FINAL CA – November 2017

ADVANCED MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Test Code – F49

Branch: BORIVALI Date : 04.02.2018

(50 Marks)

Note: All questions are compulsory.

Question 1(4 Marks)

a. Under the Hungarian Assignment Method, the prerequisite to assign any job is that each row and column must have a zero value in its corresponding cells. If any row or column does not have any zero value then to obtain zero value, each cell values in the row or column is subtracted by the correspondingminimum cell value of respective rows or columns by performing row or column operation. This means *if any row or column have two or more cells having same minimum value then these row or column will have more than one zero.* However, having two zeros does not necessarily imply two equal values in the original assignment matrix just before row and column operations. *Two zeroes in a same row can also be possible by two different operations i.e. one zero from row operation and one zero from column operation*. (2 marks)

b. The order of matrix in the assignment problem is 4 × 4. The total assignment (allocations) will be four. In the assignment problem when any allocation is made in any cell then the corresponding row and column become unavailable for further allocation. Hence, these corresponding row and column are crossed mark to show unavailability. In the given assignment matrix two allocations have been made in A24 (2nd row and 4th column) and A32 (3rd row and 2nd column). This implies that 2nd and 3rd row and 2nd and 4th column are unavailable for further allocation. Therefore, the other allocations are at either at A11 and A43 or at A13 and A41. (2 marks)

Question 2(8 Marks)

The Initial basic solution worked out by the shipping clerk is as follows-

Warehouse	Market I	Market II	Market III	Market IV	Supply
A	5	2 [12]	4 [1]	3 [9]	22
B	4	8	1 [15]	6	15
C	4 [7]	6	7 [1]	5	8
Req.	7	12	17	9	45

The initial solution is tested for optimality. The total number of independent allocations is 6 which is equal to the desired (m +n –1) allocations. We introduce u_i's (i = 1, 2, 3) and v_j's (j = 1, 2, 3, 4). Let us assume $u_1 = 0$, remaining u_i's and v_j's are calculated as below-

($u_i + v_j$) Matrix for Allocated / Unallocated Cells

	u_i
	0

	1	2	4	3	
	-2	-1	1	0	-3
	4	5	7	6	3
v_j	1	2	4	3	

Now we calculate $\Delta ij = Cij - (ui + vj)$ for non-basic cells which are given in the table below-

Δ_{ij} Matrix

4			
6	9		6
	1		-1

Since one of the Δ_{ij} 's is negative, the schedule worked out by the clerk is not the optimal solution. (1 mark)

(ii) Introduce in the cell with negative $_{ij}$ [R_3C_4], an assignment. The reallocation is done as follows-

	12	1 +1	9 -1
		15	
7		1 -1	+1

Revised Allocation Table

	12	2	8
		15	
7			1

Now we test the above improved initial solution for optimality-

($u_i + v_j$) Matrix for Allocated / Unallocated Cells

				u_i
2	2	4	3	0
-1	-1	1	0	-3
4	4	6	5	2

v_j	2	2	4	3

Now we calculate $\Delta ij = Cij - (ui + vj)$ for non-basic cells which are given in the table below-

Δ_{ij} Matrix

3			
5	9		6
	2	1	

Since all $_{ij}$ for non -basic cells are positive, the solution as calculated in the above table is the optimal solution. (2 Marks)

The supply of units from each warehouse to markets, along with the transportation cost is given below- (1 Mark)

Warehouse	Market	Units	Cost per unit (`)	Total Cost (`)
A	II	12	2	24
A	III	2	4	8
A	IV	8	3	24
B	III	15	1	15
C	I	7	4	28
C	IV	1	5	5
			Minimum Total Shipping Cost	104

(iii) If the clerk wants to consider the carrier of route C to II only, instead of 7 units to I and 1 unit to IV, it will involve shifting of 7 units from (A, II) to (A, I) and 1 unit to (A, IV) which results in the following table- (2 marks)

Warehouse	Market I	Market II	Market III	Market IV	Supply
A	5 [7]	2 [4]	4 [2]	3 [9]	22
B	4	8	1 [15]	6	15
C	4	6 [8]	7	5	8
Req.	7	12	17	9	45

(iv) The transportation cost will become- (1 mark)

Warehouse	Market	Units	Cost per unit (`)	Total Cost (`)
A	I	7	5	35
A	II	4	2	8
A	III	2	4	8
A	IV	9	3	27
B	III	15	1	15
C	II	8	6	48

Minimum Total Shipping Cost	141

The total shipping cost will be `141. Additional

Transportation Cost `37.

