2024 VCE Accounting (NHT) external assessment report

Specific information

This report provides sample answers or an indication of what answers may have included. Unless otherwise stated, these are not intended to be exemplary or complete responses.

Question 1a.

Inventory Card

|  |
| --- |
| ITEM: Soundbar 507 Cost assignment method: First In, First OutSUPPLIER: DMC Audio Supplies |
|  | IN | OUT | BALANCE |
| Date | Document | Quantity | Cost | Total | Quantity | Cost | Total | Quantity | Cost | Total |
| April 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38 | 190 | 7 220 |
|  19 | Invoice 4214 | 20 | 200 | 4 000 |  |  |  | 3820 | 190200 | 11 220 |
|  22 | Invoice 11657 |  |  |  | 30 | 190 | 5 700 | 820 | 190200 | 5 520 |
|  24 | Credit note D63 |  |  |  | 2 | 200 |  400 | 818 | 190200 | 5 120 |
|  30 | Memo 177 |  |  |  | 3 | 70 | 210 | 3518 | 120190200 | 4 910 |

One mark was awarded for each entry.

Question 1b.

The accrual basis assumption requires the business to write down the three damaged soundbar speakers on 30 April rather than when they were sold, in order to recognise the expense when the net realisable value of the soundbar speakers is less than the cost of the speakers. At this point, the student needed to recognise the expense that was incurred in order to calculate an accurate net profit. The expected loss of economic benefit has already been incurred on 30 April, even though the goods have not yet been sold.

* One mark was awarded for accrual basis or period assumption.
* One mark was awarded for recognising the net realisable value of the inventory is less than the cost.
* One mark was awarded for recognising the expense when it is incurred to calculate an accurate net profit.

Question 1c.

General Journal

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date2024 | Details | Debit | Credit |
| 30 April | Accounts Payable  | 3 960 |  |
|  | Discount revenue |  | 198 |
|  | Bank |  | 3 762 |

One mark was awarded for each line of the General Journal.

Question 1d.

 General Journal

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date2024 | Details | Debit | Credit |
| 20 April | Allowance for Doubtful Debts | 1 200 |  |
|  | GST Clearing | 120 |  |
|  | Accounts Receivable |  | 1 320 |

* One mark was awarded for Allowance for Doubtful Debts and GST Clearing.
* One mark was awarded for Accounts Receivable.

Question 1e.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  $Balance in Allowance for Doubtful Debts account at 1 April 1 450 CrLess amount written off on 20 April 1 200 Balance remaining 250 Cr3% allowance required ($58 000-1 000)\*.03 1 710Less balance remaining last period 250Bad Debts to be reported 1 460 |  |
| Bad Debts Expense for April |  $1 460 |

* One mark was awarded for Balance remaining of $250.
* One mark was awarded for 3% allowance of $1710, less $250.

Question 1f.

|  |
| --- |
| Allowance for Doubtful Debts |
| Date2024 | Cross-reference | Amount | Date2024 | Cross-reference | Amount |
|  4 Apr | Accounts Receivable | 1200 |  1 Apr | Balance | 1450 |
| 31 Apr | Balance |  1710 | 31 Apr | Bad debts | 1460  |
|   |   |  2910 |   |   | 2910 |
|   |   |   |  1 May | Balance | 1710 |

* One mark was awarded for Accounts Receivable.
* One mark was awarded for Bad Debts.
* One mark was awarded for Opening Balance.
* One mark was awarded for Closing Balance.

Question 2a.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Marks | Criteria |
| 5-6 | Detailed discussion of both options, including financial and ethical considerationsAccurate use of accounting terminologyDiscussion of the implications of the choice of their decision |
| 3-4 | Demonstrates an understanding of the financial and ethical considerationsReference to both positive and negative implications of the decision made by the ownerGeneral use of accounting terminologySome limited discussion of the costing and other considerations |
| 1-2 | Basic, if any, reference to ethical and/or financial considerationsIdentification of at least one ethical or one financial issueA very basic comment about one benefit of an option |
| 0 | Displays no knowledge of accounts receivable but has attempted the question |

Accessing the database of a competitor’s customers would provide the business with an opportunity to market to valuable customers who pay their accounts receivable on time. While this would provide opportunity for the business to grow and to improve its accounts receivable turnover, it would be unethical to access the database without the knowledge and permission of the competitor’s business owner.

