

CHAPTER 2

ASSIGNMENT CLASSIFICATION TABLE

<u>Study Objectives</u>	<u>Questions</u>	<u>Brief Exercises</u>	<u>Do It! Review</u>	<u>Exercises</u>	<u>Problems</u>
1. Define the three classes of manufacturing costs and distinguish between product and period costs.	10, 11, 12, 13	1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12	14	18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 35	40A, 41A, 45A, 46A, 48A, 49B, 50B, 53B,
2. Explain how costs are affected by changes in the levels of business activity.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	15, 16, 17	23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28	47A, 55B
3. Explain the difference between a merchandising income statement and a manufacturing income statement.	8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	13		30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39	42A, 43A, 45A, 46A, 48A, 51B, 52B, 54B, 56B, 57B, 58B
4. Explain the difference between a merchandising balance sheet and a manufacturing balance sheet.	9, 19	11		37, 38, 39	42A, 43A, 51B, 52B, 53B

ASSIGNMENT CHARACTERISTICS TABLE

Problem Number	Description	Difficulty Level	Time Allotted (min.)
40A	Classify manufacturing costs into different categories and calculate the unit cost.	Simple	20–30
41A	Classify manufacturing costs into different categories and calculate the unit cost.	Simple	20–30
42A	Indicate the missing amount of different cost items, and prepare a condensed cost of goods manufactured schedule, an income statement, and a partial balance sheet.	Moderate	30–40
43A	Prepare a cost of goods manufactured schedule, a partial income statement, and a partial balance sheet.	Moderate	30–40
44A	Prepare a cost of goods manufactured schedule and a correct income statement	Moderate	30–40
45A	Calculate raw materials purchased, cost of goods manufactured, and cost of goods sold.	Moderate	20–30
46A	Calculate raw materials purchased, cost of goods manufactured, and cost of goods sold.	Moderate	20–30
47A	Determine missing amounts in the cost of goods manufactured and sold schedules and compare fixed and variable costs.	Challenging	30–40
48A	Determine missing amounts and calculate costs for schedules of cost of goods manufactured and sold.	Challenging	30–40
49B	Classify manufacturing costs into different categories and calculate the unit cost.	Simple	20–30
50B	Classify manufacturing costs into different categories and calculate the unit cost.	Simple	20–30
51B	Indicate the missing amount of different cost items, and prepare a condensed cost of goods manufactured schedule, an income statement, and a partial balance sheet.	Moderate	30–40
52B	Prepare a cost of goods manufactured schedule, a partial income statement, and a partial balance sheet.	Moderate	30–40
53B	Calculate prime cost, conversion cost and cost of goods manufactured.	Moderate	20–30
54B	Prepare income statement schedules for cost of goods sold and cost of goods manufactured.	Moderate	30–40
55B	Determine missing amounts in the cost of goods manufactured and sold schedules and compare fixed and variable costs.	Challenging	20–30
56B	Prepare a cost of goods manufactured schedule and a correct income statement	Moderate	30–40
57B	Calculate selected costs for the income statement, and schedules of cost of goods manufactured and sold.	Moderate	20–30
58B	Determine missing amounts, prepare cost of goods manufactured and calculate inventory values.	Challenging	40–50

Correlation Chart between Bloom's Taxonomy, Study Objectives and End-of-Chapter Exercises and Problems

Study Objective	Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
1. Define the three classes of manufacturing costs and distinguish between product and period costs.	Q10, D14,	Q12, Q13, BE1, BE2, BE3, BE9, BE10, E18 – E22,	BE12, E35, E29, PB53	Q11, PA40, PA41, PA45, PA46, PA48, PB49, PB50		
2. Explain how costs are affected by changes in the levels of business activity		Q1, Q2, Q5, Q6, BE4, D15, E23, E26	Q7, BE5, BE6, D16, D17, E25, E27, E28,	Q3, Q4, BE7, BE8, E24,	PA47, PB55,	
3. Explain the difference between a merchandising income statement and a manufacturing income statement.	Q14, E37	Q8,	Q16, Q17, Q18, BE13, E30, E31, E34, E35, E36, E38, E39, PA43, PB52, PB56	Q15, PA45, PA46, PA48, PB54, PB57	E32, E33, PA42, PA44, PB51, PB58	
4. Explain the difference between a merchandising balance sheet and a manufacturing balance sheet.	Q19, E37	Q9, BE11,	E38, E39, PA43, PB52 PB53		PA42, PB51	

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. (a) Cost behaviour analysis is the study of how specific costs respond to changes in the level of activity within a company.
(b) Cost behaviour analysis is important to management in planning business operations and in deciding between alternative courses of action.
2. (a) The activity index identifies the activity that causes changes in the behaviour of costs. Once the index is determined, it is possible to classify the behaviour of costs in response to changes in activity levels into three categories: variable, fixed, or mixed.
(b) Variable costs may be defined in total or on a per-unit basis. Variable costs in total vary directly and proportionately with changes in the activity level. Variable costs per unit remain the same at every level of activity.
3. Fixed costs remain the same in total regardless of changes in the activity level. In contrast, fixed costs per unit vary inversely with activity. As volume increases, fixed costs per unit decline and vice versa.
4. (a) The relevant range is the range of activity over which a company expects to operate during the year.
(b) Disagree. The behaviour of both fixed and variable costs are linear only over a certain range of activity. Cost-Volume-Profit (CVP) analysis is based on the assumption that both fixed and variable costs remain linear within the relevant range.
5. This is true. Most companies operate within the relevant range. Within this range, it is possible to establish a linear (straight-line) relationship for both variable and fixed costs. If a relevant range cannot be established, segregation of costs into fixed and variable becomes extremely difficult and those costs may be unreliable when used to make decisions.
6. Apartment rent is fixed because the cost per month remains the same regardless of how much the apartment is used. Rent on a rental truck is a mixed cost because the cost usually includes a per day charge (a fixed total cost) plus an activity charge based on kilometres driven (a variable cost).
7. Variable cost per unit is determined by dividing "Change in costs" by "Change in activity".
In this case: $(\$185,000 - \$100,000) \div (\$90,000 - \$40,000) = \$1.70$.
At any level of activity fixed costs are total costs less variable costs, or in this case:
 $\$185,000 - (\$1.70 \times 90,000)$ which equals \$32,000 per month.
8. The difference between income statements is in the computation of the cost of goods sold as follows:

Manufacturing Company:	Beginning finished goods inventory plus cost of goods manufactured minus ending finished goods inventory = cost of goods sold.
Merchandising Company:	Beginning merchandise inventory plus cost of goods purchased minus ending merchandise inventory = cost of goods sold.

Questions Chapter 2 (Continued)

9. The difference in balance sheets pertains to the presentation of inventories in the current asset section. In a merchandising company, only merchandise inventory is shown. In a manufacturing company, three inventory accounts are included in the inventory account shown: finished goods, work in process, and raw materials.
10. Manufacturing costs are classified as direct materials, direct labour, or manufacturing overhead.
11. No, he is not correct. The distinction between direct and indirect materials is based on two criteria: (1) physical association and (2) the convenience of making the physical association. Materials which can not be easily associated with the finished product are considered indirect materials.
12. Product costs, or inventoriable costs, are costs that are a necessary and integral part of producing the finished product. Period costs are costs that are identified with a specific time period rather than with a saleable product. These costs relate to nonmanufacturing costs and therefore are not inventoriable costs.
13. The costs of raw materials that can be physically and directly associated with the finished product during the manufacturing process are called *direct materials* costs. The costs of factory employees whose work can be physically and directly associated with converting raw materials into finished goods are called the *direct manufacturing labour* costs. *Direct manufacturing costs* are the sum of all direct materials costs and direct labour costs. *Indirect manufacturing costs* consist of costs that are indirectly associated with the manufacture of the finished product. These costs may also be manufacturing costs that cannot be classified as direct materials or direct labour. *Prime* costs are the sum of all direct materials costs and direct labour costs. *Conversion* costs are the sum of all direct labour costs and manufacturing overhead costs, which together are the costs of converting raw materials into a final product.
14. A merchandising company shows beginning merchandise inventory, cost of goods purchased, and ending merchandise inventory. A manufacturing company shows beginning finished goods inventory, cost of goods manufactured, and ending finished goods inventory.
15. (a) X = total cost of work in process. (b) X = cost of goods manufactured.
16.

Raw materials inventory, beginning	\$ 12,000
Raw materials purchases.....	<u>180,000</u>
Total raw materials available for use.....	192,000
Raw materials inventory, ending	<u>15,000</u>
Direct materials used.....	<u><u>\$177,000</u></u>
17.

Direct materials used	\$240,000
Direct labour used.....	200,000
Total manufacturing overhead	<u>150,000</u>
Total manufacturing costs.....	<u><u>\$590,000</u></u>
18.

(a) Total cost of work in process (\$26,000 + \$590,000).....	\$616,000
(b) Cost of goods manufactured (\$616,000 – \$32,000).....	\$584,000
19. The order of inventories is finished goods, work in process and then raw materials.

SOLUTIONS TO BRIEF EXERCISES

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-1

- (a) DM Frames and tires used in manufacturing bicycles.
- (b) DL Wages paid to production workers.
- (c) MO Insurance on factory equipment and machinery.
- (d) MO Depreciation on factory equipment.

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-2

- (a) Direct materials.
- (b) Direct materials.
- (c) Direct labour.
- (d) Manufacturing overhead.
- (e) Manufacturing overhead (Indirect materials).
- (f) Direct materials.
- (g) Direct materials.
- (h) Manufacturing overhead (Indirect labour).

