## 2022 Accounting

## National 5

## Finalised Marking Instructions

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## General marking principles for National 5 Accounting

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidate responses.
(a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the detailed marking instructions for this assessment.
(b) Marking should always be positive. This means that, for each candidate response, marks are accumulated for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding: they are not deducted from a maximum on the basis of errors or omissions.
(c) If a specific 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.
(d) Consequentiality subsequent to a calculative error must be followed through, with credit being given for any errors in subsequent calculations or working.
(e) Scored out or erased working which has not been replaced should be marked where still legible. However, if the scored out or erased working has been replaced, only the work which has not been scored out should be marked.
(f) When marking theory questions, it is important to read the candidate's full answer as the correct answer may be invalidated by further contradictory statements. Use professional judgement.

## Question 1 (a) - General Instructions

- If a correct entry appears twice - apply the +- rule. Eg if Cash \& Cash Equivalents of $£ 11,000$ appears in both the Current Assets and the Current Liabilities, do not award (DNA) the mark in Current Assets.
- If wrong treatment of any entry (eg added Drawings or Loan instead of subtracted) - DNA (this doesn't affect arithmetic mark).
- An entry must have reasonable nomenclature. If not - DNA (to a maximum of 2). Eg accept labels like 'Interest' and 'Admin/Other Expenses' as nomenclature for the receivable/payable. Do not accept labels like 'Closing Balance' for Inventory. Use Professional Judgement (UPJ).
- Entry must be in correct section, otherwise DNA each time.
- If Current Assets is added to Non-Current Assets - accept (if subtotal is deducted instead of added DNA arithmetic mark).
- Accept Loan in the Equity section (providing there is correct treatment).
- If only an Income Statement is completed - accept the new depreciation for the year for 1 mark. If an Income Statement is completed in addition to the SOFP, accept the Profit for The Year in the Equity section coming from either the figure given in the QP, or consequentially from the Income Statement. Ignore everything else in Income Statement.
- If there are more than 6 extraneous entries - the maximum the question can score is 10 marks. In this instance, mark the question as normal and then stop marking if the limit of 10 marks is reached.
- If Equity is added on to 'top half' of SOFP (like a running balance), DNA Arithmetic mark
- If a candidate has attempted at least 8 marks worth, then the 2 'no extraneous' marks can be awarded.


## LAYOUT/NO EXTRANEOUS/ARITHMETIC MARKS:

- For the Layout/Headings mark - candidates need:
- Main Heading (Pamela’s Pastries not required). Accept 'on' 31 Dec Yr3.
- Ticked Headings (ㅁ). Equity section can be Financed/Represented By:

Ignore labels on balancing totals.
NOTE - No need for Working Equity label but if attached to wrong figure, DNA layout mark.

- For No extraneous items:

If one extraneous item - award 1 mark. If there is more than one extraneous item - award 0 marks.

- All arithmetic correct

| Question |  | Expected response(s) |  |  |  | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | (a) | PAMELA'S PASTRIES <br> STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIO <br> NON-CURRENT ASSETS ( $\checkmark$ ) <br> Property <br> Furn \& Fitt 6,000 2,000 $\}$ <br> Vehicles 10,000$\}(1)+1,500\}(1)$ <br> CURRENT ASSETS ( $\checkmark$ ) <br> Inventory <br> Tr.Receivables 15,000 (1)- 400 (1) <br> Other Receivables/Interest <br> Cash \& Cash Equivalents <br> LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES ( $\checkmark$ ) <br> Trade Payables <br> VAT <br> Other Payables <br> WORKING EQUITY <br> NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES ( $\checkmark$ ) <br> Loan <br> EQUITY ( $\checkmark$ ) <br> Opening Equity <br> ADD Profit for Year <br> LESS Drawings <br> Layout <br> No Extraneous (2) <br> Arithmetic <br> (1) |  <br> AT 31 DE <br> COST (£) <br> 100,000 <br> 20,000 <br> 30,000 <br>  <br> 2,000 <br> 14,600 <br> 150 <br> 11,000 <br> 8,000 <br> 4,000 <br> 250 <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> 110,000 <br> 23,000 | MBER YEAR <br> DEP (£) $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 11,500 \tag{1} \end{array}$ $27,750$ $12,250$ $133,000$ $12,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & (\checkmark) \\ & \text { NBV (£) } \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 100,000 \\ 12,000 \\ 18,500 \\ 130500 \end{array}\right\}(1) \end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{r} 15,500 \\ \hline 146,000 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 25,000 \\ \hline 121,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20 | The combined mark for NBVs on Furniture and Motor Vehicles is consequential on the candidate's entries for depreciation. <br> If either Furniture or Vehicles have been omitted - can still award the NBV mark. DNA marks for either part of the depreciation calculation. <br> If PBD detached from Trade Receivables (not directly underneath) then DNA - even if correct treatment. If detached and added to Current Assets, still award arithmetic mark. <br> If PBD is labelled 'Bad Debt' then accept providing figure is $£ 400$. <br> If $£ 450$ is deducted from Trade Receivables - it is wrong but not Extraneous ( $£ 450$ appearing anywhere else would be extraneous). <br> If Admin Expenses Payable is $\mathrm{£} 14,000$ it is extraneous. If it is $£ 14,250$ or $£ 13,750$, mark incorrect (not extraneous). |


