

Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING

0452/02

Paper 2 Structured Written Paper

For examination from 2027

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Specimen

This document has **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Generic Marking Principles

All examiners must apply these general marking principles when marking candidate responses. Examiners must apply them alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme must 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 descriptions for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptions 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 descriptions.

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 descriptions in mind.

**Social Sciences-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.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations may be used in the mark scheme.

Abbreviations	Use
OF = own figure	The answer will be marked correct if a candidate has correctly used their own figure from a previous part or calculation.
W = working	The working for a figure is given below. Where the figure has more than one mark associated with it, the working will show where individual marks are to be awarded.
CF = correct figure	The figure has to be correct i.e. no extraneous items have been included in the calculation.
} = curly brackets	Are used to show where one mark is given for more than one figure. If the figures are not adjacent, each is marked with a curly bracket and a symbol e.g. }*
Accept all valid responses	This statement indicates that marks may be awarded for answers that are not listed in the mark scheme but are equally valid.

Assessment objectives**AO1 Knowledge and understanding**

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of facts, terms, concepts, policies, procedures and techniques.
- Apply this knowledge and understanding to a variety of accounting situations and problems, and present outcomes in an appropriate form.

AO2 Analysis

- Select, calculate and interpret relevant data and information.
- Analyse financial accounting information.
- Communicate outcomes in the most appropriate form.

AO3 Evaluation

- Interpret and evaluate accounting information and draw conclusions.

Question	Answer	Marks																									
1(a)	<p>Give <u>three</u> reasons why it is important for Maria to calculate the profit or loss of her business.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 3.</p> <p>to assess whether she is receiving an adequate return on her investment (1) to indicate if the business is successful (1) to indicate if the business is sustainable / likely to continue in the future (1) may be required to make official returns to meet government/tax authority requirements (1) may be required by lenders, e.g. banks (1)</p> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p>	3																									
1(b)	<p>Prepare Maria’s purchases journal for November 2026. Total the journal and indicate the account where the total will be posted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Maria purchases journal</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="304 804 1364 1011"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="304 804 515 855">date</th> <th data-bbox="515 804 945 855">details</th> <th data-bbox="945 804 1128 855">\$</th> <th data-bbox="1128 804 1232 855">\$</th> <th data-bbox="1232 804 1364 855"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 855 515 895">November 5</td> <td data-bbox="515 855 945 895">Houssam</td> <td data-bbox="945 855 1128 895">850 – 170</td> <td data-bbox="1128 855 1232 895">274</td> <td data-bbox="1232 855 1364 895">(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 895 515 935">11</td> <td data-bbox="515 895 945 935">B Ltd</td> <td data-bbox="945 895 1128 935">2610 – 783</td> <td data-bbox="1128 895 1232 935">680</td> <td data-bbox="1232 895 1364 935">(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 935 515 975">23</td> <td data-bbox="515 935 945 975">Ltd</td> <td data-bbox="945 935 1128 975"></td> <td data-bbox="1128 935 1232 975">1 827</td> <td data-bbox="1232 935 1364 975">(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 975 515 1011">30</td> <td data-bbox="515 975 945 1011">transfer to purchases account</td> <td data-bbox="945 975 1128 1011"></td> <td data-bbox="1128 975 1232 1011">2 781</td> <td data-bbox="1232 975 1364 1011">(1) OF</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	date	details	\$	\$		November 5	Houssam	850 – 170	274	(1)	11	B Ltd	2610 – 783	680	(1)	23	Ltd		1 827	(1)	30	transfer to purchases account		2 781	(1) OF	4
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1(c)	<p>Suggest <u>one</u> reason why there was a debit balance on the account of Houssam on 1 November 2026.</p> <p>Award maximum of 1 mark.</p> <p>Maria has overpaid Houssam (1) credit note claimed after full amount paid (1) Maria has made a prepayment (1)</p> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p>	1																									

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1(d)	Prepare the ledger accounts for the two suppliers in the books of Maria for the month of November 2026. Balance the accounts and bring down the balance at 1 December 2026.							7																																																								
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1(e)	<p>Advise Maria whether she should use a computerised accounting system. Justify your answer by providing arguments for <u>and</u> against using a computerised accounting system.</p> <p>Award maximum of 3 marks for arguments for. Award maximum of 3 marks for arguments against. Award a maximum of 4 marks in total for arguments for and arguments against. Award 1 mark for recommendation based on at least one argument for and one argument against.</p> <p>Arguments for using a computerised accounting system greater accuracy / totals and balances will be calculated automatically (1) double entry is automatic (1) greater speed / quicker to enter transactions (1) additional features are available, e.g. inventory control, credit control (1) records are kept digitally / improved accessibility to records (1) checks can be carried out automatically / control accounts / bank reconciliations / trial balance (1) financial statements can be produced automatically (1) business documents, e.g. invoices, credit notes, statements, can be produced digitally (1)</p> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p> <p>Arguments against using a computerised accounting system may be expensive to buy hardware / software (1) may require specialised training (1) transition may involve running the manual and computerised systems together (in parallel) (1) risk of data loss / hacking (1) expensive / time consuming to track errors (1) maintenance and support costs (1) cost of downtime, e.g. loss of power supply (1) risk of malfunction (1)</p> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p>	5

