



G.C.E. Advanced Level

Grades 12 and 13

ACCOUNTING

Syllabus

(Will be implemented from 2017)

**Department of Business Studies
Faculty of Science and Technology
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Contents

	Page No.
1.0 Introduction	v
2.0 Rationale	vi
3.0 Common National Goals	vii
4.0 Basic Competencies	viii-ix
5.0 Objectives of the syllabus	x
6.0 Competencies, Competency Levels and allocated time periods - Grades 12 & 13	x-xii
7.0 Syllabus	1-36
8.0 Teaching learning strategies	37
9.0 Organization of School Policies and Programs	38-39
10.0 Assessment and Evaluation	40

1.0 Introduction

A competency based curriculum was introduced to Advanced Level classes of Sri Lankan schools in 2009. As a policy, the National Institute of Education subjects the school curriculum to revision once every eight years. Accordingly, a committee comprising developers and subject experts on Advanced Level Accounting Curriculum has prepared the present materials taking into consideration new trends and teaching learning methodologies.

For the purpose of identifying Methodologies related to this curriculum and syllabus the Department of Business Studies of the NIE implemented and investigated this study. Integrating subject Directors, ISAs, Teachers, Students and Principals. The main objective of that exercise was the provision of proper guidance to students in the study of their subject so as to maximize learning outcomes.

It is expected to implement new Curriculum in 2017 while it provides the necessary instructions and guidance to educational planners as well as students, it will gift an active patriotic students to the country.

2.0 Rationale

The reasons that formed the basis of the introduction of the new accounting advanced level syllabus to be implemented from 2017 as follows.

In the investigated programme conducted by competent teachers teaching this Subject, Subject Specialists and ISAs within the short period in the past it was revealed the existing curriculum was not adequate. For the satisfaction of the present day social economic needs. Therefore since it was essential for the inculcation of experiences to students on the proposed accounting subject. It is necessary for the curriculum to be subject to revision in this manner.

- Provision of competency based accounting syllabus so as to suit current and future needs. Higher education and vocational opportunities.
- It becomes possible for students learning accounting to be introduced to cash receipt journal and cash payment journal and Cash control account that form part of the new accounting subject.
- Taking into account the need for the delineation and organization of the syllabus as a result of an investigation carried out involving teaches, ISAs and subject directors.
- A clear indication of the subject limit has been made in the new syllabus since the limits have been clearly expressed with respect to the subject content during the above the investigation.
- The inclusion of a greater number of periods than before for student activities. As such students get opportunities for understanding subject matter through active participation in the learning process.
- Anticipation of introduction of new technology related to the accounting subject.
- This syllabus has been developed not only for one to enter university but also to facilitate pursuit of other courses related to accounting or to enjoy suitable employment through molding a conducive life style.

3.0 Common National Goals

- (i) National building and the establishment of a Sri Lankan identity through the promotion of national cohesion, national integrity, national unity, harmony, and peace, and recognizing cultural diversity in Sri Lanka's plural society within a concept of respect for human dignity.
- (ii) Recognizing and conserving the best elements of the nation's heritage while responding to the challenges of a changing world
- (iii) Creating and supporting an environment imbued with the norms of social justice and a democratic way of life that promotes respect for human rights, awareness of duties and obligations, and a deep and abiding concern for one another.
- (iv) Promoting the mental and physical well-being of individuals and a sustainable life style based on respect for human values.
- (v) Developing creativity, initiative, critical thinking, responsibility, accountability and other positive elements of a well-integrated and balanced personality.
- (vi) Human resource development by educating for productive work that enhances the quality of life of the individual and the nation and contributes to the economic development of Sri Lanka.
- (vii) Preparing individuals to adapt to and manage change, and to develop capacity to cope with complex and unforeseen situations in a rapidly changing world.
- (viii) Fostering attitudes and skills that will contribute to securing an honorable place in the international community, based on justice, equality and mutual respect.

4.0 Basic Competencies

The following Basic Competencies developed through education will contribute to achieving the above National Goals.

(i) Competencies in Communication

Competencies in Communication are based on four subjects: Literacy, Numeracy, Graphics and IT proficiency.

Literacy : Listen attentively, speak clearly, read for meaning, write accurately and lucidly and communicate ideas effectively.

Numeracy : Use numbers for things, space and time, count, calculate and measure systematically.

Graphics : Make sense of line and form, express and record details, instructions and ideas with line form and color.

IT proficiency : Computeracy and the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in learning, in the work environment and in personal life.

(ii) Competencies relating to Personality Development

- General skills such as creativity, divergent thinking, initiative, decision making, problem solving, critical and analytical thinking, team work, inter-personal relations, discovering and exploring;
- Values such as integrity, tolerance and respect for human dignity;
- Emotional intelligence.

(iii) Competencies relating to the Environment

These competencies relate to the environment : social, biological and physical.

Social Environment : Awareness of the national heritage, sensitivity and skills linked to being members of a plural society, concern for distributive justice, social relationships, personal conduct, general and legal conventions, rights, responsibilities, duties and obligations.

Biological Environment : Awareness, sensitivity and skills linked to the living world, people and the ecosystem, the trees, forests, seas, water, air and life-plant, animal and human life.

Physical Environment : Awareness, sensitivity and skills linked to space, energy, fuels, matter, materials and their links with human living, food, clothing, shelter, health, comfort, respiration, sleep, relaxation, rest, wastes and excretion.

