

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2013

GCE Accounting (6001/01)

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer			Mark
1(a)(i)	Capital - 1 May 2012	Assets	£	
		Inventory	17 750	
		Trade receivables	23 400	
		Wages prepaid	850	
		Computer equipment	5 000	
		Fixtures and fittings	<u>11 000</u>	
			58 000√	
		Liabilities		(3)
		Bank	6 000	
		5% Bank loan	10 000	
		Trade payables	<u>19 000</u>	
		Capital	(35 000)√ 23 000 √of	

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
1(a)(ii)	Revenue (sales)	£	
		Cash sales banked 13 100 J	
		Cheques from debtors 65 300 √	
		Bad debt 2 400 √	
		Wages 4 800 √all 4 items	
		Cleaning of premises 6 000	
		New computer 1 800	
		Drawings 5 000	
		98 400	
		Trade receivables 30 April 2013 29 600	
		128 000	
		Trade receivables 1 May 2012 (<u>23 400)</u> √	(5)
		Revenue sales 104 600	

Question Number	Answer			Mark
1(a)(iii)			£	
	Purchases	Payments to suppliers	46 200√	
		Trade payables 30 April	<u>21 800</u>	
			68 000	
		Trade payables 1 May	(<u>19 000)</u> √	(3)
		Purchases	49 000	

Question Number	Answer				Mark
1(b)		Wages Account			
		£	£		
	Balance b/d	850 √ Drawings	2 500	ſ	
	Bank	24 000 √ Income statement	28 600	√of	
	Cash	4 800 √			
	Balance c/d	1 450			(6)
		<u>31 100</u>	<u>31 100</u>		
		Balance b/d	1 450	√ of	

Question Number	Answer				Mark
1(c)(i)	Avar- Statement of Comprehensive In	come for the yea	r ended 30 A	pril 2013	
		£	£		
	Sales revenue		104 600	√of	
	Less				
	Opening inventory	17 750			
	Purchases	<u>49 000</u> of			
		66 750			
	Closing inventory	<u>20 350</u>			
	Cost of sales		46 400	√of+w	
	Gross profit		58 200		
	Less expenses:				
	Wages	28 600		√of	
	Rent and rates	6 600		ſ	
	Sundry expenses	3 300		ſ	(15)
	Cleaning of premises	6 000		ſ	
	Loan interest	450	II(√of)	
	Bank charges	620		ſ	
	Bad debt	2 400		J	
	Provision for doubtful debts	1 480		ſ	
	Depreciation - computers	1 700		11	
	fixtures	4 600		11	
			<u>55 750</u>		
	Profit for the year		<u>2 450</u>		

Question	Answer						Mark
Number 1(c)(ii)	Statement of Finar	icial Posit	ion at 30	0 April 20	13		
1(0)(11)							
			£		£		
	Non-current assets		_		_		
	Computer equipment (valuation			5 100 J	Roth		
	Fixtures and fittings (valuation)			14 000	Docti		
	Tixtures and fittings (valuation)			14 000	19 100		
	Current accets				19 100		
	Current assets		20 350		ſ		
	Inventory	20.400	20 350		1		
	Trade receivables	29 600			5 D. (1		
	Less PDD	1 480			√ Both		
			28 120				
					<u>48 470</u>		
					<u>67 570</u>		
	Equity and capital:						
	Opening capital	23 000					
	Profit for the year		<u>2 450</u>				
			25 450				
	Drawings (5 000 + 2 500)	7 500			ſ		
					17 950	√of	(12)
	Non-current liabilities						
	5% Bank loan				6 000	√ (8 000 √)	
	<u>Current liabilities</u>						
	5% Bank loan		2 000			J	
	Trade payables	21 800			ſ		
	Other payables (450 \mathcal{I} + 1 450 \mathcal{I})	1 900					
	Bank overdraft (17 300 √+ 620 √)	<u>17 920</u>					
					<u>43 620</u>		
					<u>67 570</u>		

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(d)	Valid points may include:	
	Points for	
	Time saved	
	Cost saving of professional accountant	
	Less time consuming	
	Can provide total of trade receivables/trade payables	
	Check liquidity	
	Can compare performance	
	Can calculate profit	
	Errors can be identified	(8)
	 Less cost of professional accountant/ of paperwork 	
	More accurate	
	Points against	
	 Unable to accurately keep track of trade payables and trade receivables 	
	Lack of information to prepare financial statements	
	Lack of information for decision making	
	NOT	
	Gain more profit	
	Difficult to prepare	
	• Less errors	
	√√ per valid point x Max two point in favour and two points against	

