

Thursday 24 January 2013 – Morning

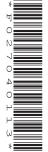
AS GCE ACCOUNTING

F012/01/RB Accounting Applications

RESOURCE BOOKLET

To be given to candidates at the start of the examination

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

 The information required to answer questions 1–4 is contained within this Resource Booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- Your Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in the two questions/sub-questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- 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.
- This document consists of 8 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

 Do not send this Resource Booklet for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document. 1 Grace Richards has prepared her draft final accounts. Her Balance Sheet is shown below.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2012

Fixed Assets (net)	£	£ 260 000
Current Assets Stock Debtors	36300 28000 64300	
Current Liabilities Creditors Bank Suspense Working Capital	20100 3300 1900 25300	39 000 299 000
Financed by Capital Net Profit Drawings		280 000 40 600 320 600 21 600 299 000

Further examination revealed:

- (i) A cheque paid for insurance of £8800 had been correctly entered in the Bank Account, but had been entered in the Insurance Account as £8000.
- (ii) A new machine purchased for £5 000 had been recorded as machinery repairs. Depreciation had been correctly entered in the accounts.
- (iii) Commission received of £350 had been entered on the debit side of the General Expenses Account.
- (iv) A cheque for £2000 from Mark Smalley, a debtor, had been correctly entered in the Bank Account, but no other entry has yet been made.
- (v) Vijay Patel, a debtor, has recently been declared bankrupt. His debt of £400 is to be written off. No entries have yet been made to record this transaction.
- (vi) Grace Richards had taken stock costing £500 from the business for her own use. This has not yet been recorded in the books.

REQUIRED

- (a) Journal entries, for Grace Richards, to correct each of the errors which have been discovered (narratives are not required). [14]
- (b) A Suspense Account showing the opening balance and the correcting entries. [5]
- (c) A statement to show the revised net profit for Grace Richards. [7]
- (d) Identify and explain **three** types of error which would **not** affect the balancing of a trial balance. [9]

Total marks [35]

2 Penlands Ltd is preparing its cash budget for the three months ending 30 June 2013. The following forecasts are available:

	February	March	April	May	June	July
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sales	42000	42000	48 000	48 000	50000	50000
Purchases	18000	21 000	22000	24000	24000	25 000
Rent	2400	2400	2400	2600	2600	2600
General expenses	8 500	8500	9000	9500	9500	10000
Wages	14000	14000	15000	18000	18800	18800

The following information is also available:

- (i) 20% of sales are on a cash basis. The remainder is received half in the month following sale, and half one month later.
- (ii) 50% of purchases are on a cash basis. The remainder is paid two months after the purchases are made.
- (iii) Rent is paid one month in advance.
- (iv) General expenses include depreciation of £2000 per month. General expenses are paid 70% in the month incurred and 30% in the following month.
- (v) 80% of wages are paid in the month they are earned, and 20% are paid during the following month.
- (vi) Penlands Ltd has negotiated a loan of £16000 which will be paid into its bank account on 1 May 2013.
- (vii) Interest on the loan is to be charged at 12% per annum on a monthly basis. The first payment is due on 1 June 2013.
- (viii) The company intends to purchase a new motor van on 1 May 2013 for £18000, paying half in the month of purchase and half in the following month. It also plans to sell a motor van on 15 April 2013 for £2500 cash.
 - (ix) The budgeted bank balance on 1 April 2013 is £6200.

REQUIRED

(a) For Penlands Ltd, the Cash Budget for **each** of the three months April, May and June 2013. [27]

(b) Explain the purposes of budgeting.

[9]

Total marks [36]

3 Michael Colton is the owner of a business supplying goods to other traders. He has just received the financial accounts for his business for the year ended 31 December 2012 from his accountant. These are reproduced below.

Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2012

	£
Sales	500 000
Cost of sales	400 000
Gross Profit	100 000
Expenses	60 000
Net Profit	40 000

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2012

Fixed Assets (net)	£	£ 150 000
Current Assets Stock Debtors Cash	64 000 17 000 100 81 100	
Current Liabilities Creditors Bank Working Capital	8000 <u>4200</u> 12200	68 900 218 900
Financed by Capital Net Profit Drawings		208 900 <u>40 000</u> 248 900 <u>30 000</u> <u>218 900</u>

Note: Stock on 1 January 2012 was valued at £60 000.

Michael Colton has also obtained comparative information about a competitor for the year ended 31 December 2012.

Net profit as a percentage of sales	10%
Return on capital employed	12.50%
Current ratio	3.2:1
Liquid (acid test) ratio	0.2:1
Stock turnover	4 times

REQUIRED

- (a) For Michael Colton, calculate each of the following ratios for the year ended 31 December 2012 (where appropriate, calculations should be to two decimal places):
 - net profit as a percentage of sales
 - return on capital employed (using the closing balance sheet value for capital employed)
 - current ratio
 - liquid (acid test) ratio

• stock turnover. [5]

(b)* Based on the ratios calculated in **part (a)** and all other information provided, evaluate the performance (profitability and liquidity) of Michael Colton's business. [14]

Total marks [19]

4 The Ruskin Social Club prepares accounts annually on 31 December. The Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31 December 2012 was as follows:

£		£
8000	Caretaker's wages	20000
	Heating and lighting	5000
800	Insurance	1 000
14600	Bar creditors	32000
1 200	Dinner dance expenses	1100
2000	Equipment purchases	1 500
66 000	Bar staff wages	18000
3000	Savings account	600
700	Balance c/d	<u>17100</u>
96300		96300
	8000 800 14600 1200 2000 66000 3000 700	8000 Caretaker's wages Heating and lighting 800 Insurance 14600 Bar creditors 1200 Dinner dance expenses 2000 Equipment purchases 66000 Bar staff wages 3000 Savings account 700 Balance c/d

The following additional information is available:

- (i) The equipment sold during the year was valued in the books at £800 on 1 January 2012. The Club's policy is to provide a full year's depreciation in the year of purchase but none in the year of sale.
- (ii) The savings account (short term) pays a fixed rate of interest of 5% per annum. An additional amount of £600 was paid into the account on 1 July 2012. There were no withdrawals made during the year. Interest due on 31 December 2012 has not been received.
- (iii) The remaining assets and liabilities of the Club at the beginning and end of the year were:

	1 January 2012 £	31 December 2012
Clubhouse	250 000	250 000
Equipment	27000	26300
Savings account (short term)	2000	2600
Insurance prepaid	120	100
Bar staff wages owing	200	180
Subscriptions due and unpaid	1 000	400
Subscriptions paid in advance	900	1200
Bar creditors	3400	1800
Bar stock	8 4 0 0	9600

- (iv) All subscriptions due for the year 2011, but unpaid on 31 December 2012 are considered to be bad debts.
- (v) Bar staff wages are the only expense to be charged to the Bar Trading Account.

REQUIRED

(a) The Bar Trading Account for the year ended 31 December 2012. [5]

(b)* The Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December 2012 and the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2012. [25]

Total Marks [30]



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