

Mark Scheme

April 2017 **Results**

Pearson LCCI Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ) (ASE20097) 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 Number	AO1(2)	Mark
1(a)	 Award 1 mark for each objective (Max 2). E.g. Survival against competition (1) Growth of sales and market share (1) Provide good quality goods and services (1) Developing a skilled workforce (1) 	
	Accept any other valid responses.	(2)

Question	AO1(4)	
Number		Mark
1(b)	Award 1 mark as for each identified error (Max 4).	
	Error of principle (1)	
	Error of commission (1)	
	• Error of omission (1)	
	Error of original entry (1)	
	Error of reversal entry (1)	
	Error of compensation (1)	
		(4)

Question	AO1(2)	
Number		Mark
1(c)	Award marks as indicated.	
	Inventory is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value (1).	
	value (2)	(1)

Question Number	AO3(2)	Mark
1(d)(i)	Award 1 mark for identifying the concept and 1 mark for explaining.	
	The allowance for doubtful debts is an application of prudence concept (1). The allowance for doubtful debts is created as a provision to provide for any anticipated losses (1).	(2)

Question	AO2 (2)	Mark
Number		
1(d)(ii)	Award marks as indicated	
	Allowance for doubtful debts = (\$75 750 - \$750 (1)) x 5%)=\$3 750 (1of)	(2)

Question Number	AO2 (2)			Mark
1(d)(iii)	Award 1 mark for combination of amount.	of account i	name and	
	Account name	Debit \$	Credit \$	
	Allowance for doubtful debts	500 (1of)		
	Allowance for doubtful debts- adjustments		500 (1of)	(2)

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

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 1 – 15 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(3)				Mark	
2(a)(i)	Award marks as indicated in combination of details and figure.					
	Tra	de Receiv	ables Control Ac	count		
	Details \$ Details \$					
	Balance b/d	4 550	Bank	114 450 (1)		
	Credit sales	116 000 (1)	Balance c/d	6 100		
		120 550		120550		
	Balance b/d	6 100 (1 for both)			(3)	

Question Number	AO2(3)				Mark
2(a)(ii)	Award marks as indicated in combination of details and figure.				
	Tr	ade Payab	les Control Accoun	t	
	Details	\$	Details	\$	
	Bank	120 000 (1)	Balance b/d	2 490	
	Balance c/d	3 400	Credit purchases	120 910 (1)	
		123 400		123 400	
			Balance b/d	3 400 (1 for both)	
					(3)

Question Number	AO2(4)					Mark
2(a)(iii)	(iii) Award marks as indicated in combination of details and figure. Cash Account					
	Details	\$	Det	tails	\$	
	Balance b/d	720	Bank		11 540	
	Cash sales	29 000 (1)	Wages	(1 for all four	2 400	
			Purchases	figures)	3 600	
			Drawings_		5 200	
			Cash stole (Balancing		6 500 (1of)	
			Balance c/	'd	480	
		29 720			29 720	
	Balance b/d	480 (1 for both)				
						(4)

AO2(17)		
Award marks for correct labels.	figure with und	erstandable
Ta Statement of profit o	mana r loss for the ye rch 2017	ar ended
Revenue	\$	\$ W1 145 000
Less Cost of sales		(2of)
Opening inventory	8 000	
Purchases	W2 124 510 (1)	
Drawings	(510) (1)	
Closing inventory	(16 000)	
		(116 000)
Gross profit	(10)	29 000 f with label)
Less expenses		
Rent W3	7 750 (2)	
Electricity W4	1 870 (2)	
Wages and salaries W5	19 900 (1)	
Depreciation charge: Fixtures and fittings W6	1 500 (1)	
Motor vehicle W7	2 000 (1)	
Motor van expenses	3 500	(46
General expenses	7 500	(1for all three)
Insurance	5 500	,
Cash stolen	6 500 (1of)	
Loss on disposal of	1 050	
computers W8	(1)	(57 070)
Loss for the year		28 070 (1of with label)