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-3

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Product. | (d) Product. |
| (b) Period. | (e) Period. |
| (c) Period. | (f) Product. |

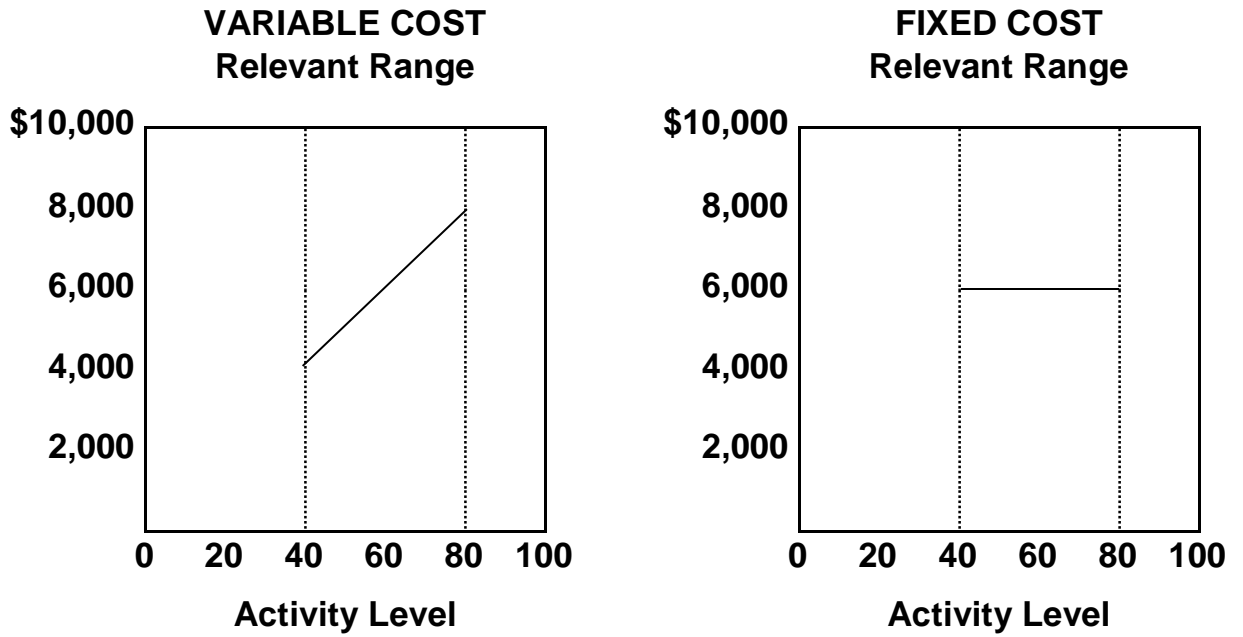
BRIEF EXERCISE 2-4

Indirect labour is a variable cost because it increases in total directly and proportionately with the change in the activity level: $\$10,000 \div 3,000 \text{ units} = \3.33 and $\$20,000 \div 6,000 \text{ units} = \3.33 .

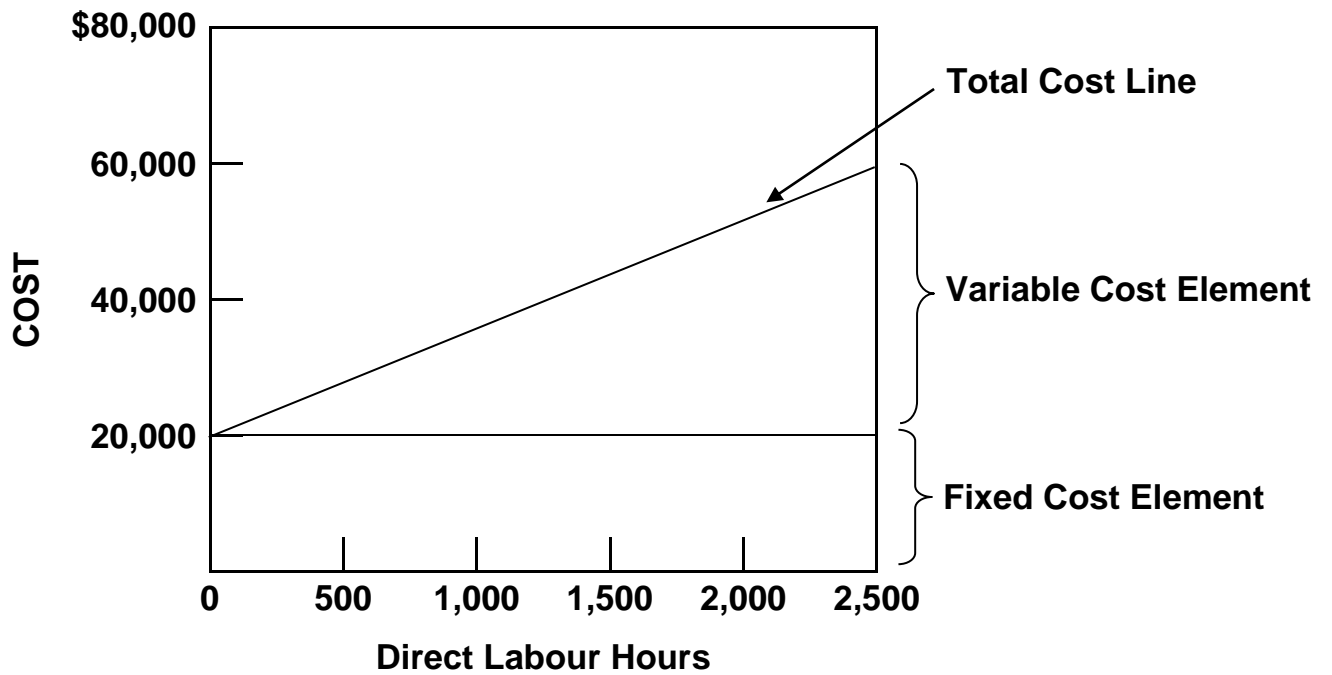
Supervisory salaries are a fixed cost because they remain the same in total regardless of changes in the activity level: \$5,000 at both levels.

Maintenance is a mixed cost because it increases in total but not proportionately with changes in the activity level: $\$4,000 \div 3,000 \text{ units} = \1.33 and $\$7,000 \div 6,000 \text{ units} = \1.167 .

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-5



BRIEF EXERCISE 2-6



BRIEF EXERCISE 2-7

<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Difference</u>
\$16,490	– \$12,330	= \$4,160
8,200	– 5,000	= 3,200

$\$4,160 \div 3,200 = \1.30 —Variable cost per kilometer.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Total cost	\$16,490	\$12,330
Less: Variable costs		
8,200 × \$1.30	10,660	
5,000 × \$1.30		<u>6,500</u>
Total fixed costs	<u>\$5,830</u>	<u>\$5,830</u>

The mixed cost is \$5,830 plus \$1.30 per kilometer.

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-8

<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Difference</u>
\$65,000	– \$32,000	= \$33,000
40,000	– 18,000	= 22,000

$\$33,000 \div 22,000 = \1.50 per unit.

	<u>Activity Level</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Total cost	\$65,000	\$32,000
Less: Variable costs		
40,000 × \$1.50	60,000	
18,000 × \$1.50		<u>27,000</u>
Total fixed costs	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>

The mixed cost is \$5,000 plus \$1.50 per unit produced.

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-9

Product Costs			
	<u>Direct Materials</u>	<u>Direct Labour</u>	<u>Factory Overhead</u>
(a)			X
(b)	X		
(c)			X
(d)		X	

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-10

**DIEKER COMPANY
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2012**

Current assets		
Cash.....		\$ 62,000
Accounts receivable.....		200,000
Inventories		
Finished goods.....	\$71,000	
Work in process	87,000	
Raw materials.....	<u>73,000</u>	231,000
Prepaid expenses		<u>38,000</u>
Total current assets		<u>\$531,000</u>

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-11

**(a) Direct labour costs = prime costs + conversion costs
 – total manufacturing costs**

Direct labour = \$195,000 + \$140,000 – \$270,000 = \$65,000

Direct material costs = prime costs – direct labour costs

Direct material costs = \$195,000 – \$65,000 = \$130,000

Manufacturing overhead costs = conversion costs – direct labour costs

Manufacturing overhead costs = \$140,000 – \$65,000 = \$75,000

**(b) Total costs of production = direct material + direct labour + overhead
 = \$130,000 + \$65,000 + \$75,000 = \$270,000**

(c) Total period costs = \$200,000

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-12

	Direct Materials Used	Direct Labour Used	Factory Overhead	Total Manufacturing Costs
(1)				\$136,000
(2)	\$81,000			
(3)		\$144,000		

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-13

	Total Manufacturing Costs	Work in Process (1/1)	Work in Process (12/31)	Cost of Goods Manufactured
(1)	\$136,000			\$174,000
(2)		\$123,000		
(3)			\$58,000	

SOLUTIONS TO *DO IT!* REVIEW EXERCISES

***DO IT!* 2-14**

Period costs:

Advertising

Salaries of sales representatives

Product costs:

Blank CDs (DM)

Depreciation of CD image burner (MO)

Salary of factory manager (MO)

Factory supplies used (MO)

Paper inserts for CD cases (DM)

CD plastic cases (DM)

Salaries of factory maintenance employees (MO)

Salaries of employees who burn music onto CDs (DL)

DO IT! 2-15

**ROLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the Month Ended April 30**

Work in process, April 1		\$ 5,000
Direct materials		
Raw materials, April 1.....	\$ 10,000	
Raw materials purchases	<u>98,000</u>	
Total raw materials available for use.....	108,000	
Less: Raw materials, April 30.....	<u>14,000</u>	
Direct materials used.....	\$ 94,000	
Direct labour	60,000	
Manufacturing overhead.....	<u>180,000</u>	
Total manufacturing costs.....		<u>334,000</u>
Total cost of work in process		\$339,000
Less: Work in process, April 30		<u>3,500</u>
Cost of goods manufactured.....		<u>\$335,500</u>

DO IT! 2-16

Variable costs: Indirect labour, direct labour, and direct materials.

Fixed costs: Property taxes and depreciation.

Mixed costs: Utilities and maintenance.

DO IT! 2-17

(a) Variable cost: $(\$18,750 - \$16,200) \div (10,500 - 8,800) = \1.50 per unit

Fixed cost: $\$18,750 - (\$1.50 \times 10,500 \text{ units}) = \$3,000$
or $\$16,200 - (\$1.50 \times 8,800 \text{ units}) = \$3,000$

(b) Total estimated cost to produce 8,500 units:
= $\$3,000 + (\$1.50 \times 8,500) = \$15,750$

SOLUTIONS TO EXERCISES

EXERCISE 2-18

1. (b) Direct labour.*
2. (c) Manufacturing overhead.
3. (c) Manufacturing overhead.
4. (c) Manufacturing overhead.
5. (a) Direct materials.
6. (b) Direct labour.
7. (c) Manufacturing overhead.
8. (c) Manufacturing overhead (Indirect materials).
9. (c) Manufacturing overhead (Indirect labour).
10. (a) Direct materials.

*or sometimes (c), depending on the circumstances

EXERCISE 2-19

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) Materials used in product DM
 Depreciation on plant MOH
 Property taxes on store Period
 Labour costs of assembly-
 line workers DL
 Factory supplies used MOH</p> | <p>Advertising expense Period
 Property taxes on plant MOH
 Delivery expense Period
 Sales commissions Period
 Salaries paid to sales clerks ... Period</p> |
|---|---|
- (b) Product costs are recorded as a part of the cost of inventory, because they are an integral part of the cost of producing the product. Product costs are not expensed until the goods are sold and are reflected in the cost of goods sold account. Period costs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

EXERCISE 2-20

(a) Factory utilities	\$ 15,600
Depreciation on factory equipment	12,650
Indirect factory labour	48,900
Indirect materials	80,800
Factory manager’s salary	13,000
Property taxes on factory building	2,500
Factory repairs	2,000
Manufacturing overhead	<u>\$175,450</u>
(b) Direct materials	\$137,600
Direct labour	89,100
Manufacturing overhead	175,450
Product costs	<u>\$402,150</u>
(c) Depreciation on delivery trucks	\$ 8,800
Sales salaries	46,400
Repairs to office equipment	2,300
Advertising	18,000
Office supplies used	5,640
Period costs	<u>\$81,140</u>

EXERCISE 2-21

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 3. (a) | 5. (b)* | 7. (a) | 9. (c) |
| 2. (c) | 4. (c) | 6. (d) | 8. (b) | 10. (c) |

*or sometimes (c), depending on the circumstances.

