

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 <i>√</i>	
		Liabilities		(3)
		Bank	6 000	
		5% Bank loan	10 000	
		Trade payables	<u>19 000</u>	
		Capital	(35 000)√ 23 000 √of	

	Mark
£	
100 <i>J</i> 300 <i>J</i> 400 <i>J</i> 800 <i>J</i> all 4 items 000 800 400 400 9600	
	(5)
	<u>)()(</u>

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 Number	Answer				Mark
1(b)		Wages Account			
		£	£		
	Balance b/d	850 √ Drawings	2 500	Ţ	
	Bank	24 000 J Income statemen	nt 28 600	√of	
	Cash	4 800 /			
	Balance c/d	<u>1 450</u>			(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 Ir	ncome for the yea	r ended 30 A	pril 2013	
		£	£		
	Sales revenue		104 600	√of	
	Less				
	Opening inventory	17 750			
	Purchases	<u>49 000 of</u>			
		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		Г	
	Sundry expenses	3 300		Г	(15)
	Cleaning of premises	6 000		Г	
	Loan interest	450	<i>ا</i> لار	√of)	
	Bank charges	620		Г	
	Bad debt	2 400		Г	
	Provision for doubtful debts	1 480		Г	
	Depreciation - computers	1 700		55	
	fixtures	4 600		55	
			<u>55 750</u>		
	Profit for the year		2 450		

Question Number	Answer						Mark
1(c)(ii)	Statement of Finar	icial Posit	ion at 30) 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		Г		
	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			ſ		
					17 950	√of	(12)
	Non-current liabilities						
	5% Bank loan				6 000	∫ (8 000 ∫)	
	<u>Current liabilities</u>						
	5% Bank loan		2 000			Γ	
	Trade payables	21 800			ſ		
	Other payables (450 \int + 1 450 \int)	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)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
2(a)	Giant Burg	gers			
	Manufacturing Account for the	year ended 3	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		Г	
	Production wages	280 000		Г	
	Packaging (27 000 - 6 000)	21 000		Г	
	PRIME COST		360 000	√w+f	
	Plus				
	Production overheads:				
	Production management salaries	53 000		Г	
	Machine repairs	28 650		Г	
	Rent and rates (22 000 x 70%)	15 400		Г	(14)
	Electricity and gas (15 500 + 500 x 70%)	11 200		Г	(14)
	Sundry expenses	18 750		Г	
	Depreciation - machinery and equipment	<u>15 000</u>		Г	
			<u>142 000</u>		
			502 000		
	Work in progress:				
	At 1 May 2012	6 000			
	At 30 April 2013	<u>(4 000)</u>		ſ	
	PRODUCTION COST (288 000 packs)		<u>504 000</u>	√w+of	
	Profit on production TRANSFER TO FINISHED GOODS (288 000)	packs)	<u>72 000</u> <u>576 000</u>	√of √w+f	

Question Number	Answer		Mark
2(b)(i)	Prime cost	\pounds <u>360 000</u> \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 Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	 Reasons: <u>Measure efficiency</u> 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 	(2)
	√√ x one point	

Question Number	Answer					Mark
2(d)	Statement of Comprehensive In	come for	the year end	ed 30 April	2013	
		Packs	£	£		(18)
	Sales revenue:					
	Farmers markets	66 000	198 000		ſſ	
	Sales on line	140 000	378 000		ŢŢ	
	Tulip Supermarkets	<u>76 000</u>	<u>171 000</u>		ſſ	
		282 000		747 000		
	less					
	Opening inventory of finished goods	5 12 000	24 000		Г	
	Transfer from production	<u>288 000</u>	5 <u>76 000</u>		Г	
		300 000	600 000			
	Closing inventory of finished goods	18 000	(<u>36 000)</u>		Г	
	Cost of sales	282 000		<u>564 000</u>	√w+of	
	Gross profit			183 000		
	Less					
	Administrative salaries		84 500		Г	
	Marketing (52 900- 1 800)		51 100		Г	
	Rent and rates (22 000 x 30%)	6 600		Г	
	Electricity and gas (15 500 + 500 x 3	30%)	4 800		Г	
	Depreciation - fixtures and fittings		12 000		Г	
	Sundry expenses		<u>26 000</u>		Г	
				<u>(185 000)</u>		
	Loss			(2 000)		
	Add Profit from production Profit for the year \int			<u>72 000</u> <u>70 000</u>	√of	

