

Mark Scheme

March 2017 Results

Pearson LCCI Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ) Level 3 (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(2)	Mark
1(a)	Award 1 mark for stating the difference. Award 1 for development.	
	E.g.	
	The difference is due to ownership (1) public sector is owned by government and private sector is owned by individuals (1).	
	The difference is due to objective/purpose (1) as the public sector provides services to public whereas private sector business usually exist to make a profit (1).	
	Accept any other valid answers.	(2)

Question Number	AO1(4)	Mark
1(b)	Award 1 mark for each item. Maximum 4 marks. E.g. • Amount due (1) • Invoices (1) • Credit notes (1) • Cash discount received (1) • Payments (1) • Interest charged (1) • Credit terms (1) • Refunds (1) Do not accept formatting items: e.g. supplier name, date, customer name, address.	
	Accept any other valid answers.	(4)

Question Number	AO1(2)	Mark
1(c)	 Award 1 mark for each purpose. Maximum 2 marks. E.g Amount owed by individual customers (1). Amount owed to individual suppliers (1). To perform reconciliation of control accounts with individual account balances (1). To detect errors in subsidiary ledger accounts (1). Division of labour (1). To verify the balances (1). 	
	Accept any other valid answers.	(2)

Question Number	AO1(2) & AO3(2)	Mark
1(d)	Award 1 mark for identification of a limitation. Award 1 mark for development.	
	 E.g. A trial balance only confirms that the total of all debit balances match the total of all credit balances (1). Therefore it would not reveal an incorrect debit entry being offset by an equal credit entry (1). A trial balance gives no proof that certain transactions have not been recorded (1), as if both debit and credit sides of a transaction would be omitted the trial balance would still agree (1). 	
	Accept any other valid answers.	(4)

Question	AO2(3)				
Number			Mark		
1(e)(i)	Award 1 mark for figure and lab	el as indicated.			
	Rouben				
	Bank reconciliation statement at 1 November 2016				
		\$			
	Balance as per cash book	1 150(1)			
	Add:				
	unpresented cheque	<u>100(1)</u>			
	Balance as per bank statement	<u>1 250(1)</u>	(3)		

Question Number	AO2(5)						Mark
1(e)(ii)	Award combin	1 mark fo ation.	r date, (detail	and figure i	n	
		Cas	h book ((bank	column)	i	
	Date	Details	\$	Dat	Details	\$	
				e			
	30	Balance	585	30	Direct	250	
	Nov	b/d	(1)	Nov	debit-	(1)	
					Telephone		
	30	Credit	3 500	30	Bank	50	
	Nov	transfer	(1)	Nov	Charges	(1)	
		-Mr					
		Smith		20	Delever	2 705	
				30	Balance	3 / 85	
				NOV	C/ 0		
			4 085			4 085	
	1 Dec	Balance	3 785				
		b/d	(1of)				
							(5)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 1 – 20 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(33)	Mark
2(a)	Award marks as indicated.	
	Closing inventory =\$(46 350-1 500+(1 350-350) =\$45 850	
	Prepaid rent= \$(800/4x3)=\$600	
	Telephone expenses outstanding= \$(750/2x3)=\$500	
	Allowance for doubtful debts=\$(5 000- 450)x10%=\$455	
	Depreciation charge== \$((125 000-12 000)-(35 000-9 600)x20%=\$17 520	
	Interest on capital for both partners for figure =\$(50 000x5%)=\$2 500	
		(33)

Rizwan and Sadiq-Extended tria	il balance a	it 31 Dece	mber 201	Un			
Ledger accounts	Trial ba	lance	Adjusti	ments	Stateme	ent of	
					profit o	r loss	
	Debit \$	Credit \$	Debit \$	Credit \$	Debit \$	Credit \$	
Administrative expenses	1 450				1 450		
Bank		2 000					
Cash in hand	2 500			2 300 (1)			
Current account - Rizwan		700	1 900 (1)	14 500 (1)			Do not accept drawings as a
Current account - Sadiq	400		2 700 (1)	14 500 (1)			separate entry.
Equity - Rizwan		50 000					
Equity - Sadiq		50 000					
Inventory at 1 January 2016	25 000				25 000		
Motor vehicle expenses	780				780		
Motor vehicles accumulated		35 000	9 600	17 520			
depreciation			(1)	(1)			
Motor vehicles at cost	125 000			12 000 (1)			
Purchases	95 000			2 300 (1)	92 700 (1of)		
Rent	2 550			600 (1)	1 950 (1of)		
Revenue		145 000	2 350 (1)			142 650 (1of)	
Telephone expenses	500		500 (1)		1 000 (1of)		
Trade payables		7 480					
Trade receivables	5 000			450 (1)			

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≦a	≥
<u>c</u>	SE
N	20
2	60
N	N

