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| **Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**  **Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**  **Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**  **Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**  **Imtahan bileti №1** |

1. Distinguish among the three types of responsibility centers.
2. Provide the formula and describe what usually the following ratios measure: days in inventory, Asset Turnover, Return on Common Stockholders’ Equity, Price-Earnings Ratio
3. Calculate Stock Value October, 10 under FIFO and Weighted Average methods

*Units Date received Purchase cost*

A June, 5 40X1 $120

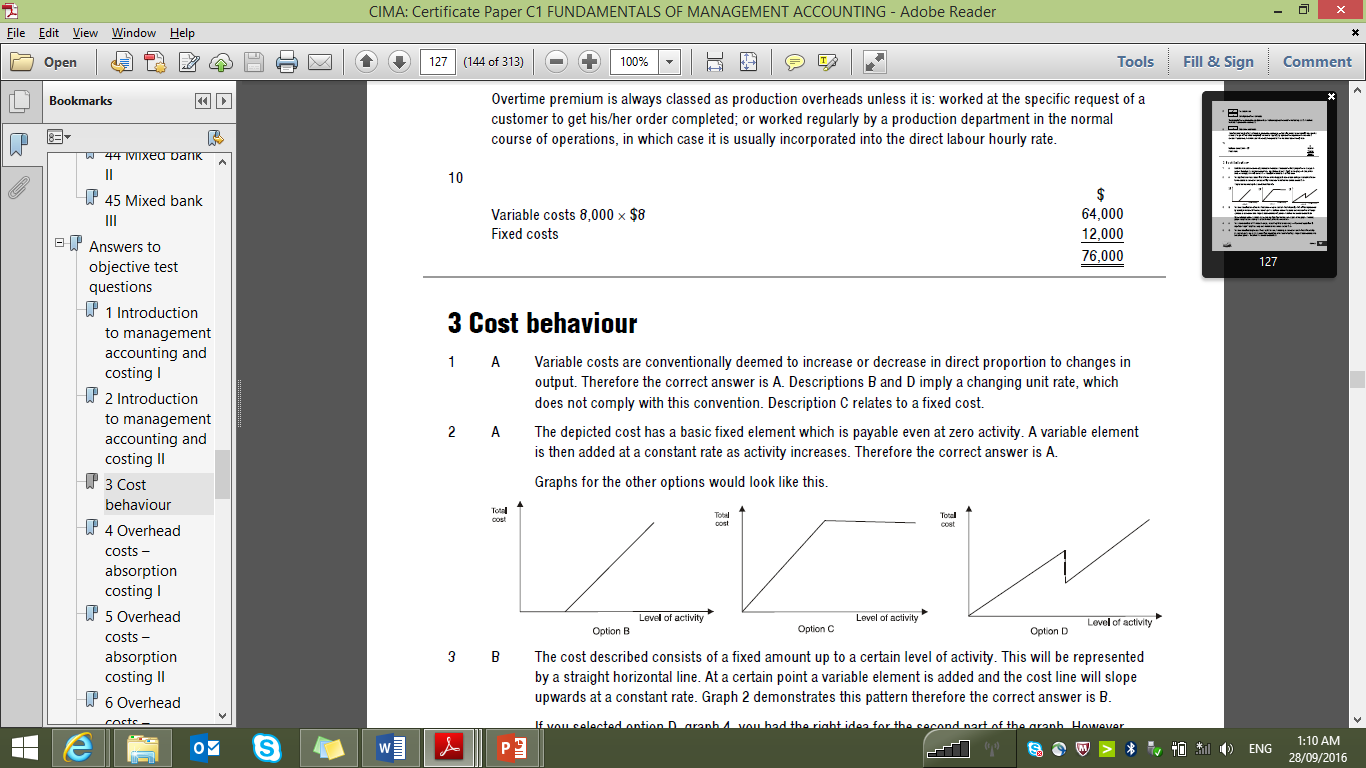
Sales I July, 10 15x1 $150

B August, 17 40X1 $130

C September, 5 40X1 $140

Sales II October, 10 33x1 $200

1. Describe key differences between Financial and Managerial Accounting by mentioning minimum five criteria.
2. Cite three different remuneration methods and describe high-level each of them
3. Give example per each graph



**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

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| **Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**  **Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**  **Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**  **Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**  **Imtahan bileti №2** |
|  |
| 1. The main reasons for using absorption costing are for **inventory valuations**, **pricing decisions**, and **establishing the profitability of different products**. 2. Describe the usefulness of static budget reports and its potential limitations 3. Using 2 tables information given below, show the roadmap of allocation of costs to the projects and allocate the cost to departments, if: 4. Company has 3 departments: D1, D2, D3. Each department has the allocated space and related number of the employees. 5. Apart from the direct costs allocated to the department, the company has a pool of shared costs that has to be allocated to related departments and then the department should add it its own budget.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **No** | **Cost Items** | **Amount** | | 1 | Utilities | 2,000 | | 2 | Warehouse rent | 16,000 | | 3 | Consulting services for Department 2 | 60,000 |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Allocation driver name** | **Department 1** | **Department 2** | **Department 3** | | Proportion of employees in the department | 20 | 50 | 30 | | Space of department (m2) | 700 | 300 | 1000 | | Direct allocation to the department | - | - | - |  1. Describe the steps in preparing flexible budgets 2. What incentive schemes are available? Select and describe two of the schemes 3. Calculate the Gross Profit Margin, if 5,000 units produced, 4,000 units sold and price per unit is 300 USD  |  |  | | --- | --- | | Materials | 27,000 | | Production overheads | 40,000 | | Administrative overheads | 54,000 | | Sales and Administrative expenses | 62,000 | | Labour | 60,000 | | Other Indirect expenses | 20,000 | |

