

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
A2 GCE**

F014/01/RB

ACCOUNTING

Management Accounting

RESOURCE BOOKLET

FRIDAY 17 JUNE 2016: Morning

DURATION: 2 hours

plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

To be given to candidates at the start of the examination

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

The information required to answer Questions 1–4 is contained within this Resource Booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The quality of your written communication will be taken into account in marking your answers to the two sub-questions marked with an asterisk (*).

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.

Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

Do not send this Resource Booklet for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to reuse this document.

BLANK PAGE

- 1 On 1 January 2013 Martin Ltd had an opening stock of 560 units costing £16 each. At this date the business entered into a three-year contract with a sole supplier. The contract stated that all purchases in 2013 would be maintained at £16 each. Subsequent purchase price movements would be in line with a specific industry price index based on a retrospective year basis (i.e. the 2014 purchase price would be the 2013 purchase price plus the 2013 specific industry price index movement).**

The specific industry price index movements were:

2013: 5%

2014: 2.5%

Purchase quantities:

2013: 600 units per month

2014: 660 units per month

2015: 750 units per month

Sales quantities:

2013: 7120 units per annum

2014: 7900 units per annum

2015: 9260 units per annum

The selling price for 2013 was based on a sales margin of 20% against the 2013 purchase price. The selling price was increased by 5% for all sales made in 2014. The 2014 selling price was then maintained for all sales made in 2015.

REQUIRED

(a) The closing stock valuation for Martin Ltd as at 31 December 2013, 2014 and 2015, using EACH of the following methods of stock valuation (periodic basis):

FIFO

LIFO. [8]

(b) The gross profit for EACH of the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 under the FIFO method of stock valuation (periodic basis). [9]

(c)* Discuss the appropriateness of the FIFO, LIFO and AVCO methods of stock valuation. [14]

2 Grant Ltd offers a sub-contracting service to the motor industry. Components are supplied by customers, the required operations are carried out and the completed work is then returned to the customer. The work is done by different grades of labour. The company also purchases a small amount of material to complete the work.

The company has produced the budgeted data shown opposite.

Department	Direct labour costs £	Direct labour hours	Direct material costs £	Direct machine hours	Factory overheads £
Finishing	1 000 000	250 000	12 000	15 000	450 000
Assembly	900 000	300 000	13 000	9 000	360 000
Packing	500 000	187 500	16 000	7 500	150 000

Currently a single factory overhead recovery rate is used, which is a percentage of total direct labour costs.

The cost sheet for job NG113 shows the following information:

Department	Direct labour costs £	Direct labour hours	Direct material costs £	Direct machine hours
Finishing	8800	1100	260	70
Assembly	10 000	1500	240	65
Packing	2400	400	300	80

General office expenses of 20% are added to the total factory cost. The selling price to the customer is based on a 40% profit margin.

The company has been using the single factory overhead recovery rate for some time. However, one of the directors has questioned this method, and has asked whether it would be possible to calculate alternative methods using individual departments.

REQUIRED

(a) (i) The current factory overhead rate. [2]

(ii) Calculate the selling price of job NG113 using the current factory overhead rate. [5]

(b) In line with the director's comments, calculate the overhead recovery rate for EACH department using the following methods:

direct labour hour rate

machine hour rate. [6]

(c) The selling price of job NG113 to the customer using the direct labour hour rate for EACH department. [7]

(d) Evaluate, for Grant Ltd, the current method AND both methods stated in part (b) for the recovery of factory overheads. [9]

(e) Discuss how an inaccurate rate of overhead absorption can adversely affect the profits of a business. [6]

3 Malcolm Ltd started in business on 1 April 2013. The following information is available for its first three years in business:

	2013	2014	2015
Fixed costs (£)	64 000	70 000	72 000
Variable costs per unit (£)	31	32	36
Selling price per unit (£)	42	42	40
Sales (units)	14 000	16 000	21 500
Production (units)	16 000	16 000	20 000

The variable costs per unit include the direct materials, direct labour and variable overheads required for production.

REQUIRED

(a)* A statement showing the gross profit for EACH of the three years under the FIFO basis of valuing issues, if the company used the:

- 1. marginal costing approach to valuing stock**
- 2. absorption costing approach to valuing stock. [24]**

(b) State THREE applications of marginal costing in decision-making for a business. [3]

BLANK PAGE

4 Reed Ltd manufactures a single product. The standard monthly production cost based on a production of 4500 units is as follows:

Materials	108 000 kilos at £6.40 per kilo
Labour	15 750 hours at £12 per hour
Variable overheads	15 750 hours at £7 per hour
Fixed overheads	£11 per unit

Actual results for May 2016 were as follows:

Production	4680 units
Materials	£724 500 for 115 000 kilos
Labour	£183 520 for 14 800 hours
Variable overheads	£114 000
Fixed overheads	£48 300

REQUIRED

(a) Calculate

the standard cost for the total production in May 2016

AND

the actual cost for the total production in May 2016. [5]

(b) Calculate EACH of the following variances:

material price

material usage

labour rate

labour efficiency

total variable overhead

total fixed overhead. [12]

(c) A reconciliation statement for the budgeted (standard) cost for the total production in May 2016 and the actual cost of production in May 2016. [4]

(d) Discuss TWO possible effects of a favourable material price variance for a business. [6]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.