## Pearson LCCI

## Wednesday 16 January 2019



## Resource Booklet

Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.

## Instructions

- All workings and answers must be given in the question paper.
- Please note that any workings and answers written in the Resource Booklet will not be marked.


## Resource for Question 1.

Pearlpup plc provided the following information for the year ended 31 December 2018.

| Non-current asset | 1 January 2018 |  | Adjustments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cost } \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | Accumulated depreciation \$ |  |
| Plant and equipment | 750000 | 253000 | New equipment was purchased costing $\$ 76000$. The depreciation charge is apportioned between administrative expenses and distribution costs in the ratio of 4:1 |
| Delivery vans | 154400 | 64760 | A delivery van purchased on 1 January 2015 for $\$ 10000$ was sold for $\$ 3000$ |
| The business charges depreciation using the reducing (diminishing) balance method at $10 \%$ per annum for plant and equipment and $20 \%$ per annum for delivery vans. A full year's deprecation is charged in the year of acquisition and none in the year of disposal. |  |  |  |


|  | 1 January 2018 | 31 December 2018 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Allowance for <br> doubtful debts | $\$ 15000$ | The allowance for doubtful debts was to be <br> maintained at $7 \%$ of trade receivables after <br> providing for a specific debt of $\$ 5750$ |


|  | \$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 12\% bank loan (2025) | 200000 |
| Administrative expenses | 99545 |
| Carriage inwards | 18750 |
| Inventory at 1 January 2018 | 176000 |
| Purchases | 465000 |
| Revenue | 948750 |
| Selling expenses | 170486 |
| Tax charge | 25000 |
| Trade payables | 175000 |
| Trade receivables | 198750 |

At 31 December 2018:

- inventory was valued at cost \$204000
- goods invoiced to a customer, $\$ 16000$, on a sale or return basis were not included in closing inventory. The goods had a cost price of $\$ 10000$. The directors were unsure whether the goods would be returned
- administrative expenses of $\$ 1700$ were owing and selling expenses paid in advance were \$1 200

The 12\% bank loan (2025) was received on 1 September 2018.

## Resource for Question 2 - Parts (a)(iii) and (a)(iv).

Sejal provided the following information in addition to the extended trial balance extract at 31 December 2018 on page 5 of the question paper.

1. A purchase of fixtures and fittings, $\$ 390$, paid using Sejal's personal monies was posted to the purchases account. No other entries were made.
2. A purchase of goods, $\$ 1782$, had been posted to the purchases account correctly but posted to the trade payables ledger control account as $\$ 1872$
3. A payment of $\$ 450$ was received from a credit customer in full settlement of his account balance of $\$ 465$. The discount was credited to the discount received account.
4. A return of goods, $\$ 135$, was recorded in the purchase returns day book but was posted correctly to the customer's account.

## Resource for Question 3 - Parts (a)(i) and (b).

Malahar Ltd provided the following information in addition to the statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2018 on page 8 of the question paper.

|  | 31 December |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ |
| Inventory | 99450 | 109370 |
| Property, plant and equipment <br> Cost <br> Accumulated depreciation | 1695000 <br> 312000 | 1250000 <br> 245000 |
| Share capital (ordinary shares of \$1 each) | To be <br> calculated | 250000 |
| Trade payables | 143960 | 154830 |
| Trade receivables | 168950 | 149750 |

During the year ended 31 December 2018.

| 1 April | A final dividend of \$0.10 per ordinary share was paid. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 May | A bonus issue of one ordinary share for every five ordinary <br> shares held was made. The directors decided to leave the <br> reserves in the most flexible form. |
| 1 September | A rights issue of one ordinary share for every three ordinary <br> shares held was made at $\$ 1.25$ each. The rights issue was fully <br> subscribed. |
| 1 December | An interim dividend of $\$ 0.10$ per ordinary share was paid on <br> each ordinary share held on this date. |
| 31 December | Profit for the year was \$118 125 |

## Resource for Question 4 - Parts (a), (b), (c) and (d).

Nishant provided the following information

- $20 \%$ of sales are on a cash basis and $80 \%$ of sales are on one month's credit.
- All purchases are on one month's credit.
- Annual rent of $\$ 9600$ is paid in two instalments on 1 January and 1 July.

Nishant Cash budget for the period 1 January 2019 to 30 April 2019.

|  | January <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ | February <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ | March <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ | April <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Cash sales | 20000 | 24000 | 28000 | 30000 |
| Trade receivables <br> (credit sales) | 62000 | 80000 | 96000 | 112000 |
| Total receipts | 82000 | 104000 | 124000 | 142000 |
| Trade payables (credit <br> purchases) | 64000 | 72000 | 104000 | 136000 |
| Rent | 4800 | - | - | 14000 |
| Motor vehicle | 4400 | 4500 | 5600 | 5000 |
| Drawings | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 |
| Operating expenses | 85200 | 88500 | 135600 | 153000 |
| Total payments | $(3200)$ | 15500 | $(11600)$ | $(11000)$ |
| Net inflow/(outflow) | 1200 | $(2000)$ | 13500 | 1900 |
| Opening balance | $(2000)$ | 13500 | 1900 | $(9100)$ |
| Closing balance |  |  |  | - |

On 1 January 2019 Nishant's business had equity of $\$ 50000$ and motor vehicles costing $\$ 35000$, with accumulated depreciation of $\$ 21000$

On 1 March 2019 a new motor vehicle costing $\$ 21$ 500, including 12 months insurance, $\$ 1500$, will be purchased. The balance will be paid on 1 September 2019. Operating expenses did not include fuel for the new motor vehicle of $\$ 300$ per month.

All motor vehicles are depreciated at $12 \%$ per annum using the straight line method on a monthly basis.

On 31 March 2019 the estimated inventory valuation is $\$ 30000$

## Resource for Question 5 - Parts (a), (b) and (d).

The directors of $M$ Ltd are considering either purchasing new machinery (Option 1) or upgrading existing machinery (Option 2). The existing machinery had cost $\$ 200000$ and was fully depreciated.

They provided the following information.

|  | Option 1 | Option 2 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Cost | $\$ 450000$ | $\$ 250000$ |
| Residual value <br> (end of year 5) | $\$ 45000$ | Nil |
| Annual fixed overheads <br> excluding depreciation | $\$ 120000$ | $\$ 125000$ |
| Production capacity | 7500 units | 5000 units |


| Year | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unit | $\mathbf{\$}$ | $\mathbf{\$}$ | $\mathbf{\$}$ | $\mathbf{\$}$ | $\mathbf{\$}$ |
| Selling <br> price | 120.00 | 120.00 | 135.00 | 140.00 | 145.00 |
| Direct <br> material | 60.00 | 60.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 |
| Direct <br> labour | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.10 | 13.31 | 14.64 |
| Variable <br> overheads | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |

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