

GCE

Accounting

Unit F014: Management Accounting

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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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.

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Qι	estion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(a)	Cash flows Product 1	6	
		2019 5.20 x 15,000 – 31,000 = 47,000 (1)		
		2020 5.80 x 17,000 – 34,600 = 64,000 (1)		
		2021 5.60 x 18,000 – 38,800 = 62,000 (1)		
		2022 5.90 x 19,000 – 41,100 = 71,000		
		Product 2		
		2019 4.20 x 17,000 - 27,400 = 44,000		
		2020 4.40 x 20,000 – 29,000 = 59,000 (1) 2021 4.50 x 16,000 – 30,000 = 42,000 (1)		
		2021 4.50 x 16,000 = 42,000 (1) 2022 4.70 x 13,000 - 31,100 = 30,000 (1)		
		2022 4.70 x 13,000 - 31,100 = 30,000 (1)		
	(b) (i)	Payback Product 1: 2.15 years (2)	4	
	(')	Product 2: 2.17 years (2)		
		1 10ddot 2. 2.17 years (2)		

Qu	estion	Answer				Mark	Guidance
	(ii)	Product 1				12	
		Year	Cash flow	<u>DF</u>	<u>PV</u>		
		2019	47,000	0.909	42,723 (1)		
		2020	64,000	0.826	52,864 (1)		
		2021	62,000	0.751	46,562 (1)		
		2022	71,000	0.683	48,493 (1)		
		2022	12,000	0.683	<u>8,196</u> (1)		
		Capital cost	•		198,838 <u>120,000</u> (1)		
		Net present			78,838 (1)		
		Trot process	valuo		<u>0,000</u> (-)		
		Product 2					
		<u>Year</u>	Cash flow	<u>DF</u>	<u>PV</u>		
		2019	44,000	0.909	39,996 (1)		
		2020	59,000	0.826	48,734 (1)		
		2021	42,000	0.751	31,542		
		2022	30,000	0.683	20,490		
		2022	5,000	0.683	3,415 (1)		
		Capital cost	<u>.</u>		144,177 <u>110,000</u> (1)		
		Net present			34,177 (1)		
		Net present	. value				

Qu	estion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(c)*	<u>Payback</u>	10	
		Payback considers the payback period only and does not take future cash flows into account.		
		Payback is useful in technological industries, where a short pay back is preferred.		
		It uses cash flow, which is not subjective.		
		Timing is not taken into account when considering future cash flows.		
		Net present value Timing is taken into account when considering future cash flows.		
		The full period is considered and all cash flows are taken into account.		
		It uses cash flow, which is not subjective.		
		Over a period, the future rate of interest could vary.		
		(Each method 2 x 2 marks)		
		(1 for point plus 1 for development) QWC (2)		
	(d)	The market research has already been spent. It is irrelevant to the decision. It should be ignored. It is a sunk cost.	3	
		(2 v. 4 v. av.l.)		
		(3 x 1 mark)		

Qu	estion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
Qu 2	(a)	Answer O/stock $\frac{2015}{1,000}$ $\frac{2016}{2,800}$ $\frac{2017}{2,800}$ Prod $\frac{16,000}{16,000}$ $\frac{16,000}{16,000}$ $\frac{16,000}{18,800}$ Sales $\frac{15,000}{1,000}$ $\frac{14,200}{2,800}$ $\frac{18,200}{600}$ Marginal costing $\frac{2015}{16,000}$ $\frac{2000}{16,000}$ $\frac{2000}{16,000}$ 2016: $\frac{420,000}{16,000} \times \frac{2,800}{16,000} = 73,500$ (1) $\frac{2017}{16,000}$ $\frac{600}{16,000} = 16,050$ (1) $\frac{2017}{16,000}$ $\frac{2017}{16,00$	Mark 6	Guidance
		16,000 2017: 610,000 x <u>600</u> = 22,875 (1)		

Question	Answer							Mark	Guidance
(b)*	Marginal costing Sales Opening stock Variable costs	- 410,000 410,000	<u>2015</u> 675,000 (1)	25,625 420,000 445,625	2016 667,400 (1)	73,500 <u>428,000</u> 501,500	2017 837,200 (1)	15	
	Closing stock Contribution Fixed costs Gross Profit	<u>25,625</u>	384,375 290,625 172,000 118,625(1)	<u>73,500</u>	372,125 295,275 180,000 115,275(1)	<u>16,050</u>	485,450 351,750 182,000 169,750(1)		
	Absorption costing Sales Opening stock Variable costs Fixed costs	- 410,000 <u>172,000(1)</u>	<u>2015</u> 675,000	36,375 420,000 180,000 (1)	<u>2016</u> 667,400	105,000 428,000 <u>182,000</u> (1)	<u>2017</u> 837,200		
	Closing stock Gross Profit	582,000 <u>36,375</u>	545,625 129,375 (1)	636,375 105,000	<u>531,375</u> <u>136,025</u> (1)	715,000 	692,125 145,075(1) QWC 3		

