

**Question 2**

**Note:** In the case of candidates taking the Irish version of the paper:

Where a candidate prepares a Debtors Control Account as a result of the translation error in Section 1, Question 2, part (a) of the Irish version of the paper, allow allocated marks for candidate's response to this part of the question where the correct figure or part of the correct computation is applied.

(a)

**24**

**Adjusted Creditors Control Account**

Balance b/d	630 [1]	Balance b/d	17,550 [2]
Invoice (i)	60 [4]	Interest (iii)	50 [4]
Credit Note (ii)	120 [4]	Discount disallowed (vi)	64 [4]
Credit Note (v)	79 [4]	Balance c/d	630 [1]
Balance c/d	<u>17,405</u>		
	<u>18,294</u>		<u>18,294</u>
Balance b/d	630	Balance b/d	17,405

(b)

**30**

**Schedule of Creditors Accounts Balances**

		€		€
Balance as per list of debtors				16,190 [1]
<u>Add</u> Invoice (i)		510 [5]		
Discount disallowed (vi)		64 [5]		
Cash purchases (iv)		140 [5]		
Restocking charge (v)		<u>110 [5]</u>		<u>824</u>
				17,014
<u>Deduct</u> Credit note adjustment (ii)		222 [4]		
Interest (iii)		<u>17 [4]</u>		<u>239</u>
Net Balance as per adjusted Control Account				<u>16,775 [1]</u>

(c)

**6**

1. They act as a check on the accuracy of the ledgers by comparing the balance of the control account with the total as per the schedule.
2. Errors can be found more speedily using Control Accounts.
3. They are useful when a firm needs to find credit sales or credit purchases from incomplete records.
4. They allow amounts owed by Debtors and amounts owed to creditors to be ascertained quickly by simply balancing the control accounts.