Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING **0452/22**

Paper 2 Structured Written Paper **February/March 2026**

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 February/March 2026 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.

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 standardisation 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
^	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.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	Rahul Cash Book	**11**

Date	Details		Disc All'd	Cash	Bank	Date	Details		Disc Rec	Cash	Bank
2026			$	$	$	2026			$	$	$
Jan 1	*Balances b/d*			*120*	*350*	Jan 6	Anil	**(1)**	10		290
3	Sales	**(1)**		621		7	Purchases	**(1)**		188	
17	Cash				300*	17	Bank	**(1) for both**		300*	
29	Vihaan	**(1)**			240	24	Ravi	**(1)**	12		108
						30	Motor expenses	**(1)**			183
						31	Balances c/d			253	309
				741	890				22	741	890
Feb 1	Balances b/d			253 **(1)OF**	309 **(1)OF**				**(1)OF**		

***(1) to share**
(1) Dates

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	Rahul Purchases account	**3**

Date	Details		$	Date	Details	$
2026				2026		
Jan 7	Cash	**(1)**	188	Jan 31	Balance c/d	363
11	Daisy	**(1)**	175			
			363			363
Feb 1	Balance b/d	**(1)OF**	363			

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>1(c)</td><td>Rahul
Discount received account
<table>
<tr><td>Date
2026
Jan 31</td><td>Details

Balance c/d</td><td>$

22
22</td><td>Date

Jan 31

Feb 1</td><td>Details

Total for month (1)OF

Balance b/d (1)OF</td><td>$

22
22
22</td></tr>
</table></td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(d)(i)</td><td>Assist in location of errors (1)
Provide a summary of sales ledger transactions (1)
Provide proof of the arithmetical accuracy of the sales ledger (1)
May help to reduce fraud (1)
Assist in production of draft financial statements (1)
Provide the total of the trade receivables quickly (1)

Max (1)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(d)(ii)</td><td>There were only two credit sales in January (1)
Most of sales in January were for cash (1)
Accept other valid points

Max (1)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(e)</td><td>The principle of duality requires every transaction to be recorded twice – once on the debit side and once on the credit side (1)
Either – A control account is not part of the double entry system (1)
Or – The duality principle does not apply to a control account (1)

Max (2)</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Samir Motor vehicles account	2

Date	Details		$	Date	Details		$
2025				2025			
Jan 1	Balance b/d		28 000	Oct 1	Disposal	**(1)**	16 000
				Dec 31	Balance c/d		12 000
2026			28 000				28 000
Jan 1	Balance b/d	**(1)OF**	12 000				

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	Samir Provision for depreciation on motor vehicles account	5

Date	Details		$	Date	Details		$
2025				2025			
Oct 1	Disposal (16 000 – 10 240)	**(1)**	5 760	Jan 1	Balance b/d		10 080
Dec 31	Balance c/d		5 856	Dec 31	Income statement	**(2) /(1)OF**	1 536*
			11 616				11 616
				2026			
				Jan 1	Balance b/d	**(1) OF**	5 856

(1) Dates

* (28 000 – 16 000) – (10 080 – 5 760) × 20% = 1 536

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	Samir Disposal of motor vehicles account	3

Date	Details	$	Date	Details		$
2025			2025			
Oct 1	Motor vehicles	16 000	Oct 1	Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles	**(1)OF**	5 760
				Bank	**(1)**	9 500
			Dec 31	Income statement	**(1)OF**	740
		16 000				16 000

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	see table below	**2**

Cost	$	Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure
Cost of vehicle	19 000	✓	
Fuel (petrol)	85		✓
Insurance for one year	420		✓
Delivery of the vehicle	150	✓	
		(1) For both entries	**(1) For both entries**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	see table below	**3**

	Accounting Principle
Samir recorded the purchase of the motor vehicle upon its delivery into the business.	Historic cost **(1)**
Samir has not recorded the value of his private motor vehicle in the books of account.	Business entity **(1)**
Samir has not recorded a value for his motor vehicle driving skills, in his accounts.	Money measurement **(1)**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(f)	**Points for** A newly fitted shop may attract more/new customers/increase sales/increase profit **(1)** May be more efficient/productive (energy consumption, layout, etc.) **(1)** May be able to sell the existing fittings **(1)** May be able to compete more effectively with other businesses **(1)** May be able to increase selling prices **(1)** May make a profit on sale if old fittings are disposed of **(1)** May be better working conditions **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (3)** **Points against** Existing fittings still have a few years of useful life remaining **(1)** The new fittings have a shorter expected useful life than the existing ones **(1)** May need to close the shop/may be some disruption while the refitting is carried out **(1)** May require extra capital/loan/overdraft **(1)** Have recently purchased a new vehicle/resources may not be available **(1)** May be increased expenses/reduced profit e.g. interest or depreciation **(1)** May need to put up prices to cover cost of refit **(1)** May not increase sales/increase number of customers/increase profit **(1)** May make a loss on sale if old fittings are disposed of **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (3)** **Max (4) for comments** **Recommendation (1)**	**5**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Molly Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2025	10

	$	$	
Revenue		94 650	
Less Sales returns		3 020	
		91 630	**(1)**
Cost of sales			
Opening inventory	4 455		
Purchases	51 385		
	55 840		
Less Closing inventory	4 960	50 880	**(1)**
Gross profit		40 750	**(1)OF**
Other income			
Rental income (13 200 × 12/15)		10 560	**(1)**
Discount received (1730 + 293)		2 023	**(1)**
		53 333	
Less Expenses			
Wages (16 270 + 995)	17 265 **(1)**		
Rates and insurance (4915 – (2/3 × 525))	4 565 **(1)**		
General expenses (6460 + 293)	6 753 **(1)**		
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings (15% × 6500)	975 **(1)**	29 558	
Profit for the year		23 775	**(1)OF**

