

National Qualifications RESOURCE

X800/77/01

Accounting

Marking Instructions

Please note that these marking instructions have not been standardised based on candidate responses. You may therefore need to agree within your centre how to consistently mark an item if a candidate response is not covered by the marking instructions.



General marking principles for Advanced Higher Accounting

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.
- (c) Always follow through consequentiality subsequent to a calculative error and give credit for any errors in subsequent calculations or working.
- (d) Mark scored out or erased working which has not been replaced where still legible. However, if the scored out or erased working has been replaced, mark only the work which has not been scored out.
- (e) For describe questions, candidates must make a number of relevant factual points, which may be characteristics and/or features, as appropriate to the question asked. These points may relate to a concept, process or situation. Candidates may provide a number of straightforward points or a smaller number of developed points, or a combination of these.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award 1 mark for each relevant factual point
- award **1 mark** for any further development of a relevant point, including exemplification when appropriate.
- (f) For explain questions, candidates must make accurate relevant points that relate cause and effect and/or make relationships clear. These points may relate to a concept, process or situation. Candidates may provide straightforward points of explanation or a smaller number of developed points, or a combination of these.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award **1 mark** for each relevant point of explanation
- award **1 mark** for any further development of a relevant point, including exemplification when appropriate.
- (g) For justify questions, candidates must give good reasons for a cause of action or decision.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award **1 mark** for each relevant statement or opinion
- award marks for any further development of a relevant statement or opinion.
- (h) For analyse questions, candidates must demonstrate their ability to identify, describe and explain relevant parts and the relationships between the parts and/or the whole. Candidates must be able to draw out and relate any implications and/or analyse data.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award **1 mark** for each relevant point of analysis
- award **1 mark** for any further development of a relevant point, including exemplification when appropriate.

(i) For discuss questions, candidates must make points that communicate issues, ideas or information about a given topic or context that make a case for and/or against. Candidates do not always need to give both sides of the debate in their response.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award 1 mark for each accurate point of knowledge that is clearly relevant
- award **1 mark** for any further development of a relevant point, including exemplification when appropriate.
- (j) For compare questions, candidates must demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the similarities and/or differences between, for example, things, methods or choices. Candidates may include relevant theoretical concepts in their points.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award **1 mark** for each accurate point of analysis
- award **1 mark** for any further development of a relevant point, including exemplification when appropriate.
- (k) For evaluate questions, candidates must demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the similarities and/or differences between, for example, things, methods or choices. Candidates may include relevant theoretical concepts in their points.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award **1 mark** for each accurate point of evaluation
- award **1 mark** for any further development of a relevant point, including exemplification when appropriate.

Marking instructions for each question

Section 1

Q	Juestic	on	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
1.	(a)	(i)	Total Sales Revenue Variance	4	Accept declaration of variances
			(115,000 units x £25·70) – (110,000 units x £25·00) =		consequential to calculation.
			£2,955,500 - £2,750,000 = £205,500 F (1)		
			Sales Volume Variance		
			(115,000 units – 100,000 units) x £25·00 = £125,000 F (1)		
			Sales Price Variance		
			(£25·70 – £25·00) x 115,000 units = £80,500 F (1)		
			Correct identification of ALL variances as F/A (1)		
		(ii)	Total Material Cost Variance	5	Accept declaration of variances
			115,000 units x 0·5 kg = 57,500 kg (1)		consequencial to calculation.
			(57,500 kg x £3·50) = £201,250 - (58,200 kg x £3·45) = £460 F (1)		
			Material Usage Variance		
			(57,500 kg - 58,200 kg) x £3·50 = £2,450 A (1)		
		Material Price Variance			
			(£3·50 - £3·45) x 58,200 kg = £2,910 F (1)		
			Correct identification of ALL variances as F/A (1)		

Q	uestion	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(iii)	Total Labour Cost Variance	5	Accept declaration of variances
		115,000 units x 0·7 hours = 80,500 hrs (1)		consequential to calculation.
		(80,500 hrs x £11·80) = £949,900 - (79,300 hrs x £12·10) = £9,630 A (1)		
		Labour Efficiency Variance		
		(80,500 hrs - 79,300 hrs) x £11·80 = £14,160 F (1)		
		Labour Rate Variance		
		(£11·80 – £12·10) x 79,300 hrs = £23,790 A (1)		
		Correct identification of ALL variances as F/A (1)		
	(iv)	Variable OH Cost Variance	4	Accept declaration of variances
		$(80,500 \text{ hrs x } \pounds 1 \cdot 30) = \pounds 104,650 - \pounds 104,000 = \pounds 650 \text{ F}$ (1)		consequential to calculation.
		Variable OH Efficiency Variance		
		(80,500 hrs – 79,300 hrs) x £1·30 = £1,560 F (1)		
		Variable OH Expenditure Variance		
		(£1·30 x 79,300 hrs) - £104,000 = £910 A (1)		
		Correct identification of ALL variances as F/A (1)		
	(v)	Fixed OH Cost Variance	4	Accept declaration of variances
		(115,000 units x £5·80) = £667,000 - £646,000 = £21,000 F (1)		consequential to calculation.
		Fixed OH Volume Variance		
		(115,000 units – 110,000 units) x £5·80 = £29,000 F (1)		
		Fixed OH Expenditure Variance		
		(110,000 units x £5·80) - £646,000 = £8,000 A (1)		
		Correct identification of ALL variances as F/A (1)		

