



Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2014

International GCSE Accounting (4AC0)

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, please visit our website at www.edexcel.com.

Our website subject pages hold useful resources, support material and live feeds from our subject advisors giving you access to a portal of information. If you have any subject specific questions about this specification that require the help of a subject specialist, you may find our Ask The Expert email service helpful.

www.edexcel.com/contactus

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

Summer 2014

Publications Code UG037934

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2014

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.

Section A

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	C	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	C	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	C	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	A	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	B	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	D	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	A	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	D	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	B	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	C	(1)

Section B

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(a)	Award (1) mark for a correctly stated benefit. Sample answers. Enable the total of debtors (and/or creditors) to be readily available. Helpful when preparing final accounts. Provide a check on the accuracy of the ledgers. To help the prevention or detection of fraud. (Do not accept 'detects errors')	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark				
11(b)	Sales Ledger Control Account					
	Date	Narrative	Amount (£)	Date	Narrative	Amount (£)
	Dec 1	Bal b/f	6 878 (1)	Dec 31	Returns in	5 931 (1)
	Dec 31	Credit sales	81 257 (1)	Dec 31	Bad debts	630 (1)
	Dec 31	Dis cheque	500 (1)	Dec 31	Cash book	68 975 (1)
				Dec 31	Discount allowed	3 200 (1)
				Dec 31	PL Set off	650 (1)
				Dec 31	Bal c/d	9 249
			<u>88 635</u>			<u>88 635</u>
	Jan 1	Bal b/d	9 249 (1of)			
	Purchases Ledger Control Account					
	Date	Narrative	Amount (£)	Date	Narrative	Amount (£)
	Dec 31	Returns out	2 497 (1)	Dec 1	Bal b/f	4 932 (1)
	Dec 31	Cash book	39 874 (1)	Dec 31	Credit purchases	49 369 (1)
	Dec 31	Discount received	4 587 (1)			
	Dec 31	SL set off	650 (1)			
	Dec 31	Bal c/d	6 693			
			<u>54301</u>			<u>54 301</u>
				Jan 1	Bal b/d	6693 (1of)

(16)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
11(c)	(i)		(3)
	Formula	Creditors payment period	
	Creditors/(Credit) purchases x 365 (1)	6 693/49 369 x 365(1 for both of) = 50 days (1) of	
	(ii) Award (1) mark for stating whether the creditors would be satisfied with a further (1) mark for developing this point. A further (2) marks can be awarded for the implications of not paying your creditors on time. Conclusion (1) Sample Answer Fatimas's suppliers will not (1) be happy with this figure as it exceeds the 30 day period allowed by her creditors (1). Fatima may find it difficult to obtain credit in the future from other suppliers (1) as her credit rating will be poor which could affect her ability to purchase stock for resale (1).Therefore it is important for Fatima to pay her creditors on time (1)		(5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																																																																																																												
12(a)	C Shaw Balance Sheet at 30 November 2013 <table><tr><td></td><td>£</td><td>£</td><td>£</td></tr><tr><td>Fixed Assets</td><td>Cost</td><td>Total Dep.</td><td>N.B.V.</td></tr><tr><td>Fixtures and fittings</td><td>50 000</td><td>16 000</td><td>34 000(1 cf)</td></tr><tr><td>Motor vehicles</td><td>32 000</td><td>10 000</td><td>22 000(1 cf)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>82 000</td><td>26 000</td><td>56 000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Current Assets</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Stock</td><td>41 289(1 cf)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Debtors</td><td>48 521 (1 cf)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Petty cash</td><td>400 (1 cf)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>90 210</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Current liabilities</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>24 367 (1 cf)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bank</td><td>5 703 (1 cf)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>30 070</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Working capital</td><td></td><td></td><td>60 140 (1 of)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>116 140</td></tr><tr><td>Long term liabilities</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bank loan</td><td></td><td></td><td>20 000 (1 cf)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>96140</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Financed by</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Capital – opening balance</td><td></td><td>60 000 (1 cf)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Net profit</td><td></td><td>53 640 (1 cf)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>113 640</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Drawings</td><td></td><td>17 500 (1 cf)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>96 140</td></tr></table>		£	£	£	Fixed Assets	Cost	Total Dep.	N.B.V.	Fixtures and fittings	50 000	16 000	34 000(1 cf)	Motor vehicles	32 000	10 000	22 000(1 cf)		82 000	26 000	56 000					Current Assets				Stock	41 289(1 cf)			Debtors	48 521 (1 cf)			Petty cash	400 (1 cf)					90 210		Current liabilities				Creditors	24 367 (1 cf)			Bank	5 703 (1 cf)					30 070		Working capital			60 140 (1 of)				116 140	Long term liabilities				Bank loan			20 000 (1 cf)				96140					Financed by				Capital – opening balance		60 000 (1 cf)		Net profit		53 640 (1 cf)				113 640		Drawings		17 500 (1 cf)					96 140	(12)
	£	£	£																																																																																																											
Fixed Assets	Cost	Total Dep.	N.B.V.																																																																																																											
Fixtures and fittings	50 000	16 000	34 000(1 cf)																																																																																																											
Motor vehicles	32 000	10 000	22 000(1 cf)																																																																																																											
	82 000	26 000	56 000																																																																																																											
Current Assets																																																																																																														
Stock	41 289(1 cf)																																																																																																													
Debtors	48 521 (1 cf)																																																																																																													
Petty cash	400 (1 cf)																																																																																																													
		90 210																																																																																																												
Current liabilities																																																																																																														
Creditors	24 367 (1 cf)																																																																																																													
Bank	5 703 (1 cf)																																																																																																													
		30 070																																																																																																												
Working capital			60 140 (1 of)																																																																																																											
			116 140																																																																																																											
Long term liabilities																																																																																																														
Bank loan			20 000 (1 cf)																																																																																																											
			96140																																																																																																											
Financed by																																																																																																														
Capital – opening balance		60 000 (1 cf)																																																																																																												
Net profit		53 640 (1 cf)																																																																																																												
		113 640																																																																																																												
Drawings		17 500 (1 cf)																																																																																																												
			96 140																																																																																																											

