



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2015

Marking Scheme

Accounting

Ordinary Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.



State Examinations Commission
Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 2015

ACCOUNTING - ORDINARY LEVEL
(400 marks)

Solutions

1. Final Accounts of a Sole Trader

[80]

Trading, Profit and Loss Account of M. O'Dea for the year ended 31/12/14 [1]

Sales				485,000	[4]
Less Sales Returns				<u>17,000</u>	[4]
				468,000	
Less Cost of Sales					
Opening Stock			29,000	[3]	
Purchases	196,000	[4]			
Less Purchases Returns	<u>5,300</u>	[4]	<u>190,700</u>		
			219,700		
Less Closing Stock			<u>19,000</u>	[3]	
Cost of Sales				200,700	
Gross Profit				267,300	
Less Expenses					
Administration [1]					
Wages and Salaries	78,750	[6]			
General Expenses	13,000	[3]			
Stationery	3,600	[6]			
Insurance	9,000	[3]			
Depreciation:					
Buildings	30,000	[4]			
Office Equipment	<u>4,400</u>	[4]	138,750		
Selling and Distribution [1]					
Advertising	3,800	[6]			
Increase in Bad Debt Provision	980	[6]			
Depreciation of Delivery Vans	<u>4,900</u>	[4]	<u>9,680</u>	<u>148,430</u>	
				120,270	
Add Gains					
Discount Received				<u>1,400</u>	[3]
Operating Profit				268,700	
Less Loan Interest				<u>2,250</u>	[6]
Net Profit for this year				118,020	
Add Profit and Loss Balance 01/01/2014				<u>65,000</u>	[2]
Profit and Loss Balance 31/12/2014				<u>183,020</u>	[2]

Balance Sheet of M. O'Dea as at 31/12/2014 [1]

[40]

Intangible Assets						
Patents					24,000	[2]
Fixed Assets	Cost		Dep.		NBV	
Buildings	300,000	[1]	30,000	[2]	270,000	
Equipment	22,000	[1]	11,400	[2]	10,600	
Delivery Vans	<u>63,000</u>	[1]	<u>18,900</u>	[2]	<u>44,100</u>	
	<u>385,000</u>		<u>60,300</u>		<u>324,700</u>	
					348,700	
Current Assets						
Closing Stock			19,000	[3]		
Stock of Stationery			1,200	[3]		
Debtors	34,800	[2]				
Less Bad Debt Provision	<u>3,480</u>	[1]	31,320			
Bank			42,600	[2]		
Advertising Prepaid			<u>1,900</u>	[2]		
			96,020			
Creditors amounts falling due within 1 year						
Creditors	21,900	[2]				
VAT	17,300	[2]				
Loan Interest	1,250	[1]				
PRSI/USC	<u>10,200</u>	[2]	<u>50,650</u>			
Working Capital					45,370	
Net Worth					<u>394,070</u>	
Financed By						
Creditors amounts falling after 1 year						
Loan					50,000	[2]
Capital			198,000	[2]		
Add Profit and Loss Balance			<u>183,020</u>	[2]		
			381,020			
Less Drawings			<u>36,950</u>	[2]	<u>344,070</u>	
					<u>394,070</u>	

2. Service Accounts

(a) Dr. Wallace's Capital as on 01/01/2014

[20]

Assets	€		€	
Buildings	310,000	[2]		
Furniture	21,700	[2]		
Motor Vehicles	28,000	[2]		
Medical Equipment	42,000	[2]		
Bank	18,400	[2]		
Amounts due from Private Patients	1,600	[2]		
Amounts due from Medical Card Scheme	<u>3,900</u>	[2]	425,600	
Liabilities				
Light and Heat due	300	[2]		
Depreciation of Medical Equipment	<u>9,500</u>	[2]	<u>9,800</u>	
Capital			<u>415,800</u>	[2]

(b) Income and Expenditure Account for year ended 31/12/2014

[40]

Income					
	Private Patient Fees	185,700	[4]		
	Medical Card Scheme	<u>118,000</u>	[6]	303,700	
Expenditure					
	Light and Heat	15,700	[4]		
	Telephone and Broadband	7,300	[3]		
	Motor Expenses	14,900	[2]		
	Magazines	1,300	[3]		
	Locum Fees	19,100	[3]		
	Insurance	24,000	[4]		
	Wages	39,850	[4]		
	Depreciation				
	Medical Equipment	5,680	[3]		
	Motor Vehicles	<u>5,600</u>	[3]	<u>133,430</u>	
	Excess Income over Expenditure			<u>170,270</u>	[1]