Question Number	Answer				Mark	
2(a)	Giant Burgers					
	Manufacturing Account for the	year ended 3	30 April 2013			
		£	£			
	Opening inventory	4 500				
	Purchases of raw materials	62 000				
		66 500				
	Closing inventory	7 500				
	Cost of raw materials consumed	59 000		ſ		
	Production wages	280 000		ſ		
	Packaging (27 000 - 6 000)	21 000		ſ		
	PRIME COST		360 000	√w+f		
	Plus					
	Production overheads:					
	Production management salaries	53 000		ſ		
	Machine repairs	28 650		Ţ		
	Rent and rates (22 000 x 70%)	15 400		Ţ	(14)	
	Electricity and gas (15 500 + 500 x 70%)	11 200		ſ	(14)	
	Sundry expenses	18 750		Ţ		
	Depreciation - machinery and equipment	<u>15 000</u>		Ţ		
			<u>142 000</u>			
			502 000			
	Work in progress:					
	At 1 May 2012	6 000				
	At 30 April 2013	<u>(4 000)</u>		ſ		
	PRODUCTION COST (288 000 packs)		<u>504 000</u>	√w+of		
	Profit on production TRANSFER TO FINISHED GOODS (288 000	packs)	72 000 576 000	√of √w+f		

Question Number	Answer		Mark
2(b)(i)	Prime cost	£360 000 \int of = £1.25 per pack \int of	
	Packs produced	288 000 √	(3)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
2(b)(ii)	Production cost	£504 000 \int of =£1.75 per pack \int of	
	Packs produced	288 000 √	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	Reasons:	(2)
	Measure efficiency of production and selling activities.	(2)
	A <u>notional profit</u> can be generated in the production department	
	Can <u>compare cost of manufacture</u> with purchasing the product	
	√√ x one point	

Question	Answer					Mark
Number 2(d)	Statement of Comprehensive Ir	ncome for	the year ende	ed 30 April	2013	
		Packs	£	£		(18)
	Sales revenue:					
	Farmers markets	66 000	198 000		$\int \int$	
	Sales on line	140 000	378 000		$\int \int$	
	Tulip Supermarkets	<u>76 000</u>	<u>171 000</u>		$\int \int$	
		282 000		747 000		
	less					
	Opening inventory of finished goods	s 12 000	24 000		ſ	
	Transfer from production	<u>288 000</u>	5 <u>76 000</u>		J	
		300 000	600 000			
	Closing inventory of finished goods	18 000	(<u>36 000)</u>		J	
	Cost of sales	282 000		<u>564 000</u>	√w+of	
	Gross profit			183 000		
	Less					
	Administrative salaries		84 500		J	
	Marketing (52 900- 1 800)		51 100		J	
	Rent and rates (22 000 x 30%)	6 600		ſ	
	Electricity and gas (15 500 + 500 x 3	30%)	4 800		ſ	
	Depreciation - fixtures and fittings		12 000		ſ	
	Sundry expenses		<u>26 000</u>		ſ	
				<u>(185 000)</u>		
	Loss			(2 000)		
	Add Profit from production Profit for the year			72 000 70 000	√of	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(e)	Going concern - Assumes, unless the contrary is known, that the business will	
	have a <u>life of unlimited duration</u> . \mathcal{II}	
	Consistency - that a consistent method of depreciating the non-current asset should be used throughout its life. \mathcal{I}	(4)

Points for Increased market share/sales Fixed costs can be shared over a larger number of units of production/sales Economies of sale Expansion with a known and reliable customer Gives a positive contribution on extra output Points against Profit on extra packs sold to Tulip Supermarkets would be very low Profit on existing packs sold to Tulip supermarkets would be lowered Very small profit margin per pack of burgers sold to Tulip Supermarkets Probably higher fixed costs Other customers may request same discounts NOT	Question Number	Answer	Mark
• Lower quality	2(f)	Points for Increased market share/sales Fixed costs can be shared over a larger number of units of production/sales Economies of sale Expansion with a known and reliable customer Gives a positive contribution on extra output Points against Profit on extra packs sold to Tulip Supermarkets would be very low Profit on existing packs sold to Tulip supermarkets would be lowered Very small profit margin per pack of burgers sold to Tulip Supermarkets Probably higher fixed costs Other customers may request same discounts NOT Increased wastage Lower quality	(8)