The accountant should operate with integrity and should value the confidentiality of all parties involved. The owner should consider the risks that come with dealing with an accountant such as this, as it also puts their information at risk.

The owner should consider more ethical approaches to improving their accounts receivable turnover, such as applying more rigorous credit checking before offering credit to customers; ensuring that invoices are dispatched promptly each month or even given to the customer at time of sale; ensuring slow payers are followed up quickly with reminder notes/emails/phone calls, and not extending further credit until payment is received; and reviewing credit terms.

Question 2b.

Cash collected from account customers in April

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Month | Sales$ | Percentage collected inApril$ | Discount$ | Amount collected inApril$ |
| February (actual) | 55 000 | 30% | 0 | 16 500 |
| March (actual) | 49 500 | 60% | 0 | 29 700 |
| April (budgeted) | 33 000 | 10% | 99 | 3 201 |
|  |  |  | Total | 49 401 |

* One mark was awarded for February.
* One mark was awarded for March.
* One mark was awarded for April.
* One mark was awarded for the total.

Question 2c.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Financial Statements – 30 April | Item/s in the statement | Amount$ |
| Budgeted Cash Flow Statement | Cash Collected from Accounts Receivable | 49 401 |
| Budgeted Income Statement | SalesDiscount expense | 30 000 99 |
| Budgeted Balance Sheet | Accounts Receivable  | 44 550 |

One mark was awarded for each account.

Question 3a.

General Journal

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date2024 | Details | Debit | Credit |
| Mar 31 | Inventory Write-down | 875 |  |
|  | Inventory |  | 875 |

* One mark was awarded for Inventory Write-down.
* One mark was awarded for Inventory.
* One mark was awarded for $875.

Question 3b.

|  |
| --- |
| Cash Flow Statement:No Effect |
| Income Statement:Increase Inventory Write-down ($875) and Decrease Adjusted Gross Profit and Net Profit ($875) |
| Balance Sheet:Decrease Current Assets Inventory by $875. Decrease Owner’s Equity by $875 |

* One mark was awarded for No Effect on Cash Flow Statement.
* One mark was awarded for Increase Inventory Write-down ($875) and Decrease Adjusted Gross Profit and Net Profit ($875) in the Income Statement.
* One mark was awarded for Decrease Current Assets Inventory by $875.
* One mark was awarded for Decrease Owner’s Equity by $875.

Question 3c.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Working Space: 310 + (800/20) + 25 + 10 310 + 40 + 25 + 10 |  |
| Cost price of one Elex 50 | $ 385 |

One mark was awarded for any two amounts and two marks were awarded for any four amounts.

Question 3d.

Product costs can be easily assigned to items of inventory, whereas period costs cannot be logically allocated to individual items of inventory. Both are costs involved in getting inventory into condition and location ready for sale.

Product cost example: Option 1 – higher quality tyres, import duties, conversion kit, rebranding

Period cost example: delivery cost, conversion

* One mark was awarded for distinction.
* One mark was awarded for product cost example.
* One mark was awarded for period cost example.

Question 3e.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Marks | Criteria |
| 4 | Detailed demonstration of an understanding of the reasons that the business would choose one of the optionsRecommendation of one of the options with reference to both optionsJustification of the reasons for recommendation |
| 3 | Demonstrates an understanding of the reasons that the business would choose one of the optionsRecommendation of one of the options with reference to both optionsBasic justification of the reasons for recommendation |
| 2 | Recommendation of one of the optionsReference to a reason for justification of the recommendation  |
| 1 | Recommendation of one of the options |

Both options include positives and negatives; a recommendation needs to be made based on the information provided.

The Electro 45 is superior to the EB40 model, with a comparable battery life. As sales returns have been an issue for the business, having a superior quality bicycle will have a positive impact on the reputation of the business. The battery life is a concern, however, as it has been an issue with the EB40 and the owner should be concerned that this may impact sales as this has been an issue that they are concerned about. It is supplied by one of their current suppliers. The additional cost to provide better quality tyres and battery needs to be taken into consideration as customers may be willing to pay more for these, although they could result in the bicycle being too expensive for their consideration.