EXERCISE 2-22

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (c)
6. (c)
7. (c)
8. (c)
9. (c)
10. (c)

EXERCISE 2-23

(a) Variable Costs Vary in total directly and proportionately with changes in the activity level but remain constant on a per-unit basis.

Fixed Costs Remain constant in total regardless of changes in the activity level but vary on a per-unit basis.

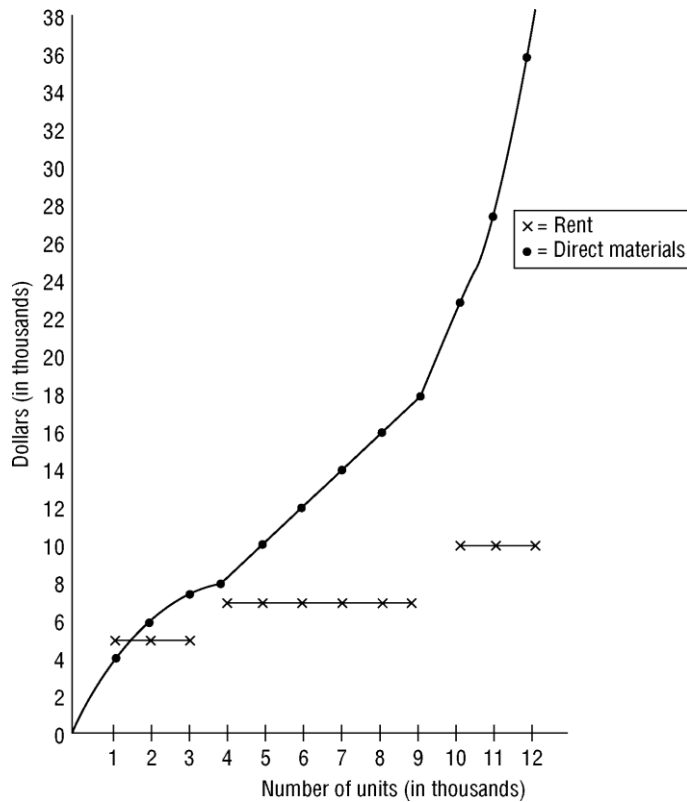
Mixed Costs Contain both a variable and fixed cost element. They change in total but not proportionately with changes in the activity level and vary both in total and on a per-unit basis.

(b) Using these criteria as a guideline, the classification is as follows:

Direct materials	Variable	Rent	Fixed
Direct labour	Variable	Maintenance	Mixed
Utilities	Mixed	Supervisory salaries	Fixed

EXERCISE 2-24

(a)



(b) The relevant range is 4,000 – 9,000 units of output since a straight-line relationship exists for both direct materials and rent within this range.

(c) Variable cost per unit within the relevant range:
(4,000 – 9,000 units)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Cost}}{\text{Units}} \\
 &= \frac{\$10,000^*}{5,000^*} = \$2 \text{ per unit}
 \end{aligned}$$

*Any costs and units within the relevant range could have been used to calculate the same unit cost of \$2.

(d) Fixed cost within the relevant range (4,000 to 9,000 units) = \$7,000.

EXERCISE 2-25

(a) Maintenance Costs:

$$(\$2,705 - \$2,484) \div (502 - 410) = \$221 \div 92 =$$

\$2.40 variable cost per machine hour (rounded)*

***Note: Use of different point(s) may result in different answer(s).**

	502 Machine Hours	410 Machine Hours
Total costs	\$2,705	\$2,484
Less: Variable costs		
502 × \$2.40	1,205	
410 × \$2.40		984
Total fixed costs	\$ 1,500	\$1,500

Thus, overhead costs are \$1,500 per month plus \$2.40 per machine hour.

- (b) Using the formula for overhead costs determined in (a), estimated costs for the coming month would be \$1,500 + \$2.40(850) = \$3,540.**
- (c) (1) using direct labour hours: \$1,750 + \$0.35(3,150) = \$2,852.50**
(2) using machine hours: \$1,500 + \$2.40(492) = \$2,680.80
- (d) Actual fixed and variable overhead costs are closer to the formula for the activity base of machine hours so it would appear that this would be the better activity base. (\$1,500 vs. \$1,525; \$1,180.80 vs. \$1,200)**

EXERCISE 2-26

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Wood used in the production of furniture. | Variable. |
| 2. Fuel used in delivery trucks. | Variable. |
| 3. Straight-line depreciation on factory building. | Fixed. |
| 4. Screws used in the production of furniture. | Variable. |
| 5. Sales staff salaries. | Fixed. |
| 6. Sales commissions. | Variable. |
| 7. Property taxes. | Fixed. |
| 8. Insurance on buildings. | Fixed. |
| 9. Hourly wages of furniture craftsmen. | Variable. |
| 10. Salaries of factory supervisors. | Fixed. |
| 11. Utilities expense. | Mixed. |
| 12. Telephone bill. | Mixed. |

EXERCISE 2-27

(a) Maintenance Costs:

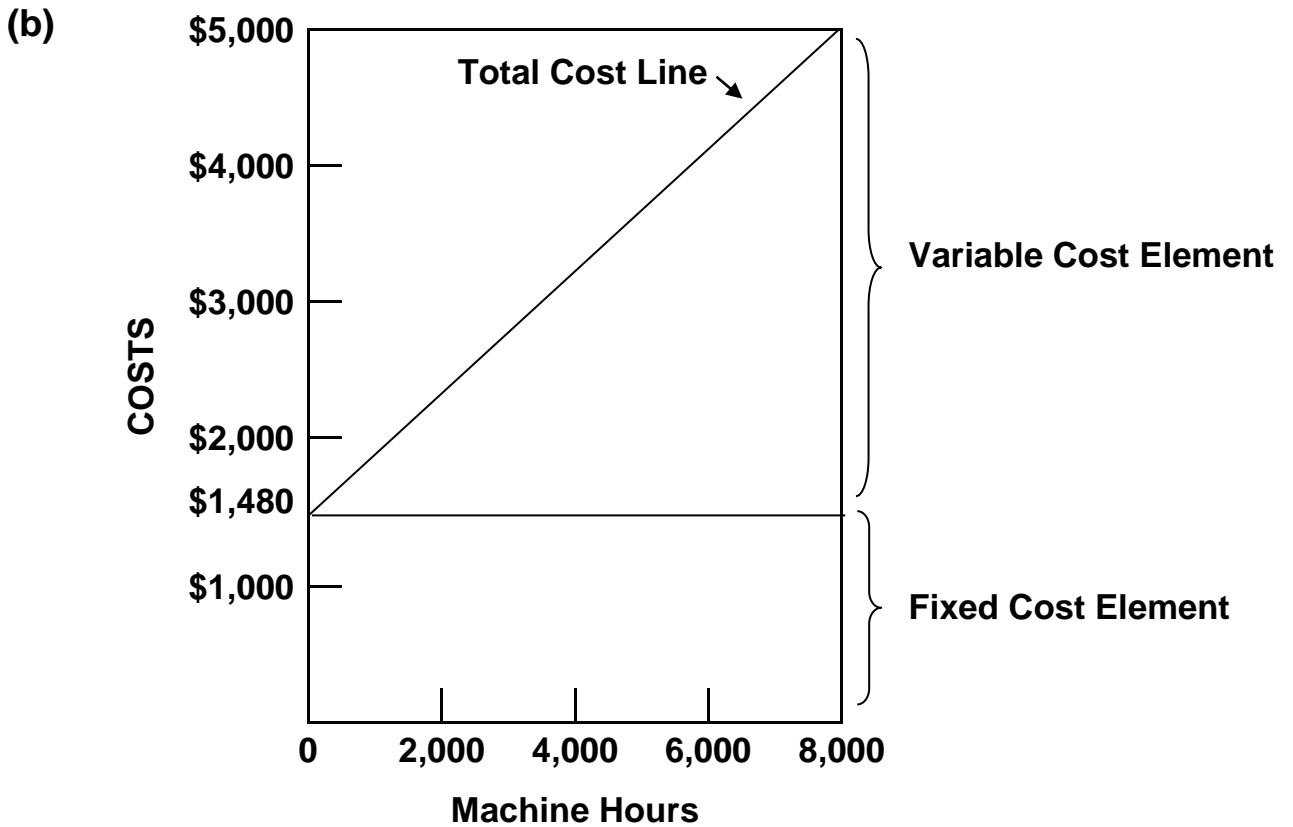
$$\frac{\$5,000 - \$2,800}{8,000 - 3,000} = \frac{\$2,200}{5,000}$$

= \$0.44 variable cost per machine hour

	<u>Activity Level</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Total cost	\$5,000	\$2,800
Less: Variable costs		
8,000 × \$.44	3,520	
3,000 × \$.44		<u>1,320</u>
Total fixed costs	<u>\$1,480</u>	<u>\$1,480</u>

Thus, maintenance costs are \$1,480 per month plus \$0.44 per machine hour.

