

National Qualifications

## X800/76/01

# 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 Higher Accounting

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the specific 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 specific 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 **outline** questions, candidates must make a number of brief statements appropriate to the question asked. These may include facts, features or characteristics.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award 1 mark for each accurate statement
- (f) For **distinguish** questions, candidates must demonstrate knowledge of the differences between things, features, methods or choices. This does not need to be a comparative sentence.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award **1 mark** for each accurate statement
- (g) For **explain** questions, candidates must make a number of points which relate cause and effect and/or make relationships between things clear, for example by showing connections between a process/situation. These may include theoretical concepts. There is no need to prioritise the reasons.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award **1 mark** for each accurate explanation
- award **1 mark** for further development of an explanation, including exemplification where appropriate
- (h) 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.

#### Marking instructions for each question

#### Section 1

C	)uestio	on	Ехрес	Expected response(s)									
1.	(a)		Profit or Loss on Revaluation Property Vehicles Inventory Trade Receivables Increase in provision for Doubtful Debts Revaluation Expenses <u>Profit on Revaluation</u>	<u>Old Value</u> £80,000 £40,000 £8,000 £9,000	<u>New Value</u> £130,000 £30,000 £12,000 £6,000	<u>Change</u> £50,000* -£10,000* £4,000* -£3,000* -£1,000 -£4,000 £36,000	*(2) (1) (1)	4	*All correct <b>2 marks</b> 3 correct <b>1 mark</b> 2 or fewer correct <b>0</b> marks.				
	(b)		Share of profit on revaluation					2					
			Donnelly 3/ Scott 5/	8 £1. 8 £2.	3,500 2,500		(1) (1)						

Question		Expected response(s)										
(c)	New profit sharing ratios				2	All or nothing						
	Donnelly Scott Cahill	3/8 x 4/5 5/8 x 4/5 1/5	30% 50% 20%	(2)								
(d)	New Equity Accounts         Equity         Transfer Current A/c         Profit on Revaluation         Share of Goodwill         Goodwill written off         New Equity Balances	Donnelly £75,000 £3,100 £13,500 £7,500 £99,100 £6,000 £93,100	Scott         Cahill           £125,000         £80,000*           -£2,400            £22,500            £12,500            £157,600         £80,000           £10,000         £4,000           £147,600         £76,000*	(1) (1) (1) (1)	5							
	*Opening and closing balances,	arithmetic and ext	raneous (1)									

Question		Expected	response(s)		Max mark	Additional guidance
(e)	Donnelly, Scott an	d Cahill			5	
	Income Statement	t for Year ended 31 Deceml	ber Year 2 ✓			
			££			
	Profit for the Year	- <b>√</b>	80,000*			
	Add Interest on Dr	awings 🗸				
	Donnelly	£5,000 x 5%	£250			
	Scott	£8,000 x 5%	£400			
	Cahill	£6,000 x 5%	£300 £950	(1)		
			£80,950			
	Less Interest on Ec	<u>quity</u> ✓				
	Donnelly	£93,100 x 10%	£9,310			
	Scott	£147,600 x 10%	£14,760			
	Cahill	£76,000 x 10%	£7,600 _ £31,670	(1)		
			£49,280			
	Less Salary ✓					
	Donnelly		£2,000	(1)		
			£47,280			
	Share of Profit ✓		_			
	Donnelly	£47,280 x 30%	£14,184			
	Scott	£47,280 x 50%	£23,640			
	Cahill	£47,280 x 20%	£9456 _ £47,280	(1)		
	*Drafit for the Veer	booding labola agithmatic				
	"Profit for the Year,	neading, labels, arithmetic a	and no extraneous (1)			

Question		Expected re	esponse(s)		Max mark	Additional guidance
(f)	Current Account - Donnelly Details Opening balance Share of Profit Interest on Equity Salary Drawings Interest on Drawings Current Account - Scott Details Opening balance Share of Profit Interest on Equity Drawings Interest on Drawings Current Account - Cahill Details Opening balance Share of Profit Interest on Equity Drawings Interest on Equity Drawings Interest on Equity Drawings Interest on Drawings Headings, nomenclature, arit	Dr 5,000 ✓ 250 ✓ Dr 2,400 ✓ 8,000 ✓ 400 ✓ Dr 6,000 (1) 300 (1) chmetic and no	Cr $3,100 \checkmark$ $14,184 \checkmark$ $9,310 \checkmark$ 2,000 (1) Cr $23,640 \checkmark$ $14,760 \checkmark$ Cr 9,456 (1) 7,600 (1) $0 \times 100$	Bal 3,100 Cr 17,284 Cr 26,594 Cr 28,594 Cr 23,394 Cr 23,344 Cr Bal 2,400 Dr 21,240 Cr 36,000 Cr 27,600 Cr 27,600 Cr Bal 0 (1) 9,456 Cr 17,056 Cr 11,056 Cr 10,756 Cr	7	Mark is awarded for correct entry in all 3 current accounts. Award 3 marks if complete reversal. If Equity balance is included, DNA Interest on Equity award.

Q	uestion	Expe	ected respo	onse(s)			Max mark	Additional guidance
	(g)	Statement of Financial Position as a	at 31 Decen £	nber Year 2 ✓ £	£ NBV		13	
		NON-CURRENT ASSETS 🖌	AL COSL	Agg Depn	NDV			
		Property	330.000	(20.000)	350.000	(1)		All 3 figures must be shown to gain
		Vehicles	30,000	5.000	25,000	(1)		award for each non-current asset.
		Equipment	20,000	2,000	18,000	(1)		
			,	, <u> </u>	393,000			
		Investments			90,000	(1)		
					483,000			
		CURRENT ASSETS 🗸						
		Closing Inventory		35,700		*		
		Trade Receivables (7500 - 750)		6,750		(1)		
		Electricity Receivable		3,500		*(1)		
				45,950				
		Trade Payables	16 000	7				All correct 2 marks
		Cash & Cash Equivalents	12,500					2 correct 1 mark
		Wages Pavable	2,050	30,550		(2)		1 correct <b>0 marks</b>
		Working Equity	2,050		15,400	(_)		
		Net Assets Employed			498,400			
		LESS NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES ✓						
		Mortgage			100,000	(1)		
		Net Assets			398,400			
		EQUITY 🗸						
		Equity Accounts						
		Donnelly		93,100		(4)		
		Scott		14/,600	244 700	(1)		
		Canill	-	76,000	316,700			

Qu	estion	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
		$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \pounds & \pounds & \pounds & f \\ & At Cost & Agg Depn & NBV \\ \hline Current Accounts \\ Donnelly & & 23,344 & * \\ Scott & & & 27,600 & * \\ Cahill & & & & 10,756 & *(1) \\ \hline & & & & & \frac{61,700}{378,400} \\ \hline & & & & & \frac{20,000}{398,400} & (1) \\ \hline \end{array}$		* <b>1 mark</b> for current account balances of all 3 partners.
	(h)	<ul> <li>Increased equity is introduced to the business (1)</li> <li>More expertise or specialist knowledge (1)</li> <li>Workload can be shared (1)</li> <li>May allow expansion of the business (1)</li> <li>Eliminates competition when skills and resources are combined (1)</li> </ul>	2	