The Elex 50 could have supply issues as it is purchased from an overseas supplier.

The bicycles required an electronic conversion kit for the battery, which adds an additional cost, although the branding would provide the opportunity for the business to sell bicycles using its own brand. While this has benefits, it will require additional advertising costs.

Question 4a.

Capital

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date2023  | Cross-reference | Amount | Date2023 | Cross-reference | Amount |
| 31 Dec | Drawings | 80 000 |  1 Jan | Balance | 345 000 |
|   | Balance | 421 000 | 18 Jun | Bank | 50 000 |
|   |   |   | 31 Dec | Profit and Loss Summary | 106 000 |
|   |   | 501 000 |   |   | 501 000 |

* One mark was awarded for Drawings.
* One mark was awarded for Bank.
* One mark was awarded for Profit and Loss Summary.
* One mark was awarded for balances.

Question 4b.

Cash Flow Statement (Extract) for the year ended 31 December 2023

|  |
| --- |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities |
| Capital |  | 50 000 |
| Loan Received |  | 43 000 |
| Drawings |  | (80 000)  |
| Loan Repayments |  | (16 000) |
| Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities |  | (3 000) |

* One mark was awarded for Capital.
* One mark was awarded for Loan Received.
* One mark was awarded for Drawings.
* One mark was awarded for Loan Repayments.
* One mark was awarded for Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities.

Question 5a.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Marks | Criteria |
| 4-5 | A detailed understanding of the data provided, which has been explained well and the possible factors are clearly explained Use of non-financial information to support responseAccurate use of accounting terminology |
| 2-3 | A basic description of the changes in some of the information provided with some reasons providedReference to non-financial informationGeneral use of accounting terminology |
| 0-1 | A basic comment about one of the indicators |

Naylon Flooring has generated increasing sales over the period, although net profit has not increased at the same rate as the sales. As sales have increased, as well as a slight increase in gross profit margin, other expenses have increased over the years as indicated by a decreasing net profit margin. The business has expanded its range of products, which may be part of the reason that there has been an increase in sales, as well as the increase in advertising, although the increased depreciation expense due to the purchase of new fittings and displays may have resulted in an increase in other expenses that decreased net profit. While the business is expanding, this process could take time to generate profit as the staff may require training and the additional wages required may not result in a proportional increase in profit until the business is able to reap the benefits of the changes that have been made.

The loan used to finance the changes in the business will also have a negative impact on the net profit of the business.

Question 5b.

The Return on Assets measures the amount of profit earned compared to the total value of the assets of the business, while the Return on Owner’s Investment measures the return made by the owner on the capital that they have invested in the business. As a business will have liabilities and assets to fund its assets, the capital of the business will be lower than the total assets and therefore the Return on Owner’s Investment will be calculated using a lower base than the Return on Assets.

Two marks were awarded for an explanation.

Question 5c.

The Return on Assets measures how profitably funds are employed in the business. The Return on Assets allows the users of the financial information to determine how well the business has been able to use its assets to generate profit and to make decisions regarding when the assets need to be replaced.

Two marks were awarded for an explanation

Question 6a.

Accounts Receivable

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date2023 | Cross-reference | Amount | Date2023 | Cross-reference | Amount |
|  1 Jan | Balance | 12 400 | 30 June | Sales Returns / GST Clearing | 28 600 |
| 30 June | Credit Sales | 520 000 |  | Bank | 539 700 |
|  | GST Clearing | 52 000 |  | Balance | 16 100 |
|  |  | 584 400 |  |  | 584 400 |

* One mark was awarded for opening balance and closing balance.
* One mark was awarded for GST Clearing.
* One mark was awarded for Sales Return / GST Clearing.
* One mark was awarded for Bank.