EXERCISE 2-27 (Continued)



EXERCISE 2-28

(a)	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fixed</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Mixed</u>
	Direct materials		X	
	Direct labour		X	
	Utilities			X
	Property taxes	X		
	Indirect labour		X	
	Supervisory salaries	X		
	Maintenance			X
	Depreciation	X		

EXERCISE 2-28 (Continued)

(b) **Variable costs to produce 3,000 units = \$7,500 + \$15,000 + \$4,500**
= \$27,000

Variable cost per unit = \$27,000 ÷ 3,000 units
= \$9 per unit

Variable cost portion of mixed cost = Total cost – Fixed portion

Utilities:

Variable cost to produce 3,000 units = \$1,800 – \$300
= \$1,500

Variable cost per unit = \$1,500 ÷ 3,000 units
= \$0.50 per unit

Maintenance:

Variable cost to produce 3,000 units = \$1,100 – \$200
= \$900

Variable cost per unit = \$900 ÷ 3,000 units
= \$0.30 per unit

Cost to produce 5,000 units = (Variable costs per + Fixed cost
unit × 5,000 units)
= ((\$9 + \$0.50 + \$0.30) × 5,000) + \$5,700*
= \$49,000 + \$5,700
= \$54,700

*** Total fixed costs = \$1,000 + \$1,800 + \$2,400 + \$300 + \$200**

EXERCISE 2-29

(a) Delivery service (product) costs:	
Indirect materials	\$ 8,400
Depreciation on delivery equipment	11,200
Dispatcher’s salary	7,000
Gas and oil for delivery trucks	2,200
Drivers’ salaries	15,000
Delivery equipment repairs	<u>300</u>
Total	<u><u>\$44,100</u></u>
(b) Period costs:	
Property taxes on office building	\$ 2,870
CEO’s salary	22,000
Advertising	1,600
Office supplies	650
Office utilities	990
Repairs on office equipment	<u>680</u>
Total	<u><u>\$28,790</u></u>

EXERCISE 2-30

(a) Work-in-process, 1/1		\$ 10,000
Direct materials used	\$120,000	
Direct labour	110,000	
Manufacturing overhead		
Depreciation on plant.....	\$60,000	
Factory supplies used	25,000	
Property taxes on plant	<u>19,000</u>	
Total manufacturing overhead	<u>104,000</u>	
Total manufacturing costs.....		<u>334,000</u>
Total cost of work-in-process		<u>344,000</u>
Less: ending work-in-process.....		<u>14,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured.....		<u><u>\$330,000</u></u>
(b) Finished goods, 1/1		\$ 60,000
Cost of goods manufactured		<u>330,000</u>
Cost of goods available for sale.....		<u>390,000</u>
Finished goods, 12/31		<u>50,600</u>
Cost of goods sold.....		<u><u>\$339,400</u></u>

EXERCISE 2-31

**CEPEDA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the Year Ended December 31**

Work in process inventory, (1/1)		\$210,000
Direct materials		
Raw materials inventory, (1/1)	\$42,500	
Raw materials purchases	<u>165,000</u>	
Total raw materials available for use	207,500	
Less: Raw materials inventory, (12/31).....	<u>17,500</u>	
Direct materials used	190,000	
Direct labour.....	111,000	
Manufacturing overhead		
Indirect labour	\$15,000	
Factory depreciation	36,000	
Factory utilities.....	<u>68,000</u>	
Total manufacturing overhead.....	<u>119,000</u>	
Total manufacturing costs		<u>420,000</u>
Total cost of work in process		630,000
Less: Work in process inventory, (12/31).....		<u>80,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u><u>\$550,000</u></u>

Calculations:

Total raw materials available for use:

Direct materials used.....		\$190,000
Add: Raw materials inventory (12/31)		<u>17,500</u>
Total raw materials available for use.....		<u><u>\$207,500</u></u>

Raw materials inventory (1/1):

Direct materials used.....		\$190,000
Add: Raw materials inventory (12/31)		17,500
Less: Raw materials purchases.....		<u>(165,000)</u>
Raw materials inventory (1/1)		<u><u>\$ 42,500</u></u>

Total cost of work in process:

Cost of goods manufactured		\$550,000
Add: Work in process (12/31)		<u>80,000</u>
Total cost of work in process		<u><u>\$630,000</u></u>

EXERCISE 2-31 (Continued)

Total manufacturing costs:

Total cost of work in process	\$630,000
Less: Work in process (1/1)	(210,000)
Total manufacturing costs	<u>\$420,000</u>

Direct labour:

Total manufacturing costs	\$420,000
Less: Total overhead	(119,000)
Direct materials used	<u>(190,000)</u>
Direct labour	<u>\$ 111,000</u>

EXERCISE 2-32

(a) + \$57,400 + \$46,500 = \$175,650
 (a) = \$71,750

\$252,100 – \$11,000 = (f)
 (f) = \$241,100

\$175,650 + (b) = \$221,500
 (b) = \$45,850

\$130,000 + (g) + \$102,000 = \$273,700
 (g) = \$41,700

\$221,500 – (c) = \$180,725
 (c) = \$40,775

\$273,700 + (h) = \$335,000
 (h) = \$61,300

\$68,400 + \$86,500 + \$81,600 = (d)
 (d) = \$236,500

\$335,000 – \$90,000 = (i)
 (i) = \$245,000

\$236,500 + \$15,600 = (e)
 (e) = \$252,100

Additional explanation to EXERCISE 2-32 solution:

Case A

(a) Total manufacturing costs	\$175,650
Less: Manufacturing overhead	(46,500)
Direct labour	<u>(57,400)</u>
Direct materials used	<u>\$ 71,750</u>

EXERCISE 2-32 (Continued)

(b)	Total cost of work in process	\$221,500
	Less: Total manufacturing costs	<u>(175,650)</u>
	Work in process (1/1).....	<u>\$ 45,850</u>
(c)	Total cost of work in process	\$221,500
	Less: Cost of goods manufactured	<u>(180,725)</u>
	Work in process (12/31).....	<u>\$ 40,775</u>

Case B

(d)	Direct materials used.....	\$ 68,400
	Direct labour.....	86,500
	Manufacturing overhead	81,600
	Total manufacturing costs	<u>\$236,500</u>
(e)	Total manufacturing costs	\$236,500
	Work in process (1/1).....	<u>15,600</u>
	Total cost of work in process	<u>\$252,100</u>
(f)	Total cost of work in process	\$252,100
	Less: Work in process (12/31)	<u>(11,000)</u>
	Cost of goods manufactured	<u>\$241,100</u>

Case C

(g)	Total manufacturing costs	\$273,700
	Less: Manufacturing overhead	(102,000)
	 Direct materials used	<u>(130,000)</u>
	Direct labour.....	<u>\$ 41,700</u>
(h)	Total cost of work in process	\$335,000
	Less: Total manufacturing costs	<u>(273,700)</u>
	Work in process (1/1).....	<u>\$ 61,300</u>
(i)	Total cost of work in process	\$335,000
	Less: Work in process (12/31)	<u>(90,000)</u>
	Cost of goods manufactured	<u>\$245,000</u>

EXERCISE 2-33

- (a) (a) $\$127,000 + \$140,000 + \$89,000 = \$356,000$
- (b) $\$356,000 + \$33,000 - \$360,000 = \$29,000$
- (c) $\$430,000 - (\$200,000 + \$123,000) = \$107,000$
- (d) $\$40,000 + \$470,000 - \$430,000 = \$80,000$
- (e) $\$257,000 - (\$80,000 + \$100,000) = \$77,000$
- (f) $\$257,000 + \$60,000 - \$80,000 = \$237,000$
- (g) $\$308,000 - (\$67,000 + \$75,000) = \$166,000$
- (h) $\$308,000 + \$45,000 - \$270,000 = \$83,000$

(b)

IKERD COMPANY
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Work in process, January 1		\$ 33,000
Direct materials.....	\$127,000	
Direct labour	140,000	
Manufacturing overhead	<u>89,000</u>	
Total manufacturing costs		<u>356,000</u>
Total cost of work in process		389,000
Less: Work in process inventory,		
December 31		<u>29,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u><u>\$360,000</u></u>

EXERCISE 2-34

**(a) AIKMAN CORPORATION
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the Month Ended June 30, 2012**

Work in process, June 1		\$ 3,000
Direct materials used.....	\$25,000	
Direct labour.....	30,000	
Manufacturing overhead		
Indirect factory labour	\$4,500	
Factory manager's salary	3,000	
Indirect materials.....	2,200	
Depreciation, factory equipment.....	1,400	
Maintenance, factory equipment.....	1,800	
Factory utilities.....	<u>400</u>	
Total manufacturing overhead	<u>13,300</u>	
Total manufacturing costs		<u>68,300</u>
Total cost of work in process		71,300
Less: Work in process, June 30.....		<u>2,800</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u><u>\$68,500</u></u>

**(b) AIKMAN CORPORATION
Income Statement (Partial)
For the Month Ended June 30, 2012**

Net sales		\$87,100
Cost of goods sold		
Finished goods inventory, June 1.....	\$ 5,000	
Cost of goods manufactured [from (a)]	<u>68,500</u>	
Cost of goods available for sale.....	73,500	
Finished goods inventory, June 30.....	<u>9,500</u>	
Cost of goods sold		<u>64,000</u>
Gross profit		<u><u>\$23,100</u></u>

EXERCISE 2-35

(a)

DANNER, LETOURNEAU, AND MAJEWSKI
Schedule of Cost of Contract Services Provided
For the Month Ended August 31, 2012

Supplies used (direct materials).....		\$ 2,500
Salaries of professionals (direct labour).....		15,600
Service overhead:		
Utilities for contract operations	\$1,900	
Contract equipment depreciation	900	
Insurance on contract operations	800	
Janitorial services for professional offices	<u>300</u>	
Total overhead		<u>3,900</u>
Cost of contract services provided		<u>\$22,000</u>

(b) The costs not included in the cost of contract services provided would all be classified as period costs. As such, they would be reported on the income statement under administrative expenses.

EXERCISE 2-36

(a) Work-in-process, 1/1		\$ 18,500
Direct materials		
Materials inventory, 1/1	\$ 22,000	
Materials purchased.....	<u>170,000</u>	
Materials available for use.....	192,000	
Less: Materials inventory, 12/31	<u>30,000</u>	
Direct materials used		\$162,000
Direct labour		200,000
Manufacturing overhead.....		<u>183,000</u>
Total manufacturing costs.....		545,000
Total cost of work-in-process		<u>563,500</u>
Less: Work-in-process, 12/31		17,200
Cost of goods manufactured.....		<u>\$546,300</u>
(b) Sales.....		
		\$920,000
Cost of goods sold		
Finished goods, 1/1	\$ 27,000	
Cost of goods manufactured	<u>546,300</u>	
Cost of goods available for sale	573,300	
Finished goods, 12/31.....	<u>31,000</u>	
Cost of goods sold		<u>542,300</u>
Gross profit.....		<u>\$377,700</u>

EXERCISE 2-36 (Continued)

(c) Current assets

Inventories

Finished goods.....	\$31,000	
Work in process	17,200	
Raw materials.....	<u>30,000</u>	\$78,200

(d) In a merchandising company’s income statement, the only difference would be in the computation of cost of goods sold. Beginning and ending finished goods would be replaced by beginning and ending merchandise inventory, and cost of goods manufactured would be replaced by purchases. In a merchandising company’s balance sheet, there would be one inventory account (merchandise inventory) instead of three.

EXERCISE 2-37

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. (a) | 9. (a) |
| 2. (a) | 10. (a), (b) |
| 3. (a), (c) | 11. (b) |
| 4. (b) ¹ | 12. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 13. (a) |
| 6. (a) | 14. (a) |
| 7. (a) | 15. (a) |
| 8. (b), (c) | 16. (a) |

¹Only ending inventory is reflected in the balance sheet. Opening inventory would be reflected as the closing inventory of the previous year in a comparative balance sheet.

