work-in-progress					

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Question		Answer				Mark
4(b)	Income statement (trading sec	Salman ction) for the year end	ed 30 Ap	oril 2023		
	· · ·	\$		\$		
	Revenue			435 174	(1)OF	
	Cost of sales				, ,	
	Opening inventory	23 860				
	Cost of production	200 702	(1)OF			
	Purchases of finished goods	90 144				
	· ·	314 706	,			
	Closing inventory	24 590		290 116	(1)OF	
	Gross profit		•	145 058		
	Manufacturing appears to be profitable (1) May not need to purchase finished goods (1) Have high bank balance which will help to pay for convers Accept other valid points Max (3)	ion (1)				
	Disadvantages of converting office space May not be able to sell the extra output (1) Conversion of office space may be costly (1) May have to purchase additional factory equipment (1) May be more appropriate/more profitable to use the funds The space is necessary for office purposes (1)	for other things (1)				
	Accept other valid points Max (3)					
	Max (4)					
	(1) for recommendation					

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Calculation of retained earnings	3
	Retained earnings at 1 April 2022 16 250 } Profit for the year 43 500 }(1) 59 750	
	Less Dividend (39 000) (1) Retained earnings at 31 March 2023 20 750 (1)OF	

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Question		Answer				Marks
5(b)		Q Limited	I			
,	Statemen	t of Financial Position	on at 31 March 20	23		
		\$	\$	\$		
	Assets					
	Non-current Assets	Cost	Provision For	Net Bo	ok	
			Depreciation	Value		
	Fittings and equipment	150 000	40 650		350 } (1) for	
	Motor vehicles	72 000	31 125		375 } both lines	
		222 000	71 775	150 2		
	Current Assets					
	Inventory			517	'90	
	Trade receivables		19 700			
	Less Provision for doubtful debts		591	19 1	09 (1)	
	Bank				076_	
				71.9	75 (1)OF	
	Total assets			222 2		
	Equity and Liabilities					
	Equity					
	Ordinary share capital			120 (000 (1)	
	Retained earnings			207	′50_ (1)OF	
				140 7	750	
	Non-current Liabilities					
	5% Debentures		40 000			
	Bank Loan		10 000	}(1) 50 (000	
	Current Liabilities					
	Trade payables			31 4	·50 (1)	
	Total Equity and Liabilities			222 2		

© UCLES 2023 Page 17 of 19

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	(19 109 OF + 1 076): 31 450 OF = 20 185 OF : 31 450 OF (1) whole formula = 0.64: 1 (1)OF	2
5(d)(i)	Dividends paid (1) Increase in level of inventory (1) Purchase of non-current assets (1) Repayment of non-current liabilities (1) Payment of trade payables/payment of a bank overdraft (1) Delay in receiving payment from trade receivables (1)	2
	Accept other valid points	
	Max (2)	

© UCLES 2023 Page 18 of 19

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)(ii)	Issue ordinary shares No interest payable (1) No repayment required (1) No need to provide security (1) The directors can decide on the rate of dividend (1) May dilute control/ownership (1) Shareholders will expect a dividend (1) May not be able to raise amount required (1) Already have long-term liabilities to repay (1) Accept other valid points Max (3)	5
	Obtain bank loan Repayment is required (1) Once loan is repaid no further liability to bank (1) Funds would need to be available when repayment is due (1) Security will be required (1) Interest will be charged (1) Bank may not be willing to lend as already have substantial long-term liabilities (1) Funds may be obtained more quickly than a share issue (1) If company is wound up loan must be repaid before shareholders (1)	
	Accept other valid points Max (3) Max (4)	
	(1) for recommendation	

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