## Mark Scheme

## December 2016 Results

Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in<br>Financial Accounting<br>(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. <br> - Maximise profits (1) <br> - Growth of sales (1) <br> - Growth of market share (1) <br> - Supply of quality goods and services (1) <br> - Meet customer needs (1) <br> - Develop skilled workforce (1) <br> - Service to community (1) <br> Accept other valid responses. | (5) |


| Question <br> Number | AO3 (2) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b ) ( i ) ~}$ | Award up to 2 marks for explaining concept. <br> Accruals concept: According to this concept <br> businesses must match (1) their expenses with the <br> income generated during that period (1). <br> Accept other valid responses. | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | AO3 (2) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b ) ( i i ) ~}$ | Award up to 2 marks for explaining concept. <br> Prudence concept: According to this concept <br> businesses must record a conservative figure for assets <br> (1) and for profits (1). <br> Accept other valid responses. | (2) |


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


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

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. | (4) |


| Question Number | AO2(17) |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(b) | Award marks as indicated for figures, labels and correct direction. <br> Samma Day <br> Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2016 |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$ | \$ |  |
|  | Revenue |  | 250000 |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  |  |  |
|  | Opening inventory | 34560 |  |  |
|  | Purchases | $\begin{array}{r} 176500 \\ \text { (1) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Closing inventory | (51 220) |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline(159840) \\ (10 f) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Gross profit | 90160(1 with label) |  |  |
|  | Expenses: |  |  |  |
|  | Sundry expenses | 150(1) |  |  |
|  | Petty cash expenses | 35 (1) |  |  |
|  | Depreciation charge | $\begin{array}{r} 12500 \\ \text { (1) } \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Wages and salaries | $\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 100(1) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Rent and rates W1 | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 100(2) \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Bank charges | $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ \mathbf{( 1 )} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Insurance | $\begin{array}{r} 15000(1 \\ \mathbf{)} \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Irrecoverable debts | 3 250(1) |  |  |
|  | Allowance for doubtful debts adjustment W2 | $\begin{array}{r} 1225 \\ (3) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Discount allowed | 125(1) |  |  |
|  |  |  | (107 530) |  |
|  | Loss for the year |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17370 \\ \text { vith label) } \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W1 } \\ & 14700(\mathbf{1})+400(\mathbf{1})=\mathbf{1 5} \mathbf{1 0} \\ & \mathbf{W 2} \\ & \mathbf{6} \mathbf{1 7 5}(\mathbf{1})-\mathbf{4} \mathbf{9 5 0}(\mathbf{1})=\mathbf{1} \mathbf{2} \end{aligned}$ | (1of) |  | (17) |

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2-21 MARKS

| Question Number | AO2(5) |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | Award marks as indicated |  |  |
|  | Amisha and Balwinder Appropriation account for the period ended 31 March 2016 | \$ |  |
|  | Profit for the period | 14000 |  |
|  | Interest on capital |  |  |
|  | Amisha 250 000*10\%*3/12 | $(6250)$ |  |
|  | Balwinder 75 000*10\%*3/12 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline 1 & 875 \end{array}\right)$ |  |
|  | Salaries |  |  |
|  | Amisha 12000*3/12 [ (1 for | (3000) |  |
|  | Balwinder $12000 * 3 / 12$ b both) | (3000) |  |
|  | Loss available for distribution | (125) |  |
|  | Amisha 125*4/5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (100) } \\ & \text { (10f) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Balwinder 125*1/5 | $\begin{array}{r} (25) \\ \text { (10f) } \end{array}$ | (5) |


