



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 √	
		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	<u>5 000</u>	
		_	98 400	
		Trade receivables 30 April 201	3 <u>29 600</u>	
			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	Answer					Mark
Number						
1(b)		Wages	s Account			
		£		£		
	Balance b/d	850 √	Drawings	2 500	J	
	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 Income for the year ended 30 April 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		J			
	Depreciation - computers	1 700		$\int \int$			
	fixtures	4 600		$\int \int$			
			55 750				
	Profit for the year		2 450				



Question Number	Answer						Mark
1(c)(ii)	Statement of Finan	icial Posit	ion at 30	0 April 20	13		
			£		£		
	Non-current assets						
	Computer equipment (valuation			5 100 /	Both		
	Fixtures and fittings (valuation)			<u>14 000</u>			
					19 100		
	<u>Current assets</u>						
	Inventory		20 350		ſ		
	Trade receivables	29 600					
	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			I		
					17 950	√of	(12)
	Non-current liabilities						
	5% Bank loan				6 000	√ (8 000 √)	
	<u>Current liabilities</u>						
	5% Bank loan		2 000			l	
	Trade payables	21 800			I		
	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 Number	Answer	Mark
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 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	(8)
	$\int \int$ per valid point x Max two point in favour and two points against	



Question Number	Answer				Mark
2(a)	Giant Burg	gers			
	Manufacturing Account for the	year ended	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		J	
	Production wages	280 000		J	
	Packaging (27 000 - 6 000)	21 000		ſ	
	PRIME COST		360 000	√w+f	
	Plus				
	Production overheads:				
	Production management salaries	53 000		J	
	Machine repairs	28 650		J	
	Rent and rates (22 000 x 70%)	15 400		J	(1.1)
	Electricity and gas (15 500 + 500 x 70%)	11 200		I	(14)
	Sundry expenses	18 750		I	
	Depreciation - machinery and equipment	<u>15 000</u>		I	
			<u>142 000</u>		
			502 000		
	Work in progress:				
	At 1 May 2012	6 000			
	At 30 April 2013	(4 000)		I	
	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	£ <u>504 000</u> √of =£1.75 per pack √of	
	Packs produced	288 000 √	(3)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(c)	Reasons:	
		(2)
	 Measure efficiency of production and selling activities. 	
	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 Number	Answer					Mark
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		<i>[[</i>]	
	Sales on line	140 000	378 000		<i>[[</i>]	
	Tulip Supermarkets	<u>76 000</u>	<u>171 000</u>		$\int \int$	
		282 000		747 000		
	less					
	Opening inventory of finished goods	: 12 000	24 000		J	
	Transfer from production	288 000	5 <u>76 000</u>		, 	
	Transfer from production	300 000	600 000		•	
	Closing inventory of finished goods		(36 000)		ſ	
	Cost of sales	282 000	(<u>30 000)</u>	<u>564 000</u>	√w+of	
	Gross profit	202 000		183 000	7 77 - 01	
	Less			103 000		
	Administrative salaries		84 500		ſ	
	Marketing (52 900- 1 800)		51 100		Γ	
	Rent and rates (22 000 x 30%	`	6 600		, J	
	Electricity and gas (15 500 + 500 x 3		4 800		ſ	
	Depreciation - fixtures and fittings	50 70)	12 000		ſ	
	Sundry expenses		26 000		, J	
	Juliary expenses		20 000	(185 000)	J	
	Loss			(2 000)		
	Add Profit from production			72 000	√of	
	Profit for the year $\sqrt{}$			72 000 70 000	√ UI	



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

2(f) Valid points may include: Points for Increased market share/sales	Question Number	Answer	Mark
 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 	2(f)	Points for	(8)



Question	Answer				Mark
Number 3(a)	Journal				
) (u)	Journal				
		_	_		
		Dr	Cr		
		£	£		
	Eastern Drinks	180		J	
	Suspense		180	ſ	
	Bank	600		ſ	
	Suspense		600	ſ	
	Зазрензе		000	•	
				_	
	Equipment	1 500		Ţ	
	ESB Sports		1 500	I	
	Income and expenditure	300		J	
	Provision for depreciation - equipment/		300	ſ	(14)
	Depreciation				
	Subscriptions	100		ſ	
	Bank		100	ſ	
	Dank		100	•	
	la accesa and access different (Consider access	2.000		<i>-</i>	
	Income and expenditure/Sundry expenses	3 090		Ţ	
	Mali Supplies		3 090	Ţ	
	Inventory / Refreshments	630		J	
	Income and expenditure account/		630	J	
	Trading account				



Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(b)	Corrected surplus/(deficit)				
		£	£	£	
		Increase	Decrease		
	Original surplus			900 √	
	D		200	r	
	Depreciation		300	ſ	(6)
	Sundry expenses		3 090	ſ	(6)
	Inventory	<u>630</u>		ſ	
		630	(3 390)		
	Corrected deficit			<u>(1 860)</u> ∫∫ (∫of)	



