

SULIT



**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN
MALAYSIA**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER II
SESI 2011/2012**

NAMA KURSUS : PRINSIP PERAKAUNAN
KOD KURSUS : BPA 10302
PROGRAM : 1 BPD / 2 BPD
TARIKH PEPERIKSAAN : JUN 2012
JANGKA MASA : 2 JAM
ARAHAN : JAWAB EMPAT (4) DARIPADA
ENAM (6) SOALAN

KERTAS SOALAN INI MENGANDUNGI LIMA BELAS (15) MUKA SURAT

SULIT

- S1** ZigZag Sdn. Bhd. telah mula beroperasi sejak tahun 1998. Bagi memastikan daya saing dengan firma daripada industri yang sama, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif (CEO) sentiasa meminta prestasi kewangan syarikat dikaji.

Jadual S1: ZigZag Sdn. Bhd.
Kunci Kira-Kira pada 31 Disember, 2010 dan 2011

	2011	2010
	RM	RM
Aset Semasa		
Inventori.....	110,230	130,300
Tunai.....	83,650	75,285
Akaun belum terima.....	120,100	144,120
Jumlah aset semasa.....	313,980	349,705
Jumlah aset tetap.....	1,130,000	1,210,450
Liabiliti Semasa		
Akaun belum bayar.....	120,400	126,230
Cukai kena bayar.....	87,000	78,300
Jumlah liabiliti semasa.....	207,400	204,530
Pinjaman jangka panjang.....	320,000	361,600
Ekuiti pemilik.....	916,580	956,705
Jumlah liabiliti dan ekuiti pemilik...	1,443,980	1,522,835

Maklumat tambahan:

Nisbah-nisbah yang dilaporkan bagi prestasi purata industri adalah seperti berikut:

Nisbah cepat	1.2:1
Margin untung kasar	20%
Pusing ganti aset	2 kali
Pusing ganti inventori	10 kali

Nisbah hutang	34%
Pusing ganti akaun belum terima	17 kali
Nisbah ekuiti	0.43

(a) Sediakan analisis mendatar bagi tahun 2010 dan 2011.

(11 markah)

(b) Hitung nisbah-nisbah berikut bagi tahun 2011.

- (i) Nisbah cepat
- (ii) Margin untung kasar
- (iii) Pusing ganti aset
- (iv) Pusing ganti inventori
- (v) Nisbah hutang
- (vi) Pusing ganti akaun belum terima
- (vii) Nisbah ekuiti

(7 markah)

(c) Bincangkan secara ringkas prestasi kewangan ZigZag Sdn. Bhd. berbanding prestasi purata industri.

(7 markah)

- Q1** *ZigZag Sdn. Bhd. has been in operation since 1998. To ensure its competitiveness with other firms within the same industry, the CEO request constant review of company's financial performance.*

Table Q1: ZigZag Sdn. Bhd.
Comparative Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2010 and 2011

	2011	2010
	RM	RM
Current Assets		
<i>Inventory.....</i>	<i>110,230</i>	<i>130,300</i>
<i>Cash.....</i>	<i>83,650</i>	<i>75,285</i>
<i>Receivable accounts.....</i>	<i>120,100</i>	<i>144,120</i>
Total current assets.....	313,980	349,705
Total fixed assets.....	1,130,000	1,210,450
Current liabilities		
<i>Payable accounts.....</i>	<i>120,400</i>	<i>126,230</i>
<i>Tax payable.....</i>	<i>87,000</i>	<i>78,300</i>
Total current liabilities.....	207,400	204,530
<i>Long term loan.....</i>	<i>320,000</i>	<i>361,600</i>
<i>Owners' equity.....</i>	<i>916,580</i>	<i>956,705</i>
Total liabilities and owners' equity..	1,443,980	1,522,835

Additional information:

Selected ratios as reported for industry average are as follows:

<i>Quick ratio</i>	<i>1.2:1</i>
<i>Gross profit margin</i>	<i>20%</i>
<i>Asset turnover</i>	<i>2 times</i>
<i>Inventory turnover</i>	<i>10 times</i>
<i>Debt ratio</i>	<i>34%</i>
<i>Accounts receivable turnover</i>	<i>17 times</i>