Q	uestion		Expected	l response	(s)				Max mark	Additional guidance
2. P/	ART A									
	(a)	Production Budget ✓	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov		3	* <b>1 mark</b> for production total, heading and correct sales figures.
		Sales	2,500	2,800	3,400	6,200	5,000			
		Less Opening Inventory	500	560	680	1,240	1,000	(1)		
			2,000	2,240	2,720	4,960	4,000			
		Add Closing Inventory	560	680	1,240	1,000	1,020	(1)		
		Production	2,560	2,920	3,960	5,960	5,020	(1)*		
	(b)	<ul> <li>Sell preference shares when the company (1)</li> <li>Sell ordinary shares in retudividend (1) a successful y (1)</li> <li>Debentures - issue of loan.</li> </ul>	ere a fixed d urn for a sha ear means h /with fixed a	lividend is re of the p igh divide annual inte	received profits in nd/poor erest (1)	l in retur the forn year no o	n for inve n of a var or low div	esting in iable ridend	3	

Q	uestio	on	Expected response(s)												Additional guidance
	(c)	(i)	Baking Process Acc	ount 🗸										7	If complete reversal or not
				Input			Outpu	ıt		Balance	9				shown as an
				Qty	CPU	Value	Qty	CPU	Value	Qty	CPU	Value			account, award
			Opening WIP	500	1.20	600.00				500		600.00	(1)		3 marks.
			Materials	1,500	0.50	500.00				1,000		1,100.00			DNA 1 mark
			Labour			5,200.00						6,300.00	(1)		max, if
			Variable Overhead	S		800.00						7,100.00			nomenclature
			Fixed Overheads			1,040.00						8,140.00	(1)		error.
			Normal Loss				75	0.20	15.00	1,425		8,125.00	(1)		DNA 1 mark if
			Closing WIP				425		2,125.00	1,000	6.00	6,000.00	(1)		any quantity is
			Good Output				000	6.00*	5 400.00	100		600.00			entered other
							900	0.00	J,400°00	100		000,00			than materials.
			Abnormal Loss				100	6.00*	600.00			0.00	(2)*		Normal loss must be based on input material quantity.
															* If CPU is calculated correctly and applied to both Finished Goods and Abnormal Loss but Balance is incorrect, award <b>1 mark</b> .

Q	uestio	on				Expect	ted res	ponse(	5)					Max mark	Additional guidance
		(ii)	Abnormal Loss Account 🗸											4	
				Input			Outpu	ıt		Balan	ce				
				Qty	CPU	Value	Qty	CPU	Value	Qty	CPU	Value			
			Baking process	100	6.00	600.00				100	6.00	600.00	(1)		
			Cash & Cash Equivalents				100	0.20	20.00			580.00	(1)		
			Income Statement						580.00			0	(1)		
			llas diago nomencleturo er	مرامره											
			Headings, nomenclature ar	id layo	ut (1)										
	(d)		Margin is profit on selling p	orice w	hereas	mark-up	is prof	t on co	st price. (	1)				1	

Q	uesti	on	Ехрес	Max mark	Additional guidance				
2. F	PART	B	OPERATING COST STATEMENT ✓					19	Depreciation and Basic Wages - 2 all or nothing.
				£		£	Max marks		
			Depreciation (75,000 - 5,000) = 10,000 x 10 7			100,000	(2)		
			Drivers Wages:						
			Basic (40 x £15 x 48 x 10)	288,000	(2)				
			Holiday (40 x £15 x 4 x 10)	24,000	(1)				
			Overtime (double time) (£15 x 2 x 10 x 48 x 10)	144,000	(2)*				* Award 1 mark if any single part of the
			Overtime (time and a half) (£15 x $1.5$ x $5$ x $48$ x 10)	54,000	(2)*	510,000			
			Relief Drivers Wages:						
			Total Operating Hours $(10 \times 7 \times 52 \times 10) = 36,400$ (1)						
			Hours Worked (55 x 48 x 10) = 26,400 (1)						
			Relief Hours 36,400 - 26,400 = 10,000 (1) x 10 (1)			100,000			

