

SOLUTION

Name _____

Class _____

Part I

Questions 1 to 8 inclusive

Questions	Solution																				
1. The forecasted production of CR for the 2nd semester is: a) 25 000 Tons b) 25 500 Tons c) 24 500 Tons d) None of the previous ones	<table><tr><th></th><th>1st S</th><th>2nd S</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>Opening st.</td><td>6 500</td><td>2 000</td><td>6 500</td></tr><tr><td>Production</td><td>25 500</td><td>24 000</td><td>49 500</td></tr><tr><td>Sales</td><td>30 000</td><td>24 000</td><td>54 000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing st.</td><td>2 000</td><td>2 000</td><td>2 000</td></tr></table>		1st S	2nd S	TOTAL	Opening st.	6 500	2 000	6 500	Production	25 500	24 000	49 500	Sales	30 000	24 000	54 000	Closing st.	2 000	2 000	2 000
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2. Assuming that the prodution forecasted for the 1st semester is 25 500 tons, the closing stocks of the material X forecasted for the 1st semester are: a) 8 900 Tons b) 7 000 Tons c) 13 900 Tons d) None of the previous ones	<table><tr><th></th><th>1st S</th><th>2nd S</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>Opening st.</td><td>12 000</td><td>8 600</td><td>12 000</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases</td><td>27 200</td><td>27 200</td><td>54 400</td></tr><tr><td>Consumpt.</td><td>30 600</td><td>28 800</td><td>59 400</td></tr><tr><td>Closing st.</td><td>8 600</td><td>7 000</td><td>7 000</td></tr></table>		1st S	2nd S	TOTAL	Opening st.	12 000	8 600	12 000	Purchases	27 200	27 200	54 400	Consumpt.	30 600	28 800	59 400	Closing st.	8 600	7 000	7 000
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3. Assuming that the annual purchases forecasted for the material X are 55 000 tons, the total amount of the payments to suppliers in the 1st semester will be: a) 553 500 € b) 507 375 € c) 412 500 € d) None of the previous ones	55 000/2 = 27 500 per semester (27 500 x 30 €)/6 x 3 = 412 500 €																				
4. The amount regarding customers to inscribe in the forecasted Balance Sheet will be: a) 2 400 000 € b) 5 904 000 € c) 2 952 000 € d) None of the previous ones	(24 000 x 300 €)/6 x 2 = 2 400 000																				

Questions	Solution
<p>5. The amount regarding the receipts from customers (clients) in the first semester will be?</p> <p>a) 6 000 000 € b) 7 380 000 € c) 3 690 000 € d) None of the previous ones</p>	$(30\,000 \times 300\,€)/6 \times 4 = 6\,000\,000\,€$
<p>6. The value to inscribe in the Forecasted Balance Sheet regarding the expenses on payments by the employer to the Social Security is:</p> <p>a) 23 750 € b) 99 500 € c) 49 750 € e) None of the previous ones</p>	<p>December + Christmas pay:</p> $(100\,000\,€ \times 2) \times 0.2375 = 47\,500\,€$
<p>7. Assuming that the annual forecasted production is 50 000 tons, the value of the payments of Other Conversion Costs forecasted for the year N is:</p> <p>a) 2 000 000 € b) 1 750 000 € c) 3 500 000 € d) None of the previous ones</p>	<p>Conversion Costs = $30\,€ \times 50\,000 \times 1.5 + 50\,€ \times 50\,000 \times 0.5 = 2\,250\,000 + 1\,250\,000 = 3\,500\,000\,€$</p> <p>Expenses with personnel = $0.8 (100\,000 \times 14 \times 1.2375 + 142.500) = 1\,500\,000\,€$</p> <p>Depreciation = 250 000 €</p> <p>Other Conversion Costs = $3\,500\,000 - 1\,500\,000 - 250\,000 = \mathbf{1\,750\,000\,€}$</p>
<p>8. The value of the loan refund and of the interests associated with the loan of ML Term to include in the Financing Budget in the 2nd semester is:</p> <p>a) 220 000 € b) 225 000 € c) 250 000 € d) None of the previous ones</p>	<p>Loan refund: $1\,000\,000/5 = 200\,000\,€$</p> <p>Interests in the 2nd sem.= $(1\,000\,000 - 200\,000) \times 0.05/2 = 20\,000$</p> <p>Capital + interests = $200\,000 + 20\,000 = 220\,000\,€$</p>

