

Mark Scheme

December 2016 **Results**

Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in Financial Accounting (ASE20097)

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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	AO1(5)	Mark
1(a)	Award 1 mark for each objective. Max 5 marks. • Maximise profits (1) • Growth of sales (1) • Growth of market share (1) • Supply of quality goods and services (1) • Meet customer needs (1) • Develop skilled workforce (1) • Service to community (1) Accept other valid responses.	(5)

Question	AO3 (2)	Mark
Number		
1(b)(i)	Award up to 2 marks for explaining concept.	
	Accruals concept: According to this concept	
	businesses must match (1) their expenses with the	
	income generated during that period (1).	
	Accept other valid responses.	(2)

Question Number	AO3 (2)	Mark
1(b)(ii)	Award up to 2 marks for explaining concept. Prudence concept: According to this concept businesses must record a conservative figure for assets (1) and for profits (1). Accept other valid responses.	(2)

Question Number	AO1(4)	Mark
1(c)	 Award 1 mark for each stated cause (maximum 4 marks). E.g Newly acquired non-current assets may not have been recorded in the non-current assets register (1). Non-current assets may be sold or scrapped but the non-current assets register may not have been updated (1). The non-current assets may have been stolen but it has not been reported hence not recorded in non-current assets register (1). There may be errors in recording details in the non-current assets register (1). The non-current assets may be at different location hence not counted (1). Do not award marks for depreciation charge recorded/not recorded. 	(4)

Question Number	AO1 (2) & AO3 (2)	Mark
1(d)	Award 1 mark each for stating the professional ethics (maximum 2) and 1 mark for explaining each principle (maximum 2). The principles of professional ethics which have been compromised in this situation are: • Integrity (1) means that a person must be straightforward and honest in all professional and business dealings (1). • Honesty (1) means fair dealing and truthfulness (1).	
	Accept other valid responses.	(4)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 1 - 17 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(4)	Mark
2(a)	Award 1 mark for calculation of each inventory item, and 1 mark for correct treatment of totals with existing value.	
	\$	
	48 750	
	120 (1)	
	450 (1)	
	<u>1 900</u> (1)	
	51 220 (1of)	(4)

Question Number	AO2(17)			Mark		
2(b)	Award marks as indicated for correct direction. Samma Statement of profit or los 30 Septemb	Day ss for the ye				
	Je septems	\$	\$			
	Revenue	7	250 000			
	Cost of sales					
	Opening inventory	34 560				
	Purchases	176 500				
		(1)				
	Closing inventory	(51 220)				
			(159 840)			
			` (1of)			
	Gross profit		90 160			
		(1	with label)			
	Expenses:					
	Sundry expenses	150 (1)				
	Petty cash expenses	35 (1)				
	Depreciation charge	12500				
		(1)				
	Wages and salaries	60				
		100(1)				
	Rent and rates W1	15				
		100(2)				
	Bank charges	45				
		(1)				
	Insurance	15000 (1				
)				
	Irrecoverable debts	3 250 (1)				
	Allowance for doubtful debts	1 225				
	adjustment W2	(3)				
	Discount allowed	125 (1)				
			(107 530)			
Loss for the year 17 370						
	(1 with label)					
W1						
14 700(1) + 400 (1) = 15 100						
	W2					
	6175(1) - 4950(1) = 1225	5 (1of)		(17)		

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2 – 21 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(5)			Mark		
3(a)	Award marks as indicated	1				
	Amisha and Balwinder Appropriation account for ended 31 March 2016	r the period	\$			
	Profit for the period		14 000			
	Interest on capital					
	Amisha 250 000*10%*3/12 (6 250)					
	(1)					
	Balwinder 75 000*10%*3/3	12	(1 875)			
	(1)					
	Salaries					
	Amisha 12 000*3/12	(1 for	(3 000)			
	Balwinder 12 000*3/12	both)	(3 000)			
	Loss available for distrib	ution	(125)			
	Amisha 125*4/5		(100)			
			(1of)			
	Balwinder 125*1/5		(25)			
			(1of)	(5)		

