# edexcel 

Mark Scheme (Results)
Summer 2016

Pearson Edexcel IAL in Accounting (WAC11)
Paper 01 The Accounting System and Costing

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## General Marking Guidance

- $\quad$ 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)(iii) | AO1 (5), AO2 (7), AO3 (2) <br> A01: Five marks for recording the given item in the account without adjustment. <br> A02: Seven marks for adjusting the given figure or calculating the figure and inserting this correctly in the account. <br> A03: Two marks for calculating the correct figure and inserting this into the correct section of the account. |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1(b) | AO1 (5) <br> A01: Five marks for identifying whether the expense is <br> capital expenditure or revenue expenditure. |  |
|  | (1) Capital expenditure (1)AO1 <br> (2) Revenue expenditure (1)AO1 <br> (3) Revenue expenditure (1)AO1 <br> (4) Revenue expenditure (1)AO1 <br> (5) Capital expenditure (1)AO1 |  |
|  |  | (5) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(c) | AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5) <br> A01: One mark for knowing identifying positive and negative aspects of this business. <br> A02: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects of this business to the scenario. <br> A03: Five marks for interpreting and analysing the aspects of the proposals made. <br> A04: Five marks for evaluating the scenario counterbalancing the arguments giving weight to a range of financial and non-financial aspects to arrive at a logical conclusion. <br> Potential arguments for changing <br> - The business is in an area with growing demand <br> - The percentage of gross profit to sales is high at $50 \%$ <br> - The business has a substantial asset in the Freehold Property which could be used to raise loans <br> - Increased sales may improve profit/profitability NOT just sales may increase or profit may increase <br> - Need to take advantage of opportunity otherwise a competitor might. <br> Potential arguments against changing <br> - The business already has substantial liabilities in the form of loans <br> - Loans are repayable in current year leaving weak liquidity <br> - The business has no cash available as it already has an bank overdraft <br> - Loans will have to be raised increasing the risk for the partners <br> - Major risk that business will not expand to the extent expected <br> - Projections made are only estimates <br> - Expenses will increase substantially <br> - Large loans may impact on reputation. | (12) |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | A completely incorrect response. |
| Level 1 | $1-3$ | Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding recall <br> based. <br> Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. <br> Generic assertions may be present. |
| Level 2 | $4-6$ | Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied <br> to the scenario. <br> Chains of reasoning are present, but may be incomplete or <br> invalid. <br> A generic or superficial assessment is present. |
| Level 3 | $7-9$ | Accurate and thorough understanding, supported throughout <br> by relevant application to the scenario. <br> Some analytical perspectives are present, with developed <br> chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects. <br> An attempt at an assessment is presented, using financial <br> and non-financial information, in an appropriate format and <br> communicates reasoned explanations |
| Level 4 | $10-12$ | Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, <br> supported throughout by relevant and effective application to <br> the scenario. <br> A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes <br> and effects. <br> Assessment is balanced, wide ranging and well <br> contextualised using financial and non-financial information <br> and makes informed recommendations and decisions. |



| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a)(ii) | AO1 (3), AO3 (2) <br> A01: Three marks for correctly recording balances and using correct narrative in the account. <br> A03: Two marks for calculating the correct adjustment to the provision and accurately recording this. <br> Provision for Unrealised Profit on Manufactured Goods Account |  |  |  | (5) |




| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(c) | AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5) <br> A01: One mark for knowing identifying positive and negative aspects of this business. <br> A02: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects of the use of IAS. <br> A03: Five marks for interpreting and analysing the aspects of IAS. <br> A04: Five marks for evaluating the scenario counterbalancing the arguments giving weight to a range of financial and non-financial aspects to arrive at a logical conclusion. <br> Potential arguments for IAS <br> - Provides a common international standard which can be applied across the world <br> - Stakeholders can rely upon the validity of figures in the statements <br> - Greater accuracy of reporting in statements prepared in the same format <br> - Enables comparisons to be made. <br> Potential arguments against IAS <br> - Only legally applies to corporate bodies <br> - Requires trained accounting staff to apply <br> - Cost of implementation will be higher NOT just time consuming on its own <br> - Non-financial factors are not included in IAS accounting <br> - Standards can be contradictory. <br> Not <br> Discussion of individual accounting concepts/principals. | (12) |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | A completely incorrect response. |
| Level 1 | $1-3$ | Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding recall <br> based. <br> Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. <br> Generic assertions may be present. |
| Level 2 | $4-6$ | Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied <br> to the scenario. <br> Chains of reasoning are present, but may be incomplete or <br> invalid. <br> A generic or superficial assessment is present. |
| Level 3 | $7-9$ | Accurate and thorough understanding, supported throughout <br> by relevant application to the scenario. <br> Some analytical perspectives are present, with developed <br> chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects. <br> An attempt at an assessment is presented, using financial <br> and non-financial information, in an appropriate format and <br> communicates reasoned explanations |
| Level 4 | $10-12$ | Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, <br> supported throughout by relevant and effective application to <br> the scenario. <br> A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes <br> and effects. <br> Assessment is balanced, wide ranging and well <br> contextualised using financial and non-financial information <br> and makes informed recommendations and decisions. |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(b) | AO1 (3), AO2 (3) <br> A01: Three marks for recording the calculated figure in the ratio without adjustment. <br> A02: Three marks for inserting the appropriate figure and carrying out the calculation and correctly identifying the correct descriptor. <br> (i) Rate of inventory turnover $\frac{58000}{(4000+6000 / 2)(1) A O 1}=11.6 \text { times (1) AO2 }$ <br> (ii) Profit for the year as a percentage of revenue $\frac{3600 \times 100(10 f) A O 1}{90000(1) A O 1}=4 \% \text { (1of) } A O 2$ |  |
|  |  | (6) |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(d) | AO1 (2), AO2 (1) <br> A01: Two marks for recording the calculated figure in the ratio without adjustment. <br> A02: One mark for inserting the appropriate figure and carrying out the calculation and correctly identifying the correct descriptor. <br> Profit for the year as a percentage of revenue $\frac{21600 \times 100 \text { (1of) AO1 }}{144000(1 \mathrm{of}) \mathrm{AO}}=15 \% \text { (1of) } \mathrm{AO} 2$ |  |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(e) | AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> A02: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects of Channa's business to the scenario set, drawing out key points. <br> A03: Two marks for interpreting and analysing courses of action to Channa's dilemma of whether to move his business, using a developed chain of reasoning. <br> A04: Three marks for evaluating the scenario counterbalancing the arguments giving weight to a range of financial and non-financial aspects to arrive at a logical conclusion. <br> Potential arguments for changing <br> - The profit for the year is much greater $£ 21600$ per annum as opposed to $£ 3600$ per annum with the market stall <br> - Percentage net profit to revenue is higher <br> - The profile of the business will be much greater with a shop <br> - Wide range of new customers. <br> Potential arguments against changing <br> - Inventory turnover is slower with a shop. Greater chance of inventory becoming outdated. <br> - The debt of the business will increase as the bank loan increases <br> - The total investment by Channa is much higher and therefore the risk is higher if he fails <br> - He has a low owners capital for the project <br> - If own figure shows a loss it would be less profitable <br> - May lose customers because selling price increases. <br> Not <br> Greater revenue <br> Greater closing stock <br> Lower/decreased rate of inventory turnover unless they quantity by how much <br> Higher expenses for shop, wages and general expenses unless it states the impact on profit | (6) |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | A completely incorrect response. |
| Level 1 | $1-2$ | Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which are <br> recall based. <br> Generic assertions may be present. <br> Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. |
| Level 2 | $3-4$ | Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied <br> to the scenario. <br> Some analysis is present, with developed chains of <br> reasoning, showing causes and/or effects applied to the <br> scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid. <br> An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and <br> perhaps non-financial information, with a decision. |
| Level 3 | $5-6$ | Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. <br> Application to the scenario is relevant and effective. <br> A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes <br> and effects is present. <br> Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and <br> perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate <br> decision is made. |


| Question Number | Indicative content |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 (a) | AO1 (1), AO2 (2), AO3 (1) <br> A01: One mark for identifying that depreciation relates to age and usage. <br> A02: Two marks for explaining the impact upon the income for the period and non-current asset values in the financial position statement. <br> A03: One mark for linking the need for depreciation to the application of accounting concepts. <br> - Non-current assets generally fall in value with age and usage (1)AO1 <br> - The depreciation is a cost/expense of a period of time and therefore should be charged against income for that period/profits should not be overstated (1)AO2 <br> - Because the non-current assets are generally falling in value this should be reflected in the financial position statement (1)AO2 <br> - Charging depreciation complies with the going concern(1)AO3 <br> - Charging depreciation complies with the accruals concepts. (1)AO3 <br> Max 4 <br> Not <br> Prudence concept |
| Question Number | Indicative content |
| 4 (b) | AO2 (2) <br> A02: One mark for calculating the depreciation on existing noncurrent assets and additions. One mark for calculating the depreciation on disposals. <br> Cost 30 April $2015 £ 30000+$ Additions $£ 10000=£ 40000$ <br> - Disposals $£ 5000=£ 35000 \times 20 \%=£ 7000$ (1)AO2 + <br> Disposals $£ 5000 \times 20 \% / 2 £ 500$ (1)AO2 $=$ Total $£ 7500$ |




