

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:

Concession in which the

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 Ma
1*	Calculations	8							
		Dec	Jan		Feb		Mar		
	Sales	70,000	75,00	0	65,000		100,000		
	50%-2%	34,300	36,75	0	31,850		49,000		
	50%		35,00	0	37,500		32,500		
			71,75	0	69,350		81,500		
	2%		75	0	650		1,000		
	<u>Sales</u>		Purchas	ses	<u>(Sales x 4/5)</u>				
	Jan	75,000	Dec		60,000				
	Feb	65,000	Jan		52,000				
	Mar	100,000	Feb		80,000				
	Apr	90,000	Mar		72,000				
		Dec	Jan		Feb	Mar			
	Purchases	60,000	52,000)	80,000	72,00	00		
	50%-2.5%	29,250	25,350)	39,000	35,10	_		
	50%		30,000)	26,000	40,00	00		
			55,350)	65,000	75,10	00		
	2.5%		650)	1,000	90	00		
	Depreciatio	n 65,000 + 1	17,000 = 82	2,00	00 x 10% x 0.28	5 = 2,	050		
	Jade plc	ot for the thr	aa mantha	00	ding 31 March	2007			
			<u>ee montins</u> Jan	en	<u>Feb</u>	2007	Mar		
	Receipts				<u>1 eb</u>		<u>iviai</u>		
	Sales		71,750	[2]	69,350	[2]	81,500	[2]	
			11,100	[4]	03,000	[~]	01,000	[-]	
	Payments								
	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	- lyments)	8,000		(12,550)	-	(2,000)	-	
	Opening ba	•	14,300	[1]	22,300		9,750		
	Closing bala		22,300		9,750	-	7,750	[1]	

Question Number				Ansv	ver				Max Mark	
1	Budgeted Trading and Prof	it and Los	s Acc	ount	for the thr	ree months er	nding 31 Mar	<u>ch 2007</u>		
cont'd	Sales				240,000	[1]				
	Opening stock	60,000								
	Purchases	204,000	[1]							
		264,000								
	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 the communication (numerical			be a	warded fo	or the candid	ate's quality	of written		
	Total marks									
2(a)	Contract Account									
	Materials Purchased	848,2	200	[1]	Materials		8,000	[1]		
	Direct lab 448,000				Materials		38,000	[1]		
	Dir lab c/d19,500		500	[1]	Plant c/d		80,000	[1]		
	Indirect lab 63,000				Cost to d	late c/d	1,423,100			
	Ind lab c/d 2,400	<u> </u>		[1]						
	Plant	120,0		[1]						
	Head office charges	48,0		[1]						
		1,549,7					1,549,100			
	Cost to date b/d	1,423,7			Work cer		1,830,000	[1]		
	Notional profit c/d	492,9		[1]	Work not	t certified c/d	86,000	[1]		
		1,916,0	000				1,916,000	i		
	Profit and loss	279,3	310	[2]	Notional	profit b/d	492,900			
	Profit provision c/d	213,5	590							
		492,9	900				492,900			
	Materials b/d	38,0	000		Profit pro	ovision b/d	213,590			
	Plant b/d	80,0	000	[1]	Direct lat	o b/d	19,500	[1]		
	Work not cert b/d	86,0	000	[1]	Indirect l	ab b/d	2,400			
	Work cert: 1,555,500 x <u>10</u> 8		30,00	0						
	P&L: 492,900 x <u>2</u> x <u>1,55</u> 3 1,83		9,31	0					[16]	

				5					
Question Number			4	nswer			Max Mark		
2(b)	Prudence. Reduction of profit Reduction of profit (3 x 1 mark)	by <u>cash rece</u> work cert	<u>eived</u> multip ified				[3]		
	(1 for concept, 1 reduction of profit, 1 for either multiplier)								
2(c)	 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) 								
	(1 for point plus up to 2 for development) Total marks								
• ()		0							
3(a)	Selling price Variable cost Contribution/unit	A 65 47 18 [1]	B 64 40 24 [1	C 82 62] 20	_ [1]				
	Contribution Limiting factor	<u>-18</u> 3	24 2	20 4	-				
	Ranking [1]	6 (2nd)	12 (1 st)	5 (3 rd)					

Question Number				Answer			Max Mark
	Machinist hours a	vailable	100,000				
3(a)	Product B x 16,00	0	(32,000)	[1]			
cont'd			68,000	_			
	Product A x 12,00	0	(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	15	[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				820,000	[1]	
	Fixed costs				600,000	[1]	
	Profit				220,000	[1]	[9]
	C	X	•				
)					

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 £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]

<u>Cost</u> Ind wages Rep/maint Canteen Ins mach Ins prem Heat/light Consum	Basis Employers Mach hrs Employees Mach cost Area Area Allocated Canteen Maint	<u>Mach</u> 195,200 86,040 11,264 20,250 10,800 14,625 821 9,000 57,000 405,000 405,000 270,000 .50 DMH	 [1] 	<u>Assy</u> 329,400 9,560 19,008 6,750 9,600 13,000 1,382 16,500 <u>19,000</u> 424,200 [1 303,000 [1 £1.40 DLH	of]	<u>Canteen</u> 24,400 - 1,408 - 1,200 1,625 1,367 30,000 (30,000) [1] Nil	
Rep/maint Canteen Ins mach Ins prem Heat/light Consum	Mach hrs Employees Mach cost Area Area Allocated Canteen Maint	86,040 11,264 20,250 10,800 14,625 821 9,000 57,000 405,000 405,000 270,000	 [1] 	9,560 19,008 6,750 9,600 13,000 1,382 16,500 <u>19,000</u> 424,200 [1 303,000 [1	3,520 2,400 3,250 1,330 <u>4,500</u> 76,000 [1] (76,000)] Nil of]]	1,408 - 1,200 1,625 1,367 30,000 (30,000) [1] Nil	
Canteen Ins mach Ins prem Heat/light Consum	Employees Mach cost Area Area Allocated Canteen Maint	11,264 20,250 10,800 14,625 821 9,000 57,000 405,000 405,000 270,000	 [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1of] [1] 	19,008 6,750 9,600 13,000 1,382 16,500 <u>19,000</u> 424,200 [1 <u>424,000</u> [1 303,000 [1	2,400 3,250 1,330 <u>4,500</u> 76,000 [1] (76,000)] Nil of]]	1,200 1,625 1,367 30,000 (30,000) [1] Nil	
Ins mach Ins prem Heat/light Consum	Mach cost Area Area Allocated Canteen Maint	20,250 10,800 14,625 821 9,000 57,000 405,000 270,000	 [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1of] [1] 	6,750 9,600 13,000 1,382 16,500 <u>19,000</u> 424,200 [1 303,000 [1	2,400 3,250 1,330 <u>4,500</u> 76,000 [1] (76,000)] Nil of]]	1,200 1,625 1,367 30,000 (30,000) [1] Nil	
Ins prem Heat/light Consum	Area Area Allocated Canteen Maint	10,800 14,625 821 9,000 57,000 405,000 270,000	 [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1of] [1] 	9,600 13,000 1,382 16,500 <u>19,000</u> 424,200 [1 <u>424,000</u> [1 303,000 [1	3,250 1,330 <u>4,500</u> 76,000 [1] (76,000)] Nil of]]	1,625 1,367 30,000 (30,000) [1] Nil	
Heat/light Consum	Area Allocated Canteen Maint	14,625 821 9,000 57,000 405,000 405,000 270,000	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1of] [1]	13,000 1,382 16,500 <u>19,000</u> 424,200 [1 303,000 [1	3,250 1,330 <u>4,500</u> 76,000 [1] (76,000)] Nil of]]	1,625 1,367 30,000 (30,000) [1] Nil	
Consum	Allocated Canteen Maint	821 9,000 57,000 405,000 405,000 270,000	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1of] [1]	1,382 16,500 <u>19,000</u> 424,200 [1 <u>424,000</u> [1 <u>303,000</u> [1	1,330 <u>4,500</u> 76,000 [1] <u>(76,000)</u>] Nil of]]	1,367 30,000 (30,000) [1] Nil	
	Canteen Maint	9,000 57,000 405,000 405,000 270,000	[1] [1] [1] [1of] [1]	16,500 <u>19,000</u> <u>424,200</u> <u>424,000</u> <u>1</u> <u>303,000</u> <u>1</u>	4,500 76,000 [1] (76,000)] Nil of]]	30,000 (30,000) [1] Nil	
Reapportion	Maint	57,000 405,000 405,000 270,000	[1] [1] [1of] [1]	19,000 424,200 [1 424,000 [1 303,000 [1	76,000 [1] (76,000)] Nil of]]	(30,000) [1] Nil	
