

CA FINAL - SCPM



SANKALP KANSTIYA

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**INTRODUCTION TO STRATEGIC COST
MANAGEMENT****CHAPTER 1**

Question 1: Which of the following are the disadvantages of traditional cost management?

- i. It ignores competition, market growth and customer requirement.
- ii. Excessive focus on cost reduction, broad cost reduction leads to inferior quality
- iii. Relies only on financial data (historic in nature), hence dynamics of marketing and economics are ignored
- iv. Reactive in approach, it serves a corrective function instead of preventive function

A i,ii and iv

B i and ii only

C ii and iii only

D All of the above

Question 2: Out of followings which are the aspects that Traditional Cost Management failed to address -

- i. Use-case of cost information
- ii. Activity Based Costing
- iii. Qualitative aspects of cost management

A i and ii only

B i and iii only

C ii and iii only

D All of i,ii and iii

Question 3: A Business model should contain which three components out of those stated below -

- i. Customer value proposition
- ii. Profit formula
- iii. Impact factor
- iv. Key resources and processes

A i,ii and iii only

B i, ii and iv only

C i, iii and iv only

D ii, iii and iv only

Question 4: John W Fabrics considering the decisions regarding segmentation. Management Accountant raised and said it was acknowledged that managerial discretion and judgment determine which markets are selected and targeted and which others are ignored. In order for market segmentation to be effective, all segments must be -

- A** Distinct, Artistic, Measurable and Profitable
- B** Distinct, Accessible, Measurable and Profitable
- C** Desperate, Accessible, Many, and Profitable
- D** Distinct, Accessible, Measurable and Popular

Question 5: Technological advancement, especially digital technologies has capability to change business model in addition substantial bearing on cost. Correctly match the items of following sets i.e., technological advancement and scope thereof-

i. Automation	A. Using technology to perform new task or process
ii. Extension	B. Use of technology that revamp the products and services in addition to its process and culture
iii. Transformation	C. Replacement of humans with technology
iv. Revolution	D. Use of new technology that revamp the products and services in addition to its process and culture

- A** i-C, ii-A, iii-D, and iv-B
- B** i-C,ii-A,iii-B, and iv-D
- C** i-B,ii-A,iii-D, and iv-C
- D** i-B,ii-D,iii-A, and iv-C

Question 6: XYZ Hospitals of emerged as Europe's forecast integrated healthcare services provider and has a robust presence across the healthcare ecosystem. Which one of the following is more likely to relate to XYZ's Value Statement?

- A** to bring healthcare of international standards within the reach of every individual
- B** Be the global leader in cutting-edge Robotic Surgery
- C** Develop innovative programs and services to meet the unique needs of patients
- D** Practice the safest, most equitable and effective medical care

Question 7: To cope with hyper competition, companies need to develop which of the following-

- i. Speed and flexibility in strategic decision making
- ii. Creating sustainable competitive advantage
- iii. Making unexpected decisions that were not anticipated by the market
- iv. Shift the rules of the market by making fundamental changes to its working

A i and ii

B i and iii

C i,ii and iii

D i,iii and iv

Question 8: Which of the following is not a part of the customer segment profile that is done as part of the value proposition canvas-

A Customer Jobs

B Customer Profitability

C Customer Pains

D Customer Gains

Question 9: Out of following statements which are correctly depicts the features of Strategic Cost Management (SCM)-

- i. SCM is use-case of cost information for decision making
- ii. SCM is reactive approach
- iii. Scope of SCM is wide enough to allow it to emphasis on product differentiation apart from cost containment

A i and ii only

B i and iii only

C ii and iii only

D All of i, ii and iii

Question 10: Strategic Cost management (SCM) is the implementation of cost management techniques to sustain and improve the company's strategic position as well as reduce costs. The three important pillars of SCM are -

A Strategic positioning, value chain analysis and business environment analysis

B Cost driver analysis, strategic positioning and value chain analysis

C Value chain analysis, strategic positioning and performance analysis

D Strategic Positioning, value proposition analysis and business environment analysis

Question 11: Modern Furniture Limited (MFL) is considering the need, resource outlay and expected benefit to draw the value proposition canvas for its business. Since MFL is already using business model canvas hence the proposer try to convince the board by emphasis that the value proposition canvas isto the business model canvas.

A Substitute

B Extension

C Plugin

D New Version

Question 12: A product that holds high market share in a market experiencing high rates of growth would be considered what type of product according to the BCG matrix?

A	Star	B	Cash Cow
C	Dog	D	Question mark

Question 13: Correctly match the items of following sets i.e. evolution of cost and objective thereof -

i. Cost Ascertainment	A. Cost Reduction
ii. Cost Control	B. Recording of Cost
iii. Traditional cost management	C. Aligning costs to strategies
iv. Strategic Cost Management	D. Containment of Cost

A	i-A, ii-B, iii-C, and iv-D	B	i-C, ii-A, iii-B, and iv-D
C	i-B, ii-A, iii-D, and iv-C	D	i-B, ii-D, iii-A, and iv-C

Question 14: Out of followings which are the correct statements above Osterwalder's Business Model Canvas-

- i. Business's value propositions shall be oriented to the capabilities of business
- ii. Key activities are critical for absorbing the cost of supporting activities.
- iii. Key resources has implication in determining activity level

A	i and ii only	B	i and iii only
C	ii and iii only	D	All of i, ii and iii

Question 15: Value Proposition canvas is based on which of the following elements of the business model canvas?

A	Customer Segment, Key Activities	B	Value Proposition, Cost Structure
C	Customer Segment, Channel	D	Value Proposition, Customer Segment

Question 16: The technique of "Management by wandering around" is concerned with which of following leadership aspects of management accountant.

- i. Communication
- ii. Decision Making

A	Both of i and ii	B	Only with i
C	Only with ii	D	None of i and ii

Question 17: Management Accountant expected to make ethical decision and effective communication in role of leader. Identify the correct set of reasons out of following why do Management Accountant make irrational decisions -

- i. Not listening to others (& their perspective)
- ii. Enthusiasm to quickly get to the end of the analysis process
- iii. Changing business dynamics
- iv. Superficial understanding of facts

A i, ii and iii

B ii, iii and iv

C iii, iv and i

D iv, i and ii

Question 18: Which of the following statements is correct about Strategic Cost Management?

A Allocation of cost is based on volume (per unit produced)

B Has a short term focus, with the main objective being cost control and reduction.

C Based on analysis of internal and external factors, a proactive and dynamic approach to gain competitive advantage while containing costs

D Focuses reviews and investigation of variances and deviations that are only quantitative in nature

Question 19: Using Mendelow's Matrix for stakeholder influence, match the type of stakeholder to level of power and interest that can influence the objectives of an organization.

Type of Stakeholder	Power and Interest
i. Influential	a. Low power, High Interest
ii. Marginal Player	b. High Power, Low Interest
iii. Key Player	c. Low Power, Low Interest
iv. Affected	d. High Power, High Interest

A i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c

B i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a

C i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

D i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c

Question 20: Ms. Angel, Chief Management Accountant and advisor to CEO of Avantha Holdings Inc. considering the value proposition canvas as tool to respond to aspects highlighted by customer profile analysis. You (cost trainee) recently join Avantha, Ms.

Angel asked to appraise the following statement to pick the correct statement regarding value proposition map -

- A Pain relievers and gain creators counter each other as effects
- B Pain relievers and gain creators are the one and same thing
- C Pain relievers are different from gain creators
- D Either one of pain relievers or gain creator can be part of value proposition map

Question 21: One of the biggest pharmaceutical businesses in the world is Az. Which of the following sums up a competitive advantage's reasons the best?