| Question <br> Number | Indicative content |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4(e) | AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> A02: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects of <br> Jabir's depreciation policy, drawing out key points. <br> A03: Two marks for interpreting and analysing possible <br> solutions to depreciating computers, using a developed chain of <br> reasoning. <br> A04: Three marks for evaluating the scenario counterbalancing <br> the arguments giving weight to a range of financial and non- <br> financial aspects to arrive at a logical conclusion. |
|  | Potential positive arguments for the business <br> -Depreciation is being charged and therefore the accounting <br> concepts are being complied with. <br> - The method will reflect the principle of equal usage equal <br> charge for each year. <br> -Does not distort profits. <br> Potential negative points for the business <br> - Computers depreciate quickly due to obsolescence and therefore <br> 20\% is a fairly low figure for the early years. <br> - In the early years the computer value in the financial position <br> statement will be overstated. <br> A full year's depreciation in the year of purchase would result in <br> high depreciation for non-current assets bought late in the year. |
| Not <br> Easier to calculate <br> Consistent method |  |
|  |  |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | A completely incorrect response. |
| Level 1 | $1-2$ | Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which are <br> recall based. <br> Generic assertions may be present. <br> Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. |
| Level 2 | $3-4$ | Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied <br> to the scenario. <br> Some analysis is present, with developed chains of <br> reasoning, showing causes and/or effects applied to the <br> scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid. <br> An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and <br> perhaps non-financial information, with a decision. |
| Level 3 | $5-6$ | Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. <br> Application to the scenario is relevant and effective. <br> A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes <br> and effects is present. <br> Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and <br> perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate <br> decision is made. |


| Question <br> Number | Indicative content |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ~ ( a )}$ | AO1 (4) <br> AO1: Two marks for explaining the term semi-fixed cost and two <br> marks for explaining the term semi-variable cost. |
| - A semi-fixed cost are fixed over a limited range of output |  |
| (1 AO1) but once that limit is reached it increases but then |  |
| remain fixed over the next range of output (1 AO1) |  |
| A semi-variable cost includes both a fixed and a variable |  |
| component (1 AO1) The fixed cost will be incurred if there is no |  |
| output but the variable element will increase directly with usage |  |
| (1 AO1) |  |
| Accept valid diagrams but not examples on their own. |  |


| Question <br> Number | Indicative content |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( b )}$ | AO1 (4) <br> A01: Four marks for differentiating between allocated <br> overheads and apportioned overheads. |
|  | Allocated overheads are those costs which directly relate to a <br> department or cost centre (1 AO1) therefore they can be directly <br> allocated to those specific departments or cost centres (1 AO1). <br> Apportioned overheads relate to at least two departments or cost <br> centres (1 AO1) they must be apportioned on the most <br> appropriate and reasonable basis (I AO1). |


| Question | Indicative content |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number |  |  |  |
| 5 (c) | AO1 (1), AO2 (12), AO3 (3) <br> A01: One marks recording the correct raw material. <br> A02: Twelve marks for correct calculations. <br> A03: Three marks for the correct basis for calculating the product overheads and unit cost. <br> (c) <br> (i) Total overhead |  |  |
|  |  Assembly <br> Rent and rates $E$ <br> 8000 | Finishing $£$ 4800 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Administration } \\ & \underset{£}{3200(1 \mathrm{AO} 2)} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Employment insurance 4600 | 2800 | 1600 (1 AO2) |
|  | Premises maintenance 6000 | 3600 | 2400 (1 AO2) |
|  | Management salaries $\quad 9200$ | 5600 | 3200 (1 AO2) |
|  | 27800 | 16800 | 10400 (1 AO2) |
|  | Re-apportionment $\quad 5200$ | 5200 | $(10400)(1 \mathrm{AO} 2)$ |
|  | 33000 | 22000 | (1 AO2) |
|  | (ii) Overhead recovery rate Assembly |  | Finishing |
|  | Overhead $\frac{£ 33000}{9200}=$$£ 3.59$ per hour <br> (1of AO2) | $\frac{£ 22000}{5600}$ | $£ 3.93$ per hour (1of AO2) |
|  | Any reasonable rounding. |  |  |
| 5 (d) | (d) Cost of manufacture | £ |  |
|  | Raw material | 303.70 (1 AO1) |  |
|  | Direct labour Assembly $30 \times £ 5$ <br> Finishing $20 \times £ 4$ | 150.0080.00(1 AO2)( AO2) |  |
|  | Overhead Assembly $30 \times £ 3.59$ <br> Finishing $20 \times £ 3.93$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107.70 \text { (1 of AO3) } \\ 78.60 \text { (1of AO3) } \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Mark up 15\% | $\begin{aligned} & 720.00 \\ & \underline{108.00} \text { (1of AO2) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\underline{\underline{828.00}}$ |  |
|  | Cost per component | $\pm 4.14$ each (1of AO3) |  |