Question Number	AO2(9)						Mark	
3(b)	Award marks as indicated with correct combination for label and figure. Capital Accounts							
	Details	Amisha	Balwinder			Balwinder		
		\$	\$		\$	\$		
	Motor	15 000		Balance	250 000	75 000		
	vehicle	(1)		b/d		(1 for both)		
	Balance c/d	257 000	230 500	Revalua- tion W1	22 000 (3of)	5 500 (3of)		
				Bank		150 000 (1)		
		272 000	230 500		272 000	230 500		
				Balance b/d	257 000	230 500		
	\$ (60 00) =\$27 Amisha=	500 \$27 500 ³	5 000 (1) + 4/5=\$22 00	00 (1of)		(1)))	(9)	

Question	AO2(13)						Mark	
Number 3(c)	Award marks as indic	ated fo	r fi	aures w	ith c	orrect		
3(0)	Award marks as indicated for figures with correct labels.							
	Amisha and Balwinder							
	Statement of financia				arch	2016		
	Assets	Dositi	\$	ut SI III	\$	\$		
	Non-current assets		Ψ_		Ψ	Ψ		
	Land and Buildings					200 000		
	Lana ana Bananigs					(1)		
	Machinery					65 000		
	I definitely					(1)		
	Motor vehicles					30 000		
						(1)		
						295 000		
	Current assets							
	Inventory			15	000			
	,				(1)			
	Trade receivables			10	000			
	Bank			167	500			
					(1)			
						192 500		
	Total assets					487 500		
	Equity and							
	liabilities							
	Equity	Amis	ha	Balwir	nder			
	Capital	257.0	00	220	F00	487 500		
		257 0	UU	230	500	(1of for		
						both)		
	Current W1	(5 05	•	-	950)	(8 000)		
		(2/10		(2/1		(1of)		
		251 9	50	227	550	479 500		
	Current liabilities							
	Trade payables					8 000		
	 					(1)		
	Total equity and					<u>487 500</u>		
	liabilities (1 if equal to total assets)							
	W1			*		<u> </u>		
	Current account			\$ Amicha		\$ Balwinder		
	Opening balance			Amisha				
	Opening balance		(1	4 200)		(7 800)		
	Salaries Interest on capital			3 000 6 250		3 000		
	Interest on capital Share of loss (from 3(a	2))		(100)		1 875		
		1))				(25)	(12)	
	Closing balance		((5 050)		(2 950)	(13)	

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3 – 27 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(20)						
4 (a)	Award marks as indicated for figur	es.					
	Hoo King Limited Reconciliation of profit of the year to net cash flows from operating activities for the year ended 31 March 2016						
	\$						
	Profit for the year *	115 000					
	Depreciation						
	Land and building	2 000	(1)				
	Machinery W1	7 813	(3of)				
	Motor vehicles W2	5 440					
	Loss on disposal machine W3	7 870	(5)				
	Profit on disposal motor vehicle W4	(2 200)	(4)				
	Decrease in inventory	6 000	(1)				
	Increase in trade receivables	(18 000)	(1)				
	Decrease in trade payables	(3 500)	(1)				
	Net cash from operating activities	120 423	(1of				
	figure						
			and				
			label)				
	For own figures in W1 and W2 marks percentage must be included in calculation. W1 Machinery \$(130 000-(60 000 (1)-8 130) (1))*10%=\$7 813(1of) W2 Motor vehicles \$(60 000-(40 000(1)-7 200) (1))*20% =\$5 440 (1of) W3 Loss on disposal machine \$(30 000-14 000(1)-(3 000(1)+2 700(1)+2 430 (1)))= \$7.870 (106)						
	\$7 870 (1of) W4 Profit on disposal motor vehicle \$(20 000- 15 000(1) -(4 000 (1)+3 2) \$2 200 (1of)	00 (1)))=		(20)			

