



PAPER – 4: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING



QUESTIONS

Division A: Case Scenario

Material Cost

1. The purchase committee of A Ltd. has been entrusted to review the material procurement policy of the company. The chief marketing manager has appraised the committee that the company at present produces a single product X by using two raw materials A and B in the ratio of 3:2. Material A is perishable in nature and has to be used within 10 days from Goods received note (GRN) date otherwise material becomes obsolete. Material B is durable in nature and can be used even after one year. Material A is purchased from the local market within 1 to 2 days of placing order. Material B, on the other hand, is purchased from neighbouring state and it takes 2 to 4 days to receive the material in the store.

The purchase price of per kilogram of raw material A and B is ₹30 and ₹44 respectively exclusive of taxes. To place an order, the company has to incur an administrative cost of ₹1,200. Carrying cost for Material A and B is 15% and 5% respectively. At present material A is purchased in a lot of 15,000 kg. to avail 10% discount on market price. GST applicable for both the materials is 18% and the input tax credit is availed.

The sales department has provided an estimate that the company could sell 30,000 kg. in January 2024 and also projected the same trend for the entire year.

The ratio of input and output is 5:3. Company works for 25 days in a month and production is carried out evenly.

The following queries/ calculations to be kept ready for purchase committees' reference:

- (i) For the month of January 2024, what would be the quantity of the materials to be requisitioned for both material A and B:
 - (a) 9,000 kg & 6,000 kg respectively
 - (b) 18,000 kg & 12,000 kg respectively
 - (c) 27,000 kg & 18,000 kg respectively
 - (d) 30,000 kg & 20,000 kg respectively.
- (ii) The economic order quantity (EOQ) for both the material A & B:
 - (a) 13,856 kg & 16,181 kg respectively
 - (b) 16,197 kg & 17,327 kg respectively
 - (c) 16,181 kg & 17,165 kg respectively
 - (d) 13,197 kg & 17,165 kg respectively
- (iii) What would the maximum stock level for material A:
 - (a) 18,200 kg.
 - (b) 12,000 kg.
 - (c) 16,000 kg.
 - (d) 16,200 kg.
- (iv) Calculate saving/ loss in purchase of Material A if the purchase order quantity is equal to EOQ.
 - (a) Profit of Rs. 3,21,201.
 - (b) Loss of Rs. 3,21,201.
 - (c) Profit of Rs. 2,52,500.
 - (d) Loss of Rs. 2,52,500.

- (v) What would the minimum stock level for material A:
- (a) 1,800 kg.
 - (b) 1,200 kg.
 - (c) 600 kg.
 - (d) 2,400 kg.

Employee Cost

2. The board of the J Ltd. has been appraised by the General Manager (HR) that the employee attrition rate in the company has increased. The following facts has been presented by the GM(HR):
- (1) Training period of the new recruits is 50,000 hours. During this period their productivity is 60% of the experienced workers. Time required by an experienced worker is 10 hours per unit.
 - (2) 20% of the output during training period was defective. Cost of rectification of a defective unit was ₹ 25.
 - (3) Potential productive hours lost due to delay in recruitment were 1,00,000 hours.
 - (4) Selling price per unit is ₹ 180 and P/V ratio is 20%.
 - (5) Settlement cost of the workers leaving the organization was ₹ 1,83,480.
 - (6) Recruitment cost was ₹ 1,56,340
 - (7) Training cost was ₹ 1,13,180

You being an associate finance to GM(HR), has been asked the following questions:

- (i) How much quantity of output is lost due to labour turnover?
- (a) 10,000 units
 - (b) 8,000 units
 - (c) 12,000 units
 - (d) 12,600 units

- (ii) How much loss in the form of contribution, the company incurred due to labour turnover?
- (a) ₹ 4,32,000
 - (b) ₹ 4,20,000
 - (c) ₹ 4,36,000
 - (d) ₹ 4,28,000
- (iii) What is the cost repairing of defective units?
- (a) ₹ 75,000
 - (b) ₹ 15,000
 - (c) ₹ 50,000
 - (d) ₹ 25,000
- (iv) Calculate the profit lost by the company due to increased labour turnover.
- (a) ₹ 7,50,000
 - (b) ₹ 15,00,000
 - (c) ₹ 5,00,000
 - (d) ₹ 9,00,000
- (v) How much quantity of output is lost due to inexperience of the new worker?
- (a) 1,000 units
 - (b) 2,600 units
 - (c) 2,000 units
 - (d) 12,600 units

Overheads: Absorption Costing Method

3. During half year ending inter departmental review meeting of P Ltd., cost variance report was discussed and the performance of the departments were assessed. The following figures were presented.

For a period of first six months of the financial year, following information were extracted from the books:

Actual production overheads ₹ 34,08,000

The above amount is inclusive of the following payments made:

Paid as per court's order	₹ 4,50,000
Expenses of previous year booked in current year	₹ 1,00,000
Paid to workers for strike period under an award	₹ 4,20,000
Obsolete stores written off	₹ 36,000

Production and sales data for the six months are as under:

Production:

Finished goods	1,10,000 units
Works-in-progress (50% complete in every respect)	80,000 units

Sale:

Finished goods	90,000 units
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Machine worked during the period was 3,000 hours.

At the of preparation of revenue budget, it was estimated that a total of ₹ 50,40,000 would be required for budgeted machine hours of 6,000 as production overheads for the entire year.

During the meeting, a data analytic report revealed that 40% of the over/under-absorption was due to defective production policies and the balance was attributable to increase in costs.

You were also present at the meeting; the chairperson of the meeting has asked you to be ready with the followings for the performance appraisal of the departmental heads:

- (i) How much was the budgeted machine hour rate used to recover overhead?
 - (a) ₹ 760
 - (b) ₹ 820

- (c) ₹ 780
- (d) ₹ 840
- (ii) How much amount of production overhead has been recovered (absorbed) upto the end of half year end?
- (a) ₹ 25,20,000
- (b) ₹ 34,08,000
- (c) ₹ 24,00,000
- (d) ₹ 24,60,000
- (iii) What is the amount of overhead under/ over absorbed?
- (a) 1,18,000 over-absorbed
- (b) 1,18,000 under- absorbed
- (c) 18,000 over-absorbed
- (d) 18,000 under-absorbed
- (iv) What is the supplementary rate for apportionment of over/under absorbed overheads over WIP, Finished goods and Cost of sales?
- (a) ₹ 0.315 per unit
- (b) ₹ 0.472 per unit
- (c) ₹ 0.787 per unit
- (d) ₹ 1 per unit
- (v) What is the amount of over/under absorbed overhead apportioned to Work in Progress?
- (a) ₹ 9,440
- (b) ₹ 42,480
- (c) ₹ 18,880
- (d) ₹ 70,800

Division B: Descriptive Questions

Activity Based Costing

4. The sales department of A Limited is analysing the customer profitability for its Product Z. It has decided to analyse the profitability of its five new customers using activity-based costing method. It buys Product Z at ₹ 5,400 per unit and sells to retail customers at a listed price of ₹ 6,480 per unit. The data pertaining to five customers are:

	Customers				
	A	B	C	D	E
Units sold	4,500	6,000	9,500	7,500	12,750
Listed Selling Price	₹6,480	₹6,480	₹6,480	₹6,480	₹6,480
Actual Selling Price	₹6,480	₹6,372	₹5,940	₹6,264	₹5,832
Number of Purchase orders	15	25	30	25	30
Number of Customer visits	2	3	6	2	3
Number of deliveries	10	30	60	40	20
Kilometers travelled per delivery	20	6	5	10	30
Number of expedited deliveries	0	0	0	0	1

After a detailed analysis and computation, the following activities has been identified and respective cost has been calculated:

Activity	Cost Driver Rate
Order taking	₹4,500 per purchase order
Customer visits	₹ 3,600 per customer visit
Deliveries	₹ 7.50 per delivery Km travelled
Product handling	₹ 22.50 per case sold
Expedited deliveries	₹ 13,500 per expedited delivery

You are required to COMPUTE the customer-level operating income of each of five retail customers.

