

edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results) January 2013

GCE Accounting (6002/01)



ALWAYS LEARNING



Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the world's leading learning company. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at <u>www.edexcel.com</u> or <u>www.btec.co.uk</u> for our BTEC qualifications.

Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at <u>www.edexcel.com/contactus</u>.

If you have any subject specific questions about this specification that require the help of a subject specialist, you can speak directly to the subject team at Pearson. Their contact details can be found on this link: <u>www.edexcel.com/teachingservices</u>.

You can also use our online Ask the Expert service at <u>www.edexcel.com/ask</u>. You will need an Edexcel username and password to access this service.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

January 2013 Publications Code UA034166 All the material in this publication is copyright © Pearson Education Ltd 2013



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.

ww	Number	stikwerom				Mark	
	1(a)	Statement of Financial	Position of Channe	l Oil Plc as at	<u>t 31 December 2012 √</u>	Cin	ć.
		ASSETS					
		Non-current assets $$					
		Property, Plant & Equipment \checkmark					
		Land	3 150 000	1			
		Buildings Oil Drilling Plant	1 022 700 4 550 000	\checkmark			
		Oil Drilling Plant Oil Refining Plant	4 550 000 1 930 000				
		Fittings	187 000	√ Any 4			
		Machinery	685 000	v <i>i</i> , <i>i</i>			
		Furniture	64 000				
		Computer Equipment	<u>495 000</u>	√ Next 3			
				12 083 700			
		Investment property $$	790 000	-/			
		Investment property	<u>780 000</u>	√ 780 000			
		Intangible Assets $$,00,000			
		Oil drilling licence	2 000 000				
		Patents	<u>45 000</u>				
				2 045 000			
					14 908 700 √o/f		
		Current Assets Inventories √					
		Oil inventories	2 157 600	\checkmark			
		Non-oil inventories	<u>116 000</u>				
				2 273 600			
		Trade and Other Receivables $$					
		Trade receivables	97 000	<i>i</i>			
		Other receivables	<u>7 000</u>	√ Both			
		Cash and Cash Equivalents $$		104000			
		Bank	114 000				
		Cash	<u>17 000</u>	√ Both			
				131 000			
		_ /			2 508 600		
		Total Assets $$			<u>17 417300 </u> √o/f		
		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES $$					
		Equity					
		Share Capital					
		Ordinary shares of £1		13000000	\checkmark		
		Other Reserves					
		Share Premium Revaluation Reserve $$	2 500 000 78 700				
		(48700)√ +(30000) √	78700	v			
		General Reserve	75 000				
		Foreign Exchange reserve	<u>600 000</u>				
		Retained Earnings		3 253 700			
		(-929 250) √ + (- 162 400) √		-1 091650	$\sqrt{}$		
					15 162 050√ o/f		
		Non-Current Liabilities $$					
		Long Term Borrowings					
		Debenture 8.5% 2017	1 200 000				
		Bank loan Taxation	500 000 <u>262 000</u>				
			202 000	v	1 962 000		
					1 202 000		
						<u> </u>	



