

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, 2012

DEGREE/DIPLOMA AND YEAR OF STUDY : B.COM IV
TITLE OF PAPER : Management Accounting I
COURSE CODE : AC 402/IDE AC 402
TIME ALLOWED : THREE HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
- 1. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ON THIS PAPER ARE FIVE(5)**
 - 2. ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER THREE QUESTIONS.**
 - 3. THE MARKS AWARDED FOR A QUESTION / PART ARE INDICATED AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION / PART OF QUESTION.**
 - 4. WHERE APPLICABLE, SUBMIT ALL WORKINGS AND CALCULATIONS.**

NOTE: YOU ARE REMINDED THAT IN ASSESSING YOUR WORK, ACCOUNT WILL BE TAKEN OF ACCURACY OF THE LANGUAGE AND THE GENERAL QUALITY OF EXPRESSION, TOGETHER WITH THE LAYOUT AND PRESENTATION OF YOUR FINAL ANSWER.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: NONE

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

Question 1

At denominator activity, the standard cost per unit is as follows:

Direct materials, 3 kgs @ E5.00	E15.00
Direct labour, 2 hours @ E4.00	8.00
Variable indirect costs, 2 hours @ E1.20	2.40
Fixed indirect costs, 2 hours @ E0.80	<u>1.60</u>
Total	<u>E27.00</u>

For the month of October, 2011 the performance report included the following information in (Emalangi):

	Variance Analysis					
	Incurred	Standard	Total	Price	Usage or	Volume
	At actual	costs				
	<u>Price</u>	<u>applied</u>	<u>Variance</u>	<u>or rate</u>	<u>efficiency</u>	
Direct materials used	E134,400	E135,000	E600 F	E5,600 F	E5,000 U	-
Direct labour	77,900	72,000	5,900U	1,900 U	4,000 U	-
Variable indirect costs	21,500	21,600	100F	1,300 F	1,200 U	-
Fixed indirect costs	<u>15,800</u>	<u>14,400</u>	<u>1,400 U</u>	<u>200 F</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>E1,600 U</u>
	<u>E249,600</u>	<u>E243,000</u>	<u>E6,600 U</u>	<u>E5,200 F</u>	<u>E10,200 U</u>	<u>E1,600 U</u>

Direct materials were quoted at E5.50 per pound throughout September and October by all suppliers. There was no purchase –price variance for materials in October, the price variance shown relates solely to the materials used during October.

Wage standards were set in accordance with an annual union contract, but a shortage of workers in the local area has resulted in rates higher than standard. There were no beginning or ending inventories of work in process.

Required: for the month of October.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Number of units produced | (4 Marks) |
| 2. actual number of direct labour hours | (3 ½ Marks) |
| 3. Actual wage rate | (3 ½ Marks) |
| 4. Budget for fixed indirect costs | (3 ½ Marks) |
| 5. Denominator activity expressed in direct –labour hours | (3 ½ Marks) |
| 6. Kilogramms of direct materials used | (3 ½ Marks) |
| 7. Kilogrammes of direct materials used | (3 ½ Marks) |

(Total 25 Marks)

Question 2

Falakhe Gardens manufactures a single product, a toy garden fork which he sells for E10. At 75% capacity, which is normal level of activity for the factory, sales are E600,000.

The cost of these sales is:

Prime cost per unit E3

Production overhead E150,000 (including variable costs of E30,000).

Sales costs E80,000

Distribution costs E60,000 (including variable costs of E15,000).

Administration costs E40,000 (including variable costs of E9,000).

The sales costs are fixed with the exception of sales commission which is 5% of sales value.

Required:

- a) Calculate the break-even point in units (7 Marks)
 - b) Prepare statements to show the revenues, contribution and profit:
 - i) at the normal level of activity (3 Marks)
 - ii) if the sales price is reduced by 5% and the sales volume thereby increased by 16% above the normal level of activity (3 Marks)
 - iii) If the sale price reduced by 7% and the sales volume thereby increased by 20% above normal level of activity (3 Marks)
 - c) Calculate the c/s ratio in each instance in (b) above (6 Marks)
 - d) What would sales volume need to be under the sales price arrangement in (b) iii for profit to be the same as in (b) (ii) (3 Marks)
- (Total 25 Marks)

Question 3

Zamani Ltd is presently operating at 50 per cent of practical capacity, producing about 50,000 units annually of a component. Zamanai Ltd recently received an offer from a company in Zambia to purchase 30,000 components at E6.00 per unit, Zamani has not previously sold components in Zambia.

Budgeted production costs for 50,000 and 80,000 units are as follows:

Number of units	50,000	80,000
Costs:		
Direct material	E75,000	E120,000
Variable direct labour	75,000	120,000
Factory overhead	<u>200,000</u>	<u>260,000</u>
	<u>E350,000</u>	<u>E500,000</u>
Cost per unit	E7,00	E6.25

Required:

- a) Explain what apparently caused the drop from E7.00 per unit to E6.25 per unit when production increased from 50,000 to 80,000 units. Show supporting computation. **(7 Marks)**

- b) Determine the effect on profit if the order is accepted **(6 Marks)**

- c) Explain why each of the following may affect a decision to accept or reject the special order:
 - i) the likelihood of repeat sales and/or all sales to be made at E6.00 per unit.
 - ii) whether the sales are made to customers operating in two separate isolated markets or whether sales are made to customers competing in the same market **(12 Marks)**

(Total 25 Marks)

Question 4

The following data have been taken from the records of Sebenele Ltd:

Standard capacity per year in units		200,000
Production in units during year 2011		180,000
Units sold during year 2011		190,000
Units in finished goods inventory of Jan 1, 2011		30,000
Selling price per unit		E15,00
Standard variable cost per unit:		
Material and labour	E8,00	
Indirect manufacturing costs	2,00	
Selling and administrative expenses	1,00	E11,00
Non variable costs budgeted for year:		
Indirect manufacturing costs		E400,000
Selling and administrative expenses		300,000

Required:

- a) Determine the net profit (loss) for the year 2011 under (1) absorption costing and (2) direct costing. Inventories of finished goods are carried at standard cost and the indirect manufacturing cost volume variance is closed to the income (profit and loss) accounts. It may be assumed that the variances other than volume were reported. **(20 Marks)**
- b) Prepare a reconciliation of the difference between the net profit reported under the two concepts. **(5 Marks)**

(Total 25 Marks)

Question 5

The following information relates to GZ Ltd.

a) The company's only product, a skirt, sells at E40 and has variable cost of E26 made up as follows:

Material E20; labour E4; overhead E2.

b) Fixed costs of E6000 per month are paid on the 28th of each month.

c) Quantities sold/to be sold on credit are:

May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2600

d) Production quantities:

May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1200	1400	1600	2000	2400	2600	2400	2200

e) Cash sales, at a discount of 5% are expected to average 100 units per month.

f) Customers are expected to settle their accounts by the end of the second month following sale:

g) Suppliers of material are paid two months after the material has been bought.

h) Wages are paid in the same month as they are incurred

i) 70% of the variable overhead is paid in the month of production and the remainder in the following month.

j) Corporation Tax of E18000 is to be paid in October.

k) A new delivery vehicle was bought in June, the cost of which, E8000 is to be paid in August. The old vehicle was sold for E600, the buyer undertaking to pay in July.

l) The company is expected to be E3000 overdrawn at the bank at 30 June 2010.

m) The opening and closing stocks of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are budgeted to be the same.

Required:

Prepare a month by month cash budget for July to December 2010 and to append such brief comments as you consider might be helpful to management.

(Total 25 Marks)