

Mark Scheme

June 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 candidate's 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 candidate's answer is correct, and in line with the mark scheme.

Question	AO1(4)	Mark
Number		
1(a)	Award marks as indicated	
	1. Comparability (1)	
	2. Verifiability (1)	
	3. Timeliness (1)	
	4. Understandability (1)	(4)

Question Number	AO1(2), AO3 (4)	Mark
1(b)	Award 1 mark for identification of a concept up to a maximum of 2 marks, and up to 2 marks for development up to a maximum of 4 marks.	
	Consistency concept (1) states that once the business has decided the accounting treatment for an item such as method of depreciation of non-current assets the business should continue to use the same method (1) otherwise it will be difficult to compare the business's performance over the years (1).	
	Accruals concept (1) states that income generated by using non-current assets and expenditure in the form of depreciation on non- current assets (1) should be matched in the period incurred (1).	(6)

Question Number	AO1(2), AO2(2)	Mark
1(c)	Award 1 mark for identification of a principle up to a maximum of 2 marks, and 1 mark for development up to a maximum of 2 marks.	
	 The principle of integrity (honesty) (1). The integrity of Doug is compromised by not declaring the correct amount of tax (1). The principle of objectivity (independence) (1). His objectivity is at risk due to fear of loss of his and his fellow colleagues' jobs (1). 	(4)

Question	AO1(1)	Mark
Number		
1(d)	Award marks as indicated.	
	The term unlimited liability means that the personal	
	assets of the owner of the business can be used to	
	pay off business debts (1).	(1)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 1 – 15 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(17)		Mark				
2(a)	Award marks as	s indicated.					
	Alex, Bobby and Chandler						
	Appropriation		the year ended	31 March			
		201	6				
		1 April-31	1 September	Total			
		August	-31 March				
		2015	2016				
	B 61. L 6	\$	\$	\$			
	Profit before	150 000	210 000	360 000			
	appropriation Less						
	Interest on						
	capital						
	Alex	2 500(1)	5 250 (1)	7 750			
				4 500			
	Chandler	-	2 625 (1)	2 625			
	Salaries						
	Alex	10 000 (1)	21 000 (1)	31 000			
	Bobby	12 500 (1)	21 000 (1)	33 500			
		-		24 500			
				256 125			
		(1of)	(1of)				
		70.075	(/ 500/4 5)	440.075			
	Alex		66 500(101)	140 375			
	Pohhy		22 250 (1of)	92 500			
	Bobby		33 230(101)	62 500			
	Chandler	-	33 250 (1of)	33 250			
		123 125	133 000				
					(17)		
	Bobby Chandler Salaries Alex	1 875 (1) - 10 000 (1)	2 625(1) 2 625(1) 21 000(1) 21 000(1) 24 500(1) 133 000 (1of) 66 500(1of) 33 250(1of)	4 500 2 625 31 000 33 500	(*		

Question	AO2(9)	
Number		Mark
2(b)	Award marks as indicated (combination of date details and amount).	(9)

Capital Accounts

Date	Details	Alex	Bobby \$	Chandl er	Date	Details	Alex	Bobby \$	Chandl er \$
1 September 2015	Goodwill	18 000 (1)	9 000	9 000	1 April 2015	Balance b/d (1 for both, must not have any balance for Chandler)	100 000	75 000	
					1 September 2015	Bank	50 000 (1)		75 000 (1)
31 March 2016	Balance c/d	153 600	80 400	66 000	1 September 2015	Goodwill	21 600 (1)	14 400 (1)	
		<u>171 600</u>	<u>89 400</u>	<u>75 000</u>			<u>171 600</u>	<u>89 400</u>	<u>75 000</u>
					1 April 2016	Balance b/d (1 for both c/d and b/d for all partners)	153 600	80 400	66 000

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2 – 26 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(3+19=22)	Mark
3(a) and 3(b)	Award marks as indicated.	(3+19=22)

Aladin - Extended trial balance at 31 December 2015

Ledgers	Balances	Trial b	alance	Adjus	tments
	\$	Debit \$	Credit \$	Debit \$	Credit \$
Allowance for doubtful debts	4 985		4 985	3 785 (1)	
Bank	45 000	45 000			14 165 (2)
Carriage outwards	3 125	3 125			
Commission received	19 125		19 125	750 (1)	
Equity	275 000		275 000		
Fixtures and fittings - accumulated depreciation	12 500		12 500		2 500 (1)
Fixtures and fittings - cost	25 000	25 000			
Internet expenses	15 495	15 495		450 (1)	
Inventory 1 January 2015	11 200	11 200			
Inventory 31 December 2015 – SOFP	35 450	35 450			5 500 (1)
Inventory 31 December 2015 – SOPL	35 450		35 450	5 500 (1)	
Land and buildings - accumulated depreciation	76 375		76 375		7 500 (1)

Land and buildings at cost	250 000	250 000			
Motor vans – accumulated depreciation	36 000		36 000		8 800 (1)
Motor vans at cost	80 000	80 000			
Purchases returns	5 250		5 250		
Purchases	138 800	138 800			5 000 (1 for both entries)
Rental charges for equipment	18 500	18 500		500 (1)	
Revenue	187 500		187 500		
Sales returns	7 500	7 500			
Sundry expenses	5 345	5 345		165 (1)	
Trade payables	59 750		59 750		
Trade receivables	43 250	43 250			3 250 (1for both entries)
Wages and salaries	33 450	33 450			630 (1)
Suspense (must be labelled)			180 (1cf)	630	450
Irrecoverable debts				3 250	
Allowance for doubtful debts adjustment					3 785 (1)
Depreciation charge				18 800 (1of- must include	

