

# GCE

## Accounting

Unit F014: Management Accounting

Advanced GCE

## Mark Scheme for June 2014

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation			Meaning of annotation				
BP			Blank Page – this annotation <b>must</b> be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.				
1	?	281	?	Unclear			
2	BOD	31	BOD	Benefit of doubt			
3	×	21	Cross	Cross			
4	OFR	721	OFR	Own figure rule			
5	REP	271	REP	Repeat			
6	SEEN	811	SEEN	Noted but no credit given			
7	<b>~</b>	11	Tick	Tick			
8	L1		L1	Level 1			
9	L2		L2	Level 2			
10	L3		L3	Level 3			
11	L4		L4	Level 4			

### Mark Scheme

Here are the subject specific instructions for this question paper The mark scheme for this unit reflects terminology and formats in line with the specification.

In addition terminology and formats in line with International Accounting Standards will also be acceptable.

## QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

## 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. All 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 adhered 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.

## MARK SCHEME

G	uestion	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	(a)	MPV: $(4 - 4.10)92,000 = 9,200A$ (1) MUV: $(6 \times 15,600 - 92,000)4 = 6,400F$ (2) LRV: $(14 - 14.30)55,000 = 16,500A$ (1) LEV: $(3.5 \times 15,600 - 55,000)14 = 5,600A$ (2) SPV: $(128 - 124)14,700 = 58,800F$ (1) SVV: $(14,700 - 15,000)124 = 37,200A$ (1) VOH: $(7 \times 3 \times 15,600 - 335,000) = 7,400A$ (2) FOH: $(5 \times 2 \times 15,600 - 160,000) = 4,000A$ (2)	12	
	(b)	Reconciliation Statement for budgeted and actual salesBudgeted sales1,860,000(1)AFSPV58,800SVV37,200	3	

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	Advantages     Allows management by exception. By studying variances management attention is directed towards those areas which are not proceeding to plan.     Variance analysis enables comparison of actual and predetermined standards. Management can be held responsible for those variances under its control.     Aid to pricing, product and price policies can be formulated, before production takes place. Prices can be based on standard costs.     Limitations     A system may be expensive to install and time consuming to keep up to date.     In volatile conditions standards can get out of date quickly and will need constant updating.     Need agreement on the most appropriate type of standard, ideal or attainable.     Might conflict with modern management, where employees are expected to strive for continuous improvement, rather than to meet a standard.     (Each section 2 x 3 marks)     (1 for point plus up to 2 for development)	12	
		27	

Question	Ans	swer/Indicat	tive content		Mark	Guidance
2 (a)*	<u>Receipts</u> Sales 30%-2%     Sales 70%     Sales 70%     Motor vehicle <u>Payments</u> Purch 50%     Purch 25%     Purch 25%     Salaries     Loan     Loan interest     Net cash flow     Opening bal			August 2014 <u>Aug</u> 72,912(1) 168,000 <u>5,000</u> 245,912(1) 72,500(1) 38,750 <u>37,500(1)</u> 148,750 18,000(1) 20,000(1) 45,600(1) 232,350 13,562 <u>64,990</u> <u>78,552(1)</u>	32	

Question	Answer/Indica	tive content		Mark	Guidance
	Budgeted Trading and Profit ar	nd Loss Accour	nt for the		
	three months ending 31 Augus	st 2014			
	Sales	7	708,000		
	Opening stock	137,500			
	Purchases	<u>450,000<b>(1)</b></u>			
		587,500			
	Closing stock	<u>145,000<b>(1)</b></u>			
	Cost of sales	4	142, <u>500</u>		
	Gross Profit	2	265,500 <b>(1)</b>		
	Discount allowed	4,248 <b>(1)</b>			
	General expenses	54,000			
	Salaries	139,200 <b>(1)</b>			
	Depreciation fixed assets	34,550 <b>(2)</b>			
	Loss on sale	1,400 <b>(1)</b>			
	Loan interest	<u> </u>			
		<u>2</u>	<u>233,698</u>		
	Net Profit	=	<u>31,802</u> (1)		
			QWC (3)		