3. Bank Reconciliation

[35]

(a)

		€				€	
Mar	Balance b/d	33,250	[5]	Mar	Standing Order	510	[6]
	Interest Received	75	[6]		Cheque dishonoured	420	[5]
	Dividend Received	1,200	[6]		Bank charges	90	[6]
					Balance c/d	<u>33,505</u>	[1]
		<u>34525</u>				<u>34525</u>	

[25]

(b) Bank Reconciliation Statement				€	
Adjusted Cash Book Balance				33,505	[3]
Add: Cheques drawn not yet cashed					
	0017 T. Mulvey	1,800	[4]		
	0020 Wages	<u>1,400</u>	[4]	<u>3,200</u>	
				36,705	
Less: Lodgement not yet credited					
	Sales			<u>9,450</u>	[4]
				27,255	
Less: Bank Error				<u>160</u>	[8]
				<u>27,095</u>	[2]

Alternative

				€	
Balance as per Bank Statement				27,095	[3]
Add: Lodgement not yet credited					
	Sales			<u>9,450</u>	[4]
				36,545	
Less: Cheques drawn not yet cashed					
	0017 T. Mulvey	1,800	[4]		
	0020 Wages	<u>1,400</u>	[4]	<u>3,200</u>	
				33,345	
Add: Bank Error				<u>160</u>	[8]
				<u>33,505</u>	[2]

4. Correction of Errors and Suspense Account

[35]

(a) Journal Entries

		Debit		Credit	
(i)					
Waldron Ltd.	Dr	11,300	[3]		
To Sales	Cr			11,300	[3]
Being correction of an error of omission of sales in book.					[1]
(ii)					
Purchases	Dr	16,200	[3]		
To Suspense	Cr			16,200	[3]
Being correction of an error of understating purchases in the accounts.					[1]
(iii)					
Suspense	Dr	1,400	[2]		
To Interest Received	Cr			700	[2]
To Interest Paid	Cr			700	[2]
Being correction of an error of entering Interest Received in Interest Paid.					[1]
(iv)					
Drawings	Dr	400	[3]		
To Cash/Bank	Cr			400	[3]
Being correction of an error of omitting drawings.					[1]
(v)					
Michael Ryan	Dr	560	[3]		
To Michelle Ryan	Cr			560	[3]
Being correction of an error of entering goods sold on credit in Michelle Ryans account instead of Michael Ryans account.					[1]

(b) Statement of Corrected Net Profit

[25]

Net Profit			18,400	[5]
Add: Sales	11,300	[5]		
Interest Received/Paid	<u>1,400</u>	[5]	<u>12,700</u>	
			31,100	
Less: Purchases			<u>16,200</u>	[5]
Corrected Net Profit			<u>14,900</u>	[5]

5. Interpretation of Accounts [40]

- (a) (i) Sales – Cost of Sales = Gross Profit
640,000 – 380,000 = 260,000

$$\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{260,000}{640,000} \times \frac{100}{1} = 40.63\%$$

- (ii) **Rate of Stock Turnover**

$$\frac{\text{Opening Stock} + \text{Closing Stock}}{2} = \frac{\text{Cost of Sales}}{\text{Average Stock}}$$
$$\frac{28,000 + 16,000}{2} = \frac{380,000}{22,000} = 17.27 \text{ times}$$

- (iii) **Return on Capital Employed**

$$\frac{\text{Net Profit} + \text{Interest}}{\text{Capital Employed}} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{148,000 + 7,200}{948,000} \times \frac{100}{1} = 16.37\%$$

- (iv) **How many more shares can Springfield Ltd issue/sell?**

$$\text{Authorised} - \text{Issued} = 800,000 - 720,000 = 80,000 \text{ shares}$$

- (b) (i) **9% Debenture 2021/2022** [40]

Debentures are long term loans. They will be repaid in full during the years 2021/2022. They carry a fixed annual rate of interest of 9%. Springfield Ltd has a Debenture loan of €80,000 [10]