- A Az is a big business that can outwit smaller rivals
- B Az makes significant investments in the research and creation of novel products
- C Az enjoys a good reputation because it hasn't experienced a significant product recall in more than five years
- D Az obtains patents on significant medication breakthroughs in order to safeguard its intellectual property

Question 22: Assertion - Management accountants being leader, need to be proficient in decisions- making as well as making communications in process of of crafting plans and ensuring precise execution

Reason - The role of management has been changed drastically in correspondence to change in business environment and dynamics.

- A Both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation to assertion
- B Both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation to assertion
- C Only assertion is correct
- D Only reason is correct

Question 23: Using Porter's Five Forces model, which of the following will be evidence of high supplier power?

- i. Buyers are aware of quality of products of supplier and supplier's competitors
- ii. Ability to reach out to final customers is high (forward integration)
- iii. Cost of switching suppliers is high for the buyer

iv. Products in the industry are homogenous in nature with not much differentiation

A i and ii

B i and iii

C ii and iv

D ii and iii

Question 24: Ali Fabrics Limited (AFL) has recently decided to invest in an Electronic Data Interchange system that will enable the AFL to automatically place orders with its major suppliers. Currently, AFL purchasing department staff have to place orders using postal mails and telephone to the company's suppliers, which is slow and inefficient. Which activity within AFL's value chain will the new EDI system improve?

A Infrastructure

B Inbound Logistic

C Procurement

D Outbound Logistic

Question 25: As a management consultant for guiding a company on analysing its competitive position in the market, you wish to present the business activities and processes of the business using Porter's Value Chain Analysis.

What are the benefits of using Porter's value chain model for analysing competitive advantage?

- i. Management can better insights on how to push for low cost leadership strategy or product differentiation strategy
- ii. Enables the company to identify how value can be created, sustained and maximized, a thrust that sparks innovation
- iii. Enables the company to understand the inter-linkages between various processes and how the change in one process can impact another
- iv. Builds efficiency by enabling the company to identify and discontinue nonvalue adding processes

A i and iii only

B i and iv only

C i, ii and iv only

D all of the above

Question 26: An argument is ongoing in board room of Indorama Plastics that which of the model is best fit for industry analysis, chief strategist name the Porter's five force model because it ismodel wherein all the five forces..... determine the intensity of industry competition and profitability.

A Static, Collectively

B Static, Discretely

C Dynamic, Collectively

D Dynamic, Discretely

Question 27: A fast food restaurant chain "Wish-a-Dish" launched its app for placing order online. Order placed through app will be delivered in 30 minutes to customer without

any delivery charge if delivery address lies within 5 KM, nominal charges applies above that. The launch of app will result in which of following

A Increased threat of new entrants

B Increased threat of substitute

C Increased customer power

D Increased barriers to entry

Question 28: Shri Krishna Bearing Ball Trading Limited is considering the proposal to enter into trading of casting iron as well. Mr. DK, chief strategic enumerate the entry exist barriers of proposed business line and called a review meeting at request of CEO to consider final advice of C- suite. You (Chief Cost Advisor) also attended the meeting and suggested that barriers have influence on profitability (rate as well as nature). Mr. DK told SKBBT expected that there will be high entry and exit barriers you are advised to tell nature and margin rate in context of five force model.

A Low margin with stable return

B Low margin with Risky return

C High margin with Risky return

D High margin with stable return

Question 29: The board of Modern Furniture Limited considering the need of strategies for Information related aspects. Chief Information and Technology officer made a statement "Information Technology (IT), Information System (IS) and Information Management (IM), all three are inter- connected; but not same. Information technology techniques are used as part of information system to manage information".

He further highlights the nature of IT/ IS/ IM strategies and suggests-

i. IT strategy is supply- oriented

ii. IS strategy is demand oriented

iii. IM Strategy is dimension- oriented

Which of the above specified statements are incorrect?

A i only

B iii only

C i and ii only

D i and iii only

Question 30: Jim-jam Power Limited is working on project of designing low cost lithium ion battery for electric vehicle, as a vendor (for manufacturing and delivery) for such batteries to the largest e-vehicle producer of the country. It has been decide that Critical Success Factors shall be used to strategically manage the project and cost thereof. When assessing the use of critical success factors, which one of the following would demonstrate they are being used correctly?

A Critical success factors remain fixed throughout the project

B	Critical success factors are used as measure, if the project is either leading or lagging in performance
C	Critical success factors are derived from key performance indicators to measure if the project is achieving strategic goals
D	Critical success factors are directly aligned to both organisational and project objectives

Question 31: Freshfood is a large supermarket chain operating in 45 different Indian cities that include the large Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities. Yummy Foods is a consumer goods company that produces products ranging from ketchup, jam, squash etc. Yummy Foods operates at a large scale and has considerable presence in the consumer goods industry. Yummy Foods has a 2 year contract with Freshfood to stock its products in its stores. Freshfood has similar contracts with other consumer goods companies that produce similar products to Yummy Food. These companies are competitors of Yummy Foods, operating at the same scale and margin. Due to the generic nature of their products, there can be no patent filed for them.

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Freshfood plans to integrate its supply chain and plans to produce its own brand of consumer goods which will be similar to the products produced by Yummy Foods. This has caused uncertainty at Yummy Foods as their two year contract is now close to expiry after which prices have to be renegotiated with Freshfood.

Which ONE of the following statements relating to Porter's five forces model is correct in relation to Yummy Food's industry?

- i. It has high barriers to entry
- ii. It has high supplier bargaining power
- iii. It has high buyer bargaining power
- iv. It has threat of generic substitution of its products.

A	i and ii	B	i and iii	C	iii and iv	D	ii and iv
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Question 32: Freshfood is a large supermarket chain operating in 45 different Indian cities that include the large Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities. Yummy Foods is a consumer goods company that produces products ranging from ketchup, jam, squash etc. Yummy Foods operates at a large scale and has considerable presence in the consumer goods industry. Yummy Foods has a 2 year contract with Freshfood to stock its products in its stores. Freshfood has similar contracts with other consumer goods companies that produce similar products to Yummy Food. These companies are competitors of Yummy Foods, operating at the same scale and margin. Due to the generic nature of their products, there can be no patent filed for them.

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What impact will be decision of Freshfood integrating its supply chain to produce its own brand of consumer goods have at the time of renewal of the contract with Yummy Foods?

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A | Freshfood may order lesser quantity of consumer goods from Yummy Foods |
| B | Freshfood can bargain to lower the procurement cost of products from Yummy Foods |
| C | Freshfood can increase its profit margins by offering its own brand of consumer goods that are similar to Yummy Foods |
| D | Freshfood can offer its products at deep discounts to the customers and thereby gain market share |

Case Scenario 1 (ICAI Model Test Paper)

JPY Motors Corp, is a race car manufacturer based in Iwaki (city name). The company manufactures cars primarily for professional car racers who participate in championships held all across the world. Race cars need high grade fuel that is specially used in high performance engines. The company has many engineers from allied fields who constantly research on ways to improve performance. They have recently proposed a change to the fuel composition that will make a marked improvement to the performance of the engine. This will have a direct and immediate impact on the training and career performance of the customers of JPY Ltd, who are all professional car racers.

Improved engine performance has a direct bearing on the careers of professional car racers. Improved engine performance will enable JPY Ltd to improve its market share in this niche

market. This will have substantial impact on the financials of the company. Changing the fuel composition also requires the company to get approvals from the Government for meeting emission standards as well as safety standards for the car. Many environmental groups have hailed this change as the new fuel composition is made from more sustainable source of fuel, moving away from fossil fuels.

