## LCCI

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

## SPECIFICATION

Issue 4
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## Edexcel, BTEC and LCCI qualifications

Edexcel, BTEC and LCCI qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body offering academic and vocational qualifications that are globally recognised and benchmarked. For further information, please visit our qualification website at qualifications.pearson.com. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at qualifications.pearson.com/contact us

## About Pearson

Pearson is the world's leading learning company, with 35,000 employees in more than 70 countries working to help people of all ages to make measurable progress in their lives through learning. We put the learner at the centre of everything we do, because wherever learning flourishes, so do people. Find out more about how we can help you and your learners at qualifications.pearson.com

This specification is Issue 4. Key changes are sidelined in the document. We will inform centres of any changes to this issue. The latest issue can be found on our website, qualifications.pearson.com

## Acknowledgements

This specification has been produced by Pearson on the basis of consultation with teachers, examiners, consultants and other interested parties. Pearson would like to thank all those who contributed their time and expertise to the specification's development.

References to third party material made in this specification are made in good faith. Pearson does not endorse, approve or accept responsibility for the content of materials, which may be subject to change, or any opinions expressed therein. (Material may include textbooks, journals, magazines and other publications and websites.)

All information in this specification is correct at time of publication.

## Introduction

## LCCI qualifications

LCCI qualifications are widely regarded by employers as preparing students to carry out the key functions of modern international business. The qualifications are recognised worldwide by employers, universities and professional bodies such as the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA).

This new and engaging range of qualifications has been developed in collaboration with professional bodies, employers and customers. We have conducted in-depth, independent consultation to ensure that the qualifications develop the breadth and depth of knowledge, skills and understanding that students need to be effective employees, and that the qualifications support progression pathways.

LCCI offers a wider range of qualifications; they are available at levels 1 to 4 across the following subject areas:

- English Language
- Marketing and Customer Service
- Business, Administration and IT
- Financial and Quantitative.

This specification is part of the Financial and Quantitative suite of LCCI qualifications.

Please refer to the Pearson website for details of other qualifications in the suite.

## Purpose of the specification

This specification sets out:

- the objectives of the qualification
- any other qualification(s) that a student must have completed before taking the qualification
- any prior knowledge and skills that the student is required to have before taking the qualification
- any other requirements that a student must have satisfied before they will be assessed or before the qualification will be awarded
- the knowledge, understanding and skills that will be assessed as part of the qualification
- the method of assessment and any associated requirements relating to it
- the criteria against which a student's level of attainment will be measured (such as assessment criteria).


## Rationale

The Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ) meets the following purpose:

This brand new qualification gives students an overview of the fundamental accounting principles and concepts that underlie all financial accounting.

Students are introduced to topic areas they are likely to encounter in their working lives in practical, scenario based situations.

The qualification has been developed with a view to allow progression on to the Pearson LCCI Level 4 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ), which introduces students to advanced topic areas in this field.

## Qualification aim

The Pearson LCCI Level 3 Financial Accounting (VRQ) qualification is for students who work in, or want to work in, accounting environments.

The qualification provides students with the key knowledge and understanding of accounting principles and concepts underlying all financial accounting including the preparation of accounting entries for non-current assets; advanced bookkeeping; the preparation of journals for correction of errors and year-end adjustments; the preparation of the extended trial balance to incorporate these adjustments and the preparation of financial statements for unincorporated businesses (sole traders and partnerships).

Students will gain skills to produce financial records, summarising an organisation's financial transactions over a specific accounting period, and its current financial position in terms of assets, liabilities and capital.

This qualification is trusted and valued by employers worldwide and recognised by universities and professional bodies. This will increase students' employability in the sector and allow them to continue their academic development by progressing to the Pearson LCCI Level 4 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ) or other professional accountancy qualifications.

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## Specification at a glance

The Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ) consists of one externally examined paper.