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	Consistent production each year, regardless of demand. Will help maintain consistent labour force and security of employment.	9	
	Sales price increase in second year and sales units below production and this has led to build up of closing stock. Potential damage and unsaleable out of date stock.		
	Selling price decreased in third year and this has led to increase in demand and reduction in closing stock. This has contributed to increased profit.		
	Total costs have increased each year. Direct material costs maintained for first two years but increased in third year. All other costs have increased each year.		
	(3 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development)		
(d)	Stock valuation should include a fair share of production overhead (FC + VC).	6	
	This is not the case with marginal costing, which excludes fixed costs and treats them as a period cost.		
	Absorption costing should be used as it does include fixed costs within closing stock.		
	Application of accruals concept with revenues and costs matched in the period to which they relate.		
	Absorption costing meets accounting standards, SSAP 9/IAS 2.		
	(3 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development)		

Qu	estion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(a) (i)	New data: Selling price 165 Units 8,750 Direct materials 31.35 Direct labour 30.90 Var overheads 22.75 Fixed costs 140,000 $B/E = \frac{140,000(1)}{165 - 85(2)} = 1,750(1)$ $[85 = 31.35(1) + (30.90 + 22.75)(1)]$ Sales value x 165 = 288,750(1of)	5	
	(ii)	Selling price 165 Variable costs 85 Contribution 80(1) Qty 8,750 700,000 Fixed costs 140,000(1) Profit 560,000(1of)	3	
	(iii)	8,750 – 1,750 = 7,000(1of) <u>7,000(1of)</u> = 80%(1) 8,750	3	

uestion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(iv)		6	
(b)	$\frac{50(1) = \frac{SP - 90}{SP}(1)}{100}$ $SP = 180(1)$ Or $90(1) \times \frac{100}{50(1)} = 180(1)$	3	
(c)	It provides an assessment of risk, indicating the extent to which expected output can fall before a loss is made. It shows the ability to withstand adverse trading conditions. The greater the margin of safety, the greater are profits and the safer is the company's position. (2 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development)	6	

Qu	estion	Answer			Mark	Guidance
4	(a)	% DM	600,000 400,000	= 150%	6	
		% DL	600,000 200,000	= 300%		
		% PC	600,000 600,000	= 100%		
		Per unit	600,000 150	= 4,000		
		LHR	600,000 20,000	= 30		
		MHR	600,000 24,000	= 25		
		(6 x 1 mark)				
	(b)	Direct materials Direct labour Prime costs Production overhead Production cost Admin Total cost Profit Selling cost	% DM 2,500 1,300 3,800 3,750(1) 7,550 1,510 9,060 3,020 12,080(1)	MHR 2,500 1,300 3,800(1) line 3,850(1) 7,650 1,530 9,180 3,060 12,240(1)	5	

Qu	estion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(c)	 % direct materials Usually no relationship between materials and overheads. A job requiring expensive material will be charged more overhead than a job requiring cheaper material, even though overhead incurred could be the same. To be accurate material, time and equipment need to be similar. MHR 	8	
		Most overheads are related to time and this is a time-based method. Preferred if machining is the dominant factor. If different types of machinery are used, then a rate can be calculated for each type. (2 x 4 marks)		
		(1 for point plus up to 3 for development)		
	(d)	Allocation – overheads are charge to one department. E.g. wages of storeman charged to stores. Apportionment – overheads are charged to more than one department. E.g. rent and rates apportioned to various departments.	4	
		(2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for example)		

uestion	Answer						Mark
	Assessmen	nt Objecti	ves Grid				
	Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total]	
	1(a)	6			6	1	
	1(b)	7	9		16]	
	1(c)*		2	8	10]	
	1(d)			3	3]	
	2(a)		6		6]	
	2(b)*	6	9		15]	
	2(c)		3	6	9]	
	2(d)		3	3	6]	
	3(a)	8	9		17		
	3(b)		3		3		
	3(c)			6	6		
	4(a)		6		6		
	4(b)	3	2		5		
	4(c)			8	8		
	4(d)		2	2	4		
	Total	30	54	36	120		

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