Cost Sheet

5. P Ltd. has gathered cost information from ledgers and other sources for the year ended 31st December 2023. The information are tabulated below:

Sl. No.		Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
(i)	Raw materials purchased		5,00,00,000
(ii)	Freight inward		9,20,600
(iii)	Wages paid to factory workers		25,20,000
(iv)	Royalty paid for production		1,80,000
(v)	Amount paid for power & fuel		3,50,000
(vi)	Job charges paid to job workers		3,10,000
(vii)	Stores and spares consumed		1,10,000
(viii)	Depreciation on office building		50,000
(ix)	Repairs & Maintenance paid for:		
	- Plant & Machinery	40,000	
	- Sales office building	20,000	60,000
(x)	Insurance premium paid for:		
	- Plant & Machinery	28,200	
	- Factory building	18,800	47,000
(xi)	Expenses paid for quality control check activities		18,000
(xii)	Research & development cost paid for improvement in production process		20,000
(xiii)	Expenses paid for pollution control and engineering & maintenance		36,000
(xiv)	Salary paid to Sales & Marketing managers		5,60,000
(xv)	Salary paid to General Manager		6,40,000
(xvi)	Packing cost paid for:		

	- Primary packing necessary to maintain quality	46,000	
	- For re-distribution of finished goods	80,000	1,26,000
(xvii)	Fee paid to independent directors		1,20,000
(xviii)	Performance bonus paid to sales staffs		1,20,000
(xix)	Value of stock as on 1 st January, 2023:		
	- Raw materials	10,00,000	
	- Work-in-process	8,60,000	
	- Finished goods	12,00,000	30,60,000
(xx)	Value of stock as on 31 st December, 2023:		
	- Raw materials	8,40,000	
	- Work-in-process	6,60,000	
	- Finished goods	10,50,000	25,50,000

Amount realized by selling of scrap and waste generated during manufacturing process – ₹ 48,000/-

The board meeting is scheduled to be held in next week and you being an associate to the chief cost controller of the company, has been asked to PREPARE a cost sheet.

Cost Accounting System

6. The financial books of a company reveal the following data for the year ended 31st March, 2023:

	(₹)
Opening Stock:	
Finished goods 875 units	76,525
Work-in-process	33,000
01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023	
Raw materials consumed	7,84,000
Direct labour	4,65,000

Factory overheads	2,65,000
Goodwill written off	95,000
Administration overheads	3,15,000
Income tax paid	72,000
Bad debts	21,000
Selling and distribution overheads	65,000
Interest received	18,500
Rent received	72,000
Sales 14,500 units	20,80,000
Closing Stock: Finished goods 375 units	43,250
Work-in-process	48,200

The management of the company, for preparing cost sheet and variance analysis uses the following cost recovery basis which has been elaborated by the cost controller of the company:

Factory overheads are absorbed at 60% of direct wages.

Administration overheads (production related) are recovered at 20% of factory cost.

Selling and distribution overheads are charged at ₹ 5 per unit sold.

Opening Stock of finished goods is valued at ₹105 per unit.

The company values work-in-process at factory cost for both financial and cost accounting purpose.

You being an associate to the cost controller of the company has been asked to:

- (i) PREPARE a statement of profit as per costing records and financial records.
- (ii) CALCULATE cost of production per unit.
- (iii) PREPARE a statement reconciling the profit as per costing records with the profit as per financial records.

Batch Costing

7. Arnav Ltd. operates in beverages industry where it manufactures soft-drink in three sizes of Large (3 litres), Medium (1.5 litres) and Small (600 ml) bottles. The products are processed in batches. The 5,000 litres capacity processing plant consumes electricity of 90 Kilowatts per hour and a batch takes 1 hour 45 minutes to complete. Only symmetric size of products can be processed at a time. The machine set-up takes 15 minutes to get ready for next batch processing. During the set-up power consumption is only 20%.
- (i) The current price of Large, Medium and Small are ₹ 150, ₹ 90 and ₹ 50 respectively.
 - (ii) To produce a litre of beverage, 14 litres of raw material-W and 25 ml of Material-C are required which costs ₹ 0.50 and ₹ 1,000 per litre respectively.
 - (iii) 20 direct workers are required. The workers are paid ₹ 880 for 8 hours shift of work.
 - (iv) The average packing cost per bottle is ₹ 3
 - (v) Power cost is ₹ 7 per Kilowatt -hour (Kwh)
 - (vi) Other variable cost is ₹ 30,000 per batch.
 - (vii) Fixed cost (Administration and marketing) is ₹ 4,90,00,000.
 - (viii) The holding cost is ₹ 1 per bottle per annum.

The marketing team has surveyed the following demand (bottle) of the product:

Large	Medium	Small
3,00,000	7,50,000	20,00,000

You are required to CALCULATE profit/ loss per batch and also COMPUTE Economic Batch Quantity (EBQ).

Process Costing

8. The following data are available in respect of Process-I for January 2024:
- (1) Opening stock of work in process: 600 units at a total cost of ₹ 4,200.
 - (2) Degree of completion of opening work in process:

Material	100%
Labour	60%
Overheads	60%
 - (3) Input of materials at a total cost of ₹ 55,200 for 9,200 units.
 - (4) Direct wages incurred ₹ 18,600
 - (5) Overheads ₹ 8,630.
 - (6) Units scrapped 200 units. The stage of completion of these units was:

Materials	100%
Labour	80%
Overheads	80%
 - (7) Closing work in process; 700 units. The stage of completion of these units was:

Material	100%
Labour	70%
Overheads	70%
 - (8) 8,900 units were completed and transferred to the next process.
 - (9) Normal loss is 4% of the total input (opening stock plus units put in)
 - (10) Scrap value is ₹ 6 per unit.
- You are required to:
- (i) PREPARE using FIFO method, Statement of equivalent production,

- (ii) PREPARE Statement of cost,
- (iii) CALCULATE cost of closing WIP,
- (iv) CALCULATE the cost of the units to be transferred to the next process.