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2(a)	<p>Define the term ‘error of commission’.</p> <p>Where an entry is made for the correct amount and on the correct side, but in the wrong account (1) of the same class (1).</p>	2																																																
2(b)	<p>Define the term ‘error of principle’.</p> <p>Where an entry is made for the correct amount and on the correct side, but in the wrong account (1) in the wrong class of account (1).</p>	2																																																
2(c)	<p>Prepare the suspense account. Include the balancing figure as the original difference on the trial balance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Khaled suspense account</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">date</th> <th style="width: 20%;">details</th> <th style="width: 10%;">\$</th> <th style="width: 15%;">date</th> <th style="width: 20%;">details</th> <th style="width: 10%;">\$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2026 31 Jan</td> <td>sales returns</td> <td style="text-align: right;">412 (1)</td> <td>2026 31 Jan</td> <td>difference on trial balance</td> <td style="text-align: right;">690 (1) OF</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>purchases returns</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>412</u> (1)</td> <td></td> <td>drawings</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>134</u> (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>824</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>824</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	date	details	\$	date	details	\$	2026 31 Jan	sales returns	412 (1)	2026 31 Jan	difference on trial balance	690 (1) OF		purchases returns	<u>412</u> (1)		drawings	<u>134</u> (1)			<u>824</u>			<u>824</u>	4																								
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2(d)	<p>Complete the table by entering the amount of correcting <u>each</u> error required to calculate Khaled’s corrected profit for the year. If an item has no effect on profit, entre zero (0) in the ‘no effect on profit’ column.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;">increase in profit \$</th> <th style="width: 10%;">decrease in profit \$</th> <th style="width: 10%;">no effect on profit</th> <th style="width: 10%;">profit \$</th> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>draft profit for the year</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">16 100</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>error 1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">225</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>error 2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>error 3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">45</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>error 4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">824</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1) amount, (1) increase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>totals</td> <td style="text-align: right;">869</td> <td style="text-align: right;">225</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">644</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>corrected profit for the year</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">16 744</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1) OF</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		increase in profit \$	decrease in profit \$	no effect on profit	profit \$		draft profit for the year				16 100		error 1		225			(1)	error 2			0		(1)	error 3	45				(1)	error 4	824				(1) amount, (1) increase	totals	869	225	0	644		corrected profit for the year				16 744	(1) OF	6
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2(e)	<p>State which accounting concept Nadia has applied when correcting each of the following errors.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="304 264 1928 456"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="304 264 365 316"></th> <th data-bbox="365 264 1615 316">error</th> <th data-bbox="1615 264 1928 316">accounting concept</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 316 365 400">2</td> <td data-bbox="365 316 1615 400">Khaled had taken some inventory of \$134 for his own use during the year. It had been correctly entered in the purchases account but no other entry had been made</td> <td data-bbox="1615 316 1928 400">business entity (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 400 365 456">3</td> <td data-bbox="365 400 1615 456">Khaled had not updated the allowance for irrecoverable debts from \$180 to \$135</td> <td data-bbox="1615 400 1928 456">matching (1)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		error	accounting concept	2	Khaled had taken some inventory of \$134 for his own use during the year. It had been correctly entered in the purchases account but no other entry had been made	business entity (1)	3	Khaled had not updated the allowance for irrecoverable debts from \$180 to \$135	matching (1)	2
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3	Khaled had not updated the allowance for irrecoverable debts from \$180 to \$135	matching (1)									
2(f)	<p>State which fundamental ethical principle Nadia applied in each of the following situations.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="304 553 1760 745"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="304 553 1386 604">situation</th> <th data-bbox="1386 553 1760 604">ethical principle applied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 604 1386 655">Nadia refused to tell a client about the profit made by a rival business.</td> <td data-bbox="1386 604 1760 655">confidentiality (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 655 1386 745">Nadia told a client she was unable to give advice on a complex accounting issue until she had undertaken some training and research.</td> <td data-bbox="1386 655 1760 745">professional behaviour (1)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	situation	ethical principle applied	Nadia refused to tell a client about the profit made by a rival business.	confidentiality (1)	Nadia told a client she was unable to give advice on a complex accounting issue until she had undertaken some training and research.	professional behaviour (1)	2			
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2(g)	<p>Explain why it is important that Nadia applies the ethical framework.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2.</p> <p>enables stakeholders to have trust/confidence in the work of accountants (1) so that stakeholders can make informed/valid decisions (1) ensures reputation of accounting profession is maintained (1)</p> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p>	2									

