## Mark Scheme

## April 2017 Results

## Pearson LCCI <br> Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ) (ASE20097) <br> Level 3

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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 <br> Number | AO1(2) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a )}$ | Award 1 mark for each objective (Max 2). |  |
|  | E.g. |  |
|  | $\bullet$ Survival against competition (1) |  |
|  | $\bullet$ Growth of sales and market share (1) |  |
|  | • Developing a skilled woods and services (1) |  |
|  | Accept any other valid responses. |  |
|  |  | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | AO1(4) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b )}$ | Award 1 mark as for each identified error (Max 4). |  |
|  | • Error of principle (1) |  |
|  | $\bullet$ Error of commission (1) |  |
|  | • Error of omission (1) |  |
|  | • Error of original entry (1) |  |
|  | $\bullet$ Error of reversal entry (1) |  |
|  | • Error of compensation (1) | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | AO1(2) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( c )}$ | Award marks as indicated. |  |
| Inventory is valued at lower of cost and net realisable <br> value (1). | (1) |  |


| Question <br> Number | AO3(2) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( d ) ( \mathbf { i } )}$ | Award 1 mark for identifying the concept and 1 <br> mark for explaining. |  |
| The allowance for doubtful debts is an application of <br> prudence concept (1). The allowance for doubtful debts <br> is created as a provision to provide for any anticipated <br> losses (1). | (2) |  |


| Question <br> Number | AO2 (2) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( d ) ( i i ) ~}$ | Award marks as indicated <br> Allowance for doubtful debts <br> $=(\$ 75750-\$ 750(1)) \times 5 \%)=\$ 3750$ (1of) | (2) |


| Question Number | AO2 (2) |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(d)(iii) | Award 1 mark for combination of account name and amount. |  |  | (2) |
|  | Account name | Debit \$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Credit } \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Allowance for doubtful debts | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ \text { (10f) } \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Allowance for doubtful debtsadjustments |  | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ \text { (10f) } \end{array}$ |  |


| Question <br> Number | AO3(2) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( e )}$ | Award 1 mark as indicated.  <br> Tim's responsibility is to report the company to the  <br> authorities (1) as it is not safe to dispose of the chemical  <br> waste into a river. Disposing of chemical waste into a  <br> river puts the public/environment at a risk according to  <br> the concept of public interest (1).  | Additional Guidance <br> Accept breach of confidentiality to protect public interest. <br> (1) |


| Question Number | AO2(3) |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a)(i) | Award marks as indicated in combination of details and figure. <br> Trade Receivables Control Account |  |  |  |  |
|  | Details | \$ | Details | \$ |  |
|  | Balance b/d | 4550 | Bank | $\begin{array}{r} 114450 \\ \text { (1) } \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Credit sales | $\begin{array}{r} 116000 \\ \text { (1) } \end{array}$ | Balance c/d | 6100 |  |
|  |  | 120550 |  | 120550 |  |
|  | Balance b/d | $\begin{aligned} & 6100 \\ & \text { (1 for } \\ & \text { both) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (3) |


| Question Number | AO2(3) |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a)(ii) | Award marks as indicated in combination of details and figure. <br> Trade Payables Control Account |  |  |  |  |
|  | Details | \$ | Details | \$ |  |
|  | Bank | $\begin{array}{r} 120000 \\ \mathbf{( 1 )} \end{array}$ | Balance b/d | 2490 |  |
|  | Balance c/d | 3400 | Credit purchases | $\begin{array}{r} 120910 \\ \text { (1) } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 123400 |  | 123400 |  |
|  |  |  | Balance b/d | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 3400 \\ & \text { (1 for } \\ & \text { both) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | (3) |  |  |  |  |


| Question Number | AO2(4) |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a)(iii) | Award marks as indicated in combination of details and figure. <br> Cash Account |  |  |  |  |
|  | Details | \$ | Details | \$ |  |
|  | Balance b/d | 720 | Bank | 11540 |  |
|  | Cash sales | $\begin{array}{r} 29000 \\ \mathbf{( 1 )} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Wages <br> (1 for all four | 2400 |  |
|  |  |  | Purchases figures) | 3600 |  |
|  |  |  | Drawings | 5200 |  |
|  |  |  | Cash stolen (Balancing figure) | $\begin{aligned} & 6500 \\ & \text { (1of) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Balance c/d | 480 |  |
|  |  | 29720 |  | 29720 |  |
|  | Balance b/d | ( 1 for both) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (4) |




## TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2-27 MARKS

| Question Number | AO2(11) |  | Mar k |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | Award marks as indicated. |  |  |
|  | Roma, Sam and Tyla <br> Appropriation account for the year ended 30 June 2016 |  |  |
|  |  | \$ |  |
|  | Profit for the year | 84000 $(1)$ |  |
|  | Interest on capital |  |  |
|  | Roma | $(18000)$ |  |
|  | Sam | (12 000) (1) |  |
|  | Tyla | $\begin{array}{r} (6000) \\ (1) \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Salaries |  |  |
|  | Roma | [(24000) |  |
|  | Sam | (1 for (24000) |  |
|  | Tyla | three) (24000) |  |
|  | Loss available for distribution | (24000) |  |
|  | Roma | $\begin{array}{r} (12000) \\ (10 f) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Sam | $\begin{array}{r} (6000) \\ (1 \mathrm{of}) \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Tyla | $\begin{array}{r} (6000) \\ (10 f) \end{array}$ | (8) |