Equity ratio 0.43

(a) *Prepare horizontal analysis for 2010 and 2011.*

(11 marks)

(b) *Calculate the following ratios for the year 2011.*

(i) *Quick ratio*

(ii) *Gross profit margin*

(iii) *Asset turnover*

(iv) *Inventory turnover*

(v) *Debt ratio*

(vi) *Accounts receivable turnover*

(vii) *Equity ratio*

(7 marks)

(c) *Write a brief analysis for ZigZag Sdn. Bhd.'s financial performance relative to the industrial average.*

(7 marks)

S2 Beberapa item kewangan telah dikeluarkan dari data penyata pendapatan dan penyata kos barang di kilang bagi bulan Disember 2011 berikut:

	Adik Bhd	Bawis Bhd
	RM	RM
Inventori bahan, Disember, 1hb	65,000	85,000
Inventori bahan, Disember, 31hb	(a)	95,000
Bahan yang telah dibeli	165,000	190,000
Kos bahan langsung yang digunakan dalam pengeluaran	174,000	(g)
Buruh langsung	245,000	(h)
Overhed kilang	76,000	95,000
Jumlah kos pengeluaran dalam bulan Disember	(b)	550,000
Jumlah kos pengeluaran	620,000	755,000
Inventori kerja dalam pelaksanaan, Disember, 1hb	125,000	205,000
Inventori kerja dalam pelaksanaan, Disember, 31hb	105,000	(i)
Kos barang yang telah dikilangkan	(c)	545,000
Inventori barang akhir, Disember, 1hb	110,000	95,000
Inventori barang akhir, Disember, 31hb	115,000	(j)
Jualan	950,000	850,000
Kos barang yang telah dijual	(d)	551,000
Untung kasar	(e)	(k)
Perbelanjaan operasi	125,000	(l)
Pendapatan bersih	(f)	189,000

(a) Tentukan amaun-amaun bagi tempat yang bertanda (a) hingga (l).

(12 markah)

(b) Sediakan penyata kos barang di kilang bagi Bawis Bhd.

(13 markah)

Q2 Several items are omitted from each of the following income statement and cost of goods manufactured statement data for the month of December 2011:

	Adik Bhd	Bawis Bhd
	RM	RM
Materials inventory, December 1 st	65,000	85,000
Materials inventory, December 31 st	(a)	95,000
Materials purchased	165,000	190,000
Cost of direct materials used in production	174,000	(g)
Direct labor	245,000	(h)
Factory overhead	76,000	95,000
Total manufacturing costs incurred during December	(b)	550,000
Total manufacturing costs	620,000	755,000
Work in process inventory, December 1 st	125,000	205,000
Work in process inventory, December 31 st	105,000	(i)
Cost of goods manufactured	(c)	545,000
Finished goods inventory, December 1 st	110,000	95,000
Finished goods inventory, December 31 st	115,000	(j)
Sales	950,000	850,000
Cost of goods sold	(d)	551,000
Gross profit	(e)	(k)
Operating expenses	125,000	(l)
Net income	(f)	189,000

(a) Determine the amounts of the missing items, identifying them by letter. ('a' to 'l')

(12 marks)

(b) Prepare a cost of goods manufactured statement for Bawis Bhd.

(13 marks)

- S3** Syarikat Miki dijangka dapat mengekalkan jumlah inventori akhir tahun sepertimana jumlah pada awal tahun. Anggaran bagi kos tetap adalah RM144,000, dan kos berubah adalah RM7 bagi setiap unit. Jangkaan sebanyak 30,000 unit pada harga RM20 setiap satu dapat dijual. Jualan maksimum dalam julat yang relevan adalah berjumlah 35,000 unit.
- (a) Kirakan nisbah margin sumbangan.
(2 markah)
- (b) Kirakan unit bagi margin sumbangan.
(2 markah)
- (c) Tentukan titik pulang modal dalam unit.
(2 markah)
- (d) Lakar carta jumlah-kos-keuntungan dengan menunjukkan titik pulang modal.
(5 markah)
- (e) Lakar carta jumlah-keuntungan dengan menunjukkan titik pulang modal.
(5 markah)
- (f) Kirakan margin keselamatan.
(4 markah)
- (g) Senaraikan andaian-andaian utama bagi kebolehpercayaan analisis jumlah-kos-keuntungan.
(5 markah)

Q3 *Syarikat Miki expects to maintain the ending balance of inventory at the same level of the opening balance. The estimated fixed costs for the year are RM144,000, and the estimated variable costs per unit are RM7. It is expected that 30,000 units will be sold at a price of RM20 per unit. Maximum sales within the relevant range are 35,000 units.*

(a) *Calculate the contribution margin ratio.*

(2 marks)

(b) *Calculate the unit of contribution margin.*

(2 marks)

(c) *Determine the break-even point in units.*

(2 marks)

(d) *Construct a cost-volume-profit chart, indicating the break-even point.*

(5 marks)

(e) *Construct a profit-volume chart, indicating the break-even point.*

(5 marks)

(f) *Calculate the margin of safety.*

(4 marks)

(g) *List the primary assumptions for the reliability of cost-volume-profit analysis.*

(5 marks)

- S4** Syarikat Kimi Elektronik menggunakan bajet fleksibel bagi data-data berikut:

Jadual S4: Perbelanjaan jualan dan pengurusan bagi Syarikat Kimi Elektronik

Komisen jualan	10% daripada jualan
Perbelanjaan pengiklanan	17% daripada jualan
Lain-lain perbelanjaan jualan	RM1,630 ditambah 5% daripada jualan
Perbelanjaan gaji	RM13,500 sebulan
Perbelanjaan bekalan pejabat	8% daripada jualan
Lain-lain perbelanjaan pengurusan	RM1,250 sebulan ditambah 3% daripada jualan

- (a) Sediakan satu bajet fleksibel perbelanjaan jualan dan pengurusan bagi bulan Januari 2012 untuk jumlah jualan RM150,000, RM180,000 and RM210,000.

(19 markah)

- (b) Terangkan masalah-masalah tingkahlaku manusia yang mungkin timbul dalam menyediakan bajet?

(6 markah)

- Q4** *Flexible budget is used by Syarikat Kimi Electronics based on the following data:*

Table Q4: Selling and Administrative Expenses for Kimi Electronics

<i>Sales commissions</i>	<i>10% of sales</i>
<i>Advertising expense</i>	<i>17% of sales</i>
<i>Miscellaneous selling expense</i>	<i>RM1,630 plus 5% of sales</i>
<i>Office salaries expense</i>	<i>RM13,500 per month</i>
<i>Office supplies expense</i>	<i>8% of sales</i>
<i>Miscellaneous administrative expense</i>	<i>RM1,250 per month plus 3% of sales</i>

- (a) *Prepare a flexible selling and administrative expenses budget for January 2012 for different sales volumes of RM150,000, RM180,000 and RM210,000.*

(19 marks)

- (b) *Explain possible human behavior problems which may arise in the budget preparation.*

(6 marks)

- S5** Harta Packaging telah menyediakan bajet overhed kilang untuk Jabatan Pembungkusan bagi bulan Jun 2012, yang memerlukan 15,000 jam kapasiti produktif dalam jabatan:

Jadual S5: Jabatan Pembungkusan
Bajet Overhed Kilang bagi bulan Jun 2012

Kos overhed berubah:	RM	RM
Buruh kilang tak langsung	42,000	
Kuasa dan pencahayaan	6,750	
Bahan tak langsung	33,000	
Jumlah kos berubah		RM81,750
Kos overhed tetap:		
Gaji penyeliaan	48,000	
Susutnilai loji dan perkakasan	50,000	
Insurans dan cukai harta	10,000	
Jumlah kos tetap		108,000
Jumlah kos overhed kilang		189,750
Andaian: Anggaran kos bulan Julai adalah sama dengan kos bulan Jun		

Sediakan satu bajet kos overhed kilang yang fleksibel bagi Jabatan Pembungkusan untuk bulan Julai pada jumlah pengeluaran yang berbeza iaitu 10,000, 15,000 dan 20,000 jam.

(25 markah)

- Q5** Harta Packaging prepared the following factory overhead cost budget for the Packaging Department for June 2012, during which it expected to allocate 15,000 hours of productive capacity in the department:

*Table Q5: Packaging Department
Factory Overhead Cost Budget for the month of June 2012*

<i>Variable overhead costs:</i>		
<i>Indirect factory labor</i>	<i>RM42,000</i>	
<i>Power and light</i>	<i>6,750</i>	
<i>Indirect materials</i>	<i>33,000</i>	
<i>Total variable cost</i>		<i>RM81,750</i>
<i>Fixed overhead costs:</i>		
<i>Supervisory salaries</i>	<i>RM48,000</i>	
<i>Depreciation of plant and equipment</i>	<i>50,000</i>	
<i>Insurance and property taxes</i>	<i>10,000</i>	
<i>Total fixed cost</i>		<i>108,000</i>
<i>Total factory overhead cost</i>		<i>RM189,750</i>
<i>Assumption : The estimated costs for July are the same as for June</i>		

Prepare a flexible factory overhead cost budget based on 10,000, 15,000 and 20,000 hours of production.

(25 marks)

S6 XYZ Berhad, pengeluar gula-gula lolipop, telah membeli sebuah peralatan bernilai RM400,000 daripada pengeluar. Kos pengangkutan yang terlibat berjumlah RM1,000 manakala kos insurans bagi melindungi peralatan daripada rosak semasa dalam perjalanan ke premis XYZ Berhad berjumlah RM1,200. Kos pemasangan berjumlah RM7,800.

XYZ Berhad menggunakan kaedah garis lurus dalam mengira susutnilai. Peralatan tersebut dibeli, dihantar dan dipasang pada hari yang sama iaitu pada 3hb Januari 2009. XYZ Berhad telah membayar semua kos-kos yang berkaitan serta perbelanjaan menggunakan cek. Andaikan peralatan tersebut boleh digunakan selama 8 tahun dan nilai skrap peralatan tersebut adalah dianggarkan berjumlah RM10,000. Tahun kewangan syarikat berakhir pada 31hb Disember setiap tahun.

(a) Sediakan jurnal bagi pembelian peralatan pada tahun 2009.

(2 markah)

(b) Sediakan catatan jurnal pembetulan dan penutup bagi setiap akhir tahun kewangan syarikat, dari tahun 2009 hingga 2013.

(5 markah)

(c) Sediakan akaun lejar bagi yang berikut:

- i. Peralatan.
- ii. Susutnilai Peralatan.
- iii. Peruntukan Susutnilai Peralatan.

(3 markah)

(d) Sediakan Penyata Pendapatan bagi tahun 2009 hingga 2013.

(5 markah)

(e) Sediakan Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan bagi tahun 2009 hingga 2013.

(10 markah)

Q6 *XYZ Berhad, a manufacturer of lollipops, purchased a new piece of equipment which was priced at RM400,000 from an equipment manufacturer. Transportation costs involved amounted to RM1,000 while the insurance against damage for the equipment while being transported to the business premises of XYZ Berhad amounted to RM1,200. Installation costs amounted to RM7,800.*

XYZ Berhad uses the straight-line method for calculating depreciation. The equipment was purchased, transported and installed on the same day, i.e. on 3rd January 2009. XYZ Berhad paid all the relevant costs and expenses with cheques. Assume that the equipment can be used for 8 years and the salvage value is estimated to be RM10,000. The company's financial year ends on the 31st December each year.

(a) Prepare journal entries for all relevant transactions on asset acquisition in 2009.

(2 marks)

(b) Prepare adjustment and closing journal entries at the end of each of the business's accounting years, 2009 to 2013.

(5 marks)

(c) Prepare the ledger for the following:

- i. The Equipment.*
- ii. Depreciation of Equipment.*
- iii. Provision for Depreciation of Equipment.*

(3 marks)

(d) Prepare the Income Statements for the years 2009 and 2013.

(5 marks)

(e) Prepare the relevant Statement of Financial Position for the years 2009 to 2013.

(10 marks)

KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT

END OF QUESTION PAPER