

Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING		0452/22
Paper 2 Structured	Octob	er/November 2024
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 October/November 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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 descriptions 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.

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).

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.

Annotation	Description	Use						
✓	Tick	Indicates a point which is relevant and rewardable.						
×	Cross	Indicates a point which is inaccurate/irrelevant and not rewardable.						
BOD	Benefit of doubt	Used when the benefit of the doubt is given in order to reward a response.						
A	An extraneous figure or it	n extraneous figure or item in the statement						
OF	OF	Own figure						
SEEN	Noted but no credit given	Indicates that content has been recognised but not rewarded.						
REP	Repetition	Indicates where content has been repeated.						

Question	Answer											Marks	
1(a)	Kalima Cash book												13
	Date	Details	Discoun t allowed	Cash	Bank		Date	Details	Discount Receive d	Cash	Bank		
	2024		\$	\$	\$		2024		\$	\$	\$		
	Sept 1	Balance b/d		240			Sept 1	Balance b/d			890		
	3	Sales		478		(1)	2	Stationery		82		(1)	
	14	Elizah	13		507	(1)	3	Badr			30	(1)	
	16	Cash			120	(1)	5	Wages			1 390	(1)	
							10	Drawings			150	(1)	
							16	Bank		120		(1)	
							21	Gulnar	4		196	(1)	
	30	Balance c/d			2 029		30	Balance c/d		516			
			13	718	2 656				4	718	2 656	(1)OF*	
	Oct 1	Balance b/d		516		(1)OF	Oct 1	Balance b/d			2 029	(1)OF	
	(1) for date	(1) for dates *For totalling dr and cr columns											
1(b)	Bank over	draft											1

Question			,	Answer			Marks				
1(c)	Kalima										
	Elizah Account										
	Date 2024	Details	Amount \$	Date 2024	Details	Amount \$					
	Sept 1	Balance b/d	520	Sept 14	Bank	507 (1)OF					
	23	Sales	1 450 (1)		Discount allowed	13 (1)OF					
				29	Sales returns	325 (1)					
				30	Balance c/d	<u>1 125</u>					
			<u>1 970</u>			<u>1 970</u>					
	Oct 1	Balance b/d	1 125 (1)OF								
1(d)	Current Asset	ts					1				

Question	Answer								
2(a)					2				
		Workings	Answer \$						
	Capital at 1 April 2023	140 000 + 92 000 - 10 000 + 24 600 +39 600 - 24 750 -3 200 +1 650	259 900 (1)						
	Capital at 31 March 2024	140 000 +106 000 - 36 000+ 42 000 + 43 400 -19 700 +13 000 +1 200	289 900 (1)						

Question		Ansv	/er			Mari
2(b)		Added to opening capital		Deducted from opening capital	Total	
		\$		\$	\$	
	Capital at 1 April 2023				259 900	
	Capital Introduced	10 000 (1)				
	Profit for the year	20 620 (1)	OF			
	Drawings			620(1)		
	Total adjustments	30 620		620	30 000	
	Capital at 31 March 2024				289 900 (1)OF *	
	* For both opening and closing capital figure	ures				
2(c)(i)	Payments to credit suppliers Add closing trade payables Less opening trade payables Less drawings Or	219 65	0 * 0 *(50) *(50) *(50) (1		losing figures	
	Bank Balance c/d	224 700	Balan Drawi Purch			0 (1) 0 (1)OF

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(ii)	Payments received from credit customers Add closing trade receivables Less opening trade receivables Total credit sales Cash Sales Total sales for the year Or \$ 452 000 43 400 495 400 \$ (39 600) *(1) both opening & closing figures (1) both opening & closing figures (1) both opening & closing figures (1) opening & closing figures	3
	Balance b/d Sales 39 600 * 476 800 (1)OF Bank Cash sales Balance c/d 452 000 (1) 21 000 (
2(d)	Advantages (2) Preparation of financial statements would be quicker / easier Better control over business activities / able to track transactions / income and expenses Chances of fraud reduced / errors may be reduced Comparison with previous years / aids decision making Information required by a bank/investor readily available Allow Ben time to concentrate on other business activities Accept other valid points Disadvantages (2) Salary of book-keeper to pay Profit may not be adequate to cover the cost of employing the book-keeper. Additional costs on top of salary paid. Problems of recruiting suitable / trained candidate Accept other valid points Recommendation (1)	5
2(e)(i)	Prudence Or Matching / accruals	1

Question	Answer							
2(e)(ii)		Profit for the year	Trade receivables	Cash at bank		2		
	Increase							
	Decrease	✓	✓		(1) for both			
	No effect			✓	(1)			

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Sports T Café Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2023	5
	\$ \$	
	Cafe sales 27 000	
	Cost of sales	
	Opening inventory 1 290 *	
	Purchases of food & drink 8 220	
	9510	
	Less Closing inventory 1 340 *(1) 8 170 ((1)
	18 830	
	<u>Expenses</u>	` _
		(1)
	Profit for the year – cafe 4478	(1)OF
	* For both inventory figures	