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

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| **Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**  **Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**  **Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**  **Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**  **Imtahan bileti №3** |

1. Provide differences for liquidity, profitability and solvency type of the ratios
2. Describe approaches to budgeting: incremental budgeting, zero-based budgeting, rolling budgeting and participative budgeting
3. Using 2 tables information given below, show the roadmap of allocation of costs to the projects and allocate the cost to departments, if:
4. Company has 3 departments: D1, D2, D3. Each department has the allocated space and related number of the employees.
5. Apart from the direct costs allocated to the department, the company has a pool of shared costs that has to be allocated to related departments and then the department should add it its own budget.

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| **No** | **Cost Items** | **Amount** |
| 1 | Utilities | 1,000 |
| 2 | Warehouse rent | 15,000 |
| 3 | Consulting services for Department 2 | 30,000 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation driver name** | **Department 1** | **Department 2** | **Department 3** |
| Proportion of employees in the department | 20 | 50 | 30 |
| Space of department (m2) | 700 | 300 | 1000 |
| Direct allocation to the department | - | - | - |

1. What is idle time. Give examples of idle time at production. How the idle time ratio is calculated?
2. Describe the main reasons for using absorption costing are for inventory valuations, pricing decisions, and establishing the profitability of different products.
3. Describe behavioral and reporting principles of performance evaluation under responsibility accounting

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №4**

1. What is the key definition of Marginal Costing? How fixed costs and variable costs behave when Marginal Costing is implemented? What happens to profit when total contribution (a) is less than fixed cost; (b) equals fixed cost; (c) exceeds fixed costs?
2. What are three commonly used tools for comparative analysis and describe high-level each one
3. Calculate Stock Value October, 10 under LIFO and Weighted Average methods