Included here are skills in using tools and technologies for learning, working and living.

(iv) Competencies relating to Preparation for the World of Work.

Employment related skills to maximize their potential and to enhance their capacity
to contribute to economic development,
to discover their vocational interests and aptitudes,
to choose a job that suits their abilities, and
to engage in a rewarding and sustainable livelihood.

(v) Competencies relating to Religion and Ethics

Assimilating and internalizing values, so that individuals may function in a manner consistent with the ethical, moral and religious modes of conduct in everyday living, selecting that which is most appropriate.

(vi) Competencies in Play and the Use of Leisure

Pleasure, joy, emotions and such human experiences as expressed through aesthetics, literature, play, sports and athletics, leisure pursuits and other creative modes of living.

(vii) Competencies relating to ‘learning to learn’

Empowering individuals to learn independently and to be sensitive and successful in responding to and managing change through a transformative process, in a rapidly changing, complex and interdependent world.

5.0 Objectives of the syllabus

- Obtain basic understanding of the theoretical basis of accounting.
- Obtain and apply basic knowledge of accounting techniques.
- Produce guidance on new educational opportunities opened through the subject area of accounting.
- Apply the knowledge acquired through the area of accounting, for various professional needs.
- Acquiring the knowledge for the effective use of resources in a gainful manner that is suitable for sustainable development within the existing social, economic and political environments.
- Acquire the ability of preparation, presentation and analysis of financial statements of various business organizations.
- Acquire the experiences through the research study in the subject field will be used for the future research study development.

6.0 Competencies, Competency levels and Number of periods of the syllabus - Grade 12 and 13

Competencies Grade 12	No. of Competency Levels	No. of periods
1.0 Analyses Accounting and its need.	03	05
2.0 Presents transactions and events of a business through an accounting equation.	03	15
3.0 Records business transactions and events based on the double entry system.	02	12
4.0 Posts transactions to the ledger using prime entry books.	10	93
5.0 Uses accounting concepts by analysing the basis of financial accounting.	14	34
6.0 Prepares financial statement of a sole proprietorship business.	02	46
7.0 Prepares Financial Statements of manufacturing business.	02	10
8.0 Prepares Financial Statements of a “not for profit making” organization.	02	16
9.0 Prepares Financial Statements of a business using the imcomplete records.	02	14
10.0 Prepares Financial Statements of a partnership business.	05	55
	45	300

Competencies Grade 13	No. of Competency Levels	No. of periods
11.0 Prepares Financial Statements of a Limited liability company.	09	40
12.0 Makes use of Sri Lanka Accounting standards in the preparation and presentation of financial statements.	04	90
13.0 Contributes to managerial decisions by analyzing and interpreting financial statements through accounting ratios.	06	40
14.0 Evaluates basic concepts of Management Accounting.	07	90
15.0 Contributes to marginal decision making process through the analysis of the cost behaviour and cost volume profit analysis.	02	20
16.0 Contributes to capital investment decisions.	02	20
	30	300

Proposed plan in the allocation of competency levels in the syllabus into the school terms

Grade	Term	Competency and competency levels	No. of periods	No. of competency levels
Grade 12	First term	From competency level 1.1 to competency level 4.8	100	16 competency levels
	Second term	From competency level 4.9 to competency level 6.2	105	18 competency levels
	Third term	From competency level 7.1 to competency level 10.5	95	11 competency levels
			300	45
Grade 13	First term	From competency level 11.1 to competency level 12.4 (Except cash flow statement)	100	13 competency levels
	Second term	From competency level 12.4 to competency level 14.3 (Cash flow statement)	100	09 competency levels
	Third term	From competency level 14.4 to competency level 16.2	100	08 competency levels
			300	30

7.0 Proposed competencies, Competency levels, Content, learning outcomes and No. of periods - Grade 12 Accounting

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
1.0 Analyses Accounting and its need.	1.1 Evaluates the importance of providing accounting information to the parties who are interested in making decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Accounting • objectives of Accounting • Stake holders of a business and their information needs • Classification of Accounting and its differences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Accounting - Management Accounting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains what is accounting. • Explains the objectives of Accounting • Names stake holders of a business. • Analyses information required by the parties interested in an organisation on a grid. • Explains the classifications of Accounting. 	05 02
	1.2 Analyses the changes and trends in accounting based on changes in accounting environmental factors..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Accounting environment • Accounting environmental factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and political environment • Technical and Professional environment • Legal environment • Social and cultural environment • Technological environment • Impact of changes in environmental factors on Accounting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the Accounting Environment. • Names and explains environmental factors. • Discloses how changes in environmental factors influences the Accounting process. 	02

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	1.3Analyses Accounting as a process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagramatic presentation of Accounting process • Identifies transactions • Records transactions in prime entry books • Posts transactions to Ledger Accounts • Preparation of Trial Balance • Preparation of Financial Statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains Accounting Process. • Presents stages of Accounting Process. 	01

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
2.0 Presents transactions and events of a business through an accounting equation.	2.1 Evaluates how the total assets of a business agrees with its total of liabilities and equity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business entity concept • Transactions • Money measurement concept • Accounting equation and its elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets • Liabilities • Equity • The affects of Transactions an assets liabilities and equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains Business entity concept • Explains “transactions” of a business entity. • Explains money measurement concept. • Develops the Accounting equation. • Presents the influence transactions on assets, liabilities and equity through the accounting equation. 	15
	2.2 Discloses the changes in equity through the transactions and events of a business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in equity • Factors that influence equity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profits or losses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income • Expenses • Additional Capital • Drawings • Calculates profits or losses using net assets • Matching concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names the factors that change equity and explains them. • Calculates net assets/equity. • Calculates profits or losses by using net assets. 	03