- (ii) **Trade Debtors:** Goods are sold on credit to Debtors and payment is received for these goods at a later date. Springfield Ltd has trade creditors of €32,000 [10]

- (iii) **Depreciation:** This is the loss in value of a Fixed Asset during the year due to wear and tear or the passage of time. A business will decide a suitable % for the yearly charge. There is depreciation of €30,000 in the above Balance Sheet. [10]

- (iv) **Interest Paid:** This is the extra money paid to the lender for the use of money borrowed from a bank. It is the cost of borrowing money. Springfield Ltd paid €9,000 interest at a rate of 9% [10]

- (c) **Acid Test Ratio** - $(74,000 - 16,000) : 46,000$ [10]
 $= 1.26 : 1$

This ratio tells us that for every €1 they owe they have liquid assets of €1.26. This is better than the recommended ratio of 1 : 1.

- (d) Return on Capital Employed has decreased from 19% in 2013 to 16.37% in 2014. This is a decrease of 2.63%. This is still a good return, the business is profitable and you would only get a return of approx 2/3% from a bank or risk free investments. [10]

6. Cash Flow Statement

(a) Reconciliation of Operating Profit to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities [30]

	€	
Operating Profit	83,000	[3]
Add Depreciation	7,000	[6]
Increase in Stock	(5,000)	[6]
Increase in Debtors	(4,000)	[6]
Decrease in Creditors	(1,000)	[6]
Net Cash inflow from Operating Activities	<u>80,000</u>	[3]

(b) Cash Flow Statement of Rodgers Ltd For the year ended 31/12/2014 [65]

	€	
Operating Activities [2]		
Net Cash inflow from Operating Activities	80,000	[4]
Return on Investment and Servicing of Finance [2]		
Interest Paid	(6,000)	[8]
Taxation [2]		
Tax Paid	(11,000)	[6]
Capital Expenditure and Financial Investment [2]		
Purchase of Land/Buildings	(120,000)	[6]
Equity Dividend paid [2]		
Dividends paid	(14,000)	[8]
Net cash inflow before liquid resources and financing	(71,000)	
Financing		
Issue of Ordinary Share Capital	49,000	[6]
Share Premium	12,000	[6]
Debentures	<u>15,000</u>	[6]
	<u>76,000</u>	
Increase in Cash	<u>5,000</u>	[5]

(c) Reconciliation of Net Cash Flow to movement in Net Debt [5]

Increase in cash in the period	5,000	[1]
Debentures	(15,000)	[1]
Change in Net Debt	(10,000)	[1]
Net debt 01/01/2014	(87,000)	[1]
Net debt 31/12/2014	<u>(97,000)</u>	[1]

7. Incomplete Records – Control Accounts

(a) Capital as on 01/01/2014

[10]

Assets	€		€	
Premises	490,000	[1]		
Equipment	21,000	[1]		
Debtors	7,200	[1]		
Stock	16,500	[1]		
Cash	14,900	[2]		
Expenses prepaid	<u>1,200</u>	[1]		
			550,800	
Liabilities				
Creditors	<u>4,300</u>	[1]	<u>4,300</u>	
Capital			<u>546,500</u>	[2]

(b)

[20]

Debtors Control Account

01/01/14	Balance	7,200	[2]	31/12/14	Cash	69,800	[2]
	Credit Sales	<u>67,800</u>	[1]		Balance c/d	<u>5,200</u>	[2]
		<u>75,000</u>				<u>75,000</u>	

Credit Sales + Cash Sales = Total Sales

67,800 + 143,500 = 211,300 [3]

Creditors Control Account

31/12/14	Bank	31,800	[2]	01/01/14	Balance c/d	4,300	[2]
	Balance c/d	<u>5,700</u>	[2]		Credit Purchases	<u>33,200</u>	[1]
		<u>37,500</u>				<u>37,500</u>	

Credit Purchases + Cash Purchases = Total Purchases

33,200 + 85,300 = 118,500 [3]

(c)

[30]

Trading, Profit and Loss Account of Mary Henderson for the year ended 31/12/14

Sales					211,300	[3]
Less Cost of Sales						
Opening Stock			16,500	[3]		
Purchases			<u>118,500</u>	[3]		
			135,000			
Less Closing Stock			<u>13,200</u>	[3]		
Cost of Sales					<u>121,800</u>	
Gross Profit					89,500	
Less Expenses						
Wages and General Expenses			82,600	[6]		
Depreciation: Equipment			<u>5,250</u>	[4]	<u>87,850</u>	
					1,650	
Add						
Commission					6,100	[4]
Net Profit					<u>7,750</u>	[4]