Question				Answe	er					Marks
3(b)			Sul		T club ns account					5
	Date	Details	\$		Date	Details		\$		
	2023 Jan 1 Dec 31	Balance b/d Income & Expenditure Account	1 520 158 960	(1) (1)OF	2023 Dec 31	Bank or (162 000		
	2024 Jan 1	Balance c/d Balance b/d	2 800 163 280 *1 280		2024 Jan 1	Balance Balance		1280 163280 *2800		
	(1) for dates *For both bala	ances b/d								
3(c)		Sports T club Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 December 2023								10
		Income: Profit from the cafe Subscriptions Bank interest			\$ 4 478 158 960 <u>720</u>	(1) O F	\$ 164 158	(1)OF		
		Expenditure Wages: Sports coaches Administration salaries Rent (16 250 – 1250) Sports equipment hire Rates & insurance Accountancy fees Surplus for the year			58 220 31 720 15 000 34 800 3 200 2 400)	(145 340) 18 818	(1)OF		

Question			Answe	r			Marks		
4(a)	Either - A public limited compar Or - A public limited company h								
4(b)	Issued share capital is the amo Called up share capital is the pa				een requested	from the shareholders (1)			
4(c)	Separate legal identity / legal a	ot other valid points							
4(d)	Y Limited Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023								
		Ordinary Share Capital	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total				
		\$	\$	\$	\$				
	0 4 1 0000	800 000	78 000	62 000	940 000	(1)			
	II On 1 January 2023	000 000	70000			\ \ 1 \)			
	On 1 January 2023 Profit for the year	800 000	78 000	118 500	118500	• •			
	Profit for the year Dividend paid (final)	800 000	78000			(1) (2)* (1)			
	Profit for the year	800 000		118 500	118500	(2)*			
	Profit for the year Dividend paid (final)	800 000	32 000	118 500 (43 000)	118500 (43000)	(2)* (1)			

Question		Answer Ma						
4(e)	Extract from State Equity Ordinary Shares General reserve Retained earnings *mark for inclusion correct order	(1)*	on at 31 December 2023 \$ 800 000 110 000 <u>65 500</u> <u>975 500</u>	(OF) (OF)		2		

Question	Answer				
4(f)	Issuing debentures	Issuing ordinary shares	5		
	Annual interest is payable (1)	A dividend may be paid (1)			
	Are a liability\are a loan\must be repaid (1)	Do not have to be repaid (1)			
	If company is wound up they are repaid before ordinary shareholders (1)	If company is wound up they are repaid after debenture holders (1)			
	Debenture holders are not members of the company/cannot vote (1)	Shares will carry same voting rights/rank equally as existing shares (1)			
	Issue of debentures will not dilute the control of the existing ordinary shareholders (1)	May dilute control of existing shareholders (1) (if some purchase a greater proportion of shares)			
	Interest is a fixed amount (1) (and so can be budgeted for)	Dividend is not fixed (and may depend on profit levels) (1)			
	Interest must be paid irrespective of profits (1)	Directors can decide on amount of dividend they will pay (1)			
	May be secured on the non-current assets of the company (1)	May take longer to raise the funds (1)			
	Issue may not raise adequate funds (1)	Issue may not raise adequate funds (1)			
	Max (3)	Max (3)			
	Recommendation (1)				
4(g)	Non-current liabilities / Long-term-liabilities				

Question	Answer					
5(a)	Ratio	Workings	Answer	-		
	Inventory turnover (correct to 2 decimal places)	$\frac{24074 + 278429 - 25600 (1)}{(24074 + 25600) / 2 (1)}$ $= = \frac{276903}{24837}$	11.15 times (1)			
	Trade receivables turnover (round up your answer to the nearest whole day)	$\frac{42375 \times 365}{392600}$ (1) for formula	40 days (1)			
	Trade payables turnover (round up your answer to the nearest whole day)	$\frac{21603 \times 365}{278429}$ (1) for formula	29 days (1)			
5(b)	Advantages (2) Reduced administration – debt collection company will manage debt collection Owner can spend more time on other areas of the business Money received from credit customers quicker / improved cashflow / improved liquidity / trade receivables turnover will improve Reduced risk of irrecoverable debts Reduced need to borrow to finance working capital Accept other valid points Max 2 Disadvantages (2) Cost/fees of debt collection company May damage relationship with customer Credit sales may reduce Maybe a lack of communication between the agency and the owner / may not be effective in improving debt collection Accept other valid points Max 2 Recommendation (1)					

Question	Answer						Marks	
5(c)	Improve credit control policy (1) Issue regular statements & invoices (1) Offer cash discount for prompt payment (1) Charge interest on overdue accounts (1) Max 2							2
5(d)(i)	Reduce cost of purchases (1) Increase selling price (1) Changing the proportions of types of goods sold (1) Max 1						1	
5(d)(ii)	Improve gross profit (1) Control / reduce overall expenses (1) Increasing other income (1) Max (1)						1	
5(e)(i)	Azim Journal						2	
		Details			Debit \$	Cre		
		Drawings			340	(1)		
		Purchases				3	40 (1)	
5(e)(ii)			increase	dec	rease	no effe	ct	2
		gross profit	√ (1)					
		closing capital				√ (1)		