

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced GCE

ACCOUNTING

F014 MS

Unit F014: Management Accounting

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is 120.



INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS

Own Figure Rule ('of')

Where 'of' is indicated, a figure which is incorrect solely because of an error in an earlier part of the question may be awarded the appropriate marks as if it were correct.

Quality of Written Communication

The rubric states:

*In these two questions/sub-questions, you will be assessed on the quality of your written communication. In one of these questions, the focus will be on your ability to present numerical information legibly and in an appropriate accounting format. In the other, you will be assessed on the legibility and style of writing, the clarity and coherence of your arguments and the accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar.

4% of the paper marks are available for rewarding *Quality of Written Communication*, as follows:

Levels of Response for *Numerical* Questions

Level	Mark	Description
3	3	All account headings, terms and balances are included appropriately and in line with accounting conventions. All figures are legible with effective use made of columns and sub-totals. Al, accounts are ruled off as appropriate.
2	2	Almost all account headings, terms and balances are included appropriately and in line with accounting conventions. Figures are legible with effective use made of columns and sub-totals. Accounts are ruled off as appropriate.
1	1	Some account headings, terms and balances are included though not always adhering to accounting conventions. Most figures are legible. Some appropriate use is made of columns and sub-totals. Some accounts are ruled off as appropriate.
_	0	Responses which fail to achieve the standard required for Level 1.

Levels of Response for Narrative Questions

Level	Mark	Description
2	2	Ideas, some complex, are expressed clearly and quite fluently, using an appropriate style of writing. Arguments made are generally relevant and are constructed in a logical and coherent manner. There are few errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar, and those that are made are not intrusive and do not obscure meaning.
1	1	Relatively straightforward or simple ideas are expressed in a generally appropriate style of writing which sometimes lacks clarity or fluency. Arguments have some limited coherence and structure, occasionally showing relevance to the main focus of the question. There are errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar which are noticeable and sometimes intrusive but do not totally obscure meaning.
-	0	Responses which fail to achieve the standard required for Level 1.

Question Number					Answer				Ma: Mar
1*	Calculations	6							
		Dec	Jan		Feb	N	lar		
	Sales	70,000	75,000	0	65,000	1	00,000		
	50%-2%	34,300	36,750	0	31,850		49,000		
	50%		35,000	0	37,500		32,500		
			71,750	0	69,350		81,500		
	2%		750	0	650		1,000		
	<u>Sales</u>		Purchas	es (<u>(Sales x 4/5)</u>				
	Jan	75,000	Dec	(60,000				
	Feb	65,000	Jan	į	52,000				
	Mar	100,000	Feb	8	80,000				
	Apr	90,000	Mar	-	72,000				
		Dec	Jan		Feb	Mar			
	Purchases	60,000	52,000)	80,000	72,000	3		
	50%-2.5%	29,250	25,350)	39,000	35,100	5		
	50%		30,000)	26,000	40,000	<u>y</u>		
			55,350)	65,000	75,100)		
	2.5%		650)	1,000	900)		
	Jade plc		\sim		0 x 10% x 0.25 ding 31 March 2		50		
	<u>ouon buug</u>		<u>Jan</u>	Unic	<u>Feb</u>		Mar		
	Receipts		<u> </u>						
	Sales		71,750	[2]	69,350	[2]	81,500	[2]	
	Payments		7						
	Purchases		55,350	[2]	65,000	[2]	75,100	[2]	
	Expenses		8,400		8,400		8,400	[1]	
	Fixed asset				8,500	[1]			
			63,750		81,900		83,500		
	Net receipts/(pa	yments)	8,000		(12,550)	_	(2,000)		
	Opening ba	lance	14,300	[1]	22,300		9,750		
	1	ance –	22,300		9,750	•		-	1