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

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

Question	Answer				Mark
Number 3(a)	Journal				
- (
		D.	C.		
		Dr	Cr		
		£	£		
	Eastern Drinks	180		1	
	Suspense		180	ſ	
	Bank	600		1	
	Suspense		600	ſ	
	Equipment	1 500		Г	
	ESB Sports		1 500	ſ	
	Income and expenditure	300		ſ	
	Provision for depreciation - equipment/		300	ſ	(14)
	Depreciation				
		100		r	
	Subscriptions	100	(00	ſ	
	Bank		100	ſ	
	Income and expenditure/Sundry expenses	3 090		ſ	
	Mali Supplies		3 090	Γ	
	Inventory / Refreshments	630		Г	
	Income and expenditure account/		630	Г	
	Trading account				

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

Number Arena Sports Club 3(c) Arena Sports 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 1 400 4 600 / 36 000 5 600 30 400 Current assets Inventory (1 700 /+ 630 /) 2 330 Subs in arrears 220 / Bank (5100 +600 / - 100 /) 5 600 Mark (5100 +600 / - 100 /) 5 600 Equipment 8 150 38 550 £ £	
CostAggregate DepreciationCarry OverNon-current assetsfffClubhouse30 0004 20025 800 /Equipment6 0001 4004 600 /36 0005 60030 400Current assetsInventory(1 700 /+ 630 /)2 330Subs in arrears220/Bank(5100 +600 /- 100 /)5 600 $= \frac{8 150}{38 550}$ 38 550	
Non-current assets £ £ £ £ Non-current assets £ £ £ £ Clubhouse 30 000 4 200 25 800 / Equipment 6 000 1 400 4 600 / 36 000 5 600 30 400 Current assets Inventory (1 700 /+ 630 /) 2 330 Subs in arrears 220 / Bank (5100 +600 / - 100 /) 5 600 $\frac{8 150}{38 550}$	
Non-current assets £ £ £ Non-current assets £ £ £ Clubhouse 30 000 4 200 25 800 / Equipment 6 000 1 400 4 600 / 36 000 5 600 30 400 Current assets Inventory (1 700 /+ 630 /) 2 330 Subs in arrears 220 / Bank (5100 +600 / - 100 /) 5 600 $\frac{8 150}{38 550}$	
Non-current assets £ £ £ £ Clubhouse 30 000 4 200 25 800 / Equipment 6 000 1 400 4 600 / $36 000$ 5 600 30 400 Current assets Inventory (1 700 /+ 630 /) 2 330 Subs in arrears 220 / Bank (5100 +600 / - 100 /) 5 600 Inventory $\frac{8 150}{38 550}$	
Clubhouse $30\ 000$ $4\ 200$ $25\ 800\ f$ Equipment $6\ 000$ $1\ 400$ $4\ 600\ f$ $36\ 000$ $5\ 600$ $30\ 400$ Current assets Inventory $(1\ 700\ f+\ 630\ f)$ $2\ 330$ Subs in arrears 220 f Bank $(5100\ +600\ f-\ 100\ f)$ $5\ 600$ $\frac{8\ 150}{38\ 550}$ $\frac{38\ 550}{38\ 550}$	
Clubhouse $30\ 000$ $4\ 200$ $25\ 800\ f$ Equipment $6\ 000$ $1\ 400$ $4\ 600\ f$ $36\ 000$ $5\ 600$ $30\ 400$ Current assets Inventory $(1\ 700\ f+\ 630\ f)$ $2\ 330$ Subs in arrears 220 f Bank $(5100\ +600\ f-\ 100\ f)$ $5\ 600$ $\frac{8\ 150}{38\ 550}$	
Equipment $6\ 000$ $1\ 400$ $4\ 600$ 7 $36\ 000$ $5\ 600$ $30\ 400$ Current assets $1\ 100\ 7\ 630\ 7$ $2\ 330$ Inventory $(1\ 700\ 7\ 630\ 7)$ $2\ 330$ 7 Subs in arrears 220 7 Bank $(5100\ +600\ 7\ -\ 100\ 7)$ $5\ 600$ $8\ 150$ $38\ 550$ $38\ 550$	
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & &$	
Current assets Inventory $(1\ 700\ /+\ 630\ /)$ $2\ 330$ Subs in arrears 220 7 Bank $(5100\ +600\ /-\ 100\ /)$ $5\ 600$ $\frac{8\ 150}{38\ 550}$	
Inventory $(1\ 700\ /+\ 630\ /)$ 2 330 Subs in arrears 220 / Bank $(5100\ +600\ /-\ 100\ /)$ 5 600 $\frac{8\ 150}{38\ 550}$ 38 550	
Subs in arrears 220 \int Bank $(5100 + 600 \int -100 \int)$ $5 600$ $\frac{8150}{38550}$	1
Bank $(5100 + 600 \int -100 \int)$ <u>5 600</u> <u>8 150</u> <u>38 550</u>	
<u>8 150</u> <u>38 550</u>	
<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 J	
Subs in advance(1 400 √ - 100 √) <u>1 300</u>	
<u>15 010</u>	1
<u>38 550</u>	