## Title: Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ)

- Externally assessed
$100 \%$ of the total
qualification
Overview of content
1 The purpose of maintaining financial records
2 Recording financial transactions
3 Balancing accounts and the trial balance
4 Adjustments and the extended trial balance
5 Produce financial statements of a sole trader and partnership
6 Introduction to interpretation of financial statements.
Overview of assessment
- One written externally set and marked paper, contributing $100 \%$ of the overall grade of the qualification
- The examination will be 3 hours
- The examination will consist of 100 marks
- Students will be graded Pass/Merit/Distinction. A result of Fail will be recorded where students do not achieve the required marks for a Pass
- The paper comprises five questions
- Students should answer all questions
- Questions comprise short written questions, calculations, preparation of accounts, financial statement and completion of tables, analysis and evaluation of results obtained.


## Knowledge, skills and understanding

## Content

The following content must be covered to prepare students for the final assessment of this qualification.

## 1. The purpose of maintaining financial records

| Subject content | What students need to learn: |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1.1 The scope of the financial accounting function | a) An understanding of the differences between financial accounting and management accounting |
|  | b) An understanding of financial statements and their purpose |
|  | c) The understanding and application of the following accounting concepts: <br> - accruals <br> - business entity <br> - consistency <br> - going concern <br> - materiality <br> - prudence <br> - realisation |
|  | d) Identify the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting under the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) framework: <br> - relevance <br> - faithful representation <br> - comparability <br> - verifiability <br> - timeliness <br> - understandability. |
| 1.2 Different types of business organisations | a) The difference between the public and private sectors |
|  | b) The understanding of the characteristics of different types of private sector business organisations: <br> - sole trader <br> - partnership |


| Subject content | What students need to learn: |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | - limited partnership |
|  | - private limited companies (Ltd) |
|  | - public limited companies (PIc) |


| Subject content | What students need to learn: |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1.3 How financial statements contribute towards meeting the needs of different stakeholders and users | a) The main stakeholders in business and other users of financial statements: <br> - owners <br> - managers <br> - suppliers <br> - customers <br> - employees <br> - trade associations <br> - government <br> - investors <br> - providers of external finance <br> - competitors <br> - local community <br> - trade union |
| 1.4 The <br> importance of ethical behaviour in accounting practices | a) The principles of professional ethics: <br> - honesty <br> - integrity <br> - objectivity <br> - independence |
|  | b) The application of professional ethics when undertaking accounting roles and functions |

## 2. Recording financial transactions

| Subject content | What students need to learn: |
| :---: | :--- |
| 2.1 The principles <br> of double- <br> entry <br> accounting | a)Understanding and application of the ledger (general <br> ledger and subsidiary ledger) |

## What students need to learn:

| 2.2 Recording sales and purchases | a) Recording sales, sales returns, purchases and purchase returns in the relevant ledger accounts |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | b) The understanding and application for recording discounts in respect of sales and purchases |
| 2.3 Recording cash transactions | a) The role and operation of the cash book in the accounting system |
| 2.4 Undertake a bank reconciliation | a) The role and operations of bank reconciliation |
|  | b) The preparation of a bank reconciliation statement from a given data set |
| 2.5 Recording receivables and payables | a) The principles and operation of receivables and payables |
|  | b) The principles and operation of irrecoverable receivables and allowance for doubtful debt |
| 2.6 Recording changes in inventory | a) The principles and valuation of inventory in accordance with the relevant international financial reporting standards (IAS 2 - inventories) |
| 2.7 Make adjustments for accruals and prepayments | a) The principles and operation of accruals and prepayments |
| 2.8 The accounting treatment of tangible and non-current assets | a) The classification of revenue and capital in accounting systems |
|  | b) The principles and operation of non-current assets, including acquisitions, disposals and depreciation |
|  | c) The importance and maintenance of an up-to-date non-current asset register |
| 2.9 Account for depreciation costs | a) The principles and operation of depreciation for non-current assets, including journals and ledger postings, using the following methods: <br> - straight line <br> - revaluation <br> - reducing (diminishing) balance |

