# **UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON**

# **INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT**

# **BA(HONS) ACCOUNTANCY**

# SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATIONS 2021/2022

## MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND DECISION MAKING

## MODULE NO: ACC5002

Date: Monday 10<sup>th</sup> January 2022

Time: 10:00 – 13:00

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

There are <u>SIX</u> questions on this paper. Answer FOUR questions as follows:

Section A – Answer TWO questions

Section B – Answer TWO questions

This is a closed book examination.

You must hand in this exam paper with your answer booklet.

Use of calculators is allowed.

Discount tables and Formula sheet are attached at the back of this question paper.

### SECTION A – Answer ANY TWO questions

#### Question 1

Indiana Ltd is considering to invest in the following 2 projects and is unsure which project it should undertake.

It has been presented with two start-up investment opportunities and the initial investments are as follows:

Project Amici	£1,550,000
Project Boden	£1,850,000

Both projects have a lifespan of 5 years.

The residual value at the end of Project Boden only will be £70,000.

The cost of capital is 9%.

The expected net cash flows of each of the projects are as follows:

Project Amici	Project Boden
£	£
570,500	442,500
280,700	335,200
220,000	345,000
301,000	315,000
325,000	480,000
	Project Amici £ 570,500 280,700 220,000 301,000 325,000

### **Required:**

(a) Calculate the following for each of the projects Amici and Boden:

- Net Present Value (NPV)
- Accounting Rate of Return (ARR) using initial cost
- Payback Period

(12 Marks) Question 1 continues over the page... PLEASE TURN THE PAGE...

#### Question 1 continued...

(b) Based on your calculations, advise Indiana Ltd which project to accept, with reasons.

(3 Marks)

(c) Calculate the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) for Project Amici only.

#### (5 Marks)

(d) Critically evaluate Net Present Value and Accounting Rate of Return as a method of investment appraisal techniques.

(5 Marks)

### Total 25 Marks

#### **Question 2**

Tyran Ltd manufactures one type of product and everything is sold as soon as it is produced. There is no opening or closing inventories and work in progress is not relevant for this scenario. The company operates a standard costing system, and an analysis of variances is conducted every month.

Below are the standard and actual costs of the product.

Standard costs:		£
Selling Price per unit		45.00
Direct Materials per unit Direct labour per unit Variable Overheads	1 kilo at £3.50 per kilo 1.5 hours at £8.00 per hour 2 hours at £5.50 per hour	3.50 12.00 11.00
Fixed overhead Costs		115,000

The standard cost was based on an output of 15,000 units.

Question 2 continues over the page... PLEASE TURN THE PAGE...

#### Question 2 continued....

#### Actual Costs:

The actual output was 16,050 units and was sold for £738,300.

15,500 kgs of material were used at a total cost of £54,075.

Direct labour paid for amounted to 21,500 hours at a cost of £178,950.

Variable overheads amounted to £155,000.

Fixed overhead cost was £120,200.

#### **Required:**

- (a) What are the purposes of standard costing?
- (b) Calculate the budgeted contribution per unit.
- (c) Calculate the following variances:
- i. Sales Margin Price Variance
- ii. Sales Margin Volume Variance
- iii. Material Price Variance
- iv. Material Usage Variance
- v. Labour Rate Variance
- vi. Labour Efficiency Variance
- vii. Variable Overhead Expenditure Variance
- viii. Fixed Overhead Expenditure Variance

(3 Marks)

(2 Marks)

(20 Marks) (Total 25 Marks)

PLEASE TURN THE PAGE...

#### **Question 3**

The Management of Anderson Plc are concerned that they may not be manufacturing the correct product mix in one of their divisions.

There has been issues with the machines therefore output in this division is limited at the moment.

The company manufactures five products in this division using the same machines.

The following estimates have been made in respect of the forthcoming quarter.

Product	Bond	Jin	Can	Fon	Hax
	£ per				
	unit	unit	unit	unit	unit
Selling Price	115	120	125	140	145
Variable Material	35	38	40	45	50
Cost			Y		
Variable Labour Cost	20	22	24	25	28
Variable overheads	12	15	17	20	21

	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Time per unit	12	15	4	10	9
required on					
Machines					

Forecast800 units750 units950 units1000 units980 unitssales/production

The maximum machine capacity available in the next quarter is 40,000 hours.

Fixed overhead costs are expected to be £25,000.

Question 3 continues over the page... PLEASE TURN THE PAGE...

2 Marks)
actor,
«. 5 Marks)

(d) Critically evaluate the application of constraint theory in the modern Management Accounting practices.

(5 Marks)

(Total Marks 25)

**END OF SECTION A** 

PLEASE TURN THE PAGE...

Page 7 of 11

University of Bolton Institute of M BA(Hons) A Semester 1 Managemei Module No.

### **Question 3**

### Required

#### SECTION B – Answer ANY TWO questions

#### Question 4

(a) Evaluate the use and purpose of the balanced scorecard to the modern day business looking at how each perspective can be used in practice to evaluate company performance. You should also evaluate the benefits and criticisms of the balanced scorecard.