	Appropriation account (Interest on capital)- Rizwan	Appropriation account (Salary) - Sadiq	Appropriation account (Salary) - Rizwan	Allowance for doubtful debts- adjustment	Allowance for doubtful debts	Irrecoverable debts	Other payables-telephone expense outstanding	Other receivables-rent prepaid	Depreciation charge	Disposal	Closing inventory - SOFP	Closing inventory- SOPL	Wages and salaries
													32 000
-	2 500	12 000	12 000	455 (1of)		450 (1)		600 (1)	17 520 (1of)	12 000 (1)	45 850 (1of)		
	(1 for both partners)		(1 for both partners)		455 (1)		500 (1)			11 950 (1)		45 850 (1)	
				455		450			17 520	50 (1of)			32 000
												45 850 (1of)	
	salary and interest on	salaries. Must have the partner name both for	Must not be included in wages and							For the adjustment column accept 50 (2)			

Total	Profit for the year	Appropriation account (Interest on capital)- Sadiq
290 180		
290 180		
122 925		2 500
122 925		
188 500	15 145 (2/1of)	
188 500		
		capital.

Additional Guidance: For own figure marks the label must be correct.

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2 – 33 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(4)	Mark
3(a)(i)	Award marks as indicated. Drawings = \$(186 000-35 000) = \$151 000 (1) - \$(210 000x70%(1)=\$ 147 000 (1of))=\$4	
	000 (1of)	(4)

Question	AO2(4)	Mark
Number		
3(a)(ii)	Award marks as indicated.	
	Gross profit= $$210\ 000x30\%$ = $$63\ 000(1)$	
	Minus expenses	
	Advertising \$6 000	
	Wages \$12 500 - (1)	
	Rent and rates \$9 000	
	Administration expenses \$5 000	
	Depreciation on fixtures and fittings	
	\$50 000×10%=\$5 000 (1)	
	=\$37 500	
	Profit for the year $=$ $\frac{-937}{500}$ (10f)	(4)

Question Number	AO2(2)	Mark
3(b)(i)	Award marks as indicated. Credit sales=\$(210 000-(40 000+300+1 500) =\$168 200(1) Less money received =\$160 000 Closing trade receivables \$8 200(10f) Accept: \$50 000 (1)	(2)

Question Number	AO2(2)	Mark
3(b)(ii)	Award marks as indicated. Credit purchases=\$(186 000-5 000) =\$181 000(1) Less money paid =\$155 000 Closing trade payables \$26 000(10f) Accept: \$31 000 (1)	(2)

Question Number	AO2(9)				Mark	
3(c)	Award marks as indic	cated.				
- (-)	Gemma					
	Statement of financial position at 31 December					
		2016				
	Assets	\$	\$	\$		
	Non-current	Cost	Accumulated	Carrying		
	assets		depreciation	value		
	Fixtures and fittings	50 000	5 000	45 000		
				(1of)		
	Current assets					
	Inventory		35 000 (1)			
	I rade receivables		8 200			
	Cash		(10f)	42 500		
			300 (1)	43 500		
	lotal assets			88 500		
	Equity and					
				I		
	Balanco at 1		50 000 (1)			
	lanuary 2016		50 000 (1)			
	Profit for the year		25 500			
			(1of)			
			(-01)			
	Drawings		(13 700)			
			(1of)			
	Total equity			61 800		
	Current liabilities					
	Trade payables		26 000			
			(1of)			
	Bank overdraft		700			
			(1)			
	Total liabilities			26 700		
	Total equity and			88 500		
	liabilities					
					(9)	

Question Number	AO1(4)	Mark
3(d)	Award 1 mark for each reason. Award 1 mark for development. Maximum 4 marks.	
	 E.g. To calculate profit correctly (1) so that accurate tax is paid to authorities (1). Helps to prepare financial statements accurately (1) so that businesses can secure loans from banks successfully (1). Helps auditors to perform their duties correctly (1) as it keeps an audit trail of all the transactions (1). 	
	Accept any other valid answers.	(4)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3 – 25 MARKS

Question Number	AO3(4)	Mark
4(a)	Award 1 mark for reason. 1 mark for development.	
	 E.g. Statement of cash flows helps businesses to understand the difference between profit and cash (1) as profit is calculated based on the accrual basis but statement of cash flows is based on receipts and payments (1). Statement of cash flows helps businesses to understand the investment in non-current assets (1) and how these were financed by such as issuing of shares/debentures (1). 	
	Accept any other valid answers.	(4)