			3 non-current assets)	
Drawings			19 000 (1)	
Other payables- prepaid income + accrued expenses				1 250 (1 of)
Total	712 115	712 115	52 830	52 830
	(2cf/1c	of for total)		
	=3		=	19

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3 – 22 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(9)		Mark
4(a)	erest on ating net cash nded 31		
		\$′000	
	Profit for the year	162	
		(1)	
	Depreciation charge for the year*	390	
		(3 of)	
	Profit on disposal*	(107)	
		(3 of)	
	Increase in trade receivables (1672-1363)	(309)	
	Increase in inventory (2678-2345) 1 for all three	(3 33)	
	Increase in trade payables (1168-948)	220	
	Net cash from operating activities	23	
		(1of)	
	*Notes:		
	Depreciation charge for the year=		
	978-845 = 133(1) + 257(1) = 390 (1of - direction)	correct	
	Profit on disposal = 600 - 257 = 343 (1) - 450(1) = 107 (1 of - correct direction)		
			(9)

Question Number	AO2(10)			Mark
4(b)	Award marks as indicated			
	Cute Clothing Limited Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2015			
		\$′000	\$′000	
	Net cash from operating activities		23	
	Cash from investing activities			
	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment*	(800) (3 of)		
	Disposal of machinery	450 (1)		
	Net cash used in investing activities		(350) (1)	
	Cash from financing activities		,	
	Loan at 10%	(250) (1)		
	Issue of shares	400 (1)		
	Net cash from financing activities		150	
	activities		(1)	
	Decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the		(177)	
	year		(1 of)	
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2015		137	
	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2015		(40) (1)	
	*Notes:			
	Acquisition of property, plar 2500 = 200 (1) + 600(1) =		ent(2700-	(10)

Question	AO1(3)	Mark
Number		
4(c)	Award marks as indicated.	
	 Gross profit percentage (margin) (1) 	
	 Net profit percentage (margin) (1) 	
	 Return on capital employed (1) 	
		(3)

Question	AO3(4)	Mark
Number		
4(d)	Award up to 4 marks for an explanation.	
	E.g	
	The business may not have cash and profit figures	
	the same as some transactions may be adjusted in	
	the statement of profit or loss due to timing	
	differences (1) such as accruals and prepayments	
	(1) and due to non-cash items (1) such as	
	depreciation (1). The figures would also be different	
	as cash balance will be affected due to the capital	
	expenditure/disposals (1).	(4)

Question Number	AO4(5) and AO5(2)	Mark	
4(e)	Award 1 mark for stating current year's profit and cash from operating activities. 1 mark for identification of investing and financing activities (maximum 2). 1 mark for development of identified point relating to investing and financing activity for development (maximum 2). 1 mark for approval and 1 mark for development. E.g.		
	 The business had a profit of \$162 000 and/or cash from operating activities of \$23 000 (1). 		
	 The business had a net cash outflow of \$350 000 from investing activities with an investment in non-current assets of \$800 000 (1) which in future will generate more income (1) . 		
	The acquisition of non-current assets was financed by the business through internal sources of finance (1) such as disposal of assets/issue of share capital (1).		
	 The issue of the shares was at a premium (1) which indicated investors' confidence in the business (1). 		
	 The business, along with financing its assets internally, had also repaid its loan of \$250 000 (1) which indicated a good liquidity position of the business (1). 		
	Decision		
	Approval The bank will approve the loan (1) plus justification (1)		
	Disapproval The bank will not approve the loan (1) plus justification (1)	(7)	

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 4 – 33 MARKS

Question	AO2(5)		Mark
Number			
5(a)(i)	Award marks as indicated.		
		\$	
	Cash sales =\$(5 000+10 500)=	15 500 (1)	
	Credit sales = \$78 515 - 64 375		
	= 14140 (1) +80 000 (1)		
	=	94 140 (1)	
	Total sales	109 640 (1of)	(5)

Question Number	AO2(5)			Mark
5(a)(ii)	Award marks as	indicated.		
			\$	
	Cash purchases	=\$(1 150+24 680)=	25 830 (1)	
	Credit purchases	=\$(54 795 - 49 250)		
		=5 545 (1) +46 950 (1)		
		=	52 495 (1)	
	Total purchases		78 325 (1of)	(5)

Question	AO2(5)			Mark
Number				
5(a)(iii)	Award marks as indicated.			
		\$	\$	
	Sales		109 640 (1of)	
	Less cost of sales			
	Opening inventory	24 575 (1)		
	+Purchases	78 325 (1of)		
	-Closing inventory	(15 188) (1of)	87 712 (1of)	
	Gross profit		21 928	(5)

Question Number	AO1(4)	Mark
5(b)	Award 1 mark for identification of disadvantage (maximum 2) and 1 mark for development (maximum 2).	
	E.g.	
	 Mr Purohit has to pay initial fee to get the franchise (1), which will have an impact on cash flow of his business (1). He will also lose his independence (1) on how to market his products and run his business (1). He also has to share his profit with the franchisor (1) therefore his profits may decrease (1). 	(4)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 5 – 19 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 115 MARKS