The adoption of new fuel composition will require a change in the engine design and components. Hence, material requirement for the new model will require changes to the procurement function of the supply chain. Currently, suppliers for key components like engine and its parts are based in the vicinity of JPY Motors's factory in Iwaki. However, the proposed changes will require the company to purchase the key engine component from suppliers based in Yokohama.

While manufacturing process undergoes a change due to change in engine design, there will be no significant variation in the assembly line operations for the new model. Most of the employees in the assembly line are hired on contractual basis and do not have any union to represent them.

The above consideration to change the fuel composition is being viewed a decision that will affect the company's strategic position. Before making their decision public, the senior management wants to first assess the power and interest of various stakeholders who can influence this decision. As a management accountant, you need to assist the senior management to understand the type of information to be given to each stakeholder depending on their power to influence and their interest in the objective to change fuel composition. Using Mendelow's Matrix, answer the following questions -

Question 33: Which of the following stakeholders are in the high interest and low power group?

- A Current suppliers of key components and Environment activist groups
- B Government regulators and Environment activist groups
- C Employees at the assembly line and Current suppliers of key components
- D Customers and Environment activist groups

Question 34: With which stakeholders should the company keep informed while implementing the change?

- A High power and low interest group, because they can be impacted by the decision

B Low power and high interest group, because they can join forces with a more powerful stakeholder to influence the decision

C High power and high interest group, because cannot influence the decision

D Low power and low interest group, because it is very relevant decision for them

Question 35: Which of the following stakeholders are in the high interest and high power group?

A Customers and Government regulators

B Customers and Board of Directors

C Government Regulators and Current Suppliers of key components

D Suppliers of key components and Employees at assembly line operations

Question 36: With which stakeholder should the company ensure that they are satisfied while implementing the change?

A High power and low interest group

B Low power and high interest group

C High power and high interest group

D Low power and low interest group

Question 37: Which of the following stakeholders are in the high power and low interest group?

A Employees at the assembly line

B Customers

C Current suppliers of key components

D Government regulators

Question 38: With which stakeholder is minimum effort to be taken while implementing the change?

A High power and low interest group

B Low power and high interest group

C High power and high interest group

D Low power and low interest group

Question 39: With which group should the company actively engage in order while implementing the change?

A	High power and low interest group
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B	Low power and high interest group
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C	High power and high interest group
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D	Low power and low interest group
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Question 40: Which of the following stakeholders are in the low power and low interest group?

A	Employees at the assembly line
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B	Customers
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C	Current suppliers of key components
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D	Government regulators
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Case Scenario 2

DG is a consumer goods multinational company well known for its personal health care and hygiene products. It manages world famous brands for products ranging from baby care, fabric care, home care, personal hygiene, skin care products. Traditionally it depended on its internal research and development team for innovation of new products. Over the years however, with increasing competition, the research was giving lesser payoffs. In the year 2000, its then CEO Mr. DKG saw that DG cannot meet its growth targets by spending more on R&D with lesser and lesser payoffs. Therefore, the "Connect and Develop" model was adopted partially opening up the research and development of products to experts from outside. While the core team of researchers and infrastructure would be in place, DG would also collaborate with external scientists, entrepreneurs, suppliers, and universities to create newer, better, and cheaper products. Through the internet, they partnered with platforms such as InnoCentives, Your-encore among others to reach out to the talent pool that can help generate and create ideas for its products. This is the "connect" part of the program. Using proven technologies, packages and products, viable ideas would then be assessed for improvement, scaling up and marketing. This is the "develop" part of the program.

In the following years, DG noticed that the connect and develop program substantially improved research productivity. Many products were launched that were influenced mainly by external expertise. Some of the well-known innovations are Swiffer Duster, Magic Eraser, Spinbrush etc. This created a sustainable innovation model for the company.

Question 41: Which type of approach has DG taken for developing a sustainable business model?

A	Open innovation
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B	Sharing economy
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Question 43: What is the current monthly Breakeven point of Product A in terms of units?

A 1,000 units

B 800 units

C 900 units

D 975 units

Question 44: What is the expected monthly profitability of Product A after proposed change in batch size?

A ₹1,00,00,000

B ₹ 90,00,000

C ₹ 90,25,000

D ₹95,00,000

Question 45: What type of inventory management system is the company following?

A Pull system of inventory management

B Push system of inventory management

C Just in time production inventory

D Batch level inventory management

Question 46: Which of the following should not be included as labour cost while calculating set up cost?

A Cost of temporary labour hired for set up

B Cost of permanent labour who are otherwise idle

C Overtime cost paid to labour for set up activities

D Opportunity cost of permanent labour who are otherwise engaged in some other revenue generating production activity

Question 47: What is the monthly Breakeven point of Product A in terms of units after proposed change in batch size?

A 1,000 units

B 800 units

C 900 units

D 975 units

Question 48: What is the current monthly profitability of Product A?

A Rs. 1,00,00,000

B Rs. 90,00,000

C Rs. 90,25,000

D Rs. 95,00,000

Question 49: Should the company implement the proposed change of increasing the batch size from 25 units to 50 units of Product A?

- i. Yes, the monthly profitability of Product A increases.
- ii. Yes, the company as lesser set ups improve the productivity of the machine
- iii. No, by increasing the batch size, the inventory storage area requirement increases, this reduces the monthly profitability of Product A

iv. No, because lesser set ups reduce the productivity of the machine

A i only

B iv only

C i and ii

D iii and iv

Case Scenario 4

National Fabric Company (NFC) is a leading manufacturer of Khadi fabric that is further made up into dresses and suits. NFC was established 4 decades ago and presently enjoys the reputation as producer of quality fabric. The popularity of "Made in India" concept in the recent years, has led to a change in demand for Khadi fabric. NFC manufactures this fabric in designs established many years ago keeping its traditional nature intact. The manufactured fabric is further sold to designing and weaving companies who would then convert them into traditional Khadi attire like Kurtas, shirts etc. Hence, currently NFC does not have any direct reach with textile retail outlets or final customers.

Management team at NFC believe in integration (vertical and horizontal) and diversification (product range or market reach) as tool of risk reduction and value enhancement (profit too). NFC opts for acquiring 'Skylark Designer Clothing' (SDC). SDC is operating in designing and weaving of fabric into fashion wears which are mainly made from modern fabric material (for example satin, chiffon, velvet etc.) that give required gloss, style and look. SDC is targeting the customers who are in age group from 18 to 30 years. Customers in this category comprise of fashion-conscious youth, for whom looking "in vogue" would be a desired preference. Due to its high-quality sourcing of materials, young and dynamic fashion designers and well spread distribution channels, SDC is a very profitable enterprise. SDC's apparel are sold in different retail textile outlets that have a national presence.

With integration and diversification is the main reason for NFC's acquisition of SDC. NFC plans to retain the business operations of SDC as it is without changing much of the current structure.

Question 50: Which of the following would best describe the acquisition of NFC of SDC?

A Backward organic integration

B Backward un organic integration

C Forward organic integration

D Forward un organic integration

Question 51: What would be the competitive advantage (from SDC's business model) that NFC would gain by acquiring SDC?

A	Broad Target with Differentiation	B	Narrow Target with Differentiation Focus
C	Broad Target with Cost Leadership	D	Narrow Target with Cost Focus

Case Scenario 5

First 2 Paragraph same as Case Scenario 4 and then continue reading below:

Management of NFC plans to revamp the entire business operation of SDC. Due to their focus on a specific customer segment, in terms of scale of operations SDC is relatively smaller as compared to NFC. The management of NFC then plans to replace fashion apparel line with Khadi apparel. NFC will expand its capacity to manufacture more Khadi fabric, given that demand for the "Made in India" product. It will use SDC's facilities and manpower for designing and weaving the fabric into traditional attire. Using SDC's national wide distribution network, it plans to gain access to retail outlets that sell the textile to the end user. The target audience would be of every age group.