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Question Number			4 Ansv	wer				Max Mark			
1	Budgeted Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the three months ending 31 March 2007										
cont'd	Sales			240,000		- <u>-</u>					
	Opening stock	60,000									
	Purchases 2	04,000 [1]									
	2	64,000									
	Closing stock	72,000 [1]									
	Cost of sales			192,000							
	Gross Profit			48,000							
	Discount received		_	2,550	[1]						
				50,550							
	Expenses	25,200 [1]									
	Discount allowed	2,400 [1]									
	Depreciation	2,050 [2]									
				29,650							
	Net Profit			20,900							
	NB Up to an additional three communication (numerical re		be a	warded for	r the candida	ate's quality	of written				
						Tot	al marks	[27]			
2(a)											
2(a)	Contract Account										
	Materials Purchased	848,200	[1]	Materials		8,000	[1]				
	Direct lab 448,000			Materials		38,000	[1]				
	Dir lab c/d 19,500	467,500	נון	Plant c/d		80,000	[1]				
	Indirect lab 63,000		F43	Cost to da	ate c/d	1,423,100					
	Ind lab c/d 2,400	65,400	[1]								
	Plant	120,000	[1]								
	Head office charges	48,000	[1]								
		1,549,100				1,549,100					
	Cost to date b/d	1,423,100		Work cert		1,830,000	[1]				
	Notional profit c/d	492,900	[1]	Work not	certified c/d	86,000	[1]				
	-	1,916,000				1,916,000					
	Profit and loss	279,310	[2]	Notional p	orofit b/d	492,900					
	Profit provision c/d	213,590									
		492,900				492,900					
	Materials b/d	38,000		Profit prov		213,590					
	Plant b/d	80,000	[1]	Direct lab		19,500	[1]				
	Work not cert b/d	86,000	[1]	Indirect la	ıb b/d	2,400					
	Work cert: 1,555,500 x <u>100</u> 85	= 1,830,00	00								
	P&L: 492,900 x <u>2</u> x <u>1,555,</u> 3 1,830,		0					[16]			

Question Number				5 nswer				Max Mark
2(b)	Prudence. Reduction of profit by 2/3 multiplier. Reduction of profit by <u>cash received</u> multiplier. work certified (3 x 1 mark) (1 for concept, 1 reduction of profit, 1 for either multiplier)							
2(c)	 (1 for concept, 1 reduction of profit, 1 for either multiplier) Replacing labour by automation could lead to conflict with unions. A consultation process should take place to ensure any grievances are discussed, and if not resolved the consequences are considered. Redundancies could lead to industrial action and adverse publicity. Customers could purchase from other sources and there could be a general loss of goodwill in the company. If the company is part of a larger group or has other departments, it could consider retraining or redeploying employees. Redundant employees in an area of high unemployment could lead to a consequent loss of purchasing power in the community. This in turn could lead to additional adverse publicity for the company. The company could consider redundancy compensation and enhanced pensions for employees. Education for social and cultural activities during retirement could be provided and social events arranged for retired employees. (3 x 3 marks) 							[9]
	(1 for point plus up					Tota	l marks	[28]
3(a)	Selling price Variable cost Contribution/unit <u>Contribution</u> Limiting factor Ranking [1]	A 65 47 18 [1 <u>18</u> 3 6 (2nd)	$ \begin{bmatrix} B \\ 64 \\ 40 \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 24 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 24 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} $ $ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 24 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} $	C 82 62 20 20 4 5 (3 rd)	[1]			

Question Number				Answer			Max Mark
	Machinist hours a	vailable	100,000				
3(a)	Product B x 16,00	00	(32,000)	[1]			
cont'd			68,000	-			
	Product A x 12,00	00	(36,000)	[1]			
			32,000	-			
	Product C x 8,000)	(32,000)	[2]			
	Contribution B 16	,000 x 24	384,000	[1]			
	Contribution A 12	,000 x 18	216,000	[1]			
	Contribution C 8,0	000 x 20	160,000	[1]			
	Total contribution		760,000				
	Fixed costs		600,000	[1]			
	Profit		160,000	[1]			[13]
3(b)		А		в	С		
	Selling price	65		64	82		
	Variable cost	50		42	66		
	Contribution/unit		[1]	22 [1]	16	[1]	
	x Qty	12,000		16,000	18,000		
		180,000	[1 of]	352,000 [1 of]	288,000	[1 of]	
	Total contribution		. (1	820,000	[1]	
	Fixed costs				600,000	[1]	
	Profit				220,000	[1]	[9]
	Profit	5			220,000		