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>3(b)</td><td>Molly
Capital account
<table>
<tr><td>Date
2025
Sep 30</td><td>Details

Drawings **(1)**
Balance c/d</td><td>$

24 000
90 775

114 775</td><td>Date
2024
Oct 1
2025
Sep 30

Oct 1</td><td>Details

Balance b/d

Income statement **(1) OF**

Balance b/d **(1) OF**</td><td>$

91 000

23 775
114 775
90 775</td></tr>
</table></td><td>**3**</td></tr>
<tr><td>3(c)</td><td>$\dfrac{40\,750}{91630}$ **OF } (1)whole formula** $\times \dfrac{100}{1}$ = 44.47% **(1)OF**</td><td>**2**</td></tr>
</table>

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	**Points for** May be able to increase gross profit/gross margin/sales/customers/lower cost of sales **(1)** May be cheaper to make than to buy/not dependent on supplier for price **(1)** Control over quality **(1)** Control over quantity **(1)** Not dependent on supplier for reliability/delivery time scales **(1)** May improve customer relationship/loyalty **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (3)** **Points against** Will lose rental income **(1)** Will have to purchase factory machinery/pay cost of converting premises **(1)** May require extra capital/loan/overdraft **(1)** Additional costs will be incurred e.g. raw materials, wages, factory electricity, depreciation of machinery etc.**(1)** May take time for factory to operate efficiently **(1)** May not be able to meet demand **(1)** May lack expertise in manufacturing/goods may be of inferior quality/customers may not be satisfied **(1)** May be more expensive to make than to buy **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (3)** **Max (4) for comments** **Recommendation (1)**	**5**

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>4(a)</td><td>
Rajni
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Error number</th><th>Details</th><th>Debit $</th><th>Credit $</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Sales returns
Purchases returns
Suspense</td><td>128 (1)
128 (1)</td><td>

256 (1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Drawings
Suspense</td><td>190 (1)</td><td>
190 (1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Shamili
Bank</td><td>62 (1)</td><td>
62 (1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Bank
Suspense</td><td>748 (1)</td><td>
748 (1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Bank charges
Bank</td><td>39 (1)</td><td>
39 (1)</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>11</td></tr>
<tr><td>4(b)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>$</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>Original draft profit for the year</td><td>16 950</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Error 1</td><td>(256)</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Error 5</td><td>(39)</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Draft profit for the year after correcting the errors</td><td>16 655</td><td>(1)OF</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>4(c)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>$</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>Original balance for the bank account at 31 January 2026</td><td>1 568</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Error 3</td><td>(62)</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Error 4</td><td>748</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Error 5</td><td>(39)</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Corrected balance for the bank account at 31 January 2026</td><td>2 215</td><td>(1)OF</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)		2

	$	
Balance on corrected cash book	2 215	**OF**
Add unpresented cheque	172	**(1)**
Balance on bank statement	2 387	**(1)OF**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	D Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025	4

Details	Ordinary Share capital $	General reserve $	Retained earnings $	Total $	
On 1 January 2025	*100 000*	*25 000*	*41 340*	*166 340*	
Profit for the year	…………….	…………….	31 250	31 250	**(1) row**
Issue of shares	10 000	…………….	…………….	10 000	**(1) row**
Dividends paid	…………….	…………….	(6 000)	(6 000)	**(1) row**
On 31 December 2025	110 000	25 000	66 590	201 590	**(1)OF**
	OF	**OF**	**OF**	**OF**	**row**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	D Limited Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025	7

	$	$	$	
Assets				
Non-current Assets				
Premises at cost			163 414	
Motor vehicles at book value			33 280	
			196 694	(1)
Current Assets				
Inventory		13 682		
Trade receivables	17 400			
Less Provision for irrecoverable debts	348	17 052 (1)		
Other receivables		14 396	45 130	(1)OF
Total assets			241 824	
Equity and Reserves				
Ordinary share capital			110 000	
General reserves			25 000	
Retained earnings			66 590	
			201 590	(1)OF
Non-current Liabilities				
Bank loan			4 500	(1)
Current Liabilities				
Trade payables		16 975		
Other payables		4 870		
Bank overdraft		13 889 (1)	35 734	(1)
Total Equity and Liabilities			241 824	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	(45 130 **OF** – 13 682) : 35 734 **OF** = 31 448 **OF** : 35 734 **OF (1) whole formula** = 0.88 : 1 **(1)OF**	**2**
5(d)	**Points for** Money likely to be received quickly/encourage customers to pay quickly/ improve cash flow/improve liquidity **(1)** Could reduce bank overdrafts /reduce interest on overdraft **(1)** May reduce the possibility of irrecoverable debts **(1)** May improve the customer relationship/loyalty **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (3)** **Points against** The cash discount would increase the expenses/reduce the profit for the year/reduce profit margin **(1)** Less cash would be received if the trade receivables accept the offer **(1)** Trade receivables may expect the same level of cash discount in future **(1)** No guarantee that the trade receivables will pay in the time specified/no guarantee that they will pay **(1)** Other forms of credit control may be more effective/cheaper **(1)** Book-keeping more time-consuming **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (3)** **Max (4) for comments** **Recommendation (1)**	**5**
5(e)	To check if D Limited will be able to repay the bank loan/overdraft when due **(1)** To check if D Limited will be able to pay interest on the bank loan/overdraft when due **(1)** To check that the security/collateral is adequate **(1)** **Accept other valid points** **Max (2)**	**2**