Question 52: Which would best describe NFC's acquisition of SDC?

A	Backward organic integration	B	Backward un organic integration
C	Forward organic integration	D	Forward un organic integration

Question 53: What would be the competitive advantage that NFC would gain by acquiring SDC?

A	Broad Target with Differentiation	B	Narrow Target with Differentiation focus
C	Broad Target with Cost Leadership	D	Narrow Target with Cost Focus

Case Scenario 6

First 2 Paragraph same as Case Scenario 4 and then continue reading below:

The management of NFC plans to retain the fashion apparel line of SDC. However, it plans to scale up the operations of SDC to include the next age group category of 30 to 50 years. The end user customers of this category are generally price sensitive. However, they have higher disposable income as compared to the age group category of 18 to 30 years. Therefore,

demand is likely to be at least 8 times more than the demand generated by the 18 to 30 year category.

Since, the scale of operations is expanding many times over, NFC plans for SDC to manufacture its own fabric instead of relying on external vendors. For the 30 to 50 year category, the quality of fabric will be of a lower grade as compared to the other segment. A detailed market research is undertaken to understand the fashion apparel industry. NFC finds that there are many players in the 30-to-50-year category. Retail outlets hence have a variety of suppliers to choose from for the fashion apparel for the 30-to-50-year category. Hence, due to high competition and price sensitive end users, it is difficult to negotiate a premium price for the apparel for this category. Therefore, NFC finds the profit margin per apparel unit in this venture will be much lower. The management of NFC thereby concludes that due to the different market conditions, the pricing strategies for the 18 to 30 year category and the 30 to 50 year category will be different.

In order to increase profitability NFC plans to circumvent even the retail outlets and reach out to the direct customers directly via online website portals. It plans to ship the orders using private courier service. This is aimed at both the segments of customers of SDC.

Question 54: If the production at SDC has to happen in a sequential manner, production of fabric, weaving, designing and stitching which of the following may be very helpful to minimize work in progress between the processes:

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------------|----------|---|
| A | Cellular Manufacturing | B | Principle of Kaizen |
| C | Principle of Six Sigma | D | Just in Time procurement of raw materials |

Question 55: Which of the following maybe a point of concern in end to end production of fashion apparel?

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|
| A | Access to customer specifications and customer related data | B | Control over production, pricing and marketing |
| C | Complexity of value system | D | Improves profitability |

Question 56: By manufacturing lower grade cloth for use for the price sensitive 30 to 50 year age category, what competitive advantage is NFC trying to achieve?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|--|
| A | Broad Target with Differentiation | B | Narrow Target with Differentiation Focus |
|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|--|

C	Broad Target with Cost Leadership
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D	Narrow Target with Cost Focus
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Case Scenario 7

Buymore is an ecommerce company that connects retail buyers and sellers of wide range of products in consumer electronics, home essentials, fashion etc. It does not own any of the products, rather it connects the sellers of these brands to the buyers through its website. The company earns a seller fee for the sales made through the website. Buyers pay a yearly subscription fee in order to access the website services.

Data analysts at Buymore noticed that with penetration of internet connectivity, buyers in rural Indian towns have aspirations to procure many of the products sold on the website. Likewise, many of the sellers who are registered with Buymore are mainly medium to small scale entrepreneurs who do not have the capability of storing and shipping the goods beyond certain geographical limits from their main area of operation. Due to their inability to invest in warehousing and shipping services, sellers are unable to expand the reach of their products to newer markets. This is the reason most of the sales that are routed through the Buymore website are in more localized markets concentrated in mainly in the big cities.

Buymore is a well established company, that has the resources to rent out/ own warehouses and also to provide shipping services over road and railway means of transport. Therefore, to address the problem of the sellers' inability to expand their product reach, Buymore has decided to provide warehousing and shipping services. This will be provided at a charge in addition to the seller fee that is paid on each sale. This move will alleviate the pain faced by the sellers in expanding their product reach. It will also create gain to the buyers in rural Indian markets since they can now buy these products online.

Question 57: Inability of sellers to invest in warehousing and storage facilities represents which of the following represents in the Value Proposition Canvas?

A	Customer Jobs
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B	Customer Pains
----------	----------------

C	Customer Gains
----------	----------------

D	Pain Relivers
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Question 58: Who are the customers of Buymore?

A	The sellers who register on their website
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B	The buyers who register on their website
----------	--

C The sellers and buyers who register on their website

D The sellers and buyers who do not register on their website

Question 59: The aspirational need of buyers in rural Indian towns as well as the need of the sellers to expand their product reach represent which of the following in the Value Proposition Canvas?

A Customer Jobs

B Customer Pains

C Customer Gains

D Gain Creators

Question 60: What type of business model does Buymore follow?

A Hypermarket model

B Digital Platform model

C Freemium model

D Service Ecosystem model

Question 61: Which of the following elements have acted as a pain reliver and/or a gain creator to each of Buymore's customers?

i. Risk reduction

ii. Accessibility

iii. Performance

iv. Convenience

A i and ii

B ii and iv

C i and iii

D i and iv

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS

Question 62: Mr. Anirban, Chief Management Accountant and advisor to CEO of Avantha Holdings considering the value proposition canvas as tool to respond to aspects highlighted by customer profile analysis. You (cost trainee) recently join Avantha Holding, Mr. Anirban asked to appraise the following statement to pick the correct statement regarding value proposition map

A Pain relievers and gain creators counter each other's effects

B Pain relievers and gain creators are the one and same thing

C Pain relievers are different from Gain creators

D Either one of Pain relievers or Gain creator can be part of value proposition map

Question 63: Mr. Nilanjan is hired by Avantha holding as independent consultant for drafting of value proposition map. He suggests that ranking of customer's jobs, pains, and gains is essential to respond them. Mr. Anirban is not convinced with need of rank said three elements of customers' profile; hence he seeks your help in evaluating following two statements customers' profile; hence he seeks your help in evaluating following two statements regarding the customer's jobs, pains, and gains.

- i. Pains and Gains are controlled by Business.
- ii. All the pains and gains need not be responded or addressed.

A Both the statements are correct

B Both the statements are incorrect

C Only statement 1 is correct

D Only statement 2 is correct

Question 64: The technique of "Management by wandering around" is concerned with which of following leadership aspects of management accountant.

- i. Communication
- ii. Decisions Making

A Both of I and II

B Only with I

C Only with II

D None of I and II

Question 65: Technology is dynamic in nature and has significant bearing on activities that create value for customers. Your organisation is considering introducing RFID, as technological breakthrough. RFID is capable to revamp which of following primary activities (to generate scope of value);

- i. Inbound logistic
- ii. Outbound logistic
- iii. Sales and Marketing
- iv. After-Sale Services

A III and IV only

B II and III only

C I and III only

D I and II only

Question 66: A Business model should contain which three components out of those stated below;

- i. Customer value proposition
- ii. Profit formula
- iii. Impact factor
- iv. Key resources and processes

A I, II and III only

B I, II and IV only

C I, III and IV only

D II, III and IV only

Question 67: Shakti Bearing Ball Trading Limited is considering the proposal to enter into trading of casting iron as well. Mr. Madhu Sudan, chief strategic enumerate the entry exist barriers of proposed business line and called a review meeting at request of CEO to consider final advice of C-suite. You (Chief Cost Advisor) also attended the meeting and suggested

that barriers have influence on profitability (rate as well as nature). Mr. Sudan told SBBTL expected that there will be high entry and exit barriers you are advised to tell nature and margin rate in context of five force model.