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
3(c)*	Option 1	
	Limits production of product C, which may lead to packers being laid off.	
	Unable to make full production and less profit generated.	
	Unable to meet customer demand for product C, which may lead to losing customers to competitors.	
	Impact of fewer employees and multiplier effect on local economy.	
	Reputation of business may suffer if it is not able to attract sufficient machinists.	
	Option 2	
	Employing additional machinists at higher rate will lead to increased production and profit.	
	Motivation issue and packers may also demand wage increases and reduce profit.	
	The company needs to consider long term demand before taking on permanent staff.	
	All figures are estimates and may not materialise.	
	Rather than take on extra machinists could packers be retrained to work as machinists.	
	Comparison and recommendation	
	Increasing the hourly rate for labour will lead to an increase in profit of $\pounds 60,000$. This is a 33.5% increase compared to maintaining the current labour rate.	
	Under option 2, the company is able to achieve full production, however under option 1, production of product C is reduced by 10,000 units. This is a 55.6% reduction on expected sales. Customer confidence may fall and have a multiplier impact on products A and B.	
	Whilst option 2 may lead to an adverse reaction from packers, it does lead to full production, maintaining employment and increasing profit. On this basis, option 2 would be preferred.	
	(Up to 4 marks for advantages and disadvantages of Option 1)	
	(Up to 4 marks for advantages and disadvantages of Option 2)	
	(Up to 4 marks for a comparison and recommendation)	
	NB Up to an additional two marks can be awarded for the candidate's quality of written communication (narrative responses)	[14]
	Total marks	[36]

Question Number				A	nswer				Max Mark
4(a)	Cost	Basis	Mach		Assy		Maint	<u>Canteen</u>	
	Ind wages	Employers	195,200	[1]	329,400		61,000	24,400	
	Rep/maint	Mach hrs	86,040	[1]	9,560		-	-	
	Canteen	Employees	11,264	[1]	19,008		3,520	1,408	
	Ins mach	Mach cost	20,250	[1]	6,750		-	-	
	Ins prem	Area	10,800	[1]	9,600		2,400	1,200	
	Heat/light	Area	14,625	[1]	13,000		3,250	1,625	
	Consum	Allocated	821	[1]	1,382		1,330	1,367	
								30,000	
								(30,000) [1]	
	Reapportion	Canteen	9,000	[1]	16,500		4,500	Nil	
						-	76,000 [1]		
		Maint	57,000	[1]	19,000		(76,000)		
			405,000	[1]	424,200	[1]	Nil		
				•					
			405,000	[1of]	424,000	[1of]			
			270,000	[1]	303,000	- T			
		£1	.50 DMH	[1]	£1.40 DL				
Question Number			$\langle \cdot \rangle$	A	nswer				Max Mark
4(b)					Mach				
.()	Actual overhe	ad			397,100				
	Absorbed ove		x 275,000)	412,500				
			-)	over	15,400	[2][1 of	f1		
					Assy		•		
	Actual overhe	ad			412,600				
	Absorbed over		x 290 000)	406,000				
				, under	6,600	[2][1 of	FT		Г АЛ
					0,000	_ [_][1 0	.1		[4]
4(c)	 Use of estimated data, which could be inaccurate, leading to under/over absorption. Over absorption, too much overhead charged to production, overpriced and uncompetitive, fall in demand and subsequent loss of revenue/reduction in profit. Under absorption, insufficient overhead charged to production, lower price to customer, costs not covered and subsequent reduction in profits. (3 x 2 marks) 								

	(1 for point plus 1 for development)		
	Т	otal marks	[29]
	F	aper Total	[120]

Assessment Objectives Grid

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Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1*	14	13	0	27
2(a)	5	9	2	16
2(b)	0	1	2	3
2(c)	0	0	9	9
3(a)	3	9	1	13
3(b)	3	6	0	9
3(c)*	0	0	14	14
4(a)	5	12	2	19
4(b)	0	4	0	4
4(c)	0	0	6	6
Totals	30	54	36	120

*includes QWC