



**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN
MALAYSIA**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER II
SESI 2008/2009**

NAMA MATA PELAJARAN : ASAS PERAKAUNAN

KOD MATA PELAJARAN : BPK 1043

KURSUS : 3 BIT

TARIKH PEPERIKSAAN : APRIL 2009

JANGKA MASA : 2 JAM 30 MINIT

ARAHAN : JAWAB SEMUA SOALAN

S1 Tunai dan Akaun belum terima untuk sebuah syarikat adalah seperti di Jadual S1:

Jadual S1 : Akaun Tunai dan belum terima

	2008 (RM)	2007 (RM)
Tunai	65,000	50,000
Akaun Belum Terima (bersih)	75,200	80,000

Berdasarkan maklumat di atas,

- (a) Hitungkan amaun dan peratus peningkatan atau pengurangan yang akan ditunjukkan di dalam lembaran imbalan dengan analisis melintang.
(5 markah)

Q1 The Cash and Accounts Receivable for a company are provided below:

Table Q1 : The Cash and Accounts Receivable

	2008 (RM)	2007 (RM)
Cash	65,000	50,000
Accounts receivable (net)	75,200	80,000

Based on this information,

- (a) Compute the amount and percentage of increase or decrease that would be shown in a balance sheet with horizontal analysis.
(5 marks)

S2 (a) Kelaskan kos di bawah mengikut kategori sama ada (1) bahan mentah langsung, (2) buruh langsung atau (3) overhead kilang.

- (i) Bahan mentah, RM25 seunit.
- (ii) Gaji penyelia pengeluaran, RM2,500 sebulan.
- (iii) Upah pekerja pengeluaran, RM15 seunit.
- (iv) Sewa peralatan pengeluaran, RM1,500 sebulan.

(2 markah)

- (b) Berdasarkan maklumat daripada Soalan 2 (a), andaikan unit pengeluaran adalah 1,000.

Hitungkan kos-kos berikut:

- (i) Kos prima
- (ii) Kos merukat

(3 markah)

- Q2 (a)** Identify the following costs as (1) direct materials, (2) direct labour, or (3) factory overhead.

- (i) Materials, RM25 per unit.
- (ii) Production supervisor salary, RM2,500 per month.
- (iii) Wages of production line workers, RM15 per unit.
- (iv) Production equipment rental, RM1,500 per month.

(2 marks)

- (b) Use information from Question 2 (a), assume production units was 1,000.

Determine the following costs:

- (i) Prime cost.
- (ii) Conversion cost.

(3 marks)

- S3** Syarikat Terbilang Global menjual 30,000 unit pada RM15 seunit. Kos berubah adalah RM9 seunit, dan kos tetap adalah RM45,000.

Hitungkan:

- (i) Nisbah margin sumbangan. (2 markah)
- (ii) Margin sumbangan seunit. (2 markah)
- (iii) Pendapatan dari operasi. (4 markah)
- (iv) Margin Keselamatan jika titik pulangan modal adalah RM105,000. (2 markah)

- Q3** Terbilang Global Company sells 30,000 units at RM15 per unit. Variable costs are RM9 per unit, and fixed costs are RM45,000.

Determine the:

- (i) Contribution margin ratio. (2 marks)
- (ii) Unit contribution margin. (2 marks)
- (iii) Income from operations . (4 marks)
- (iv) Margin of safety if break-even point is RM105,000. (2 marks)

- S4** Syarikat Halus Seni telah memutuskan untuk memperkenalkan produk baru. Produk tersebut boleh dikeluarkan menggunakan sama ada kaedah intensif-modal atau intensif-buruh. Kaedah pengeluaran tidak akan memberi kesan kepada kualiti atau jualan produk. Anggaran kos untuk kedua-dua kaedah adalah seperti di Jadual S4 (a).

Jadual S4 (a) : Maklumat Kos Pengeluaran & Belanja Jualan Pentadbiran

	<i>Intensif-Modal</i> (RM)	<i>Intensif-Buruh</i> (RM)
Kos pengeluaran berubah seunit	14.00	17.60
Belanja jualan dan pentadbiran berubah seunit	2.00	2.00
Kos pengeluaran tetap setahun	2,440,000	1,320,000
Belanja jualan dan pentadbiran tetap setahun	500,000	500,000

Jabatan Penyelidikan Pemasaran syarikat telah mencadangkan pengenaan harga jualan sebanyak RM30 seunit untuk produk baru tersebut.