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	2.3 Prepares Income Statement and Statement of Financial position using accounting equation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Income Statement and the Statement of Financial Position • Prepares Income Statement and the Statement of Financial Position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains matching concept. • Explains Income Statement and Statement of Financial Position. • Prepares the Income Statement using the Accounting Equation. • Prepares Statement of Financial Position using the accounting equation. 	02

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
3.0 Records business transactions and events based on the double entry system.	3.1 Disclose the importance of following double entry principle when recording transactions and events in accounts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dual aspects of a transaction. • Double entry system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains dual aspect of a transaction. • Explains double entry system and its beginning and explains the double entry system. • Presents principles of double entry. 	12 02
	3.2 Records transactions of a business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account its format and the ledger. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Ledger • Subsidiary Ledger • Types of Accounts and elements of Financial Statements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets • Liabilities • Equity • Income • Expenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains accounts and format of an account. • Names the types of ledger accounts. • Records transactions in accounts using the Double entry principle. • Names main elements of Financial statement. 	10

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
4.0 Posts transactions to the ledger using prime entry books.	4.1 Evaluates the importance of maintaining prime entry books.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The necessity of maintaining source documents • Types of source documents • Importance of maintaining prime entry books • Types of prime entry books • The prime entry books of an entity registered for Value Added Tax (VAT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains source documents and their importance. • Names source documents relevant for transactions. • Explains prime entry books and their importance. • Tabulates prime entry books and relevant source documents. • Preparation of prime entry books in a business registered for Value Added Tax (VAT). 	84 04
	4.2 Records cash transaction of a business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining cash transactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash receipts • Cash payments • Source documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash receipts journal • Cash payments journal • Makes/Generates transactions by using bank current account • Posting to the ledger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash control account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names source documents relevant to cash receipts and payments. • Records cash receipts by developing format of the cash receipts journal. • Records cash payments transactions through developing the format of the Cash Payments Journal. • Prepares cash receipts and payments journal of a business which handles transactions only using bank current account. • Posts transactions from cash receipts and payment journal to ledger through cash control account. 	

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	4.3 Maintains the petty cash book to record petty cash expenses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of a petty cash book • Source documents related to petty cash transactions • Petty cash imprest • Format of the petty cash book <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records petty cash transactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names source documents related to petty cash transactions. • Explains petty cash imprest and the reimbursement. • Develops format of the petty cash book. • Prepares petty cash book. • Posts petty cash payments recorded in the Petty Cash Book to the ledger. 	12
	4.4 Prepares bank reconciliation statement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for preparing bank reconciliation statement • Bank statement • Finds differences by comparing bank statement and the cash control account <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheques deposited but not realised • Cheques issued but not presented for payment • Dishonoured cheques • Direct remittances • Standing order payments • Bank charges • Rectification of cash control account. • Preparation of bank reconciliation statement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains bank statement. • Presents transactions included in a bank statement. • Discloses reasons for the differences by comparing cash control account and the bank statement balances. • Rectifies cash control account balance. • Indicates need for preparing bank reconciliation statement. • Prepares bank reconciliation statement. 	12

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	4.5 Maintains records related to trade goods purchased on credit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessity for Purchase Journal • Source document • Format • Recording transactions • Posting to General Ledger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase account • Creditors control account • Needs of a return outwards Journal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source document • Format • Records transactions • Posting to General Ledger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return outwards account • Creditors control account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains purchases journal. • Names source document. • Develops format of the Purchase Journal. • Records transactions in the Purchase Journal. • Posts transactions from Purchase Journal to Ledger. • Explains Returns outwards journal. • Names source documents. • Develops return outwards Journal format. • Posts transaction in Returns Outwards Journal. • Posts transactions from return outwards Journal to Ledger. 	06
	4.6 Maintains information related to trade stocks sold on credit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs of a sales journal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source document • Format • Records transactions • Posting to General ledger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales account • Debtors control account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains Sales Journal. • Names source documents. • Develops format of Sales Journal. • Records transactions in sales. • Posts transactions from Sales Journal to the Ledger. 	06

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs of a return inwards journal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source document • Format • Records transactions • Posting to General ledger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return inwards account • Debtors control account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains Returns inwards journal. • Names source documents. • Develops return inwards Journal format. • Posts transactions in Return Inwards Journal. • Posts transactions from return Inwards Journal Ledger. 	06
	4.7Records transactions in the General journal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessity for General Journal • Source document • Format. • Types of transactions to be recorded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening entries • Correction of errors • Adjusting entries • Closing entries • Other transactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains General Journal. • Names source documents. • Name types of transactions to be recorded in the General Journal. • Post transactions from the General Journal to the Ledger. • Develop format of the General Journal. 	06
	4.8Details connection between control accounts and Subsidiary Ledgers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for maintaining subsidiary ledgers • Subsidiary ledgers and Control Accounts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debtors ledger and Control Account • Creditors ledger and Control Account • Compares Control Accounts and subsidiary ledger balances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains subsidiary ledgers and their need to maintain them. • Prepares Debtors and Creditors Subsidiary Ledgers. • Discloses the relationship between subsidiary ledger and the General ledger. 	07

