## 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

| Question |  |  | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | (a) | (i) | Total Sales Revenue Variance $\begin{aligned} & (115,000 \text { units } x £ 25 \cdot 70)-(110,000 \text { units } x £ 25 \cdot 00)= \\ & £ 2,955,500-£ 2,750,000=£ 205,500 F(1) \end{aligned}$ <br> Sales Volume Variance $(115,000 \text { units }-100,000 \text { units }) \times £ 25 \cdot 00=£ 125,000 \mathrm{~F}(1)$ <br> Sales Price Variance $(£ 25 \cdot 70-£ 25 \cdot 00) \times 115,000 \text { units }=£ 80,500 \mathrm{~F}(1)$ <br> Correct identification of ALL variances as F/A (1) | 4 | Accept declaration of variances consequential to calculation. |
|  |  | (ii) | Total Material Cost Variance $115,000 \text { units } \times 0.5 \mathrm{~kg}=57,500 \mathrm{~kg}(1)$ $(57,500 \mathrm{~kg} \times £ 3 \cdot 50)=£ 201,250-(58,200 \mathrm{~kg} \times £ 3 \cdot 45)=£ 460 \mathrm{~F}(1)$ <br> Material Usage Variance $(57,500 \mathrm{~kg}-58,200 \mathrm{~kg}) \times £ 3 \cdot 50=£ 2,450 \mathrm{~A}(1)$ <br> Material Price Variance $(£ 3 \cdot 50-£ 3 \cdot 45) \times 58,200 \mathrm{~kg}=£ 2,910 \mathrm{~F}(1)$ <br> Correct identification of ALL variances as F/A (1) | 5 | Accept declaration of variances consequential to calculation. |


| Question |  | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (iii) | Total Labour Cost Variance $115,000 \text { units } \times 0.7 \text { hours }=80,500 \text { hrs (1) }$ $(80,500 \text { hrs } x £ 11 \cdot 80)=£ 949,900-(79,300 \text { hrs } x £ 12 \cdot 10)=£ 9,630 \mathrm{~A}(1)$ <br> Labour Efficiency Variance $(80,500 \mathrm{hrs}-79,300 \mathrm{hrs}) \times £ 11 \cdot 80=£ 14,160 \mathrm{~F}(1)$ <br> Labour Rate Variance $(£ 11 \cdot 80-£ 12 \cdot 10) \times 79,300 \mathrm{hrs}=£ 23,790 \mathrm{~A}(1)$ <br> Correct identification of ALL variances as F/A (1) | 5 | Accept declaration of variances consequential to calculation. |
|  | (iv) | Variable OH Cost Variance $(80,500 \text { hrs } x £ 1 \cdot 30)=£ 104,650-£ 104,000=£ 650 \text { F (1) }$ <br> Variable OH Efficiency Variance $(80,500 \mathrm{hrs}-79,300 \mathrm{hrs}) \times £ 1 \cdot 30=£ 1,560 \mathrm{~F}(1)$ <br> Variable OH Expenditure Variance $\text { (£1-30 x 79,300 hrs) }-£ 104,000=£ 910 \mathrm{~A}(1)$ <br> Correct identification of ALL variances as F/A (1) | 4 | Accept declaration of variances consequential to calculation. |
|  | (v) | Fixed OH Cost Variance $(115,000 \text { units } x £ 5 \cdot 80)=£ 667,000-£ 646,000=£ 21,000 \text { F (1) }$ <br> Fixed OH Volume Variance $(115,000 \text { units }-110,000 \text { units }) \times £ 5 \cdot 80=£ 29,000 \mathrm{~F}(1)$ <br> Fixed OH Expenditure Variance $(110,000 \text { units } x £ 5 \cdot 80)-£ 646,000=£ 8,000 \mathrm{~A}(1)$ <br> Correct identification of ALL variances as F/A (1) | 4 | Accept declaration of variances consequential to calculation. |



| Quest | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (c) | Actual Sales Revenue: $(120,000$ units $\times £ 25 \cdot 00)+£ 105,000=£ 3,105,000$ (1) <br> Actual Selling Price: $£ 25.00 \times 1.15=£ 28.75$ (1) <br> Actual Sales Units: $£ 3,105,000 / £ 28 \cdot 75=108,000$ units (1) | 3 |  |
| (d) | Standard kgs: $66,000 \mathrm{~kg} / 120,000$ units $\times 108,000$ units $=59,400 \mathrm{~kg}(1)$ <br> Standard Material Cost: $59,400 \mathrm{~kg} \times £ 3 \cdot 40=£ 201,960$ (1) <br> Total Material Cost Variance: $£ 201,960-£ 203,000=£ 1,040 \mathrm{~A}(1)$ | 3 | Answer is consequential on (c) <br> If candidate puts $F$ instead of $A$ (or misses out variance altogether) then lose award. <br> F/A can be consequential. |
| (e) | Standard Labour Cost: $£ 880,000+£ 28,160=£ 908,160(1)$ <br> Actual Labour Hours: $£ 908,160 / £ 12 \cdot 90=70,400$ hours (1) <br> Detailed workings: <br> Standard Cost 75,600 hours $x £ 12 \cdot 90=£ 975,240$ <br> Actual Cost $=70,400$ hours $\times £ 12 \cdot 50=£ 880,000$ <br> Thus the Labour Rate Variance is $70,400 \times 40 p=£ 28,160$ <br> OR $70,400 \times 12 \cdot 90=908,160-£ 880,000=£ 28,160$ <br> So with the information the candidate has, they can find the actual hours: $\begin{aligned} & ? \times 12 \cdot 90=£ 908,160(£ 880,000+£ 28,160) \\ & ?=70,400 \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | Any relevant point for 1 mark <br> Answer could be opposite as consequential on (b) (iii) |