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| Question Number | AO2(3) |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a) | Award marks as indicated. |  |  |
|  |  | 31 December 2016 |  |
|  |  | \$000 |  |
|  | Land and building- cost | 30250 |  |
|  | Land and buildings accumulated depreciation | 4025 (1) |  |
|  | Machinery-cost | 7400 |  |
|  | Machinery-accumulated depreciation | 5195 (1) |  |
|  | Motor vehicles-cost | 2000 |  |
|  | Motor vehicles -accumulated depreciation | 880 (1) |  |
|  |  |  | (3) |


| Question <br> Number | AO1(6) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(b) | Award marks as indicated. |  |
|  | E.g. |  |
|  | $\bullet$ Depreciation charge for the year (1) |  |
|  | $\bullet$ Profit/Loss on disposal (1) |  |
|  | $\bullet$ Change in inventory (1) |  |
|  | $\bullet$ Change in trade receivables (1) |  |
|  | $\bullet$ Change in trade payables (1) |  |
|  | $\bullet$ Interest paid (1) |  |
|  | Accept other valid responses. | (1) |




| Question Number | AO1 (3) |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a) | Award 1 mark for correct answer. |  |  |  |
|  | Stakeholder | Category of ratio | Reason |  |
|  | Employee | Profitability | To assess whether they are going to get pay rise/bonus (1) |  |
|  | Suppliers | Liquidity | To assess the ability of the business to pay their short term debts (1) |  |
|  | Competitors | Efficiency | To assess and compare the performance of a rival business to develop strategies (1) |  |
|  | Accept any other appropriate responses. |  |  | (3) |
| Question Number | AO2(12) |  |  | Mark |
| 5(b) | Award marks as indicated for each ratio. |  |  |  |
|  | Ratios | Timola | Jamini |  |
|  | Gross profit percentage (margin) | 11.11\% | $\$(160000-(95000+120$ $000-75$ 000)) (1)=20 000 <br> (1) $/ 160000) \times 100=12.50 \%$ <br> (1) |  |
|  | Net profit percentage (margin) | 8.33\% | $\begin{aligned} & \$(10000(\mathbf{1}) / 160 \\ & 000) \times 100=6.25 \% \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Return on capital employed | 26.32\% | $\begin{aligned} & \$(10000 /(40000+10000- \\ & 5000))(\mathbf{1}) \times 100=22.22 \% \\ & (\mathbf{1}) \\ & \mathbf{O r} \\ & (10000 / 40000)(\mathbf{1}) \times 100= \\ & 25 \%(1) \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Current ratio | 5.10:1 | $\begin{aligned} & \$(145000 / 15 \\ & 000)=9.67: 1(\mathbf{1}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Quick (acid test) ratio | 2.30:1 | $\begin{aligned} & \$(70000 / 15 \\ & 000)=4.67: 1(1) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Trade receivable collection period | 102 days | $\begin{aligned} & \$(60000 / 160000) \times 365=137 \\ & \text { days(1) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Trade payable payment period | 61 days | $\begin{aligned} & \$(15000 / 120000) \times 365=46 \\ & \text { days(1) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Inventory turnover | 2.13 times | $\begin{aligned} & \$(140000 /(95000+75 \\ & 000) / 2)=1.65 \text { times(1) } \end{aligned}$ | (12) |


| Question <br> Number | AO4(2) AO5 (1) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(c)(i) | 1 mark for evaluation and 2 marks for analysis of <br> each category. <br> E.g. <br> Profitability of Timola's business is better despite the <br> fact that gross profit was lower compared to Jamini's <br> business (1). <br> - The change from gross profit to net profit is lower <br> in the Timola's business (2.78\% compared to <br> Jamini's 6.25\%) indicating that the expenses were <br> better controlled (1). |  |
| - Timola's business also had better return on capital |  |  |
| employed compared to Jamini's business (1). |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | AO4(2) AO5 (1) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(c)(ii) | 1 mark for evaluation and 2 marks for analysis of <br> each category. <br> E.g. <br> Liquidity of both businesses is good as both businesses' <br> are able to pay their short term debts from their liquid <br> assets (1). <br> - Jamini has a better liquidity position than Timola, <br> as her ratios are almost twice that of Timola's. <br> (1). <br> - It needs to be noted that this may not be a good <br> thing, as it could mean that resources are not <br> properly utilised/ there is too much idle inventory, <br> whereas the excess liquid able assets can be used <br> for better investment (1). |  |


| Question <br> Number | AO4(2) AO5 (1) | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(c)(iii) | 1 mark for evaluation and 2 marks for analysis of <br> each category. <br> E.g. <br> Efficiency for Timola's business is better as it utilises its <br> resources efficiently (1). <br> - Timola converted her inventory into sales faster <br> than Jamini (1) <br> - She is utilising the full credit period offered by the <br> suppliers (1). | (3) |


| Question Number | AO1 (3) | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(d) | Award 1 mark for each advantage. E.g. <br> - They can share workload <br> - Cover for illness or holidays <br> - Increase capital <br> - Share ideas/knowledge/skills <br> - Increase market share <br> Accept other valid responses | (3) |

