## UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON

## RAK ACADEMIC CENTRE

## BA (HONS) ACCOUNTANCY

## SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION 2019/2020

## MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND DECISION <br> MAKING

## MODULE NO: ACC5002

Date: Thursday $16^{\text {th }}$ January 2020

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Time: 4.00pm - 7.00pm

There are SIX questions in this examination 4 questions to be answered as follows:

Answer TWO questions in Section A Answer TWO question in Section B

This is a closed book examination.
You must hand in this exam paper with your answer booklet.
(Discount tables and Formulae are attached at the back of this question paper)

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## Section A - Answer 2 Questions from this section

## Question 1

Wood n'Ash manufactures high quality display units. The following information relates to the business' four different brands.

|  | Blue | Pink | Purple | White |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product | $£$ | $£$ | $£$ | $£$ |
| Selling Price | 352 | 378 | 520 | 760 |
| Variable Materials Cost | 108 | 156 | 210 | 300 |
| Variable Labour Cost | 190 | 174 | 270 | 340 |
| Labour Hours per unit | 18 | 12 | 20 | 24 |
| Material required per unit | 40 kg | 110 kg | 74 kg | 90 kg |
| Maximum sales demand (units) | 1,500 | 2,500 | 1,800 | 2,000 |

It requires a high level of specialist work and only 115,000 skilled hours are available.

## Required:

(a) Explain what is meant by a limiting factor (include an example)
(b) How can Wood n'Ash overcome their limiting factor, provide two examples of how a company may overcome it.
(c) Calculate the optimal product mix given the constraint of the limiting factor, labour hours.
(d) Show the forecast profit for the division using your chosen product mix.
(5 marks)

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## Question 2

Olympus Ltd is considering investing in the following projects.
They have been presented with two start-up investment opportunities. Project Titan costing $£ 1,500,000$ and Project Apollo costing $£ 1,000,000$. Both will have a lifespan of 5 years. The expected cash inflows for the projects are as follows:-

## Years Project Titan (£)

| 1 | 337,500 | 400,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 425,000 | 200,000 |
| 3 | 425,000 | 100,000 |
| 4 | 425,000 | 100,000 |
| 5 | 400,000 | 250,000 |

## Required:

(a) Calculate the Accounting Rate of Return, Payback Period and Net Present Value for Project Titan and Apollo.

Note: Use a Discount factor of 10\%.
(b) Based on your calculation which project would you recommend Olympus to accept.
(c) Calculate the Internal Rate of Return for Project Titan
(d) Olympus Ltd needs some advice on investment appraisal techniques.

Critically evaluate Payback and Net Present Value techniques.

Total 25 marks

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## Question 3

The following information relates to Dev's Empire plc.'s first quarter of trading.

| Standard Data |  | £ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selling price per unit |  | 80 |
| Sales Units | 20,000 |  |
| Direct materials per unit | $2 \mathrm{~kg} @ £ 1.90$ per kg | 3.8 |
| Direct labour per unit | 4 hours @ £10 per hour | 40 |
| Variable overheads | 20,000 units @ £9 per unit | 180,000 |
| Fixed overheads costs |  | 200,000 |
| Actual Results |  | $£$ |
| Sales units | 21,000 |  |
| Production units | 21,000 |  |
| Selling price per unit |  | 87.5 |
| Direct materials (total) | $42,000 \mathrm{~kg}$ | 88,200 |
| Direct labour (total) | 94,500 hours | 1,039,500 |
| Variable overhead cost |  | 199,500 |
| Fixed overhead cost |  | 210,000 |

## Required:

(a) Calculate the budgeted contribution per unit.
(b) Calculate the following variances:
i. Sales Price
ii. Sales Volume
iii. Labour rate
iv. Labour Efficiency
v. Material Price
vi. Material Usage
vii. Variable Overhead Expenditure
viii. Fixed Overhead Expenditure

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## Section B - Answer 2 Questions from this section

## Question 4

You have been employed as a trainee business advisor and your manager has asked you to critically evaluate the balance scorecard. They would like you to include in your evaluation its main purpose and how each of the perspectives can be used to evaluate a company's performance.

Total 25 marks

## Question 5

Drury (2004, p. 885) believes that "no single transfer price is likely to perfectly serve all of the [objectives of transfer prices]".
(a) Define Transfer pricing
(b) Evaluate the characteristics of a good transfer price policy
(c) Distinguish between two methods of Transfer Pricing

Total 25 marks

## Question 6

"A budget is a quantitative plan prepared for a specific time period"
(Kaplan 2019)
Critically evaluate the different types of budgets.
Total 25 marks

## END OF QUESTIONS

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## Formula Sheet

Internal Rate of Return
IRR $=r_{a}+\frac{N P V_{a}}{N P V_{a}-N P V_{b}}\left(r_{b}-r_{a}\right)$
$\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{a}} \quad=$ lower discount rate chosen
$\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{b}} \quad=$ higher discount rate chosen
$\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{a}} \quad=\mathrm{NPV}$ at $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{a}}$
$\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{b}}=$ NPV at $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{b}}$