A Low margin with stable return

B Low margin with Risky return

C High margin with stable return

D High margin with Risky return

Question 68: Management Accountant assume the role of leader, who need to make or assist in decision making in wake of organisational strategy, make communications (of strategy, plans, vision and values) while getting such decisions executed either himself or through others; and remain ethical throughout. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- i. An increasing number of organizations are segregating management accountants in separate managerial-accounting departments.
- ii. Management accountants often are part of cross-functional teams.
- iii. Management accountants make significant business decisions and resolve operating problems while support in strategic decision making.
- iv. The role of management accountants has changed considerably over the past decade.

A Only I

B Only III

C Both I and III

D Both I and II

Question 69: Tara Fabrics considering the decisions regarding segmentation. Management Accountant raised and said it was acknowledged that managerial discretion and judgment determine which markets are selected and targeted and which others are ignored. In order for market segmentation to be effective, all segments must be -

A Distinct, Artistic, Measurable and Profitable.

B Distinct, Accessible, Measurable and Popular.

C Desperate, Accessible, Many, and Profitable.

D Distinct, Accessible, Measurable and Profitable.

Question 70: Which of the following is a question relating to value proposition?

A Which of the customer's problems are we helping to solve?

B For whom are we creating value?

C How do we reach out to the customer and increase their awareness?

D What are the customers currently paying for?

Question 71: Which of the following is not a component of external environment? Use the STEEPLE Framework

A Ethics

B Legal

C Environment

D Economies of scale

Question 72: Which of the following statements outlines major limitations of traditional cost management?

- (i) Traditional cost management overlooks factors such as competition, market growth, and customer requirements as it primarily deals with quantitative aspects within the organization.
- (ii) Traditional cost management places excessive emphasis on cost reduction, potentially forgoing strategic cases, leading to lower quality.
- (iii) Traditional cost management is static and historical, neglecting the dynamics of marketing and economics, relying on financial accounting data.
- (iv) Traditional cost management has broad focus on reviewing quantitative variances and deviations, considering behavioural aspects also.

A (ii), and (iii)

B (i), (ii), and (iii)

C (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

Question 73: Value chain analysis is aimed at which of the following?

- (i) Eliminate costs
- (ii) Reduce costs
- (iii) Increase quantity sold
- (iv) Increase sales price
- (v) Identify opportunities for product differentiation

A i, ii, and v

B iii and iv

C iii, iv, and v

D None of the Above

Question 74: Which of the following is not critically important for cost leadership?

A Importance of competitor cost analysis

B Importance of product cost as an input for pricing decision

C Importance of marketing cost analysis

Question 75: Which of the following is poses Opportunities and Threats to a company?

A Internal Resources

B Core Competencies

C Government Policies only

D External Environment

Question 76: Identify the false statement regarding cost leadership strategy -

A Standard cost for assessing performance assessment is very important for cost leadership

B Importance of meeting budgets is very important for cost leadership

C Market research to know customer perception about the product is very important for cost leadership

D Product cost as an input for pricing decision is important for cost leadership

CASELET BASED MCQS

Case-let on Strategic Fit - Value Propositions of a multinational automotive company that is engaged in designs and manufactures electric vehicles

In electronic-vehicle segment (four-wheelers), there are many players, who are trying to meet different requirements of their customers including personal mobility, regular long-distance trips, and be different from others with their offerings but an emerging multinational automotive company that is engaged in designs and manufactures electric vehicles is leading the chart.

In 2008, such multinational automotive company released its first electric car, the Speed. The Speed was the first car to use lithium-ion battery cells, and the first electric car to travel more than 320 km (200 miles) per charge. Such multinational automotive company aims to create more affordable electric car options to attract a broader customer base. Such multinational automotive company expanded its geographic footprint, with production facilities in Country C (country with cheap resources) and the Country U (a developed country), as well as 438 stores and 100 service centres in various countries.

The M10EV (e-vehicle) was launched in July 2009, and The Leaf, another e-vehicle from another rival company was introduced in December 2010. But such multinational automotive company counter them strongly with the Model S on 22 June 2012 and the first delivery to a retail customer in Europe took place on 7 August 2013, while deliveries in Country C began on 22 April 2014. The next model was the Model X launched in 2015. Then such multinational automotive company launched Model 3 in mid-2017. The sale of such Model 3 surpassed the sale of The Leaf in early 2020 to become the world's best-selling electric car ever, with more than 5,00,000 total units sold by March 2020. However, the Model Y of such multinational automotive company is the bestselling electric vehicle in terms of yearly units. Such multinational automotive company also became the first auto manufacturer to produce 1 million electric cars in March 2020. Global sales of the Model 3 passed the 1 million milestone in June 2021, the first electric car model to do so.

While the Leaf achieved the milestone of 5,00,000 units sold globally in early December 2020, 10 years after its inception.

Country C is larger consumer of e-vehicles with total of 78,42,668 light-duty plug-in electric vehicle on road at end of 2021 and nearly 15% of new vehicle sold during 2021 were electric vehicle there.

There is a clear division between the opinions of industry experts. Larger chunk of experts feels a strategic fit between value map and customer profile is the reason of superior performance by such multinational automotive company, while some other feels first mover advantage is the reason.

You after qualifying chartered accountancy, recently join a consulting firm that has undertaken the task to study the value proposition of such multinational automotive company. Team of consultants, list the pains, gains, pain relievers and gain creators. List was then given to computer operator for digitisation and circulation among all consultants, who are working on this. But operator jumbled the list as-

1. Growing network of charging points
2. Brand recognition
3. Slow charging
4. 8 years battery warranty
5. Durable battery lifetime
6. Insufficient number of charging points
7. Reputable brand
8. Developed interior ergonomics
9. Self-driving option
10. Lack of luggage space
11. Interior ergonomics
12. 75 minutes to charge 100% with supercharging stations

Question 77: Which of following is correct combination of Pains?

A Item No. 3, 6 and 10

B Item No. 3, 5 and 10

C Item No. 3, 5 and 11

D Item No. 2, 5 and 11

Question 78: Which of following is correct combination of Gains?

A Item No. 3, 6 and 10

B Item No. 2, 5 and 11

C Item No. 3, 5 and 11

D Item No. 3, 5 and 10

Question 79: Which of following is correct combination of Pain Relievers?

A Item No. 1, 7 and 9

B Item No. 4, 7 and 9

C Item No. 1, 8 and 12

D Item No. 4, 8 and 12

Question 80: Which of following is correct combination of Gain Creators?

A Item No. 1, 7 and 9

B Item No. 4, 7 and 9

C Item No. 1, 8 and 12

D Item No. 4, 8 and 12

SOLUTION

1: D

Description: All of the above are all disadvantages of traditional cost management.

2: C

Description: Traditional Cost Management also use cost information to make decision buy consider only quantitative information, therefore ignore the quality aspects. More- so-over typically it assigns/apportions overhead cost to product cost based on an arbitrary average rate, rather than allocating overheads costs by assigning them to activities more precisely using ABC.

3: B

Description: In 2008, Johnson along with Christensen and Kaggerman extended the scope of business model to what was earlier proposed by Margretta and proposed that a business model also needs a value proposition, therefore business model should contain three components- 1. Customer value proposition, 2. Profit formula, 3. Key resources and processes.

4: B

Description: In order to be recognised as segment, the following criteria shall be satisfied the segment should be homogeneous internally, heterogeneous externally (distinct), identifiable (measurable), shall be reasonable if not substantial (profitable), and must be responsive (accessible).