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	4.9 Prepares financial statements after balancing ledger accounts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trial Balance • Income Statement • Statement of Financial Position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains control accounts. • Compares control accounts and subsidiary ledger balances. • Prepares Trial Balance after balancing ledger accounts. • Prepares financial statements by using information in the Trial Balance. 	13
	4.10 Rectifies the errors that occur in recording transactions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Errors that occur in recording transactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Errors revealed from the Trial Balance • Error not revealed from the Trial Balance • Correction of errors • Impact on financial performance and the financial position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains that errors may occur in recording transactions. • Presents errors revealed from the trial balance. • Presents errors not revealed from the trial balance. • Uses General journal to rectify errors. • Indicates impact on Financial performance and the financial position after rectifying errors. 	12

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
5.0 Uses accounting concepts by analysing the basis of financial accounting.	5.1Analyses Accounting concepts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains Accounting concepts. • Explains the relevance of accounting concepts for financial accounting. 	34 02
	5.2Analyses the accounting entity and the entity concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the business name • Recording drawings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the application of the entity concept in preparing financial statements. 	02
	5.3Applies the going concern concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of assets • Classification of liabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the going concern concept and its relevance. • Explains how the going concern concept affects accounting. 	04
	5.4Applies the money measurement concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of transactions and events measured in monetary terms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains money measurement concept and its relevance. • Shows the application of the money measurement concept. 	02

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	5.5Applies the periodicity concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Statement of Financial Position upto a specific date • Income Statement, statement of changes in the Equity and Cash Flow statement for the period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the periodicity concept and its relevance. • Shows the application of the periodicity concept. 	02
	5.6Applies the accrual concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurrence of debtors and creditors • Recognition of accrued expenses • Recognition of prepayments • Recognition of accrued income • Recognition of income received in advance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains accrual concept and its relevance. • Shows the application of the accrual concept. 	05
	5.7Applies the realization concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the concept • Sources of Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale of goods • Rendering Services • Interest income • Profits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains realization concept and its relevance. • Names sources of income. • Shows the application of the realization concept. 	02

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	5.8Applies the matching concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison of Sales with cost of sales • Comparison of Service income with the cost of its provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains matching concept and its relevance. • Shows the application of the applying matching concept. 	03
	5.9Applies the concept of historical cost concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the concept • Instances of deviation from the historical cost concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revaluation of assets • Valuation of stocks at net realisable value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains historical cost concept and its relevance. • Presents the application of the historical cost concept. • Presents instances of deviation from the historical cost concept. 	02
	5.10Applies the prudence concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making provisions for future losses • Records stock at lower of cost and net realisable value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the prudence concept and its relevance. • Presents the application of the prudence concept. 	04
	5.11Applies the materiality concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets of comparatively low value are considered as expenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the materiality concept. • Explains the application of the materiality concept. 	02

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	5.12Applies the substance over form concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial leases are considered as assets in the buyer’s books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the substance over form concept and its relevance. • Presents the situation where substance over form concept is used. 	02
	5.13Applies the disclosure concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure concept • Applying the disclosure concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revaluation of all relevant information for decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the disclosure concept and its relevance. • Shares instances of uses of the disclosure concept. 	02
	5.14Applies consistency concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and importance • Applying the consistency concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent use of accounting principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the consistency concept and its relevance. • Presents the application of the consistency concept. 	02

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
6.0 Prepares financial statements of a sole proprietorship business.	6.1 Explains the importance of Financial Statements of a sole proprietorship business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial statements • Income Statement • Statement of Financial Position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names types of financial statements of a sole proprietorship business. • Explains importance of Financial Statements of a sole proprietorship business. 	46 04
	6.2 Prepares Income Statement and Statement of Financial Position of a sole proprietorship business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustments. • Contributions to Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees Trust Fund (ETF) • Value Added Tax (VAT) • Adjustment of closing stock • Income received in advance and accrued income • Accrued expenses and prepaid expenses • Bad debts • Provision for doubtful debts • Cash or goods drawings • Property plant and equipment depreciation • Damaged and donation of stocks • Contributions to Employees Provident Fund and Employees Trust Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment of stocks at the end of the accounting period. • Adjustment of income received in advance and accrued income. • Adjustment of accrued expenses and prepaid expenses. • Accounting for bad debts. • Accounting for provision for doubtful debts. • Adjustment for drawings. • Adjustment of depreciation on property plant and equipment. • Adjustment of damaged and donation of goods. • Adjustment for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) contribution. • Adjustment for employees Trust Fund (ETF) contribution. 	42

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value Added Tax (VAT) • Adjustment for goods sent on sale or return basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment for Value Added Tax (VAT). • Adjustment for goods supplied on sale or return basis. • Prepares Income Statement for the period and Statement of Financial Position for a particular date. 	