*Units Date received Purchase cost*

A June, 5 40X1 $120

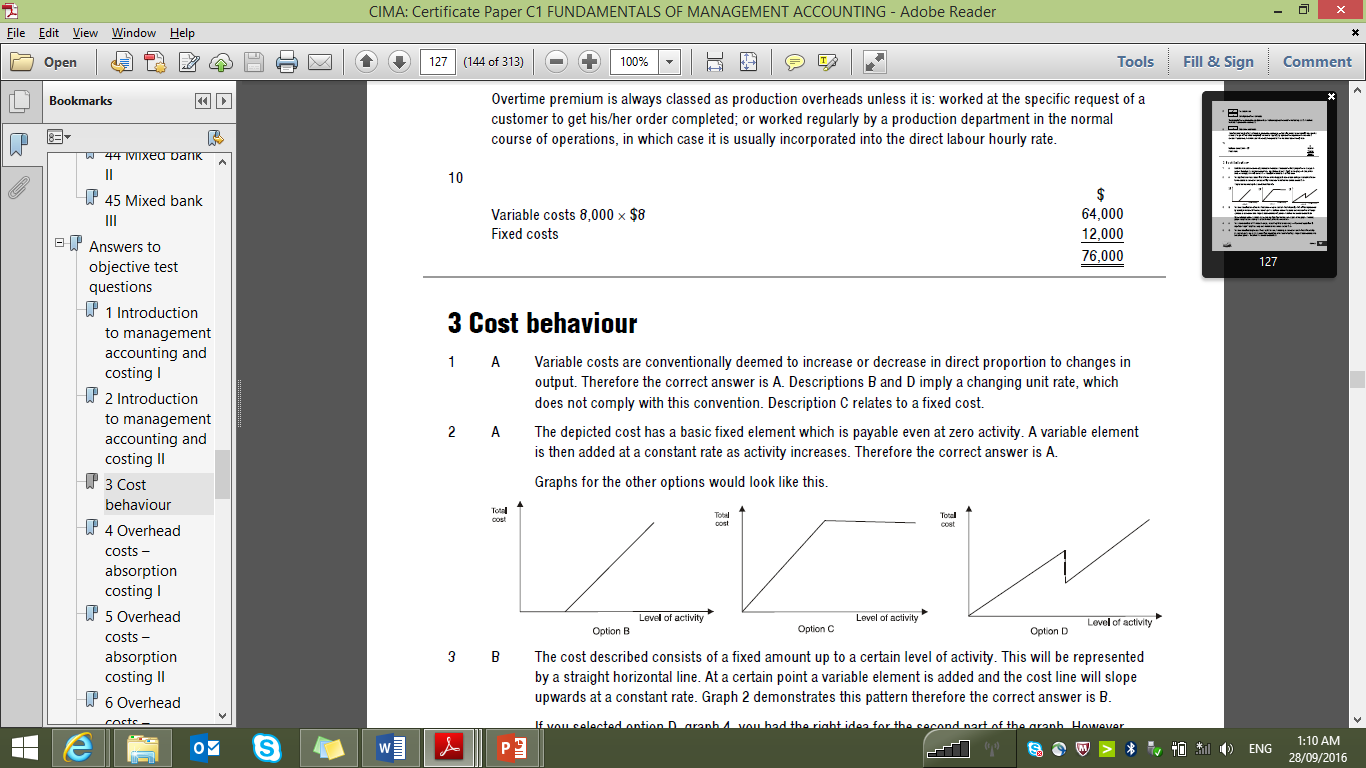
Sales I July, 10 15x1 $150

B August, 17 40X1 $130

C September, 5 40X1 $140

Sales II October, 10 33x1 $200

1. Describe approaches to budgeting: incremental budgeting, zero-based budgeting, rolling budgeting and participative budgeting
2. What is the definition of the Labour turnover and key reasons for labour turnover? How is the labour turnover rate calculated
3. Give example per each graph



**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №5**

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| 1. Problems and Advantages of full cost plus pricing 2. Describe four positions that can be derived from cash budgets and describe the appropriate management actions for each of the positions? 3. Using 2 tables information given below, show the roadmap of allocation of costs to the projects and allocate the cost to departments, if: 4. Company has 3 departments: D1, D2, D3. Each department has the allocated space and related number of the employees. 5. Apart from the direct costs allocated to the department, the company has a pool of shared costs that has to be allocated to related departments and then the department should add it its own budget.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **No** | **Cost Items** | **Amount** | | 1 | Utilities | 1,000 | | 2 | Warehouse rent | 15,000 | | 3 | Consulting services for Department 2 | 30,000 |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Allocation driver name** | **Department 1** | **Department 2** | **Department 3** | | Proportion of employees in the department | 20 | 50 | 30 | | Space of department (m2) | 700 | 300 | 1000 | | Direct allocation to the department | - | - | - |  1. Classification by function involves classifying costs as production/manufacturing costs, administration costs or marketing/selling costs, distribution costs, research costs and financing costs. Describe each functional cost and provide minimum two examples per each 2. Describe absorption cost model and key challenges of using it in today’s environment 3. Provide the formula and describe what usually the following ratios measure: Inventory turnover, payout Ratio, asset Turnover |

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

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| **Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**  **Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**  **Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**  **Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**  **Imtahan bileti №6**   1. Describe cost allocation methodology process and describe high-level each step of the methodology 2. Describe behavioral and reporting principles of performance evaluation under responsibility accounting 3. Calculate Stock Value October, 10 under LIFO and Weighted Average methods   *Units Date received Purchase cost*  A June, 5 40X1 $120  Sales I July, 10 15x1 $150  B August, 17 40X1 $130  C September, 5 40X1 $140  Sales II October, 10 33x1 $200   1. Describe approaches to budgeting: incremental budgeting, zero-based budgeting, rolling budgeting and participative budgeting 2. Provide the formula and describe what usually the following ratios measure: the acid-test ratio, receivables turnover, Profit Margin, Earnings per share 3. Calculate the Gross Profit Margin, if 5,000 units produced, 4,000 units sold and price per unit is 300 USD  |  |  | | --- | --- | | Materials | 27,000 | | Production overheads | 40,000 | | Administrative overheads | 54,000 | | Sales and Administrative expenses | 62,000 | | Labour | 60,000 | | Other Indirect expenses | 20,000 | |

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

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| **Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**  **Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**  **Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**  **Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**  **Imtahan bileti №7**   1. What is the key definition of Marginal Costing? How fixed costs and variable costs behave when Marginal Costing is implemented? What happens to profit when total contribution (a) is less than fixed cost; (b) equals fixed cost; (c) exceeds fixed costs? 2. Describe the budgeting committee possible structure and key responsibilities 3. Calculate Stock Value October, 10 under LIFO and FIFO methods   *Units Date received Purchase cost*  A June, 5 40X1 $120  Sales I July, 10 15x1 $150  B August, 17 40X1 $130  C September, 5 40X1 $140  Sales II October, 10 33x1 $200   1. What are three commonly used tools for comparative analysis and describe high-level each one 2. Describe the concept of responsibility accounting 3. Give example per each graph |

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

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| **Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**  **Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**  **Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**  **Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**  **Imtahan bileti №8** |
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| 1. Describe the order for budgeting process 2. Distinguish among the three types of responsibility centers. 3. Using 2 tables information given below, show the roadmap of allocation of costs to the projects and allocate the cost to departments, if: 4. Company has 3 departments: D1, D2, D3. Each department has the allocated space and related number of the employees. 5. Apart from the direct costs allocated to the department, the company has a pool of shared costs that has to be allocated to related departments and then the department should add it its own budget.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **No** | **Cost Items** | **Amount** | | 1 | Utilities | 1,000 | | 2 | Warehouse rent | 15,000 | | 3 | Consulting services for Department 2 | 30,000 |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Allocation driver name** | **Department 1** | **Department 2** | **Department 3** | | Proportion of employees in the department | 20 | 50 | 30 | | Space of department (m2) | 700 | 300 | 1000 | | Direct allocation to the department | - | - | - |  1. What is the difference between production and productivity. What are measures of labour activity and what is the calculation formula? 2. Cite three different remuneration methods and describe high-level each of them 3. Provide the formula and describe what usually the following ratios measure: days in inventory, Asset Turnover, Return on Common Stockholders’ Equity, Price-Earnings Ratio |
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**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

