

# Mark Scheme

November 2016 **Results** 

Pearson LCCI (ASE20097)
Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ)
Level 3

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Publication code: 51701\_ms

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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.
- Where marks are awarded for own figure answers, these marks can only be awarded if evidence of how the candidate arrived at their values has been provided (their workings).
- If candidate's fail to provide their workings when instructed in the paper, it may not be possible to achieve all marks associated with the question, even if the final answer is correct.
- For calculation questions full marks can be awarded where correct answer is seen with no workings shown, unless question states that candidate must provide workings.

#### **Abbreviation**

## of Own Figure rule

Accuracy marks can be awarded where the candidates' answer does not match the mark scheme, though is accurate based on their valid method.

## cao Correct Answer Only rule

Accuracy marks will only be awarded if the candidates' answer is correct, and in line with the mark scheme.

Question Number	Answer (AO1) 4	Mark
1 (a)	<ul> <li>E.g.</li> <li>Going Concern - Non-current assets are valued at cost rather than at a market value (1).</li> <li>Accruals - Expenses for the accounting period would be entered in the statement of profit or loss, irrespective of whether these are paid or not (1). OR Income is matched with expenses incurred during that period irrespective of when they are received or paid (1).</li> <li>Prudence - An allowance for doubtful debts should be provided, in case a trade receivable may fail to pay the amount owed (1).</li> <li>Consistency - Depreciation on each class of noncurrent assets should be applied at the same method/rate each year (1).</li> </ul>	
	Accept other valid responses	(4)

Question Number	Answer (A01) 2	Mark
1 (b)	Award 1 mark for each correct response, max 2 marks.  e.g.  • Maximise profit (1) • Maximise market share (1) • Create employment (1) • Supply quality goods or services (1) • Pay a return to the owners, or shareholders as dividends (1)	
	Accept other valid responses	(2)

Question	Answer (AO1) 4	Mark
Number		
1 (c) (i)	Award 1 mark for each correct response  Advantages  possible to raise more share capital (1)  to enjoy economies of scale (1)  possible to attract higher quality staff as directors, executives etc (1)	
	Accept other valid responses	(2)

Question	Answer (AO1) 4	Mark
Number		
1 (c) (ii)	Award 1 mark for each correct response  Disadvantages     possible loss of control (1)     must operate according to Stock Exchange regulations (1)     cost/additional formalities of conversion (1)	
	Accept other valid responses	(2)

Question Number	Answer (AO3) 2	Mark
1 (d)	Award 1 mark as indicated  If a partner is unable to settle his or her share of the debt/liability (1) the other partner(s) are responsible for that share of debt/ liability(1).	
	ior that share or debty hability (1).	(2)

Question Number	Answer (AO1) 8	Mark		
1 (e)	Award 1 mark for each identified characteristic and 1 mark for development.			
	Relevance (1) – the financial information is capable of making a difference in the decisions made by users (1).			
	Faithful representation (1) – the financial information must be truthful, complete, free from errors and neutral (1).			
	Comparability (1) – financial information given can be compared with the financial information from other years, and with similar information about other entities (1).			
	Verifiability (1) – the financial information has supporting evidence to verify the information (1).			
	Timeliness (1)— information is available to decision-makers in time to be capable of influencing their decisions (1).			
	Understandability (1) – information must be presented clearly and concisely for users who have a reasonable knowledge of business (1).	(8)		
		(6)		

Total for Question 1 – 20 marks

Answer (AO2) 17  Award marks as indic	atod			
Award marks as indic	cated.			
Lee Hang- Extende			30 June	2016
		Trial Adjustment		
	Debit \$	Credit \$		Credit \$
Allowance for doubtful debts		1 000		44 (1)
Bank		1 587		45 (1 both entries)
Capital		112 000		
Drawings	36 000			
Electricity	2 168		326	
Conoral expenses	8 542			326 (1 both entries)
General expenses Inventory at 1 July 2015	6 250			entiles)
Motor vehicle at cost	28 000			
Motor vehicle- accumulated		14.000		3 500
depreciation Purchases	51 135	14 000	27 <b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b> 525 <b>(1)</b>
Rent	9 680		2/(1)	80 (1)
Returns In	1 098			00 (1)
Returns Out	1 050	753		
Revenue		82 651		
Suspense		505	505	
Telephone	1 248		45	
Trade Payables control		4 372	100 <b>(1)</b>	
Trade Receivables control	9 187			487 <b>(1)</b>
Wages	63 560			(1)
Closing Inventory – SOFP			6 055 <b>(2/1of</b> )	
Closing Inventory – SOPL				6 055 <b>(2/1of</b> )
Depreciation charge			3 500 <b>(1)</b>	
Irrecoverable debts			487 <b>(1)</b>	
Allowance for doubtful debts - adjustment			44 <b>(1)</b>	
	216 868	216 868	11 089	11 089

