CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING **0452/22**

Paper 2 Structured **May/June 2025**

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 2025 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.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2025

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 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.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2025

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.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2025

Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standard isation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Indicates a point which is relevant and rewardable
	Indicates a point which is inaccurate/irrelevant and not rewardable
BOD	Used when the benefit of the doubt is given in order to reward a response
A	An extraneous figure or item in the statement
OF	Own figure
SEEN	Indicates that content has been recognised but not rewarded
REP	Indicates where content has been repeated.

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2025

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	Kadima Cash Book	**12**

Date	Details		Disc Allowed	Cash	Bank	Date	Details		Disc Rece	Cash	Bank
2025			$	$	$	2025			$	$	$
Mar 1	*Balance b/d*			*50*	*840*	*Mar 4*	Lee	**(1)**	4		196
6	Sophiah	**(1)**	9		291	14	Motor expenses	**(1)**		26	
19	Merve	**(1)**			375	22	Mark	**(1)**	10		240
28	Bank*			400		28	Cash	**(1)***			400
						29	Wages	**(1)**		362	
						30	Motor expenses	**(1)**			91
						31	Balance c/d			62	579
			9**	450	1506			**(1)OF**	14**	450	1506
Apr 1	Balance b/d			62	579						
				(1)OF	**(1)OF**						

(1)* for both entries of transfer of cash to bank
** for both totals
+**(1)** for dates

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	$ Cash book balance 579 **(1)OF** Cash book error (357 – 375) (18 **(1)** Revised cash book balance 561 **(1)OF**	**3**
1(c)	**For requiring bank transfers and increased cash discount** Record keeping would be easier **(1)** Increase in cash discount may attract more customers / increase sales **(1)** Most businesses use bank transfers **(1)** Money is usually safer in the bank, than being held in cash / reduces risk of theft / fraud **(1)** No need to visit the bank to pay in cheques **(1)** Cheques may be returned unpaid **(1)** Cheques take time to clear **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (3)** **Against requiring bank transfers and increased cash discount** Increased cash discount allowed would reduce profitability **(1)** Bank charges may increase **(1)** Some customers/suppliers may prefer to deal in cash/cheques **(1)** Not all customers may have a bank account **(1)** Employees may prefer to continue to be paid in cash **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (3)** **Overall For and Against: Max (4)** **Recommendation (1)**	**5**

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2025

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>2(a)</td><td>
Farah and Salma
Appropriation Account for the year ended 28 February 2025
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>$</td><td></td><td>$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Profit for the year</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>38 175</td></tr>
<tr><td>Add Interest on drawings</td><td>Farah</td><td>*95</td><td>(1)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Salma</td><td>**210</td><td>(1)</td><td>305</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>38 480</td></tr>
<tr><td>Less</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Interest on capital:</td><td>Farah</td><td>1 040</td><td>}</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Salma</td><td>1 500</td><td>} (1)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>2 540</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Salary – Farah</td><td></td><td>11 200</td><td>(1)</td><td>13 740</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>24 740</td></tr>
<tr><td>Profit share:</td><td>Farah (30% × 24 740)</td><td>7 422</td><td>(1) OF</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Salma (70% × 24 740)</td><td>17 318</td><td>(1) OF</td><td>24 740</td></tr>
</table>
(Farah (14 250 × 4% × 2/12) =95* Salma (14 250 × 4% × 2/12) + (5 750 × 4% × 6/12) = 210**
</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>2(b)</td><td>
Farah
Current account
<table>
<tr><th>Date 2025</th><th>Details</th><th></th><th>$</th><th>Date 2024</th><th>Details</th><th></th><th>$</th></tr>
<tr><td>Feb 28</td><td>Drawings</td><td>(1)</td><td>14 250</td><td>Mar 1</td><td>Balance b/d</td><td>(1)</td><td>3 450</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Interest on drawings</td><td>(1)OF</td><td>95</td><td>2025</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Balance c/d</td><td></td><td>8 767</td><td>Feb 28</td><td>Interest on capital</td><td>(1)OF</td><td>1 040</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Salary</td><td>(1)</td><td>11 200</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Share of profit</td><td>(1)OF</td><td>7 422</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>23 112</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>23 112</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Mar 1</td><td>Balance b/d</td><td>(1)OF</td><td>8 767</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>7</td></tr>
</table>

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	There may be insufficient money in the bank / reduces liquidity **(1)** There may be a limit on drawings (stated in the partnership agreement) **(1)** May damage the relationship between the partners **(1)** Salma would have to pay interest on drawings **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (2)**	**2**
2(d)	**Advantages of converting to a limited company** Easier to raise capital / finance / loans **(1)** Shareholders have limited liability **(1)** Workload / responsibility is shared **(1)** Profit may increase **(1)** Farah receives an increase in salary **(1)** Limited company has continuity of existence / there is separate legal identity **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (3)** **Disadvantages of converting to a limited company** Farah and Salma would lose control **(1)** The brothers may have no business experience **(1)** Increased legal and administrative costs **(1)** Cash / profit may be reduced to pay salaries/dividends **(1)** The investment may not be sufficient to fund the expansion **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (3)** **Overall Advantages and Disadvantages: Max (4)** **Recommendation (1)**	**5**

