

Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE In Accounting (4AC1) Paper 02R Financial Statements

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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)	Award marks as indicate	d	
	Stakeholder	Interest	
	Suppliers (1)	Payment of outstanding amounts (1)	
	Providers of external finance (1)	To ensure that repayments will be made (1)	
	Customers (1)	To check on continuity of supply (1)	
	Government (1)	To monitor profit for tax purposes (1)	
	Investors (1)	To check the security of their investment (1)	
	Owner (1)	To check whether the business is making profits (1)	
	Accept any other approp	riate responses.	(4)

Question number	Answer				Mark
1(b)(i)	Award marks as indi	cated			
	4 =2 222 (4) 14				
	\$53 800 (6) W				
	W				
	\$				
	47 600 (1)				
	4 400 (1)				
	(3 800) (1)				
	3 600 (1)				
	<u>2 000</u> (1)				
	53 800 (1of)				
	OR				
	OK .				
	\$53 800 (6) W				
	W				
	Balance b/d	3 800	Cash book	47 600	
		(1)		(1)	
	Credit sales	48 200	Balance c/d	4 400	
				(1)	
		52 000		52 000	
	\$48 200 + \$3 600 (1) + 3	2 000 (1) =	\$53 800 (1of)		(6)

Question number	Answer			Mark
1(b)(ii)	\$37 900 (4) W W \$ 38 200 (1) 1 600 (1) (1 900) (1)	ted		
	37 900 (1of) OR \$37 900 (4) W			
	Cash book Balance c/d	38 200 Balance b/d (1) 1 600 Purchases (1) 39 800	1 900 (1) 37 900 (1of) 39 800	(4)

Question number	Answer			Ma	ark
1(c)	Award marks as shown. Award 1 mark for all correct la	hole			
		bel			
	Income statement 31 Mar	for the year e ch 2019	nded		
		\$	\$		
	Revenue		53 800		
			(1of)		
	Cost of sales				
	Opening inventory	8 600 (1)			
	Purchases	37 900 (1of)			
		46 500			
	Closing inventory	<u>(9 000)</u> (1)			
			(37 500)		
	Gross profit		16 300		
			(1of)		(6)
					(6)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	Award up to 4 marks for comments on the change in liquidity and 1 mark for overall evaluation.	
	Sample answer	
	Over the year liquidity has deteriorated (1) though both ratios are still satisfactory (1).	
	Current (working capital) ratio indicates that the business was able to pay off its short-term liabilities in both years (1).	
	Liquid (acid test) ratio indicates that the business may have difficulty paying off its immediate debts without having to sell inventory (1).	
	Abel must take appropriate steps to improve his liquidity (1).	(5)

Question number	Answer				Mark
2(a)	Award marks as indicated				
	Item	Manufacturing account	Income statement	Statement of financial position	
	Accumulated depreciation – plant and machinery			✓ (1)	
	Carriage outwards		√ (1)		
	Factory supervisor's salary	√ (1)			
	Purchase of finished goods		√ (1)		
	Returns outwards	√ (1)			
	Royalties paid	✓ (1)			(6)

Question number	Answer			Mark
2(b)	Award marks as indicated. Award one mark for all correct labels.			
	Dumadi Manufacturing account for the year ended 31 March 2019			
		\$	\$	
	Prime cost		274 410	
	Overhead costs			
	Indirect factory wages	16 320 (1)		
	Light, heat and power	9 620 (1)		
	Rent, rates and insurance	25 200 (1)		
	Depreciation – plant and machinery	<u>9 400(1)</u>		
			<u>60 540</u>	
			344 950	
			(1of)	
	Add: opening work in progress	3 600 (1)		
	Less: closing work in progress	(3 200) (1)	<u>400</u>	
	Production cost / cost of production		<u>335 350</u>	
			(1of)	(0)
				(9)

Question number	Answer				Mark
2(c)	Award marks as indicated.				
		Increase	Decrease	No effect	
	Purchase of plant and machinery			√ (1)	
	Increase in the allowance for doubtful debts		√ (1)		
	Increase in the closing inventory of finished goods	√ (1)			(3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	Award up to 4 marks for comments and 1 mark for a conclusion.	
	Sample answer	
	Dumadi uses the reducing balance method to depreciate his plant and machinery as this is the most suitable method for this type of asset (1).	
	This method may have been chosen because his plant and machinery may become out of date quickly (1) or the asset may have lower maintenance cost in the early years (1) or there may be greater benefits to the business from the use of the asset in the early years (1).	
	If Dumadi had chosen the straight line method, the same amount of depreciation would have been charged each year (1).	(5)

Question number	Answer	Mark
2(e)	Award marks as indicated. Maximum 2 marks.	
	Wear and tear (1)	
	Obsolescence (1)	
	Passage of time (1)	
	Depletion (1)	
		(2)
	Allow other appropriate responses	

(TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS