Marks

1 1 1

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUTING-PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL - STAGE-3

Q.2 (i) Allocation of costs to the activity cost pools:

				R	s. '000'	
Activity cost pools	Assembling Units	Processing Orders	Supporting Customers	Others	Total	
Production overhead	1,000	700	100	200	2,000	1
Selling and administrative overhead	120	540	300	240	1,200	1
Total overhead costs	1,120	1,240	400	440	3,200	1

(ii) Activity rates for the activity cost pools:

	Total Cost (Rs.)	Total Activity	Activity Rate (Rs.)	
Assembling units	1,120,000	1,000 units	1,120 per unit	1
Processing orders	1,240,000	250 orders	4,960 per order	1
Supporting customers	400,000	100 customers	4,000 per customer	1

(iii) Overhead cost attributable to 4 orders of 80 cabinets.

	Activity Rate (Rs.)		Activity	ABC Cost (Rs.)	
Assembling units	1,120	80	units	89,600	
Processing orders	4,960	4	orders	19,840	
Supporting customers	4,000	1	customer	4,000	

(iv) Customer Margin:

		Rs.		
Sales (80 units @ Rs.2,380)		190,400		1
Less: Costs				
Direct materials (80 units @ Rs. 720)	57,600		Ì	1
Direct labour (80 units @ Rs.200)	16,000		J	ı
Overhead under ABC method:				
Unit related overhead	89,600			
Order related overhead	19,840			
Customer related overhead	4,000			
		187,040		1
Customer margin		3,360		

Marks

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUTING-PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL - STAGE-3

Statement of equivalent units:

Units	Particulars	Units	Material		Labor		Overhead	
input	i articulars	Output	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units
10,000	Opening WIP units, completed and transferred to warehouse.	10,000	-	-	40	4,000	40	4,000
100,000	Unit completed and transferred to warehouse	82,500	100	82,500	100	82,500	100	82,500
	Closing WIP units	7,500	100	7,500	50	3,750	50	3,750
	Normal loss (5% of 100,000)	5,000	_	-	-(<u></u>	-	
	Abnormal loss	5,000	100	5,000	80	4,000	80	4,000
110,000	Total	110,000		95,000		94,250		94,250
1		+1		+1			+1	

Statement of cost per equivalent unit and total cost:

			Rs.			
Particulars	Process	Material	Total Material	Labour & OH	Total	
Cost	427,500	197,500	625,000	518,375		
Less: Recovery from sale of 5,000 units @ 1.50 per unit of Normal loss		7,500	7,500			
Total Cost	427,500	190,000	617,500	518,375	_	
Equivalent units			95,000	94,250	_	
Cost per equivalent unit: Material 6.50				•		
Conve	rsion			5.50		
Total					12.00	_
Total cost of 92,500 completed	units transfe	rred to wareh	nouse (Rs.):			
Cost of 10,000 completed open	ning units Rs	.114000+(40	00 units x 5.5	50)	136,000	
Cost of 82,500 completed units		990,000				
Total cost of 92,500 completed	1	1,126,000				
Cost of 7,500 closing WIP units	s (7500 units	x Rs.6.50)(3	750 x 5.50)		69,375	
Cost of 5,000 abnormal loss un	nits (5000 un	its x Rs.6.50)	(4000 units x	5.50)	54,500	
					1,249,875	

(c) Process Account:

Particulars	Units	Rs.	Particulars	Units	Rs.
Opening WIP	10,000	114,000	Normal loss	5,000	7,500
Units received	100,000	427,500	Completed units	92,500	1,126,000
Expenses incurred					
Materials		197,500	Closing WIP	7,500	69,375
Labour		345,575	Abnormal loss	5,000	54,500
Overhead		172,800			
	110,000	1,257,375		110,000	1,257,375
		3		ľ	+2

5

DISCLAIMER:

Marks

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2

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2

2

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUTING-PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL - STAGE-3

4 (a) Following are the general criticism against standard costing:

- (i) It is usually suitable to the companies where processes or jobs are repetitive.
- (ii) It requires a lot of input data base which can be expensive.
- (iii) Accuracy of these standards are affected by inflation, technological changes, economical and political factors.
- (iv) Any evaluation and pricing will be meaningless if these are not accurately framed.
- (v) It needs to be revised and updated as and when required.
- (vi) Variance analysis are the postmortem of past events. It cannot be useful in future in different/ un-identical situations.
- (vii) It involves forecasting and subjective judgments which have inherent possibilities of arguments, errors and mistakes.

Stating 6 points @ 1 mark

(b) (i) Missing figures of direct labour hours:

```
Variable overhead efficiency variance = Standard variable overhead per hour (Std hrs. - Actual hrs.)

Rs.(15,000) = Rs. 30 (6,000 hours - Actual hours)

Rs.30 x Actual hrs = Rs. 180,000 + Rs 15,000

Actual hrs = 6,500
```

(ii) Missing figures of direct labour hour rate:

```
Labour rate per hour = Direct labour cost / Total actual hours
= Rs.279,500 / 6,500 hours
= Rs.43
```

(iii) Total standard and actual costs:

	Rs.
Direct material (6,000 units @ Rs.120)	720,000
Direct labour (6,000 hours @ Rs.44)	264,000
Variable overheads (6,000 hours @ Rs.30)	180,000
Total standard cost	1,164,000
	···
Direct material (126,700Kgs @ Rs.5.70)	722,190
Direct labour (6,500 hours @ Rs.43)	279,500
Variable overheads	204,750
Total actual cost	1,206,440
//	

(iv) Material price and usage variances:

```
Price variance = Actual quantity consumed x (Std price - Actual Price)
= 126,700 Kgs x (Rs. 6 - Rs. 5.70)
= 126,700 Kgs x (Rs. 0.30)
= 38,010 Favourable

Usage variance = Standard Price x (Std Quantity - Actual Quantity)
= Rs. 6 x (120,000 - 126,700)
= Rs. 6 x (-6,700)
= Rs. 40,200 Unfavourable
```

(v) Labour rate and efficiency variances:

```
Labour rate variance = Actual hours (Standard rate - Actual rate)
= 6,500 x (Rs. 44 - Rs. 43)
= 6,500 x (1)
= Rs. 6,500 Favourable

Labour efficiency variance = Standard rate per hour x (Standard hours - Actual hours)
= Rs. 44 x (6,000 hours - 6,500 hours)
= Rs. 44 x (-500 hours)
= Rs. 22,000 Unfavourable
```

DISCLAIMER

Q.5 (i)

(ii)

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUTING-PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL - STAGE-3

Marks (vi) Variable overhead efficiency and budget variances: Variable overhead eff. variance = Standard variable overhead per hour x (Standard hours for Actual output - Actual hours) $30 \times (6,000 \text{ hours} - 6,500 \text{ hours})$ Rs. Rs. $30 \times (-500 \text{ hours})$ Rs. 15,000 Unfavourable 2 Budgeted variable overhead - Actual variable overhead Budget variance = (6,500 x Rs. 30) – Rs.204,750 Rs. 195,000 - Rs. 204,750 Rs. 9.750 Unfavourable 2 Variable production cost budget: Rs. '000' June Total April May Raw materials * 3,024 10,395 3,321 4,050 Direct labour and variable overheads @ Rs. 130 on prod units 4,375 4,550 5,850 15,275 7,574 3,196 9,900 25,670 +1 +1 +1 * Calculation of material cost: April: Consumption from Opening units 35,000 @ Rs. 86.40 3,024 May: Consumption from Opening units 15.000 1.296 @ Rs. 86.40 May: Consumption from purchased units 22,500 @ Rs. 90.00 2,025 3,321 June: Consumption from purchased units 45,000 @ Rs. 90.00 4,050 **Projected Balance Sheet** as on June 30, 2011 Rs. 10001 Assets and equities **Assets** Non-current assets: Note Property, plant and equipment 657,867 (1) Current assets: Raw material inventory (55,000 Kgs @ Rs 90) (2)1 4,950 Finished Goods (42,500 Units @ Rs 220) 9,350 1 (3) Accounts receivable (sales of May & June) (4) 39,420 Cash and bank balances 16,913 70,633 1 **Total assets** 728,500 **Equity and Reserve** Issued, subscribed and paid-up Capital 2 Unappropriated profit (100,840+9,835) 500,000 110,675 Shareholders' equity 610,675 1 Current liabilities: Accounts payable (June units 42,500 @ Rs.90) 3.825 Short term borrowing 114,000 1 117,825 Total equity, reserves and liabilities 728,500 1 Note: (1) Written down value Rs. 10001 Accumulated Written Cost Depreciation Down Value Land & buildings 500,000 500,000 1 Plant, machinery and equipment 100,233 236,000 135.767 Motor vehicles 42,000 19,900 22,100 1 778,000 657,867 120,133

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COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUTING-PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL - STAGE-3

					Mark
Note: (2) R	law material inventory		Kgs	s in '000'	
		April	May	June	
	Opening	50.0	55.0	57.5	1
	Add: Purchases	40.0	40.0	42.5	1
	Less: Production	(35.0)	(37.5)	(45.0)	1
	Closing	55.0	57.5	55.0	
Note: (3) F	inished goods inventory		Units	s in '000'	
		April	May	June	
	Opening	55.0	50.0	45.5	1
	Add: Production	35.0	37.5	45.0	1
	Less: Sold	(40.0)	(42.0)	(48.0)	1
	Closing	50.0	45.5	42.5	
	Unit cost of finished goods	at variable	costing:	Rs.	
	Material Cost (1 Kg @ Rs	90			
	Direct labour and Variable				
	Overheads @ Rs 130			130	
	Valuation of finished goods			220	
Note: (4) Ac	counts receivable				

Note: (4) Accounts receivable

Sales May & June (90,000 units @ Rs.438) Rs.39,420,000

Q.6 (i) Rate of return on capital employed:

			Rs. in million	
Divisions	Α	В	С	Total
Net operating income / (loss)	— 3	9	7	13
Capital employed	24	65	49	138
Rate of return on cap. employed	-12.50%	13.85%	14.29%	9.42%
	1	± 1	± 1	<u>1</u>

(ii) Profit statement useful to management:

			Rs	ks. in million	
Divisions	Α	В	С	Total	
Sales	28	100	72	200	
Variable cost	12	40	30	82	
Contribution margin	16	60	42	118	
Traceable fixed cost:					
Advertising	8	22	12	42	
Depreciation of special equipment	4	8	8	20	
Salaries – supervisors	1	1	1	3	
Total traceable fixed cost	13	31	21	65	
Divisional margin	3	29	21	53	
Common fixed cost				40	
Net operating income				13	
	1	+1	+1	+1	

(iii) Impact of discontinuation on overall income of the company:

	Rs. in million	
Contribution margin lost in discontinuation of Division-A	16	1
Less: Fixed cost avoidable		
Advertising	8	1
Salaries - supervisors	1	1
	9	
Decrease in overall income of the company	7	1

THE END

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