

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced GCE

ACCOUNTING

F013 MS

Unit F013: Company Accounts and Interpretation

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is 80.



INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS

Own Figure Rule ('of')

Where 'of' is indicated, a figure which is incorrect solely because of an error in an earlier part of the question may be awarded the appropriate marks as if it were correct.

Quality of Written Communication

The rubric states:

*In these two questions/sub-questions, you will be assessed on the quality of your written communication. In one of these questions, the focus will be on your ability to present numerical information legibly and in an appropriate accounting format. In the other, you will be assessed on the legibility and style of writing, the clarity and coherence of your arguments and the accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar.

4% of the paper marks are available for rewarding *Quality of Written Communication*, as follows:

Levels of Response for *Numerical* Questions

Level	Mark	Description			
2	2	Almost all account headings, terms and balances are included appropriately and in line with accounting conventions. Figures are legible with effective use made of columns and sub-totals. Accounts are ruled off as appropriate.			
1	1	Some account headings, terms and balances are included though not always adhering to accounting conventions. Most figures are legible. Some appropriate use is made of columns and sub-totals. Some accounts are ruled off as appropriate.			
_	0	Responses which fail to achieve the standard required for Level 1.			

Levels of Response for Narrative Questions

Level	Mark	Description		
2	2	Ideas, some complex, are expressed clearly and quite fluently, using an appropriate style of writing. Arguments made are generally relevant and are constructed in a logical and coherent manner. There are few errors of spelling punctuation and grammar, and those that are made are not intrusive and do not obscure meaning.		
1	1	Relatively straightforward or simple ideas are expressed in a generally appropriate style of writing which sometimes lacks clarity or fluency. Arguments have some limited coherence and structure, occasionally showing relevance to the main focus of the question. There are errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar which are noticeable and sometimes intrusive but do not totally obscure meaning.		
_	0	Responses which fail to achieve the standard required for Level 1.		

Question Number		Answer	Max Mark	
1(a)*	Spice plc Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2006 Turnover 1,192,000 [1]			
	Cost of Sales Gross Profit	450,000 [2] 742,000		
	Distribution Costs Administration Expenses Operating Profit	284,700 [4] 248,100 [7] 532,800 209,200		
	Operating Profit Other Income Profit before tax	30,200 [2] 239,400		
	Corporation tax Profit after tax Profit and Loss Account b/d	130,000 [1] 109,400		
	Dividends	70,000 [1]		
	Reserves Retained profit	60,000 [1] 130,000 17,400		
	Cost of sales (40,000 + 500,000 - 90,000) Distribution costs (180,000 +4,000 + 75,000 + 17,200 + 8,500) Administrative expenses (160,000 + 14,000 - 2,000 - 6,800 + 75,000 - 600 + 8,500)			
1(a)* conti	nued on next page.		<u> </u>	
	6)			

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark		
	Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2006			
1(a)* cont'd				
Cont a	Fixed Assets			
	Land and buildings 800,000			
	Office equipment 28,000			
	Delivery vehicles 68,800			
	896,800 [1]			
	Current Assets			
	Stock 90,000			
	· ·			
	Bank 190,000 347,600			
	Creditors due in less than 1 year			
	Creditors 54,000			
	Accruals 4,000 [1]			
	Tax 130,000 [1]			
	Dividends 70,000 [1]			
	258,000			
	Net Current Assets 89,600			
	986,400			
	Capital and reserves			
	Issued share capital 600,000			
	Share premium 150,000 [1]			
	General reserve 219,000 [1]			
	Retained profit 17,400 [1]			
	986,400			
	NB Up to an additional two marks can be awarded for the candidate's quality of written			
	communication (numerical responses)			
		[32]		
1(b)	The report must state whether or not the accounts of the company present a true and fair view of the financial position of the company.			
	The shareholders will rely upon this report and the statement given by the auditors to make important decisions regarding their investment.			
	(2 x 2 marks)			
	(1 for point plus 1 for development)	[4]		
	Total Mark			
<u> </u>	l Total mark	- [00]		

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark		
2(a)	2005 2006			
	Return on capital employed 25% [1] 33.33% [1]			
	Net profit as a %age of sales 16.6% [1] 25% [1]			
	Sales/capital employed 1.5 times [1] 1.33 times [1]			
2(b)	Return on capital employed is the key profitability ratio which shows how much profit is earned for every £ employed.	[6]		
	Return on capital employed percentage can be use to compare with previous years and a trend in the profitability over a period of time can be identified			
	A business can use the return on capital employed ratio to compare the return on alternative investments.			
	Investments with a high forecast return on capital can be identified as high risk but high return.			
	A business can compare the return on capital employed percentage with interest rates and the cost of borrowing.			
	The return on capital employed percentage can be used to carry out an interfirm comparison with similar types of firm. For example Tesco and Asda.			
	(4 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development) Total Mark	[10] s [16]		
3(a)	Ordinary share capital			
	Bal c/d 300,000 [2] Bal b/d 150,000 [1]			
	Bank [1] 50,000 [1]			
	Share premium [1]100,000 [1]			
	300,000 300,000			
		[7]		
	Share premium			
	Share capital [1] 100,000 [1] Bal b/d 75,000 [1]			
	Bal c/d 25,000 [1] Bank [1] 50,000 [1]			
	<u>125,000</u> <u>125,000</u>			
		[6]		
	<u>Loan</u>			
	Bal c/d 100,000 [1] Bank [1] 100,000 [1]			
	100,000 100,000			
		[3]		

Question Number	Answer	
3(b)*	Advantages and disadvantages of leasing Will improve the cash flow position of the company because no large cash outflows would be required for the purchase of fixed assets.	
	A regular payment would be made each month to the leasing company which allows the company to budget each month.	
	The contract would cover repairs and maintenance which would reduce the cost of repairs and help the cash flow.	
	A company can have an option to purchase the fixed asset at the end of the lease period and will have to make available the cash required for the purchase.	
	The type of lease agreement could mean that the company does not own the asset and therefore it will not be shown on the balance sheet.	
	Advantages and disadvantages of debentures Debentures are long term loan capital and bond holders will not have a vote at the annual general meeting.	
	Debenture holders will be paid a fixed rate of interest.	
	The debenture bond can be taken out for a long period of time before the debenture must be repaid.	
	Debentures are long term debt capital and secured on the assets of the business.	
	Debenture interest is an expense of the business and must be repaid regardless of the profit or loss situation.	
	The business must make provision to have the cash available to repay the debentures.	
	Comparison and recommendation The nature of the fixed assets to be acquired can influence funding. If long term, then debentures may be preferred. If medium term then leasing may be preferred.	
	If a lease is taken out for a long period, then cost can be high, sometimes higher than outright purchase. In such cases debentures would be preferred.	
	A lease agreement may be easier to obtain than the issue of debentures, however the fixed asset acquired would remain the property of the leasing company. Funding from a debenture issue may be used to acquire ownership of fixed assets.	
	A recommendation may be influenced by the type of fixed asset, its term and ease of acquiring funding.	
	(Up to 4 marks for advantages and disadvantages of leasing) (Up to 4 marks for advantages and disadvantages of debentures) (Up to 4 marks for a comparison and a recommendation)	
	NB Up to an additional two marks can be awarded for the candidate's quality of written communication (narrative responses)	[14]
	Total Marks	[30]
	Paper Total	[80]

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1(a)*	13	19	0	32
1(b)	0	2	2	4
2(a)	2	4	0	6
2(b)	0	0	08	08
3(a)	5	11	0	16
3(b)*	0	0	14	14
Totals	20	36	24	80

^{*}includes QWC



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