Service Costing

9. A LMV Pvt. Ltd, operates cab/ car rental service in Delhi/NCR. It provides its service to the offices of Noida, Gurugram and Faridabad. At present it operates CNG fuelled cars but it is also considering to upgrade these into Electric vehicle (EV). The following details related with the owning of CNG & EV propelled cars are as tabulated below:

Particulars	CNG Car	EV Car
Car purchase price (₹)	9,20,000	15,20,000
Govt. subsidy on purchase of car (₹)	--	1,50,000
Life of the car	15 years	10 years
Residual value (₹)	95,000	1,70,000
Mileage	20 km/kg	240 km per charge
Electricity consumption per full charge	--	30 Kwh
CNG cost per Kg (₹)	60	--
Power cost per Kwh (₹)	--	7.60
Annual Maintenance cost (₹)	8,000	5,200
Annual insurance cost (₹)	7,600	14,600
Tyre replacement cost in every 5 - year (₹)	16,000	16,000
Battery replacement cost in every 8- year (₹)	12,000	5,40,000

Apart from the above, the following are the additional information:

Particulars	
Average distance covered by a car in a month	1,500 km

Driver's salary (₹)	20,000 p.m
Garage rent per car (₹)	4,500 p.m
Share of Office & Administration cost per car (₹)	1,500 p.m

You have been approached by the management of A LMV Pvt. Ltd. for consultation on the two options of operating the cab service.

CALCULATE the operating cost of vehicle per month per car for both CNG & EV options.

Standard Costing

10. EML operates in coal mining through open cast mining method. Explosives and detonators are used for excavation of coal from the mines. The following are the details of standard quantity of explosives materials used for mining:

Particulars	Rate (₹)	Standard Qty. for Iron ore	Standard Qty. for Overburden (OB)
SME	40.00 per kg.	2.4 kg per tonne	1.9 kg per cubic-meter
Detonators	20.00 per piece	2 pcs per tonne	2 pcs per cubic-meter

The standard stripping ratio is 3:1 (means 3 cubic-meter of overburden soil to be removed to get one tonne of coal).

During the month of December 2023, the company produces 20,000 tonnes of coal and 58,000 cubic-meter of OB. The quantity of explosive materials used and paid for the month is as below:

Material	Quantity	Amount (₹)
SME	1,67,200 kg.	63,53,600
Detonators	1,18,400 pcs	24,27,200

Explosive suppliers are paid for the explosive materials on the basis of performance of the explosives which is termed as powder factor. One of the suppliers has presented their bill for explosive supplied for the month of December 2023. You being a bill passing officer of EML is required to COMPUTE the material price variance, material quantity variance and material cost variance.

Marginal Costing

11. The analysis of cost sheet of A Ltd. for the last financial year has revealed the following information for its product R:

Elements of Cost	Variable Cost portion	Fixed Cost
Direct Material	30% of cost of goods sold	--
Direct Labour	15% of cost of goods sold	--
Factory Overhead	10% of cost of goods sold	₹ 2,30,000
General & Administration Overhead	2% of cost of goods sold	₹ 71,000
Selling & Distribution Overhead	4% of cost of sales	₹ 68,000

Last year 5,000 units were sold at ₹185 per unit.

You being an associate to cost controller of the A Ltd., CALCULATE :

- (i) Break-even Sales (in rupees),
- (ii) Profit earned during last year,
- (iii) Margin of safety (in %) and
- (iv) the profit if the sales were 10% less than the actual sales.

Budget and Budgetary Control

12. M Ltd. is a public sector undertaking (PSU), produces a product A. The company is in process of preparing its revenue budget for the year 2024. The company has the following information which can be useful in preparing the budget:

- (i) It has anticipated 12% growth in sales volume from the year 2023 of 4,20,000 tonnes.
- (ii) The sales price of ₹ 23,000 per tonne will be increased by 10% provided Wholesale Price Index (WPI) increases by 5%.
- (iii) To produce one tonne of product A, 2.3 tonnes of raw material are required. The raw material cost is ₹ 4,500 per tonne. The price of raw material will also increase by 10% if WPI increase by 5%.
- (iv) The projected increase in WPI for 2024 is 4%

- (v) A total of 6,000 employees works for the company. The company works 26 days in a month.
- (vi) 85% of employees of the company are permanent and getting salary as per 5- year wage agreement. The earnings per manshift (means an employee cost for a shift of 8 hours) is ₹ 3,000 (excluding terminal benefits). The new wage agreement will be implemented from 1st July 2024 and it is expected that a 15% increase in pay will be given.
- (vii) The casual employees are getting a daily wage of ₹ 850. The wages in linked to Consumer Price Index (CPI). The present CPI is 165.17 points and it is expected to be 173.59 points in year 2024.
- (viii) Power cost for the year 2023 is ₹ 42,00,000 for 7,00,000 units (1 unit = 1 Kwh). 60% of power is used for production purpose (directly related to production volume) and remaining are for employee quarters and administrative offices.
- (ix) During the year 2023, the company has paid ₹ 60,00,000 for safety and maintenance works. The amount will increase in proportion to the volume of production.
- (x) During the year 2023, the company has paid ₹ 1,20,000 for the purchase of diesel to be used in car hired for administrative purposes. The cost of diesel will increase by 15% in year 2024.
- (xi) During the year 2023, the company has paid ₹ 6,00,000 for car hire charges (excluding fuel cost). In year 2024, the company has decided to reimburse the diesel cost to the car rental company. Doing this will attract 5% GST on Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) basis on which the company will not get GST input credit.
- (xii) Depreciation on fixed assets for the year 2023 is ₹ 80,40,00,000 and it will be 15% lower in 2024.

You being an associate to the budget controller of the company, PREPARE Revenue (Flexible) budget for the year 2024 and also show the budgeted profit/ loss for the year.

Miscellaneous

13. (a) "Is reconciliation of cost accounts and financial accounts necessary in case of integrated accounting system?" explain.
- (b) Discuss the impact of Information Technology in Cost Accounting.
- (c) Explain the difference between controllable & uncontrollable costs?
- (d) How apportionment of joint costs upto the point of separation amongst the joint products using market value at the point of separation and net realizable value method is done? Discuss.

**SUGGESTED ANSWERS/HINTS**

1. (i) (d) Monthly Production of X = 30,000 kgs.

$$\text{Raw Material Required} = \frac{30,000}{3} \times 5 = 50,000 \text{ kgs.}$$

$$\text{Material A} = \frac{50,000}{5} \times 3 = \mathbf{30,000 \text{ kg.}}$$

$$\text{Material B} = \frac{50,000}{5} \times 2 = \mathbf{20,000 \text{ kg.}}$$

- (ii) (a) Calculation of Economic Order Quantity (EOQ):

$$\text{Material A} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times \text{Annual consumption} \times \text{Order cost}}{\text{Carrying cost per unit p.a.}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (30,000 \times 12) \times 1,200}{15\% \text{ of } 30}} = \mathbf{13,856 \text{ kg.}}$$

$$\text{Material B} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (20,000 \times 12) \times 1,200}{5\% \text{ of } 44}} = \mathbf{16,181 \text{ kg.}}$$

- (iii) (b) Calculation of Maximum Stock level: Since, the Material A is perishable in nature and it required to be used within 10 days, hence, the Maximum Stock Level shall be lower of two:

- (a) Stock equal to 10 days consumption

$$= \frac{30000}{25} \times 10 \text{ days} = 12,000 \text{ kg.}$$

(b) Maximum Stock Level for Material A:

Re-order Quantity + Re-order level – (Min consumption* × Min. lead time)

Where, Re-order Quantity = 15,000 kg.

