

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.	
	 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). A public limited company must have a minimum share capital of \$50 000 whereas there is no minimum share capital for a private limited company (1). 	
	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. E.g. Partners in a limited liability partnership have limited liability whereas with a general partnership liability is unlimited (1). There must be one partner with unlimited liability within a limited liability partnership whereas there is no such restriction in a general partnership (1). 	
	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. E.g. The sole trader may have limited capital to run the business (1) but partners may have more capital to run the business (1). The sole trader may have limited skills to run the business (1) but partners may have different skills to run the business (1). A sole trader has to bear all the losses (1) whereas in a partnership losses are shared (1). 	
	Accept any other appropriate response.	(4)

Question Number	AO1(2)	
1(c)	Award 1 mark for each correct purpose of preparing a trial balance.	
	 The arithmatical accuracy of the ledger accounts (1). To aid in the preparation of the financial statements of the business (1). 	
	Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question Number	AO1(2)	Mark
1(d)	Award 1 mark for each purpose of financial statements. E.g. The purpose of financial statements is to: • show the financial performance (profitability) of the business for the period (1) • show the change change in liquidity position of the business for the period (1) • show the financial position on a specific date (1) • show the change in the equity of the business over a period (1) • enable the stakeholders to make (economic) decisions (1).	
	Accept any other appropriate response.	(2)

Question Number	AO1(1) AO3(3)	Mark
1(e)(i)	(e)(i) Award 1 mark for stating prudence concept and 3 marks for explaining the prudence concept.	
	Allowance for doubtful debts is created according to prudence concept (1)	
	which states that where there is any uncertainty the business should report a conservative/lower figure (1) for profit (1) and valuation of assets (1).	(4)

Question Number	AO2(3)		Mark
1(e)(ii)	Award marks as shown for figure correct combination.		
	Nazib Statement of financial position extract at 30 June 2016		
	Trade receivables Allowance for doubtful debts	\$ 36 250(1) <u>(3 625)</u> (1of) 32 625(1of)	(3)

Question Number	AO1(2) AO3(2)	Mark	
1(f)	Award 1 mark for eac to 2 marks for reason identified.		
	Principles of professional ethic	Reason	
	Integrity (1)Honesty (1)	 Anna will compromise her integrity/honesty by signing the report without reading it (1). Lying to the client in saying the reason for the delay was computer failure (1). 	
	Objectivity (1)Independence(1)	 Anna's objectivity / independence will be at risk as they are friends (1). Raminder also offered free lunch for the favour in return (1). 	(4)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 1 -23 MARKS

Question	AO2(10)			
Number	Assessed assessed as a final control			Mark
2(a)	2(a) Award marks as indicated.			
		Workings	Answer \$	
			301 860	
		have been accounted for.	Accept	
		Trade receivables control account Details \$ Details \$	296 160	
		Balance 25 000 Bank 278 460 b/d (1) Credit 301 860 Irrecoverable 5 700		
		sales		
	Credit	and closing) 326 860 326 860		
	sales	Accept 296 160 if candidate		
		shows the irrecoverable debts have not yet been accounted		
		for. Trade receivables control account		
		Details		
		Credit 296 160 Irrecoverable 5 700 debts (1) Balance c/d 37 000 (1 for both opening 1 to the contact 1 to the contact		
		and closing) 321 160 321 160		
			138 440	
		banked and 1of mark for		
	Cash	cash sales (drawings added to \$135 440).		
	sales	Cash banked \$135 440(1)		
		+ Drawings \$3 000 = 138 440 1of		
		Trade payables control account	339 930	
	Credit purchases	Details \$ Details \$		
		closing) 380 570 380 570		(10)

Cost of sales = opening inventory +(Credit purchases - Purchase return - Drawings) - closing inventory	
(440 300 x 100/140) (314 500) = 42 790 + (Credit Purchase- 15 720 - 2500)- 50 000	
Credit purchase 314 500 (1) - 42 790 +(15 720 +2 500) (1) +50 000 (1 for both balances)=339 930 (1)	