| Question | Expected response(s) |  |  | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) | Error | Increase/Decrease/No Effect | Amount | 10 | Error 5 - if candidates say decrease 150 award 1 mark if they say increase 150 award 0 marks. <br> If Total Effect is blank, then the mark can be awarded in (b) providing (c) is consequentially correct. In this instance if Total Effect was blank and (c) showed $£ 17,800$, the full 10 marks can be awarded in (b). If (c) showed a figure of $£ 5,200$ only, then the full 10 marks can be awarded in (b) (but the answer to (c) would score 0 marks). |
|  | 1 | Increase (1) | £36 (1) |  |  |
|  | 2 | Decrease | £5,000 (1) |  |  |
|  | 3 | No Effect (1) |  |  |  |
|  | 4 | No Effect (1) |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | Decrease (1) | £300 (1) |  |  |
|  | 6 | Increase | £64 (1) |  |  |
|  | 7 | No Effect (1) |  |  |  |
|  | Total Effect | Decrease | £5,200 (1) |  |  |
| (c) | $£ 23,000-£ 5,200=£ 17,800$ (1) |  |  | 1 | Watch consequentiality on (b). |
| (d) | - Keeps financial records (of business transactions)/records revenue $\& \in$ expenses <br> - Book-keeping/preparing ledger accounts/maintaining ledgers <br> - Prepares the final accounts (of a business)/Prepares Income Statement/Statement of Financial Position. (max 1)/Calculates the profit/loss <br> - Ensures a firm operates within (financial accounting) legislation/accounting guidelines <br> - Deals with tax <br> - Checks financial records to ensure accuracy/minimise errors <br> - Produces ratios/Comparing performance |  |  | 2 | Any 2 for 1 mark each. <br> If candidate response indicates a management/decision making role (eg advising on how to improve profits) then no award. |
| (e) | - Damage <br> - Wear and tear/Usage <br> - Obsolete <br> - New models <br> - Age/Time <br> - Changes in tastes and fashion |  |  | 2 | Any 2 for 1 mark each. |


| Question |  |  | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. |  |  | General Guidance <br> Watch consequentiality throughout question. <br> Ignore labels if missing. If labels are wrong (ie break-even units has a $£$ sign), do not award 1 mark ONCE ONLY throughout the question. (Applies to final answer only, not workings). <br> *If the candidate works out correct answer, but then further adjusts it to leave a wrong answer, they cannot be awarded the full allocation of marks for that particular question. A 2 mark 'all or nothing' question can be reduced to 1 mark in this instance. <br> If answer has decimal points, candidate can either round up or down to the nearest whole number. <br> If using a spreadsheet to check consequentiality, candidate responses may differ from spreadsheet answers due to rounding errors. It would be advisable to increase the decimals in the spreadsheet in these instances. <br> If candidate has multiple answers as they have calculations at each level, and all are different - then if correct answer appears, allocate marks as per solution. |  |  |
|  | (a) | (i) | $\begin{aligned} & £ 10+£ 36+£ 24=£ 70 \\ & \text { (1) (1) (1) } \end{aligned}$ | 3 | Max $\mathbf{2}$ marks if arithmetic error. <br> If you see final answer of: £ 30 - award 1 mark ( $10+12+8$ ) <br> £46-award 2 marks ( $10+12+24$ ) <br> £54-award 2 marks ( $10+36+8$ ) |
|  |  | (ii) | £ 80-£70 = £ 10 (2) | 2 | All or nothing*. <br> Award 1 mark if arithmetic error. |
|  |  | (iii) | £40,000 $+£ 30,000=£ 70,000$ (1) | 1 |  |