Question Number	Answer				Mark
	Current Liabilities				
	Trade and other Payables $$				
	Trade Payables	24 000			
	Other payables	16 500			
	Debenture Interest	51 000			
	Loan Interest	<u>3 750</u>	√ All 4		
			95 250		
	Current Tax Payable				
	Income Tax Payable		198 000	\checkmark	
				293 250	
				<u>17 417 300 </u> √C√	
	Total Equity and Liabilities			o/f	
					(40)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	FOR statement Current ratio is 2 508 600 : 293 250 \checkmark which is 8.56 : 1 \checkmark O/F This is way above / too high \checkmark ideal ratio of 1.5/2 : 1. \checkmark Too much working capital \checkmark is tied up in stocks of oil \checkmark Acid ratio is (2 508 600 – 2 273 600) : 293 250 \checkmark which is 0.80 : 1 \checkmark O/F This is below/ too low \checkmark the ideal ratio of 1:1 \checkmark A tax bill of £198 000 must be paid in 30 days \checkmark but there is only £131 000 Cash and cash equivalents \checkmark	
	AGAINST statement A current ratio of above 2:1 is better than below 2:1. \checkmark If the business can sell stocks quickly, then liquidity problem can be avoided. \checkmark The nature of the industry \checkmark may mean that it is normal for large stocks of oil to be carried. \checkmark Working capital is £2 215 350 \checkmark which is a healthy figure. \checkmark Bank balance is positive at £114 000 \checkmark which can be used to pay debenture and loan interest \checkmark and settle trade and other payables \checkmark	
	Conclusion (two $\sqrt{'s}$) Channel Oil plc has a liquidity problem $\sqrt{}$ Maximum of 8 $\sqrt{'s}$ for arguing one side.	(12)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	Budgeted cost of one carpet : Materials = $(16 \times \pounds 7.50) = \pounds 120$ Labour = $(\underline{8} \times \pounds 8.60) = \underbrace{\pounds 34.40}_{\pounds 154.40} $ (both) $\underline{2} \qquad \qquad$	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	Actual cost of one carpet :	
	Materials = $\frac{£58\ 608}{480}$ $$ = £122.10	
	Labour = $(4.25 \times \pounds 8.50) \sqrt{=} \frac{\pounds 36.125}{\pounds 158.225} \sqrt{(both)} \frac{\pounds 158.225}{\pounds 158.225} \sqrt{O/F}$	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(b)(i)	Labour Efficiency Variance = (Actual Hours - Standard Hours) x Standard Rate $$	
	= $(4.25 - 4) \sqrt{\times \pounds 8.60} $	
	= £2.15 Adverse $$	
	Labour Rate Variance = (Actual Rate - Standard Rate) x Actual Hours $$	
	= $(\pounds 8.50 - \pounds 8.60) \sqrt{\times} 4.25 $	
	= £0.425 Favourable $$	
	Total Labour Variance = (Actual Hours x Actual Rate) - (Standard Hours x Standard Rate) $$	
	= $(4.25 \times \pounds 8.50) \sqrt{-(4 \times \pounds 8.60)} \sqrt{-(4 \times 4.60)} -(4$	
	= £36.125 - £34.40 = £1.725 Adverse $$	
		(12)
L		(12)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(ii)	Materials Price Variance = (Actual Price - Standard Price) x Actual Usage $$	
	$= (\frac{58\ 608}{7\ 920}\sqrt{-\pounds7.50}\sqrt{)} \times \frac{7\ 920}{480}$	
	= £1.65 Favourable $$	
	Material Usage Variance = (Actual Usage - Standard Usage) x Standard Price $$	
	$= (\frac{7\ 920}{480} - 16) \sqrt{x} \pounds 7.50 \sqrt{480}$ = $\pounds 3.75 \text{ Adverse } \sqrt{47.50}$	
	Material Cost Variance = (Actual Usage x Actual Price) - (Standard Usage x Standard Price) $$	
	= $(16.5 \times 7.40) \sqrt{-} (16 \times 7.50) \sqrt{-}$	
	= $\pounds 122.10 - \pounds 120 = \pounds 2.10$ Adverse $$	
		(14)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
2(c)	Sales = $\pounds 299 \times 480 =$ Variable costs = ($\pounds 158.225 \text{ o/f } \times 480$) Fixed costs	$ \begin{array}{r} \pounds 143 \ 520 \ \\ = \ (\pounds 75 \ 948) \ \\ = \ \underline{(\pounds 12 \ 300)} \ \\ \pounds 55 \ 272 \ \sqrt{C} \ \sqrt{o/f} \end{array} $	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	Answers may include : AGAINST Passing on the increase in production cost Could absorb rising costs \checkmark by increasing efficiency. \checkmark Customer could be unhappy and not buy \checkmark and go to a rival supplier. \checkmark New price could make firm's price higher than rivals. \checkmark Present price of £299 is psychological \checkmark and an increase will take them through the £300 barrier. \checkmark FOR Passing on the increase in production cost Need to maintain profit margin, \checkmark this (or mark up) could be fixed \checkmark otherwise business makes losses / goes bankrupt \checkmark Cannot keep same selling price for ever \checkmark will have to increase price some day \checkmark Customers may be quite willing to pay the higher price \checkmark if they still think they get good	
	value $$ New price may still be below that of rival firms. $$ <u>CONCLUSION</u> ($\sqrt{}$) Should relate to above eg passing on increased costs is wrong/right $\sqrt{}$ Maximum of 8 $$ if only one side of argument.	(12)