Question	Answer				Mark		
Number 3(a)	Journal						
		De	<i>C</i>				
		Dr	Cr				
		£	£				
	Eastern Drinks	180		Ţ			
	Suspense		180	ſ			
	Bank	600		J			
	Suspense		600	ſ			
	Equipment	1 500		ſ			
	ESB Sports		1 500	ſ			
	Income and expenditure	300		ſ			
	Provision for depreciation - equipment/		300	ſ	(14)		
	Depreciation						
	Subscriptions	100		ſ			
	Bank		100	ſ			
				-			
	Income and expenditure/Sundry expenses	3 090		ſ			
	Mali Supplies		3 090	ſ			
	man supplies		2 070	•			
	Inventory / Refreshments	630		ſ			
	Income and expenditure account/		630	ſ			
	Trading account						
	Trading account						

Answer				Mark		
Corrected surplus/(deficit)	Corrected surplus/(deficit)					
	£	£	£			
	Increase	Decrease				
Original surplus			900 √			
Depreciation		300	ſ			
Sundry expenses		3 090	ſ	(6)		
Inventory	630		ſ			
	630	(3 390)				
Corrected deficit			<u>(1 860)</u> ∫∫ (∫of)			
	Corrected surplus/(deficit) Original surplus Depreciation Sundry expenses Inventory	Corrected surplus/(deficit) £ Increase Original surplus Depreciation Sundry expenses Inventory 630 630	Corrected surplus/(deficit) £ £ £ Increase Decrease Original surplus Depreciation 300 Sundry expenses 3 090 Inventory 630 630 (3 390)	Corrected surplus/(deficit) £ £ £ £ Increase Decrease 900 / Original surplus 900 / / Depreciation 300 / / Sundry expenses 3 090 / / Inventory 630 / / 630 (3 390)		

Arena Sports Club						
Statement of Financial Position at 30 April 2013						
	Cost	Aggregate	Carry			
		Depreciation	Over			
Non-current assets	£	£	£			
Clubhouse	30 000	4 200	25 800 √			
Equipment	6 000	<u>1 400</u>	<u>4 600</u> ∫			
	<u>36 000</u>	<u>5 600</u>	30 400			
Current assets						
Inventory (1 700 √+ 630) √)	2 330				
Subs in arrears		220	ſ			
Bank (5100 +600 J - 100 J		<u>5 600</u>				
			<u>8 150</u>			
			<u>38 550</u>	(15)		
		£	£			
Accumulated fund		25 400				
Less Deficit		<u>(1 860)</u>				
			23 540 √of			
Current liabilities						
Trade payables (8 700 √ -180 √ +1 500 √ +3 090 √)						
		13 110				
Other payables		600	ſ			
Subs in advance(1 400 \mathcal{I} - 1	00 √)	<u>1 300</u>				
			<u>15 010</u>			
			<u>38 550</u>			
	Non-current assets Clubhouse Equipment Current assets Inventory (1 700 /+ 630 Subs in arrears Bank (5100 +600 / - 100 / Accumulated fund Less Deficit Current liabilities Trade payables (8 700 / -18) Other payables	Statement of Financial Cost Non-current assets Clubhouse 30 000 Equipment 6 000 36 000 Current assets Inventory (1 700 /+ 630 /) Subs in arrears Bank (5100 +600 / - 100 /) Accumulated fund Less Deficit Current liabilities Trade payables (8 700/-180/+1 500/	Cost Aggregate Depreciation Non-current assets £ Clubhouse 30 000 4 200 Equipment 6 000 36 000 5 600 Current assets Inventory (1 700 /+ 630 /) 2 330 Subs in arrears 220 Bank (5100 +600 / - 100 /) £ Accumulated fund 25 400 Less Deficit (1 860) Current liabilities Trade payables (8 700/ -180/ +1 500/ +3 090/) 13 110 Other payables	Statement of Financial Position at 30 April 2013 Cost Aggregate Carry Depreciation Over		