Part II
Questions 9 to 16 inclusive

Questions	Solution
<p>9. The monthly allocation unit of the RMW is:</p> <p>a) 23.67 €/ton b) 30 €/ton c) 24 €/ton d) None of the previous ones</p>	<p>AU (RMW) = $(93\,000 + 100\text{ Lh} \times 150\text{ €}) / 4\,500\text{ tons} = \mathbf{24\text{ €/ton bought}}$</p>
<p>10. The section S1 variance is equal to:</p> <p>a) 3 750 € (Fav) b) 3 750 € (Unfav) c) 9 750 € (Fav) d) None of the previous ones</p>	<p>Actual WU of S1 = $(52\,500 + 18\,750 + 400 \times 150) / 750\text{ Mh} = 131\,250 / 750\text{ Mh} = 175\text{ €/Mh}$</p> <p>Variance of S1 = $750\text{ Mh} (175 - 180) = - 3\,750\text{ € (Fav.)}$</p>
<p>11. The purchases variance of the material A is equal to:</p> <p>a) 0 € b) 50 000 € (Fav) c) 50 000 € (Unfav) d) None of the previous ones</p>	<p>Variance of the material A = $2\,000\text{ tons} (275 + 25 - 275) = +50\,000\text{ € (Unfav.)}$ Or Variance of the material A = $2\,000\text{ tons} [275 - (275 - 25)] = +50\,000\text{ € (Unfav.)}$</p>
<p>12. The monthly unit MCFP of the Product X is:</p> <p>a) 405 €/Unit b) 400 €/Unit c) 407.25 €/Unit d) None of the previous ones</p>	<p>Consumed materials = $1\,500\text{ tons} \times 275\text{ €} + 2\,100\text{ tons} \times 215 + 750\text{ Mh} \times 180 + 600\text{ Mh} \times 350 - 150\text{ units} \times 60\text{ €}) / 3\,000\text{ units} = (412\,500 + 451\,500 + 210\,000 - 9\,000) / 3\,000\text{ units} = \mathbf{400\text{ €/unit}}$</p>

Questions	Solution
<p>13. The productivity variance of the material B is:</p> <p>a) 12 900 € (Fav) b) 12 900€ (Unfav) c) 13 200€ (Fav) d) None of the previous ones</p>	<p>Productivity variance = 3 000 Units x 215 x (2 100/3 000 – 0.72) = 3 000 x 215 x (0.7 – 0.72) = -12 900 € (Fav.)</p>
<p>14. The activity variance of S1 is:</p> <p>a) – 86 250€ (Fav) b) -52 660€ (Fav) c) -25 875 € (Fav) d) None of the previous ones</p>	<p>Activity variance = FSE – Allocated expenses (AE) FSE = 750 Mh x (184 500 + 225 000)/6 300 Mh + 724 500/12 = 109 125 € AE = 750 Mh x 180 = 135 000 € Activity variance = 109 125 – 135 000 = -25 875 € (Fav.) Or 724 500/6 300 x (6 300/12-750) = 115 x (525 – 750) = -25 875 € (Fav.)</p>
<p>+</p> <p>15. The variance of the sales cost of X is:</p> <p>a) – 202 500 € b) – 200 000 € c) + 135 000 € d) None of the previous ones</p>	<p>MCPS variance = standard unit MCFP(A Q sales – S Q sales)</p> <p>Standard unit MCFP = 275 x 0.48 + 215 x 0.72 + 180 x 0.21 + 350 x 0.24 – 60 x 0.06 = 405 €/unit</p> <p>MCPS variance = 405 x (2 000 – 25 000 x 0,6/6) = 405 x (2 000 – 2 500) = - 202 500 €</p>
<p>16. The prices variance associated with the sales of the by-product X1 is:</p> <p>a) 500 € (Fav) b) 625 € (Fav) c) 750 € (Fav) d) None of the previous ones</p>	<p>Prices variance: A Q sales x (Ap – Sp) = 150 (65 – 60) = + 750 € (Fav.)</p>

Questions 17 to 20
Circle each correct answer around the respective paragraph
(each wrong answer discounts 0.25 marks)

Questions
<p>17. The standard (budgeted) costing system consists:</p> <p>a) Of a methodology to prepare the annual budget;</p> <p>b) Of a methodology to calculate the profits;</p> <p>c) Of a methodology to analyse the accounting variances</p> <p>d) None of the previous ones.</p>
<p>18. The Flexible Budget consists:</p> <p>a) Of the practical investment of the <i>Rolling Budgeting</i>;</p> <p>b) Of an alternative to the Annual Budget, proposed in the field of the movement <i>Beyond Budget</i>;</p> <p>c) Of a framework for analysing variances;</p> <p>d) None of the previous ones.</p>
<p>19. There is Activity Variance in a section, if:</p> <p>a) The section has no variable costs, regardless the costing system;</p> <p>b) The monthly activity is one twelfth different from the one forecasted for the year, regardless the costing system;</p> <p>c) The section has no fixed costs, regardless the costing system;</p> <p>d) None of the previous ones.</p>
<p>20. The variance of Variable Selling (Distribution) Costs is due:</p> <p>a) Only to differences in the actual unit variable selling (distribution) cost and that was seen as a goal;</p> <p>b) To differences both in that actual unit variable selling (distribution) cost and that was seen as a goal, and to differences between the actual quantities sold and those that were seen as a goal;</p> <p>c) Only to differences between the actual quantities sold and those that were seen as a goal;</p> <p>d) None of the previous ones.</p>