Question Number	Answer		Mark				
12(b)	<table><tr><td>Formula</td><td>Working capital ratio</td></tr><tr><td>Current assets/current liabilities (1)</td><td>90210/30070 (1 for both of) = 3:1 (1 of)</td></tr></table>		Formula	Working capital ratio	Current assets/current liabilities (1)	90210/30070 (1 for both of) = 3:1 (1 of)	(3)
Formula	Working capital ratio						
Current assets/current liabilities (1)	90210/30070 (1 for both of) = 3:1 (1 of)						

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(c)	Award (1) mark for indication satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the ratio with a further (1) mark for any development. Award up to a further (2) marks for an indication that the current ratio may be too high. A final (1) mark can be awarded for an appropriate conclusion. Sample answer Shaw will be satisfied (1) with this ratio as it indicates that he is able to meet his short term debts (1) However Shaw may have too much money tied up in his current assets (1) as a ratio which exceeds 2:1 can indicate poor management of the current assets (1) Although ratios between 1.5:1 and 2:1 are generally regarded as satisfactory consideration also needs to be given to the size and type of the business which Shaw operates (1)	(5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(a)	Direct wages is the term used to describe the cost of the wages of the people who are employed in the factory making the goods (1) whereas indirect wages refers to the wages of those staff that are not directly involved in the manufacture of the product such as supervisors (1)	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																											
13(b)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>£</th><th>£</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Opening stock raw materials</td><td>26 000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Purchases raw materials</td><td>134 000 (1 cf)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Carriage inwards</td><td>1 000 (1 cf)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>161 000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Closing stock raw materials</td><td>31 000 (1 cf both)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost of raw materials consumed</td><td></td><td>130 000 (1 of)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Direct wages</td><td></td><td>70 000 (1 cf)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Prime Cost</td><td></td><td>200 000 (1 of)</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		£	£	Opening stock raw materials	26 000		Purchases raw materials	134 000 (1 cf)		Carriage inwards	1 000 (1 cf)			161 000		Closing stock raw materials	31 000 (1 cf both)		Cost of raw materials consumed		130 000 (1 of)	Direct wages		70 000 (1 cf)	Prime Cost		200 000 (1 of)	(6)
	£	£																											
Opening stock raw materials	26 000																												
Purchases raw materials	134 000 (1 cf)																												
Carriage inwards	1 000 (1 cf)																												
	161 000																												
Closing stock raw materials	31 000 (1 cf both)																												
Cost of raw materials consumed		130 000 (1 of)																											
Direct wages		70 000 (1 cf)																											
Prime Cost		200 000 (1 of)																											

Question Number	Answer						Mark
13(c)		Error	Account(s) to be debited	Amount (£)	Account(s) to be credited	Amount (£)	(8)
		1	Purchases	500(1)	Supplier/Creditors control	500(1)	
		2	Suspense	720 (1)	Purchases	720(1)	
		3	Suspense	245 (1)	Sales	245(1)	
		4	Suspense	136 (1)	Discount allowed	68(1 for both)	
					Discount received	68	
	Award (1) mark for each correct entry – mark for both correct account name and amount. Do not accept names of books.						

Question Number	Answer				Mark
14 (a)	Date	Transaction	Explanation	Double Entry	(8)
	Oct 12	Cash book	A cheque or cash payment has been made for insurance (1)	Credit side of the bank/cash account OR credit cash book (1)	
	Oct 12	Discount	Cash discount received (1) by Rekha	Credit side of the discount received account (1)	
	Oct 31	Profit and loss	The transfer to the profit and loss account for the expense of insurance for the period (1)	Debit side of the profit and loss account (1)	
	Oct 31	Balance c/d	The value of insurance prepaid/paid in advance (1) at the end of the period.	Debit side of the insurance account (1)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14 (b)	Rekha is considering investing in a computerised accounting package. (i) Evaluate the advantages of this proposal Award (1) mark for identification of an advantage and a further (1) mark for development of the response. A further (1) mark to be awarded for any appropriate conclusion. (Max 5) Sample answer The accuracy of the bookkeeping process will improve (1) as the calculations are done automatically by the program (1). The processing of financial information will be faster (1) as Rekha will only have to make one entry and the system will process the other entry automatically (1). Therefore Rekha's business could benefit from this investment (1) (ii) Evaluate the disadvantages of this proposal Award (1) mark for identification of a disadvantage and a further (1) mark for development of the response. A further (1) mark to be awarded for any appropriate conclusion. (Max 5) Sample answer The cost (1) of the hardware and software may require a fresh injection of capital (1). (Candidates may also refer to the cost of training staff or the cost of making staff redundant.) There is a risk (1) that data may be lost or corrupted due to computer viruses (1). Therefore Rekha's business may not benefit from this investment. (1) In both (i) and (ii) where candidate has only provided a list award Max (2) in each instance.	(10)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15 (a)	Award up to (2) marks for each suggestion. Sample Answers 1. Barat could offer his debtors a cash discount if they pay their accounts within a specified period (1) which would improve his cash flow (1). 2. Barat could ensure that invoices are issued promptly (1) or send regular monthly statements(1) to his debtors which should remind them to pay the amount due on time (1) (Max 2)	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																																				
15 (b)	<table><tr><th colspan="6">Provision for doubtful debts account</th></tr><tr><th>Date</th><th>Narrative</th><th>Amount (£)</th><th>Date</th><th>Narrative</th><th>Amount (£)</th></tr><tr><td>Mar 31</td><td>Bal c/d</td><td>2 000</td><td>Apr 1</td><td>Bal b/f</td><td>1 750 (1cf)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Mar 31</td><td>Profit and loss (1)</td><td>250 (2cf)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>2 000</td><td></td><td></td><td>2 000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Apr 1</td><td>Bal b/d</td><td>2 000 (1of)</td></tr></table>	Provision for doubtful debts account						Date	Narrative	Amount (£)	Date	Narrative	Amount (£)	Mar 31	Bal c/d	2 000	Apr 1	Bal b/f	1 750 (1cf)				Mar 31	Profit and loss (1)	250 (2cf)			2 000			2 000				Apr 1	Bal b/d	2 000 (1of)	(5)
Provision for doubtful debts account																																						
Date	Narrative	Amount (£)	Date	Narrative	Amount (£)																																	
Mar 31	Bal c/d	2 000	Apr 1	Bal b/f	1 750 (1cf)																																	
			Mar 31	Profit and loss (1)	250 (2cf)																																	
		2 000			2 000																																	
			Apr 1	Bal b/d	2 000 (1of)																																	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15 (c)	Increase (1) As Barat's debtors have decreased then his provision would also decrease resulting in additional income (1) which would increase his profit.	(2)

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