Question Number	AO2(2)	Mark			
4 (b)	Award marks as indicated.				
	\$				
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	15 000 (1)			
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	(2 000) (1)	(2)		

Question Number	AO1(2)	Mark
4 (c)(i)	Award 1 mark for each valid point (maximum 2 marks) • To understand the difference between profit and cash (1) • To understand changing cash due to working capital changes (1) Accept other valid responses.	(2)

Question Number	AO1(2)	Mark
4 (c)(ii)	Award 1 mark for each valid point (maximum 2 marks) • To understand the investment in non-current assets (1) • To understand any cash generated from investments (1) Accept other valid responses.	(2)

Question Number	AO1(2)	Mark
4 (c)(iii)	 Award 1 mark for each valid point (maximum 2 marks) Helps to understand how cash is generated through issue of shares (1) Helps to understand changes in external borrowing (1) Accept other valid responses. 	(2)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 4 – 28 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(4)		Mark
5 (a)(i)	Award marks as indicated Trade receivables collection period:		
	30 June 2016 = \$75 000x365 \$385 000 (1)	=72 days (1of)	
	30 June 2015 = \$70 000x365 \$(280 000) (1)	=92 days (1of)	(4)

Question Number	AO2(6)	Mark
5(a)(ii)	Award marks as indicated Trade payables payment period:	
	30 June 2016 =\$50 000(1) x 365 = 58 days (1of) \$320 000 (1)	
	30 June 2015 = \$65 000 (1) x 365 =111 days (1of) \$215 000 (1)	(6)

Question Number	AO2(4)		Mark
5(a)(iii)	Award marks as indicated. Inventory turnover:		
	30 June 2016 = \$300 000 \$50 000 (1)	= 6 times (1of)	
	30 June 2015 = \$220 000 \$42 500 (1)	= 5.18 times (1of)	(4)

Question Number	AO4(6) AO5 (2)	Mark
5(b)	Award up to 6 marks for analysis of the ratios. Award up to 2 marks for evaluation.	
	 Gross Profit Margin The gross profit margin has slightly increased which may indicate either an increase in selling price or decrease in cost price (1). Decrease in cost price may be due to negotiation with suppliers/change in suppliers/trade discount. (1) 	
	 Net Profit Margin The net profit margin has increased which may indicate better management of expenses as the gross profit margin increase was negligible. (1) The revenue increased in greater proportion than the expenses. (1) 	
	 Current Ratio The current ratio has improved which may indicate better management of working capital (1). This may support the businesses ability to pay its short-term debts more promptly.(1) 	
	 Quick Ratio (acid test) The quick ratio has improved, this may be due to the trade receivables paying quicker (1). 	
	 Trade receivables collection period indicated that the customers paid quicker in 2016 compared to 2015 but it is still beyond the normal credit period (1). This could be due to incentive provided by the business such as cash discounts for early payments (1) or business had improved credit control system in place (1). Early payment from trade receivables will help to improve cash flow in the business (1). 	
	 Trade payables payment period reduced nearly by half and it is with in normal credit period (1). The early payments to the suppliers could have been due to cash discounts offered by supplier (1) or to avoid the penalties charged by suppliers for late payments as the payments were after 110 days in 2015 (1). This had a negative impact on cash flow position of the business (1) but would help in improving the business relationships with suppliers in future (1). 	(8)

Inventory turnover ratio indicated inventory moved faster in 2016 compared to 2015 (1).

- It could be due to increase in the demand for the product as sales increased slightly higher than the cost of sales (1).
- The faster inventory turnover may indicate increased revenue and profit.(1)

Evaluation

The overall performance of the business over the past two years has improved (1) because the profitability, liquidity and efficiency has improved (1)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 5 – 22 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER =115 MARKS