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
7.0 Prepares Financial Statements of a manufacturing business.	7.1 Calculates cost of production of a manufacturing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessity for calculating cost of production • Elements of cost of production. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct material cost • Direct labour cost • Direct other costs • Production overhead costs • Stocks in a manufacturing business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw materials • Work in progress • Finished goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present need for calculating cost of production. • Explains elements of cost of production. • Explains types of stocks in a manufacturing organisation. • Calculation of work in progress in cost of production. • Calculation of cost of production. • Calculates cost of sales using cost of production. 	10 02
	7.2 Takes decisions in accordance with financial statements of a manufacturing business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculation of cost of production, accounting for it and reporting • Financial statements of a manufacturing business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of cost of production • Income statement • Statement of financial position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares Financial Statements of a manufacturing organization. • Discloses elements of cost of production through production cost statement. 	08

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
8.0 Prepares financial statements of a “not for profit making” organization.	8.1 Explains importance of maintaining accounts of a not for profit making organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to not for profit making organization • Importance of maintaining accounts • Accounts maintained in a not for profit making organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains “not for profit making” organization. • Explains importance of maintaining accounts • Explains accounts maintained in a not for profit organization. 	16 02
	8.2 Reveals financial position and performance of a “not for profit making” organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subscription Fees • Accumulated Fund • Donation • Financial statements of “not for profit making” organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Statement • Statement of Financial Position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares subscription account. • Accounting for life membership fee. • Explains accounting for donation. • Explains and calculates accumulated fund. • Prepares financial statements of a not for profit making organization. 	14
9.0 Prepares financial statements of a business using the incomplete records.	9.1 Explains Incomplete records and presents the reasons for that.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the reasons for incompleteness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the reasons for incompleteness. • Explains how conversion of incomplete records to double entry take place. 	14 02
	9.2 Prepares the financial statements by converting incomplete records to double entries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares financial statements of a business using incomplete records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares financial statements by using completed records. 	12

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
10.0 Prepares financial statements of a partnership business.	10.1 Explains legal environment of a partnership business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to partnership business • Partnership agreement • Rules and regulations • Partnership Ordinance of 1890 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 24 • Section 42 • Section 519 of companies Act, No. 07 of 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains partnership business. • Explains partnership agreement and rules with regard to partnership accounting. • Discuss importance of Section No. 24 and 42 of that Partnership Ordinance of 1890. • Explains how Partnership Ordinance affects the facts which are not included in a partnership agreement. • Reasons for the importance of company Act. No. 07 of 2007 to partnership businesses. 	55 05
	10.2 Evaluates special transactions of partnership businesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital contribution by partners • Partners' contribution towards management • Bearing of risks and distribution of profits among partners • Loans provided by partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains different ways of partners participation towards partnership business. • Indicates returns for the partners according to their levels of participation. 	05

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	10.3 Reveals the partners equity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity of a partnership business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital account • Current account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names types of accounts maintained in order to indicate partners' equity. • Explains the need for preparing capital and current accounts. • Classifies separately transactions recorded in current and capital accounts. • Prepares current and capital accounts. • Discloses equity of partners. 	05
	10.4 Prepares the income statement of the partnership and appropriates the profits or losses among partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income statement • Appropriation of profits • Factors considered in appropriating profits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest on capital • Salaries of partners • Share of profits • Transfer of appropriations to current accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculates financial performance profit/loss of a partnership business. • Indicates method of distribution of profits/losses among partners. • Prepares income statement. • Transfer of appropriated items to current accounts. 	20

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	10.5 Accounting for the transactions and events that occur at the admission and retirement of partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circumstances for making adjustments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admission of a partner • Death or retirement of a partner • Adjustment for goodwill in the capital account (Pays attention to changes in equity only at the beginning and at the end of the period) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names situations for changes in equity of a partnership business. • Explains that adjustment of goodwill is necessary when a change in the level of partners' interest occurs. • Adjustment for goodwill is done in the capital account without opening a goodwill account. • Share impact balances on capital after adjusting for goodwill. • The shareholders equity is shown separately in the Statement of Financial Position. • Shows retainment of retired partners equity share as a loan of required. 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">20</div> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">300</div>

Competency, Competency levels, Subject content, Learning outcomes and No. of periods - Grade 13 Accounting

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
11.Prepare financial statements of a Limited Liability company.	11.1Analyses legal background of a limited liability company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting and Auditing Standard Act. No. 15 of 1995 • Duties of the Accounting Standards Committee • Duties of the Accounting and Auditing Standard Monitoring Board • Duties of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the importance of Accounting and auditing act for Accounting. • Names duties of Accounting Standard Committee. • Names duties of Accounting and Auditing Standard Monitoring Board. • Names duties of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. 	40
	11.2Analyses the conceptual framework of Financial Accounting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Financial statements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General purpose Financial Statement • Special purpose Financial Statement • Elements of conceptual framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives of the financial statements • Qualitative characteristics of a financial statements • Elements of a financial statements • Definitions of the elements • Recognition and measurement of the elements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicates the Types of Financial Statements • Explains conceptual framework of financial accounting. • Names and explains the main elements of conceptual framework of accounting. 	05

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	11.3Records and discloses “Accounting Policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing Sri Lankan “Accounting Standards relative to accounting policies accounting estimates and errors” • Selection of accounting policies • Changes in accounting estimates • Errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines Accounting Policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors “According Accounting Standards. • Presents theTwo factors considered in selecting accounting policies. • Presents the situations where one can make changes in accounting policies. • Explains how changes in accounting estimates are recorded. • States that before approval of Financial Statements the errors that occurred during the current accounting period should be recognized and corrected. • Disclosures according to the standard. 	05
	11.4Accounting and analysing main concepts relevant to stocks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions according to Sri Lanka accounting standards for inventories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stocks • Cost of inventory • Net realisable value • Valuing the inventories by identifying the specific cost elements related to the activities/goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines “Stocks” according to the standard. • Explains the cost of inventory. • Valuing closing stocks according to First In First Out basis (FIFO) and weighted average cost (WAC). • Records stocks recognized as an expense in the Financial Statements. 	05