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
(b)	Advantages The necessary examination of costs usually results in improved efficiency. Weaknesses become apparent and action can be taken.	12	
	Managers will become more aware of financial matters and the importance of cost control. Output can be measured in financial terms rather than just units.		
	Cash budgets will show a future cash surplus/deficit. A surplus will enable investment plans to be made, whilst warning of a deficit will enable remedial action to be taken.		
	Preparation of departmental budgets facilitates responsibility accounting. The department manager is responsible for keeping to budget, which should present an achievable target.		
	<u>Limitations</u> Budgets may be too rigid and result in inflexibility. New opportunities may be missed if strict adherence to an original budget is required.		
	If production varies considerably from budget, then the budget loses its significance as a means of control. This can be overcome by flexible budgeting.		
	If budgets are imposed by senior management without consultation, then this might lead to resentment amongst staff. This can lead to a lack of motivation.		
	A budget set too low may lead to complacency with no incentive to improve. Whilst a budget set too high may lead to low morale.		
	(Each section 2 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development)		
		44	

C	Questi	on	Answei	r/Indicative content		Mark	Guidance
3	(a)		% DM <u>1,200,000</u> 400,000	= 300% (1)		5	
			% DL <u>1,200,000</u> 500,000	= 240% <b>(1)</b>			
			Per unit <u>1,200,000</u> 400	= £3,000 <b>(1)</b>			
			LHR <u>1,200,000</u> 48,000	= £25 <b>(1)</b>			
			MHR <u>1,200,000</u> 60,000	= £20 <b>(1)</b>			
	(b)		Direct materials Direct labour Prime cost Production overhead Production cost	% DM     LHR       1,100     1,100       3,000     3,000       4,100(1)     4,100       3,300(1)     2,750(1)       7,400(1)     6,850(1)	<u>MHR</u> 1,100 <u>3,000</u> 4,100 <u>2,800</u> (1) <u>6,900</u> (1)	7	

C	Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
3	(c)*	The work to set up and maintain an activity based costing system could outweigh the benefits, particularly to a single product business.	11	
		In single product businesses the traditional methods of overhead absorption based on time based systems may be easier and more appropriate.		
		Difficulty in choice of cost drivers and identifying costs eg purchase orders could be used for purchasing department, but some orders will be more complex and time consuming than others.		
		Some cost pools are not determined by one specific cost driver eg marketing costs will include cost of marketing campaigns and staff hours.		
		Common costs such as rent and rates still need to be recovered and traditional methods are frequently preferred and businesses introducing activity based costing have sometimes/often maintained two cost systems.		
		Two costing systems add complexity and can give a different cost value for the same product.		
		(3 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development) QWC (2)		

Questio	n Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
4 (a)	ABCSelling price $54$ $44$ $40$ Variable costs $43$ $39$ $34$ Contribution per unit $11(1)$ $5(1)$ $6i$ Profit each month if no limiting factorA 11 x 5,000 $55,000(1)$ B 5 x 7,000 $35,000(1)$ C 6 x 9,000 $54,000(1)$ Total contribution $144,000$ Fixed costs $60,000$ Profit $84,000(1)$	(1)	
	$\begin{array}{c c} \underline{\text{Limiting factor}} \\ \underline{\text{Contribution}} \\ \underline{\text{Limiting factor}} \\ 0.44 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ \end{array}$		
	Priority(1)1 st3rd2ndMaterial requiredA $25 \times 5,000$ $125,000$ B $25 \times 7,000$ $175,000$ C $20 \times 9,000$ $180,000$ X 85% $408,000$ Material available Sept $408,000(1)$ A $25 \times 5,000$ $(125,000)$ 283,000 $283,000$ C $20 \times 9,000$ $(180,000)$ 103,000 $103,000$ B $25 \times 4,120$ $(103,000)(1)$		

$\begin{array}{  c  c  c  c  c  c  c  c  c  c  c  c  c$	Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
Selling price 41 2   Variable costs 39   Contribution 2(1)   Quantity 500		$ \begin{array}{c cccc} A \ 11 \ x \ 5,000 & 55,000 (1) \\ B \ 5 \ x \ 4,120 & 20,600 (1) \\ C \ 6 \ x \ 9,000 & \underline{54,000} (1) \\ Total \ contribution & 129,600 \\ Fixed \ costs & \underline{60,000} \\ Profit & \underline{69,600} (1) \\ \hline \\ $		
	(b)	Variable costs39Contribution2(1)Quantity500	2	

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
(C)	Customers paying full price will be annoyed to discover others paying less. Possible business will be taken elsewhere. Reaction of competitors needs consideration. They may respond by cutting their prices and start a price war. Will acceptance of the offer take up capacity that could be better used for full price business? It is assumed that no better opportunities will arise during the period. An over reliance on special orders is not a long term solution and the company should give priority on achieving full price orders.	9	
	(3 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development)		

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