North East University Bangladesh

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

BSc. (Engg.) in CSE Program

Semester Final Examination, Fall-2021

Course Code: BBA-201, Course Title: Cost and Management Accounting Time: 2 Hours, Full Marks: 40

Answer any four of the following questions. Figures in the right margin indicate the marks for each question. Parts of a question should be answered chronologically

1. /a)	What are the advantages of budgeting?	5
— ∕ b)	The cash budget typically consists of four major sections. What are these?	5
	Explain.	
2. a)		4
	given below. These cost formulas cover a relevant range of 15,000 to	
	25,000 machine hours each year.	
	Overhead Costs Cost Formula	
	Utilities	
	Indirect labor \$52,000 plus \$1.40 per machine hour	
	Supplies	
	Maintenance	
	Depreciation	
	equired: Prepare a flexible budget in increments of 5,000 machine hours.	
in b	clude all costs in your flexible budget.) Jamuna Company would like to reduce the amount of time between when a	
	customer places an order and when the order is shipped. For the first quarter	
	of operations the following data were reported:	
٠	Wait time Days	
	15.0	
	0.3	
	2.7	
	2.0	
Rea	Queue time 6.0 uired:	
i.		
		1
ii.	Estimate the manufacturing cycle efficiency (MCE).	1
iii.	What percentage of the production time is spent in non-value-added	1
•	activities?	
iv.		1
v.	If by using lean production all queue time during production is eliminated,	
	what will be the new MCE?	2
2	Define the town (Delevert Costs)	
3. a)		2
b)	Xavier Company produces a single product. Variable manufacturing	8
	overhead is applied to products on the basis of direct labor-hours. The	

standard costs for one unit of product are as follows:

Direct material: 6 ounces at \$0.50 per ounce	\$ 3
Direct labor: 1.8 hours at \$10 per hour	18
Variable manufacturing overhead: 1.8 hours at \$5 per hour	9
Total standard variable cost per unit	30
During June, 2,000 units were produced. The costs associated operations were as follows:	
Material purchased, 19 000	. #10.000
Material purchased: 18,000 ounces at \$0.60 per ounce	\$10,800
Material used in production: 14,000 ounce	
Direct labor: 4,000 hours at \$9.75 per hour	\$39,000
Variable manufacturing overhead costs incurred	\$20,800
quired: Compute the direct materials, direct labor, and variable ma	anufacturing

Required: Compute the direct materials, direct labor, and variable manufacturing overhead variances.

Are standards same as budget?

b) Four grams of musk oil are required for each bottle of Mink Caress, a very popular perfume made by a small company in western Siberia. The cost of the musk oil is 150 roubles per kilogram. Budgeted production of Mink Caress is given below by quarters for Year 2 and for the first quarter of Year 3:

Particulars	Year-2				Year-3
	1 st	. 2 nd	3 rd	4 th	1 st
	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
Budgeted	60,000	90,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	70,000
production in		7977	ī.	· .	
bottles			4		

The inventory musk oil at the end of a quarter must be equal to 20% of the following quarter's production needs. Some 36,000 grams of musk oil will be on hand to start the first quarter of Year-2.

2

8

Required: Prepare a direct materials budget for musk oil, by quarter and in total, for Year 2. At the bottom of your budget, show the amount of purchases in roubles for each quarter and for the year in total.

Does fixed cost as same as semi-variable cost?

Minden corporation is considering a new labor-saving machine that rents for \$5,000 per year. The machine will be used on production line. Data concerning the company's annual sales and costs with and without the new machine are shown below:

	new machine
5,600	5,600
\$40	\$40
\$14	\$14
	\$3
_	

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Fixed costs, other		
	\$62,000	\$62,000
Fixed costs, rental of new machine		
ired: Which situation should be recor	mmandad b	\$5,000

Required: Which situation should be recommended by the company and why?

6. Write short notes (Any five):

- Budget Period.
- Budget Income Statement.
- Selling & Administrative Expense.
- Material Price Variance.
- Responsibility Accounting.
- Traceable Costs.

5*2=10