Re-order level = Max. Consumption* × Max. Lead time
= 30,000/25 × 2 days = 2,400 kg.

Maximum stock Level = 15,000 kg. + 2,400 kg. -
(30,000/25 × 1 day)
= 17,400 – 1,200 = 16,200 kg.

Stock required for 10 days consumption is lower than the maximum stock level calculated through the formula. Therefore, Maximum Stock Level will be **12,000 kg.**

(*Since, production is processed evenly throughout the month hence material consumption will also be even.)

(iv) (b) **Calculation of Savings/ loss in Material A if purchase quantity equals to EOQ.**

	Purchase Quantity = 15,000 kg.	Purchase Quantity = EOQ i.e. 13,856 kg.
Annual consumption	3,60,000 kg. (30,000 × 12 months)	3,60,000 kg. (30,000 × 12 months)
No. of orders [Note- (i)]	30 (3,60,000 ÷ 12,000)	30 (3,60,000 ÷ 12,000)
Ordering Cost (a)	₹36,000 (₹1200 × 30)	₹36,000 (₹1200 × 30)
Carrying Cost (b) [Note- (ii)]	₹30,375 (15% of ₹27 × 7,500)	₹31,176 (15% of ₹30 × 6,928)
Purchase Cost (c) (for good portion)	₹97,20,000 (₹27 × 3,60,000)	₹1,08,00,000 (₹30 × 3,60,000)

Loss due to obsolescence (d) [Note- (iii)]	₹24,30,000 [₹27 × (30 × 3,000)]	₹16,70,400 [₹30 × (30 × 1,856)]
Total Cost [(a) + (b) + (c) + (d)]	₹ 1,22,16,375	₹ 1,25,37,576

Purchasing of material -A at present policy of 15,000 kg. saves ₹ 3,21,201.

Notes: (i) Since, material gets obsolete after 10 days, the quantity in excess of 10 days consumption i.e. 12,000 kg. are wasted. Hence, after 12,000 kg. a fresh order needs to be given.

(ii) Carrying cost is incurred on average stock of Materials purchased.

(iii) the excess quantity of material becomes obsolete and loss has to be incurred.

(v) (c) Minimum Stock Level for Material A

= Re-order level – (Average Consumption Rate x Average Re-order Period)

= 2400 – (1200 x 1.5) = **600 kgs**

Re-order level = Max. Consumption* × Max. Lead time
= 30,000/25 × 2 days = 2,400 kg.

Average Consumption Rate = (30,000/25 + 30,000/25)/2
= 1,200 Kg

Average Re-order Period = (1 + 2)/2 = 1.5 Days

Stock required for 10 days consumption is lower than the maximum stock level calculated through the formula. Therefore, Maximum Stock Level will be 12,000 kg.

(*Since, production is processed evenly throughout the month hence material consumption will also be even.)

2. (i) (c) Output by experienced workers in 50,000 hours = $\frac{50,000}{10}$
 = 5,000 units
 ∴ Output by new recruits = 60% of 5,000 = 3,000 units
 Loss of output = 5,000 – 3,000 = 2,000 units
 Total loss of output = Due to delay recruitment +
 Due to inexperience
 = 10,000 + 2,000 = **12,000 units**
- (ii) (a) Contribution per unit = 20% of ₹ 180 = ₹ 36
 Total contribution lost = ₹ 36 × 12,000 units = **₹ 4,32,000**
- (iii) (b) Cost of repairing defective units = 3,000 units × 0.2 × ₹ 25
 = **₹ 15,000**
- (iv) (d) **Calculation of loss of profit due to labour turnover**
- | | (₹) |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Loss of Contribution | 4,32,000 |
| Cost of repairing defective units | 15,000 |
| Recruitment cost | 1,56,340 |
| Training cost | 1,13,180 |
| Settlement cost of workers leaving | 1,83,480 |
| Profit forgone in 2022-23 | 9,00,000 |
- (v) (c) Output by experienced workers in 50,000 hours = $\frac{50,000}{10}$
 = 5,000 units
 ∴ Output by new recruits = 60% of 5,000 = 3,000 units
 Loss of output = 5,000 – 3,000 = **2,000 units**
3. (i) (d) Budgeted Machine hour rate (Blanket rate)
 = $\frac{₹ 50,40,000}{6,000 \text{ hours}}$ = **₹ 840 per hour**

(ii) (a) ₹ 25,20,000

(iii) (a)

	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Total production overheads actually incurred during the period		34,08,000
Less: Amount paid to worker as per court order	4,50,000	
Expenses of previous year booked in the current year	1,00,000	
Wages paid for the strike period under an award	4,20,000	
Obsolete stores written off	36,000	10,06,000
		24,02,000
Less: Production overheads absorbed as per machine hour rate (3,000 hours × ₹ 840*)		25,20,000
Amount of over absorbed production overheads		1,18,000

* Budgeted Machine hour rate (Blanket rate) calculated in part (i)

(iv) (b) **Accounting treatment of over absorbed production overheads:** As, 40% of the over absorbed overheads were due to defective production policies, this being abnormal, hence should be credited to Costing Profit and Loss Account.

Amount to be credited to Costing Profit and Loss Account

= ₹ 1,18,000 × 40% = ₹ 47,200.

Balance of over absorbed production overheads should be distributed over Works in progress, Finished goods and Cost of sales by applying supplementary rate*.

Amount to be distributed = ₹ 1,18,000 × 60% = ₹ 70,800

Supplementary rate = $\frac{₹ 70,800}{1,50,000 \text{ units}} = ₹ 0.472 \text{ per unit}$

- (v) (c) Apportionment of over absorbed production overheads over
WIP, Finished goods and Cost of sales:

	Equivalent completed units	Amount (₹)
Work-in-Progress (80,000 units × 50% × 0.472)	40,000	18,880
Finished goods (20,000 units × 0.472)	20,000	9,440
Cost of sales (90,000 units × 0.472)	90,000	42,480
Total	1,50,000	70,800

4. Working note:

1. Computation of revenues (at listed price), discount, cost of goods sold and customer level operating activities costs:

	Customers				
	A	B	C	D	E
Units sold: (a)	4,500	6,000	9,500	7,500	12,750
Revenues (at listed price) (₹): (b) {(a) × ₹6,480}	2,91,60,000	3,88,80,000	6,15,60,000	4,86,00,000	8,26,20,000
Revenues (at listed price) (₹): (c) {(a) × Actual selling price}	2,91,60,000 (4,500 × 6,480)	3,82,32,000 (6,000 × 6,372)	5,64,30,000 (9,500 × 5,940)	4,69,80,000 (7,500 × 6,264)	7,43,58,000 (12,750 × 5,832)
Discount (₹) (d) {(b) – (c)}	0	6,48,000	51,30,000	16,20,000	82,62,000

Cost of goods sold (₹) : (e) {(a) x ₹5,400}	2,43,00,000	3,24,00,000	5,13,00,000	4,05,00,000	6,88,50,000
Customer level operating activities costs					
Order taking costs (₹): (No. of purchase orders x ₹ 4,500)	67,500	1,12,500	1,35,000	1,12,500	1,35,000
Customer visits costs (₹) (No. of customer visits x ₹ 3,600)	7,200	10,800	21,600	7,200	10,800
Delivery vehicles travel costs (₹) (Kms travelled by delivery vehicles x ₹ 7.50 per km.)	1,500	1,350	2,250	3,000	4,500
Product handling costs (₹) {(a) x ₹ 22.50}	1,01,250	1,35,000	2,13,750	1,68,750	2,86,875
Cost of expediting deliveries (₹) {No. of expedited deliveries x ₹ 13,500}	-	-	-	-	13,500
Total cost of customer level operating activities (₹)	1,77,450	2,59,650	3,72,600	2,91,450	4,50,675