## 3. Balancing accounts and the trial balance

| Subject content | What students need to learn: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.1 <br> The purpose <br> of the trial <br> balance | a)The errors which may be made in a double-entry <br> accounting system b) The purpose and limitations of a trial balance |
|  | a) Errors following the preparation of the trial balance |
| 3.3 Operate a <br> control <br> account | a) The principles and operations of control accounts |
| 3.4 Operate a |  |
| suspense |  |
| account |  |$\quad$ a) The principles and operation of a suspense account | errors control accounts, following the correction of |
| :--- |

## 4. Adjustments and the extended trial balance

| Subject content | What students need to learn: |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4.1 The purpose <br> of the <br> extended trial <br> balance | a) To process adjustments of trial balance figures at the <br> period end to prepare financial statements for business: <br> - inventory <br> - accrued and prepaid income and expenditure <br> - depreciation of non-current assets <br> - irrecoverable debts and allowance for doubtful debts <br> - correction of errors |
|  | b)The extension of the ledger balance and adjustment <br> column into the statement of profit or loss, and the <br> statement of financial position columnsc)Calculate the profit or loss for the period from the <br> statement of profit or loss columns of the extended trial <br> balance |

## 5. Produce financial statements of a sole trader and partnership

## Subject content What students need to learn:

### 5.1 Prepare the main financial statements

a) The purpose of the main financial statements
b) The preparation of a statement of financial position from a given data set for a sole trader and partnership
c) The preparation of a statement of profit or loss from a given data set for a sole trader and partnership
d) The preparation of a statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss from incomplete records, including mark-up and margin
e) The preparation of an appropriation account for a partnership
f) The preparation of a statement of cash flows for a company from a given data set

## 6. Introduction to interpretation of financial statements

## Subject content What students need to learn:

### 6.1 The <br> contribution <br> of financial <br> statements <br> measuring <br> business performance

a) The importance of measuring business performance
b) The elements of business performance which can be measured by the main financial statement used in business
c) The calculation and use of the following ratios to produce financial statements:

- gross profit percentage/margin
- profit for the year as a percentage of revenue
- current ratio
- quick ratio (acid test)
- return on capital employed (ROCE)
- trade receivables collection period
- trade payables payment period
- inventory turnover
- asset turnover

The following skills should be developed throughout the course of study.

| Skills | Students should: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | a) Record financial transactions and understand their importance |
|  | b) Understand and record transactions undertaken by a business, including: <br> - double-entry accounting <br> - sales and purchases <br> - cash and credit transactions <br> - accounting for receivables, irrecoverable debts and allowance for receivables <br> - accruals and prepayments <br> - accounting for tangible non-current assets, including acquisitions, disposals and depreciation |
|  | c) Construct a trial balance including correction of errors and bank reconciliation |
|  | d) Prepare the statement of profit or loss and the statement of financial position for a sole trader |
|  | e) Calculate main ratios for the measurement of financial performance |

## Assessment

## Assessment summary

## Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ)

First teaching: September 2015
Number of series: 8
Overview of content
1 The purpose of maintaining financial records
2 Recording financial transactions
3 Balancing accounts and the trial balance
4 Adjustments and the extended trial balance
5 Produce final statements of a sole trader and partnership
6 Introduction to interpretation of financial statements
Overview of assessment

- One written externally set and marked paper, contributing $100 \%$ of the overall grade of the qualification
- The examination will be 3 hours
- The examination will consist of 100 marks
- Students will be graded Pass/Merit/Distinction. A result of Fail will be recorded where students do not achieve the required marks for a Pass
- The paper comprises five questions
- Students should answer all questions
- Questions comprise short written questions, calculations, preparation of accounts, financial statement and completion of tables, analysis and evaluation of results obtained.
- Calculators may be used in the exam
- Bilingual dictionaries are permitted for use in the exam


## Assessment Objectives

Assessment objectives have been developed for this qualification to ensure that examinations are appropriately targeted. They describe the abilities that students should be able to demonstrate. Each question targets one or more assessment objectives. They are applied to the examination in the proportions below.