**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2 - 17 MARKS** 

Question Number	Answer (AO2) 10			Mark
3 (a)	Award marks as indicated in combination with valid label. Award ad additional 1 mark for all labels as stated in mark scheme.			
		Rubini		_
	Statement of Profit or	Loss for 2016	year ended 30	June
		\$		
	Revenue	69 888	(2/1of W1)	
	Cost of sales	(34 944)	(1of for both)	
	Gross Profit	34 944	ſ	
	Insurance		(1)	
	Power	2 080	•	
	Rent	10 80	•	
	Depreciation	2 200	•	
	Loan interest	1 150	· · ·	
	Profit for the year	28 218	(1of)	
	Labels (1)			
	<b>W1</b> (52 x 240 x 5.60 <b>(1)</b> ) = 6	9 888 <b>(1o</b>	f)	(10)

Question Number	Answer (AO2 ) 12				Mark
3 (b)	Award marks as indica label. Award ad additi stated in mark scheme	onal 1 mark fo Rubini	r all label	s as	Mark
	Statement of finance Assets		\$	2010	_
	Non-current Assets	\$	₹		
	Equipment	35 000			-
	Accumulated	33 000			-
	depreciation	(2 200)			
	depreciation	(2 200)	32 800	(1)	-
			32 000	\ <i>-</i> /	
	Current Assets				1
	Inventory	784		(1)	1
	Trade receivables	1 120		(1)	7
	Cash and cash	1 110		\-/	7
	equivalents	4 189		(1*)	
	Suspense	200			
			6 293		
	Total assets		39 093	(1of)	7
	Equity			-	7
	Opening balance	20 000		(1)	
	Profit for year	28 218		(1of)	
	Drawings	(25 200)		(1)	
	Total equity		<u>23 018</u>		
	Non-current liabilities				
	Loan		12 000	(1)	
	Current liabilities				
	Trade payables	75			
	Loan	4 000		(1)	
			<u>4 075</u>		_
	Total equity and liabilities		<u>39 093</u>	(1of)	
	Labels (1)  *Accept separate figur labelled	es for bank an	d cash co	rrectly	(12)

**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3 – 22 MARKS** 

Question Number	Answer (AO2) 15			
4 (a)	Award marks as indicated combinated label.	res and	Mark	
	Hartong Construction plc Reconciliation of profit for the cash from operating activities ended 30 June 2016	-		
		\$		
	Profit for the year	135 000	(1)	
	Add Depreciation <b>W1</b>	360 000	(4of)	
	Less gain on disposal of non- current asset <b>W2</b>	(19 000)	(2of)	
	Add Loss on disposal of non-current asset <b>W3</b>	13 000	(4of)	
	Decrease in inventories	11 000	(1)	
	Less Increase in trade receivables	(36 000)	(1)	
	Less Decrease in trade payables	(9 000)	(1)	
	Net Cash from Operating Activities	455 000	(1of)	
	<b>W1</b> 636 000 + 189 000 (1) + 208 000 (1) + both balances) = 360 000 (1of) <b>W2</b>	– 673 000 (:	1 for	
	235 000 - 216 000 (1) = 19 000 (1 of) <b>W3</b>			
	480 000 - 189 000 (1) = 291 000 (1)			
	291 000 - 278 000 (1) = 13 000 (1of)			(15)

Question Number	Answer (AO2) 13			Mark
4 (b)	Award marks as indicated figures and label.	d combinatio	n of	
	Hartong Construction plc Statement of cash flows for June 2016	or the year end	ded 30	
		\$	\$	
	Net cash from operating activities		455 000	
	Cash from investing activities			
	Acquisition of property, plant and machinery*	(625 000) <b>(4)</b>		
	Disposal of equipment	278 000 <b>(1)</b>		
	Disposal of plant	235 000 <b>(1)</b>		
	Net cash <b>used in</b>		(112 000)	
	investing activities		(1of)	
	Cash from financing activities			
	Issue of shares	110 000 <b>(1)</b>		
	Bank loan	220 000 <b>(1)</b>		
	Dividend paid	(542 000) <b>(1)</b>		
	Net cash <b>used in</b> financing activities		(212 000) <b>(1of)</b>	
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year		131 000 <b>(1)</b>	
	Cash and cash equivalent at 1 July 2015	(1for both with	(62 000)	
	Cash and cash equivalent at 30 June 2016	labels)	69 000	
	* Acquisition of property, pla \$2 445 000+480 000(1)+4 000(1 for both balances) \$625 000 (1of)	424 000 <b>(1)</b> -2		
				(13)