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| **Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**  **Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**  **Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**  **Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**  **Imtahan bileti №9** |
|  |
| 1. Distinguish among the three types of responsibility centers 2. What are three commonly used tools for comparative analysis and describe high-level each one 3. Using 2 tables information given below, show the roadmap of allocation of costs to the projects and allocate the cost to departments, if: 4. Company has 3 departments: D1, D2, D3. Each department has the allocated space and related number of the employees. 5. Apart from the direct costs allocated to the department, the company has a pool of shared costs that has to be allocated to related departments and then the department should add it its own budget.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **No** | **Cost Items** | **Amount** | | 1 | Utilities | 1,000 | | 2 | Warehouse rent | 15,000 | | 3 | Consulting services for Department 2 | 30,000 |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Allocation driver name** | **Department 1** | **Department 2** | **Department 3** | | Proportion of employees in the department | 20 | 50 | 30 | | Space of department (m2) | 700 | 300 | 1000 | | Direct allocation to the department | - | - | - | |
| 1. (A) What is price determination based on when full cost plus pricing model is used? (B) Calculate the required selling price, if: sales of product X for the coming year are expected to be 1400 units. A return of 15% in the coming year is required on the annual investment of $700,000 in product X. The full cost of product X is $500. 2. Describe approaches to budgeting: incremental budgeting, zero-based budgeting, rolling budgeting and participative budgeting 3. Calculate the Gross Profit Margin, if 5,000 units produced, 4,000 units sold and price per unit is 300 USD  |  |  | | --- | --- | | Materials | 27,000 | | Production overheads | 40,000 | | Administrative overheads | 54,000 | | Sales and Administrative expenses | 62,000 | | Labour | 60,000 | | Other Indirect expenses | 20,000 | |

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №10**

1. Advantages and disadvantages of LIFO method
2. Provide differences for liquidity, profitability and solvency type of the ratios
3. Calculate Stock Value October, 10 under LIFO and Weighted Average methods

*Units Date received Purchase cost*

A June, 5 40X1 $120

Sales I July, 10 15x1 $150

B August, 17 40X1 $130

C September, 5 40X1 $140

Sales II October, 10 33x1 $200

1. What is the definition of the Labour turnover and key reasons for labour turnover? How is the labour turnover rate calculated
2. Describe behavioral and reporting principles of performance evaluation under responsibility accounting
3. Calculate the Gross Profit Margin, if 5,000 units produced, 4,000 units sold and price per unit is 300 USD

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Materials | 27,000 |
| Production overheads | 40,000 |
| Administrative overheads | 54,000 |
| Sales and Administrative expenses | 62,000 |
| Labour | 60,000 |
| Other Indirect expenses | 20,000 |

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №11**

1. Provide the formula and describe what usually the following ratios measure: the acid-test ratio, receivables turnover, Profit Margin, Earnings per share
2. Advantages and disadvantages of FIFO method
3. Describe how comparative analysis differ when intracompany basis, industry average basis and intercompany basis are used
4. Using 2 tables information given below, show the roadmap of allocation of costs to the projects and allocate the cost to departments, if:
5. Company has 3 departments: D1, D2, D3. Each department has the allocated space and related number of the employees.
6. Apart from the direct costs allocated to the department, the company has a pool of shared costs that has to be allocated to related departments and then the department should add it its own budget.

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| **No** | **Cost Items** | **Amount** |
| 1 | Utilities | 1,000 |
| 2 | Warehouse rent | 15,000 |
| 3 | Consulting services for Department 2 | 30,000 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation driver name** | **Department 1** | **Department 2** | **Department 3** |
| Proportion of employees in the department | 20 | 50 | 30 |
| Space of department (m2) | 700 | 300 | 1000 |
| Direct allocation to the department | - | - | - |

1. Describe The main reasons for using absorption costing are for **inventory valuations**, **pricing decisions**, and **establishing the profitability of different products**.
2. Cite three different remuneration methods and describe high-level each of them