| Question |  | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (iv) | $\begin{aligned} & £ 70,000 / £ 10=7,000 \text { units }(2) \\ & 7,000 \times £ 80=£ 560,000 \\ & \quad(1) \end{aligned}$ | 3 | The first 2 marks are all or nothing*. Award 1 mark if arithmetic error. Award 1 mark if 7,000 not stated (question asks for BEP). |
|  | (v) | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000-7,000=3,000 \text { units (2) } \\ & 3,000 \times £ 80=£ 240,000 \\ & \quad \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ | 3 | The first 2 marks all or nothing*. <br> Award 1 mark if arithmetic error (watch for consequentiality). <br> Award 1 mark if 3,000 not stated (question asks for MOS). |
|  | (vi) | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000-7,000=(2,000) \text { units }(1) \\ & (2,000) \times £ 10=(£ 20,000) \text { loss } \\ & \begin{array}{c} (1) \quad(1) \end{array} \end{aligned}$ <br> OR $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \times £ 10=£ 50,000(1) \\ & £ 50,000(1)-£ 70,000(1)=(£ 20,000) \text { loss } \end{aligned}$ <br> OR $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \times £ 80=£ 400,000(1) \\ & 5,000 \times £ 70=\frac{£ 350,000}{£ 50,000}(1) \\ & \\ & \text { Less FC } \\ & \text { Loss } \underline{£ 70,000(1)} \\ & (£ 20,000) \end{aligned}$ | 3 | To gain first mark - candidate must use 5,000 and the break-even point correctly. <br> Accept $(2,000)$ units on its own for 2 marks. <br> Max 2 marks if an answer is incorrect based on correct/consequential figures used. <br> Need the word loss or brackets or minus sign in the answer. If not DNA the final mark. Max 2 out of 3 . This applies to a loss only. If consequentially calculated as a profit, then no need for profit label. |


| Question |  | Expected response(s) | Max <br> mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (vii) |  | 3 | Max 2 marks if answer incorrect based on figures used. <br> $£ 70,000+£ 50,000$ is 2 marks all or nothing. <br> Candidates may use a different method to get the correct answer, UPJ to allocate marks. |
| (b) | (i) | New Selling Price $=£ 100$ (1) <br> New Materials = £12 (1) <br> New Labour = £48 (1) <br> New Overheads = £32 (1) <br> CPU £100-£92 = £8 (2) | 6 | Watch for consequentiality. <br> Award 1 mark to contribution if arithmetic error in candidate response (or if one component part is incorrect or consequentially incorrect) <br> Accept $£ 8$ on its own for 6 marks. <br> If no working for the Variable Cost and you see: <br> £32-award 1 mark for VC (12+12+8) <br> £56-award 2 marks for VC $(12+12+32)$ <br> £68 - award 2 marks for VC $(12+48+8)$ |
|  | (ii) | New Fixed Costs $=£ 70,000-£ 7,000=£ 63,000(1)$ $£ 63,000 / £ 8=7,875$ units <br> (1) <br> 7,875 units $-7,000$ units $=875$ units (increase) <br> (1) | 3 | Answer is consequential on (b) (i) <br> No need to indicate increase/decrease. |


| Question |  | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (iii) | Fixed Costs $£ 63,000$ $(£ 63,000+£ 50,000) / £ 8=14,125$ units <br> (2) <br> (1) <br> OR <br> £50,000/£8 = 6,250 units <br> (1) <br> $6,250+7,875=14,125$ units <br> (1) <br> (1) | 3 | Max 2 marks if answer incorrect based on figures used. <br> $£ 63,000+£ 50,000$ is 2 marks all or nothing. |
| (c) | (i) | - Use own savings/increase equity <br> - Grant <br> - Form a partnership/limited company <br> - Get an investor/business angel/venture capitalist | 1 | DNA Selling Assets. <br> DNA anything relating to borrowing. |


| Question | Expected response(s) |  |  | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Source | Advantage | Disadvantage | 4 | Answers are consequential from (c) |
|  | Own savings/ increase equity | - No repayments required <br> - No interest payments <br> - Profits kept by owner | - At risk of losing more money if business fails <br> - Takes longer to get money <br> - May miss business opportunity |  | (i). <br> For Loan - 'Quick and Easy to get’ would only be awarded 1 mark. |
|  | Grant | - No need to repay <br> - No interest payments | - May not receive full amount required <br> - Lots of paperwork <br> - Not available quickly <br> - Conditions may be attached |  | Accept any other reasonable answer. |
|  | Partnership | - More expertise <br> - Shared responsibility <br> - Shared workload | - Loss of sole control <br> - Must share profits <br> - Disagreements on decisions |  |  |
|  | Limited Co. | - High amounts of finance <br> - Benefit of shareholder knowledge | - Loss of sole control <br> - Must share profits <br> - Disagreements on decisions |  |  |
|  | Investor | - Benefit from their business knowledge <br> - Readily available for advice <br> - Benefit from their contacts/networks <br> - Will be more invested in business being a success | - Loss of sole control <br> - Must share profits <br> - Disagreements on decisions |  |  |
|  | Loan | - Get all money at once <br> - Easy to obtain/Can be obtained quickly <br> - Can pay back in instalments <br> - Can expand without having to build savings <br> - You can get a large sum | - Have to pay back (1) with interest (1) <br> - If unable to pay, could lose possessions/go bankrupt <br> - Penalties if late paying back |  |  |