Question Number	Answer								Mark
3(a)									
	Figures are in £ millions	Ordinary Share £1 Capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Non-current Asset Replacement Reserve	Total Equity	
	Balance at December 31 st 2012	900 √	350 √	4 √	0 √	40	100 √	1394 √	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
	To replace worn out airplanes. $$ which have a finite life $$ OR To upgrade computer system $$ to ensure compatibility etc $$	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(b)(ii)	An amount was transferred from General Reserve \checkmark to Retained earnings \checkmark	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(iii)	Interim dividend is 800 x 3 pence = $24 $ so, Final dividend must be (69 – 24) $$ = 45 $$	
	Per share 45_{0} = £0.05 = 5 pence per share $$ 900 $$	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark		
3(b)(iv)	Original issue			
	Premium was $\frac{200}{800} \sqrt{=} \pounds 0.25 \sqrt{\text{so}}$ issue price was $\pounds 0.25 + \pounds 1 = \pounds 1.25 \sqrt{-}$			
	September issue			
	Premium was $\frac{150}{100}$ = £1.50 $$ so issue price was £1.50 + £1 = £2.50 $$			
	The share issue price was higher in September $$ because the market price of the shares was higher then, compared to when the original shares were issued. $\sqrt{}$ The share premium reflects the market price. $$			



Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(v)	Share Capital, Share Premium, and CRR \checkmark are capital reserves \checkmark and cannot be used to pay dividends. \checkmark Total of 1290 cannot be used for dividends. \checkmark Retained earnings, General, and Asset Replacement \checkmark are revenue reserves \checkmark and can be used to pay dividends. \checkmark Total of 104 can be used for dividends. \checkmark However, Retained earnings has very little left, \checkmark and General reserve has nothing. \checkmark It is only the fact that the General reserve has been transferred back, \checkmark that has enabled the present dividend to be paid. \checkmark Asset Replacement could be transferred back to Retained earnings and used for dividends. \checkmark However, as more has been transferred into Asset Replacement, \checkmark it is likely an asset needs replacing soon. \checkmark	(12)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(c)	For statement Company will not have pay cash dividends, $$ which is beneficial if a liquidity problem $$ Bonus shares makes the Statement of Financial Position look like that of a larger company $$ which may help to raise finance etc $$ Original shareholders would have been kept happy $$ and therefore quiet $$ as they would have received free shares $$ and these shares are eligible for dividends. $$ Quicker/cheaper to issue bonus shares $$	(12)
	Against statement Bonus shares bring in no cash for the company $\sqrt{}$ but a rights issue does bring in cash $$ which is used to run the business/ pay bills $$ or expand the business $$ or strengthen the company Statement of Financial Position $$ Issue of bonus shares sees share price fall $$ more than the possible fall if a rights issue $$ Bonus shares will result in more shares eligible for dividends $$ so dividend per share likely to fall. $$ Maximum of 8 $$ for arguing one side. Conclusion Bonus issue would <u>not</u> be better for company $\sqrt{}$	