## Present Value Table

Present value of 1 i.e. $(1+r)^{-n}$
Where $r=$ discount rate and $n=$ number of periods until payment

| Period <br> $s$ <br> $(n)$ | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 0.990 | 0.980 | 0.971 | 0.962 | 0.952 | 0.943 | 0.935 | 0.926 | 0.917 | 0.909 |
| 2 | 0.980 | 0.961 | 0.943 | 0.925 | 0.907 | 0.890 | 0.873 | 0.857 | 0.842 | 0.826 |
| 3 | 0.971 | 0.942 | 0.915 | 0.889 | 0.864 | 0.840 | 0.816 | 0.794 | 0.772 | 0.751 |
| 4 | 0.961 | 0.924 | 0.888 | 0.855 | 0.823 | 0.792 | 0.763 | 0.735 | 0.708 | 0.683 |
| 5 | 0.951 | 0.906 | 0.863 | 0.822 | 0.784 | 0.747 | 0.713 | 0.681 | 0.650 | 0.621 |
| 6 | 0.942 | 0.888 | 0.837 | 0.790 | 0.746 | 0.705 | 0.666 | 0.630 | 0.596 | 0.564 |
| 7 | 0.933 | 0.871 | 0.813 | 0.760 | 0.711 | 0.665 | 0.623 | 0.583 | 0.547 | 0.513 |
| 8 | 0.923 | 0.853 | 0.789 | 0.731 | 0.677 | 0.627 | 0.582 | 0.540 | 0.502 | 0.467 |
| 9 | 0.914 | 0.837 | 0.766 | 0.703 | 0.645 | 0.592 | 0.544 | 0.500 | 0.460 | 0.424 |
| 10 | 0.905 | 0.820 | 0.744 | 0.676 | 0.614 | 0.558 | 0.508 | 0.463 | 0.422 | 0.386 |
| 11 | 0.896 | 0.804 | 0.722 | 0.650 | 0.585 | 0.527 | 0.475 | 0.429 | 0.388 | 0.350 |
| 12 | 0.887 | 0.788 | 0.701 | 0.625 | 0.557 | 0.497 | 0.444 | 0.397 | 0.356 | 0.319 |
| 13 | 0.879 | 0.773 | 0.681 | 0.601 | 0.530 | 0.469 | 0.415 | 0.368 | 0.326 | 0.290 |
| 14 | 0.870 | 0.758 | 0.661 | 0.577 | 0.505 | 0.442 | 0.388 | 0.340 | 0.299 | 0.263 |
| 15 | 0.861 | 0.743 | 0.642 | 0.555 | 0.481 | 0.417 | 0.362 | 0.315 | 0.275 | 0.239 |

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## Formula Sheet continued

| $(n)$ | $11 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $18 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 0.901 | 0.893 | 0.885 | 0.877 | 0.870 | 0.862 | 0.855 | 0.847 | 0.840 | 0.833 |
| 2 | 0.812 | 0.797 | 0.783 | 0.769 | 0.756 | 0.743 | 0.731 | 0.718 | 0.706 | 0.694 |
| 3 | 0.731 | 0.712 | 0.693 | 0.675 | 0.658 | 0.641 | 0.624 | 0.609 | 0.593 | 0.579 |
| 4 | 0.659 | 0.636 | 0.613 | 0.592 | 0.572 | 0.552 | 0.534 | 0.516 | 0.499 | 0.482 |
| 5 | 0.594 | 0.567 | 0.543 | 0.519 | 0.497 | 0.476 | 0.456 | 0.437 | 0.419 | 0.402 |
| 6 | 0.535 | 0.507 | 0.480 | 0.456 | 0.432 | 0.410 | 0.390 | 0.370 | 0.352 | 0.335 |
| 7 | 0.482 | 0.452 | 0.425 | 0.400 | 0.376 | 0.354 | 0.333 | 0.314 | 0.296 | 0.279 |
| 8 | 0.434 | 0.404 | 0.376 | 0.351 | 0.327 | 0.305 | 0.285 | 0.266 | 0.249 | 0.233 |
| 9 | 0.391 | 0.361 | 0.333 | 0.308 | 0.284 | 0.263 | 0.243 | 0.225 | 0.209 | 0.194 |
| 10 | 0.352 | 0.322 | 0.295 | 0.270 | 0.247 | 0.227 | 0.208 | 0.191 | 0.176 | 0.162 |
| 11 | 0.317 | 0.287 | 0.261 | 0.237 | 0.215 | 0.195 | 0.178 | 0.162 | 0.148 | 0.135 |
| 12 | 0.286 | 0.257 | 0.231 | 0.208 | 0.187 | 0.168 | 0.152 | 0.137 | 0.124 | 0.112 |
| 13 | 0.258 | 0.229 | 0.204 | 0.182 | 0.163 | 0.145 | 0.130 | 0.116 | 0.104 | 0.093 |
| 14 | 0.232 | 0.205 | 0.181 | 0.160 | 0.141 | 0.125 | 0.111 | 0.099 | 0.088 | 0.078 |
| 15 | 0.209 | 0.183 | 0.160 | 0.140 | 0.123 | 0.108 | 0.095 | 0.084 | 0.074 | 0.065 |

## END OF PAPER