C	Questi	on	E	Max mark	Additional guidance					
			Office and Admin $(3,000 \times 12)$ Garage Rental $(2,250 \times 4)$ Fuel $((10 \times 500 \times 52) (1) / 13) \times £1.35 (1)$ InsuranceLicensingMaintenance and RepairsTOTAL RUNNING COSTS ✓Heading, label and arithmetic (1)	36,000 9,000 27,000 52,250 7,950 59,700	(1) (1)	45,000 146,900 <b>901,900</b>	(1)			
	(b)	(i)	Passenger Miles (45 x 0·8 x 500 x 52 x 10) = 9,360,000	passenger m	iles	(2	)		2	Award <b>1 mark</b> if any single part of the calculation is missing.
		(ii)	Sales Income (9,360,000 x £0·20) less: Costs Estimated Profit	£1,872,000 £901,900 £970,100	) ) )	(1	)		1	Award mark for entry of costs data and calculation of profit with arithmetic accuracy. Be aware of consequentiality.

### Section 2

Question	stion Expected response(s)												Max mark	Additional guidance
3. PART A	Invento	ry Record C	ard for Con	nponent	KFC01 🗸	/							6	
			Receipts			Issues			Balance					* Award 1 mark for correct
	Date	Details	Qty	Price £	Value £	Qty	Price £	Value	Qty	Price £	Value £			heading and opening balance
	01/09	Opening balance							2,500	6.00	15,000	(1)*		If date/details
	07/09	Purchases	1,500	6.40	9,600				4,000	6.15	24,600	(1)		included, do not award first
	12/09	Issue to Job 307				1,000	6.15	6,150	3,000	6.15	18,450	(1)		available mark.
	15/09	Purchases	2,000	6.95	13,900				5,000	6.47	32,350	(1)		
	17/09	Returns				200	6.95	1,390	4,800	6.45	30,960	(1)		
	24/09	Issue to Job 310				1,200	6.45	7,740	3,600	6.45	23,220	(1)		

Question		on	Expected response(s)				Max mark	Additional guidance
3. F	3. PART B							
	(a)		Fixed Interest Funding Ordinary Shares Gearing	Andrews plc 750,000+2,000,000 2,750,000 1:1	Bhuvan plc 2,500,000+3,000,000 2,000,000 2.75:1		2	<b>1 mark</b> for Andrews; <b>1 mark</b> for Bhuvan
	(b)	(i)	Fixed Interest Funding Ordinary Shares Gearing	Andrews plc 3,500,000+2,000,000 2,750,000 2:1 (1)			1	
		(ii)	The ordinary shareholders will receive a lower rate of return as there will be less profit available for payment to ordinary shareholders (due to the increased number of preference shareholders). (1) Ordinary shareholders stand to possibly lose out in periods of lower profits as there are more shareholders to receive a share of the profits. (1) However, in periods of higher profits the ordinary shareholders would stand to benefit as there would be more profit available for distribution to them. (1)				1	Accept either an impact when profits are low or when profits are high.

Q	Question		Expected response(s)			Max mark	Additional guidance	
	(c) (i)						3	
			Profit available for distribution to ordinary shareholders					
				Bhuvan plc				
			Profit for Year before finance cost and taxation	£1,750,000				
			Less Debenture Finance Cost	£150,000	(1)			
				£1,600,000				
			Less Corporation tax (25%)	£400,000	(1)			
			Profit for Year after taxation	£1,200,000				
			Less Preference Dividends (8%)	£200,000	1			
			Profit available to Ordinary Shareholders	£1,000,000	J(1)			
		(ii)					2	All or nothing.
			Profit available to Ordinary Shareholders	£1,000,000				
			Retained Profit (60%)	£600,000				
			Total dividend paid to ordinary shareholders	£400,000	(2)			

