

Mark Scheme

April 2016 **Results**

Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ) (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 judgment 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 candidates arrived at their values has been provided (their workings).
- If candidates' 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 candidates must provide workings.

Abbreviations

M1 Method Mark

This is used to reward candidates where there is evidence of the candidate having adopted the correct method for a calculation, but where the accuracy of the answer is not necessarily being awarded a mark.

A1 Accuracy Mark

This is used to reward candidates who have attained the answer to a specific calculation representing a method in the question. If stated in the mark scheme, the own figure rule can be used with the accuracy mark.

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.

oe Or Equivalent rule

This rule is used when the value of an answer may be presented in a variety of ways, such as fractions (simplified/non-simplified/mixed), decimals, percentages. The candidates' answer must be equivalent in value to the mark scheme answer.

awrt 'Anything Which Rounds To' rule

This rule is used when the candidates supply a figure which rounds to the value determined by the mark scheme.

Question	Answer (AO1) 2	Mark
Number		
1 (a)	1 mark for each advantage and disadvantage maximum of 1 each, e.g. Advantages: Share losses/arrange own workload/share workload with partner(s) shares risk/wider access to investment capital/cover for illness and holidays. Disadvantages:	
	Share profits/personal assets at risk for partner's debts/less control/conflict between partners difficult to resolve.	(2)

Question Number	Answer (AO1) 2	Mark
1 (b)	1 mark for each advantage, maximum of 2, e.g. Reduced risk as liability is limited up to the amount invested in the business by the owners (1). More scope to raise finance as shares can be issued (1).	(2)

Question Number	Answer (AO1) 2	Mark
1 (c)	 1 mark for identification of purpose. 1 mark for development. Maximum of 2. The financial statements provide information to users to make economic decisions (1). 	
	The financial statements must provide the faithful representation of: financial position (1) (SOFP) performance (1) (SOPL) changes in financial position (1) (SCF).	(2)

Question Number	Answer (AO1)	Mark	
1 (d)		entification of stakeholder and rrect reason stated.	
	Stakeholder	Reason	
	Employee	To ensure continuity of employment	
	Owners/ Shareholder s	Security of investment/Return of investment	
	Potential investors	Security of investment	
	Bank	Ability to repay any loans or overdrafts	
	Customers	To ensure continuity of supply of goods and services	
	Suppliers	To ensure payment will be made	
	Government	To ensure that taxes are paid	
	Trade unions	To ensure that their members are protected	
	Trade associations	To ensure their members are protected/shortfalls in skills are identified/updated with latest developments in the industry	
	Community/ Public	To ensure the company is complying with environmental requirements and/or creating employment opportunities.	
			(6)

Question Number	Answer (AO2) 2	Mark
1 (e)	1 mark for each correctly identified principle of professional ethics.	
	Objectivity (1) and independence (1)	(2)

Question Number	Answer (AO3) 1&(AO5)1	Mark
1 (f)	1 mark for stating the public interest, 1 mark each of the concerns raised. Max 2 marks. Tina has a duty of care towards society and the staff of	
	the business as an accountant. She should report (1) it to the authorities as she would not be breaching confidentiality as the public interest preceds where the public interest is compromised(1).	(2)

Question lumber		r (AO2) 12			Mark
? (a)	1 mar	k for each correct figure, lab	el and positi	on.	
	No	Account name	Debit \$	Credi t\$	
	1	Stationery	500 (1)		
		Suspense		500 (1)	
	2	Trade payables control	40 (1)		
		Bank		40 (1)	
	3	Drawings	135 (1)		
		General expense		135 (1)	
	4	Trade receivables control	2 760 (1)		
		Sales		2 300 (1)	
		Sales tax		460 (1)	
	5	Rent receivable	105 (1)		
		Rent payable	150 (1)		
		Suspense		255 (1)	(12)

Question Number	Answer (AO2) 6	Mark			
2 (b)	1 mark for each o	correct figure	and directio	n	770011
	Details	Increase	Decrease	\$	
		\$	\$		
	Draft profit for the	e year		4 255	
	Stationery		500 (1)		
	General	135 (1)			
	expenses				
	Sales	2300 (1)			
	Rent receivable		105 (1)		
	Rent payable		150 (1)		
	Revised profit for	the year		5 935 (1of)	
					(6)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2 - 18 MARKS

Question Number	Answer (AO2)13	Mark
3 (a)	Award marks for all correct date, figures, labels and position as indicated for each account.	(13)