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3(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term ‘work in progress’.</p> <p>products which are partly completed (1)</p>	1																																																																					
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3(d)	<p>Advise Abadi whether he should change to the new supplier of raw materials. Justify your answer by providing <u>two</u> arguments for and <u>two</u> arguments against changing suppliers.</p> <p>Award maximum of 3 marks for arguments for. Award maximum of 3 marks for arguments against. Award a maximum of 4 marks in total for arguments for and arguments against. Award 1 mark for recommendation based on at least one argument for and one argument against.</p> <p>Arguments for changing suppliers cost of raw materials is reduced by higher trade discount (1) reduction in storage costs (1) possibility of less wastage as raw materials are stored for shorter time (1) increase in profit arising from some or all of these factors (1)</p> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p> <p>Arguments against changing suppliers the new supplier may not be reliable / may not deliver on time (1) the raw materials may not meet the required quality/standard (1) the supplier may not be able to provide raw materials in the longer term (1) the supplier may charge for carriage (1)</p> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p>	5

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4(d)	<p>State <u>four</u> ways to ensure that computerised records are stored securely.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 4.</p> <p>use anti-virus/malware protection (1) back up data regularly (1) use strong passwords (1) lock screen when away from computer (1) limit access to computer (1) remove/wipe data before disposing of old equipment (1)</p> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p>	4

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5(a)	<p>State <u>two</u> advantages to the company of operating as a limited company rather than as a partnership.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2.</p> <p>possibility of raising more capital (1) possibility of raising more loans/grants (1) some organisations will only deal with limited companies (1) continuity of existence (1) separate legal identity (1)</p> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p>	2
5(b)	<p>State <u>one</u> disadvantage to the company of operating as a limited company rather than as a partnership.</p> <p>Award maximum of 1 mark.</p> <p>more legal requirements (1) may be costly to set up and administer (1) requirement to produce annual financial statements for stakeholders (1)</p> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p>	1

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5(e)	<p>Explain why the directors should be concerned about the results of the ratios for the year ended 30 November 2026 compared to the results for the year ended 30 November 2025.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 3.</p> <p>trade payables turnover has lengthened (by 2 days) which may mean cash discounts have been lost (1) trade payables turnover has lengthened (by 2 days) credit suppliers may be less inclined to offer credit terms in future (1) trade receivables turnover has lengthened (by 6 days) which could lead to an increase in irrecoverable debts (1) the trade receivable turnover period is now greater than the trade payables turnover period which would have a negative impact on liquidity (1)</p> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p>	3

Question	Answer	Marks				
5(f)	<p>Advise the directors which option they should choose. Justify your answer by giving <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage for <u>each</u> option.</p> <p>Award maximum of 1 mark for advantages in Option 1. Award maximum of 1 mark for disadvantages in Option 1. Award maximum of 1 mark for advantages in Option 2. Award maximum of 1 mark for disadvantages in Option 2. Award 1 mark for recommendation.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="304 507 1971 1134"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="304 507 1137 558">Option 1</th> <th data-bbox="1137 507 1971 558">Option 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 558 1137 1134"> <p>Advantages may encourage prompt payment from the trade receivables (1) may reduce the level of irrecoverable debts (1) interest received will increase profits (1) may increase liquidity / cash flow (1) may reduce financing costs (1)</p> <p>Disadvantages may deter some credit customers leading to reduced sales (1) increased administration time/costs to monitor interest charges (1) reduced sales could result in reduced profits (1) reduced sales could reduce liquidity / cash flow (1) could result in customer disputes and deteriorating relationships (1)</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1137 558 1971 1134"> <p>Advantages cash will be received immediately (1) no irrecoverable debts (1) improved liquidity / cash flow (1) reduced administration / credit control costs (1) may increase profits (1)</p> <p>Disadvantages may be a reduction in the level of overall sales (1) reduced sales may lead to reduced profits (1) competitors may offer credit facilities making it difficult to compete (1)</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Accept all valid responses.</p>	Option 1	Option 2	<p>Advantages may encourage prompt payment from the trade receivables (1) may reduce the level of irrecoverable debts (1) interest received will increase profits (1) may increase liquidity / cash flow (1) may reduce financing costs (1)</p> <p>Disadvantages may deter some credit customers leading to reduced sales (1) increased administration time/costs to monitor interest charges (1) reduced sales could result in reduced profits (1) reduced sales could reduce liquidity / cash flow (1) could result in customer disputes and deteriorating relationships (1)</p>	<p>Advantages cash will be received immediately (1) no irrecoverable debts (1) improved liquidity / cash flow (1) reduced administration / credit control costs (1) may increase profits (1)</p> <p>Disadvantages may be a reduction in the level of overall sales (1) reduced sales may lead to reduced profits (1) competitors may offer credit facilities making it difficult to compete (1)</p>	5
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