Computation of Customer level operating income

	Customers				
	A	B	C	D	E
	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
Revenues (At list price) (Refer to working note)	2,91,60,000	3,82,32,000	5,64,30,000	4,69,80,000	7,43,58,000
Less: Cost of	(2,43,00,000)	(3,24,00,000)	(5,13,00,000)	(4,05,00,000)	(6,88,50,000)

goods sold (Refer to working note)					
Gross margin	48,60,000	58,32,000	51,30,000	64,80,000	55,08,000
Less: Customer level operating activities costs (Refer to working note)	(1,77,450)	(2,59,650)	(3,72,600)	(2,91,450)	(4,50,675)
Customer level operating income	46,82,550	55,72,350	47,57,400	61,88,550	50,57,325

5. Statement of Cost of P Ltd. for the year ended 31st December, 2023:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
(i)	Material Consumed:		
	- Raw materials purchased	5,00,00,000	
	- Freight inward	9,20,600	
	Add: Opening stock of raw materials	10,00,000	
	Less: Closing stock of raw materials	(8,40,000)	5,10,80,600
(ii)	Direct employee (labour) cost:		
	- Wages paid to factory workers		25,20,000
(iii)	Direct expenses:		
	- Royalty paid for production	1,80,000	
	- Amount paid for power & fuel	3,50,000	
	- Job charges paid to job workers	3,10,000	8,40,000
	Prime Cost		5,44,40,600
(iv)	Works/ Factory overheads:		
	- Stores and spares consumed	1,10,000	
	- Repairs & Maintenance paid for plant & machinery	40,000	
	- Insurance premium paid for plant & machinery	28,200	
	- Insurance premium paid for factory building	18,800	

	- Expenses paid for pollution control and engineering & maintenance	36,000	2,33,000
	Gross factory cost		5,46,73,600
	Add: Opening value of W-I-P		8,60,000
	Less: Closing value of W-I-P		(6,60,000)
	Factory Cost		5,48,73,600
(v)	Quality control cost:		
	- Expenses paid for quality control check activities		18,000
(vi)	Research & development cost paid for improvement in production process		20,000
(vii)	Less: Realisable value on sale of scrap and waste		(48,000)
(viii)	Add: Primary packing cost		46,000
	Cost of Production		5,49,09,600
	Add: Opening stock of finished goods		12,00,000
	Less: Closing stock of finished goods		(10,50,000)
	Cost of Goods Sold		5,50,59,600
(ix)	Administrative overheads:		
	- Depreciation on office building	50,000	
	- Salary paid to General Manager	6,40,000	
	- Fee paid to independent directors	1,20,000	8,10,000
(x)	Selling overheads:		
	- Repairs & Maintenance paid for sales office building	20,000	
	- Salary paid to Manager- Sales & Marketing	5,60,000	
	- Performance bonus paid to sales staffs	1,20,000	7,00,000
(xi)	Distribution overheads:		
	- Packing cost paid for re-distribution of finished goods		80,000
	Cost of Sales		5,66,49,600

6. **Statement of Profit as per financial records**
(for the year ended March 31, 2023)

	(₹)		(₹)
To Opening stock:		By Sales	20,80,000
Finished goods	76,525	By Closing stock:	
Work-in-process	33,000	Finished Goods	43,250
To Raw materials consumed	7,84,000	Work-in-Process	48,200
To Direct labour	4,65,000	By Rent received	72,000
To Factory overheads	2,65,000	By Interest received	18,500
To Goodwill written off	95,000		
To Administration overheads	3,15,000		
To Selling & distribution overheads	65,000		
To Income tax paid	72,000		
To Bad debts	21,000		
To Profit	70,425		
	22,61,950		22,61,950

Statement of Profit as per costing records
(for the year ended March 31, 2023)

	(₹)	(₹)
Sales revenue (14,500 units) (A)		20,80,000
<u>Cost of Sales:</u>		
Opening stock (875 units x ₹ 105)	91,875	
Add: Cost of production of 14,000 units (Refer to Working Note 1 & 2)	18,15,360	
Less: Closing stock $\left(\frac{₹18,15,360 \times 375 \text{ units}}{14,000 \text{ units}} \right)$	(48,626)	

Production cost of goods sold (14,500 units)	18,58,609	
Selling & distribution overheads (14,500 units x ₹ 5)	72,500	
Cost of sales: (B)	19,31,109	19,31,109
Profit: {(A) – (B)}		1,48,891

Workings:

1. Number of units produced	Units
Sales	14,500
<i>Add:</i> Closing stock	<u>375</u>
Total	14,875
<i>Less:</i> Opening stock	<u>875</u>
Number of units produced	<u>14,000</u>

Cost Sheet

	(₹)	(₹)
Raw materials consumed		7,84,000
Direct labour		4,65,000
<i>Prime cost</i>		12,49,000
Factory overheads (60% of direct wages)		2,79,000
<i>Factory cost</i>		15,28,000
<i>Add:</i> Opening work-in-process		33,000
<i>Less:</i> Closing work-in-process		(48,200)
<i>Factory cost of goods produced</i>		15,12,800
Administration overheads (20% of factory cost)		3,02,560
Cost of production of 14,000 units		18,15,360

Cost of production per unit:

$$= \frac{\text{Total Cost of Production}}{\text{No. of units produced}} = \frac{\text{₹ 18,15,360}}{14,000 \text{ units}} = \text{₹ 129.67}$$

Statement of Reconciliation
(Reconciling the profit as per costing records with the profit as per financial records)

	(₹)	(₹)
Profit as per Cost Accounts		1,48,891
<i>Add:</i> Factory overheads over absorbed (₹ 2,79,000 – ₹ 2,65,000)	14,000	
S & D overheads over absorbed (₹ 72,500 - ₹ 65,000)	7,500	
Opening stock overvalued (₹ 91,875 – ₹ 76,525)	15,350	
Interest received	18,500	
Rent received	72,000	1,27,350
		2,76,241
<i>Less:</i> Administration overheads under recovery (₹ 3,15,000 – ₹ 3,02,560)	12,440	
Closing stock overvalued (₹ 48,626 – ₹ 43,250)	5,376	
Goodwill written off	95,000	
Income tax paid	72,000	
Bad debts	21,000	2,05,816
Profit as per financial accounts		70,425

7. Workings:

1. Maximum number of bottles that can be processed in a batch:

$$= \frac{5,000 \text{ ltrs}}{\text{Bottle volume}}$$

Large		Medium		Small	
Qty (ltr)	Max bottles	Qty (ltr)	Max bottles	Qty (ltr)	Max bottles
3	1,666	1.5	3,333	0.6	8,333

*For simplicity of calculation small fractions has been ignored.