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2025

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>3(a)</td><td>
Jasmine
Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles account
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th></tr>
<tr><td>2025</td><td></td><td></td><td>2024</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Apr 1</td><td>Balance b/d (1)</td><td>7 000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2025</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mar 31</td><td>Balance c/d</td><td>13 750</td><td>Mar 31</td><td>Income statement * (2)CF or (1)**</td><td>6 750</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>13 750</td><td></td><td></td><td>13 750</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2025</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Apr 1</td><td>Balance b/d (1)OF</td><td>13 750</td></tr>
</table>
* (16 000 – 7 000 + 18 000 =) 27 000 × 25% = 6 750 **2250 or 4500 = 1 must be a credit entry with IS label
</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>3(b)</td><td>
Jasmine
Provision for doubtful debts account
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th></tr>
<tr><td>2025</td><td></td><td></td><td>2024</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mar 31</td><td>Income statement (1)OF</td><td>21</td><td>Apr 1</td><td>Balance b/d (1)</td><td>366</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Balance c/d</td><td>345</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>366</td><td></td><td></td><td>366</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2025</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Apr 1</td><td>Balance b/d* (2)CF or (1)</td><td>345</td></tr>
</table>
* (11 800 – 300 =) 11 500 × 3% = 345
</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2025

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>3(c)</td><td>
Jasmine
Rent and Rates account
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th></th><th>$</th><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th></th><th>$</th></tr>
<tr><td>2024</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2024</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Apr 1</td><td>Balance b/d</td><td>(1)</td><td>900</td><td>Apr 1</td><td>Balance b/d</td><td>(1)</td><td>270</td></tr>
<tr><td>2025</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2025</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mar 31</td><td>Bank</td><td>(1)</td><td>14 960</td><td>Mar 31</td><td>Income statement</td><td>(1)OF</td><td>14 850</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Balance c/d</td><td></td><td>185</td><td></td><td>Balance c/d</td><td></td><td>925</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>16 045</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>16 045</td></tr>
<tr><td>Apr 1</td><td>Balance b/d</td><td>(1)</td><td>925</td><td>Apr 1</td><td>Balance b/d</td><td>(1)</td><td>185</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>3(d)</td><td>
Jasmine
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2025

<table>
<tr><td>Current Assets</td><td>$</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Trade receivables (11 800 – 300)</td><td>11 500</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Less Provision for doubtful debts</td><td>345</td><td>OF</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>11 155</td><td>(1)OF</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other receivables</td><td>925</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>12 080</td><td>(1)OF</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>3(e)(i)</td><td>Depreciation is charged using the same method each year. (1)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>3(e)(ii)</td><td>Obtaining credit references / Establishing credit limits (1)
Sending invoices and statements promptly (1)
Improve credit control / monitoring/investigating/chasing overdue accounts (1)
Refusing to supply customers until outstanding amounts have been paid (1)
Taking legal action (1)
Max (1)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>3(e)(iii)</td><td>Matching / accruals (1)</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2025

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Bilal Journal	**11**

Error number	Details	Debit $	Credit $
1	Cash Purchases	185 **(1)**	 185 **(1)**
2	Motor expenses Bank	27 **(1)**	 27 **(1)**
3	Bank loan Capital	2000 **(1)**	 2000**(1)**
4	Purchases Moira Maya	168 **(1)**	 84 **(1)** 84 **(1)**
5	Drawings Insurance	130 **(1)**	 130 **(1)**

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2025

Question	Answer			Marks
4(b)		$		5
	Original profit for the year	*12 930*		
	Error 1	185	**(1)**	
	Error 2	(27)	**(1)**	
	Error 4	(168)	**(1)**	
	Error 5	130	**(1)**	
	Draft profit for the year after correcting errors	13 050	**(1)OF**	
4(c)		$		4
	Capital at 1 January 2024	*6 200*		
	Revised draft profit	13 050	**(1)OF**	
	Capital introduced	2 000	**(1)**	
		21 250		
	Less Drawings (11 260 + 130)	(11 390)	**(1)**	
	Capital at 31 December 2024	9 860	**(1)OF**	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Rexford Purchases ledger control account	4

Date	Details		$	Date	Details		$
2024				2024			
Dec 31	Bank	}	68 100	Jan 1	Balance b/d	**(1)**	5 680
	Discount received	} **(1)**	380	Dec 31	Purchases	**(1)OF**	69 900
	Balance c/d (5 680 × 1.25)		7 100				
			75 580				75 580
				2025			
				Jan 1	Balance b/d	**(1)**	7 100

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	Rexford Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2024 $ $ Revenue (69 500 × 1.5) 104 250 **(1)OF** Cost of sales Opening inventory 6 000 Purchases 69 900 **OF** 75 900 Less Closing inventory 6 400 **(1)** 69 500 **(1)OF** Gross profit 34 750 **(1)OF** Discount received 380 **(1)** 35 130 Rent and insurance (10 120 + 300) 10 420 **(1)** General expenses 4 730 Wages 6 400 Depreciation on fixtures and fittings (20% × 28 000) 5 600 **(1)** 27 150 Profit for the year 7 980 **(1)OF**	**8**
5(c)	21 750 + 104 250 **(1)OF** – 103 200**(1)** = 22 800**(1)OF*** *(Opening trade receivables + Revenue **(OF)** – Receipts from sales = Closing trade receivables **(OF)**	**3**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	**For employing a bookkeeper** More reliable records / more accurate records / less errors **(1)** More up-to-date figures available, e.g. bank, trade receivables, trade payables **(1)** Time freed up for other tasks **(1)** Payments to trade payables will be monitored so that more cash discount is claimed **(1)** More detailed records would be available for reference purposes **/** easier to prepare financial statements **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (2)** **Against employing a bookkeeper** The salary would reduce profit / increases expenses **(1)** There would be a reduction in cash/liquidity. **(1)** The money may be better spent elsewhere e.g. new fixtures and fittings **(1)** The book-keeper will not prepare the financial statements **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (2)** **Overall For and Against: Max (4)** **Recommendation (1)**	**5**

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2025