LESSON PLAN

(1)WEEK:SIX(2)DATE:18th-22nd October 2021(3)CLASS:S.S.S.TWO
(4)SUBJECT: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING
(5)LESSON TITLE: MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT
(6)SUBTITLE (IF ANY):Treatment of Manufacturing Profit (Market value) with trading profit and loss account and balance sheet
(7)PERIOD:1st & 2nd(8)DURATION:80 Minutes
(9) LEARNING OBJECTIVES:By the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to
(1)Illustrate the meaning of Market value
(2)Calculate the Market Value
(3). Deduce Profit on Manufacturing account .
(10)KEY VOCABULARY WORDS: Raw Materials, Labour, Expenses, finished goods, factor overhead, manufacturing cost, work-in-progress.
(11)RESOURCES & MATERIALS:Simplified and Amplified Financial accounting and
book keeping by femi Longe, Web Resources: www.toppr.com
(12)BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:
_Learners have prior knowledge on the preparation of Manufacturing Account, Trading, Profit and Loss Account.
(13)CONTENT: Transfer Pricing: Market VALUE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED: The usual

practice is to transfer the goods produced to the trading account at cost price. But the firm may decide to transfer to the trading account at current market price irrespective of cost. The manufacturing account will show a balance (profit or loss) which will be transferred to profit and loss account. The goods may also be transferred to trading account at cost price plus a fixed percentage.

Badmus Ltd is a manufacturer of kitchen furniture. The following information was extracted from the books of the company for the year ended 31st December 1998.

كالمالا	Dr	Cr
- Tolk (1995)	N	₩
Plant and machinery	72,000	
Capital.	many "Profit	148, 800
Motor vehicle	36,000	
Loose tools at cost (office)	10, 800	18
Sales.	100	204,000
Purchase of raw materials	51,000	
Factory wages	46,800	1
Light and power	6,000	
Machinery repairs	9, 120	do l
Motor vehicle running expenses.	14,400	MI.
Rent and insurance	13, 920	
Administrative staff salaries	37,200	4
Administrative expenses.	10, 800	1.4
Debtors.	19, 800	6.
Creditors	VE. 4	13,440
Distribution staff salaries.	15, 600	
Cash in hand.	15,000	
Drawings.	7, 200	
Stock of raw materials.	600_	<u> </u>
	<u>366, 240</u>	<u>366, 240</u>

Additional information:

- a. Light and power charges accrued a 31st December 1998 amounted to ₩1, 000 and Insurance prepaid at the same date totalled ₩960.
- b. Stocks were alued at cost on 31st December, 1998 as follows:

Raw materiais \text{\tint{\text{\tint{\text{\tint{\text{\ticl{\ti}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texit{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\tex{

Finished goods. ₩12,000

- c. Goods manufactured during the year are to be transferred to the trading account at \$114, 000.
- d. Motor vehicle expenses are to be allocated equally to factory expenses and general administrative expenses.
- e. Office loose tools on hand on 31st December 1998 vere valued at ₩6,000
- f. Plant and machinery and motor vehicle are to be depreciated at the rate of 10% and 25% respectively.

You are required to prepare:

- i. Manufacturing, Trading, Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1998.
- ii. Balance sheet as at that date. (SSCE modified)

Solution:

Manufacturing, Trading, Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1998

g,g,	N	N	
Opening stock of RM.	600	Goods transferred to trading 114,000	
Add: Purchases of RM.	<u>51,000</u>	goods transferred to trading 11 1,000	
, idd. 1 drendede er riivi.	51,600	1	?
Less: Closing stock RM.	8,400	(C) (M)	7
Cost of RM consumed.	43,200		
Add: Factory wages.	46,800	2mm(0.00)	
Prime cost.	90,000	100	
Factory overhead	4 1005		
Machine repairs 9,120	1 1	AP 103	
Motor running expenses. 7,200	o #	B/	
Depreciation:	/ 1000	m Ten. When I	
Plant and Machinery 7,200	0 23,520		
Cost of production	113,520	170	
Profits on goods manufactured	480	1	
	114,000	<u>114,000</u>	
Goods Transferred	114,000	Sales 204,000	
Less: Closing stock of FG	12,000	-	
Cost of goods sold.	102,000		
Gross profit.	102,000		
	204,000	<u>204,000</u>	
Expenses:			
Light and power	6,000	GP b/d	
Motor running vehicle expenses	7,200	Profit on manufacture 480	
Rent and insurance.	12,960	Net Loss 2,080	
Administrative staff salaries.	37,200		
Administrative expenses	10,800		
Distributive staff salaries.	15,600		
Depreciation: Motor venicle	9,000	- manufactured . And	
Loose tools	<u>4,800</u>	British and	ð
	<u>104,560</u>	<u>104,560</u>	

 Badmus Ltd Balance sheet as at 31st December, 1998			<u>.</u>
	N	10.561	₩
	- 1	Fixed Assets	
Capital	148,800	Motor vehicle (36,000-9,000)	27,000
	The I	P& M. (72.000-7.200)	64.800

Less: Net loss	2,080	Loose tools (10,800-4,800)	6,000
2.7	146,200	je.	-
Less: Drawings	7,200	Current Assets	
Current Liabilities	3236	Stock: Raw material	8,400
Creditors 13,440	THE I	Finished Goods	12,000
Light and power accrued 1,000		Debtors	19,800
	3	Cash in hand	15,000
		Insurance	<u>960</u> .
	153,960	December 1	<u>153,960</u>

Workings:

- i. Light and power = 6,000+1,000=7,000
- ii. Insurance = 13, 920-960 = ₩12,960
- iii. Motor expenses (Factory) = ½ x 14,440 = 7,200

General administrative expense = ½ x 14,440 = 7,200

iv. Loose tools: Cost 10, 800

Depreciation 4,800

Loose Tools in hand \(\frac{\textbf{\t

- v. Depreciation: plant and machinery = 10% x 72,000 = ₩7,200
- vi. Motor vehicle 25% x 36,000 = ₩9,000

(14) STRATEGIES & ACTIVITIES:

ACTIVITY I: The teacher uses the chunk and Chew methods to explain market value in manufacturing firm using the worked exercises from the textbook.

ACTIVITY II: The teacher asks the Learners to calculate the market value of the given illustration on the board.

ACTIVITY III: The learners are given the asked to distinguish between market value figures and the cost of production in a manufacturing Accounts.

ACTIVITY IV: The Learners are allowed to ask further questions for clarity sake. The teacher asks the Learners to copy their notes.

- (15) ASSESSMENT (EVALUATION):__Explain in details the difference between market value and Cost of Production using an example to buttress your points.
- (16) WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION): Manufacturing account is necessary to take into records the transformation of raw materials into finished goods for final consumers.
- (17) ASSIGNMENT: Question 3 on Manufacturing Account Textbook Simplified and Amplified Book keeping and Financial Accounting by Femi Longe.
- (18) HOD/VP'S COMMENTS & ENDORSEMENT:_____