2. Number of batches to be run:

		Large	Medium	Small	Total
A	Demand	3,00,000	7,50,000	20,00,000	
B	Bottles per batch (Refer WN-1)	1,666	3,333	8,333	
C	No. of batches [A÷B]	180	225	240	645

*For simplicity of calculation small fractions has been ignored.

Quantity of Material-W and Material C required to meet demand:

	Particulars	Large	Medium	Small	Total
A	Demand (bottle)	3,00,000	7,50,000	20,00,000	
B	Qty per bottle (Litre)	3	1.5	0.6	
C	Output (Litre) [A×B]	9,00,000	11,25,000	12,00,000	32,25,000
D	Material-W per litre of output (Litre)	14	14	14	
E	Material-W required (Litre) [C×D]	1,26,00,000	1,57,50,000	1,68,00,000	4,51,50,000
F	Material-C required per litre of output (ml)	25	25	25	
G	Material-C required (Litre) [(C×F)÷1000]	22,500	28,125	30,000	80,625

3. No. of Man-shift required:

		Large	Medium	Small	Total
A	No. of batches	180	225	240	645
B	Hours required per batch	2	2	2	

	(Hours)				
C	Total hours required (Hours) [A×B]	360	450	480	1,290
D	No. of shifts required [C÷8]	45	57	60	162
E	Total manshift workers [D×20]	900	1,140	1,200	3,240

4. Power consumption in Kwh

		Large	Medium	Small	Total
For processing					
A	No. of batches	180	225	240	645
B	Hours required per batch (Hours)	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
C	Total hours required (Hours) [A×B]	315	393.75	420	1,128.75
D	Power consumption per hour	90	90	90	90
E	Power consumption in Kwh [C×D]	28,350	35,437.5	37,800	1,01,587.5
F	Per batch consumption (Kwh) [E÷A]	157.5	157.5	157.5	157.5
For set-up					
G	Hours required per batch (Hours)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
H	Total hours required (Hours) [A×G]	45	56.25	60	161.25
I	Power consumption per hour [20%×90]	18	18	18	18
J	Power consumption in Kwh [H×I]	810	1,012.5	1,080	2,902.5
K	Per batch consumption (Kwh) [J÷A]	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5

Calculation of Profit/ loss per batch:

	Particulars	Large	Medium	Small	Total
A	Demand (bottle)	3,00,000	7,50,000	20,00,000	30,50,000
B	Price per bottle (₹)	150	90	50	
C	Sales value (₹) [A×B]	4,50,00,000	6,75,00,000	10,00,00,000	21,25,00,000
	Direct Material cost:				
E	Material-W (₹) [Qty in WN-3 × ₹ 0.50]	63,00,000	78,75,000	84,00,000	2,25,75,000
F	Material-C (₹) [Qty in WN-3 × ₹1,000]	2,25,00,000	2,81,25,000	3,00,00,000	8,06,25,000
G	[E+F]	2,88,00,000	3,60,00,000	3,84,00,000	10,32,00,000
H	Direct Wages (₹) [Man-shift in WN-4 × × ₹ 880]	7,92,000	10,03,200	10,56,000	28,51,200
I	Packing cost (₹) [A×₹3]	9,00,000	22,50,000	60,00,000	91,50,000
	Power cost (₹)				
J	For processing (₹) [WN-5 × ₹7]	1,98,450	2,48,062.5	2,64,600	7,11,112.5
K	For set-up time (₹) [WN-5 × ₹7]	5,670	7,087.5	7,560	20,317.5
L	[J+K]	2,04,120	2,55,150	2,72,160	7,31,430
M	Other variable cost (₹) [No. of batch in WN-2 × ₹ 30,000]	54,00,000	67,50,000	72,00,000	1,93,50,000
N	Total Variable cost per batch	3,60,96,120	4,62,58,350	5,29,28,160	13,52,82,630

	[G+H+I+L+M]				
O	Profit/ loss before fixed cost [C-N]	89,03,880	2,12,41,650	4,70,71,840	7,72,17,370
P	Fixed Cost				4,90,00,000
Q	Total Cost [O-P]				2,82,17,370

Computation of Economic Batch Quantity (EBQ):

$$EBQ = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times D \times S}{C}}$$

D = Annual Demand for the Product = Refer A below

S = Set-up cost per batch = Refer D below

C = Carrying cost per unit per annum =Refer E below

	Particulars	Large	Medium	Small
A	Annual Demand (bottle)	3,00,000	7,50,000	20,00,000
Set-up Cost:				
B	Power cost for set-up time (₹) [Consumption per batch in WN-5 × ₹7]	31.50	31.50	31.50
C	Other variable cost (₹) *	30,000	30,000	30,000
D	Total Set-up cost [B+C]	30,031.50	30,031.50	30,031.50
E	Holding cost:	1.00	1.00	1.00
F	EBQ (Bottle)	1,34,234	2,12,243	3,46,592

* Other variable cost is assumed to be part of set-up cost.

8. (i) Statement of Equivalent Production (FIFO Method)

Input		Output		Equivalent Production					
				Materials		Labour		Overheads	
Details	Units	Details	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units
Opening	600	Finished goods							

Stock		transferred to next process:							
		-From opening stock	600	-	-	40	240	40	240
		-From fresh materials	8,300	100	8,300	100	8,300	100	8,300
		Closing W-I-P	700	100	700	70	490	70	490
Fresh inputs	9,200	Normal loss	392	-	-	-	-	-	-
			9,992		9,000		9,030		9,030
		Less: Abnormal Gain	(192)	100	(192)	100	(192)	100	(192)
	9,800		9,800		8,808		8,838		8,838

(ii) Statement of Cost per equivalent units

Elements	(₹)	Cost (₹)	Equivalent units	Cost per equivalent Unit (₹)
Material Cost	55,200			
Less: Scrap realisation 392 units @ ₹ 6/- p.u.	<u>2,352</u>	52,848	8,808	6.00
Labour cost		18,600	8,838	2.10
Overheads		<u>8,630</u>	8,838	<u>0.98</u>
Total Cost		<u>80,078</u>		<u>9.08</u>

Cost of Abnormal Gain – 192 Units

	(₹)	(₹)
Material cost of 192 units @ ₹ 6.00/- p.u.	1,152.00	
Labour cost of 192 units @ ₹ 2.10/- p.u.	403.20	
Overheads of 192 units @ ₹ 0.98/- p.u.	<u>188.16</u>	<u>1,743.36</u>

(iii) Cost of closing WIP – 700 Units

Material cost of 700 equivalent units @ ₹ 6.00/- p.u.	4,200.00	
Labour cost of 490 equivalent units @ ₹2.10/- p.u.	1,029.00	
Overheads of 490 equivalent @ ₹ 0.98/- p.u.	<u>480.20</u>	<u>5709.20</u>

(iv) Calculation of cost of 8,900 units transferred to next process

(₹)

(i) Cost of opening W-I-P Stock b/f – 600 units	4,200.00
(ii) Cost incurred on opening W-I-P stock	
Material cost	—
Labour cost 240 equivalent units @ ₹ 2.10 p.u.	504.00
Overheads 240 equivalent units @ ₹ 0.98/- p.u.	<u>235.20</u>
	739.20
(iii) Cost of 8,300 completed units	
8,300 units @ ₹9.08 p.u.	<u>75,364.00</u>
Total cost [(i) + (ii) + (iii)]	<u>80,303.20</u>