Question 6b.

|  |
| --- |
| CookWare4UIncome Statement for the six months ended 31 December 2023 |
|  | $ | $ |
| Revenue |  |  |
| Credit Sales | 520 000 |  |
| Less Sales Returns |  26 000 | 494 000 |
| Less Cost of Sales | 247 000 |  |
| Gross Profit |  | 247 000 |
| Add Inventory gain | 1 500 |  |
| Adjusted Gross Profit |  | 248 500 |
| Less Expenses |  |  |
| Interest Expense | 1 500 |  |
| Advertising Expense | 7 400 |  |
| Depreciation of Motor Vehicles | 4 340 |  |
| Wages Expense | 156 200 | 169 440 |
| Net Profit |  | 79 060 |

* One mark was awarded for Credit Sales.
* One mark was awarded for Sales Returns.
* One mark was awarded for Cost of Sales.
* One mark was awarded for Inventory gain / Adjusted Gross Profit.
* One mark was awarded for Interest Expense.
* One mark was awarded for Advertising Expense.
* One mark was awarded for Depreciation of Motor Vehicles.
* One mark was awarded for Wages Expense /Net Profit.

Question 6c.

CookWare4U
Balance Sheet (extract) as at 31 December 2023

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | $ |
| Current Liabilities |  |
| Accrued Interest Expense | 1 500 |
| Accrued Wages Expense | 2 000 |
| GST Clearing | 5 250 |
| Loan | 12 000 |
|  |  |

* One mark was awarded for Accrued Interest Expense.
* One mark was awarded for Accrued Wages Expense.
* One mark was awarded for GST Clearing
* One mark was awarded for loan.

Question 7a.

* One mark was awarded for assets decrease (inventory).
* One mark was awarded for liabilities increase (accrued wages).
* One mark was awarded for decrease in owner’s equity and not drawings.

Question 7b.

Wages Expense

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date2024 | Cross-reference | Amount | Date2024 | Cross-reference | Amount |
| 22 April | Bank | 30 000 | 30 April | Profit & Loss Summary | 38 000 |
| 30 April | Accrued Wages | 8 000 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 38 000 |  |  | 38 000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |   |

Inventory

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date2024 | Cross-reference | Amount | Date2024 | Cross-reference | Amount |
| 1 April | Balance  | 65 000 | 12 April | Cost of Sales | 32 800 |
| 16 April | Accounts Payable | 55 000 | 23 April | Cost of Sales | 25 800 |
|  |  |  | 30 April | Inventory Loss | 2 300 |
|  |  |  | 30 April | Balance | 59 100 |
|  |  | 120 000 |  |  | 120 000 |
| 1 May | Balance | 59 100 |  |  |  |

* One mark was awarded for Accrued Wages.
* One mark was awarded for Profit and Loss Summary.
* One mark was awarded for Inventory Loss.
* One mark was awarded for balancing.

Question 8a.

General Journal

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date2024 | Details | Debit | Credit |
| 30/4 | Disposal of Computers | 85 000 |  |
|  |  Computers |  | 85 000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 30/4 | Accumulated Depreciation of Computers | 75 000 |  |
|  |  Disposal of Computers |  | 75 000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 30/4 | Computers | 15 000 |  |
|  |  Disposal of Computers |  | 15 000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 30/4 | Disposal of Computers | 5 000 |  |
|  |  Profit on Sale of Computers |  | 5 000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 30/4 | Computers | 90 000 |  |
|  | GST Clearing | 10 500 |  |
|  |  Bank |  | 100 500 |

* One mark was awarded for each of the first four entries.
* One mark was awarded for Computers / GST Clearing.
* One mark was awarded for Bank.

Question 8b.

The computer’s revenue earning pattern is the main consideration when determining the depreciation method that will be used. Computers generate more revenue earlier in their life as they are likely to break down and be used less as they age.

More economic benefit is likely to be consumed in the early years so this better matches the allocation of the depreciable cost under the reducing balance method.

Two marks were awarded for a justification of the reducing balance method for depreciation of computers.

Question 8c.

A profit on disposal occurs due to an underestimation of residual value or useful life resulting in over depreciation of the computers during their useful life. When proceeds exceed carrying value a profit is earned.

Two marks were awarded for an explanation of why a profit on disposal of a non-current asset may occur.

Question 8d.

When a decision is made to change the depreciation method used for the computers, the owner should consider that a change in depreciation method will impact on the user of the accounting reports. This will impact comparability as it will affect the ability of users to identify and understand similarities in, and differences among, the carrying value of the computers and depreciation expense.

* One mark was awarded for comparability.
* Two marks were awarded for the explanation.