- (a) Hitungkan titik pulangan modal dalam unit jualan jika Syarikat Halus Seni menggunakan:
 - (i) Kaedah pengeluaran intensif-modal
 - (ii) Kaedah pengeluaran intensif-buruh
 (4 markah)

- (b) Hitungkan unit jualan dimana pendapatan operasi bersih adalah sama untuk kedua-dua kaedah. (6 markah)
- (c) Berdasarkan kepada maklumat di Jadual S4 (b), hitungkan darjah operasi leveraj menggunakan kaedah berikut:
- (i) Kaedah pengeluaran intensif-modal.
 - (ii) Kaedah pengeluaran intensif-buruh
- (3 markah)

Jadual S4 (b) : Maklumat Unit Jualan, Margin Caruman dan Untung Bersih Operasi

	<i>Intensif-Modal</i>	<i>Intensif-Buruh</i>
Unit Jualan	250,000 unit	250,000 unit
Margin caruman	RM3,500,000	RM2,600,000
Untung bersih operasi	RM560,000	RM780,000

- (d) Cadangkan kepada pihak pengurusan mengenai kaedah pengeluaran yang patut digunakan. (2 markah)

- Q4** Halus Seni Company has decided to introduce a new product. The product can be manufactured using either a capital-intensive or labor-intensive method. The manufacturing method will not affect the quality or sales of the product. The estimated costs of the two methods are shown on Table Q4 (a).

Table Q4 (a) : Cost Information For Valuable Manufacturing & Valuable of Selling and Administrative

	<i>Capital-Intensive (RM)</i>	<i>Labour-Intensive (RM)</i>
<i>Variable manufacturing cost per unit</i>	14.00	17.60
<i>Variable selling and administrative expenses</i>	2.00	2.00
<i>Fixed manufacturing cost per year</i>	2,440,000	1,320,000
<i>Fixed selling and administrative expenses per year</i>	500,000	500,000

The company's market research department has recommended an introductory selling price of RM30 per unit for the new product.

Required:

- (a) Calculate the break-even point in units if Halus Seni Company uses the:
 - (i) Capital-intensive manufacturing method.
 - (ii) Labor-intensive manufacturing method.(4 marks)

- (b) Determine the unit sales volume at which the net operating income is the same for the two manufacturing methods.
 (6 marks)

- (c) Based on information given in Table Q4 (b), compute the degree of operating leverage by using the following methods:
 - (i) Capital-intensive manufacturing method.
 - (ii) Labor-intensive manufacturing method.(3 marks)

Table Q4 (b): Tables For Units sold, Contribution margin and Income from operations

	<i>Capital-Intensive</i>	<i>Labour-Intensive</i>
<i>Units sold</i>	250,000 unit	250,000 unit
<i>Contribution margin</i>	<i>RM3,500,000</i>	<i>RM2,600,000</i>
<i>Income from operations</i>	<i>RM560,000</i>	<i>RM780,000</i>

- (d) Recommend to the management concerning which manufacturing method should be used?
(2 marks)

S5 Bendahari syarikat World Hadhari telah mengumpulkan bajet berikut untuk bulan Mac tahun akan datang:

	<u>Mac</u>
Jualan	RM450,000
Kos pengeluaran	290,000
Belanja jualan dan pentadbiran	41,400
Tambahan modal	250,000

Maklumat tambahan:

- (a) Syarikat menjangkakan akan menjual 35% daripada barangniaga secara tunai. Daripada jualan secara kredit, 80% dijangka akan dikutip sepenuhnya pada bulan jualan dan selebihnya pada bulan selepas jualan.
- (b) Tiga per-empat daripada kos pengeluaran dijangka akan dibayar pada bulan ianya berlaku dan satu per-empat pada bulan berikutnya.
- (c) Belanja jualan dan pentadbiran, satu per-dua dijangka akan dibayar pada bulan ianya berlaku dan selebihnya pada bulan berikutnya.
- (d) Tambahan modal sebanyak RM250,000 akan dibayar pada bulan Mac.
- (e) Aset semasa pada 1 Mac terdiri daripada tunai, RM45,000 dan Akaun Belum Terima, RM51,000.

- (i) Pengurusan mengkehendaki baki minimum tunai sebanyak RM20,000. Sebarang kekurangan tunai akan diatasi pinjaman bank.

Dikehendaki:

Menyediakan bajet tunai untuk bulan Mac.

(15 markah)

- Q5 The treasurer of World Hadhari Company has accumulated the following budget information for March of the coming year:*

	<u>March</u>
Sales	RM450,000
Manufacturing costs	290,000
Selling and administrative expenses	41,400
Capital additions	250,000

Additional information:

- (a) The company expects to sell about 35% of its merchandise for cash. Of sales on account, 80% are expected to be collected in full in the month of the sale and the remainder in the month following the sale.
- (b) Three-fourths of the manufacturing costs are expected to be paid in the month in which they are incurred and the other one-fourth in the following month.
- (c) Selling and administrative expenses, one-half are expected to be paid in the month in which they are incurred and the balance in the following month.
- (d) Capital additions of RM250,000 are expected to be paid in March.
- (e) Current assets as of March 1 are composed of cash of RM45,000 and accounts receivable of RM51,000.
- (f) Management desires to maintain a minimum cash balance of RM20,000. Any deficiency of cash will be overcome by applying for bank loan.

Required:

Prepare a monthly cash budget for March.

(15 marks)