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

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(e)	10 Y	'ear Subscr	iptions account		
		£		£	
	Income and expenditure \mathcal{I}	2 100/	Bank (30 x £700)	21 000 J	
	Balance c/d	<u>18 900</u> ∫ <u>21 000</u>		<u>21 000</u>	(5)
			Balance b/d	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 Services must be provided for ten years whatever the level of future costs 	(8)
	\mathcal{II} per valid point x Max two point in favour and two points against	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	The partner's <u>loan is paid at 5% interest</u> unless otherwise agreed The <u>interest is charged</u> to the main body of the <u>income statement</u>	
	In the financial <u>position statement</u> it will appear as <u>a creditor due</u> in less than or over one year <i>JJ</i> x 2 points	(4)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
4(b)(i)		Appropriation	Account		
			££		
	Profit for the year		30 140	Г	
	Plus Interest on drav	wings: Ashraf	360	Г	
		Bashar	140	л Л	
		Chung	<u>160</u>	ŗ	
			660		
			30 800		
	Less Interest on cap	ital:			
		Ashraf	1 500	ſſ	
		Bashar	900	ſſ	
		Chung (1 500) + 900) <u>2 400</u>	ſſ	
			4 800		
	Salary: Share of residue:	Chung	8 000	Г	
		Ashraf (4 000	0 + 3 600) 7 600	√of	(15)
		•	+ 3 600) 5 600	√of	
		Chung (3 00	0 + 1 800) <u>4 800</u>	√of	
			<u>18 000</u>		
			<u>30 800</u>		

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

Question Number	Answer			
4(b)(iii)	Current Account of Chung££Balance b/d200Interest on capital2 400 / ofInt on drawings160Salary8 000Drawings4 000 /Loan interest300 /Salary paid8 000 /Share of profit4 800 / ofBalance c/d3 140 15500 15500 Balance b/d3 140 / of 3140 / of	(6)		
Question Number	Answer	Mark		
4(c)	 Valid points may include: Points for Clarity upon the distribution of profit Avoids disputes at a later date Points against Formality of creating the agreement Cost of preparation NOT Cover for absence/holidays Wide expertise available Time consuming 	(4)		
	$\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$ per valid point x Max one point in favour and one point against			

Question Number	Answer				Mark
5(a)				ment of inventory through the first to avoid deterioration. <i></i>	
	sold or issued		This may be i	r <u>alue</u> of the inventory that is influenced by the need to aid.	(4)
Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
5(b)			<u>FIFO</u>		
		Receipts	Sales	Balance	
	Balance			8 000 @ £0.80	
	January	15 000 @ £1	12 000	11 000 @ £1 / <i>J</i>	
	February	15 000 @ £1.25	16 000	10 000 @ £1.25 <i>∫∫</i>	
	March	12 000 @ £1.50	8 000	2 000 @ £1.25 <i>√</i>	
				<u>12 000</u> @ £1.50	(6)
				£20 500	