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

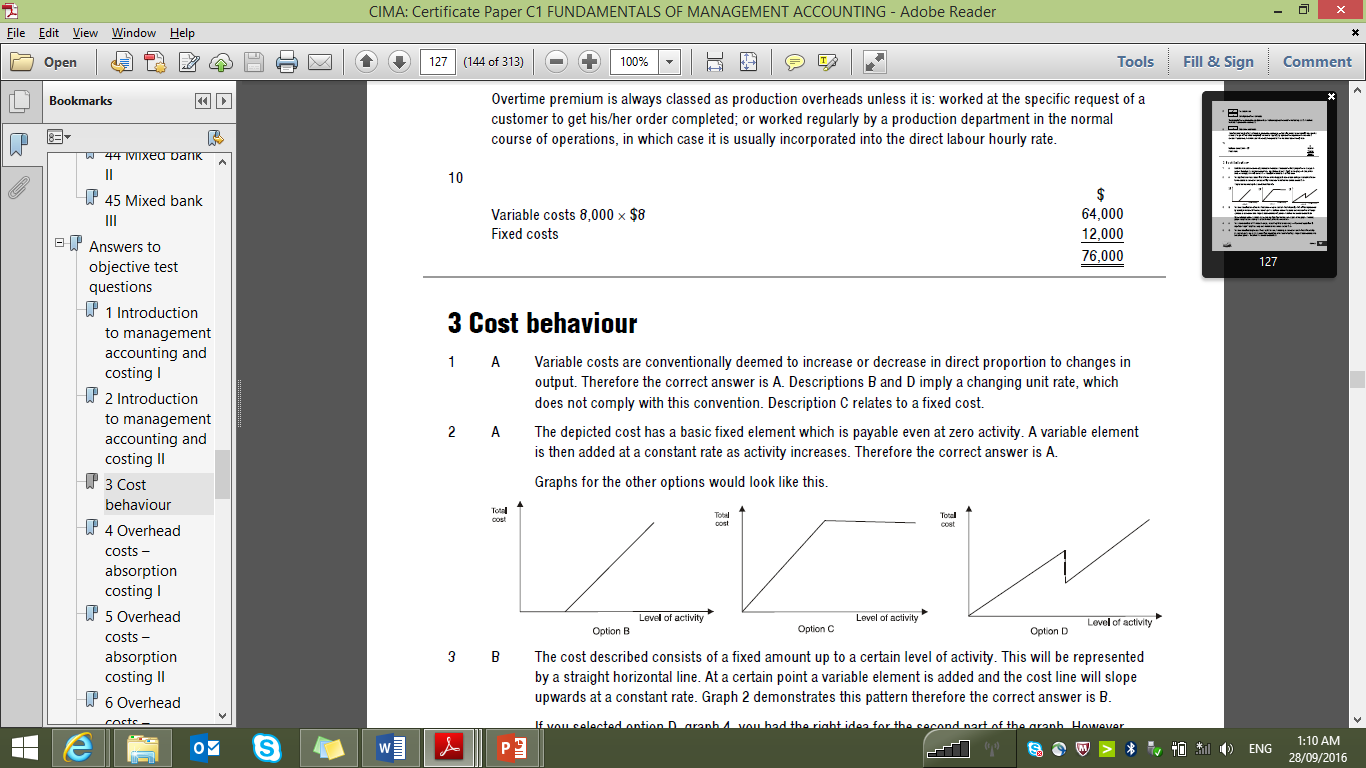
**Imtahan bileti №12**

1. Describe key components of budgeting manual
2. Describe what represent sales budget, direct labour budget and manufacturing overhead budgets
3. Using 2 tables information given below, show the roadmap of allocation of costs to the projects and allocate the cost to departments, if:
4. Company has 3 departments: D1, D2, D3. Each department has the allocated space and related number of the employees.
5. Apart from the direct costs allocated to the department, the company has a pool of shared costs that has to be allocated to related departments and then the department should add it its own budget.

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| **No** | **Cost Items** | **Amount** |
| 1 | Utilities | 1,000 |
| 2 | Warehouse rent | 15,000 |
| 3 | Consulting services for Department 2 | 30,000 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation driver name** | **Department 1** | **Department 2** | **Department 3** |
| Proportion of employees in the department | 20 | 50 | 30 |
| Space of department (m2) | 700 | 300 | 1000 |
| Direct allocation to the department | - | - | - |

1. What incentive schemes are available? Select and describe two of the schemes
2. Describe key differences between Financial and Managerial Accounting by mentioning minimum five criteria
3. Give example per each graph



**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №13**

1. Describe the order for budgeting process
2. Describe cost allocation methodology process and describe high-level each step of the methodology
3. Calculate Stock Value and Profit Generated October, 10 under LIFO and Weighted Average methods

*Units Date received Purchase cost*

A June, 5 40X1 $120

Sales I July, 10 15x1 $150

B August, 17 40X1 $130

C September, 5 40X1 $140

Sales II October, 10 33x1 $200

1. Describe key elements cost when it is classified by purpose: Inventory valuation and profit measurement, Decision making, Control
2. Describe what production budget, direct materials budget and sales and administrative budget represent
3. Calculate the Gross Profit Margin, if 5,000 units produced, 4,000 units sold and price per unit is 300 USD

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Materials | 27,000 |
| Production overheads | 40,000 |
| Administrative overheads | 54,000 |
| Sales and Administrative expenses | 62,000 |
| Labour | 60,000 |
| Other Indirect expenses | 20,000 |

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №14**

1. What are three commonly used tools for comparative analysis and describe high-level each one
2. Advantages and disadvantages of Weighted Average Pricing method
3. Calculate Stock Value October, 10 under LIFO and Weighted Average methods

*Units Date received Purchase cost*

A June, 5 40X1 $120

Sales I July, 10 15x1 $150

B August, 17 40X1 $130

C September, 5 40X1 $140

Sales II October, 10 33x1 $200

1. Describe cost allocation methodology process and describe high-level each step of the methodology
2. What is idle time. Give examples of idle time at production. How the idle time ratio is calculated?
3. The main reasons for using absorption costing are for **inventory valuations**, **pricing decisions**, and **establishing the profitability of different products**.