| Assessment <br> Objective |  | Weighting <br> \% |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| AO1 | Recall <br> Recall accounting facts, terms, definitions, <br> processes and formulae. | $\mathbf{1 2}$ |
| AO2 | Perform Procedures <br> Record business transactions <br> Use accounting techniques <br> Prepare financial statements | $\mathbf{7 4}$ |
| AO3 | Demonstrate Understanding <br> Demonstrate understanding of accounting <br> processes, procedures and techniques | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| AO4 | Analyse <br> Compare, classify and deconstruct information <br> Interpret financial data and information <br> Recognise patterns and correlations | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| AO5 | Evaluate <br> Build a reasoned decision <br> Make judgments about significance of <br> information <br> Predict consequences | $\mathbf{2}$ |

## Performance descriptors

| Grade | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pass | Candidates can recall, use and apply bookkeeping and accounting <br> facts, terms definitions, processes and formulae. <br> Candidates can demonstrate basic understanding of accounting <br> processes, procedures and techniques. <br> Candidates can record business transactions using correct <br> accounting techniques. <br> Candidates can prepare financial statements with routine <br> transactions for different organisations. <br> Candidates can select and use accounting information. <br> Candidates can make judgements which are supported with <br> limited evidence. |
| Distinction | Candidates can demonstrate a detailed knowledge of bookkeeping <br> and accounting facts, terms, definitions, processes and formulae <br> using them consistently and effectively in given scenarios. <br> Candidates can demonstrate a detailed understanding of <br> accounting processes, procedures and techniques. <br> Candidates can record business transactions using correct <br> accounting techniques with precision. <br> Candidates can prepare financial statements with non-routine <br> transactions for different organisations. <br> Candidates can select and use relevant information from <br> redundant information. <br> Candidates can select and use relevant accounting information to <br> analyse accounting problems. <br> Candidates can make judgements that are supported and justified <br> with evidence. |

Performance descriptors may be revised following the first award.

## Entry and assessment information

Please see the LCCI International Qualification Operations Guide for centres and the LCCI Examination Regulations, available from our website: qualifications.pearson.com/lcci

## Student entry

Details on how to enter candidates for the examination for this qualification can be found at: qualifications.pearson.com/lcci
The closing date for entries is approximately six weeks before the start of each examination series. Centres should refer to the published examination timetable for examination dates.

## Combinations of entry

There are no forbidden combinations of entry for this qualification.

Age
This qualification is intended for learners aged 16 and above.

## Resitting the qualification

Candidates can resit the examination for the Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ).

It is strongly advised that candidates do not register to undertake a resit until they have received the results from their previous examination.

## Awarding and reporting

The Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ) qualification is certificated on a three-grade scale: Pass/Merit/Distinction. Pass and Distinction are awarded, Merit is arithmetically calculated.

## Access arrangements, reasonable adjustments and special consideration

## Access arrangements

Access arrangements are agreed before an assessment. They allow students with special educational needs, disabilities or temporary injuries to:

- access the assessment
- show what they know and can do without changing the demands of the assessment.

The intention behind an access arrangement is to meet the particular needs of an individual student with a disability without affecting the integrity of the assessment. Access arrangements are the principal way in which awarding bodies comply with the duty under the Equality Act 2010 to make 'reasonable adjustments'.

Access arrangements should always be processed at the start of the course. Students will then know what is available and have the access arrangement(s) in place for assessment.

## Reasonable adjustments

The Equality Act 2010 requires an awarding organisation to make reasonable adjustments where a person with a disability would be at a substantial disadvantage in undertaking an assessment. The awarding organisation is required to take reasonable steps to overcome that disadvantage

A reasonable adjustment for a particular person may be unique to that individual and therefore might not be in the list of available access arrangements.

Whether an adjustment will be considered reasonable will depend on a number of factors, which will include:

- the needs of the student with the disability
- the effectiveness of the adjustment
- the cost of the adjustment; and
- the likely impact of the adjustment on the student with the disability and other students.

An adjustment will not be approved if it involves unreasonable costs to the awarding organisation, timeframes or affects the security or integrity of the assessment. This is because the adjustment is not 'reasonable'.

## Special consideration

Special consideration is a post-examination adjustment to a student's mark or grade to reflect temporary injury, illness or other indisposition at the time of the examination/assessment, which has had, or is reasonably likely to have had, a material effect on a candidate's ability to take an assessment or demonstrate his or her level of attainment in an assessment.