| Quest | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (f) | Variable Overhead Expenditure Variance $=($ Actual Hours worked $x$ Variable Overhead Absorption Rate) - Actual Variable Overhead Cost <br> Actual Variable Overhead Cost $=($ Actual Hours worked $x$ Variable Overhead Absorption Rate) + Variable Overhead Expenditure Variance $\begin{aligned} & 70,400 \text { hrs x } £ 1 \cdot 40=£ 98,560(1) \\ & £ 98,560-£ 4,000=£ 94,560(1) \end{aligned}$ | 2 | Answer is consequential on (e) |
| (g) | Difference in units: 120,000 units $-108,000$ units $=12,000$ units (1) <br> Fixed Overhead Absorption Rate: $£ 72,000 / 12,000$ units $=£ 6 \cdot 00(1)$ | 2 | Answer is consequential on (c) |


| Question |  |  | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | (a) | (i) | Goodwill calculation  <br> Percentage purchased $(36,000 / 60,000)=60 \%(1)$ <br> Value Taken Over $(£ 60,000+£ 20,000+£ 40,000)=£ 120,000(1)$ <br>  $£ 120,000 \times 60 \%=£ 72,000(1)$ <br> Goodwill $(£ 80,000-£ 72,000)=£ 8,000(1)$ | 4 |  |
|  |  | (ii) | Non-controlling interest $£ 120,000 \times 40 \%=£ 48,000$ | 1 |  |
|  | (b) | (i) | Post-acquisition profits | 3 |  |
|  |  | (ii) | Unrealised profits | 2 |  |




| Question |  | 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: <br> IRR: Advantages <br> - straightforward to calculate and interpret as if the IRR is positive the project should be considered (1) <br> - where competing projects have positive IRR, the highest return is best so making decision making easier (1) <br> IRR: Disadvantages <br> - requires a little more trial and error before arriving at the final IRR number (1) <br> - does not work as well where the scale or duration of competing projects vary (1) | 4 |  |

## Section 2




| Question | Expected response(s) |  |  |  |  | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (c) | Profit Statement - Absorption Costing |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |
|  |  | April | May | June |  |  |  |
|  |  | E | £ | £ |  |  |  |
|  | Sales - public | 285,000 | 356,250 | 444,125 | (1) for all sales figures correctly entered. Accept one line showing Total Sales Revenue |  |  |
|  | Sales - trade | 801,000 | 1,001,250 | 1,248,225 |  |  |  |
|  | Total Sales Revenue | 1,086,000 | 1,357,500 | 1,692,350 |  |  |  |
|  | Opening Inventory | 55,800 | 210,800 | 291,400 | * |  |  |
|  | Material | 275,500 | 309,700 | 334,400 | (1) for all 3 lines |  |  |
|  | Labour | 348,000 | 391,200 | 422,400 |  |  |  |
|  | Variable Overheads | 174,000 | 195,600 | 211,200 |  |  |  |
|  | Fixed Overheads | 101,500 | 114,100 | 123,200 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (2) for April } \\ & (£ 875,000 / 125,000)=(1) \\ & (£ 7 \times 14,500)=(1) \end{aligned}$ <br> (1) for May \& Jun both correct |  |  |
|  | Closing Inventory | $(210,800)$ | $(291,400)$ | $(223,200)$ | (2) for April $\begin{aligned} & (£ 55+£ 7)=(1) \\ & (£ 62 \times 3,400)=(1) \end{aligned}$ <br> (1) for May \& Jun both correct <br> * 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) <br> (1 mark per month) |  |  |
|  |  | 2,500 | $(3,400)$ | (800) | (1) for April <br> (1) for May \& Jun both correct |  |  |
|  | Profit | 344,500 | 424,100 | 532,150 | (1) line must be labelled and no arithmetic errors |  |  |




| Question |  | Expected response(s) | Max <br> mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | (b) | Company may not trade internationally and not adopt the International Accounting <br> Standards. (1) <br> Home country may have maintained their own standard. (1) <br> Company may trade only with countries that have not adopted the standard. (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ | 1 mark for each correct point, and/or <br> development of the point. |
| Accept any other reasonable response. |  |  |  |  |

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

