

Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING		0452/22
Paper 22		March 2020
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 March 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **14** printed pages.

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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).

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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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Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED 0452/22

March 2020

estion	Amara									
(a)	Amara Petty Cash Book									
	Total received	Date	Details		Total paid	Travel	Postage and stationery	Ledger accounts		
	\$				\$	\$	\$	\$		
		2020								
	65	Jan 1	Balance b/d							
	135		Bank	(1)						
		3	Stationery	(1)	24		24			
		7	Travel	(1)	49	49				
		14	Razvan	(1)	85			85		
		22	Taxi fare	(1)	18	18				
		29	Postage	(1)	11		11			
					187	67	35	85		
		31	Balance c/d		13					
	200				200					
	13	Feb 1	Balance b/d	(1)						

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Ma	rch	20	120
ivia	IUI	20	20

Question		Answer						
1(b)	Razvan Amara account							
	2020 Jan 1 Balance b/d 19 Sales Feb 1 Balance b/d	\$ 85 (1) 180 (1) 265 144 (1) OF	2020 Jan 14 Petty cash 28 Sales retu 31 Balance c	ırns 36	(1) (1)			
	+ (1) dates	144 (1)01						
1(c)		debit	credit	no entry		2		
	Amara account		✓		(1)			
	Discount allowed account	✓			}			
	Discount received account			✓	}(1)			
1(d)	pirect debit (1) predit card/Debit card (1) politine/electronic payment (1) pelephone transfer (1) predit							

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ark Scheme	March 2020

Question	Answer	Marks				
2(a)	GHB Limited Purchases ledger control account 2019 \$ 2019 \$	9				
	Nov 30 Purchases returns 1 160 (1) Nov 1 Balance b/d 12 050 (1) OF Discount received 650 (1) 30 Purchases 14 200 (1) Bank 11 420 (1) Interest 95 (1) Sales ledger 250 (1) Bank 330 (1) Balance c/d 13 195 26 675					
	Dec 1 Balance b/d 13 195 (1)					
2(b)	The purchases ledger control account does not include capital expenditure/non-current assets (1) The purchases ledger control account only includes purchases of goods for resale (1) The purchases ledger control account only includes transactions relating to trade payables (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)					
2(c)(i)	Reducing balance method (1)	1				
2(c)(ii)	More depreciation is charged in the early years of its life (1) Most of the benefit of the asset is gained in the early years (1) The net book value is more likely to relate to the amount which will be realised on sale (1) The vehicle may become out-of-date quickly depending on the vehicle type (1) As repair costs are likely to be minimal in the early years, the overall charge to the income statement each year is more likel to be fairly constant if the reducing balance method is used (1) Accept other valid points Max (3)	3				

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	Ordinary shares Advantages: Shares could be sold to new or existing shareholders (1) Shares are permanent capital/do not have to be repaid (1) Dividends vary according to the profit (1) Accept other valid points Max (1)	5
	Disadvantages: It may take longer to raise the funds (1) Increased dividends may have to be paid (1) All the shares need to be sold in order to raise the amount required (1) Less control for existing shareholders (1) Accept other valid points Max (1)	
	Bank loan Advantages: Easier to set up/quicker to obtain funds (1) May be repaid early (1) Accept other valid points Max (1)	
	Disadvantages: A fixed rate of interest needs to be paid each year (1) The interest would be payable irrespective of profit (1) Must be re-paid in full within a fixed period (1) Security would have to be provided (1) Accept other valid points Max (1) Recommendation (1)	

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Question		Ans	swer			Marks		
3(a)	Tia and Sarna Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2019							
	Revenue Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases Less Closing invento Gross profit Discount received Less Expenses Discount allowed Carriage outwards Insurance (7 920 – 1 General expenses Wages Depreciation on Furn Profit for the year	080)	\$ 5390 55440 60830 5165 2400 } 6160 }(1) 6840 (1) 8100 } 9600 }(1) 4800 (1)	\$ 124 000 55 665 68 335 1 385 69 720 37 900 31 820	(1)OF (1)			
3(b)	Profit for the year	priation Account for the	d Sarna year ended 31 December \$	r 2019 \$ 31 820	(1) OF			
	Less Interest on capital Salary Profit share	Tia Sarna Tia Tia Sarna	4 000 2 000 6 000 (1) 6 000 (1) 9 910 }(1) OF 9 910 }	12 000 19 820 19 820				