The carrier of C to II must reduce the cost by `4.63 (`37/8) so that the total cost of transportation remains the same and clerk can give him business. (1 mark)

Question 3(12 Marks)

Workings Statement Showing "Cost Driver Rate" (4 Marks)

Overhead	Cost(`) - Lacs	Cost Driver	Cost Driver Rate (`)
Production Line Cost	2,310	60,000 Machine Hrs.	3,850 *per hr.* (2,310lacs / 60,000hrs.)
Transportation Cost			
Delivery Related (60%)	540	640 Deliveries	84,375 *per delivery* (540lacs / 640delivery)
Distance Related (40%)	360	2,25,000 Kms.	160 *per km* (360lacs / 2,25,000kms.)

(i) Forecast Total Cost using Activity Based Costing Principles (4 Marks)

Elements of Cost	`
Material	4,75,000.00
Labour	2,50,000.00
Overhead	
Production Line Cost (`3,850 × 6 hrs.)	23,100.00
Transportation Cost -	
Delivery Related `84,375 / 10 cars	8,437.50
Distance Related `160 × 50,000 kms / 1,000 cars	8,000.00
Total	7,64,537.50

(ii) Calculation of Cost Gap Between Forecast Total Cost and the Target Total Cost (4 Marks)

Particulars	Amount (`)
Target Selling Price	9,75,000.00
Less: Operating Profit Margin (25%)	2,43,750.00
Target Cost (Target Selling Price – Operating Profit)	7,31,250.00
Forecast Total Cost	7,64,537.50
Cost Gap (`7,64,537.50 – `7,31,250)	33,287.50

Question 4(8 Marks)

(i) Standard Price per Kg. of Direct Material (2 marks)

Material Price Variance = Standard Cost of Actual Quantity – Actual Cost

⇒ 5,000 (F) = Standard Cost of Actual Quantity – ` 5,20,000

Standard Cost of Actual Quantity = ` 5,20,000 + ` 5,000

` 5,25,000

Standard Cost of Actual Quantity

= Standard Price per Kg. × Actual Quantity

` 5,25,000 = Standard Price per Kg. × 1,05,000 Kg.

$$\text{Standard Price per Kg.} = \frac{\text{` 5,25,000}}{\text{1,05,000Kg.}}$$

= ` 5

(ii) Standard Quantity for each unit of output (1 ½ marks)

Material Usage Variance = Standard Cost of Standard Quantity for Actual Output – Standard Cost of Actual Quantity

25,000 (A) = Standard Cost of Standard Quantity for Actual Output – ` 5,25,000

Standard Cost of Standard Quantity for Actual Output

= ` 5,25,000 – ` 25,000

= ` 5,00,000

Standard Cost of Standard Quantity for Actual Output

= Standard Price per Kg. ×Standard Quantity for Actual Output

⇒ ` 5,00,000 = ` 5 × Standard Quantity for Actual Output

Standard Quantity for Actual Output

$$= \frac{\text{` 5,00,000}}{\text{` 5}}$$

= 1,00,000 Kg.

Standard Quantity *for each unit of output*

1,00,000 Kg. 10,000 units

10 Kg.

– Standard Rate of Direct Labour Hour (1 ½ marks)

Direct Labour Rate Variance = Standard Cost of Actual Time – Actual Cost

15,500 (A) = Standard Cost of Actual Time – ` 3,08,000

Standard Cost of Actual Time = ` 3,08,000 – ` 15,500.

=` 2,92,500

Standard Cost of Actual Time = Standard Rate per hr. × Actual Hours

` 2,92,500 = Standard Rate per hr. × 19,500 hrs.