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(d)(i) 3(d)(ii)	(i)The subscriptions total will be (30 x £30) less. $\mathcal I$ Income / surplus will be £900 lower $\mathcal I$	
	(ii) Bank will increase by (30 x £700 √ - 30 x £100√) £18 000 greater	(4)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(e)	10 Y	ear Subscr	iptions account		
	Income and expenditure ${\cal I}$	£ 2 100√	Bank (30 x £700)	£ 21 000 √	
	Balance c/d	18 900√ 21 000		<u>21 000</u>	(5)
			Balance b/d	18 900 √of	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(f)	Valid points may include: Points for	
	 Cash flow up front Ties members to the club for a long period Reduce bad debts Attract more members Points against Loweroverall subscriptions over the years affecting surplus Services must be provided for ten years whatever the level of future costs If per valid point x Max two point in favour and two points against 	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(a)	The partner's <u>loan is paid at 5% interest</u> unless otherwise agreed	
	The <u>interest is charged</u> to the main body of the <u>income statement</u>	
	In the financial <u>position statement</u> it will appear as <u>a creditor due</u> in less than	(4)
	or over one year	
	√√ x 2 points	

Question Number	Answer				Mark
4(b)(i)		Appropriation	Account		
			£ £		
	Profit for the year		30 1	40 <i>∫</i>	
	Plus Interest on drav	vings:			
		Ashraf	360	\int	
		Bashar	140	Ţ	
		Chung	<u>160</u>	I	
			6	<u>660</u>	
			30 8	00	
	Less Interest on capital:				
		Ashraf	1 500	$\int\!\!\int$	
		Bashar	900	$\int\!\int$	
		Chung (1 500) + 900) <u>2 400</u>	11	
			4 8	800	
	Salary: Share of residue:	Chung	8 0	000 J	
		Ashraf (4 00)	0 + 3 600) 7 600	√of	(15)
		,) + 3 600) 5 600	√of	
		Chung (3 00	0 + 1 800) <u>4 800</u>	√of	
			<u>18 0</u>	<u>00</u>	
			<u>30 8</u>	<u>00</u>	

Question Number	Answer				Mark
4(b)(ii)			Capital Account	of Chung	
		£		£	
	Bank Loan Balance c/d	8 000 √ 12 000 √ 30 000	Balance b/d	50 000	
	batance C/ u	<u>50 000</u>	Balance b/d	50 000 30 000 vof	(3)

Question Number	Answer					
4(b)(iii)	Current Account of Chung					
	Balance b/d 200 Interest on capital 2 400 f of Int on drawings 160 Salary 8 000 Drawings 4 000 f Loan interest 300 f Salary paid 8 000 f Share of profit 4 800 f Galance c/d f Share of profit f Share of Drawings f Share of Drawings 4 800	(6)				
Question Number	Answer					
4(c)	Valid points may include: Points for	(4)				

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(a)	Inventory rotation refers to the <u>physical movement</u> of inventory through the stores. The oldest stock will normally be sold first to avoid deterioration. \mathcal{I}	
	Inventory valuation refers to the <u>theoretical value</u> of the inventory that is sold or issued to production. \mathcal{II} This may be influenced by the need to charge the customer the most recent prices paid.	(4)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
5(b)			<u>FIFO</u>		
		Receipts	Sales	Balance	
	Balance			8 000 @ £0.80	
	January	15 000 @ £1	12 000	11 000 @ £1	
	February	15 000 @ £1.25	16 000	10 000 @ £1.25 √√	
	March	12 000 @ £1.50	8 000	2 000 @ £1.25 √√	
				12 000 @ £1.50	(6)
				£20 500	

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
5(c)	Home	e Oil			
	Statement of comprehensive income t	for the three m	nonths ended	31 March	
	20	13			
		£	£		
	Revenue		62 000	ſ	
	Less				
	Opening inventory	6 400		$\int \int$	
	Purchases	<u>51 750</u>		$\int \int$	
		58 150			
	Closing inventory	20 500		√of	
	Cost of sales		37 650		
	Gross profit		24 350		
	Distribution costs	4 750		ſ	
	Administrative costs	8 300		ſ	
			13 050		(10)
	Profit for the three months		<u>11 300</u>	∫∫ (√of)	

