## Mark Scheme

## September 2016 Results

Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in
Financial Accounting
(ASE 20097)

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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(2) | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a)(i) | Award 1 mark for each correct difference. Must be a comparison of both types of organisation. <br> E.g. <br> - A public limited company (plc) is where the shares are issued to the general public whereas a private limited (Ltd) company is where shares are issued to a limited group of people, e.g. friends and family (1). <br> - A public limited company must have a minimum share capital of $\$ 50000$ whereas there is no minimum share capital for a private limited company (1). <br> Accept any other appropriate response. | (2) |
| Question Number | AO1(2) | Mark |
| 1(a)(ii) | Award 1 mark for each correct difference. Must be a comparison of both types of organisation. <br> E.g. <br> - Partners in a limited liability partnership have limited liability whereas with a general partnership liability is unlimited (1). <br> - There must be one partner with unlimited liability within a limited liability partnership whereas there is no such restriction in a general partnership (1). <br> Accept any other appropriate response. | (2) |
| Question Number | AO1(4) | Mark |
| 1(b) | Award up to 2 marks for each disadvantage. 1 mark for each side of comparison. <br> E.g. <br> - The sole trader may have limited capital to run the business (1) but partners may have more capital to run the business (1). <br> - The sole trader may have limited skills to run the business (1) but partners may have different skills to run the business (1). <br> - A sole trader has to bear all the losses (1) whereas in a partnership losses are shared (1). <br> Accept any other appropriate response. | (4) |


| Question Number | AO1(2) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(c) | Award 1 mark for each correct purpose of preparing a trial balance. <br> E.g. <br> - The arithmatical accuracy of the ledger accounts (1). <br> - To aid in the preparation of the financial statements of the business (1). <br> Accept any other appropriate response. | (2) |
| Question Number | AO1(2) | Mark |
| 1(d) | Award 1 mark for each purpose of financial statements. <br> E.g. <br> The purpose of financial statements is to: <br> - show the financial performance (profitability) of the business for the period (1) <br> - show the change change in liquidity position of the business for the period (1) <br> - show the financial position on a specific date (1) <br> - show the change in the equity of the business over a period (1) <br> - enable the stakeholders to make (economic) decisions (1). <br> Accept any other appropriate response. | (2) |
| Question Number | AO1(1) AO3(3) | Mark |
| 1(e)(i) | Award 1 mark for stating prudence concept and 3 marks for explaining the prudence concept. <br> Allowance for doubtful debts is created according to prudence concept (1) <br> which states that where there is any uncertainty the business should report a conservative/lower figure <br> (1) for profit (1) and valuation of assets (1). | (4) |


| Question Number | AO2(3) | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(e)(ii) | Award marks as shown for figures and details in correct combination. <br> Nazib <br> Statement of financial position extract at 30 June 2016 | (3) |


| Question Number | AO1(2) AO3(2) |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(f) | Award 1 mark for each principle (max 2) and up to $\mathbf{2}$ marks for reasons corresponding to ethics identified. |  |  |
|  | Principles of professional ethic | Reason |  |
|  | - Integrity (1) <br> - Honesty (1) | - Anna will compromise her integrity/honesty by signing the report without reading it (1). <br> - Lying to the client in saying the reason for the delay was computer failure (1). |  |
|  | - Objectivity (1) <br> - Independence(1) | - Anna's objectivity / independence will be at risk as they are friends (1). <br> - Raminder also offered free lunch for the favour in return (1). | (4) |

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 1 -23 MARKS


|  | Cost of sales = opening <br> inventory +(Credit purchases - <br> Purchase return - Drawings ) - <br> closing inventory <br> $(440300 \times 100 / 140)(314$ 500) <br> $=42790+($ Credit Purchase- <br> $15720-2500)-50$ 000 <br> Credit purchase 314500 (1) - <br> $42790+(15720+2500)(1)$ <br> +50000 (1 for both <br> balances) $=339$ 930 (1) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Question Number | AO2(23) |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(b) | Award marks as indicated. 1 mark for profit for the year with label. |  |  | (23) |
|  | Dona <br> Statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31 March 2016. |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$ | \$ |  |
|  | Revenue |  | $\begin{array}{r} 440300 \\ \text { (1of) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  |  |  |
|  | Opening inventory | 42790 |  |  |
|  | Purchases | 339930 |  |  |
|  | Purchase returns | $(15720)$ (1) |  |  |
|  | Drawings | $\begin{array}{r} (2500) \\ (1) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 364500 |  |  |
|  | Closing inventory | $(50000)$ |  |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  | (314500) |  |
|  | Gross profit |  | 125800 |  |
|  | Profit on disposal of fixture and fittings |  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 125950 |  |
|  | Expenses: |  |  |  |
|  | Loss on disposal of motor van | $\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \text { (1) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Depreciation charge: |  |  |  |
|  | Fixtures and fittings W1 | $\begin{array}{r} 1750 \\ \mathbf{( 4 )} \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Motor vans W2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17500 \\ \mathbf{( 4 )} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Wages and salaries W3 | 19550 |  |  |



