

Paper 8- Cost Accounting

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Full Marks: 100

Time allowed: 3 hours

Part – I

Answer Question Number 1. All parts of this question are compulsory.

1. Answer the following questions

- (a) Choose the most appropriate alternative for the following (you may write only the Roman numeral and the alphabet chosen for your answer): [1x10=10]
- (i) _____ is a segment of a business that is responsible for all the activities involved in the production and sales of products, systems and services.
- (a) Cost centre
 - (b) Profit centre
 - (c) Service cost centre
 - (d) Responsibility centre
- (ii) _____ is the value of alternatives foregone by adopting a particular strategy or employing resources in specific manner.
- (a) Relevant cost
 - (b) Opportunity cost
 - (c) Imputed cost
 - (d) Replacement cost
- (iii) _____ is a quantitative record of receipts, issues and closing balance of items of stores.
- (a) Bin Card
 - (b) Stores ledger
 - (c) Stores records
 - (d) None of the above
- (iv) The _____ is an analytical method of stock control which aims at concentrating efforts on those items where attention is needed most.
- (a) ABC Analysis
 - (b) VED Analysis
 - (c) JIT Analysis
 - (d) FSN Analysis
- (v) Idle time is _____
- (a) Time spent by workers in office
 - (b) Time spent by workers on their job
 - (c) Time spent by workers in factory
 - (d) Time spent by workers off their work
- (vi) _____ are those which vary in total direct proportion to the volume of output. These costs per unit remain relatively constant with changes in production.
- (a) Fixed overhead

- (b) Variable overhead
- (c) Semi variable overhead
- (d) None of the above

(vii) When the amount of overhead absorbed is less than the amount of overhead incurred, it is called

- (a) None of the above
- (b) Under-absorption of overhead
- (c) Proper absorption of overhead
- (d) Over-absorption of overhead

(viii) CAS 13 stands for _____ .

- (a) Interest and financing charges
- (b) Employee Cost
- (c) Joint Cost
- (d) Cost of Service cost center

(ix) Which of the following items is not included in preparation of cost sheet?

- (a) Purchase returns
- (b) Sales commission
- (c) Carriage inward
- (d) Interest paid

(x) Cost Price is not fixed in case of _____ .

- (a) De-escalation clause
- (b) Escalation clause
- (c) All of the above
- (d) Cost plus contracts

(b) Match the statement in column I with the most appropriate statement in column II [5×1=5]

	Column I		Column II
(i)	Primary packing Materials Consumed	A.	Total sales less BEP sales
(ii)	Direct Expenses	B.	Difference in Fixed Cost/ Difference in contribution per unit
(iii)	Indifference point (in units)	C.	Treated as direct expenses
(iv)	Margin of safety	D.	CAS 10
(v)	Abnormal loss is transferred to	E.	Costing Profit and loss account

(c) State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False' [5×1=5]

- (i)** Closing stock of work-in-progress should be valued on the basis of cost of sales.
- (ii)** Cost Accounting Standard Board should have minimum three eminent practicing members of the institute of Cost Accounts of India.
- (iii)** Cash discounts are generally included completely in the costs.
- (iv)** Cash discounts are generally included completely in the costs.
- (v)** Finance cost is not a Direct Expense
- (vi)** Slow moving materials have a slow turnover ratio.

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(d) Fill in the blanks: [5×1=5]

(i) Statement of cost per unit of equivalent production shows the per unit cost_____.

(ii) Goods Received Note is prepared by the_____.

(iii) _____cost are historical costs which are incurred in the past.

(iv) Marginal cost is the of sales over contribution.

(v) Wages sheet is prepared by _____ department.