EXERCISE 2-38

**(a) KANANASKIS MANUFACTURING
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the Month Ended June 30, 2012**

Work in process inventory, June 1		\$ 5,000
Direct materials		
Raw materials inventory, June 1	\$ 10,000	
Raw materials purchases	<u>64,000</u>	
Total raw materials available for use.....	74,000	
Less: Raw materials inventory, June 30 ..	<u>13,100</u>	
Direct materials used		60,900
Direct labour		57,000
Manufacturing overhead		
Indirect labour	\$7,500	
Factory insurance	4,000	
Machinery depreciation	5,000	
Factory utilities.....	3,100	
Machinery repairs	1,800	
Miscellaneous factory costs	<u>1,500</u>	
Total manufacturing overhead.....		<u>22,900</u>
Total manufacturing costs		<u>140,800</u>
Total cost of work in process		145,800
Less: Work in process inventory, June 30		<u>13,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u>\$132,800</u>

**(b) KANANASKIS MANUFACTURING
(Partial) Balance Sheet
As at June 30, 2012**

Current assets		
Inventories		
Finished goods	\$ 6,000	
Work in process.....	13,000	
Raw materials	<u>13,100</u>	\$32,100

EXERCISE 2-39

(a) Raw Materials account:

(Beg 0 + purchases 5,000 – Raw materials used 4,650) × \$8 = \$2,800

Work in Process account Sept 30th: (4,600 × 10%) × \$8 = \$3,680

Finished Goods account: (4,600 × 90% × 25%) × \$8 = \$8,280

Cost of Goods Sold account: (4,600 × 90% × 75%) × \$8 = \$24,840

Selling Expenses account: 50 × \$8 = \$400

Proof of cost of head lamps allocated (5,000 × \$8 = \$40,000)

Raw materials	\$ 2,800
Work in process	3,680
Finished goods	8,280
Cost of goods sold	24,840
Selling expenses	400
Total	<u>\$40,000</u>

(b) To: Chief Accountant

From: Student

Subject: Statement Presentation of Accounts

Two accounts will appear in the income statement. Cost of Goods Sold will be deducted from net sales in determining gross profit. Selling expenses will be shown under operating expenses and will be deducted from gross profit in determining net income. Sometimes, the calculation for Cost of Good Sold is shown on the income statement. In these cases, the balance in Finished Goods inventory would also be shown on the income statement.

The other accounts associated with the head lamps are inventory accounts which contain end-of-period balances. Thus, they will be reported under inventories in the current assets section of the balance sheet in the following order: finished goods, work in process, and raw materials.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS: SET A

PROBLEM 2-40A

(a)

Cost Item	Product Costs			Period Costs
	Direct Materials	Direct Labour	Manufact. Overhead	
Maintenance on factory equipment			\$ 1,300	
Factory manager's salary			4,000	
Depreciation on factory building			700	
Rent on factory equipment			6,000	
Insurance on factory building			3,000	
Raw materials	\$20,000			
Utility costs for factory			800	
Wages for assembly line workers		\$55,000		
Miscellaneous materials			2,000	
Advertising for helmets				\$ 8,000
Sales commissions				5,000
Supplies for general office				200
Depreciation on office equipment				500
	\$20,000	\$55,000	\$17,800	\$13,700

(b) Total production costs

Direct materials	\$20,000
Direct labour	55,000
Manufacturing overhead	<u>17,800</u>
Total production cost	<u>\$92,800</u>

Production cost per helmet = $\$92,800 / 1,000 = \underline{\underline{\$92.80}}$

PROBLEM 2-41A

(a)

Cost Item	Product Costs			Period Costs
	Direct Materials	Direct Labour	Manufact. Overhead	
Raw materials (1)	\$60,000			
Wages for workers (2)		\$65,000		
Rent on equipment			\$ 1,500	
Indirect materials (3)			7,500	
Factory supervisor's salary			3,500	
Janitorial costs			1,400	
Advertising				\$6,000
Depreciation – factory building (4)			800	
Property taxes – factory building (5)			600	
	<u>\$60,000</u>	<u>\$65,000</u>	<u>\$15,300</u>	<u>\$6,000</u>

- (1) $\$24 \times 2,500 = \$60,000.$
- (2) $\$13 \times 2 \text{ hrs} \times 2,500 = \$65,000.$
- (3) $\$3 \times 2,500 = \$7,500.$
- (4) $\$9,600/12 = \$800.$
- (5) $\$7,200/12 = \$600.$

(b) Total production costs

Direct materials	\$ 60,000
Direct labour	65,000
Manufacturing overhead	<u>15,300</u>
Total production cost	<u>\$140,300</u>

Production cost per driver = $\$140,300 \div 2,500 = \56.12

PROBLEM 2-42A**(a) Case 1****Total manufacturing costs = (a)**

(a) = \$6,300 + \$3,000 + \$6,000 = \$15,300

Ending work in process inventory = (b)

\$15,300 + \$1,000 – (b) = \$14,600

(b) = \$15,300 + \$1,000 – \$14,600 = \$1,700

Beginning finished goods inventory = (c)

\$14,600 + (c) = \$18,300

(c) = \$18,300 – \$14,600 = \$3,700

Cost of goods sold = (d)

(d) = \$18,300 – \$1,500 = \$16,800

Gross profit = (e)

(e) = (\$22,500 – \$1,500) – \$16,800 = \$4,200

Net income = (f)

(f) = \$4,200 – \$2,700 = \$1,500

Case 2**Direct materials used = (g)**

(g) + \$8,000 + \$4,000 = \$18,000

(g) = \$18,000 – \$8,000 – \$4,000 = \$6,000

Beginning work in process inventory = (h)

**\$18,000 total manufacturing costs + (h) beginning work in process
– \$3,000 ending work in process = \$22,000**

(h) = \$22,000 + \$3,000 – \$18,000 = \$7,000

Cost of goods sold = (k)

**(k) = \$3,300 beginning inventory + \$22,000 Cost of goods
manufactured – \$2,500 ending inventory = \$22,800**

(Note: Item (i) can only be solved after item (k) is solved.)

PROBLEM 2-42A (Continued)

Sales = (i)

$$((i) - \$1,400) - (k) = \$6,000$$

$$((i) - \$1,400) - \$22,800 = \$6,000$$

$$(i) = \$1,400 + \$22,800 + \$6,000 = \$30,200$$

Goods available for sale = (j)

$$(j) = \$22,000 + \$3,300 = \$25,300$$

Operating expenses = (l)

$$\$6,000 - (l) = \$2,200$$

$$(l) = \$3,800$$

**(b) CASE 1
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule**

Work in process, beginning		\$ 1,000
Direct materials	\$6,300	
Direct labour	3,000	
Manufacturing overhead	<u>6,000</u>	
Total manufacturing costs.....		<u>15,300</u>
Total cost of work in process		<u>16,300</u>
Less: Work in process, ending		<u>1,700</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u><u>\$14,600</u></u>

**(c) CASE 1
Income Statement**

Sales	\$22,500	
Less: Sales discounts	<u>1,500</u>	
Net sales.....		\$21,000
Cost of goods sold		
Finished goods inventory, beginning	3,700	
Cost of goods manufactured.....	<u>14,600</u>	
Cost of goods available for sale.....	18,300	
Less: Finished goods inventory, ending	<u>1,500</u>	
Cost of goods sold		<u>16,800</u>
Gross profit.....		<u>4,200</u>
Operating expenses.....		<u>2,700</u>
Net income		<u><u>\$ 1,500</u></u>

PROBLEM 2-42A (Continued)

**CASE 1
(Partial) Balance Sheet**

Current assets			
Cash			\$ 3,000
Receivables (net)			10,000
Inventories			
Finished goods	\$1,500		
Work in process	1,700		
Raw materials	<u>700</u>		3,900
Prepaid expenses			<u>200</u>
Total current assets			<u>\$17,100</u>

PROBLEM 2-43A

**(a) STELLAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012**

Work in process, (1/1).....			\$ 9,500
Direct materials			
Raw materials inventory, (1/1)....	\$ 47,000		
Raw materials purchases	<u>62,500</u>		
Total raw materials available			
for use	109,500		
Less: Raw materials inventory,			
(12/31).....	<u>44,800</u>		
Direct materials used		\$ 64,700	
Direct labour.....		145,100	
Manufacturing overhead			
Plant manager's salary	40,000		
Factory utilities.....	12,900		
Indirect labour	18,100		
Factory machinery depreciation ...	7,700		
Factory property taxes.....	6,900		
Factory insurance	7,400		
Factory repairs	<u>800</u>		
Total manufacturing overhead.....		<u>93,800</u>	
Total manufacturing costs			<u>303,600</u>
Total cost of work in process			313,100
Less: Work in process, (12/31).....			<u>7,500</u>
Cost of goods manufactured			<u><u>\$305,600</u></u>

PROBLEM 2-43A (Continued)

**(b) STELLAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(Partial) Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012**

Sales revenues		
Sales	\$465,000	
Less: Sales discounts.....	<u>2,500</u>	
Net sales		\$462,500
Cost of goods sold		
Finished goods inventory, (1/1)	85,000	
Cost of goods manufactured.....	<u>305,600</u>	
Cost of goods available for sale	390,600	
Less: Finished goods inventory, (12/31) ..	<u>77,800</u>	
Cost of goods sold		<u>312,800</u>
Gross profit		<u>\$149,700</u>

**(c) STELLAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(Partial) Balance Sheet
As at December 31, 2012**

Assets		
Current assets		
Cash		\$ 28,000
Accounts receivable		27,000
Inventories:		
Finished goods	\$77,800	
Work in process.....	7,500	
Raw materials	<u>44,800</u>	<u>130,100</u>
Total current assets		<u>\$185,100</u>

PROBLEM 2-44A

**(a) TOMBERT COMPANY
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the Month Ended October 31, 2012**

Work in process, October 1		\$ 16,000
Direct materials		
Raw materials inventory,		
October 1	\$ 18,000	
Raw materials		
purchases	<u>264,000</u>	
Total raw materials available		
for use	282,000	
Less: Raw materials inventory,		
October 31	<u>34,000</u>	
Direct materials used		\$248,000
Direct labour.....		190,000
Manufacturing overhead		
Rent on factory facility.....	60,000	
Depreciation on factory		
equipment	31,000	
Indirect labour	28,000	
Factory utilities*	8,400	
Factory insurance**	<u>4,800</u>	
Total manufacturing overhead.....		<u>132,200</u>
Total manufacturing costs		<u>570,200</u>
Total cost of work in process		586,200
Less: Work in process, October 31.....		<u>14,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u><u>\$572,200</u></u>

*\$12,000 × 70% = \$8,400

**\$8,000 × 60% = \$4,800

PROBLEM 2-44A (Continued)

(b)

**TOMBERT COMPANY
Income Statement
For the Month Ended October 31, 2012**

Sales (net)		\$780,000
Cost of goods sold		
Finished goods inventory, October 1	\$ 30,000	
Cost of goods manufactured.....	<u>572,200</u>	
Cost of goods available for sale	602,200	
Less: Finished goods inventory,		
October 31	<u>48,000</u>	
Cost of goods sold		<u>554,200</u>
Gross profit		225,800
Operating expenses		
Advertising expense	90,000	
Selling and administrative salaries.....	75,000	
Depreciation expense—sales		
equipment.....	45,000	
Utilities expense*	3,600	
Insurance expense**	<u>3,200</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>216,800</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 9,000</u>