5: B

Description: Change in business model on account of technological advancements can be classified into following categories â Automation is mere replacement of humans with technology, without impacting organisational culture and business processes. Installation of passbook updation kiosk in bank lounge. Extension is using technology to perform extended (new) task or process that enhance the functions or utility of product/service. Mobile Banking as an extension of internet banking. Transformation is use of technology that not only revamp the product or services that an organisation offers but also its process and culture. Installing ATM across the towns and villages (Withdrawal of cash, print of mini-statement of transactions and balance enquiry, etc. can be made out of banking hours as well), digital clearing system etc. Transformation some time referred as to Revolution, especially when technology is also new. Use of fin-tech such as blockchain etc.

6: D

Description: A value statement is a set of ideals that explain what a company believes in and how it operates. Practice the safest, most equitable and effective medical care is the Value Statement.

7: D

Description: The correct answer is i, iii and iv. Robert D'Aveni's 7S framework helps companies navigate the hyper competitive market. These include Stakeholder's satisfaction; Strategic soothsaying; Speed; Surprise; Signals; Shifting the rules of a market; and Simultaneous and sequential thrust.

Statement i is the speed and flexibility of strategic decision making.

Statement iii is the surprise element in the decisions taken that gives the company an edge since this was not an anticipated move and therefore gives a temporary competitive advantage.

Statement iv is making fundamental changes to the industry's working; this will cause disruption that will provide competitive advantage.

8: B

Description: Customer profitability is not part of the value proposition canvas. Value proposition is a tool that enables companies design, test, build and manage customer value propositions. It shows how a company can try to fit the value it offers (value proposition) with the needs of the customer (customer segment). Customer profitability analysis, a financial measure, is not done as part of value proposition canvas.

9: B

Description: Strategic Cost Management (SCM) is application of cost management techniques so that they simultaneously improve the strategic position of a firm and reduce costs. Hence SCM is use-case of cost information for decision making, rather than a cost recording or reporting framework. Scope of Strategic Cost Management is indeed wider than traditional cost management that emphasis on cost control and reduction only. SCM considers the non-cost factors that are strategic (undoubtedly these facts having cost or value implications) such as product differentiation, apart from cost containment SCM is proactive and dynamic approach opposite to traditional cost management that considered to be reactive approach.

10: B

Description: Strategic cost management has three important pillars, viz., strategic positioning, cost driver analysis and value chain analysis. The relation among pillars can be viewed as a understanding value chain will helps in defining the optimal strategic position (Positioning Strategy), and eventually both help in identifying relevant cost drivers

11: C

Description: The value proposition canvas is the tool that will help the organisation to design, test, build and manage the great customer value propositions. It's like a plugin to the business model canvas.

12: A "Star" products are those that hold a big market share and are in a market that experiencing high rates of growth.

13: D Cost Ascertainment - Recoding of Cost; Cost Control - Containment of Cost; Traditional Cost Management - Cost Reduction; Strategic Cost Management - Aligning costs to strategies.

14: C

Description: Business's value propositions shall be oriented to customer's need and problem, not the capabilities of business. Key activates become basis for determination of cost drivers for absorbing the cost of supporting activities. Key resources are critical in planning, budgeting and determine the activity level. In some cases, these may be Key factor (or limiting factor).

15: D The answer is based on the value proposition element and customer segment element of the business model canvas. It is a tool that enables companies design, test, build and manage customer value propositions. It shows how a company can try to fit the value it offers (value proposition) with the needs of the customer (customer segment).

16: B

Description: Management by wandering/walking around (MBWA) is helpful in making communications and supporting TQM. MBWA refers to a style of business management which involves managers wandering around, in an unstructured manner, through the workplace(s), at random (rather than a plan where employees expect a visit from managers at more systematic, pre-approved or scheduled times), to check with employees, equipment, or on the status of ongoing work. The expected benefit is that a manager, by random sampling of events or employee discussions, is more likely to facilitate improvements to the morale, sense of organizational purpose, productivity and total quality management of the organization, as compared to remaining in a specific office area and waiting for employees.

17: D

Description: The list of prominent reasons why do Management Accountant make irrational decisions includes Enthusiasm to quickly get to the end of the analysis process i.e. Jump straight from analysis to recommendation without considering any other alternatives; Not listening to others (& their perspective); Error in forecasting and determining the affecting factors; Readily agreeing with the leader's proposal; Superficial understanding of facts; Judgement error or lack of expertise; Carrying pre-notions - having prior views about the best solution.

Note: In Changing business dynamics are beyond control of management accountant, undoubtedly change as a factor shall be considered while making decision; hence if it was failing to consider or ignoring the changing business dynamics then this shall also a correct reason.

18: C

Description: The correct answer is (C). Strategic Cost Management is the application cost management techniques to simultaneously improve the strategic position of the firm while also reducing cost. It is the assimilation of cost information into strategy and vice versa, in order to gain a sustainable competitive advantage. Since it is linked to strategy, is a perpetual exercise and has a long term outlook. This approach to cost management is proactive where decisions are taken based on the strategic objectives of the company. Detailed cost analysis is driven by Value Chain Analysis, Cost Driver Analysis and Strategic Positioning Analysis, hence both quantitative and qualitative information is used in decision making. Allocation of cost is based on cost drivers (Cost Driver Analysis) and not just volume of production. It considers information from external and internal environment. The other points relate to Traditional Cost Management techniques.

19: C

Description: Influential Stakeholder - High Power Low Interest

Marginal Player - Low Power Low Interest,

Key Player - High Power High Interest

Affected - High Power Low Interest

20: C

Description: Pain relievers and gain creators both create value for the customer in different ways. The difference is that the former specifically addresses pains in the customer profile, while the latter specifically addresses gains. It is okay if either of them

addresses pains and gains at the same time, The main goal of these two areas is to make the customer value creation of your products and services explicit.

21: D As a patent gives a distinct competitive advantage that keeps rivals from duplicating/ copying a product for a set amount of time.

22: B

Description: Undoubtedly the role of management has been changed drastically in correspondence to change in business environment and dynamics. Management accountants being a leader, need to be proficient in decisions-making as well as making communications in process of crafting plans and ensuring precise execution; usually across several divisions and departments of a company. He should observe the professional and business ethics to lead by an example. Both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation to assertion.

23: D

Description: Statement ii - Ability to reach out to final customers is high (forward integration). When the suppliers have the ability to circumvent the buyer (say the retailer) and reach out to the final customers directly, they have more power due to forward integration.

Statement iii When the cost of switching suppliers is high for the buyer, there would be a tendency to stick to the supplier. Hence, supplier gets more power.

Statement i - When buyers have information about the quality difference between the supplier and products of suppliers' competitors, it will add to the buyer's negotiating power.

Statement iv - Product differentiation adds to supplier power. Hence, where there is homogeneity of products supplier power is lesser.

24: C

Description: The EDI system will improve the system for sourcing and purchasing materials. This is procurement. Note that inbound logistics refers to inventory management - not the purchasing of inventory itself.

25: D

Description: Using this model, the management gets a deeper understanding of what the organization does and helps to identify key processes of the business. These interlinkages help the management take decisions on how to gain a competitive edge (cost leadership or product differentiation). Other than this, by eliminating nonvalue added processes, the profit margins of the company can improve.

26: C

Description: All five competitive forces jointly determine the intensity of industry competition and profitability, and the strongest force or forces are governing and become crucial from the point of view of strategy formulation. The five forces enumerated by Porter's five force model are keep-on changing, this make model a dynamic analytical tool.