(15 Marks)

- (b) Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) can be used to restructure an organisation in order to improve performance management.
  - i. Explain the term Business Process Re-engineering (BPR).
  - ii. Discuss the advantages and criticisms of BPR.

(2 Marks)

(8 Marks)

(Total 25 Marks)

#### Question 5

Transfer pricing policies are considered important in decentralised organisations, where autonomy is thought to bring important benefits.

- (a) Evaluate the term 'Transfer Pricing' and its objectives.
- (b) Analyse the characteristics of a good transfer price policy. (5 Marks) (8 Marks)
- (c) Distinguish between the four methods of Transfer Pricing.

Total 25 Marks

(12 Marks)

PLEASE TURN THE PAGE...

#### Question 6

(a) Critically evaluate the reasons why there is a shift from traditional costing methods of allocating overheads to a more activity-based costing approach.

(10 Marks)

A budget is a tool that managers use to plan and control the use of scarce resources.

(b) What are the purposes for budgeting?

(5 Marks)

(c) Critically evaluate three types of budgets.

(10 Marks)

(Total 25 Marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

PLEASE TURN THE PAGE FOR THE FORMULA

### <u>Formula</u>

#### Internal Rate or Return(IRR)

$$IRR = r_a + \frac{NPV_a}{NPV_a - NPV_b} (r_b - r_a)$$

- r<sub>a</sub> = lower discount rate chosen
- r<sub>b</sub> = higher discount rate chosen
- $N_a = NPV at r_a$
- $N_{\rm b} = NPV \, at r_{\rm b}$

PLEASE TURN THE PAGE...

Present Value Table

Present value of 1 i.e. (1 + r)<sup>-n</sup>

Where r = discount rate

n = number of periods until payment

Davi					Discount						
	Jus			_	DISCOUNT	rules (r)					
(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	1
2	0.980	0.961	0.943	0.925	0.907	0.890	0.873	0.857	0.842	0.826	2
3	0.971	0.942	0.915	0.889	0.864	0.840	0.816	0.794	0.772	0.751	3
4	0.961	0.924	0.888	0.855	0.823	0.792	0.763	0.735	0.708	0.683	4
5	0.951	0.906	0.863	0.822	0.784	0.747	0.713	0.681	0.650	0.621	5
6	0.942	0.888	0.837	0.790	0.746	0.705	0.666	0.630	0.596	0.564	6
7	0.933	0.871	0.813	0.760	0.711	0.665	0.623	0.583	0.547	0.513	7
8	0.923	0.853	0.789	0.731	0.677	0.627	0.582	0.540	0.502	0.467	8
9	0.914	0.837	0.766	0.703	0.645	0.592	0.544	0.500	0.460	0.424	9
10	0.905	0.820	0.744	0.676	0.614	0.558	0.508	0.463	0.422	0.386	10
11	0.896	0.804	0.722	0.650	0.585	0.527	0.475	0.429	0.388	0.350	11
12	0.887	0.788	0.701	0.625	0.557	0.497	0.444	0.397	0.356	0.319	12
13	0.879	0.773	0.681	0.601	0.530	0.469	0.415	0.368	0.326	0.290	13
14	0.870	0.758	0.661	0.577	0.505	0.442	0.388	0.340	0.299	0.263	14
15	0.861	0.743	0.642	0.555	0.481	0.417	0.362	0.315	0.275	0.239	15
(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	1
2	0.812	0.797	0.783	0.769	0.756	0.743	0.731	0.718	0.706	0.694	2
3	0.731	0.712	0.693	0.675	0.658	0.641	0.624	0.609	0.593	0.579	3
4	0.659	0.636	0.613	0.592	0.572	0.552	0.534	0.516	0.499	0.482	4
5	0.593	0.567	0.543	0.519	0.497	0.476	0.456	0.437	0.419	0.402	5
•	0.000		y 10 10	0.010	01.07		01.00		01.20	00	
6	0.535	0.507	0.480	0.456	0.432	0.410	0.390	0.370	0.352	0.335	6
7	0.482	0.452	0.425	0.400	0.376	0.354	0.333	0.314	0.296	0.279	7
8	0.434	0.404	0.376	0.351	0.327	0.305	0.285	0.266	0.249	0.233	8
9	0.391	0.361	0.333	0.308	0.284	0.263	0.243	0.225	0.209	0.194	9
10	0.352	0.322	0.295	0.270	0.247	0.227	0.208	0.191	0.176	0.162	10
11	0.317	0.287	0.261	0.237	0.215	0.195	0.178	0.162	0.148	0.135	11
12	0.286	0.257	0.231	0.208	0.187	0.168	0.152	0.137	0.124	0.112	12
13	0.258	0.229	0.204	0.182	0.163	0.145	0.130	0.116	0.104	0.093	13
14	0.232	0.205	0.181	0.160	0.141	0.125	0.111	0.099	0.088	0.078	14
15	0.209	0.183	0.160	0.140	0.123	0.108	0.095	0.084	0.074	0.065	15

**END OPAPER**