



THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
BACHELOR OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES – LEVEL 5
ASSIGNMENT TEST 2007
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING – MCU 3208
DURATION TWO (02) HOURS

DATE : 11TH AUGUST 2007

TIME : 2.00 P.M. – 4.00 P.M.

Answer any THREE questions
(Use of non programmable calculators are allowed)
All questions carry equal marks.

- (1) Describe the different functions of Management Accounting.
- (2) (i) “Costs may be classified in a variety of ways according to their nature”. Explain this statement with examples.
- (ii) The summarized income statement for X Ltd., for the last year is as follows.

		Rs.
Sales		1000,000
Variable Cost	600,000	
Fixed Cost	<u>200,000</u>	<u>800,000</u>
Pre-tax profit		200,000
Less taxes		<u>70,000</u>
Profit after tax		<u><u>130,000</u></u>



The company sells 2,000,000 units at Rs.0.50 (50 cents) each.

- a) What is the break-even point in amount and units?
- b) Suppose that the company expansion will increase its fixed cost by another Rs.100,000/= and this increases the capacity by 60%. After the expansion how many units would have to be sold to reach break-even point.
- c) At what level of sales will the company be able to maintain its present pre-tax profit position even after expansion?
- d) The company’s management feels that it should earn at least Rs.20,000/= on the new investment. What sales volume is required to enable the company to maintain existing profits and earn the minimum required return on new investments?
- e) Suppose the plant operates at full capacity after the expansion, what profit will be earned?

- 3) What is the difference between wealth maximization and profit maximization? Explain why the objective of wealth maximization is more important than the objective of profit maximization.
- 4) (i) Explain features of three main types of long-term sources of capital available to a public limited company.
- (ii) A company's Earnings Per Share is Rs.10/-. Its Return on Equity (ROE) is 20% and it follows a policy of retaining 30% of earnings. Assume the required rate of return is 10%. You are required to calculate:
- a) Dividend growth rate.
 - b) Expected dividend per share
 - c) Present value of the share

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