9. Workings:

1. Calculation of Depreciation per month:

	Particulars	CNG Car	EV Car
A	Car purchase price (₹)	9,20,000	15,20,000
B	Less: Govt. subsidy (₹)	--	(1,50,000)
C	Less: Residual value (₹)	(95,000)	(1,70,000)
D	Depreciable value of car (₹) [A-B-C]	8,25,000	12,00,000
E	Life of the car	15 years	10 years
F	Annual depreciation (₹) [D÷E]	55,000	1,20,000
G	Depreciation per month (₹) [F÷12]	4,583.33	10,000

2. Fuel/ Electricity consumption cost per month:

	Particulars	CNG Car	EV Car
A	Average distance covered in a month (KM)	1,500	1,500
B	Mileage (KM)	20	240
C	Qty. of CNG/ Full charge required [A÷B]	75 kg.	6.25
D	Electricity Consumption [C×30kwh]	-	187.5
E	Cost of CNG per kg (₹)	60	-
F	Power cost per Kwh (₹)	-	7.60
G	CNG Cost per month (₹) [C×E]	4,500	-
H	Power cost per month (₹) [D×F]	-	1,425

3. Amortised cost of Tyre replacement:

	Particulars	CNG Car	EV Car
A	Life of vehicle	15 years	10 years
B	Replacement interval	5 years	5 years
C	No. of time replacement required	2 times	1 time
D	Cost of tyres for each replacement (₹)	16,000	16,000
E	Total replacement cost (₹) [C×D]	32,000	16,000
F	Amortised cost per year (₹) [E÷A]	2,133.33	1,600
E	Cost per month (₹) [F÷12]	177.78	133.33

4. Amortised cost of Battery replacement:

	Particulars	CNG Car	EV Car
A	Life of vehicle	15 years	10 years
B	Replacement interval	8 years	8 years
C	No. of time replacement required	1 time	1 time
D	Cost of battery for each replacement (₹)	12,000	5,40,000
E	Total replacement cost (₹) [C×D]	12,000	5,40,000
F	Amortised cost per year (₹) [E÷A]	800	54,000
E	Cost per month (₹) [F÷12]	66.67	4,500

Calculation of Operating cost per month

	Particulars	CNG Car (₹)	EV Car (₹)
A	Running cost:		
	Fuel cost/ Power consumption cost [Refer WN-2]	4,500	1,425
B	Maintenance cost:		
	Annual Maintenance cost [Annual cost ÷ 12]	666.67	433.33
	Annual Insurance cost [Annual cost ÷ 12]	633.33	1,216.67
	Amortised cost of Tyre replacement [Refer WN-3]	177.78	133.33
	Amortised cost of Battery replacement [Refer WN-4]	66.67	4,500
		1,544.45	6,283.33
C	Fixed cost:		
	Depreciation [Refer WN-1]	4,583.33	10,000
	Driver's salary	20,000	20,000
	Garage rent	4,500	4,500
	Share of Office & Administration cost	1,500	1,500
		30,583.33	36,000
D	Operating cost per month [A+B+C]	36,627.78	43,708.33

10. Workings:

1. Calculation of Standard Qty. of Explosives and Detonators for actual output:

	Particulars	Coal	Overburden (OB)	Total
SME:				
A	Actual Output	20,000 tonne	58,000 M ³	

B	Standard Qty per unit	2.4 kg./ tonne	1.9 kg./M ³	
C	Standard Qty. for actual production [A×B]	48,000 kg.	1,10,200 kg.	1,58,200 kg.
Detonators:				
D	Standard Qty per unit	2 pcs/ tonne	2 pcs/ M ³	
E	Standard Qty. for actual production [A × D]	40,000 pcs.	1,16,000 pcs	1,56,000 pcs

2. Calculation of Actual Price per unit of materials:

Material	Quantity [A]	Amount (₹) [B]	Rate (₹) [C = B÷A]
SME	1,67,200 kg.	63,53,600	38.00
Detonators	1,18,400 pcs	24,27,200	20.50

Computation of material price variance:

Material Price Variance = Actual Qty. × (Std. Price - Actual Price)

SME = 1,67,200 kg. × (₹40 – ₹38) = ₹3,34,400 (F)

Detonators = 1,18,400 pcs × (₹20 – ₹20.5) = ₹59,200 (A)

Total = ₹2,75,200 (F)

Computation of material quantity variance:

Material Qty. Variance = Std. Price × (Std. Qty for actual output - Actual Qty.)

SME = ₹40 × (1,58,200 kg. - 1,67,200 kg.) = ₹3,60,000 (A)

Detonators = ₹20 × (1,56,000 pcs - 1,18,400 pcs) = ₹7,52,000 (F)

Total = ₹3,92,000 (F)

Computation of material cost variance:

Material cost variance = Std. cost – Actual Cost

Or, (Std. Price × Std. Qty) – (Actual Price × Actual Qty.)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SME} &= (\text{₹ } 40 \times 1,58,200 \text{ kg}) - (\text{₹ } 38 \times 1,67,200 \text{ kg.}) \\ &= \text{₹ } 63,28,000 - \text{₹ } 63,53,600 = \text{₹ } 25,600 \text{ (A)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Detonators} &= (\text{₹ } 20 \times 1,56,000 \text{ pcs}) - (\text{₹ } 20.50 \times 1,18,400 \text{ pcs}) \\ &= \text{₹ } 31,20,000 - \text{₹ } 24,27,200 = 6,92,800 \text{ (F)} \end{aligned}$$

Total = ₹6,67,200 (F)

11. Workings:**Calculation of Cost of Goods Sold (COGS):**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{COGS} &= \{(\text{DM- } 0.3 \text{ COGS}) + (\text{DL- } 0.15 \text{ COGS}) + (\text{FOH- } 0.10 \text{ COGS} + \\ &\quad \text{₹ } 2,30,000) + (\text{G\&AOH- } 0.02 \text{ COGS} + \text{₹ } 71,000)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Or COGS} = 0.57 \text{ COGS} + \text{₹ } 3,01,000$$

$$\text{Or COGS} = \frac{\text{₹ } 3,01,000}{0.43} = \text{₹ } 7,00,000$$

Calculation of Cost of Sales (COS):

$$\text{COS} = \text{COGS} + (\text{S\&DOH- } 0.04 \text{ COS} + \text{₹ } 68,000)$$

$$\text{Or COS} = \text{₹ } 7,00,000 + (0.04 \text{ COS} + \text{₹ } 68,000)$$

$$\text{Or COS} = \frac{\text{₹ } 7,68,000}{0.96} = \text{₹ } 8,00,000$$

Calculation of total Fixed Costs:

Factory Overhead	₹ 2,30,000
General & Administration OH	₹ 71,000
Selling & Distribution OH	₹ 68,000
	₹ 3,69,000

Calculation of Variable Costs:

Direct Material	(0.3 × ₹ 7,00,000)	₹ 2,10,000
Direct Labour	(0.15 × ₹ 7,00,000)	₹ 1,05,000
Factory Overhead	(0.10 × ₹ 7,00,000)	₹ 70,000
General & Administration OH	(0.02 × ₹ 7,00,000)	₹ 14,000
Selling & Distribution OH	(0.04 × ₹ 8,00,000)	₹ 32,000
		₹ 4,31,000

