

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA  
 MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN HUMAN RESOURCES  
 MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2010

MCP 2132 - MANAGERIAL FINANCE

DURATION: THREE (03) HOURS



DATE: 08TH JANUARY 2011

TIME: 1.30 PM – 4.30 PM

*This paper consists of six questions. You are required to answer any five. All questions carry equal marks. Discounted tables will be provided.*

**Question One**

(A) For the relevant cost data in items (i) – (vii), indicate which of the following cost elements the best classification.

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Sunk cost          | f) Semi-fixed cost       |
| b) Incremental cost   | g) Controllable cost     |
| c) Variable cost      | h) Non-controllable cost |
| d) Fixed cost         | i) Opportunity cost      |
| e) Semi-variable cost |                          |

- i. The company is considering selling an old machine. The machine has a book value of Rs. 20,000. In evaluating the decision to sell the machine, the Rs. 20,000 is a .....
- ii. As an alternative to the old machine the company can rent a new one. It will cost Rs. 3,000 a year. In analyzing the cost-volume behaviour the rental is a .....
- iii. To run the company's machines, there are two alternative courses of action. One is to pay the operators a base salary plus a small amount per unit produced. This makes the total cost of the operators a .....
- iv. As an alternative, the company can pay the operator's a flat salary. It could then use one machine when volume is low, two when it expands and three during peak periods. This means that the total operator cost would now be a .....
- v. The machine mentioned in (i) could be sold for Rs. 8,000. If the company considers retaining and using it the Rs. 8,000 is a .....
- vi. If the company wishes to use the machine any longer, it must be repaired. For the decision to retain the machine, the repair cost is a .....
- vii. The machine charged to the foreman of each department at a rate of Rs. 3,000 a year. In evaluating performance of the department, the charge is a .....

(B) The following data pertains to Job BOP 432.

Direct material Rs. 3,000  
 Direct labour Rs. 2,000  
 Direct expenses Rs. 1,000.

The estimated overheads for the coming 3 month period are Rs. 100,000 and direct labour anticipated to be expended is Rs. 200,000. It is customary to charge a mark-up of 20% on cost of production in order to cover non-manufacturing overheads and to ensure a profit margin.

Quote a price for Job 432:

- i. In times of high demand in your workshop
- ii. In time of low demand in your workshop.

### Question Two

(A) Criss-Cross Furniture Ltd. manufactures three products: wall racks, clothes-hangers and lamp-stands. The envisages sales mix is 60%, 25% and 15% respectively with an estimated sales value of Rs. 1,000,000 for the coming year. Cost structure of the three products is given below:

	Wall racks (Rs)	Clothes-hangers(Rs.)	Lamp-stands (Rs)
Selling price	100	100	100
Variable cost	50	70	80
Contribution per unit	50	70	80

Fixed costs are budgeted at Rs. 100,000.

The organization is now considering revising its target sales mix to 80%, 15% and 5%. Fixed costs are expected to increase to Rs. 120,000 as a result.

Compare the effect of the two alternative sales mixes and recommend a suitable course of action.

(B ) Imagine a ship repair yard which is short of work with many men idle but receiving a guaranteed wage. Tenders are invited for an immediate repair to a damaged ship which will take a few weeks to complete. Rumours on the grapevine suggest that another firm is tendering on the basis of direct labour and material costs plus only one third of the normal fixed overhead charge. Is it still worth competing?

**Question Three**

- 1) (A) An accountant is using the concept of Net-Present Value (NPV) to assess three alternative methods of paying for a new computer system which is expected to have a commercial life of eight years before replacement.
- Rent the system for eight years at Rs. 1,200,000 per annum, payable annually in advance, inclusive of all servicing and maintenance.
  - Outright purchase for Rs. 5 million, with a service contract of Rs. 400,000 payable annually in advance. After eight years the system would have a resale value of 10% of its original purchase price.
  - Hire purchase of a deposit of Rs. 1,500,000 and seven further annual payments of Rs. 1,000,000, inclusive of all servicing, after which time (i.e. after eight years) the company would own the system, then worth Rs. 500,000.
- If discount factor is 12% which option would you recommend?
- (B) The discounted cash-flow method is superior to all other methods of project appraisal. Give your views.

**Question Four**

Nadana Limited manufactures one standard product and in common with other companies in the industry, is suffering from the current depression in the market. Currently it is operating at a normal level of activity of 70% which represents an output of 126,000 units, but the sales director believes that a realistic forecast for the next budget period would be a level of activity of 50%. You are given the following estimates:

Item	Level of activity		
	60%	70%	80%
Direct material (Rs.)	75,600	88,200	100,800
Direct wages (Rs.)	32,400	37,800	43,200
Production overheads (Rs.)	75,200	82,400	89,600
Administration overheads (Rs.)	63,000	63,000	63,000
Selling and distribution overheads	84,600	88,200	91,800
Total	330,800	359,600	388,400

Profit is 20% of the selling price.

- (a) You are required, from the data given in the current flexible budget above, to prepare a budget on a level of activity of 50%, which should show clearly the contribution which could be expected. Discuss briefly, the problems which may arise from such a change in level of activity.
- (b) Discuss the advantages of Autocratic Budgeting vs. Participative Budgeting.

### Question Five

Summarized results of Electo Ltd., an electrical engineering business are given below

<b>Electo Ltd</b>		
<b>Profit and Loss Account (Rs.000')</b>		
	<b>Year ended</b>	
	<b>31.12.2009</b>	<b>31.12.2010</b>
Turnover	60,000	50,000
Cost of Sales	<u>42,000</u>	<u>34,000</u>
Gross Profit	18,000	16,000
Operating Expenses	<u>15,500</u>	<u>13,000</u>
Operating Profit	2,500	3,000
Interest payable	<u>2,200</u>	<u>1,300</u>
Profit before taxation	300	1,700
Taxation	<u>350</u>	<u>600</u>
(Loss) Profit after taxation	(50)	1,100
Dividends	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>
Transfer (from) to reserves	<u>650</u>	<u>500</u>

Balance Sheet	(Rs.000')	
	Year ended	
	31.12.2009	31.12.2010
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		
Intangible	500	--
Tangible	12,000	11,000
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Stocks	14,000	13,000
Debtors	16,000	15,000
Bank and cash	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
	30,500	28,500
Creditors due within one year	<u>24,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Net current assets	<u>6,500</u>	<u>8,500</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	19,000	19,500
Creditors due after one year	<u>6,000</u>	<u>5,500</u>
	<u>13,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>		
Share capital	1,300	1,300
Share premium	3,300	3,300
Revaluation reserve	2,000	2,000
Profit and Loss	<u>6,400</u>	<u>7,400</u>
	<u>13,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>

- (a) Prepare a Table of the following ratios, calculated for both years, clearly showing the figures used in the calculations:  
 Current ratio; quick assets ratio; stock days; debtors' collection period (days); creditors' collection period (days); gross profit %; net profit %; interest cover; debt to equity ratio and ROCE.
- (b) Comment on the performance and the financial position of the company.
- (c) List the limitations of the above analysis

### Question Six

Write short notes, distinguishing between the items in each pair and giving their relevance in business:

- Profitability vs. liquidity
- Internal rate of Return (IRR) vs. Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR)
- Break-even point vs. Cash Break-even point
- Rolling budgets vs. zero-based budgets.

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