Quest	ion	Expe	Max mark	Additional guidance						
(b)	(i)	Material (115,000 x 0·5 Labour (115,000 x 0·7 Var OH (115,000 x 0·7 Fixed OH (115,000 x £5	i kg x £3·50) = hrs x £11·80) = hrs x £1·30) = i·80) =	$\begin{array}{ll} \langle g \times \pounds 3 \cdot 50 \rangle = & \pounds 201,250 \\ \text{'s } \times \pounds 11 \cdot 80 \rangle = & \pounds 949,900 \\ \text{rs } \times \pounds 1 \cdot 30 \rangle = & \pounds 104,650 \\ 80 \rangle = & & \frac{\pounds 667,000}{\pounds 1,922,800} \end{array}$			2	For Standard Cost of Actual Sales if 1 component part incorrect – award 1 mark. If 2 component parts incorrect – award 0 marks.		
	(ii)	Actual Sales (115,000 x £25·70) 2,955,500 (1)						Allow for consequentiality.		
		Less Standard Cost of Actual Sales			1,922,800					
		Standard Profit for Actual Sales			1,032,700	(1)				
		Alternative workings (actual sales):								
		Standard (Budgeted) Sales			2,750,000					
		Sales Variances	Favourable	Adverse						
		Volume	125,000							
		Price	80,500							
					205,500					
		Actual Sales			2,955,500					
	(iii)	Standard Profit for Actual Sales			1.032.700		2	Allow for consequentiality.		
		Cost Variances	Favourable	Adverse	1,002,700					
		Material Usage		2,450						
		Material Price	2,910	,						
		Labour Efficiency	14,160							
		Labour Rate		23,790						
		Variable Overhead Efficiency	1,560							
		Variable Overhead Expenditure		910						
		Fixed Overhead Volume	29,000							
		Fixed Overhead Expenditure		8,000						
		Net Variance			12,480	(1)				
		Actual Profit			1,045,180	(1)				

Ques	tion	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
(c)		Actual Sales Revenue: (120,000 units x £25.00) + £105,000 = £3,105,000 (1)	3	
		Actual Selling Price: $\pounds 25.00 \times 1.15 = \pounds 28.75$ (1)		
		Actual Sales Units: £3,105,000/£28·75 = 108,000 units (1)		
(d)		Standard kgs: 66,000 kg/120,000 units x 108,000 units = 59,400 kg (1)	3	Answer is consequential on (c)
		Standard Material Cost: 59,400 kg x £3·40 = £201,960 (1)		If candidate puts F instead of A (or
		Total Material Cost Variance: £201,960 - £203,000 = £1,040 A (1)		lose award.
				F/A can be consequential.
(e)		Standard Labour Cost: £880,000 + £28,160 = £908,160 (1)	2	Any relevant point for 1 mark
		Actual Labour Hours: £908,160/£12·90 = 70,400 hours (1)		Answer could be opposite as
		Detailed workings:		consequencial on (b) (iii)
		Standard Cost 75,600 hours x £12·90 = £975,240		
		Actual Cost = 70,400 hours x £12.50 = £880,000		
		Thus the Labour Rate Variance is		
		$70,400 \times 40p = \pounds 28,160$		
		OR		
		70,400 x 12·90 = 908,160 - £880,000 = £28,160		
		So with the information the candidate has, they can find the actual hours:		
		? x 12·90 = £908,160 (£880,000 + £28,160)		
		? = 70,400 hours		

Q	uestion	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(f)	Variable Overhead Expenditure Variance = (Actual Hours worked x Variable Overhead Absorption Rate) - Actual Variable Overhead Cost Actual Variable Overhead Cost = (Actual Hours worked x Variable Overhead Absorption Rate) + Variable Overhead Expenditure Variance	2	Answer is consequential on (e)
		70,400 hrs x £1·40 = £98,560 (1)		
		$\pounds98,560 - \pounds4,000 = \pounds94,560$ (1)		
	(g)	Difference in units: 120,000 units – 108,000 units = 12,000 units (1)		Answer is consequential on (c)
Fixed Overhead Absorption Rate: £72,000/12,000		Fixed Overhead Absorption Rate: $\pounds72,000/12,000$ units = $\pounds6.00$ (1)		