Qı	Question		Expected response(s)			Max mark	Additional guidance
		(iii) Total percentage dividend to be paid to shareholders				1	
			<u>Total dividend paid</u> x100 <u>£400,000</u> x100 Ordinary Share Equity				
			20% (1)				
		(iv) Ordinary Dividend per share = Total dividend paid/number of ordinary shares				1	
			£400,000           4,000,000           Ordinary dividend per share           10p	(1)			
		(v)	Profit for the Year after Tax and Preference Dividends Number of Ordinary Shares	£1,000,000 4,000,000		1	
			Earnings per share	£0.25	(1)		
	(d)	(i)	Price Earnings Ratio x Earnings per Share Market Price per share	7·4 times x 25p £1·85	(1)	1	
		(ii)	Ordinary dividend per share Market Price per share x100 £1.85 x100			1	
			Dividend Yield 5.41% (1)				

Question		on	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance	
4.	(a)	(i)	fits earned for Project 1 = cash inflow - depreciation charge		If Depreciation is missing award 2	
			Depreciation = (initial investment - residual value)/life of project			
			Project 1 = (£305,000 - £80,000)/5 = £45,000 per annum (2)			
			Profit earned Year 1 (£132,000-£45,000) = £87,000 Year 2 (£104,000-£45,000) = £59,000 Year 3 (£82,000-£45,000) = £37,000 Year 4 (£71,750-£45,000) = £26,750 Year 5 (£64,000-£45,000) = £19,000			
			Profits earned for Project 2 = cash inflow - depreciation charge			
			Depreciation = (initial investment - residual value)/life of project			
			Project 2 = (£220,000 - £100,000)/5 = £24,000 per annum (2)			
			Profit earned Year 1 (£150,000-£24,000) = £126,000 Year 2 (£60,000-£24,000) = £36,000 Year 3 (£40,000-£24,000) = £16,000 Year 4 (£36,000-£24,000) = £12,000 Year 5 (£32,000-£24,000) = £8,000 (1)			

Question		Expected res	Max mark	Additional guidance		
(ii)	(ii) Accounting Rate of Return (ARR)				10	
	<b>Project 1</b> Average profits (87,00 ARR = £45,750/£305,00	0+59,000+37,000+26,750 00 = 15% (1)				
	Project 2 Average profits (126,000+36,000+16,000+12,000+8,000)/5 = £39,600 (1) ARR = £39,600/£220,000 = 18% (1)					
	<u>Payback</u>					
	Project 1 – investme	nt £305,000				
	Voar 1	Inflows	Cumulative inflows			
	Year 2	£132,000	£132,000 £236,000			
	Year 3	f 82,000	£230,000			
	Year 4	f 71, 750	2510,000			
	Year 5	£64.000				
	Payback in Year 3 To nearest day: 2 yea = 2 years 308 days (1) Project 2 - investmen	rs plus (£69,000(1)/£82, .t_£220,000	000 (1) *365 days)			
		Inflows	Cumulative inflows			
	Year 1	£150,000	£150,000			
	Year 2	£60,000	£210,000			
	Year 3	£40,000	£250,000			
	Year 4	£36,000				
	Year 5	£32,000				
	Payback in Year 3 To nearest day: 2 yea = 2 years 92 days (1)	rs plus (£10,000(1)/£40,	000 (1) *365 days)			

Que	stion	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional guidance
	(iii	Project 2 should be chosen because ARR is highest (1) or paid back more quickly (1).		
(	o)	Advantages of Accounting Rate of Return	3	
		<ul> <li>ARR is easy to understand and simple to calculate</li> <li>ARR focuses on the overall profit generated by the project</li> <li>It is similar to other accounting ratios used for making comparisons</li> <li>Disadvantages of Accounting Rate of Return</li> <li>Timings of cash inflows are ignored</li> <li>ARR ignores the time value of money</li> <li>ARR only focuses on total profit over the life of the project</li> <li>No benchmark/guidelines of what is an acceptable rate of return</li> <li>Where time scales are different, the ARR is not suitable</li> <li>ARR is not suitable for comparing projects with different investment amounts</li> <li>Profit for year can be subject to different definitions</li> <li>The benefits of high profits in the earlier years is ignored</li> </ul>		2 marks maximum for advantages. 1 mark maximum for disadvantages.

### [END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]