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №15**

1. The main reasons for using absorption costing are for **inventory valuations**, **pricing decisions**, and **establishing the profitability of different products**.
2. Describe what sections does the cash budget usually include and provide minimum two examples per each
3. Using 2 tables information given below, show the roadmap of allocation of costs to the projects and allocate the cost to departments, if:
4. Company has 3 departments: D1, D2, D3. Each department has the allocated space and related number of the employees.
5. Apart from the direct costs allocated to the department, the company has a pool of shared costs that has to be allocated to related departments and then the department should add it its own budget.

|  |  |  |
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| **No** | **Cost Items** | **Amount** |
| 1 | Utilities | 1,000 |
| 2 | Warehouse rent | 15,000 |
| 3 | Consulting services for Department 2 | 30,000 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation driver name** | **Department 1** | **Department 2** | **Department 3** |
| Proportion of employees in the department | 20 | 50 | 30 |
| Space of department (m2) | 800 | 200 | 1,000 |
| Direct allocation to the department | - | - | - |

1. What are three commonly used tools for comparative analysis and describe high-level each one
2. Explain and provide (3) examples of costs that fall into categories of fixed, stepped fixed and variable costs
3. Provide differences for liquidity, profitability and solvency type of the ratios

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №16**

1. Describe how cash budgets work
2. Describe four positions that can be derived from cash budgets and describe the appropriate management actions for each of the positions?
3. Calculate Stock Value and Profit generated at October, 10 under LIFO and Weighted Average methods

*Units Date received Purchase cost*

A June, 5 40X1 $120

Sales I July, 10 15x1 $150

B August, 17 40X1 $130

C September, 5 40X1 $140

Sales II October, 10 33x1 $200

1. Describe the different procedures and documents necessary for ordering, receiving and issuing materials from inventory
2. What is the key definition of Marginal Costing? How fixed costs and variable costs behave when Marginal Costing is implemented? What happens to profit when total contribution (a) is less than fixed cost; (b) equals fixed cost; (c) exceeds fixed costs?
3. Calculate the Gross Profit Margin, if 5,000 units produced, 4,000 units sold and price per unit is 300 USD

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Materials | 27,000 |
| Production overheads | 40,000 |
| Administrative overheads | 54,000 |
| Sales and Administrative expenses | 62,000 |
| Labour | 60,000 |
| Other Indirect expenses | 20,000 |

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №17**

1. Describe how budgets are formulated for Service-type and NGO-type of the companies
2. Provide differences for liquidity, profitability and solvency type of the ratios
3. Calculate Stock Value October, 10 under FIFO and Weighted Average methods