## Further information

Please see our website or email internationalenquiries@pearson.com for further information about how to apply for access arrangements and special consideration.

For further information about access arrangements, reasonable adjustments and special consideration please refer to the JCQ website: http://www.jcq.org.uk/examination-system/access-arrangements-and-special-consideration

## Equality Act 2010 and Pearson equality policy

Equality and fairness are central to our work. Our equality policy requires all students to have equal opportunity to access our qualifications and assessments, and our qualifications to be awarded in a way that is fair to every student.

We are committed to making sure that:

- students with a protected characteristic (as defined by the Equality Act 2010) are not, when they are undertaking one of our qualifications, disadvantaged in comparison to students who do not share that characteristic
- all students achieve the recognition they deserve for undertaking a qualification and that this achievement can be compared fairly to the achievement of their peers.

You can find details on how to make adjustments for students with protected characteristics in the policy document Access Arrangements, Reasonable Adjustments and Special Considerations, which is on our website, http://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/exams/special-requirements.html

For up-to-date information on malpractice please refer to the latest Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ) Suspected Malpractice in Examinations and Assessments document, available on the JCQ website: http://www.jcq.org.uk/examsoffice/malpractice

## Candidate malpractice

Candidate malpractice refers to any act by a candidate that compromises or seeks to compromise the process of assessment or which undermines the integrity of the qualifications or the validity of results/certificates.

Candidate malpractice in examinations must be reported to Pearson using a JCQ M1 Form (available at
www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/malpractice). The form can be emailed to pqsmalpractice@pearson.com or posted to Investigations Team, Pearson, 190 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7BH. Please provide as much information and supporting documentation as possible. Note that the final decision regarding appropriate sanctions lies with Pearson.

Failure to report malpractice constitutes staff or centre malpractice.

## Staff/centre malpractice

Staff and centre malpractice includes both deliberate malpractice and maladministration of our qualifications. As with candidate malpractice, staff and centre malpractice is any act that compromises or seeks to compromise the process of assessment or which undermines the integrity of the qualifications or the validity of results/certificates.

All cases of suspected staff malpractice and maladministration must be reported immediately, before any investigation is undertaken by the centre, to Pearson on a JCQ M2 (a) Form (available at www.jcq.org.uk/exams-office/malpractice). The form, supporting documentation and as much information as possible can be emailed to pqsmalpractice@pearson.com or posted to Investigations Team, Pearson, 190 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7BH. Note that the final decision regarding appropriate sanctions lies with Pearson.
Failure to report malpractice itself constitutes malpractice. More detailed guidance on malpractice can be found in the latest version of the document JCQ General and Vocational Qualifications Suspected Malpractice in Examinations and Assessments, available at www.jcq.org.uk/examsoffice/malpractice

Language of assessment
Assessment of this specification will be in English only.
Assessment materials will be published in English only and all work submitted for examination must be in English only.

## Other information

## Total Qualification Time and Guided Learning Hours

For all regulated qualifications, we specify a total number of hours that learners are expected to undertake in order to complete and show achievement for the qualification - this is the Total Qualification Time (TQT). The TQT value indicates the size of a qualification.

Within the TQT, we identify the number of Guided Learning Hours (GLH) that a centre delivering the qualification needs to provide. Guided learning means activities that directly or immediately involve tutors and assessors in teaching, supervising, and invigilating learners, for example lectures, tutorials, online instruction and supervised study.

As well as guided learning, there may be other required learning that is directed by tutors or assessors. This includes, for example, private study, preparation for assessment and undertaking assessment when not under supervision, such as preparatory reading, revision and independent research.

TQT and guided learning hours are assigned after consultation with users of the qualifications.

This qualification has a TQT value of 200 and a GLH of 150 .

## Student recruitment

Pearson follows the JCQ policy concerning recruitment to our qualifications in that:

- they must be available to anyone who is capable of reaching the required standard
- they must be free from barriers that restrict access and progression
- equal opportunities exist for all students.