| Question Number | AO2(9) |  |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(b) | Award marks as indicated with correct combination for label and figure. <br> Capital Accounts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Details | Amisha \$ | Balwinder \$ | Details | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amisha } \\ \$ \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Balwinder \$ |  |
|  | Motor vehicle | $\begin{array}{r} 15000 \\ \text { (1) } \end{array}$ |  | Balance b/d | 250000 | 75000 (1 for both) |  |
|  | Balance c/d | 257000 | 230500 | Revaluation W1 | $\begin{array}{r} 22000 \\ (30 f) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5500 \\ & \text { (30f) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bank |  | 150000 $\mathbf{( 1 )}$ |  |
|  |  | 272000 | 230500 |  | 272000 | 230500 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Balance b/d | 257000 | 230500 |  |
|  | W1 -Revaluation$\begin{aligned} & \$(60000 \text { (1) }-(15000 \text { (1) }+15000 \text { (1) }+2500 \text { (1) ) }) \\ & \quad=\$ 27500 \\ & \text { Amisha= } \$ 27500 * 4 / 5=\$ 22000 \text { (1of) } \\ & \text { Balwinder }=\$ 27500 * 1 / 5=\$ 5500 \text { (1of) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | (9) |



TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3 - 27 MARKS


| Question <br> Number | AO2(2) |  | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (b) | Award marks as indicated. | \$ |  |
|  | Cash and cash equivalents at the <br> beginning of the year | 15000 (1) |  |
|  | Cash and cash equivalents at the <br> end of the year | $(2000)(\mathbf{1 )}$ |  |


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


| Question <br> Number | AO1(2) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (c)(ii) | Award 1 mark for each valid point (maximum 2 <br> marks) <br> To understand the investment in non-current <br> assets (1) <br> To understand any cash generated from <br> investments (1) <br> Accept other valid responses. | (2) |
| Question AO1(2) Mark <br> Number (c)(iii) Award 1 mark for each valid point (maximum 2 <br> marks) <br> Helps to understand how cash is generated <br> through issue of shares (1) <br> Helps to understand changes in external <br> borrowing (1)  <br> Accept other valid responses.   | (2) |  |


| Question <br> Number | AO2(4) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a ) ( \mathbf { i } )}$ | Award marks as indicated <br> Trade receivables collection period: <br> $\mathbf{3 0}$ June $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}=\frac{\$ 75000 \times 365}{\$ 385000(\mathbf{1 )}} \quad=72$ days (1of) <br> $\mathbf{3 0}$ June 2015 $=\frac{\$ 70000 \times 365}{\$(280000)(\mathbf{1})}$$\quad=92$ days (1of) | (4) |


| Question Number | AO2(6) | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a)(ii) | Award marks as indicated Trade payables payment period: $\begin{aligned} & 30 \text { June } \mathbf{2 0 1 6}=\frac{\$ 50000(\mathbf{1})}{\$ 320000(\mathbf{1})} \times 365=58 \text { days (1of) } \\ & \mathbf{3 0} \text { June } \mathbf{2 0 1 5}=\frac{\$ 65000(\mathbf{1 )} \times 365=111 \text { days (1of) }}{} \$ 215000(\mathbf{1}) \end{aligned}$ | (6) |


| Question <br> Number | AO2(4) | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a ) ( i i i )}$ | Award marks as indicated. <br> Inventory turnover: |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{3 0}$ June $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}=\frac{\$ 300000}{\$ 50000(1)}$ | $=6$ times (1of) |  |
|  | $\mathbf{3 0}$ June $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}=\$ 220000$ |  |  |
| $\$ 42500(\mathbf{1 )}$ | $=5.18$ times (1of) | $\mathbf{( 4 )}$ |  |


| 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. <br> Gross Profit Margin <br> - The gross profit margin has slightly increased which may indicate either an increase in selling price or decrease in cost price (1). <br> - Decrease in cost price may be due to negotiation with suppliers/change in suppliers/trade discount. (1) <br> Net Profit Margin <br> - The net profit margin has increased which may indicate better management of expenses as the gross profit margin increase was negligible. (1) <br> - The revenue increased in greater proportion than the expenses. (1) <br> Current Ratio <br> - The current ratio has improved which may indicate better management of working capital (1). <br> - This may support the businesses ability to pay its short-term debts more promptly.(1) <br> Quick Ratio (acid test) <br> - The quick ratio has improved, this may be due to the trade receivables paying quicker (1). <br> 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). <br> - 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). <br> - Early payment from trade receivables will help to improve cash flow in the business (1). <br> Trade payables payment period reduced nearly by half and it is with in normal credit period (1). <br> - 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) |



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