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W1
$116 000(1) + $29 000(1)
$116 000 (1) x 100/80 (1)
W2
$120 910 (1) + $3 600 (1)
$7 500 (1) + 700 - 450 = 7 750(10f)
W4
$2 240 (1) - 600 + 230 = 1870 (10f)
W5
$17500 + $2400 = $19900 (1)
W6
$13\ 500 - $12\ 000 = $1\ 500 (1)
W7
$20\ 000 - $18\ 000 = $2\ 000 (1)
W8
                                                       (17)
$14\ 000 - $12\ 950 = $1\ 050 (1)
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TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2 - 27 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(11)		Mar k		
3(a)	Award marks as indicated.				
	Roma, Sam and Tyla Appropriation account for the year ended 30 June 2016				
		\$			
	Profit for the year	84 000 (1)			
	Interest on capital				
	Roma	(18 000) (1)			
	Sam	(12 000) (1)			
	Tyla	(6 000) (1)			
	Salaries				
	Roma	「(24 000)			
	Sam	(1 for all (24 000)			
	Tyla	three) (24 000)			
	Loss available for distribution	(24 000)			
	Roma	(12 000) (1of)			
	Sam	(6 000) (1of)			
	Tyla	(6 000) (1of)	(0)		
			(8)		

Question Number	A01(1)& A02(6)	-							Mark
3(b)(i)	Award marks as indicated in combination of details and figu	ndicated in	combinat	ion of det	ails and figure.				
				Current /	Current Accounts				
	Details	Roma \$	Sam \$	Tyla \$	Details	Roma \$	Sam \$	Tyla \$	
	Drawings(1 for all three)	25 000	14 000	17 000	Balance b/d (1 for all three)	15 000	4 000	3 000	
	Loss share(1of for all three)	12 000	6 000	6 000	Interest on capital(1of for all three)	18 000	12 000	6 000	
	Capital account	20 000 (1)			Salaries(1of for all three)	24 000	24 000	24 000	
	Balance c/d		20 000	10 000					
		57 000	40 000	33 000		57 000	40 000	33 000	
					Balance b/d(1of for both)		20 000	10 000	
									7

											3(b)(ii)	Question Number
			Balance c/d		Bank		Loan	Goodwill			Award marks as indicated in combination of details and figure	AO1(1)& AO2(7)
		207 000		(1of)	107 000	(1)	100 000		Roma \$		indicated i	
		118 500	103 500					15 000 (1)	Sam \$	Сар	n combina	
		68 500	53 500					15 000 (1)	Tyla \$	Capital Accounts	tion of det	
	Balance b/d (1of for both)		Current account	revaluation (1 for all three)	Profit on		Goodwill	Balance b/d (1 for all three)		ints	tails and figure.	
		207 000	20 000 (1of)		22 000	(1)	15 000	150 000	Roma \$			
	103 500	118 500			11 000	(1)	7 500	100 000	Sam \$			
	53 500	68 500			11 000	(1)	7 500	50 000	Tyla \$			
(11)												Mark

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3 – 26 MARKS

Question Number	AO2(3)		Mark
4(a)	Award marks as indicated.		
		31 December 2016	
		\$000	
	Land and building- cost	30 250	
	Land and buildings - accumulated depreciation	4 025 (1)	
	Machinery-cost	7 400	
	Machinery-accumulated depreciation	5 195 (1)	
	Motor vehicles-cost	2 000	
	Motor vehicles -accumulated depreciation	880 (1)	(3)

Question	AO1(6)	Mark
Number		
4(b)	Award marks as indicated. E.g.	
	 Depreciation charge for the year (1) Profit/Loss on disposal (1) Change in inventory (1) Change in trade receivables (1) Change in trade payables (1) Interest paid (1) Tax paid (1) 	
	Accept other valid responses.	(6)