Part – II

Answer any five questions from question numbers 2 to 8. Each question carries 15 marks

(5×15=75)

1. (a) MVC Ltd. manufactures a special product, which requires „ABB“. The following particulars were collected for the year 2021- 2022:

(i)	Monthly demand of Zed	:	6,500 units
(ii)	Cost of placing an order	:	₹ 500
(iii)	Re-order period	:	5 to 8 weeks
(iv)	Cost per unit	:	₹ 50
(v)	Carrying cost % p.a.	:	10%
(vi)	Normal usage	:	500 units per week
(vii)	Minimum usage	:	250 units per week
(viii)	Maximum usage	:	750 units per week

Calculate:

- (i) Re-order quantity
- (ii) Re-order level
- (iii) Minimum stock level
- (iv) Maximum stock level
- (v) Average stock level

[8]

(b) In a manufacturing concern ABC Ltd. the machine shop has 8 identical machines manned by 6 operators. The machines need an operator wholly warning on them. The total cost of the machines is ₹ 12,00,000. Following information relates to a six monthly period ended 31st December, 2018:

• Normal available hours per month	208
• Absenteeism (without pay) hours per month	18
• Leave(with pay)hours per month	20
• Normal idle time(unavoidable) hours per month	10
• Average rate of wages per day of 8 hours	₹ 200
• Production bonus	25 % on wages
• Power and fuel consumption	₹ 20,000
• Supervision & indirect labour	₹ 10,000
• Electricity	₹ 6,000
The following particulars are on yearly basis	
• Repairs and maintenance	5% of value of machines
• Insurance	₹ 72,000
• Depreciation	10 % on original cost
• Other factory expenses	₹ 28,000
• Allocated general management expenses	₹ 85,000

You are required to work out a comprehensive machine hour rate for the machine shop. [7]

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3. (a) Write a short note on CAS-3 [6]
 (b) The following figures have been extracted from financial accounts of a manufacturing firm for the first year of its operation.

Particulars	Amount(₹)
Direct material consumption	50,00,000
Direct wages	30,00,000
Factory OH	16,00,000
Administration OH	7,00,000
Selling and distribution OH	9,60,000
Bad debts	80,000
Preliminary expenses written off	40,000
Legal charges	10,000
Dividends received	1,00,000
Interest on deposit received	20,000
Sales (1,20,000 units)	1,20,00,000
Closing stock	
Finished stock – 4,000 units	3,20,000
Work-in-progress	2,40,000

The cost accounts for the same period reveal that the direct material consumption was ₹56,00,000. Factory OH recovered at 20% on prime cost; Administration OH is recovered @ ₹ 6 per unit of production; Selling and Distribution OH are recovered at ₹ 8 per unit sold. Reconcile the profit as per financial records with that of cost records. [9]

4. (a). In the current quarter, XYZ company has undertaken two jobs. The data relating to these jobs are as under:

	Job A	Job B
Selling price	₹ 1,07,325	₹ 1,57,920
Profit as percentage on cost	8%	12%
Direct Materials	₹ 37,500	₹ 54,000
Direct wages	₹ 30,000	₹ 42,000

It is the policy of the company to charge Factory overheads as percentage on direct wages and selling and administration overheads as percentage on Factory Cost.

The company has received a new order for manufacturing of a similar job. The estimate of direct materials and direct wages relating to the new order are ₹ 75,000 and ₹ 50,000 respectively. A profit of 20% on sales is required. You are required to compute:

- (i) The rates of Factory overheads and selling and Administration overheads to be charged.
 (ii) The selling price of the new order. [8]

4. (b) A product passes through three processes: A, B and C. 10,000 units at a cost of ₹1.10 were issued to process Y. The other direct Expenses were as follows:

	Process A (₹)	Process B (₹)	Process C (₹)
Sundry materials	1,500	1,500	1,500
Direct Labour	4,500	8,000	6,500
Direct Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,503

The wastage of process A was 5% and in process B 4%. The wastage of process A was sold at ₹0.25 per unit and that of B at ₹ 0.50 per unit and that C at ₹ 1.00 per unit. The overhead charges were 160% of direct labour. The final product was sold at ₹10 per unit fetching a profit of 25% on Cost. Prepare process A/c and also find out percentage of wastage in Process C. [7]

5. (a) Mr. N started transport business with a fleet of 10 taxis. The various expenses incurred by him are given below:

- (a) Cost of each taxi ₹1,20,000
- (b) Salary of office staff ₹ 6,500 p.m.
- (c) Salary of garage staff ₹3,500 p.m.
- (d) Rent of garage ₹ 10,000 p.m.
- (e) Driver's salary per taxi ₹5,000 p.m.
- (f) Road tax and repairs per taxi ₹30,000 p.a.
- (g) Insurance premium @ 5% of cost p.a.