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	11.5Analyses the basic concepts relevant to Property, Plant and equipment and its accounting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cast Formulas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First In First Out (FIFO) • Weighted Average Cost (WAC) • Recognizing the inventory as an expense • Sri Lanka Accounting standard for property, plant and equipment and definitions • Property plant and equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost • Depreciation • Depreciable amount • Carrying amount • Fair value • Residual value • Economic useful life • Recognition of Property, plant and equipment • Measurement at recognition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement of cost • Elements of cost • Subsequent cost • Measurement after recognition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Model • Revaluation model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines property, plant and equipment according to the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. • Explains cost, depreciation, depreciable value, Residual value, useful economic life, fair value, carrying value according to the standards. • Pays attention to costs at recognition and subsequent costs. • Names elements to be considered at the measurement • Explains that measurement for the first time is at cost, subsequently at its cost or revaluation model. • Accounting for revaluation model. • Names methods of depreciation and accounts for depreciation. • Accounting for disposals of property, plant and equipment. 	05

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	<p>11.6 Records and disclosures of “Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities.</p> <p>11.7 Acquire basic understanding of accounting for leases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of depreciation • Disposals • Introducing Sri Lanka accounting standard for “provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions • Contingent liabilities • Contingent assets • Definition according to standard for classification of leases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance • Operating • Accounting for financial leases in lessees books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure requirements for property, plant and equipment. • Defines “provisions, contingent assets contingent liabilities” according to the standard. • Recognises provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities separately. • Discloses recognition according to the standard. • Defines Leases according to the Sri Lanka accounting standard. • Classifies Leases operating and Finance Leases. • Defines operating leases. • Records Finance leases in lessees books. • Accounting for interest on Finance Lease. • Shows method of disclosure of lease creditor’s balance on the face of the Statement of Financial Position. 	<p>05</p> <p>05</p>

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	<p>11.8 Accounting and disclosure of events taking place after the end of the reporting period.</p> <p>11.9 Accounting for and recognition of “Revenue”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lanka Accounting Standard for events after the reporting period • Recognition and measurement of events after the reporting period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjusting events • Non adjusting events • Introduction of Sri Lanka Standards on recognition of revenue • Recognition of different types of revenue. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale of goods • Rendering Services • Interest • Dividends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines events after the reporting period according to the standard. • Classifies adjusting and non adjusting events according to the standard. • Disclosure requirement according to the standard. • Defines “Revenue” as per the standards. • Identifies different types of revenue. 	<p>03</p> <p>02</p>

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
12.0 Makes use of Sri Lanka Accounting Standards in the preparation and presentation of Financial Statements.	12.1 Identifies the legal background of a Limited Liability Company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Limited Liability Company • Classification of Companies • Legal background of company accounting • Records maintained by a company • Types of shares of a Limited Liability Company • Stated share capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines Limited Liability Company. • Classifies companies according to the companies Act. No. 07 of 2007. • Explains that there is a legal background for company accounting. • Names books and records to be maintained by a company. • Explains types of shares issued by a company and stated share capital. 	90 06
	12.2 Records the transactions for the issue of shares for full consideration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration for issue of shares • Issue and records of shares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains consideration of a share. • Name types of considerations. • Preparing accounts for the issue of shares when the full consideration is received at once. 	08
	12.3 Accounting for the transactions relating to the capitalization of reserves and rights issue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights issue • Bonus issue of shares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains rights issue. • Explains bonus issue of shares. • Shows similarities and dissimilarities between rights and bonus issue of shares. • Accounting for bonus and rights issue of shares. 	04

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	12.4 Prepares Income Financial Statements of a Limited Liability Company according to Sri Lanka Accounting standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and presentation of Financial Statements recommended by the Sri Lanka Accounting standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares comprehensive income statement and profit or loss or the statement of comprehensive Income • Prepares statement of Financial Position • Prepares statement of changes in Equity. • Notes • Statement of Cash Flows as per the recommendations of the Sri Lanka Standards Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains that in the presentation of Financial Statements, profits or losses and statement of other comprehensive income should be prepared according to the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard. • Prepares statement of changes in Equity. • Prepares statement of Financial Position. • Presents notes related to financial statements. • Explains operating activities. • Explains Investing activities. • Explains Financing activities. • Prepares Statement of Cash Flows as per the recommendations of the standard. 	72

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
13.0 Contributes to managerial decisions by analyzing and interpreting financial statements through accounting ratios.	13.1 Analyses the needs and importance of interpreting financial statements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction analysis and interpretation of financial statements • Necessity of analysis and interpretation of financial statements • Classification of ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity ratios • Financial stability ratios/Gearing ratios • Profitability ratios • Efficiency ratios • Investing ratios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains analysing and interpretation of financial statements. • Presents necessity of analysing and interpretation of financial statements. • Explains that in the analysis and interpretation of financial statements various types of ratios can be used. 	40
	13.2 Explains Calculates and interprets liquidity ratios.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to liquidity ratios • Current ratio • Quick asset ratio • Compares the calculated ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With previous years data • With similar data of competitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains liquidity ratios • Names and explains liquidity ratios • Calculates current ratio • Calculates quick asset ratio • Makes decisions by comparing ratios. 	06
	13.3 Explains, Calculates and interprets financial stability ratios.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to financial stability ratios. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt ratio • Debt to equity ratio • Interest cover ratio • Comparison of calculated ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With previous years data • With similar data of competitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains financial stability ratios • Calculates debt equity ratio • Calculates debt ratio • Calculates interest cover ratio. • Takes decision by comparing ratios 	06

