

GR 12 ACCOUNTING: TERM 3 CASE STUDY

COST ACCOUNTING MARKING GUIDELINE

1.1 Raw material:

1.1.1 Calculate the closing stock of raw materials (fabric) using the first-in-first-out stock valuation method.

$$\begin{aligned}
 210\text{m} \times 55 &= 11\,550 \checkmark\checkmark \\
 120\text{m} \checkmark \times 52 \checkmark &= \underline{6\,240} \checkmark \\
 &= 17\,790 \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

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1.1.2 Calculate the total Direct Material Cost

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| $ \begin{aligned} 17\,595 + 140\,830 - 6\,760 - 17\,790 &= 133\,875 \\ \checkmark \quad \quad \checkmark \quad \quad \checkmark\checkmark \quad \quad \checkmark \quad \quad \checkmark & \quad \quad \checkmark \end{aligned} $ | Or | $ \begin{aligned} 400 \quad 1\,480 \quad 870 &= 2\,750\text{m} \\ 17\,595 + 71\,040 + 45\,240 &= 133\,875 \end{aligned} $ |
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1.2 Factory Overhead Cost:

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|--|--------------------|---|
| Total before items below | (balancing figure) | 33 700 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Rent expense (48 150 x 5/9) | | 26 750 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Water and electricity (34 560 x 75%) | | 25 920 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Insurance (14 700 x 12/15 [✓]) x 3/6 [✓] | | 5 880 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Factory sundry expenses (6 375 x 2) | | 12 750 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | 152 775 – 47 775 | 105 000 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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1.3 Break-even Analysis:

1.3.1 Do a calculation to confirm that the Break-even number of units is correctly calculated on 31 December 2017.

$$\frac{152\,775 \checkmark}{95 \checkmark\checkmark - 58,30 \checkmark} = 4\,163 \text{ units}$$

36,70

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1.3.2 Comment on the level of production and the BEP for 2017.

Comparing level of production with BEP figures comment (satisfied/not satisfied; reason)

The business produced 5 250 units which is 1 087 units more than the break-even point. The business is making a profit. The owner may be satisfied. Will want to produce more to increase profits.

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1.3.3 The owner expressed concern that the break-even point increased by more than 850 units. Is he justified? Explain. Provide TWO points (with figures).

No/Yes ✓

TWO reasons (quoting figures) ✓✓ ✓✓

Production increased by 1 750 units (50%) but the BEP only increased by 1 174 units (39%)
This shows that costs are being well managed.

The decrease in the fixed costs per unit (31,60 – 29,10) shows that the business is enjoying economies of scale.

The profit last year was on only 198 units. The decision to increase production paid off.

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1.4 Production, unit costs and profitability:

1.4.1 Calculate the percentage increase in the level of production.

✓ ✓
$$\frac{5\,250 - 3\,500}{3\,500} \times 100 = 50\% \quad \checkmark$$

✓

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1.4.2 Identify TWO specific unit costs that showed a significant change. Provide a possible reason for the change and comment on the overall effect on profitability. Quote figures and or relevant calculations.

| UNIT COST (with figures) | REASON FOR THE CHANGE | OVERALL EFFECT ON PROFITABILITY (with figures) |
|--|---|---|
| Direct labour cost increased by 24,6% (from 17,50 to 21,80) per unit ✓✓ | Additional overtime hours at a higher rate to meet targets. Increase in basic wages ✓ | More units were produced in the same period of time. Increase in profits. Last year: $4,90 \times 3\,500 = 17\,150$ profit. |
| Selling and distribution increased by 22,2% (9,00 to 11,00) per unit ✓✓ | More delivery, advertising Commission to sales staff ✓ | This year: 39 900 % increase 132,6% ✓✓ |

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Total: 50