Calculation of P/V Ratio:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P/V Ratio} &= \frac{\text{Contribution}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100 = \frac{\text{Sales} - \text{Variable Costs}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{(\text{₹}185 \times 5,000 \text{ units}) - \text{₹}4,31,000}{\text{₹}185 \times 5,000 \text{ units}} \times 100 = 53.41\% \end{aligned}$$

$$(i) \quad \text{Break-Even Sales} = \frac{\text{Fixed Costs}}{\text{P/V Ratio}} = \frac{\text{₹}3,69,000}{53.41\%} = \text{₹}6,90,882$$

$$\begin{aligned} (ii) \quad \text{Profit earned during the last year} &= (\text{Sales} - \text{Total Variable Costs}) - \text{Total Fixed Costs} \\ &= (\text{₹}9,25,000 - \text{₹}4,31,000) - \text{₹}3,69,000 \\ &= \text{₹}1,25,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (iii) \quad \text{Margin of Safety (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Sales} - \text{Breakeven sales}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{\text{₹}9,25,000 - \text{₹}6,90,882}{\text{₹}9,25,000} \times 100 = 25.31\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (iv) \quad \text{Profit if the sales were 10\% less than the actual sales:} \\ \text{Profit} &= 90\% (\text{₹}9,25,000 - \text{₹}4,31,000) - \text{₹}3,69,000 \\ &= \text{₹}4,44,600 - \text{₹}3,69,000 = \text{₹}75,600 \end{aligned}$$

12. Revenue Budget (Flexible Budget) of M Ltd. for the Year 2024

	Particulars	PY 2023	CY 2024
A	Sales Volume (Tonnes)	4,20,000	4,70,400 [112%×4,20,000]
B	Selling Price per tonne (₹)	23,000	23,000
		(₹ in lakh)	(₹ in lakh)
C	Sales value [A×B]	96,600	1,08,192
D	Raw material Cost:		
(i)	Qty. of Material [2.3 tonnes × A] (tonnes)	9,66,000	10,81,920
(ii)	Price per tonne (₹)	4,500	4,500
(iii)	Total raw material cost [(i)×(ii)]	43,470	48,686.40
E	Wages & Salary Cost:		
(i)	Wages to casual employees (15%×6,000 = 900 employees)	2,386.80 [900×26×12×₹850]	2,508.47 [900×26×12×₹893.33]
(ii)	Salary to permanent employees (85%×6,000 = 5,100 employees)	47,736 [5100×26×12×₹3,000]	51,316.20 [(5100×26×6×₹3,000) + (5100×26×6×₹3,450)]
(iii)	Total wages & salary [(i)+(ii)+(iii)]	50,122.80	53,824.67
F	Power cost:		
(i)	For production (units)	4,20,000 [60%×7,00,000]	4,70,400 [112%×4,20,000]
(ii)	For employees & offices (units)	2,80,000 [40%×7,00,000]	2,80,000

(iii)	Total Power consumption (units) [(i)+(ii)]	7,00,000	7,50,400
(iv)	Power rate per unit (₹) [₹42,00,000 ÷ 7,00,000]	6.00	6.00
(v)	Total power cost [(iii) × (iv)]	42	45.024
G	Safety and maintenance Cost	60	67.20 [112% × 4,20,000]
H	Diesel cost	1.2	-
I	Car Hire charge:		
(i)	Car hire charge	6	6
(ii)	Fuel reimbursement cost	-	1.38 [115% × 1.2]
(iii)	GST@5% on RCM basis [5% × (i+ii)]	-	0.369
(iv)	Total Car hire charge cost [(i)+(ii)+(iii)]	6	7.749
J	Depreciation	8,040	6,834 [85% × 8040]
K	Total Cost [Sum of D to J]	1,01,742	1,09,465.043
L	Profit/ (Loss) [C-L]	(5,142)	(1273.043)

13. (a) In integrated accounting system cost and financial accounts are kept in the same set of books. Such a system will have to afford full information required for Costing as well as for Financial Accounts. In other words, information and data should be recorded in such a way so as to enable the firm to ascertain the cost (together with the necessary analysis) of each product, job, process, operation or any other identifiable activity. It also ensures the ascertainment of marginal cost, variances, abnormal losses and gains. In fact, all

information that management requires from a system of Costing for doing its work properly is made available. The integrated accounts give full information in such a manner so that the profit and loss account and the balance sheet can be prepared according to the requirements of law and the management maintains full control over the liabilities and assets of its business.

Since, only one set of books are kept for both cost accounting and financial accounting purpose so there is no necessity of reconciliation of cost and financial accounts.

(b) The impact of IT in cost accounting may include the followings:

- (i) After the introduction of ERPs, different functional activities get integrated and as a consequence a single entry into the accounting system provides custom made reports for every purpose and saves an organisation from preparing different sets of documents. Reconciliation process of results of both cost and financial accounting systems become simpler and less sophisticated.
- (ii) A move towards paperless environment can be seen where documents like Bill of Material, Material Requisition Note, Goods Received Note, labour utilisation report etc. are no longer required to be prepared in multiple copies, the related department can get e-copy from the system.
- (iii) Information Technology with the help of internet (including intranet and extranet) helps in resource procurement and mobilisation. For example, production department can get materials from the stores without issuing material requisition note physically. Similarly, purchase orders can be initiated to the suppliers with the help of extranet. This enables an entity to shift towards Just-in-Time (JIT) approach of inventory management and production.
- (iv) Cost information for a cost centre or cost object is ascertained with accuracy in timely manner. Each cost centre and cost object is codified and all related costs are assigned

to the cost object or cost centre. This process automates the cost accumulation and ascertainment process. The cost information can be customised as per the requirement. For example, when an entity manufactures or provide services, it can know information job-wise, batch-wise, process-wise, cost centre wise etc.

- (v) Uniformity in preparation of report, budgets and standards can be achieved with the help of IT. ERP software plays an important role in bringing uniformity irrespective of location, currency, language and regulations.
- (vi) Cost and revenue variance reports are generated in real time basis which enables the management to take control measures immediately.
- (vii) IT enables an entity to monitor and analyse each process of manufacturing or service activity closely to eliminate non-value-added activities.

The above are examples of few areas where Cost Accounting is done with the help of IT.

- (c) **Controllable costs and Uncontrollable costs:** Cost that can be controlled, typically by a cost, profit or investment centre manager is called controllable cost. Controllable costs incurred in a particular responsibility centre can be influenced by the action of the executive heading that responsibility centre.

Costs which cannot be influenced by the action of a specified member of an undertaking are known as uncontrollable costs.

- (d) **Apportionment of Joint Cost amongst Joint Products using: Market value at the point of separation:** This method is used for apportionment of joint costs to joint products upto the split off point. It is difficult to apply if the market value of the product at the point of separation is not available. It is useful method where further processing costs are incurred disproportionately.

Net realizable value Method: From the sales value of joint products (at finished stage) the followings are deducted:

- Estimated profit margins
- Selling & distribution expenses, if any
- Post split off costs.

The resultant figure so obtained is known as net realizable value of joint products. Joint costs are apportioned in the ratio of net realizable value.