27: D

Description : Since Wish-a-Dish offering app to place order online, hence any new player/ that willing to operate in same market segment or space also have to offer online facility

through app to its customers (prospective) to woo them. Hence lead high initial investment therefore the action of launching app by wish-a-dish leads to increase barriers to entry.

28: C For Impact of exit and entry barriers on profitability (margin) refer exit and entry barriers matrix.

29: B

Description: IM strategy trying to put management into IT by defining the role and structure of the IT activities in the organisation. It is concerned with the management controls for IT, management responsibilities, performance measurement and management processes. Here it is decided who can assess the data and who cannot. It formulated at organisation wide level. It deals with control over the layout of IT uses in organisation. Hence IM strategy is relationship oriented.

30: D

Description: Essentially, critical success factors or CSFs are the elements of an organization or project that are vital to its success. Critical success factors should be developed to link and align with the strategic goals of a company. They are used to determine how a project, business unit, department, or function can reach its specific goals and facilitate forward progress toward the organization's strategic goals. Students are advised to take note that KPIs are derived from or in context of CSFs.

31: C

Statement iii - It has high buyer bargaining power since Freshfood has alternate suppliers who produce similar goods at the same scale and margin as Yummy Foods.

Statement iv - It has threat of generic substitution of its products since there are other companies that produce similar goods. The goods produced are generic and cannot be patented. Hence, the threat of generic substitution, where consumers do not see much difference in the various brands, is more.

Statement i - The barriers of entry are not high since a company like Freshfood, a supermarket chain, can enter the market with its own brand of similar products.

Statement ii - Not much information is available about the bargaining power of Yummy Foods, it is only given that it has considerable market presence.

32: B

Description: The correct answer is Freshfood can bargain for a lower procurement cost from Yummy Foods because it has substitutes in the form of its own brand of products as well as has contracts with other suppliers of similar goods. It is not necessary that Freshfood may reduce the quantity of consumer goods stocked from Yummy Foods, further not much information in this regard to draw this conclusion. Also, no information is given about the cost of production of its own brand of consumer goods. Hence, no conclusion can be drawn about the profit margin or cost of production of Freshfood's own brand. Similarly, the ability of Freshfood to offer its products at deep discounts will depend on partly on its cost of production and profit margin. This information is not available.

33: A

Description: The correct answer is Current suppliers of key components and Environment activist groups. Current suppliers of key components will be adversely impacted by this decision since procurement for the new engine model will happen from Yokohama. However, despite having high interest, they do not have the power to influence this decision directly. Environment activist groups have a high interest since the fuel composition impacts the environment directly, which in the case of this change will be a positive impact due to the sustainable nature of the fuel. However, they too do not have the power to influence the decision directly.

34: B

Description: The correct answer is low power and high interest group. This group will comprise of current suppliers of key components and environment activist groups. While they have low power, they can join more powerful groups like the customers (professional car racers) and then try to influence the decision. By keeping the group informed, the company is showing consideration towards this group. This may make them less inclined to try to indirectly influence by joining forces with other groups. Similarly, environment activist groups do not have direct power to influence the decision. However, they are in a position to influence indirectly say by influencing the news media perception about the change. Hence, this group should also be given consideration and be kept informed about the change while it is being implemented.

35: B

Description: The correct answer is Customers and Board of Directors. Customers who are professional car racers will be directly impacted by JPY's decision as it affects both their training and career performance. JPY Motors manufactures cars primarily for professional car racers, hence customers have both high power and high influence over this objective. The change will improve market share in this niche market segment and will have substantial financial impact on the company. The Board of Directors as stakeholders will have high power and high influence over this objective.

36: A

The correct answer is high power and low interest group. These would be the government regulators who need to give approval for the fuel composition change. They have high power since the fuel composition change can be implemented only with their approval. While they are not directly interested in this decision, they have the power to influence it. Hence, the company should ensure that relevant information is provided to keep them satisfied while implementing the change.

37: D

Description: The correct answer is Government regulators. They have high power since the fuel composition change can be implemented only with their approval. However, they are not directly interested in the objective.

38: D

Description: The correct answer is low power and low interest group. This would be the group of assembly line workers who are not impacted by the change. Hence, their interest is low in this decision. As employees they do not have a union representing them, hence their power is low. Since there is no direct impact on their working, the company need not to focus too much on this group while implementing the change.

39: C

Description: The correct answer is high power and high interest group. This will comprise of the customers who will be directly impacted by the decision. Since the company manufactures the cars primarily for them, they need to be actively engaged while the decision is being taken. Likewise, since the financials and the market share of the company are going to be impacted, the board of directors will need to be actively engaged while the decision is being taken.

40: A

Description: The correct answer is Employees at the assembly line. While manufacturing process undergoes a change due to change in engine design, there will be no significant variation in the assembly line operations for the new model. Most of the employees in the assembly line are hired on contractual basis and do not have any union to represent them. Hence assembly line employees have low power and low interest in this decision.

41: A

Description: The correct answer is Open Innovation where a company collaborates with other organizations, groups of people, or individuals to generate and commercialize new ideas. This type of collaboration is especially suited to dealing with the complex interdependencies that characterize the transition to a more sustainable built environment.

42: B

Description: Converting ideas into viable products - Key Activity
 Platforms that connect DG to the expert talent pool - Key Resource
 Grow by creating newer, better and cheaper products - Value Proposition
 Improving impact of R&D spend by bridging internal R&D with external expertise - Cost Structure

43: A The correct answer is 1,000 units is the current BEP of product A each month. Refer working in subsequent part.

44: C

Description: Rs.90,25,000 is the expected monthly profitability of product A each month after the proposed change in batch size.

Particulars	Activity Based CVP Analysis	Activity Based CVP Analysis
	Current	Proposed
Selling Price per unit	5,000	5,000
Variable Cost per unit	4,000	4,000
Contribution per unit	1,000	1,000

Fixed Cost per month (per Activity Basec method)	8,00,000	8,75,000
{Fixed Cost p.m. + (number of set-ups x set-up)}/ Contribution p.u.	= {8,00,000 + (400 x Rs.500 per set-up)} / Rs.1,000 per unit	={8,75,000 + (200 x Rs.500 per set-up)} / Rs. 1,000 per unit
Or, Break-even Point (per month in units)	1,000	975
Monthly Demand (units)	10,000	10,000
Profit per month = {Monthly demand (uni Contribution per unit) - (Fixed Cost per r Set-up cost per month)	90,00,000	90,25,000

45: B

Description: The correct answer is Push System of inventory management, since inventory is being manufactured in anticipation of demand. Batch production is done in anticipation of demand and is not done based on actual client orders. This can also be inferred from the need for additional storage area on increasing the batch size production.

46: B

Description: The correct answer is the cost of permanent labour who are otherwise idle, is not an additional cost that the company incurs on account of machine set up. It is a sunk cost and hence should not be included while calculating set up costs.

47: D BEP is 975 units of product A after the proposed change in batch size. Refer working in subsequent part.

48: B ₹90,00,000 is the current monthly profitability of Product A.

49: C

Description: The correct answer is (i) and (ii) because the monthly profitability of Product A increases by ₹25,000 and lesser the number of set ups better the productivity of the machine. Set up costs will be lower. Since set ups are lesser, labour hour requirement will be lesser, which can be used to reduce costs or improve productivity elsewhere.

50: D

Description: The correct answer is forward un organic integration. NFC is currently only a manufacturer of Khadi fabric with no access to further segments of the value chain. By acquiring SDC, it is going for an un organic integration by acquiring another company, (Organic integration would be one where the company uses internal growth to expand operations) NFC is expanding its operations in the form of extending its reach further in the value chain. SDC's business would give NFC access to textile retail outlets. This makes it a forward un organic integration.