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Question			Answer			Marks
3(c)	2019 Dec 31 Drawings	Sarn \$ 17 000 (1			\$ 1 600 2 000 (1)OF 9 910 (1)OF 3 490	
	2020 Jan 1 Balance b/d	17 000 3 490 (1	I)OF		17 000	
3(d)	Advantages It would reduce cash sitting idle in the I The levels of trade receivables and tra- Interest would be earned on the amount Accept other valid points Max (2)	de payables sugg		be future net cash inflo	ow (1)	
	Disadvantages It may not be possible to withdraw mor Cash may not be available if Tia decide					
	Will decrease working capital/will reduce Tia and Sarna may be considering other Accept other valid points Max (2)	e liquidity (1)		she is entitled at the e	nd of the year (1)	
	Will decrease working capital/will reduce Tia and Sarna may be considering other Accept other valid points	ce liquidity (1) er uses for the cas		she is entitled at the e	nd of the year (1)	

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				PUBLIS	SHED				
Question		Answer							Marks
4(a)					jun ırnal				9
	Error number		I	Details			Debit \$	Credit \$	
	1	Commission receivable Discount received Correction of error – cash	book total	for discou	ınt received	I incorrectly posted (1)	135 (1)	135 (1)	
	2	Fixtures and fittings Disposal of fixtures and Correction of error – process		e of fitting	s incorrectl	y posted (1)	200 (1)	200 (1)	
	3	Purchases Cash Correction of error – cash	drawings p	oosted in	error to pur	chases (1)	40 (1)	40 (1)	
4(b)					jun e account				4
	202 Jar	0 i 31 Difference on trial balance Office expenses	\$ 1 077 73	(1)OF (1)	2020 Jan 31	Equipment repairs Equipment	\$ 575 575	(1) (1)	
		3	4.450	/			4.450	-	

1 150

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1 150

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Marks

Question			Answer		Marks
4(c)	Error number	Increases capital	Decreases capital	No effect on capital	4
	3	✓			
	4		√(1)		
	5	√ (1)			
	6	√ (1)			
	7			√(1)	
4(d)	Full control of the business (1) Decisions can be taken quickly (1) Profits do not have to be shared/dis Book-keeping and accounting are s Financial statements do not have to Accept other valid points Max (3)	simpler (1)			3

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Question	Answer	Answer	
5(a)	profit margin		8
	workings	answer	
	$\frac{27\ 900}{186\ 000} \times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) whole formula 15% (1)		
	Trade payables turnover (d	Trade payables turnover (days)	
	workings	answer	
	$\frac{9435}{93075} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula 37 days (1)	1)	
	Trade receivables turnover (Trade receivables turnover (days)	
	workings	answer	

Trade receivables turnover (days)		
workings	answer	
$\frac{14\ 010}{186\ 000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula	28 days (1)	

Liquid ratio		
workings	answer	
14 010 : 11 675 (1) whole formula	1.2 : 1 (1)	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	Bank May damage relationship with bank (1) Already has a bank loan as well as the overdraft (1) Has nearly reached his overdraft limit (1) Bank may charge increased interest if overdraft limit is exceeded (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Trade payables Relationship with suppliers may be damaged if he delays paying them (1)	5
	Is taking longer to pay trade payables than he did last year (1)OF May already be taking longer to pay than the credit period allowed (1) Trade payables may refuse future supplies (1) Interest may be charged on the overdue amount/cash discount will be forfeited (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Recommendation (1)	
5(c)	Sell surplus non-current assets (1) Increase bank loan/additional bank loan (1) Obtain loan from another source (1) Convert to a partnership/limited company (1) Introduce additional capital (1) More efficient credit control (1) Sell on a cash basis (1) Reduce drawings (1) Accept other valid points Max (3)	3

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PUBLISHED			
Question	Answer	Marks	
5(d)(i)	To calculate the profit for the year (1) To assess progress of the business (1) To provide information for calculation of ratios (1) For comparison purposes (1) To indicate where corrective action is required (1) To assist planning (1) To provide required information for the tax authorities (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	2	
5(d)(ii)	Non-monetary items cannot be recorded/only items which can be expressed in monetary terms can be recorded (1) Money is a widely used/understood unit of measure (1) Transactions are traditionally recorded in money terms (1) Subjectivity/personal opinion is avoided (1) Easier to make comparisons year-on-year/with other businesses (1) Accept other valid points	2	

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Max (2)