*Units Date received Purchase cost*

A June, 5 40X1 $120

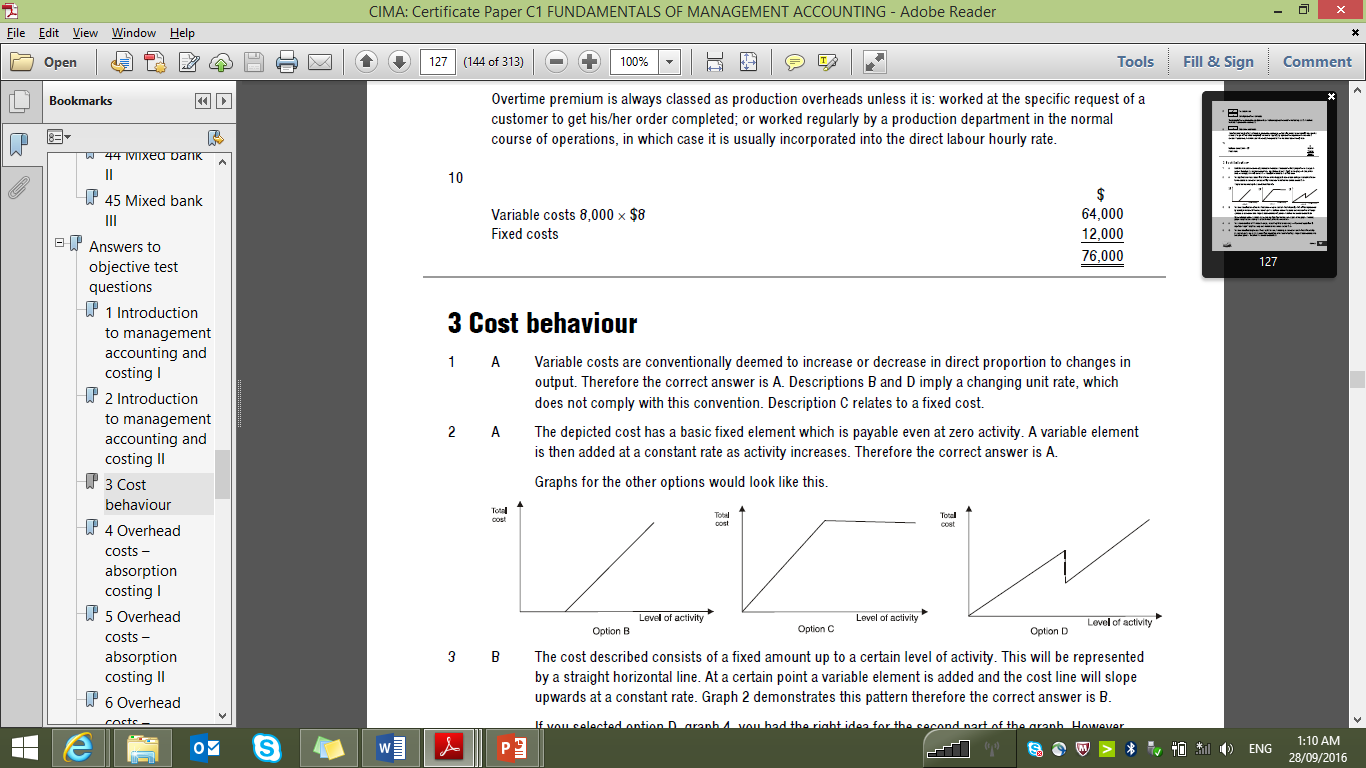
Sales I July, 10 15x1 $150

B August, 17 40X1 $130

C September, 5 40X1 $140

Sales II October, 10 33x1 $200

1. What is the definition of the Labour turnover and key reasons for labour turnover? How is the labour turnover rate calculated
2. What is the key aim of controlling the inventory? What are the formulas for calculation of (a) reorder level; (b) minimum level; (c) maximum level. How is the entry is recorder when there is an **increase** in materials inventory, **reductions** in materials inventory in the material control account.
3. Give example per each graph



**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

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**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №18**

1. Advantages and disadvantages of Weighted Average Pricing method
2. How CAPEX budgets work
3. Using 2 tables information given below, show the roadmap of allocation of costs to the projects and allocate the cost to departments, if:
4. Company has 3 departments: D1, D2, D3. Each department has the allocated space and related number of the employees.
5. Apart from the direct costs allocated to the department, the company has a pool of shared costs that has to be allocated to related departments and then the department should add it its own budget.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Cost Items** | **Amount** |
| 1 | Utilities | 1,000 |
| 2 | Warehouse rent | 15,000 |
| 3 | Consulting services for Department 2 | 30,000 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation driver name** | **Department 1** | **Department 2** | **Department 3** |
| Proportion of employees in the department | 20 | 50 | 30 |
| Space of department (m2) | 400 | 3,200 | 400 |
| Direct allocation to the department | - | - | - |

1. What is the key aim of controlling the inventory? What are the formulas for calculation of (a) reorder level; (b) minimum level; (c) maximum level. How is the entry is recorder when there is an **increase** in materials inventory, **reductions** in materials inventory in the material control account.
2. Describe the steps in preparing flexible budgets
3. (A) What is price determination based on when full cost plus pricing model is used? (B) Calculate the required selling price, if: sales of product X for the coming year are expected to be 1400 units. A return of 15% in the coming year is required on the annual investment of $700,000 in product X. The full cost of product X is $500.

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №19**

1. Describe four different approaches to budgeting
2. Distinguish among the three types of responsibility centers.
3. Using 2 tables information given below, show the roadmap of allocation of costs to the projects and allocate the cost to departments, if:
4. Company has 3 departments: D1, D2, D3. Each department has the allocated space and related number of the employees.
5. Apart from the direct costs allocated to the department, the company has a pool of shared costs that has to be allocated to related departments and then the department should add it its own budget.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Cost Items** | **Amount** |
| 1 | Utilities | 1,000 |
| 2 | Warehouse rent | 15,000 |
| 3 | Consulting services for Department 2 | 30,000 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation driver name** | **Department 1** | **Department 2** | **Department 3** |
| Proportion of employees in the department | 20 | 50 | 30 |
| Space of department (m2) | 700 | 300 | 1000 |
| Direct allocation to the department | - | - | - |

1. Provide the formula and describe what usually the following ratios measure: the acid-test ratio, receivables turnover, Profit Margin, Earnings per share
2. Describe key differences between Financial and Managerial Accounting by mentioning minimum five criteria.
3. Calculate the Gross Profit Margin, if 5,000 units produced, 4,000 units sold and price per unit is 300 USD

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Materials | 27,000 |
| Production overheads | 40,000 |
| Administrative overheads | 54,000 |
| Sales and Administrative expenses | 62,000 |
| Labour | 60,000 |
| Other Indirect expenses | 20,000 |

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №20**

1. Describe the concept of responsibility accounting
2. Describe four positions of cash budgets
3. Using 2 tables information given below, show the roadmap of allocation of costs to the projects and allocate the cost to departments, if:
4. Company has 3 departments: D1, D2, D3. Each department has the allocated space and related number of the employees.
5. Apart from the direct costs allocated to the department, the company has a pool of shared costs that has to be allocated to related departments and then the department should add it its own budget.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Cost Items** | **Amount** |
| 1 | Utilities | 1,000 |
| 2 | Warehouse rent | 15,000 |
| 3 | Consulting services for Department 2 | 30,000 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation driver name** | **Department 1** | **Department 2** | **Department 3** |
| Proportion of employees in the department | 40 | 80 | 120 |
| Space of department (m2) | 700 | 300 | 1000 |
| Direct allocation to the department | - | - | - |