*\$12,000 × 30%
**\$8,000 × 40%

PROBLEM 2-45A

(a) Raw materials inventory, beginning	\$ 9,600
Raw material purchased¹	<u>28,800</u>
Raw materials available for use	38,400
Less: Raw materials inventory, ending	<u>10,400</u>
Raw materials used in production	<u>\$28,000</u>

¹ 28,000 + \$10,400 = \$38,400
 \$38,400 – \$9,600 = \$28,800

(b) Work in process inventory, beginning	\$ 14,600
Manufacturing costs added	<u>160,000</u>
Total work in process during the month	174,600
Less: Work in process inventory, ending	<u>13,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured²	<u>\$161,600</u>

²\$14,600 + \$160,000 – \$13,000 = \$161,600

(c) Finished goods inventory, beginning	\$ 9,600
Cost of goods manufactured	<u>161,600</u>
Cost of goods available for sale	171,200
Less: finished goods inventory, ending	<u>9,200</u>
Cost of goods sold³	<u>\$162,000</u>

³\$9,600 + \$161,600 – \$9,200 = \$162,000

PROBLEM 2-46A

**(a) Cost of goods sold = manufacturing cost per unit ×
number of units sold**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost of goods sold} &= (\$3,000,000 \div 300,000) \times 298,500 \\ &= \$2,985,000 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Gross Profit = Sales – Cost of goods sold

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\$18 \times 298,500) - \$2,985,000 \\ &= \$2,388,000 \end{aligned}$$

**(c) Cost of finished goods = number of units in inventory ×
per unit product cost**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost of finished goods} &= (300,000 - 298,500) \times \$10.00^1 \\ &= \$15,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$^1\$3,000,000 \div 300,000 = \$10.00 \text{ per unit}$$

PROBLEM 2-47A

(1)(a)	Raw materials inventory, beginning.....	\$18,000
	Plus: Raw material purchased.....	<u>100,000</u>
	Raw materials available for use.....	118,000
	Less: Raw materials inventory, ending.....	<u>18,000</u>

Raw materials used in production	100,000
Less: Indirect material.....	<u>10,000</u>
Direct material used	<u>\$ 90,000</u>

(b)	Manufacturing costs for the month	\$285,000
	Less: Direct material used	90,000
	Less: Manufacturing overhead.....	<u>115,000</u>
	Direct labour	<u>\$80,000</u>

(c)	Work in process, beginning.....	\$ 8,000
	Plus: Manufacturing costs for the month	<u>285,000</u>
	Total cost of work in process	297,000
	Less: Work in process, ending.....	<u>20,000</u>
	Cost of goods manufactured*.....	<u>\$277,000</u>

*this is the value of product transferred to finished goods

(d) Cost of goods sold + 40% mark-up = Sales
Sales = 140% × Cost of goods sold
Cost of goods sold = \$420,000 ÷ 1.40 =
\$300,000

(e)	Cost of goods sold (from (d))	\$300,000
	Plus: Finished goods inventory, ending	<u>20,000</u>
	Goods available for sale	320,000
	Less: Cost of goods manufactured.....	<u>277,000</u>
	Finished goods inventory, beginning	<u>\$ 43,000</u>

(2) Variable costs vary in total directly and proportionately with changes in the activity level but remain constant on a per-unit basis. Fixed costs remain constant in total regardless of changes in the activity level but vary on a per-unit basis.

PROBLEM 2-48A

(a)	Raw materials used in production	\$180,000
	Plus: Raw materials inventory, ending	<u>55,000</u>
	Raw materials available for use	235,000
	Less: Raw materials inventory, beginning	<u>25,000</u>
	Raw material purchased	<u>\$210,000</u>
(b)	Cost incurred for the month (10,000 hrs × \$15) ...	\$150,000
	Plus: Beginning of the month accrual	<u>10,000</u>
		160,000
	Less: End of the month accrual	<u>20,000</u>
	Cash disbursements for labour	<u>\$140,000</u>
(c)	Work in process inventory, beginning	\$ 15,000
	Plus: Materials used in production	180,000
	Labour costs (10,000 hrs × \$15)	150,000
	Manufacturing overhead	<u>100,000</u>
		445,000
	Less: Work in process inventory, ending	<u>4,500</u>
	Cost of goods transferred to finished goods	<u>\$440,500</u>
(d)	Cost of goods sold	\$400,000
	Plus: Finished goods inventory, ending	<u>50,000</u>
	Goods available for sale	450,000
	Less: Transferred from work in process (c)	<u>440,500</u>
	Finished goods inventory, beginning	<u>\$ 9,500</u>

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS: SET B

PROBLEM 2-49B

(a)	Cost Item	Product Costs			Period Costs
		Direct Materials	Direct Labour	Manufact. Overhead	
	Maintenance costs on factory building			\$ 1,500	
	Factory manager's salary			4,000	
	Advertising for helmets				8,000
	Sales commissions				5,000
	Depreciation on factory building			700	
	Rent on factory equipment			6,000	
	Insurance on factory building			3,000	
	Raw materials	\$20,000			
	Utility costs for factory			800	
	Supplies for general office				200
	Wages for assembly-line workers		\$54,000		
	Depreciation on office equipment				500
	Miscellaneous materials			2,000	
		<u>\$20,000</u>	<u>\$54,000</u>	<u>\$18,000</u>	<u>\$13,700</u>

(b)	Total production costs	
	Direct materials	\$20,000
	Direct labour	54,000
	Manufacturing overhead	<u>18,000</u>
	Total production cost	<u>\$92,000</u>

Production cost per motorcycle helmet = \$92,000 ÷ 1,000 = \$92.00

PROBLEM 2-50B

(a) Cost Item	Product Costs			Period Costs
	Direct Materials	Direct Labour	Manufact. Overhead	
Raw materials (1)	\$57,500			
Wages for workers (2)		\$65,000		
Rent on equipment			\$ 1,300	
Indirect materials (3)			7,500	
Factory supervisor's salary			3,500	
Janitorial costs			1,400	
Advertising				\$6,000
Depreciation – factory (4)			700	
Property taxes – factory (5)			600	
	\$57,500	\$65,000	\$15,000	\$6,000

- (1) $\$23 \times 2,500 = \$57,500.$
- (2) $\$13 \times 2 \text{ hours} \times 2,500 = \$65,000.$
- (3) $\$3 \times 2,500 = \$7,500.$
- (4) $\$8,400 \div 12 = \$700.$
- (5) $\$7,200 \div 12 = \$600.$

(b) Total production costs	
Direct materials	\$ 57,500
Direct labour	65,000
Manufacturing overhead	15,000
Total production cost	\$137,500

Production cost per racket = $\$137,500 \div 2,500 = \$55.00.$

PROBLEM 2-51B**(a) Case 1**

Total manufacturing costs = (a)
(a) = \$6,300 + \$3,000 + \$6,000 = \$15,300

Ending work in process inventory = (b)
\$15,300 + \$1,000 - (b) = \$15,800
(b) = \$15,300 + \$1,000 - \$15,800 = \$500

Beginning finished goods inventory = (c)
(c) + \$15,800 = \$18,300
(c) = \$18,300 - \$15,800 = \$2,500

Cost of goods sold = (d)
(d) = \$18,300 - \$1,200 = \$17,100

Gross profit = (e)
(e) = (\$22,500 - \$1,500) - \$17,100 = \$3,900

Net Income = (f)
(f) = \$3,900 - \$2,700 = \$1,200

Case 2

Direct materials used = (g)
(g) + \$4,000 + \$5,000 = \$16,000
(g) = \$16,000 - \$4,000 - \$5,000 = \$7,000

Beginning work in process inventory = (h)
\$16,000 + (h) - \$2,000 = \$20,000
(h) = \$20,000 + \$2,000 - \$16,000 = \$6,000

Goods available for sale = (j)
(j) = \$20,000 + \$5,000 = \$25,000

Cost of goods sold = (k)
(k) = \$25,000 - \$2,500 = \$22,500

PROBLEM 2-51B (Continued)

(Note: Item (i) can only be solved after items (j) and (k) are solved.)

Sales = (i)

((i) – \$1,200) – (k) = \$6,000

((i) – \$1,200) – \$22,500 = \$6,000

(i) = \$1,200 + \$22,500 + \$6,000 = \$29,700

Operating expenses = (l)

\$6,000 – (l) = \$2,200

(l) = \$3,800

(b)

**CASE 1
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule**

Work in process, beginning		\$ 1,000
Direct materials.....	\$6,300	
Direct labour	3,000	
Manufacturing overhead	<u>6,000</u>	
 Total manufacturing costs		<u>15,300</u>
Total cost of work in process		16,300
Less: Work in process, ending		<u>500</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u><u>\$15,800</u></u>

(c)

**CASE 1
Income Statement**

Sales	\$22,500	
Less: Sales discounts	<u>1,500</u>	
Net sales.....		\$21,000
Cost of goods sold		
Finished goods inventory, beginning.....	\$ 2,500	
Cost of goods manufactured.....	<u>15,800</u>	
Cost of goods available for sale	18,300	
Finished goods inventory, ending	<u>1,200</u>	
Cost of goods sold		<u>17,100</u>
Gross profit		3,900
Operating expenses		<u>2,700</u>
Net income		<u><u>\$ 1,200</u></u>

PROBLEM 2-51B (Continued)

**CASE 1
(Partial) Balance Sheet**

Current assets		
Cash		\$ 3,000
Receivables (net).....		10,000
Inventories		
Finished goods.....	\$1,200	
Work in process	500	
Raw materials	700	\$2,400
Prepaid expenses.....		200
Total current assets.....		<u>\$15,600</u>

PROBLEM 2-52B

(a)

RUIZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Work in process inventory (1/1).				\$ 9,500
Direct materials				
Raw materials inventory (1/1) ..	\$ 47,000			
Raw materials purchases	<u>62,500</u>			
Raw materials available for use	109,500			
Less: Raw materials inventory (12/31)	<u>44,200</u>			
Direct materials used		\$ 65,300		
Direct labour		145,100		
Manufacturing overhead				
Plant manager's salary	40,000			
Indirect labour	18,100			
Factory utilities	12,900			
Factory machinery depreciation	7,700			
Factory insurance	7,400			
Factory property taxes	6,100			
Factory repairs	<u>800</u>			
Total manufacturing overhead...		<u>93,000</u>		
Total manufacturing costs .			<u>303,400</u>	
Total cost of work in process			312,900	
Less: Work in process, (12/31) .			<u>8,000</u>	
Cost of goods manufactured			<u><u>\$304,900</u></u>	

PROBLEM 2-52B (Continued)