## Prior learning and other requirements

There are no formal entry requirements for this qualification.
Students may be studying in a local language but the assessment will be in English. Pearson recommends students have B1 level of English on the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR). This will support access to the assessment materials and be able to communicate responses effectively.

## Progression

The qualification will allow progression onto the Pearson LCCI Level 4 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ).

This qualification will also support progression into employment, for example, into a junior accountant or cost account role within a large company's finance department.

Using appropriate internal processes, centres must ensure they choose the most appropriate qualification level for their learners' needs as there is a level 4 version of this qualification available.

## Exemptions

We are seeking exemptions for our qualifications from a number of Professional Bodies. For the latest list of exemptions, please visit the Pearson LCCI website, and choose your relevant qualification.
https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/LCCI/2014/ Recognition-from-PBs-for-LCCI-qualifications-March-2016.pdf

## National Occupational Standards

The Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ) has links to the following National Occupational Standards (NOS):

- Finance and Accounting

Please see our website for further details.

## Codes

This qualification is approved by Ofqual and meets the Ofqual General Conditions for inclusion on the Register of Regulated Qualifications. The Qualification Number (QN) is: 601/5186/9

The subject code for the Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ) is: ASE20097. The subject code is used by centres to enter students for a qualification.

## Support, training and resources

## Training

Pearson offers support and training to teachers on standard of delivery and preparing students to meet the assessment requirements.

## Specifications, Sample Assessment Materials and Teacher Support Materials

The Pearson LCCI Level 3 Certificate in Financial Accounting (VRQ) Sample Assessment Materials document (ISBN 9781446947357) can be downloaded from our website.

To find a list of all the support documents available please visit the website.

## Appendix

Appendix 1: Glossary of International Accounting Standards terminology

## Appendix 1: Glossary of International Accounting Standards terminology

The following is a glossary of the comparison between the International Accounting Standards (IAS) terminology and the UK GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in the UK) terminology. IAS terminology is used in the content of the LCCI financial and quantitative suite of qualifications but not all terms are present in all levels of the qualifications.
Centres should be aware that these terms are also referred to as International Finance Reporting Standards (IFRS), in certain contexts within the industry, however, the definitions and meaning remain the same.

| IAS terminology | Previously used UK GAAP terminology |
| :--- | :--- |
| Financial statements | Final accounts |
|  | Trading and profit and loss account |
| Statement of profit or loss | Sales |
| Revenue | Cost of goods sold |
| Raw materials/ordinary goods purchased | Purchases |
| Cost of sales | Stock |
| Inventory | Wrork in progress |
| Work in progress | Sundry expenses |
| Gross profit | Provision for doubtful debt |
| Other operating expenses | Sundry income |
| Allowance for doubtful debt | Interest receivable |
| Other operating income | Interest payable |
| Investment revenues/finance income | Net profit |
| Finance costs | Profit/loss balance |
| Profit for the year before tax or after tax |  |
| Retained earnings | Appropriation account |
|  | Balance sheet |
| Statement of changes in equity |  |
| (limited companies) |  |
|  |  |
| Statement of financial position |  |
|  |  |


| Non-current assets | Fixed assets |
| :---: | :---: |
| Property | Land and buildings |
| Plant and equipment | Plant and equipment |
| Investment property | Investments |
| Intangible assets | Goodwill etc |
| Current assets | Current assets |
| Inventory | Stock |
| Trade receivables | Debtors |
| Other receivables | Prepayments |
| Cash and cash equivalents | Bank and cash |
| Current liabilities | Current liabilities/creditors: amounts due within 12 months |
| Trade payables | Creditors |
| Other payables | Accruals |
| Bank overdraft and loans | Loans repayable within 12 months |
| Non-current liabilities | Long term liabilities/creditors: amounts falling due after 12 months |
| Bank (and other) loans | Loans repayable after 12 months |
| Capital or equity | Capital |
| Share capital | Share capital |
| Statement of cash flows | Cash flow statement |
| Other terms |  |
| Inventory count | Stock take |
| Carrying value | Net book value |

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For more information on LCCl qualifications
please visit our website: qualifications.pearson.com/lcci
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