Machinery Cost Account

Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$
2012			2012		
March 1	Bank	10 000	March 31	Balance c/d	10 000
2012			2013		
April 1	Balance b/d	10 000	March 31	Balance c/d	10 000
2013			2014		
April 1	Balance b/d	10 000	March 31	Balance c/d	10 000
2014					
April 1	Balance b/d	10 000			
2015			2015		
March 14	Disposal	800	March 14	Disposal	10 000 (1)
March 14	Bank loan	11 200(1)	March 31	Balance c/d	12 000
		<u>22 000</u>			<u>22 000</u>
April 1	Balance b/d	12 000 (1)			

Machinery accumulated depreciation account

Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$
2012			2012		
March 31	Balance c/d	4 000	March 31	Depreciation charge	<u>4 000</u> (1)
			April 1	Balance b/d	4 000
2013			2013		
March 31	Balance c/d	6 400	March 31	Depreciation charge	2 400 (1)
		<u>6 400</u>			<u>6 400</u>
			April 1	Balance b/d	6 400
2014			2014		
March 31	Balance c/d	7 840	March 31	Depreciation charge	1 440(1)
		7 840			7 840
			April 1	Balance b/d	7 840
2015			2015		
March 14	Disposal	7 840(1)	March 31	Depreciation charge	4 800 (1)
March 31	Balance c/d	4 800			
		<u>12 640</u>			<u>12 640</u>
			April 1	Balance b/d	4 800(1of)

Disposal Account

Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$
2015			2015		
March 14	Machinery		March 14	Accumulated	
		10 000(1)		depreciation	7 840(1)
			March 14	Machinery	800(1)
			March 31	SOPL	1
					360(1)
		<u>10 000</u>			<u>10 000</u>

Question Number	Answer (AO2) 6						Mark
3 (b)		1 mark for each correct date, figure, label and position					
	as indic	ated.					
	Allowance for Doubtful Debts Account						
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	
	March	Allowance	98(1)	March	Balance	1 490	
	31	for		31	b/d		
		doubtful					
		debts					
		adjustment	4 200				
	March	Balance	1 392				
	31	c/d	1 490			1 490	
			1 490	April	Balance	1 490	
				April 1	batance b/d	392(1)	
				'	(800 +	372(1)	
					592)		
		I			,		
		Irrecover	able Re	ceivable	s Account		
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	
	March	Trade		March	Statement		
	31	receivables	<u>1</u>	31	of profit	<u>1</u>	
		control	<u>000</u> (1)		or loss	<u>000(1)</u>	
	Allo						
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	
	March	Statement		March	Allowance		
	31	of profit or	<u>98</u> (1)	31	for	<u>98</u> (1)	
		loss			doubtful		
					debts		(6)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3 - 19 MARKS

Question	Answer (AO2) 14	
Number		Mark
4(a)	Award 1 mark for each correct figure, label and	
	position as indicated.	(14)

See next page

Question	Answer (AO2) 10	
Number		Mark
4(b)	Award 1 mark for each correct figure, label and	
	position as indicated.	(10)

See next page

Rona Eastern Fabrics Extended trial balance as at 30 June 2015

Account name	Trial balance		Adjustments		l.	Statement of profit or loss		Statement of financial position	
Account name	Debit \$	Credit \$	Debit \$	Credit \$	Debit \$	Credit \$	Debit \$	Credit \$	
Bank loan		73 000						7 3000	
Capital		155 000						155 000	
Cash and cash equivalents	1 197						1 197		
Discounts	3 187	4 951			3 187	4 951			
Drawings	21 710		250(1 for both entries)				(1of) 21 960		
Motor vehicle expenses	36 894		1 250 (1)		38 144(1of)				
Motor vehicles (cost)	83 500			2 000			81 500(1of)		
Motor vehicles accumulated depreciation		5 249		8 150(1of)				13 399(1of)	
Office expenses	33 947			364	33 583(1of)				
Office furniture (cost)	23 250						23 250		
Office furniture accumulated depreciation		5 248		2 325(1of)				7 573(1of)	
Opening inventory	63 084				63 084				
Property	100 000						100 000		
Purchases	600 128			250	599 878 (1 o f)				
Purchases returns		3 894				3 894			
Rent		2 000	500			1 500			
Revenue		864 321				864 321			