| Question |  | Expected response(s) |  |  |  | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. |  | Zheng Zhi - Trial Balance as at 30 April Year 2 |  |  |  | 15 | 1 mark to be awarded for the following pairs of correct entries: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DR } \\ \text { fan } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CR } \\ £ \end{gathered}$ |  | - Trade receivables/trade payables |
|  |  | Wages and Salaries | (1) | 36,850 |  |  | - Sales revenue/purchases |
|  |  | Trade Receivables | (1) | 4,750 |  |  | - Purchase returns/sales revenue returns |
|  |  | Trade Payables |  |  | 3,550 |  | - Carriage in/carriage out |
|  |  | Purchases $\quad \square$ |  | 150,440 |  |  | entry wrong in each pair do not |
|  |  | Sales Revenue |  |  | 259,600 |  | award mark. |
|  |  | Purchases Returns | (1) |  | 7,860 |  | 1 mark to be awarded to all other |
|  |  | Sales Revenue Returns _ـ_ | (1) | 9,900 |  |  | entries. |
|  |  | Overdraft - Cash and Cash Equivalents | (1) |  | 4,700 |  | If entry in both Dr and Cr - no award. |
|  |  | Provision for Bad Debts | (1) |  | 350 |  | Award 1 mark for both totals if |
|  |  | Property | (1) | 300,000 |  |  | arithmetically correct. |
|  |  | Mortgage | (1) |  | 150,000 |  |  |
|  |  | Carriage In |  | 1,100 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Carriage Out |  | 850 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Drawings | (1) | 6,700 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Equity | (1) |  | 97,780 |  |  |
|  |  | Discount Allowed | (1) | 950 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Rent Received | (1) |  | 1,150 |  |  |
|  |  | Inventory | (1) | 13,450 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (1) | 524,990 | 524,990 |  |  |


| Question |  | Expected response(s) |  |  | Max <br> mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4. | (a) | Wages for S Richards |  |  | 8 | If bonus is $£ 56$ award 2 marks (added |
|  |  |  |  | £ |  |  |
|  |  | Basic | 40 hours x £12 (1) | 480 |  | If there is no total, check 4 (b) and |
|  |  | Overtime 1 | 5 hours $\times(£ 12+£ 6)(1)$ | 90 |  | can award this mark in 4 (a) providing |
|  |  | Overtime 2 | 11.5 hours (1) $\times(£ 12+£ 12)(1)$ | 276 |  | it is correct or consequentially |
|  |  | Bonus | $\begin{aligned} & 60(1)-56.5(1)= \\ & 3.5 \text { hours } \times(£ 12 \times 1 / 3)(1) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 14 |  | correct. |
|  |  | Total wage due |  | 860 (1) |  |  |


| Question | Expected response(s) |  |  | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) | Job Cost Statement (Heading not required) |  |  | 7 | Sales Price mark awarded for all arithmetic correct, and final label for Selling Price/Quote. DNA cost unless it says 'cost to customer'. <br> If candidate has applied VAT and/or Mark-up on each line item, mark each item as correct (ignoring VAT/Markup) and DNA both VAT and Mark-up marks (even if they are calculated correctly). <br> If Total Cost subtotal incorrect - DNA mark-up. If mark-up missing, DNA VAT. <br> If Mark-up/VAT subtracted - DNA mark(s). This does not affect final total mark which would now be consequential. <br> If there are no Mark-up or VAT figures but correct treatment can be ascertained through subtotals, award marks. <br> If VAT and Mark-up wrong way round max 1 for both VAT and Mark-up entries if calculated correctly. If this happens and either VAT or Mark-up calculated incorrectly - 0 marks. <br> Subtotal after mark-up not required. |
|  | Materials (65/5= 13 (1) x £25 (1)) | £325.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Labour | £860.00 | (1) |  |  |
|  | Overheads ( $56.5 \times$ ¢0.5) | £28.25 | (1) |  |  |
|  |  | £1,213.25 |  |  |  |
|  | ADD Mark-up (40\% x £1,213.25) | £485.30 | (1) |  |  |
|  |  | £1,698.55 |  |  |  |
|  | ADD VAT ( $20 \% \times \mathrm{f} 1,698.55$ ) | £339.71 | (1) |  |  |
|  | Sales Price | £2,038.26 | (1) |  |  |
|  | NOTE <br> If candidate has $£ 593.46$ - award 6 marks (providing there is correct label for sales price). |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