Question Number	AO2(23)			Mark
2(b)	2(b) Award marks as indicated. 1 mark for profit for the year with label.			
	Dona Statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31 March 2016.			
		\$	\$	
	Revenue		440 300 (1of)	
	Cost of sales			
	Opening inventory	42 790		
	Purchases	339 930		
	Purchase returns	(15 720) (1)		
	Drawings	(2 500)		
		(1)		
		364 500		
	Closing inventory	(50 000) (1)		
	Cost of sales		(<u>314 500</u>)	
	Gross profit		125 800	
	Profit on disposal of fixture and		150	
	fittings		(1)	
			125 950	
	Expenses:			
	Loss on disposal of motor van	2 500 (1)		
	Depreciation charge:			
	Fixtures and fittings W1	1 750 (4)		
	Motor vans W2			
		17 500 (4)		
	Wages and salaries W3	19 550		(23)
	II wayes and salaries ws	12 220		(23)

	(3)	
Electricity W4	4 600	
-	(3)	
General expenses	3 460	
	(1)	
Irrecoverable debts	5 700	
	(1)	
		(<u>55 060</u>)
Profit for the year		70 890
		(1of with
		label for
		both
		gross
		profit
		and
		profit for
		the year)

W 1

Opening Balance \$10 000 + Acquisition \$8 000(1) - Disposal \$250(1) - Closing balance \$16 000(1 for both balances) = 1 750 (10f)

W2

Opening balance \$40 000 + Acquisition \$20 000 (1) - Disposal \$7 500(1) - Closing balance \$35 000(1 for both balances) = 17 500 (1of)

W3

Bank \$19 250 + Closing balance \$700 **(1)** - Opening balance \$400 **(1)** = **19 550 (1of)**

W4

Bank $$4\ 150 + Opening balance $800 (1) - Closing balance $350 (1) = 4600 (10f)$

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2 - 33 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(4)		Mark
3(a)(i)	Award marks as indicated.		(4)
		\$	
	Profit as per accounts	88 196	
	Drawings	2 150	
		(1)	
	Interest on loan	(3 000)	
		(1)	
	Depreciation	(3 000)	
		(1)	
	Adjusted profit before appropriation	84 346	
		(1of)	

Question Number	AO2(6)		Mark
3(a)(ii)	Award marks as indicated. Munir, Nishant and Osman Appropriation Account for the year end March 2016	ed 31	
	March 2010	\$	
	Adjusted profit for the year (1)	84 346 (1of)	
	Interest on capital		
	Munir 45 000*10%	(4 500)	
	Nishant 30 000*10% 1 mark for all	(3 000)	
	Osman 25 000*10% _	(2 500)	
	Salaries		
	Munir	(14 000)	
	Nishant 1 mark for all	(12 000)	
	Osman J	(16 000)	
	Profit available for distribution	32 346	
		(1)	
	Munir 32 346 x 3/6	16 173	
	Nishant 32 346 x 2/6 1 mark for all	10 782	
	Osman 32 346 x 1/6 _	5 391	
			(6)

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3(D)	2/1/	Number	Question	
Award marks as indicated.			AO2(10)	
(10)			Mark	

Current Accounts

16 041	10 032	32 573	Balance b/d				
25 191	25 782	39 173		25 191	25 782	39 173	
5 391	10 782	16 173	Profit share (1of for all)				
16 000	12 000	14 000	Salaries (1 for all)	16 041	10 032	32 573	Balance c/d
				750 (1)	800 (1)	600 (1)	Drawings -goods
2 500	3 000	4 500	Interest on capital (1of for all)	8 400 (1)	7 800 (1)	6 000 (1)	Drawings - cash
1 300		4 500	Balance b/d (1for all)		7 150		Balance b/d
\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
Osman	Nishant	Munir	Details	Osman	Nishant	Munir	Details