		N4 1	a :
	February	March	April
INCOME			
Capital	15 000		
Loan	15 000√ both		
Sales	0	3234 √√	5698√√√
Total	30 000	3234	5698
EXPENDITURE			
Machinery	12400		
Delivery Truck	9500√ both		
Rent	3597√		
Materials	840 √√	1120	1120√ both
Water	640	640	640√ all
Drawings	1600	1600	1600√ all
Delivery Costs	840√	1120	1120√ both
Total Expenditure	29417√ o/f	4480√ o/f	4480√ o/f
Monthly Balance	583√ o/f	-1246√ o/f	1218√ o/f
Opening Balance	0	583	-663
Closing Balance	583√ o/f	-663√ o/f	555√ o/f
Workings Sales March = (3 weeks x 5 da Any 3 = fi	irst √	·	
April = (3 weeks x 5 day (4 weeks x 5 da	rs x 1400 x 0.22p x ays x 1400 x 0.22p	$x 0.70\% = \underline{f}$	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	O/F rule applies	
	FOR correct drawings April balance is £1 218 but needs to have monthly rent of £1199 deducted, $$ leaving a "balance" of £19, $$ so Kim cannot draw out any more. $$ May will be the first month of "normal" sales revenue $$ of £6 160 $$ which leaves a "balance" of £481. $$ This will be needed for irregular payments eg truck service, $$ as a precaution, $$ and to pay back the loan eventually. $$ AGAINST correct drawings £481 per month is not enough to meet irregular payments/bills $$ as a precaution, $$ and pay back the loan. $$ The drawings should be smaller. $$ With these drawings, March has a negative balance. $$	
	Maximum for arguing only one side of the argument 4 marks	(8)
	CONCLUSION Should relate to points made above ie Drawings are at correct/incorrect level. $\sqrt{}$	(8)



Question Number	Answer						Mark
5(a)(i)	Payback	Period					
	Year	Cash Inflow	Cash Outflow	Net Cash Flow		Cumulative	
	0		-1,900,000√	-1,900,000			
	1	1,200,000	682,000√√	518,000	√O/F	-1,382,000	
	2	1,260,000√	682,000	578,000	√ 0/F	-804,000	
	3	1,260,000	682,000	578,000		-226,000	
	4	1,323,000√	732,000√√	591,000	√ 0/F	365,000	
	5	1,353,000	732,000	621,000		986,000	
	Pay back i	s after 3 and <u>_22</u> 59	$\frac{6}{1} \times 12 \text{ years} = 3 \text{ ye}$	ars 4.59 months O/F √√ O/F			(14)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	Average Rate of Return	
	Total Surplus of Project = $\pounds 6\ 396\ 000 - \pounds 5\ 410\ 000 = \pounds 986\ 000 \\ \sqrt{0/f} \sqrt{0/f} \sqrt{0/f} $	
	Average Annual return = $\frac{\pounds 986\ 000}{5\ years}$ o/f $$ = £197 200 per year o/f $$	
	Accounting rate of return = $\frac{\pounds 197\ 200}{\pounds 1\ 900\ 000}$ o/f $\sqrt{x}\ 100$ = 10.38% $\sqrt{0}/f \sqrt{C}$	
	Other formulae are acceptable	(10)

Question	Answer	Mark		
Number 5(b)	Evaluation – own figure rule applies. Answers may include :			
	Against Investment Payback method says do not invest \sqrt{as} project not within 3 year payback period $$ May be better investment projects available? $$			
	For Investment ARR states invest \checkmark as meets $\%$ return figure of 10% \checkmark Project is profitable overall \checkmark having total cash inflow £986 000 o/f \checkmark It is possible to dispute 3 year payback period \checkmark , perhaps longer is better. \checkmark What happens after 5 years? – renewal of contract? \checkmark Any other/further business? \checkmark Customer is in the public sector \checkmark so little chance of bad debts. \checkmark			
	Other Relevant Points : Accuracy of predictions? \checkmark Objectives/strategy of company? \checkmark Both methods ignore time value of money \checkmark unlike NPV \checkmark Could use other methods of appraisal \checkmark			
	Total of 4 marks for arguing one side only.			
	Conclusion : $\sqrt{}$ Must relate to points made above	(8)		



Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	Answers may include : Depreciation, business rates, $$ loan interest, insurance, $$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	Semi variable costs are costs that may have a fixed element \surd plus a variable element. \checkmark OR	
	For example there may be a standing charge $$ and an element that varies with usage. $$ OR	
	A semi variable costs increases as output increases, $$ but not in direct proportion to output. $$ Possible examples gas, $$ electricity, $$ telephone $$ water supply. $$	(4)

