**Part 1**

**a.**

Justin Anson Distillery, Inc.

**b.**

To meet the anticipated increase in consumer demand for straight bourbon whiskey from 2014 through 2019.

**c.**

Step1: Put the ground corn through the “mashing” and fermentation process and mix the distilled liquor with limestone spring water.

Step2: pump the whiskey which was a clear liquid with a sharp, biting taste into 50-gallon barrels and moved to an aging warehouse for more than four years under controlled temperature and humidity condition in order to mellow it.

Step3: Rotate the barrels from high rick to low rick or vice versa, and adjust the aging process if the quality of whisky was not up to standard. Also check if the barrels were leaked.

Step4: Remove the barrels from the ricks and filter the residue out and measure the volume.

Step5: Bottle and ship the bourbon to wholesalers as soon as possible.

**d.**

In the original production of 43,000 barrels, only 70% was completed.

**e-1**

It includes all direct and indirect materials and labor costs associated with the production of whiskey.

**e-2**

the whiskey sold during the period = beginning inventory + produced – ending inventory

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (units:barrel) | 2011 | 2012 |
| Beg. inventory | 172,000 | 172,000 |
| Produced during the period | 43,000 | 63,000 |
| End. inventory | 172,000 | 192,000 |
| sold | 43,000 | 43,000 |

43,000 barrels × 50 gallons/barrel = 215,000 gallons

215,000 gallons × 70% = 150,500 gallons (because 30% of liquid was evaporation and leakage)

150,500 gallons × 0.0231 thousands/gallon = $ 34,766 (rounded)

**e-3**

The net sales and cost of goods sold are both remain the same in 2011 and 2012, but other costs rise from $4,477 to $6,439, which is the major reason for the change of net profit.

**Part 2**

Barrel costs、warehousing and aging cost、direct materials and direct labor cost

**Part 3**

**1.**

CEO (Chief Executive Officer) is highest ranking officer and visionary in a company and responsible for shaping the company’s long term vision and organizational culture.

COO (Chief Operation Officer) has less strategic the CEO, but managing more of the operational side of the company to ensure that the CEO’s vision is getting implemented.

President manages micro-level decisions and day-to-day operations of an organization. They supervise other executives and managers and ensure that company departments function properly.

**2.**

Colgate-Palmolive Company is traded on NYSE and its ticker symbol is CL.

**3.**

CEO: Ian Cook

COO and President: Noel R. Wallace

**4.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Ian Cook | Noel R. Wallace |
| 2018 | $11,551,328 | $2,806,390 |
| 2017 | $15,349,498 | $3,505,631 |
| 2016 | $14,690,306 | $6,010,233 |