

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRIBUSINESS MANAGEMENT

## AGBM 312: MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING

STREAMS: AGBM (Y3S1)
TIME: 2 HOURS
DAY/DATE: FRIDAY 07/12/2018
8.30 A.M. - 10.30 A.M.

## INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer question ONE and any other TWO questions
- Do not write on the question paper


## QUESTION ONE

(a) Differentiate between the following terminologies as used in cost accounting
(i) Product costs and period costs [3 marks]
(ii) Semi-fixed costs and semi-variable costs [3 marks]
(iii) Cost allocation and cost apportionment [3 marks]
(iv) Job costing and process costing [3 marks]
(b) The production manager for XYZ company is concerned about the apparent fluctuations in efficiency and wants to determine how labour costs (in shillings) are related to volume of production (in units). The following data presents results of the 6 most recent weeks

| Week no. | Units produced | Labour cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 34 | 340 |
| 2 | 44 | 346 |
| 3 | 24 | 287 |
| 4 | 36 | 262 |
| 5 | 30 | 220 |
| 6 | 49 | 416 |

## Required:

## AGBM 312

Estimate the cost function using:
(i) High low method [3 marks]
(ii) Regression analysis method [7 marks]
(c) The standard quantity of materials for producing 1 unit of product " p " is 5 kg . The standard price is ksh. 6.00 per kg. During a particular period, 500 units of "p" were produced. Actual material consumed was 2700 kgs at a cost of ksh. 16200.

## Required:

(i) Material price variance [2 marks]
(ii) Material usage variance [2 marks]
(iii) Total material cost variance
[2 marks]
(d) State any two reasons as to why marginal costing is preferred to absorption costing in managerial decision making
[2 marks]

## QUESTION TWO

(a) Assume XYZ ltd produces two products A and B and the following budget has been provided

|  | A | B | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales in units | 120,000 | 40,000 | 160,000 |
| Selling price per unit (sh) | 5 | 10 |  |
| Variable cost per unit (sh) | 4 | 3 |  |
| Total fixed cost for the period kshs | 300,000 |  |  |

## Required:

Calculate the break-even point for the whole company and for each product in shillings
marks]
(b) State four assumptions of CVP analysis
(c) The standard and actual figures of a firm are as follows

Standard time for the job 1000 hours
Standard rate per hour sh. 0.5
Actual time taken
900 hours
Actual wages paid
sh. 360

## Required:

## AGBM 312

| (i) | Labour rate variance | [2 marks] |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| (ii) | Labour efficiency variance | $[2 \mathrm{marks}]$ |
| (iii) | Total labour cost variance | $[1 \mathrm{mark}]$ |

(d) Explain the need for a cost and management accounting system in an organization
marks]

## QUESTION THREE

(a) State any five differences between job costing and process costing
(b) Explain five benefits of budgeting in an organization [5 marks]
(c) Fifty units are introduced into a process at a cost of ksh. 1.00 per unit. The additional expenditure incurred by the process is ksh. 30 . Of the units introduced $10 \%$ are normally spoiled in the course of manufacture. These possess a scrap value of ksh. 0.25 each. Owing to an accident, only 40 units are produced.

## Required:

(i) Process account [3 marks]
(ii) Abnormal loss account [2 marks]
(d) State any three causes of material price variance [3 marks]
(e) Differentiate between joint products and by-products [2 marks]

## QUESTION FOUR

(a) A company expects the following activities in January 2010

Sales 7000 units
Production 8500 units
Fixed overhead costs are based on a normal capacity of 9600 units. The budgeted selling price and costs per unit are as follows:

Selling price per unit sh. 45
Direct material ksh. 11
Direct labour ksh. 8
Production overhead (sh. 3 variable) ksh. 7
Selling and administrative overheads (50\% fixed) ksh. 10

## Required:

## AGBM 312

(i) Prepare profit and loss statements under marginal costing and absorption costing
marks]
(ii) Reconcile marginal costing profit to absorption costing profit
(b) Mamboleo clothing factory has four departments. A, B and C are production departments while D is a service department.

The actual cost for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 were as follows:

|  | Sh. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Rent | 20000 |
| Repairs | 12000 |
| Depreciation of plant | 9000 |
| Light and power | 2000 |
| Supervision | 30000 |
| Repairs to building | 8000 |

The following information about the departments is used as a basis for distribution of costs.

|  | Departments |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | C | D |
| Area in sq. metres | 1500 | 1100 | 900 | 500 |
| No. of employees | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| Wages paid (sh.) | 120000 | 80000 | 60000 | 40000 |
| Value of plant (sh.) | 300000 | 180000 | 120000 |  |

## Required:

Prepare on overhead analysis sheet, apportioning the above costs to the four departments and indicate the basis of apportionment in each case