**TOTAL FOR QUESTION 4 - 28 MARKS** 

Question	Answer (AO3) 3	
Number		Mark
5 (a)	Award marks as indicated  It is important to measure business performance because	
	each stakeholder e.g.	
	<ul> <li>can see the size of profit or loss generated, and see the return on every dollar invested.(1)</li> <li>can see the liquidity position of the business</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>before deciding to give credit. (1)</li> <li>can see the efficiency of the business, in relation to other businesses, or the industry average (1)</li> </ul>	
	Accept other valid responses	(3)

Question Number	Answer (AO2) 2 marks	Mark
5 (b)(i)		Mark
	Gross Profit percentage = $\frac{528}{1521}$ (1) x 100 = 34.71% (1of)	
	1521	(2)

Question	Answer (AO2) 2	
Number		Mark
5 (b)(ii)	Award marks as indicated	
	Net Profit percentage = $\frac{52}{1521}$ (10) x 100 = 3.42% (10f)	(2)

Question	Answer (AO2) 2	
Number		Mark
5 (b)(iii)	Award marks as indicated	
	Current ratio = 282 000 : 133 000 <b>(1)</b>	
	= 2.12 : 1 (1of)	(2)

Question	Answer (AO2) 2	
Number		Mark
5 (b)(iv)	Award marks as indicated	
	Quick ratio (acid test) = 165 000 : 133 000 (1of)	
	= 1.24 : 1 (1of)	(2)

Question Number	Answer (AO2) 2	Mark
5 (b)(v)	Award marks as indicated	
	Return on Capital employed = $52 \times 100 = 10.95\%$ (1of) (475) (1)	(2)

Question Number	Answer (AO2) 2	Mark
5 (b)(vi)	Award marks as indicated	
	Trade receivables collection period	
	= <u>172</u> x365 <b>(1)</b> = 42 days <b>(1of)</b> 1521	(2)
		(2)

Question Number	Answer (AO2) 2	Mark
5 (b)(vii)	Award marks as indicated  Trade payables payment period	
	= $\frac{68}{1009}$ x 365 <b>(1)</b> = 25 days <b>(1of)</b>	(2)

Question Number	Answer (AO2) 2	Mark
5 (b)(viii)	Award marks as indicated Inventory turnover = $993$ (1) = 9.11 times (1of) (101 + 117)/2	(2)

Question Number	Answer (AO4) 6 marks (AO5) 3 mark	Mark
5 (c)	Award marks as indicated	Mark
	E.g	
	Profitability Gross profit margin of Akmal's business is lower than the industry average which means he is either selling gods at lower selling price (1) or he purchasing goods at higher purchase price (1).	
	Net profit margin of Akmal's business is although lower than the industry average but the operating expenses are 31.29% (34.71%-3.42%) compared to industry operating expenses of 35% (40%-5%) (1), which indicates that he has better control over his operating expenses (1).	
	Return on capital employed for Akmal's business is higher than the industry average despite the fact the net profit is lower than the industry average which could be due to lower amount of capital invested (1) in his business.	
	Overall the profitability of his business is good as the return on one dollar invested in Amal's business in higher than the industry (1).	
	Liquidity Current ratio is slightly higher than the industry average and compared to the standard of 2:1 (1) which indicates that Akmal's business is able to meet its liabilities (1) but business is not utilising his current assets efficiently to generate income in the business (1).	
	Quick ratio(acid test) is also higher than the industry average and compared to the still standard of 1:1(1) which indicates that after deducting the inventory the Akmal's business is able to meet its current liabilities (1)	
	Overall the liquidity of his business is good as both ratios are close to the standard and Industry average (1).	
	Efficiency Trade receivables are greater than the industry average which means Akmal's credit customers are taking longer to pay than normal, which does not help cash flow or that's why he has overdraft(1). OR Greater risk of irrecoverable desks (1).	
	Trade payables payment period is shorter than the industry average which means Akmal pays his suppliers quicker than	

normal, so he will enjoy discounts and have a good credit rating which is good (1) OR this will not help cash flow or that's why he has overdraft (1).

Inventory turnover is lower than the industry average, which is bad, as inventory is not being sold as quickly, (1) OR it may indicate a larger inventory is held (1) hence leading to storage costs and changes of inventory being damaged (1).

Overall efficiency of the business is not good as the business is taking longer to convert trade receivables and inventory into cash (1).

(9)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 5 – 23 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER – 115 MARKS