| Question Number | Indicative content |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5(e) | AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> A02: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects of Hiruni's pricing policy, drawing out key points. <br> A03: Two marks for interpreting and analysing possible solutions to pricing, using a developed chain of reasoning. <br> A04: Three marks for evaluating the scenario counterbalancing the arguments giving weight to a range of financial and nonfinancial aspects to arrive at a logical conclusion. <br> Potential positive arguments for reducing the price <br> - The actual manufacturing cost without mark-up is less than the $£ 4$ per component requirement <br> - Hiruni will need to consider whether she wishes to lose a major customer for her components <br> - Still leaves a positive contribution. <br> Potential negative points for reducing the price <br> - The actual cost of manufacture at $£ 4.14$ per component, including mark-up, is greater than what Wash the World will pay <br> - If Huruni is to meet the price a reduced profit/profit margin will be made on the component. |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Level 1 | 0 | $1-2$ |
| Level 2 | $3-4$ | A completely incorrect response. <br> recall based. <br> Generic assertions may be present. <br> Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. |
| Level 3 | $5-6$ | Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied <br> to the scenario. <br> Some analysis is present, with developed chains of <br> reasoning, showing causes and/or effects applied to the <br> scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid. <br> An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and <br> perhaps non-financial information, with a decision. |
| Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. <br> Application to the scenario is relevant and effective. <br> A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes <br> and effects is present. <br> Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and <br> perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate <br> decision is made. |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( a )}$ | AO1 (4) <br> A01: Four marks for stating a type of error which will <br> not affect the balancing of the books. |  |
|  | Error of original entry <br> Error of omission <br> Error of reversal <br> Error of compensation <br> Error of commission <br> Error of principle <br> (1 AO1) x 4 | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(b) | AO1 (3), AO2 (6), AO3 (3) <br> A01: Three marks for identifying the correct account name to be adjusted. <br> A02: Six marks for identifying the correct accounts to be adjusted and applying the correct adjustment. AO3 Three marks for identifying the correct accounts to be adjusted and applying the correct adjustment where entries have been made to the wrong side of the account. |  |  |  |
|  | Ruwan <br> Revenue (1 AO1) | Journal Dr £ 1500 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Cr} \\ & £ \\ & 1500 \end{aligned} \text { (1 AO3) }$ |  |
|  | Income statement Inventory | 450 | $\begin{array}{r} (1 \mathrm{AO} 3) \\ 450(1 \mathrm{AO} 2) \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Motor vehicle expenses/ <br> Income statement <br> Motor vehicle <br> Provision for depreciation <br> Income statement | $400$ $80$ | $\begin{array}{r} (1 \mathrm{AO} 2) \\ 400(1 \mathrm{AO2}) \\ \\ (1 \mathrm{AO2}) \\ 80(1 \mathrm{AO} 2) \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Suspense (1 AO1) Rent receivable | $4600$ | 4600 (1 AO3) |  |
|  | Drawings (1 AO1) <br> Wages | $6100$ | $6100 \text { (1 AO2) }$ |  |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6(d) | AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> A02: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects <br> of Dula's business to the scenario set, drawing out key <br> points. <br> A03: Two marks for interpreting and analysing courses of <br> action to Dula's dilemma of whether to implement the <br> proposal. <br> A04: Three marks for evaluating the scenario <br> counterbalancing the arguments giving weight to a range <br> of financial and non-financial aspects to arrive at a <br> logical conclusion. <br> Potential arguments for using an ICT accounting software <br> package <br> - Errors should be reduced because the software package <br> determines and carries out the double entry for a given <br> transaction <br> - It will be quicker <br> - Less storage space required <br> - Standard reports can be extracted. |  |