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	13.4 Explain calculates and interprets profitability ratios.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to profitability ratios. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross profit ratio • Net profit ratio • Return on total asset ratio • Return on equity ratio • Comparison of calculated ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With previous years data • With similar data of competitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains profitability ratios • Names and explains profitability ratios • Calculates gross profit ratio • Calculates net profit ratio • Calculates return on total asset ratio. • Calculates return on equity ratio • Makes decisions by comparison. 	06
	13.5 Calculates and interprets efficiency ratios.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to efficiency ratio • Stock turnover ratio • Stock obtaining period ratio • Debtors turnover ratio • Debt collecting period ratio • Comparison of calculated ratios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With previous years data • With similar data of competitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains Efficiency ratios. • Names and explains efficiency ratios. • Calculates stock obtaining period ratio. • Calculates stock turnover ratio. • Calculates debtors turn over ratio • Calculates debt collecting period ratio. • Makes decision by comparing ratios. 	06
	13.6 Calculates and interprets investing ratios.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to investor's ratio • Earnings per share • Dividends per share 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains investing ratios • Names and explains investing ratios • Calculates earnings per share • Calculates dividends per share • Makes decision by comparing ratios 	06

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
14.0 Evaluates basic concepts of Management Accounting.	14.1 Relates management accounting to decision making process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Decision making process • Differences between financial and management accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains management accounting. • Names factors to be considered in making management decisions. • Tabulate differences between financial and management accounting. 	90 06
	14.2 Analyses the basic concepts of management accounting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of cost and cost concepts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost unit • Cost centres • Classification of cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the valuation of inventories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product cost and period cost • Direct and Indirect cost • For the purpose of decision making <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable and fixed costs • Relevant and irrelevant costs • Sunk cost • Opportunity cost • For the purpose of controlling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controllable and Uncontrollable cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the concepts of cost, cost units. cost centres. • Classifies costs according to different needs/objectives of the management. • Name and explains the costs for the purpose of valuation of inventories. • Classify costs for the purpose of decision making. • Classify costs for the purpose of controlling. 	14

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	14.3 Uses the procedures of material control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of materials control • Instances of material control • Purchasing procedure • Controlling of stock storage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of stock storage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents and books used in stock control • Control of stock levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic order quantity • Re-order quantity • Maximum stock level • Minimum stock level • Average stock level • Pricing of stock issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First In First Out basis (FIFO) • Weighted average cost (WAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains importance of stock control. • Name situations of stock control. • Presents purchasing procedure of stock control. • Present purchasing procedure of stocks. • States methods of stock control. • Name documents/books related to stock control process. • Calculates Economic order quantity. • Calculates Re-order level. • Calculates Maximum stock level. • Calculates Minimum stock level. • Calculates average stock level. • Uses FIFO and WAC for pricing and issuing of stocks. 	10
	14.4 Records the labour cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of control of labour cost • Recording of labour time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains labour cost. • Shows importance of controlling labour cost. • Presents methods of recording of labour time. 	05

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	<p>14.5 Calculates salaries based on time and out put.</p> <p>14.6 Prepares the pay sheet.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modes of salary payment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time basis • Output basis • Over ime • Pay sheet and the format • Documents used in preparing pay sheet • Accounting for information in the pay sheet • Introduction to overhead cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names methods of payment of wages/ salaries. • Explain time and output basis. • Explains overtime payment. • Calculates overtime payments. • Name documents used in preparing pay sheet. • Shows information included in the pay sheet. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic salary • Allowances • Gross salary • Deductions • Net salary • Shows format of a pay sheet. • Prepares pay sheets. • Posts information included in the pay sheet to the ledger. 	<p>05</p> <p>20</p>

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
	14.7 Absorbs over head cost to a product.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of overhead costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production overhead cost • Non production overheads • Distribution of overhead cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation • Apportionment/Distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary distribution • Secondary distribution (Only one service department) • Over head Absorption • Production overhead • Overhead absorption rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains production over head costs • Classify over head as production and non production • Lists and explains distribution of overhead • Prepares overhead analysis sheet • Absorb overhead costs among cost units and calculate cost per unit. 	30

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
15.0 Contributes to managerial decision making process through the analysis of the cost behaviour and cost volume profit.	15.1 Analyses the behaviour of cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to cost behaviour • Classify cost based on behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed costs • Variable costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classifies costs based on behaviour. • Explains variable costs. • Explains fixed costs. • Analyses cost behaviour through linear function. 	20
	15.2 Contributes to the decision making using cost volume profit analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution per unit • Total contribution • Contribution to sales ratio (Profit volume ratio) • Break-even point • Margin of safety • Sensitivity analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in selling price • Changes in sales volume 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculates contribution per unit. • Calculates total contribution. • Calculates contribution to sales ratio and makes decisions. • Calculates Break-even point in units and value. • Calculates margin of safety. • Presents cost-volume profit analysis by using equation and graphical method. • Makes decisions based on cost volume profit analysis. • Presents sensitivity analysis when there are changes in sales volume and selling price. 	18