| Questi | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) | Advantages <br> - Wider range of customers/increased sales <br> - More attractive to customers (as they don't have to pay upfront)/can take time to gather funds to pay) <br> - Increased customer loyalty <br> - Larger/bulk orders more likely <br> Disadvantages <br> - Don't get paid immediately/Takes longer to get paid <br> - Bad debts <br> - Costs/hassle of chasing up debts <br> - Cashflow problems <br> - More paperwork <br> - Cost of credit checks | 2 | Candidate responses must be from the point of view of the seller (Jemma), otherwise DNA. |
| (c) | To encourage/reward prompt payment | 1 |  |
| (d) | - Included in Cost of Sales <br> - Added to purchases <br> - Would reduce Gross Profit/Profit for the Year <br> DNA ‘Carriage In' on its own. | 1 | Response must indicate how this is treated in the final accounts - not just give a definition. |

## Q6 - General Instructions

- Markers should approach the question by marking transactions sequentially in date order (ie mark the 3 entries for 5 Oct first, then mark the entries for 10 Oct etc). When marking a transaction it is helpful to have a starting point, and then ask yourself 'What would I expect to see next'? The following starting points in a transaction should be used by markers:

5 Oct Start with entry in Purchases Acc. Look at VAT next. It should follow the Dr or Cr entry of the first figure. Then, look at Champ Sports Account.

10 Oct Start in Equipment Acc. Look at VAT next. It should follow the Dr or Cr entry of the first figure. Then, look at Office World Account.

18 Oct Start in Drawings Acc and then look at Bank Acc.
25 Oct Start off by looking in the Bank Acc for payment of $£ 1,080$ or an adjusted figure (candidate may have adjusted for Vat Refund/Discount eg £972). An adjusted amount will be incorrect in the Bank Account, but will then subsequently be consequential. Then go to Champ Sports Acc to see if corresponding transaction has been made.

Stay in Champ Sports account to ascertain if the Discount and Vat Refund have been applied and then look for corresponding entries in the Discount and Vat accounts.

- Apply consequentiality as to which side of the ledger entries are on. Therefore, if a Purchase is incorrectly entered on the Credit side, this would be marked wrong. However if the VAT was also on the Credit Side and the supplier on the Debit Side this would be consequentially correct. Taking this approach may mean that some entries which are correct as per solution, will be marked as consequentially incorrect.
- Consequentiality is not applied to the figures contained within a transaction. The figures are to be marked as per solution. (There is an exception to this for entries on 25 Oct which is explained in the Additional Guidance above).
- If there is no starting point in a transaction (eg candidate has opened up a Brian Rankin account instead of Purchases on 5 Oct) then mark as per solution.
- There is no loss of awards for incorrect dates and nomenclature. Marks are awarded for entries only. There is also no loss of award for Balances being incorrectly calculated.
- If an entry has been put into the wrong account, it does not gain an award.
- If there are any extra entries as part of a transaction, apply the +/- rule. Taking the transaction on 5 March as an example, if a candidate enters $£ 1,000$ Dr in the Purchases Acc and also enters $£ 1,000$ Dr in the eg Brian Rankin Acc (with the VAT and Supplier Accounts being correct), they would be awarded 2 marks over the transaction instead of 3 . Markers should show this by putting a 'the tick with no mark allocated to it' and 0 beside correct entry, and a cross at the wrong entry.

Q6 - Alternative Solution

5 Oct
Dr
Purchases Acc
Champ Sports - £1,000
Cr
Champ Sports Acc
Purchases \& Vat - $£ 1,200$

## Vat Acc

Champ Sports - £200

10 Oct
Dr
Equipment Acc
Office World - £550

## Cr

Office World Acc
Equipment \& Vat - £660

Vat Acc
Office World - £110

18 Oct
Dr
Drawings Acc
Bank - £700
Cr
Bank Acc
Drawings - $£ 700$

## 25 Oct

Dr
Champ Sports Acc
Bank - $£ 1,080$

Discount - $£ 100$

VAT - £20

Cr
Bank Acc
Champ Sports - £1,080

Discount Acc
Champ Sports - $£ 1,080$

VAT Acc
Champ Sports - £20

3 marks

2 marks
3 marks



[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