C	Juestio	on		Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
2.	(a)	(i)	Goodwill calculation		4	
			Percentage purchased	(36,000/60,000) = 60% (1)		
			Value Taken Over	$(\pounds 60,000 + \pounds 20,000 + \pounds 40,000) = \pounds 120,000$ (1)		
				£120,000 x 60% = £72,000 (1)		
			Goodwill	$(\pounds 80,000 - \pounds 72,000) = \pounds 8,000$ (1)		
		(ii)	Non-controlling interest		1	
			£120,000 x 40% = £48,000			
	(b)	(i)	Post-acquisition profits		3	
			Balance @ 31/12 £82,2	00 (1)		
			Value @ acquisition <u>£40,0</u>	<u>00</u> (1)		
			Profits £42,2	00		
			Percentage owned (60%)	£25,320 (1)		
		(ii)	Unrealised profits		2	
			Cost of Sales	£40,000		
			Mark-up (40%)	£16,000 (1)		
			Selling price to Nagah	£56,000		
			Profit	£16,000		
			Goods unsold	70%		
			Unrealised profits	(£16,000 x 70%) = £11,200 (1)		

Que	estion	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(iii)	Consolidated inventory value	2	
		(£48,000 + £32,000) - £11,200 (1) (1)		
		= £68,800		
	(iv)	Non-controlling interest @ 31/12	1	
		Value @ 31/12		
		$\pounds 162,200 \times 40\% = \pounds 64,880$		
	(v)	Retained Earnings	4	
		Alcan retained earnings £120,000 (1)		
		Post-acquisition profits £25,320 (1)		
		Unrealised profits (£11,200) (1)		
		Goodwill written off (note 1) (£3,200) (1)		
		£130,920		
		Note 1		
		Goodwill impairment Y5 = £8,000 x 40% = £3,200		

Questic	n Expected response	Expected response(s)								
(C)	Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 3	31 December	Year 5	17	*2 marks for layout/no					
	Statements of Financial Position as at 31 Decemb	Statements of Financial Position as at 31 December Year 5								
	Non-current Assets £		£							
	Tangible		776,000 (1)		1 mark for 2 of (L/E/A) achieved.					
	Goodwill (£8,000 – £3,200)		(2)							
	(1) (1)		<u>4,800</u>							
			780,800							
	Current Assets									
	Inventory	68,800 (1)								
	Trade receivables	70,200 (1)								
	(2 + 6 + 16)									
	Cash and Cash Equivalents (1) (1) (1)	<u>24,000</u> (3)								
	Tabal Assats		<u>163,000</u>							
	I OTAL ASSETS		943,800							
	Current Liabilities									
	Trade payables 1	144,000 (1)								
	Non-current Liabilities									
	10% Debentures	160,000 (1)								
	Total Liabilities		304,000							
	Net Assets		639,800							
	Equity:									
	Ordinary Shares of £1 each		260,000 (1)							
	Share Premium		24,000 (1)							
	Revaluation Reserve		160,000 (1)							
	Retained Earnings		130,920 (1)							
	Non-controlling interest		64,880 (1)							
			639,800							
	L/E/A = 2 marks*									

Quest	ion	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
(d)	(i)	Discounting is calculating the value of future cash inflows in today's terms. (1) This is done by establishing the cost of capital/expected rate of return then applying the relevant discount rate using a table of data. (1) For example, if it was expected that the rate of return was 10% you would check the discount factor against each year and multiply the expected inflow of cash by that which would give the inflow as if it was being received today (1)	2	
	(ii)	 Possible responses: IRR: Advantages straightforward to calculate and interpret as if the IRR is positive the project should be considered (1) where competing projects have positive IRR, the highest return is best so making decision making easier (1) IRR: Disadvantages requires a little more trial and error before arriving at the final IRR number (1) does not work as well where the scale or duration of competing projects vary (1) 	4	

Section 2

Question		on	Expected response(s)								Additional guidance
3.	(a)		Opening Inventory	April 900	May 3,400	June) 4,700	(2) for April	(5) = (1)		4	
			Declarities	44.500	46.20	17 (00	(12,000 x 0 7 (9,000 x 0.10 (1) for May &) = (1) Jun both correct			
			Production	14,500	16,300	J 17,600					
				15,400	19,700) 22,300					
			Sales	12,000	15,000) 18,700					
			Closing Inventory	3,400	4,700	3,600	(1) line				
	(b)		Profit Statement - M	arginal Co	sting					12	
				Apr	il	May	June				
				£		£	£				
			Sales – public	2	85,000	356,250	444,125	(1) for April Sales	– public		
			Sales – trade	8	01,000	1,001,250	1,248,225	(1) for April Sales	- trade		
								(1) for all other sa	ales		
			Total Sales Revenue	e 1,0	86,000	1,357,500	1,692,350				
			Opening Inventory		49,500	187,000	258,500	*			
			Material	2	75,500	309,700	334,400	(1) line			
			Labour	3	48,000	391,200	422,400	(1) line			
			Variable Overheads	1	74,000	195,600	211,200	(1) line			
			Closing Inventory	(18	37,000)	(258,500)	(198,000)	(2) for April			
								(£19 + £24 + £12)	= (1)		
								$(£55 \times 3,400) = (1)$)		
								(1) for may a Jun	DOLN		
								* Opening inventor	ries must		
								correspond for ma	rks to be		
								awarded			