**(b) RUIZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(Partial) Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012**

Sales revenues		
Sales.....	\$465,000	
Less: Sales discounts.....	<u>2,500</u>	
Net sales		\$462,500
Cost of goods sold		
Finished goods inventory, (1/1).....	85,000	
Cost of goods manufactured (see schedule)	<u>304,900</u>	
Cost of goods available for sale.....	389,900	
Finished goods inventory, (12/31).....	<u>67,800</u>	
Cost of goods sold		<u>322,100</u>
Gross profit		<u>\$140,400</u>

**(c) RUIZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(Partial) Balance Sheet
As at December 31, 2012**

Assets		
Current assets		
Cash		\$ 28,000
Accounts receivable		27,000
Inventories		
Finished goods	\$67,800	
Work in process.....	8,000	
Raw materials	<u>44,200</u>	<u>120,000</u>
Total current assets		<u>\$175,000</u>

PROBLEM 2-53B

(a) Prime costs = direct materials + direct labour
Prime costs = \$200,000 + \$160,000 = \$360,000

(b) Conversion costs = direct labour + manufacturing overhead
Conversion costs = \$160,000 + \$128,000* = \$288,000

***Manufacturing overhead = (\$160,000/\$10) × \$8**

(c)

Cost of goods manufactured =	
Beginning work in process inventory	\$ 80,000
+ total manufacturing costs ¹	<u>488,000</u>
	568,000
– Ending work in process inventory	<u>50,000</u>
	<u><u>\$518,000</u></u>

¹\$200,000 + \$160,000 + \$128,000

PROBLEM 2-54B

- (a) **Let GP = Gross profit**
GP – non-manufacturing costs = net income
GP = \$50,000 + \$170,000 = \$220,000
- (b) **Let COGS = Cost of goods sold**
Sales – COGS = gross profit
COGS = \$560,000 – \$220,000 = \$340,000
- (c) **Let EFI = Ending finished goods inventory**
EFI = Beginning finished goods inventory +
cost of goods manufactured – COGS
EFI = \$270,000 + \$260,000 – \$340,000 = \$190,000
- (d) **Let TMC = total manufacturing costs**
Let BWI = Beginning work in process inventory
Let EWI = Ending work in process inventory
Let COGM = Cost of goods manufactured
BWI + TMC – EWI = COGM
\$110,000 + TMC – \$0 = \$260,000
TMC = \$150,000

PROBLEM 2-55B

(1)(a)	Raw materials inventory, beginning	\$28,000
	Plus: Raw material purchased.....	<u>150,000</u>
	Raw materials available for use	178,000
	Less: Direct material used.....	<u>125,000</u>
		53,000
	Less: Indirect material transferred out	<u>20,000</u>
	Raw materials inventory, ending.....	<u>\$ 33,000</u>
(b)	Manufacturing costs for the month.....	\$498,000
	Less: Direct material used.....	<u>125,000</u>
	Less: Manufacturing overhead.....	<u>145,000</u>
	Direct labour	<u>\$228,000</u>
(c)	Work in process, beginning.....	\$ 38,000
	Plus: Manufacturing costs for the month	<u>498,000</u>
	Total cost of work in process	536,000
	Less: Work in process, ending.....	<u>30,000</u>
	Cost of goods manufactured*	<u>\$506,000</u>

***this is the value of product transferred to finished goods**

- (d) Cost of goods sold + 30% mark-up = Sales**
Sales = 130% × CGS
CGS = \$780,000 ÷ 1.30 = \$600,000

(e)	Cost of goods sold (from (d))	\$600,000
	Plus: Finished goods inventory, ending.....	<u>25,000</u>
	Goods available for sale	625,000
	Less: Cost of goods manufactured.....	<u>506,000</u>
	Finished goods inventory, beginning	<u>\$119,000</u>

- (2) Variable costs vary in total directly and proportionately with changes in the activity level but remain constant on a per-unit basis. Fixed costs remain constant in total regardless of changes in the activity level but vary on a per-unit basis.**

PROBLEM 2-56B

(a) AGLER COMPANY
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the Month Ended August 31, 2012

Work in process, August 1		\$ 25,000
Direct materials		
Raw materials inventory,		
August 1	\$ 19,500	
Raw materials purchases	<u>200,000</u>	
Total raw materials		
available for use	219,500	
Less: Raw materials inventory,		
August 31	<u>30,000</u>	
Direct materials used		\$189,500
Direct labour		160,000
Manufacturing overhead		
Rent on factory facilities	\$ 60,000	
Depreciation on factory		
equipment	35,000	
Indirect labour	20,000	
Factory utilities*	5,000	
Factory insurance**	<u>3,500</u>	
Total manufacturing overhead		<u>123,500</u>
Total manufacturing costs		<u>473,000</u>
Total cost of work in process		498,000
Less: Work in process,		
August 31		<u>21,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u><u>\$477,000</u></u>

*\$10,000 × 50%

**\$5,000 × 70%

PROBLEM 2-56B (Continued)

(b)

AGLER COMPANY
Income Statement
For the Month Ended August 31, 2012

Sales (net)		\$675,000
Cost of goods sold		
Finished goods inventory, August 1.....	\$ 40,000	
Cost of goods manufactured.....	<u>477,000</u>	
Cost of goods available for sale	517,000	
Less: Finished goods inventory,		
August 31	<u>59,000</u>	
Cost of goods sold		<u>458,000</u>
Gross profit		217,000
Operating expenses		
Advertising expense	75,000	
Selling and administrative salaries.....	70,000	
Depreciation on sales equipment	50,000	
Utilities expense*	5,000	
Insurance expense**	<u>1,500</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>201,500</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 15,500</u>

*\$10,000 × 50%

**\$5,000 × 30%

PROBLEM 2-57B

- (a) Cost of goods sold = $\$390 - \$70 = \$320$ million**
- (b) Total factory overhead cost =
 $\$320 - \$80 - \$180 = \60 million**
- (c) Selling and administrative expenses =
 $\$70 - \$22 = \$48$ million**
- (d) Total product costs = DM + DL + MOH =
 $\$80 + \$180 + \$60 = \320 million**
- (e) Total period costs = $\$48$ million**
- (f) Prime cost = DM + DL = $\$80 + \$180 = \$260$ million**
- (g) Conversion cost = DL + MOH = $\$180 + \$60 = \$240$ million**
- (h) Cost of goods manufactured = $\$0 + \$320 - \$0 = \320 million**

PROBLEM 2-58B**Abbreviations used:****Let CON = Conversion cost****Let FOH = Factory overhead costs****Let PRI = Prime cost****Let TMC = Total manufacturing costs****BDMI is Beginning Direct Material Inventory****EDMI is Ending Direct Materials Inventory****(a) Calculations:****Gross profit = \$900,000 × 20% = \$180,000****Cost of goods sold = \$900,000 – \$180,000 = \$720,000****CON = \$360,000 + (40% × CON)****(0.6 × CON) = \$360,000****CON = \$600,000****FOH = \$600,000 – \$360,000 = \$240,000****PRI = 70% × TMC****DM + DL = 0.70(DM + DL + FOH)****1.0DM – 0.70DM = 0.70(DL + FOH) – DL****0.30DM = 0.70(\$360,000 + 240,000) – \$360,000****DM = \$200,000****Total manufacturing costs = \$200,000 + \$360,000 + \$240,000 = \$800,000****Ending WIP = 10% × TMC = 0.10 × \$800,000 = \$80,000****COGM = BWIP + TCM – EWIP = \$68,000 + \$800,000 – \$80,000 = \$788,000****BFI + COGM – EFI = COGS****EFI = \$30,000 + \$788,000 – \$720,000 = \$98,000****EDMI = BDMI + DM Purchases – DM Used****EDMI = \$32,000 + \$320,000 – \$200,000 = \$152,000**

PROBLEM 2-58B (Continued)

**MEDIUM-SIZED COMPANY
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the month ended January 31, 2012**

Work in process, beginning		\$ 68,000
Direct materials		
Direct materials inventory,		
January 1	\$ 32,000	
Direct materials purchases.....	<u>320,000</u>	
Total direct materials		
available for use	352,000	
Less: Direct materials inventory,		
January 31	<u>152,000²</u>	
Direct materials used	\$200,000	
Direct labour.....	360,000	
Manufacturing overhead	<u>240,000</u>	
Total manufacturing costs.....		<u>800,000</u>
Total cost of work in process		868,000
Less: Work in process, ending		<u>80,000³</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u><u>\$788,000</u></u>

(b) Inventories destroyed:

Finished goods	\$98,000 ¹
Work in process	80,000 ³
Direct materials	<u>152,000²</u>
Total	<u>\$330,000</u>

SOLUTIONS TO CASES

CASE 2-59

Calculations to complete the data for operations in 2012:

Raw materials ¹ inventory, beginning	\$13,000
Raw material purchased	<u>13,000</u>
Raw materials available for use	26,000
Direct materials used	<u>20,000</u>
Raw materials inventory, ending	<u><u>\$ 6,000</u></u>

¹Assume all raw materials are used as direct materials

Direct materials	\$20,000
Direct labour	25,000
Factory overhead	<u>8,000</u>
Manufacturing costs added during the year	<u><u>\$53,000</u></u>

Work in process inventory, beginning	\$ 8,000
Manufacturing costs (see above).....	<u>53,000</u>
Total work in process during the year	61,000
Less: Work in process inventory, ending	<u>7,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured.....	<u><u>\$54,000</u></u>

Finished goods inventory, beginning.....	\$ 6,000
Plus: Cost of goods manufactured (see above) .	<u>54,000</u>
Cost of goods available for sale	60,000
Less: Cost of goods sold	<u>55,000</u>
Finished goods inventory, ending	<u><u>\$ 5,000</u></u>

Sales (\$9,000 + \$55,000)	\$64,000
Less: Cost of goods sold (given).....	<u>55,000</u>
Gross profit (given).....	9,000
Less: Operating expenses (\$9,000 – (\$4,000))	<u>13,000</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u><u>\$ (4,000)</u></u>

CASE 2-59 (Continued)

BYDO INC
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Work in process, beginning		\$8,000
Direct materials:		
Raw materials inventory, beginning	\$13,000	
Plus: Raw materials purchases	<u>13,000</u>	
Total raw materials available for use	26,000	
Less: Raw materials inventory, ending ...	<u>6,000</u>	
Direct materials used		\$20,000
Direct labour		25,000
Manufacturing overhead		<u>8,000</u>
Total manufacturing costs		<u>53,000</u>
Total cost of work in process		61,000
Less: Work in process, ending		<u>7,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u>\$54,000</u>

BYDO INC
Schedule of Cost of Goods Sold
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Finished goods inventory, beginning		\$ 6,000
Plus: Cost of goods manufactured		<u>54,000</u>
Cost of goods available for sale		60,000
Less: Finished goods inventory, ending		<u>5,000</u>
Cost of goods sold		<u>\$55,000</u>

BYDO INC
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Sales		\$64,000
Less: Cost of goods sold		<u>55,000</u>
Gross profit		9,000
Less: Operating expenses		<u>13,000</u>
Operating income (loss)		<u>\$(4,000)</u>

CASE 2-60

(a) Direct materials inventory, beginning	\$ 6,000
Plus: Direct materials purchased	<u>18,000</u>
Direct materials available for use	24,000
Less: Direct materials inventory, ending	<u>10,000</u>
Direct materials used in production	<u>\$14,000</u>
(b) Finished goods inventory, beginning	\$12,000
Plus: Cost of goods manufactured	<u>26,500</u>³
Cost of goods available for sale	<u>38,500</u>²
Less: Finished goods inventory, ending	<u>2,500</u>
Cost of goods sold	<u>\$36,000</u>¹

¹COGS = Sales of \$60,000 × (100% – 40% Gross profit) = \$36,000

² \$36,000 + \$2,500 = \$38,500

³ \$38,500 – \$12,000 = \$26,500 which is cost of goods transferred out

Note: What we are looking for here is the "cost of goods manufactured" (which is footnote 3). In order to calculate this, we need to calculate "cost of goods available for sale" (which is footnote 2). In order to calculate this, we need to know "cost of goods sold," which we can calculate from the information provided (footnote 1).