The life of a taxi is 3,00,000 Km. and at the end of which it is estimated to be sold at ₹ 30,000. A taxi runs on an average 5,000 km. per month of which 20% it runs empty. Petrol consumption is 10 Km. per litre of petrol costing ₹70 per litre. Oil and other sundry expenses amount to ₹50 per 100 Km. Calculate the effective cost of running a taxi per Km. Show the cost & profit bleed up if the hire charges is ₹15/km. [8]

5. (b) The following details are available from the books of accounts of a contractor with respect to a particular construction work for the year ended 31st March, 2022:

	(₹)
Contract price	91,00,000
Cash received from contracted (90% of work certified)	71,91,000
Material sent to site	35,82,600
Planning and estimation cost	3,50,000
Direct wages paid	32,62,700
Cost of plant installed at site	8,00,000
Direct expenses	1,68,000
Establishment expenses	2,50,000
Material returned to store	15,000
Head office expenses apportioned	2,50,000
Cost of work uncertified	3,17,000
On 31st March, 2022:	
Material at site	85,000
Accrued direct wages	77,300
Accrued direct expenses	12,000
Value of plant(as revalued)	7,16,000

Required:

- (i) Prepare the Contract account for the year ended 31st March, 2022
- (ii) Show the relevant Balance Sheet entries.

[7]

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- 6.(a) A company budgets for a production of 2,00,000 units. The variable cost per unit is ₹13 and fixed cost is ₹2 per unit. The company fixes its selling price to fetch a profit of 20% on cost.

- (a) What is the win units required for recovering the fixed cost?
- (b) What is the ratio of cost to sales?
- (c) If it reduces its selling price by 5%, how does the revised selling price affect the break-even point and the Profit-Volume ratio?
- (d) If a profit increase of 10% is desired more than the budget, what should be the sale at the reduced prices?

[8]

- (b) A factory engaged in manufacturing plastic buckets is working at 40% capacity and produces 10,000 buckets per month. The present cost breakup for one bucket is as under:

Materials	₹ 25
Labour	₹ 8
Overheads	₹ 10(50% fixed)

The selling price is ₹50 per bucket. If it is decided to work the factory at 50% capacity, the selling price falls by 3%. At 80% capacity, the selling price falls by 5% accompanied by a similar fall in the price of materials.

You are required to prepare a statement showing the profits at 50% and 80% capacities and also determine the breakeven points at each of these production levels.

[7]

- 7.(a) The Standard labour complement and the actual labour complement engaged in a week for a job are as under:

	Skilled workers	Semiskilled workers	Unskilled workers
a) Standard no. of workers in the gang	32	12	6
b) Standard wage rate per hour (₹)	3	2	1
c) Actual no. of workers employed in the gang during the week	28	18	4
d) Actual wage rate per hour (₹)	4	3	2

During the 40 hour working week the gang produced 1,800 standard labour hours of work. Show that the labour cost variance is equivalent to the total of labour rate variance, labour efficiency variance,

[8]

- (b) Prepare Sales Overhead Budget for the month of April, May and June for the estimates given below:

Advertisement	(₹) 3,000
Salaries of the Sales Department	4,000
Expenses of the Sales Department	2,000
Counter Salesmen's Salaries and Dearness Allowance	6,000

Counter Salesmen's commission is 2% on their sales.

Travelling Salesmen's commission at 10% on their sales and expenses at 5% on their sales.

The sales during the period were estimated as follows:

Month	Counter Sales (₹)	Travelling Salesmen's Sales (₹)
April	1,00,000	20,000
May	1,50,000	30,000
June	1,75,000	40,000

[7]

8. Short Note (any three)

[3×5=15]

- (a) List the differences between Cost Control and Cost Reduction
- (b) Write any two factors of Production Budget?
- (c) What is Just-In-Time (JIT) system? List out its main benefits.
- (d) How would you classify costs based on behavior? Give an example to explain each class.