(d)

Balance Sheet of Mary Henderson as at 31/12/2014

[40]

Fixed Assets	Cost		Dep.		NBV	
Premises	490,000				490,000	[3]
Equipment	21,000	[2]	5,250	[2]	15,750	[3]
Motor Vans	<u>13,900</u>				<u>13,900</u>	[4]
	<u>524,900</u>		<u>5,250</u>		519,650	
Current Assets						
Closing Stock	13,200	[4]				
Debtors	5,200	[4]				
Bank	17,600	[6]				
Expenses prepaid	<u>700</u>	[4]	36,700			
Creditors amounts falling due within 1 year						
Creditors			5,700	[4]		
Working Capital					<u>31,000</u>	
Net Worth					<u>550,650</u>	
Financed By						
Capital			546,500	[1]		
Add Net Profit			<u>7,750</u>	[1]		
			554,250			
Less Drawings			<u>3,600</u>	[2]		
					<u>550,650</u>	

8. Marginal Costing

[40]

(a) Production Dept:

Fixed	$\frac{30,000}{5,000}$	= €6 per hour	[10]
Variable	$\frac{18,000}{5,000}$	= €3.60 per hour	[10]

Packing Dept:

Fixed	$\frac{7,000}{2,000}$	= €3.50 per hour	[10]
Variable	$\frac{9,000}{2,000}$	= €4.50 per hour	[10]

(b) Job No 671

[24]

Direct Materials	1,250 .00	[4]
Direct Labour	460.00	[4]
Production overheads		
Fixed 3×6	18.00	[3]
Variable 3×3.60	10.80	[3]
Packing overheads		
Fixed 2×3.50	7.00	[3]
Variable 2×4.50	<u>9.00</u>	[3]
	<u>1,754.80</u>	[4]

(c) Selling Price of Job No. 671

[10]

Cost: 1754.80
 + 20% 350.96
 2,105.76

(d) Two reasons

[6]

- (i) To be able to calculate a selling price.
- (ii) To see if it will be possible to make a profit producing the product.

9. Product Budgeting

(a)

[16]

Sales Budget

	Comfort		Wraparound	
Budgeted Sales	4,200	[3]	2,800	[3]
Budgeted Selling Price	€40	[3]	€55	[3]
	€168,000	[2]	€154,000	[2]
Total Sales = €322,000				

(b)

[18]

Production Budget

	Comfort		Wraparound	
Budgeted Sales	4,200	[2]	2,800	[2]
Add Budgeted Closing Stock	610	[3]	370	[3]
	4,810		3,170	
Less Budgeted Opening Stock	840	[3]	450	[3]
Budgeted production in units	3,970	[1]	2,720	[1]

(c)

[16]

Material Usage Budget

	Material A		Material B	
Comfort (3970 x 4)	15,880	[3]	(3970 x 5)	19,850 [3]
Wraparound (2720 x 3)	8,160	[3]	(2720 x 4)	10,880 [3]
	24,040	[2]	30,730	[2]

(d)

[16]

Materials Purchases Budget

	Material A		Material B	
Budgeted Usage	24,040	[2]	30,730	[2]
Add Budgeted Closing Stock	190	[2]	320	[2]
	24,230		31,050	
Less Budgeted Opening Stock	130	[2]	270	[2]
Budgeted production in units	24,100		30,780	
Budgeted Purchase Price	× €6	[1]	× €4	[1]
	€144,600	[1]	€123,120	[1]

(e)

[10]

Labour Budget

	Comfort		Wraparound	
Budgeted Production	3,970	[1]	2,720	[1]
No of hours per unit	× 5	[1]	× 7	[1]
	19,850		19,040	
Labour Rate per hour	× €8	[1]	× €8	[1]
	158,800	[1]	152,320	[1]
Total Labour Cost	€311,120	[2]		

(f) A materials usage budget is prepared in order to determine how much of each material is needed to make the budgeted production. Once this is determined a materials purchases budget is required.

[4]

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