(c) Finished goods inventory, beginning	\$12,000
Cost of goods manufactured	<u>28,000</u>⁴
Cost of goods available for sale	<u>\$40,000</u>
Work in process inventory, beginning	\$ 2,000
Plus: Direct materials used	20,000
Plus: Conversion costs	<u>22,000</u>
Total cost of work in process	44,000
Less: Work in process inventory, ending	<u>16,000</u>⁶
Cost of goods manufactured	<u>\$28,000</u>⁵

⁴ \$40,000 – \$12,000 = \$28,000

⁵ Cost of goods manufactured = \$28,000 from point (4)

⁶ (\$2,000 + \$20,000 + \$22,000) – \$28,000 = \$16,000

CASE 2-61

(a)

**Sayers Manufacturing
Cost of Goods Manufactured Schedule
For the Month ended January 31, 2012**

Work in process, beginning		\$ 110,000
Direct materials:		
Direct materials inventory, beginning	\$ 80,000	
Plus: Direct materials purchases.....	<u>900,000</u>	
Total direct materials available for use	980,000	
Less: Direct materials inventory, ending	<u>90,000</u>	
Direct materials used.....	890,000	
Direct labour.....	710,000	
Manufacturing overhead ¹	<u>386,600</u>	
Total manufacturing costs		<u>1,986,600</u>
Total cost of work in process.....		2,096,600
Less: Work in process, ending		<u>74,600</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u><u>\$2,022,000</u></u>

¹ \$75,000 + \$50,000 + \$125,000 + \$92,500 + \$2,800 + \$10,000 + \$31,300

(b)

**Sayers Manufacturing
Schedule of Cost of Goods Sold
For the Month Ended January 31, 2012**

Finished goods inventory, beginning.....		\$ 95,000
Plus: Cost of goods manufactured.....	<u>2,022,000</u>	
Cost of goods available for sale	2,117,000	
Less: Finished goods inventory, ending.....	<u>108,000</u>	
Cost of goods sold		<u><u>\$2,009,000</u></u>

CASE 2-62

(a)	Direct costs of production	\$220.00	
	Indirect costs of production	<u>180.00</u>	
	Total costs of production	<u>\$400.00</u>	
(b)	Direct materials, beginning	\$ 50.00	
	Plus: Direct material purchased	<u>140.00</u>	
	Total material available for use	190.00	
	Less: Direct materials, ending	<u>80.00</u>	
	Direct materials used	<u>\$110.00</u>	
(c)	Direct costs of production	\$220.00	
	Less: Direct materials used	<u>110.00</u>	
	Direct labour	<u>\$110.00</u>	
(d)	Total variable costs of production ¹	\$280.00	
	Less: direct costs of production	<u>220.00</u>	
	Variable overhead costs	<u>\$ 60.00</u>	
	¹ Includes DM, DL, VOH		
(e)	Total indirect costs of production ²	\$180.00	
	Less: variable overhead costs	<u>60.00</u>	
	Fixed manufacturing overhead	<u>\$120.00</u>	
	² Indirect costs are overhead costs – both variable and fixed		
(f)	Work in process, beginning		\$140.00
	Plus: Manufacturing costs		
	Direct material	\$110.00	
	Direct labour	110.00	
	Variable manufacturing overhead	60.00	
	Fixed manufacturing overhead	<u>120.00</u>	<u>400.00</u>
	Total work in process cost		540.00
	Less: Work in process, ending		<u>180.00</u>
	Cost of goods manufactured		<u>\$360.00</u>

CASE 2-62 (Continued)

(g)	Finished goods inventory, beginning	\$240.00
	Plus: Cost of goods manufactured	<u>360.00</u>
	Cost of goods available for sale	600.00
	Less: Finished goods inventory, ending	<u>250.00</u>
	Cost of goods sold	<u>\$350.00</u>
(h)	Direct Labour	\$110.00
	Variable manufacturing overhead	60.00
	Fixed manufacturing overhead	<u>120.00</u>
	Total conversion costs	<u>\$290.00</u>
(i)	Direct materials	\$110.00
	Direct labour	<u>110.00</u>
	Total prime costs	<u>\$220.00</u>
(j)	Period costs =	
	Selling and administrative costs	\$210.00

CASE 2-63

Raw materials inventory, beginning	\$ 19,000
Plus: Raw material purchased	<u>345,000</u>
Raw materials available for use	364,000
Less: Raw materials used in production	<u>350,000</u>
Raw materials inventory, ending	<u>\$ 14,000</u>

Direct materials	\$350,000
Direct labour	240,000
Factory overhead (\$240,000 × 60%)	<u>144,000</u>
Manufacturing costs added during the year	<u>\$734,000</u>

Cost of goods available for sale	\$770,000
Less: finished goods inventory, beginning	<u>38,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured	<u>\$732,000</u>

Work in process inventory, beginning	\$ 25,000
Manufacturing costs	<u>734,000</u>
Total work in process during the year	759,000
Less: Cost of goods manufactured	<u>732,000</u>
Work in process inventory, ending	<u>\$ 27,000</u>

Sales	\$1,260,000
Less: Gross profit (\$1,260,000 × 40%)	<u>504,000</u>
Cost of goods sold	<u>\$ 756,000</u>

Cost of goods available for sale	\$770,000
Less: cost of goods sold	<u>756,000</u>
Finished goods inventory, ending	<u>\$ 14,000</u>

CASE 2-64

- (a) **The stakeholders in this situation are:**
- **The users of Robbin Industries' financial statements.**
 - **Wayne Terrago, controller.**
 - **The vice-president of finance.**
 - **The president of Robbin Industries.**
- (b) **The ethical issues in this situation pertain to the adherence to sound and acceptable accounting principles. Intentional violation of current standards in order to satisfy a practical short-term personal or company need thereby creating misleading financial statements would be unethical. However, selecting one acceptable method of accounting and reporting among various acceptable methods is not necessarily unethical.**
- (c) **Ethically, the management of Robbin Industries should be trying to report the financial condition and results of operations as fairly as possible; that is, in accordance with current accounting standards. Wayne should inform management what is acceptable accounting and what is not. The basic concept to be supported in this advertising cost transaction is matching costs and revenues. Normally, advertising costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred because it is very difficult to associate them with specific revenues. Further, as advertising costs are not incurred to manufacture the product they should not be classified as product costs.**

CASE 2-65: “All About You” Activity

There is no one specific correct response. Students should consider the wider implications of the situation, making assumptions as needed.

- (a) Labour costs can be reduced by cutting back to one shift. The shortfall of 1,000 units (11,000 – 10,000) would have to be produced using overtime labour (assuming this is practical). This could result in a higher labour cost per unit than at the 20,000 production level.**

Also, it is possible that material costs will increase if the company is no longer able to get volume discounts from its suppliers.

- (b) Fixed costs could be reduced by:**

- A partial closure of plant or consolidating activities to one location in plant**
- Subletting a portion of the plant**
- Closing plant completely and outsourcing production of the 11,000 units**

- (c) Other options for the company, to increase profits are to**

- consider making an alternate product to make use of the production capacity that is currently being used for the lost production**
- diversify their customer base**
- reduce discretionary expenditures**
- negotiate improved prices from suppliers**
- research assistance packages from provincial or federal governments**

SOLUTION TO WATERWAYS CONTINUING PROBLEM

WCP-2
(a)

Waterways Corporation
Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured

Work in process, beginning		\$52,900
Direct materials:		
Raw materials inventory, beginning	\$38,000	
Raw material purchases	<u>185,400</u>	
Total raw materials available for use	223,400	
Less: Raw materials inventory, ending	<u>52,700</u>	
Raw materials used in production	170,700	
Less: indirect materials	<u>40,000</u>	
Direct materials		\$130,700
Direct labour		28,000
Manufacturing overhead		
Indirect material	\$40,000	
Indirect labour	42,000	
Depreciation—plant equipment	17,920	
Plant supplies used	16,800	
Plant utilities	10,200	
Insurance—plant	5,000	

Property tax—plant	4,280	
Security services	10,000	
Janitorial services	5,100	
Maintenance—plant equipment	<u>4,700</u>	<u>156,000</u>
Total manufacturing costs		<u>314,700</u>
Total cost of work in process		367,600
Less: Work in process, ending		<u>42,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured		<u>\$325,600</u>

(b) Direct labour (X):

$$(\$176,000 - \$148,000) \div (\$32,000 - \$24,000) = 350\%$$

	<u>Activity Level</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Total cost	\$176,000	\$148,000
Less: Variable costs		
32,000 × 350%	112,000	
24,000 × 350%		<u>84,000</u>
Total fixed costs	<u>\$ 64,000</u>	<u>\$ 64,000</u>

The cost formula is: $\$64,000 + 3.50X$.

Hours of Operation:

$$(\$170,000 - \$145,000) \div (700 - 500) = \$125 \text{ per hour}$$

	<u>Activity Level</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Total cost	\$170,000	\$145,000
Less: Variable costs		
700 × \$125	87,500	
500 × \$125		<u>62,500</u>
Total fixed costs	<u>\$ 82,500</u>	<u>\$ 82,500</u>

The cost formula is: $\$82,500 + \$125X$.

If we substitute the actual values of the activity bases from the current month we would get the following estimates:

Labour dollars: $\$64,000 + (3.5 \times \$28,000) = \$162,000$

Hours of operation: $\$82,500 + (\$125 \times 580) = \$155,000$

As the actual manufacturing overhead was \$156,000 for the month, hours of operation would be the better choice as an activity base for predicting manufacturing overhead.

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