Question		Max mark	Additional guidance				
	Total Production Costs	660,000	825,000	1,028,500			
		426,000	532,500	663,830	must be labelled		
	Fixed Overheads	99,000	117,500	124,000	(1 line)		
	Profit	327,000	415,000	539,850	(1 line) must be labelled and no arithmetic errors		

Question		Max mark	Additional guidance				
(c)	Profit Statement - Absorp	14					
		April	May	June			
		£	£	£			
	Sales – public	285,000	356,250	444,125	(1) for all sales figures		
	Sales – trade	801,000	1,001,250	1,248,225	correctly entered.		
	Total Sales Revenue	1,086,000	1,357,500	1,692,350	Accept one line showing Total Sales Revenue		
	Opening Inventory	55.800	210.800	291.400	*		
	Material	275,500	309,700	334,400			
	Labour	348,000	391,200	422,400			
	Variable Overheads	174,000	195,600	211,200	(1) for all 3 lines		
	Fixed Overheads	101,500	114,100	123,200	(2) for April (£875,000/125,000) = (1) (£7 x 14,500) = (1) (1) for May & Jun both correct		
	Closing Inventory	(210,800)	(291,400)	(223,200)	 (2) for April (£55+£7) = (1) (£62 x 3,400) = (1) (1) for May & Jun both correct * Opening inventories must correspond for marks to be awarded 		
	Total Production Costs	744,000	930,000	1,159,400			
		342,000	427,500	532,950			
	Under/over absorption	Over	Under	Under	(3) (1 mark per month)		
		2,500	(3,400)	(800)	(1) for April (1) for May & Jun both correct		
	Profit	344,500	424,100	532,150	(1) line must be labelled and no arithmetic errors		

Question		on	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance		
4.	(a)		CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	£000	£000		One mark for each entry correctly applied.
			Operating profit (Profit for the year)*		180.6	4	+/- rule applies for repeated entry.
			Non-cash adjustments: Depreciation Loss on sale of vehicles	30 (1) 3 (2)			* See overleaf for detailed workings
			Loss on sale of property Gain on sale of machinery	50 (1) (5) (2)	78	6	Share issue and share premium can be combined for full marks.
			Operating cash flows before working equity changes		258.6		
			Changes in working equity		45	3	
			Cash generated from operations		303.6		
			Interest paid Tax paid	(1·6) (5)	(6.6)	4 2	
			NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		297		
			CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Purchase of Non-Current Assets Sale of Non-Current Assets	(1155) 825	(330)	1 1	
			Net cash used in investing activities		(33)		# 2 marks for arithmetic
			CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITES Dividends Paid Share issue Debenture issue Share Premium Net cash used in financing activities Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(40) 100 20 20	100 67	1 1 1 1	accuracy/knowledge of layout. All items entered under the appropriate heading in the cash flow statement and no arithmetic errors – two marks One error – award one mark Two or more errors – no marks

Question	Expected response(s)			Max mark	Additional guidance	
	Workings:					
	Operating profit:					
	Retained profit (270–150) Debenture interest (4·8 + 0·8 Corporation Tax Dividends paid	;)	120 5∙6 15	(1) (2) (1 both)		
	Non-cash adjustments: Depreciation: Loss on sale of vehicles: Loss on sale of property: Gain on sale of machinery:		20 + 10 20 - (30 - 7) 800 - 850 5 - (15 - 15)	(1) (2) (1) (2)		
	Changes in working equity: Inventory: Trade receivables: Trade payables:	40 - 35 65 - 50 30 - 55	5 15 <u>25</u> 45	(1) (1) (1)		
	Interest paid (Debentures):		$\begin{array}{ccc} (60^*8\%) + (20^*8\%/2) \\ (1) & (1) \\ (12 + 5 \cdot 6) - 1 \\ (1) & (1) \\ = 1 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	6 1)		
	Tax paid:		(10 + 15) – 20 (1) (1)		

Question		on	Expected response(s)		Additional guidance
	(b)		Company may not trade internationally and not adopt the International Accounting Standards. (1)	2	1 mark for each correct point, and/or development of the point.
			Home country may have maintained their own standard. (1)		Accept any other reasonable response.
			Company may trade only with countries that have not adopted the standard. (1)		

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]