

33/50

overall performance is good

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do more practice

all the best

Name: Ashina
 Course: CA Inter
 Test 1: (4)

(3)

Input	Particular	Output	Material		Labour	
			%	Unit	%	Unit
4500	Opening WIP	4500				
10000	Unit Introduced					
	Unit Transfer	39500	100	39500	100	39500
	Closing WIP (work in progress)	9000	100	9000	80	7200
	Normal loss	5500	-	-	-	-
	Abnormal loss	1000	100	1000	80	800
<u>104500</u>		<u>104500</u>		<u>49500</u>		<u>47200</u>

Particular	(₹)	Equivalent Unit	Cost per Equivalent Unit
Opening WIP			
Sugarcane	50,000		
Cost of Sugarcane	500000		
	<u>550000</u>	<u>49500</u>	<u>11.111</u>
Opening Labour & O/V (overhead)			
Labour 15000			
O/V 45000	60,000		
Cost of Labour 20000			
Cost of O/V 60000	<u>80,000</u>		
	<u>160000</u>	<u>47200</u>	<u>18.05</u>
			<u>2.216</u>

10 marks

Apportionment of Cost Statement of Distribution Cost

Particular	(₹)		
Normal loss	(1000 × 14.111)	14111	(₹)
Closing WIP	(800 × 18.105)	14484	28595
Finished goods	(9000 × 11.111 + 7200 × 18.105)	99999	
	(39500 × 29.216)		1154031

Particular	Unit	Cost (₹)	Particular	Unit	Cost (₹)
To opening WIP	4500	11000	By Normal loss	500	-
To material	10000	50000	By closing WIP	9000	20373
To labour		20000	By abnormal loss	1000	2595
To overhead		6000	By finished stock	39500	1154031
	10450	141000		10450	141000

i) Estimated net Realisable value.

Particular	Caustic Soda (₹)	PVC (₹)
Sale	60000	60000
Less Incremental cost	(1200 × 50)	(200 × 95)
Total cost	60,000	40,000
Joint LL in 6:4	60000	40000

a) sale value at split off point

Particular	Caustic Soda (₹)	Chlorine (₹)
Sale (₹)	60,000	60,000
Joint cost 100,000 in 6:6	(1200 x 50) 50,000	(800 x 75) 50,000

b) Physical unit method

Particular	Caustic Soda (₹)	Chlorine (₹)
Sale (Qty)	1200	800
Joint cost 100,000 in 12:8	60,000	40,000

(2) Incremental in cost = No PVC - Chlorine
 $500 \times 200 - 800 \times 75 - 20,000$
 $100,000 - 40,000$
₹ 60,000

Yes, the Acceptance of this offer.

9 marks

The operating income of Inorganic Chemicals will be reduced by Rs20,000 in August if it sells 800 tons of Chlorine to Lifetime Swimming Pool Products, instead of further processing of Chlorine into PVC for sale.

② Calculation of NRV at Joint Allocation (Using NRV method)

Particular	X	Y	Z
Selling price (per ton)	186	527	736
Add Closing Inventory (per ton)	180	60	25
	366	587	761
* Sold price (per ton)	3000	2250 per ton	1500 per ton
Total cost	1098000	1320750	1141500
den Additional cost to m. 2			(220000)
	1098000	1320750	5,21,500
Joint cost 1250000 in 1098000! 1320750! 5,21,500	46,797	5,614.16	19,957

Calculation of Cost of Good sold

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	X (£)	Y (£)	Z (£)
Unit Cost Allocation	466797	561496	1911957
Add Additional cost to Mr. Z			62000
Cost of Good sold	466797	561496	2531957
Total Inventory	466797 x 186 ton	561496 x 527	2531957 x 7367
	237224	366 ton	50463587
Closing Inventory	466797 x 180	561496 x 60	2531957 x 25
	366 ton	587	761 ton
	229572	57393	83179

8 marks

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⑤ Preparation of Profitability Statement on marginal calculation

Particular	X (₹)	Y (₹)
Sale	480000	220000
Output (unit)	600	400
Direct material 140/457	148000	63000
Direct material wages 190/325	72000	53000
Prime cost	180000	116000
Variable factory overhead	541200	402800
fixed factory overhead	80000	100000
factory cost	3101200	1922800
other variable cost	390000	200000
Other fixed cost	211367	123333
Total cost	3773867	2376133
Profit	1026133	(156133)
Sale (600/400)	480000	220000

Budget (f. 4. 20-21)

6400 unit

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3600 unit

Particular

7 (£)

4 (£)

Direct material (140/157.5)

89600

56700

Direct wages (108/159)

69120

572100

Prime cost

1587200

1139400

variable factory o/v

51000

420342

fixed factory o/v

800000

400000

factory cost

210000

190742

other variable cost

320000

280000

other fixed cost

290000

190000

Total cost

2720192

2396408

Profit

300000

1210408

Sale (480/440)

307200

1580000

6 marks