Question Number	AO2(11)				Mark
4(c)	Award marks for correct figlabels.	jures with	1 underst	andable	
	Statement of cash flow	n Ltd s for the y er 2016.	year ende	ed 31	
		\$'000	\$'0	00	
	Net cash from operating activities			1 100	
	Investing activities Acquisition of land and buildings W1	(2 750) (3of)			
	Acquisition of motor vehicles W2	(500) (1)			
	Disposal of machinery	375 (1)		(5.5==)	
	Net cash used in investing activities			(2 875) (1)	
	Financing activities Issue of shares	2 200 (1)			
	Repayment of loan	(25) (1)			
	Dividend paid	(500) (1)			
	Net cash from financing activities			1 675 (1)	
	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year		(1 for	(100)	
	Cash and cash equivalents a beginning of the year		all three)	78	
	Cash and cash equivalents a of the year	it the end		(22)	
	W1 Acquisition land and buildings =\$((30 250 (1) - 22 500 = 5 000 = \$ 2 750 (10f) Or 29 550 - 23 200 = 6 350 (5 000 = 3 250 (10f) Or	7 750) (1)		550 (1) –	

	\$000		\$000
Balance b/d	23 200*	Disposal	350 (1)
Revaluation	5 000	Depreciation	1 550 (1)
		Charge	
Acquisition	3 250 (1of)	Balance c/d	29 550
	31 450		31 450
Balance b/d	29 550* (1		
	for both)		

W2

Acquisition of motor vehicles=\$ 2 000 000-\$1 500 000=\$500 000(1)

Additional Guidance

Award Acquisition 3 250 000 4 marks

(11)

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 4 - 20 MARKS

Question Number	AO1 (3)			Mark
5(a)	Award 1 mark	for correct ans	swer.	
	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 oth	er appropriate	e responses.	(3)

Question Number	AO2(12)			Mark
5(b)	Award marks a	s indicated f	or each ratio.	
	Ratios	Timola	Jamini	
	Gross profit	11.11%	\$(160 000-(95 000+120	
	percentage		000-75 000)) (1) =20 000	
	(margin)		(1) /160 000)x100 =12.50% (1)	
	Net profit	8.33%	\$(10 000 (1) / 160	
	percentage (margin)		000)x100 =6.25% (1)	
	Return on	26.32%	\$(10 000 / (40 000+10 000-	
	capital		5 000)) (1) ×100 =22.22%	
	employed		(1)	
			Or	
			$(10\ 000/40\ 000)$ (1) x 100 =	
			25% (1)	
	Current ratio	5.10:1	\$(145 000/15	
			000)=9.67:1 (1)	
	Quick (acid	2.30:1	\$(70 000/15	
	test) ratio		000)=4.67:1 (1)	
	Trade	102 days	\$(60 000/160 000)x365=137	
	receivable		days (1)	
	collection			
	period			
	Trade payable	61 days	\$(15 000/120 000)x365=46	
	payment		days (1)	
	period			
	Inventory	2.13 times	\$(140 000/(95 000+75	
	turnover		000)/2)=1.65 times(1)	(12)

Question Number	AO4(2) AO5 (1)	Mark
5(c)(i)	1 mark for evaluation and 2 marks for analysis of each category. E.g.	
	Profitability of Timola's business is better despite the fact that gross profit was lower compared to Jamini's business (1).	
	• The change from gross profit to net profit is lower in the Timola's business (2.78% compared to Jamini's 6.25%) indicating that the expenses were better controlled (1).	
	 Timola's business also had better return on capital employed compared to Jamini's business (1). 	
		(9)

Question Number	AO4(2) AO5 (1)	Mark
5(c)(ii)	1 mark for evaluation and 2 marks for analysis of each category. E.g.	
	Liquidity of both businesses is good as both businesses' are able to pay their short term debts from their liquid assets (1).	
	 Jamini has a better liquidity position than Timola, as her ratios are almost twice that of Timola's. (1). 	
	 It needs to be noted that this may not be a good thing, as it could mean that resources are not properly utilised/ there is too much idle inventory, whereas the excess liquid able assets can be used for better investment (1). 	
		(3)

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

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

TOTAL FOR QUESTION 5 - 27 MARKS