| Question Number | AO2(4) |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a)(i) | Award marks as indicated. |  | (4) |
|  |  | \$ |  |
|  | Profit as per accounts | 88196 |  |
|  | Drawings | 2150 $\mathbf{( 1 )}$ |  |
|  | Interest on loan | $\begin{array}{r} (3000) \\ (1) \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Depreciation | $\begin{array}{r} (3000) \\ \mathbf{( 1 )} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Adjusted profit before appropriation | $\begin{array}{r} 84346 \\ \text { (1of) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |


| Question Number | AO2(6) |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a)(ii) | Award marks as indicated. |  |  |
|  | Munir, Nishant and Osman |  |  |
|  |  | \$ |  |
|  | Adjusted profit for the year (1) | $\begin{array}{r} 84346 \\ \text { (1of) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Interest on capital |  |  |
|  | Munir 45 000*10\% | (4500) |  |
|  | Nishant 30000 (10\% ¢ 1 mark for all | (3000) |  |
|  | Osman 25 000*10\% | (2500) |  |
|  | Salaries |  |  |
|  | Munir 7 | (14000) |  |
|  | Nishant < 1 mark for all | (12000) |  |
|  | Osman $ـ$ | $(16000)$ |  |
|  | Profit available for distribution | $\begin{array}{r} 32346 \\ \text { (1) } \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Munir $32346 \times 3 / 67$ | 16173 |  |
|  | Nishant $32346 \times 2 / 6$ ¢ 1 mark for all | 10782 |  |
|  | Osman $32346 \times 1 / 6$ ] | 5391 |  |
|  |  |  | (6) |


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TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3 - 31 MARKS



| Question <br> Number | AO4(8) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a )}$ | Award 1 mark (maximum 2 marks) for developing <br> each reason for the higher or lower ratios of each <br> business in comparison to the other business. <br> E.g. |  |
|  | Net profit margin for Mr Solanki's business is higher <br> as Mr Solanki has a higher gross profit margin <br> compared to Mr Kay's business(1). Mr Kay's net profit <br> margin is 2.5 times lower than the gross profit margin <br> while Mr Solanki's net profit margin is almost 3 times <br> lower, which indicates that Mr Kay has better control <br> over his operating expenses(1). |  |
| Quick ratio (acid test) again is higher for Mr <br> Solanki's business in comparison to Mr Kay's business. <br> The change in the ratio from the current ratio for Mr <br> Solanki's business is 3.2:1 compared to Mr Kay's <br> business which is 0.85:1, which indicates that Mr <br> Solanki's capital is tied up too much in inventory (1) <br> which could have been utilised in business more <br> efficiently (1). |  |  |
| Inventory turnover for Mr Solanki is a matter of <br> concern as his inventory moves only 6 times compared <br> to Mr Kay's business and this could be the reason for <br> his higher trade receivables collection period (1). The <br> reason for this could be that Mr Kay may have a <br> wholesale business which means the inventory moves <br> in higher volume at a lower selling price (1) which <br> could be the reason for his lower gross profit margin as <br> well (1). Max 2 |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | AO5(2) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(b) | Award 1 mark for suggesting either business only <br> if stated a reason and $\mathbf{1}$ mark for the reason. |  |
| Mr Chung should invest in Mr Kay's business (1) as he <br> is managing its resources efficiently and the sales are <br> on a cash basis (1). <br> OR <br> Mr Chung should invest in Mr Solanki's business (1) as <br> his profitability/liquidity ratios are higher than Mr Kay's <br> business (1). | (2) |  |

## TOTAL FOR QUESTION 5-10 MARKS <br> TOTAL FOR PAPER = 115 MARKS