September 2016

Question Number	AO2(11)						Mark
3(c)	Award marks as i	ndicated	dicated.				
		ir, Nisha		nd O	sman		
	Statement of Fir	•				ch 2016	
	Assets		\$		\$	\$	
	Non-current	С	ost	Accı	ımulated	Carrying	
	assets			dep	reciation	value	
	Premises	70 0	000		7 000	63 000	
						(1)	
	Motor vehicle	70 0	000		15 500	54 500	
			(1)		(1)	(1of)	
		140 0	000		22 500	117 500	
	Current assets						
	Inventory				47 646		
	Trade receivables	45 000 ((1) ·	- (4 5	(00) (1)		
	less allowance for	=40 500)				
	doubtful debts						
	Cash and cash				9 500		
	equivalent						
						97 646	
	Total assets					<u>215 146</u>	
	Equity and liabilities						
	Equity	Munir	Nic	hant	Osman		
	Capital account	45 000		000	25 000	100 000	
	Capital account	45 000	30	000	25 000	(1)	
	Current account	32 573	10	032	16 041	58 646	
						(1of)	
		77 573	40	032	41 041	158 646	
	Non-current						
	liabilities						
	Munir's loan					30 000	
						(1)	
	Current liabilities					22.525	
	Trade payables					23 500	
	Other					3 000	
	payables(interest					(1)	
	on Munir's loan)					FC 500	
	Total liabilities					56 500	
	Total equity	,,	- 6 -	.		<u>215 146</u>	(4.4.)
	and liabilities	(1	of i	r equ	al to tota	al assets)	(11)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3 – 31 MARKS

ks as indicated Food Ltd tion of profit for the yean operating activition e year n charge for the year W1				
tion of profit for the year	ies \$ 60 650 (1)			
	60 650 (1)			
	(1)			
	()			
n charge for the year W1	127 500]		
	12, 300			
	(1)			
Loss on disposal W2 2 840				
(2)				
trade receivables	(30 100)			
inventory	1 (4 650)			
ee				
trade payables _	18 600			
operating activities	174 840			
	(1of)			
0 000 + 30 000)= \$127 5				
)	n charge for the year 0 000 + 30 000)= \$127 5	(1of)		

Question Number	AO2(12)			Mark
4(b)	Award marks as indicated. Food Ltd Statement of Cash Flows for t March 2016	he year ende	ed 31	
		\$	\$	
	Net cash from operating activities		174 840	
	Cash from investing activities Acquisition of plant and machinery W1	(227 840) (4 of)		
	Acquisition of fixtures and fittings*	(25 000) (3 of)		
	Disposal of machinery Net cash used in investing activities	25 000	(227 840) (1)	
	Cash from financing activities Bank loan	(150 000) (1)	(450,000)	
	Net cash used in financing activities		(150 000) (1)	
	Decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year		(203 000) (1of)	
	Cash and cash equivalent at 1 April 2015	(1for both with labels)	123 000	
	Cash and cash equivalent at 31 March 2016		(80 000)	
	W1 Acquisition of plant and machiner \$(650 000+90 000(1)+27 840(1) balances)= \$(227 840) (1of) Acquisition of fixtures and fittings \$(87 000+30 000(1)-92 000(1) (25 000) (1of)	1) -540 000 (1		
				(12)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 4 – 18 MARKS

Question Number	AO4(8)	Mark
5(a)	Award 1 mark (maximum 2 marks) for developing each reason for the higher or lower ratios of each business in comparison to the other business. E.g.	
	Net profit margin for Mr Solanki's business is higher as Mr Solanki has a higher gross profit margin compared to Mr Kay's business(1). Mr Kay's net profit margin is 2.5 times lower than the gross profit margin while Mr Solanki's net profit margin is almost 3 times lower, which indicates that Mr Kay has better control over his operating expenses(1).	
	Quick ratio (acid test) again is higher for Mr Solanki's business in comparison to Mr Kay's business. The change in the ratio from the current ratio for Mr Solanki's business is 3.2:1 compared to Mr Kay's business which is 0.85:1, which indicates that Mr Solanki's capital is tied up too much in inventory (1) which could have been utilised in business more efficiently (1).	
	Inventory turnover for Mr Solanki is a matter of concern as his inventory moves only 6 times compared to Mr Kay's business and this could be the reason for his higher trade receivables collection period (1). The reason for this could be that Mr Kay may have a wholesale business which means the inventory moves in higher volume at a lower selling price (1) which could be the reason for his lower gross profit margin as well (1). Max 2	
	Trade payables payment period for Mr Solanki is higher than the Mr Kay's business, which is higher than normal credit period of 30 days. Mr Kay's business shows good liquidity as it pays its suppliers on time (1) and utilises the resources efficiently as it has 30 days in between collecting money from customers and paying to its suppliers compared to Mr Solanki's business, who pays its suppliers 13 days after collecting money from its customers (1).	
		(8)

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

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 5 - 10 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER =115 MARKS