Question	Answer				Mark	
Number 3(c)		Arena Sı	oorts 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	J		
	Bank (5100 +600 √ - 100 √)	<u>5 600</u>			
				8 150		
				<u>38 550</u>	(15)	
			£	£		
	Accumulated fund		25 400			
	Less Deficit		(1 860)			
				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 √ - 10	00 √)	<u>1 300</u>			
				<u>15 010</u>		
				<u>38 550</u>		



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

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(e)	10 Y	ear Subscri	ptions account		
	Income and expenditure √		Bank (30 x £700)	£ 21 000 √	
	Balance c/d	18 900 21 000	Balance b/d	21 000 18 900 √of	(5)

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	(8)
	 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 	(-,

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	The partner's loan is paid at 5% interest unless otherwise agreed	
	The interest is charged to the main body of the income statement	
	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	n Account		
			£ £		
	Profit for the year		30 140	J	
	Plus Interest on draw			_	
		Ashraf	360	Ţ	
		Bashar	140	J	
		Chung	<u>160</u>	Ţ	
			660		
			30 800		
	Less Interest on capi	tal:			
		Ashraf	1 500	$\int \int$	
		Bashar	900	$\int\!\!\int$	
		Chung (1 50	0 + 900) <u>2 400</u>	$\int \int$	
			4 800		
	Salary: Share of residue:	Chung	8 000	J	
		Ashraf (4 00	0 + 3 600) 7 600	√of	(15)
		,	0 + 3 600) 5 600	√of	
		•	00 + 1 800) <u>4 800</u>	√of	
			<u>18 000</u>		
			<u>30 800</u>		

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



Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(iii)	Current Account of Chung	
	E 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 of Balance c/d f	(6)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)	Valid points may include: Points for	(4)

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

Question Number	Answer				Mark
5(b)	Balance January February March	Receipts 15 000 @ £1 15 000 @ £1.25 12 000 @ £1.50	FIFO Sales 12 000 16 000 8 000	Balance 8 000 @ £0.80 11 000 @ £1	(6)



Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
5(c)	Home	e Oil			
	Statement of comprehensive income	for the three n	nonths ended	31 March	
	20	13			
		£	£		
	Revenue		62 000	\int	
	Less				
	Opening inventory	6 400		$\int \int$	
	Purchases	51 750		$\int \int$	
		58 150			
	Closing inventory	<u>20 500</u>		√of	
	Cost of sales		<u>37 650</u>		
	Gross profit		24 350		
	Distribution costs	4 750		ſ	
	Administrative costs	<u>8 300</u>		ſ	
			13 050		(10)
	Profit for the three months		11 300	∫∫ (√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 ended 30 April 2013			
		r.	£	
	Povonuo Pont (£4,000 x 4 x 0)	144 000	Γ	
	Revenue - Rent (£4 000 x 4 x 9) Service charge(£1 500 x 4 x 9)	54 000	Γ	
	2% in income		Γ	
	Z% III IIICOME	<u>27 000</u>	225 000	
	Loss		223 000	
	Less	20.000	Г	
	Security	30 000	J	
	Cleaning	21 000	ſ	
	Administration	24 500	\int	
	Electricity	9 700	ſ	
	Government rates	26 500	J	
	Depreciation - Building	10 000	J	
	Conversion	20 000	J	
	Computers	45 000	J	
	Loan interest	44 000	Ţ	
			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 00	00) 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>	
		<u>1 164 000</u>		<u>1 164 000</u>	
	Balance b/d	167 300			(8)



Question Number	Answer				Mark		
6(b)	_		Shopalot				
	Statemer	nt of Financial	Position extract at 30 Apr	il 2013			
	Non-current assets	Non-current assets Cost Aggregate Carry depreciation over					
	f. f. f.						
	Buildings 700 000 30 000 670 000 /						
	Computer network	150 000	45 000	105 000 √			
		850 000	<u>75 000</u>	775 000			
	<u>Current assets</u>						
	Trade receivables $(4\ 000\ x\ 2 + 1\ 500\ x\ 2)$ 11 000 $\sqrt{\ }$						
	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 $\sqrt{3} = 4\%$	(4)
	Capital + Non-current liabilities 400 000 + 550 000/	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(d)	Valid points may include: Points for	(4)
	${\it JJ}$ 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 Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(ii)	Liquid acid test ratio $\frac{13\ 000}{40\ 000} \int = 0.325:1 \int$	(3)

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



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

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
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 √-5 000√)	18 000	
	Current Liabilities			
	Trade payables	(35 000 - 12 000)	23 000 √	(8)
	Bank overdraft $(-5\ 000\ +\ 10\ 000\ \text{J} +\ 4\ 500\ \text{J} -\ 11\ 400\ \text{J})\ 1\ 900$			` ′

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)
	$\int \int$ per valid point x Max one point in favour and one point against	



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