Question	AO2(8)		Mark
Number			
4(b)	Award marks as indicated.		
	Debdel Ltd Reconciliation of profit of the year to from operating activities for the year October 2016	net cash ended 31	
		\$	
	Profit for the year*	50 700	
		(1)	
	Depreciation charge for the year [W1]	75 000	
		(2of)	
	Loss on disposal of equipment [W2]	1 200	
		(2)	
		(7500)	
	Increase in trade receivables all three	(28 000)	
	Increase in trade payables	6 000	
	Net cash from operating activities*	97 400	
		(1of)	
	W1 Depreciation charge for the year : Property , plant and equipment= \$(250 950 72 500(1) + 2 500 =\$75 000(1) W2 Loss on disposal of equipment=\$((10 00 (1)-6 300)= \$1 200 (1) *Award 1 mark for correct labels as indications.	-178 450() = 0-2 500) cated.	(8)

Question	AO2(12)			Mark
4(c)	Award marks as indicated.			
	Debdel Ltd Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 October 2016.			
		\$	\$	
	Net cash from operating activities		97 400	
	Cash flows from investing activities			
	Acquisition of property [W1]	(180 000) (2)		
	Acquisition of machinery	(20 000) (1)		
	Acquisition of equipment	(12 500) (1)		
	Disposal of Equipment	6 300 (1)		
	Net cash used in investing activities*		(206 200) (1of)	
	Cash flows from financing activities	(00.000		
	Issue of shares	100 000 (1)		
	Repayment of loan	(10 000) (1)		
	Net cash from financing activities*		90 000 (1of)	
	Net decrease in cash and ca	ash equivalent	(18 800) (1)	
	Cash and cash equivalents beginning of the year	at the	16 200	
	Cash and cash equivalents the year	at the end of	(2 600)	
	*Award 1 mark for correc	t labels as indic	ated.	
	Notes W1 Acquisition of property, plan	t and equipment		
	=\$((1 140 950 (1) -938 450 500 (1)) (1) + 10 000 (:	1) = \$212	
	Acquisition of property	\$ (180 000)		
	[W1]	(2)		
	Acquisition of machinery	(20 000)		(12)

	(1)
Acquisition of equipment	(12 500)
	(1)
Or,	
Acquisition of property,	212 500 (4)
machinery, equipment	
Or	
Acquisition of machinery	32 500 (2)
and equipment.	

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 4 – 24 MARKS

Question Number	AO1(5)		Mark
5(a)	Award 1 mark as in	dicated for each ratio.	
	Ratios	Formula	
	Gross profit percentage/margin	<u>Gross profit</u> x100 Revenue (1)	
	Net profit percentage/margin	(Profit for the year/revenue)x100 (1)	
	Trade receivables collection period	(Trade receivables/credit sales) x365 (1)	
		Accept 365 days/360 days/52 weeks/12 months	
	Trade payables payment period	(Trade payables/credit purchases) x365 (1)	
		Accept 365 days/360 days/52 weeks/12 months	
		Accept	
		Cost of sales instead of credit purchases.	
	Inventory turnover	(Cost of sales/average inventory) (1)	
		Or	
		(Average inventory/Cost of Sales)x365	
		Accept 365 days/360 days/52 weeks/12 months	
			(5)

Question Number	AO4(2)	Mark
5(b)(i)	Award 1 mark for identification of a point and 1 mark for development. Maximum 2 marks.	
	E.g.	
	Trade receivable collection period for business X is 60 days which is double the normal credit terms of 30 days whereas business Y received its money within 10 days (1).	
	• Business Y is offering some incentives (1)	
	 Business X doesn't have a good credit control system (1) 	
	Accept other valid responses	(2)

Question Number	AO4(2)	Mark
5(b)(ii)	1 Mark for identification of a point and 1 mark for development. Maximum 2 marks for each ratio.	
	E.g.	
	Both businesses are taking longer than the normal credit term of 30 days to pay their suppliers (1) .	
	 Both businesses could suffer issues with their suppliers supplying goods on credit (1). 	
	Accept other valid responses	
		(2)

Question Number	AO4(6)	Mark
5(b) (iii)	1 Mark for identification of a point and 1 mark for development. Maximum 2 marks for each ratio.	
	E.g.	
	Inventory turnover for business Y indicates that it converts its inventory into sales/cash faster (1) .	
	 This could be due to lower selling price charged (1). This could be due to a better marketing strategy (1). 	(2)
	Accept other valid responses	

Question Number	AO5 (2)	Mark
5(c)	Award 1 mark for stating which business is using the resources efficiently only if it is supported by a valid reason.	
	 E.g. Business Y (1) is using the resources efficiently as the trade receivables collection period is less than the normal credit period which allows business to use the money collected to generate income in business (1). OR Business Y (1) is using the resources efficiently as the trade payables payment period is longer than the normal credit period which allows business to use the money free of charge to generate income in business (1). OR Business Y (1) is using the resources efficiently as the inventory turnover is four times higher than the business X which helps to turn inventory into cash quickly (1). 	
		(2)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 5 – 13 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER =115 MARKS