Competency	Competency Level	Subject content	Learning outcomes	No. of Periods
16.0 Contributes to capital investment decisions.	16.1 Plans long term decision making process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term decision making process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains long term decisions. Lists long term decisions making process. Calculates net cash flows from estimated cash flows arising from the long term decisions. 	20
	16.2 Makes investment decisions using different capital investment appraisal methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment evaluation methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting rate of return (ARR) Pay back period Net present value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time value of money Opportunity cost of capital Makes investment decisions based on investment evaluation techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name different investment evaluation methods. Calculates Accounting rate of return (ARR) Calculates and makes decisions based on Payback period. Explains relevant and non-relevant costs. Explains time value of money. Explains net present value. Makes decisions based on net present value. Shows advantages and disadvantages of investment evaluation techniques. 	16
				<u>300</u>

8.0 Learning - Teaching Strategies

- The learning-teaching process has been planned in terms of an activity - based approach.
- Planning of a student-centered learning teaching process is more appropriate since learning outcome relevant to all competencies have been suggested.
- It is expected to implement the learning-teaching methodology in terms of the transformation role of the teacher as far as possible. A few selected activities, based on the active learning for the implementation of the teacher's transformation role in the classroom, are given in the Teacher Guide.
- The achievement of concepts, principles and theories are mostly expected through the suggested activities, according to the new approach.
- The implementation of a single activity at classroom level will take over one period on the time table. Therefore the management of the school should, in drawing up the time table, ensure that, where possible, the adjoining periods, could be utilized.
- Arrangement for the presentation of the outcome of a particular activity on the today followisng the exploration, instead of implementing it through several periods, provides room in making student experiences more effective.
- Directing students to collect their creations of a particular location, before presenting the findings of their exploration and seating the exploration team so that they are scattered about the room, will made them involve themselves in the elaboration and expansion with greater sensitivity.

9.0 Learning - Organization of School Policies and Programs

- Ten periods per week have been assigned for G.C.E.(A/L) Accounting according to the proposed curriculum reforms.
- The teacher's task will be made more convenient and effective if principals with the support of sectional heads, conduct a workshop for the relevant subject teachers during the holidays, close to the commencement of the terms, to revise activity plans to suit the school so as to facilitate use of existing resources and enclose the quality inputs required for each activity in separate containers to form a resource. Further, in the new curriculum of 2017, the 600 periods assigned for both years. Were divided so as to provide for subject content and activities. It is important that this is discussed with the teachers.
- It is more suitable if leadership of the school management is assumed and where necessary, the co-operation of the community is also canvassed in the preparation of quality inputs.
- By having the exploration leaflets and reading materials laminated they can be used for several years.
- It is essential that, apart from the suggested activities, co-curricular activities including.
 - Debates
 - Wall newspapers
 - Magazines
 - School Business Studies Societies/Associations
 - Commerce Day
 - Commerce Exhibitions etc.
 - Educational tour.

Various programmes need to be implemented within the school in order to provide experiences regarding the practical application of subject matter learned theoretically in order to develop the expected comprehensive effectively and inculcate a love for the subject in the student.

For the implementation of this program, it is important the classes in the school should be arranged, similarly, it is best that the activities that can be implemented according to these principles, are included in the annual programmes of the school.

- Commencement of commercial project, setting up of suitable enterprises for the purpose and the maintenance of reports of transactions.
- Conduct Commerce Day.
- Planning of a particular business and its implementation with the co-operation of financial institutions and maintenance of transaction records.
- Making a study of the transactions taking place in the school canteen and making arrangements for the maintenance of records.
- Preparation of a Reconciliation Report of the school bank with the co-operation of a teacher.
- Maintenance of a commerce library in the classroom.
- Encouraging students to maintain their own library at home.

How community relations are implemented

- Making arrangements for the invitation of resource persons who can form the basis of the development of the selected competencies, to the school and interact with the students.

Matters that need to be emphasized in school supervision

- Planned modern creative activities
- Whether the learning-teaching process is implemented in the school according to new learning-teaching methodologies so as to suit the needs of the school in the use of learning-teaching instruments prepared by the teachers.
- Teacher-student discussions based on activities.
- Provision of opportunities for the expression of views regarding the experiences of students.
- Use of quality inputs.
- Assignments process

Problems that arise in the implementation and suggestions in their regard

- Pay attention to the problems that arise in the implementation of learning-teaching matters regarding subjects during each school term.
- First of all have discuss with various parties in the school and take action to find solutions.
e.g. Classroom problems. Lack of necessary materials, problems related to the assignment of time.
- Second taking action to direct these problems to the ISAs and other relevant individuals plus institutions in order to find solutions.

10.0 Assessment and Evaluation

The preparation of creative instruments of evaluation for each term under the school-based program of evaluation so as to cover the required competencies and competency levels of the learning-teaching process is expected.

This syllabus is recommended for the G.C.E.(A/L) examination conducted at national level evaluation at the end of Grade 13. The national level examination conducted by the Examinations Department of Sri Lanka **will be held for the first time in 2019**. The structure and nature of question papers of this examination will be provided by the Department of Examination.