1. Provide the formula and describe what usually the following ratios measure: Inventory turnover, Payout Ratio, asset Turnover
2. What is idle time. Give examples of idle time at production. How the idle time ratio is calculated?
3. (A) What is price determination based on when full cost plus pricing model is used? (B) Calculate the required selling price, if: sales of product X for the coming year are expected to be 1400 units. A return of 15% in the coming year is required on the annual investment of $700,000 in product X. The full cost of product X is $500

**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

**BIM-in direktoru: i.ü.f.d. A.Y.Rzayev**

**Protokol №3, 30.11.2016**

**Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti**

**Beynəlxalq Iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat (ingilis dilli) kafedrası**

**Müəssisənin maliyyəsi**

**Imtahan bileti №21**

1. Describe four different approaches to budgeting
2. Advantages and disadvantages of FIFO method
3. Calculate Stock Value and Profit generated at October, 10 under LIFO and FIFO methods

*Units Date received Purchase cost*

A June, 5 40X1 $120

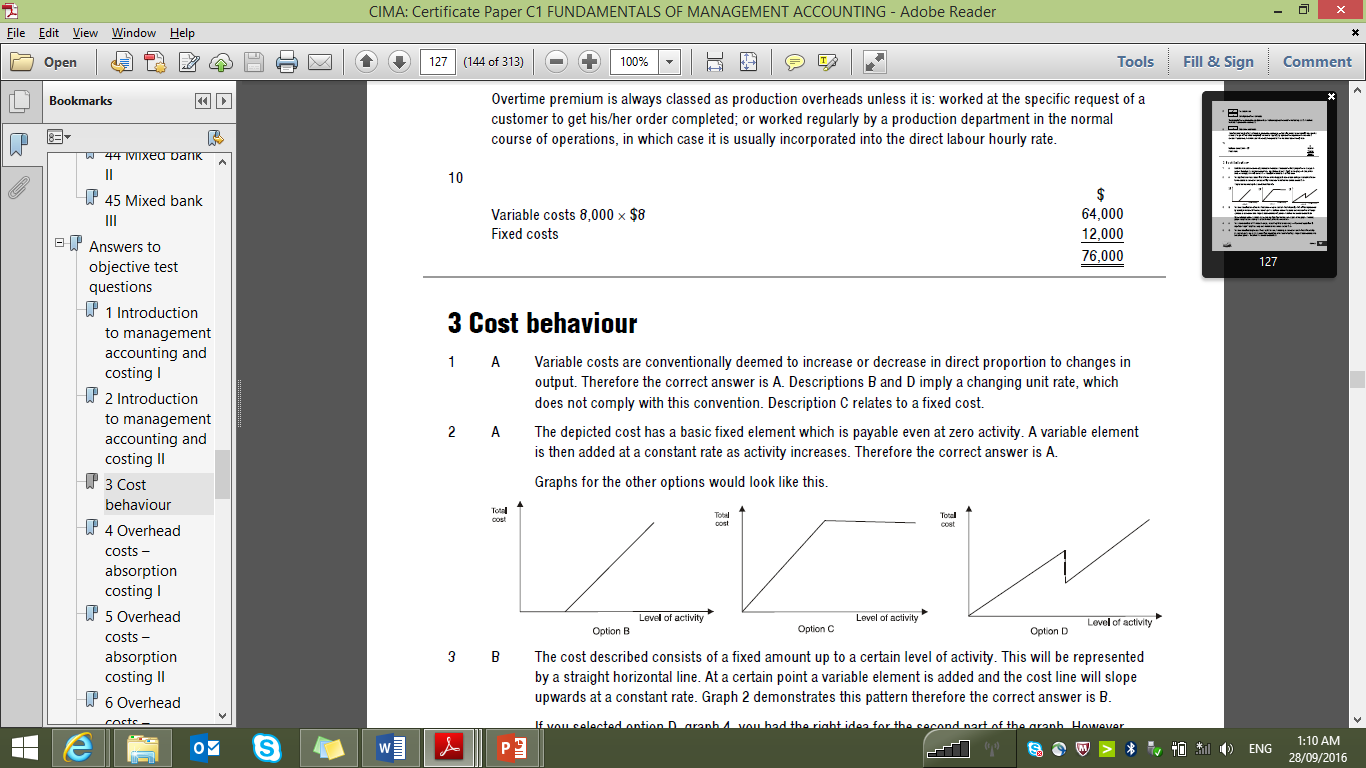
Sales I July, 10 15x1 $150

B August, 17 40X1 $130

C September, 5 40X1 $140

Sales II October, 10 33x1 $200

1. Provide the formula and describe what usually the following ratios measure: days in inventory, Asset Turnover, Return on Common Stockholders’ Equity, Price-Earnings Ratio
2. What incentive schemes are available? Select and describe two of the schemes
3. Give example per each graph



**Imtahanı qəbul edən müəllim: Salayev Kənan**

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