Reapportion	Maint	57,000 405,000 405,000 270,000	[1] [1] [1of] [1]	19,000 424,200 [1 424,000 [1 303,000 [1	76,000 [1] (76,000)] Nil of]]	Nil	
Reapportion	Maint	57,000 405,000 405,000 270,000	[1] [1] [1of] [1]	19,000 424,200 [1 424,000 [1 303,000 [1	76,000 [1] (76,000)] Nil of]]		
		405,000 405,000 270,000	[1] [1of] [1]	424,200 [1 424,000 [1 303,000 [1	(76,000)] Nil of]]		
		405,000 405,000 270,000	[1] [1of] [1]	424,200 [1 424,000 [1 303,000 [1] Nil of]]		
	£1	405,000 270,000	[1of] [1]	424,000 [1 303,000 [1	of]]		
	£1	270,000	[1]	303,000 [1	1		
	£1	270,000	[1]	303,000 [1	1		
	£1	270,000	[1]	303,000 [1	1		
	£1				-		
			A	Inswer			Max Mark
				Mach			
Actual overhe	ead			397,100			
Absorbed ove	erhead (£1.50	x 275,000)	412,500			
		, ,	-		2][1 of]		
Actual overhe	ad			-			
		x 290 000)	-			
			•		2][1 of]		[4]
			under		.][' 0']		[4]
Over absorpt fall in demand	ion, too much d and subsequ otion, insufficie	overhead uent loss of ent overhea	charge f rever ad cha	ed to production nue/reduction in rged to produc	n, overpriced and un profit.	uncompetitive,	[6]
	Actual overhe Absorbed over Jse of estima Over absorpti all in demand Jnder absorp	Actual overhead Absorbed overhead (£1.40 Use of estimated data, whi Over absorption, too much all in demand and subseque Under absorption, insufficie	Actual overhead Absorbed overhead (£1.40 x 290,000 Use of estimated data, which could be Over absorption, too much overhead all in demand and subsequent loss o Under absorption, insufficient overhead	Actual overhead Absorbed overhead (£1.40 x 290,000) under Use of estimated data, which could be inacco Over absorption, too much overhead charge all in demand and subsequent loss of rever Under absorption, insufficient overhead charge sosts not covered and subsequent reduction	over 15,400 [2] Actual overhead 412,600 Absorbed overhead (£1.40 x 290,000) 406,000 under 6,600 [2] Use of estimated data, which could be inaccurate, leading 2 Over absorption, too much overhead charged to production in 2 Inder absorption, insufficient overhead charged to product on in 3 Inder absorption, insufficient overhead charged to product on in 3 Inder absorption, insufficient overhead charged to product on in 3 Inder absorption, insufficient overhead charged to product on in 3 Inder absorption, insufficient overhead charged to product on in 3 Inder absorption, insufficient overhead charged to product on in 3 Inder absorption, insufficient overhead charged to product on in 3 Inder absorption, insufficient overhead charged to product on in 3 Inder absorption, insufficient overhead charged to product on in 3 Inder absorption, insufficient overhead charged to product on in 3 Inder absorption, in profits. 3	over 15,400 [2][1 of] Assy 412,600 Absorbed overhead (£1.40 x 290,000) 406,000 under 6,600 [2][1 of]	$\frac{15,400}{Assy}$ (2)[1 of] Actual overhead Absorbed overhead (£1.40 x 290,000) under <u>6,600</u> (2)[1 of] Use of estimated data, which could be inaccurate, leading to under/over absorption. Over absorption, too much overhead charged to production, overpriced and uncompetitive, all in demand and subsequent loss of revenue/reduction in profit. Under absorption, insufficient overhead charged to production, lower price to customer, sosts not covered and subsequent reduction in profits.

	(1 for point plus 1 for development)	
	Total marks	[29]
	Paper Total	[120]

Assessment Objectives Grid

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