Question	Answer					Mark
Number						
6(b)				-		
	(i)	Higher		Lower		
	Fixed Costs	£25,200	\checkmark	£41,100	\checkmark	
	Contribution	£8	\checkmark	£3	\checkmark	
	Break even point	3150	√ o/f √ C	13700	√ o/f √ C	
						(8)
	(ii) and (iii)					
	Sales units	3342		14784		
	Break even point	3150	√ o/f (both)	13700	√ o/f (both)	
	Margin of safety	192	√ o/f	1084	√ o/f	(A)
	Contribution	£8	√ o/f	£3	√ o/f	(4)
	Profit	£1,536	√ o/f √ C	£3,252	√ o/f √ C	(6)
					·	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	Own figure rule applies	
	Case for Higher End staying open Lower break even point \checkmark by 10 550 units. \checkmark Lower level of fixed costs \checkmark by £15 900 \checkmark if stays open, no need to pay rent on other store. \checkmark Higher contribution per unit \checkmark by £5 per unit \checkmark Case for Lower End staying open Higher profit \checkmark by £1 716 \checkmark Greater margin of safety \checkmark by 892 units. \checkmark	
	Higher level of sales $$ by 11 442 units $$ If other store closes, building could be sold, $$ and maybe this stores building purchased. $$	
	Maximum of 4 $$ for arguing one side only. Conclusion $\sqrt{}$ Should CLOSE Higher end store as lower profit made . $\sqrt{}$	(8)



Question Number	Answer					Mark
7(a)(i)	lan (Declication o/o /	4 200 000 -/-/		1	(8)
-(iii)	Jan 6	Realisation $a/c $	4 200 000 √√			
		Land a/c √		4 200 000		
	Jan 6	Current Taxation a/c	49 800		\checkmark	
		Realisation a/c		49 800	\checkmark	
	Jan 6	Ordinary Shares of £1.20 a/c	6 000 000		\checkmark	
		Sundry Shareholders a/c		6 000 000	\checkmark	

Question Number	Answer				Mark
7(b)					(6)
	Purchase Price No. of Ordinary shares in Machine Tools Limited	<u>6 000 000√</u>	5 000 000√		
		<u>0 000 000√</u> 1.20√	5 000 0007		
	Shareholders receive/ Purchase Price	£1.00			
		£0.58			
	5 000 000		£9 250 000	\checkmark	
	5 000 000	<u>£0.27√ (all 3)</u> £1.85√	£9 250 000		

Question Number	Answer			Mark
7(c)				
	Calculation of Goodwill			
	Purchase Price	9 250 000	√ o/f	
	Original Book value of Machine Tools Limited (22 2 $\sqrt{-14.8} \sqrt{=7.4}$)	(7 400 000)	Or √√	
	Adjustments - Stock	620 000	\checkmark	
	- Land	(210 000)	\checkmark	
	- Motor vehicles	125 000	\checkmark	
	- Equipment	125 000	\checkmark	
	- Current taxation	(9 300)	\checkmark	
	Excluding Bank	123 000	\checkmark	(10)
	Goodwill	2 623 700	√ o/f	(10)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(d)	AGAINST Revaluations The larger party may be in a position of strength and abuse this position $$ to revalue assets to their own advantage $$ ie lower value than true market value $$ Revaluing assets and liabilities a pointless waste of time and money $$ because the buyer can agree to pay whatever goodwill they feel is appropriate. $$ Professional valuers may be required $$ and these may charge considerable fees $$	
	FOR Revaluations Even if one party is in a position of strength, the other party does not have to agree to a sale \checkmark if they do not like the value put on assets. \checkmark It is only fair \checkmark that assets and liabilities are sold for their correct market value, \checkmark not some historical book value \checkmark that may not reflect market value. \checkmark	
	Maximum of 4 marks per side of argument. Conclusion 2 marks available It is appropriate for revaluations. $\sqrt{}$	(8)



Further copies of this publication are available from Edexcel Publications, Adamsway, Mansfield, Notts, NG18 4FN

Telephone 01623 467467 Fax 01623 450481 Email <u>publication.orders@edexcel.com</u> Order Code UA034166 January 2013

For more information on Edexcel qualifications, please visit our website <u>www.edexcel.com</u>

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828 with its registered office at Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE