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
5(c)	Home	e Oil			
	Statement of comprehensive income f	or the three m	nonths ended	31 March	
	201	3			
		£	£		
	Revenue		62 000	Г	
	Less				
	Opening inventory	6 400		55	
	Purchases	51 750		55	
		58 150			
	Closing inventory	20 500		√of	
	Cost of sales		<u>37 650</u>		
	Gross profit		24 350		
	Distribution costs	4 750		5	
	Administrative costs	8 300		Г	
		<u></u>	13 050	-	(10)
	Profit for the three months		<u>11 300</u>	<i>∫∫</i> (∫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 <i>∫∫</i> 2 000 @ £1		
	March	12 000 @ £1.50	8 000	8 000 @ £0.80 // 2 000 @ £1 4 000 @ £1		(0)
				<u>4 000</u> @ £1.50 £14 400		(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(d)(ii)	The closing inventory will be £14 400 compared to the present £20 500. Therefore profit will be lower JJ by £6 100	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
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)
	\mathcal{II} 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				
		£	£		
	Revenue - Rent (£4 000 x 4 x 9)	144 000	\int		
	Service charge(£1 500 x 4 x 9)	54 000	Г		
	2% in income	<u>27 000</u>	Г		
			225 000		
	Less				
	Security	30 000	Г		
	Cleaning	21 000	Г		
	Administration	24 500	Г		
	Electricity	9 700	Г		
	Government rates	26 500	Г		
	Depreciation - Building	10 000	Г		
	Conversion	20 000	Г		
	Computers	45 000	\int		
	Loan interest	<u>44 000</u>	\int		
			230 700		
	Loss for the year		<u>(5 700)</u>	(12)	
Question	Answer			Mark	

Question Number	Answer				Mark
6(a)(ii)	Bank Account				
		£		£	
	Investment	400 000	Non-current assets purchased	850 000√	
	Loan	550 000 🗸	Security	30 000√	
	Rent (144 000-8	000) 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	Answer				Mark
Number					
6(b)	Shopalot Statement of Financial Position extract at 30 April 2013				
	Non-current assets	Cost	Aggregate depreciation	Carry over	
	Buildings Computer network	£ 700 000 <u>150 000</u> <u>850 000</u>	10 30 000 <u>45 000</u> 75 000	£ 670 000 <i>/</i> <u>105 000</u> <i>/</i> 775 000	
	<u>Current assets</u> Trade receivables (4 Bank	1 000 x 2 + 1 50	00 x 2)	11 000	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	ROCEProfit for the year before interest Capital + Non-current liabilities= $(5\ 700)of + 44\ 000$ of = 4%//of 400 000 + 550 000/	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(d)	 Valid points may include: Points for A very strong cash position (of) Further income and profit if tenth shop can be rented Points against Loss for the year (of) Building not fully occupied NOT Total assets higher 	(4)
	${\cal I}{\cal I}$ per valid point x Max one point in favour and one point against	

Question Number	Answer			Mark
7(a)(i)	Current ratio	<u>50 000</u> √= 40 000 √	1.25:1/	(3)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
7(a)(ii)	Liquid acid test ratio $\underline{13\ 000}$ \int =	0.325:1 🗸	(3)
	40 000 /		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b)	Both ratios are low \mathcal{I}	(2)
	There appears to be excess inventory \checkmark	(-)

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

Question Number	Answer			Mark
7(d)		Adnam		
	State	ment Financial Position at 30 Ma	rch 2013	
			£	
	Current Assets			
	Inventory	(37 000 / - 16 000 /)	21 000	
	Trade receivables	(13 000+10 000 <i>J</i> -5 000 <i>J</i>)	18 000	
	Current Liabilities			
	Trade payables	(35 000 - 12 000)	23 000 /	(8)
	Bank overdraft	(-5 000 + 10 000 J + 4 500 J - 11	400 <i>/</i>) 1 900	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
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)
	${\it JJ}$ per valid point x Max one point in favour and one point against	

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