Sales returns	2 746				2 746			
Trade payable ledger control account		52 919						52 919
Trade receivables ledger control account	74 328						74 328	
Wages and salaries	122 611				122 611			
Closing inventory SOPL				65 958 (2/1of)		65 958		
Closing inventory SOFP			65 958 (2/1of)				65 958	
Other payables-accrual expenses				3 440 (1of)				3 440(1of)
Other payables-prepaid income				(1 for both entries)500				500
Insurance charge			(1 for both entries) 2 000		2 000			
Depreciation charge for the year			(1) 10 475		10 475			
Bank loan interest			(1)2 190		2 190			
Other receivables- prepayments			(1 for both entries)364				364	
Profit for the year					(1of with correct label) 62 726			(1cof and both sides of the totals must be equal) 62 726
Total	1 166 582	1 166 582	82 987	82 987	940 624	940 624	368 557	368 557
	·			Marks=1	4	Marks=4	1	Marks=6

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 4 - 24 MARKS

Question	Answer (AO2)5	
Number		Mark
5 (a)	Award marks as shown	(5)

Details	\$
Net operating profit for the year	42 000
Depreciation charge for the year	6 500 (1)
Increase in inventory	(20 000) (1)
Increase in trade receivables	(4 000) (1)
Increase in trade payables	6 500(1)
Net cash from operating activities	31 000(1of)

Question	Answer (AO2)5	
Number		Mark
5 (b)	Award 1 mark for each correct figure, label and direction as	
	indicated. Award 1 mark for layout including subtotals.	(5)

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2016

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2010					
	\$	\$			
Net cash inflow from operating activities		31 000			
Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisition/Purchase of non- current assets	15 000	(1)			
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(15 000)			
Cash flows from financing activities		(
Repayment of loan	5 000 (1	1)			
Net cash outflow from financing activities		<u>(5 000)</u>			
Net cash inflow during the year		11 000 (1)			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of	the year	<u>18 000</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>29 000</u> (1cf			
		and must be			
		mathematically correct.)			

Question	Answer (AO1) 6 (AO2)9	
Number		Mark
5 (c)	1 mark for each correct formula. 1 mark for each correctly calculated ratio except gross profit margin, return on capital employed and inventory turnover (2 marks each).	(15)

Ratios	31 March 2015	Formula	31 March 2016
Gross profit margin	35%	(Gross profit/revenue) x 100 (1)	(89 000(1cf)/246 000) * 100 =36.17% (1of)
Net profit margin	9.8%	(Profit for the year/revenue) x 100 (1)	(42 000/246 000)*100 =17.07% (1)
Return on capital employed	29%	(Profit for the year/capital employed) x 100 (1)	(42 000/112 000(1cf))*100 =37.5 %(1of)
Trade receivables collection period	37 days	(Trade receivables/credit sales) x 365 (1)	(6 000/246 000*365) =8.9days=9 days (1)
Trade payables payment period	20 days	(Trade payables/credit purchases) x 365 (1)	(8 000/177 000)*365 =16.49days=17days (1)
Inventory turnover	13.5 times	Cost of sales/average inventory (1)	157 000/25 000(1cf average inventory) =6.28times (1of)

Question	Answer (AO3)6,(AO4)6 & (AO5)1	
Number		Mark
5 (d)	1 mark for each ratio analysed and 1mark for development/explanation.1 mark for overall comment.E.g.	
	Gross profit margin - has slightly improved, shows better control over cost of sales (1)or sales increased more in proportion to cost of sales compared to last year. (1)	
	Net profit margin - has improved since last year, indicating better control over operating expenses (1) or could be due to increase in gross profit. (1)	
	Return on capital employed - has improved significantly, indicating better utilisation of resources compared to last year. (1) The increase in the ratio is due to increase in the net profit margin for 2015. (1)	
	Trade receivables collection period - has improved, receivables are paying much quicker than the last year which helps to improve cash flow. (1) It could be due to incentives given to the receivables for early payment as the days for payment are less than the normal credit period of 30 days. (1)	
	Trade payment period - has decreased, payments to payables are made 3 days earlier than last year. This year the business is collecting money from the receivables before it is making payment to payables, which is better to improve cash flow position, which is indicated by the increase in the bank balance of \$11 000.(1) This will also improve the relationship with the suppliers. (1)	
	Inventory turnover - the inventory is being sold slower than last year. It could be that the demand for the product has gone down either due to less money spent on advertising/marketing, (1) which is indicated by an increase in net profit margin ratio or due to tightening the credit period offered for credit customers (receivables). (1)	
	Overall, the profitablity and performance of the business has improved in 2016 compared to 2015. (1)	(13)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 5 - 38 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 115 MARKS