Standard Rate per hr. = ` 2,92,500 / 19,500 hrs. = 15

(i) Standard Time for Actual Production (1 ½ marks)

Labour Efficiency Variance = Standard Cost of Standard Time for Actual Production – Standard Cost of Actual Time

7,500 (F) = Standard Cost of Standard Time for Actual Production – ` 2,92,500

Standard Cost of Standard Time for Actual Production = ` 2,92,500 + ` 7,500 =` 3,00,000

Standard Cost of Standard Time for Actual Production = Standard Rate per hr.× Standard Time for Actual Production

300000 = ` 15 × Standard Time for Actual Production

Standard Time for Actual Production = 300000/15 = 20000 hours

- Standard Variable Overhead Rate(1 1/2 marks)

Variable Overhead Variance = Standard Variable Overheadsfor Production – Actual Variable Overheads

10,000 (A) = Standard Variable Overheads for Production – ` 4,10,000

Standard Variable Overheads for Production = ` 4,10,000 – ` 10,000 =` 4,00,000

Standard Variable Overheads for Production = Standard Variable Overhead Rate Unit × Actual Production (Units)

` 4,00,000 = Standard Variable Overhead Rate Unit x 10000 units

Standard Variable Overhead Rate Unit = 40

Or

Standard Variable Overheads for Production = Standard Variable Overhead Rate per Hr × Std Hrs for Actual Production

` 4,00,000 = Standard Variable Overhead Rate per Hour × 20,000 hrs

Standard Variable Overhead Rate *per hour = 20*

Question5 (6 Marks)

Valid or Invalid

Sl. No.	Statements	Valid or Invalid
(i)	In the introduction stage, usual marketing strategy is to strengthen the supply chain relationships to make the product easily accessible by target customers.	Valid
(ii)	In the introduction stage, competitors will purchase the product to carry out reverse engineering and understand how the product works, so that they can develop their own similar, but different product.	Valid
(iii)	In the introduction phase, the firm will seek to avoid this competition by maintaining its selling price at the end of the introduction stage.	Invalid
(iv)	In the growth stage, if the product cannot be differentiated in other ways, the firm may need further reductions in selling price to maintain growth.	Valid
(v)	In the maturity stage, firms are tempted to engage in costly promotional price wars to wean away market share from competitors.	Valid
(vi)	In the decline stage, failing sales may induce firms to slash marketing expenditure. Brand loyalty will be exploited to create profits.	Valid

Question 6 (8 Marks)

Preparation of Production Cost Budget for 50,000 units for the year 2014 (4 Marks)

Particulars	Cost Per Unit	TotalAmount (`)
Materials (W.N.-1)	1.645	82,237.50
Wages (W.N.-2)	1.43	71,500.00
Variable Overhead	0.50	25,000.00
Fixed Overhead (`35,000 × 110%)	0.77	38,500.00
Total Cost	4.345 (Approx.)	2,17,237.50

Working Notes

1. Material Cost- (2 Marks)

(a) Increase in Material Price in the Year 2013-

$$= \frac{\text{ActualCost per unit in2013} - \text{BudgetedCost per unit in2013}}{\text{BudgetedCost per unit in2013}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\frac{`53,750}{43,000 \text{units}} - `1}{`1} \times 100$$

25%

(v) Material Required to Produce 50,000 units-

$$\frac{42,000 \text{ units}}{39,900 \text{ units}} \times 50,000 \text{ units}$$

52,632 units (rounded)

(vi) Increased Cost for 50,000 units in the Year 2014-

$$= \frac{`53,750}{43,000 \text{ units}} \times 125\% \times 52,632 \text{ units}$$

`82,237.50

Wages- (2 Marks)

Rate *per hour* in 2014-

$$\frac{\text{Wages Paidin the Year 2013}}{\text{Actual Units Produced}} + `0.20$$

$$= \frac{`44,660}{40,600 \text{ units}} + `0.20$$

$$= `1.30$$

(b) Wages to be paid for 50,000 units i.e. for 50,000 hours (1 hour per unit). When the labour efficiency is 90% only, then Total Wages will be-

$$= 50,000 \text{ hours} \times \frac{110}{100} \times `1.30$$

$$= `71,500$$

Note: Fixed Overhead can also be calculated on the basis of previous year's budgeted figure. Variable Overhead may also be calculated by taking ` 1 per unit.

This question can also be solve by taking 50,000 hrs. as 90% of total hrs. required to produce the 50,000 units.

****