Question Number	Answer					Mark
5(d)(i)			<u>LIFO</u>			
	Balance	Receipts	Issues	Balance 8 000 @ £0.80		
	January	15 000 @ £1	12 000	8 000 @ £0.80 3 000 @ £1	<i>[[</i>	
	February	15 000 @ £1.25	16 000	8 000 @ £0.80 // 2 000 @ £1		
	March	12 000 @ £1.50	8 000	8 000 @ £0.80 // 2 000 @ £1 4 000 @ £1.50 £14 400		(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(d)(ii)	The closing inventory will be £14 400 compared to the present £20 500.	
	Therefore profit will be lower // by £6 100	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(e)	Valid points may include:	
	Points for	
	Profit will be more prudently lower	
	 Issues to customers more accurately reflect replacement value 	
	Points against	
	Not approved by the tax authorities	
	Inventory does not reflect market replacement value	
	Does not reflect rotation	
		(4)
	$\int \int$ per valid point x Max one point in favour and one point against	

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
6(a)(i)	Shopalot			
	Statement of Comprehensive Income	for the year e	ended 30 April 2013	
	f. f.			
	Revenue - Rent (£4 000 x 4 x 9)	144 000	ſ	
	Service charge(£1 500 x 4 x 9)	54 000	J	
	2% in income	27 000	J	
			225 000	
	Less			
	Security	30 000	J	
	Cleaning	21 000	\int	
	Administration	24 500	J	
	Electricity	9 700	\int	
	Government rates	26 500	J	
	Depreciation - Building	10 000	J	
	Conversion	20 000	\int	
	Computers	45 000	J	
	Loan interest	44 000	J	
			230 700	
	Loss for the year		(5 700)	(12)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
6(a)(ii)	Bank Account				
		£		£	
	Investment	400 000	Non-current assets purchased	850 000√	
	Loan	550 000 √	Security	30 000√	
	Rent (144 000-8 0	000) 136 000 √	Cleaning	21 000√	
	Service charge	·	Administration	24 500	
	(54 000 - 3 000)	51 000 √	Electricity and power	9 700	
	Income 2%	27 000	Government rates	17 500 √	
			Bank interest	44 000 √	
			Balance c/d	<u>167 300</u>	
		1 164 000		1 164 000	
	Balance b/d	167 300			(8)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
6(b)	_	Shopalot			
	Statemer	nt of Financia	l Position extract at 30 Ap	ril 2013	
	Non-current assets				
		£	depreciation	over £	
	Buildings	700 000	30 000	£ 670 000 √	
	•				
	Computer network	<u>150 000</u>	<u>45 000</u>	<u>105 000</u> √	
		<u>850 000</u>	<u>75 000</u>	775 000	
	Current assets				
		Trade receivables (4 000 x 2 + 1 500 x 2) 11 000 \(\)			
	Bank		,	<u>167 300</u> √of	
				178 300	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	ROCE Profit for the year before interest = (5.700) of $+ 44.000$ of $\sqrt{2} = 4\%$	(4)
	Capital + Non-current liabilities 400 000 + 550 000√	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(d)	Valid points may include: Points for	(4)
	√√ per valid point x Max one point in favour and one point against	

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
7(a)(i)	Current ratio	<u>50 000</u> √=	1.25:1√	
		40 000 √		(3)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(a)(ii)	Liquid acid test ratio $\underline{13\ 000}\ f = 0.325:1\ f$	(3)
	40 000 √	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(b)	Both ratios are low I	(2)
	There appears to be excess inventory \mathcal{I}	

Question	Answer				Mark	
Number						
7(c)						
		Current Assets		Current Liabilities		
		Plus, minus ,no effect	Value (£)	Plus, minus ,no effect	Value (£)	
	Action 1	Minus√	1 000 √	Minus √	£5 000 J	
	Action 2	Minus √	5 000 √	Minus √	£4 500 J	
	Action 3	No effect √	£0 /	Minus √	£600 /	(12)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
7(d)	Adnam			
	Statement Financial Position at 30 March 2013			
			£	
	Current Assets			
	Inventory	(37 000 √ - 16 000 √)	21 000	
	Trade receivables	(13 000+10 000 \(\sigma -5 \) 000\(\sigma \)	18 000	
	Current Liabilities			
	Trade payables	(35 000 - 12 000)	23 000 √	(8)
	Bank overdraft (-5 000 + 10 000 √+ 4 500 √- 11 400√) 1 900			

Question	Answer	Mark	
Number			
7(e)	Valid points may include:		
	Points for		
	Inventory is reduced		
	Trade payables reduced		
	Liquidity has improved		
	Points against		
	Still no funds in the bank (of)		
	Trade receivables increased and need to recover debts	(4)	
	√√ per valid point x Max one point in favour and one point against		

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