51: B

Description: The correct answer is Narrow Target with Differentiation focus. SDC currently targets only customers within the age group from 18 years to 30 years. They are

not targeting any other segment. Hence, this is a narrow target. To them, they sell stylish, "in vogue" fashion apparel that appeals to the youth. This is Differentiation focus.

52: C

Description: The correct answer is Forward organic integration. NFC is currently only a manufacturer of Khadi fabric with no access to further segments of the value chain. By acquiring SDC, it (1) plans to expand its own scale of operations to manufacture more Khadi fabric, (2) It plans to use SDC's capabilities to gain access to designing, weaving resources as well as SDC's well established national distribution network with retail textile outlets. Hence, point 1 makes it an organic growth and point 2 makes it a forward integration.

53: A

Description: The correct answer is Broad Target with Differentiation. Broad target since the target group is from all age groups. Differentiation is because NFC's products are unique due to their traditional nature and their concept of catering to the demand for "Made in India" products.

54: A

Description: The correct answer is - Cellular Manufacturing (i.e., group machines into working cells) that will reduce excessive work-in-process inventory and defective parts. A working cell is a small cluster of machines which can be run by a single machine operator. This individual machine operator takes each output part from machine to machine within the cell; and thus, there is no way for work-in-process to build up between machines.

55: C

Description: NFC is going from being a manufacturer of Khadi fabric sold to weaver and designers and is expanding into an end-to-end business in fashion apparel (manufacturing up to sales and delivery). The expansion of operations will make the value chain more complex with many linkages that NFC must have the capability to attend to.

56: D

Description: The correct answer is Narrow target with cost focus NFC is focussing on reducing the cost of production by using lower grade cloth specifically for the 30 to 50 year age category. Hence, the advantage will have narrow target with focus on cost for that particular category.

57: B

Description: The correct answer is Customer Pains. Sellers who are registered with Buymore are its (Buymore's) customers. Inability to invest in warehousing and storage facilities have hindered their prospects of expanding their product reach. Hence, this represents customer pains on the value proposition canvas.

58: C

Description: The correct answer is the sellers and buyers who register on their website. There are two revenue streams for Buymore, the seller fee collected on sales made through the website and the yearly subscription fees that the buyers pay to access the services.

59: A

Description: The correct answer is Customer Jobs. Customer Jobs describes the important issues that business's customers are trying to solve/resolve in their work, it could be their needs that they wish to satisfy or may be a task that they try to perform and complete in their life (professional and personal) or at workspace. The aspirational need of buyers in rural Indian towns as well as the need of the sellers to expand their product reach represent a need that is unresolved.

60: B The correct answer is Digital Platform model. More specifically Buymore follows the Business to Consumer digital platform Model. Buymore is a digital platform that connects business to retail consumers.

61: B

Description: Accessibility is making products and services available to customers who previously lacked access to them. Convenience is making things more convenient or easier to use can create substantial value. By providing warehousing and shipping services to sellers registered with Buymore, the company has made it easier for these sellers to expand their product reach. Along with convenience, access to these services have been provided by Buymore. This is a pain reliever / gain creator for the sellers.

Also, for buyers in the rural Indian markets this move will provide them access to products that were previously not available to them. Procurement of these products can be done online on Buymore's website, which adds to the convenience aspect. This is a pain reliever / gain creator for the buyers.

62: C

Description: Pain relievers and gain creators both create value for the customer in different ways. The difference is that the former specifically addresses pains in the customer profile, while the latter specifically addresses gains. It is okay if either of them addresses pains and gains at the same time, The main goal of these two areas is to make the customer value creation of your products and services explicit.

63: D

Description: Pain relievers and gain creators are distinctly different from pains and gains. Business have control over the former, whereas it doesn't have control over the latter. Business decides (i.e., design) how it intend to create value by addressing specific jobs, pains, and gains. Business don't decide over which jobs, pains, and gains the customer has and no value proposition addresses all of a customer's jobs, pains, and gains. The best ones address those that matter most to customers and do so extremely well.

64: B

Description: Management by wandering/walking around (MBWA) is helpful in making communications and supporting TQM. MBWA refers to a style of business management which involves managers wandering around, in an unstructured manner, through the workplace(s), at random (rather than a plan where employees expect a visit from managers at more systematic, pre- approved or scheduled times), to check with employees, equipment, or on the status of ongoing work. The expected benefit is that a manager, by random sampling of events or employee discussions, is more likely to facilitate

improvements to the morale, sense of organizational purpose, productivity and total quality management of the organization, as compared to remaining in a specific office area and waiting for employees.

65: D

Description: RFID (Radio-frequency identification uses electromagnetic fields to automatically identify and track tags attached to objects. An RFID system consists of a tiny radio transponder, a radio receiver and transmitter) can be used to track items in trading concerns throughout the supply chain. It is calibre to positively influence inbound and outbound logistic.

66: B

Description: In 2008, Johnson along with Christensen & Kaggerman extended the scope of business model to what was earlier proposed by Margretta and proposed that a business model also needs a value proposition, therefore business model should contain three components-

1. Customer value proposition. 2. Profit formula. 3. Key resources and processes.

67: D

Description: Impact of exit and entry barriers on profitability (margin) are depicted below-

		Exit Barriers	
		Low	High
Entry Barriers	Low	Low, Stable Returns	Low, Risky Returns
	High	High, Stable Returns	High, Risky Returns

68: A

Description: Management Accountant is a position that holistically addresses the various aspects, which affect the sustainability of a business's performance. The management accountant is at the crossroads of technology, financial analysis and strategy, and leadership, helping to identify what is driving the company's profits and losses, rather than simply reporting them.

69: D

Description: In order to be recognised as segment, the following criteria shall be satisfied the segment should be homogeneous internally, heterogeneous externally (distinct), identifiable (measurable), shall be reasonable if not substantial (profitable), and must be responsive (accessible).

70: A

Description : The correct answer is - Which of the customer's problems are we helping to solve? A value proposition creates value for the customers by satisfying their needs. The

value proposition may be quantitative (for example price, performance, timeliness of delivery etc) or qualitative (for example brand value, design, convenience, novelty etc).

71: D The correct answer is Economies of Scale which is determined by the strategic decisions taken by the management of the company. STEEPLE stands for Social, Technology, Environment, Economy, Political, Legal and Ethics.

72: B

Description : Answer: (i), (ii), and (iii)

Traditional cost management ignores competition, market growth, and customer requirements, because it is largely concerned with the quantitative factors inside the organisation. Traditional cost management places excessive focus on cost reduction. It ignores the strategic importance of individual cases. Broad cost reduction leads to inferior quality. Traditional cost management ignores the dynamics of marketing and economics because it relies on financial accounting data that is static and historical in nature.

Traditional cost management has a limited focus on review and investigation, only of those variances and deviations that are quantitative in nature.

73: A Value chain analysis is a framework that helps companies to identify opportunities to gain competitive advantage either by adopting cost leadership strategies (eliminating costs and reducing costs) or by product differentiation strategy (identify opportunities for product differentiation providing the customer something that the rival competitors do not). This analysis does not analyse the quantity sold or selling price of products and service.

74: C

The correct answer is – for cost leadership marketing cost analysis is not very important. It determines the risks and possible gains from various marketing activities. While it will be looked into for efficiency of costs, it is not a critically important for cost leadership. It is very important for product differentiation, where the success of the differentiating factor depends on making the customer aware of this unique feature of the product.

Competitor cost analysis compares the cost structure of the company with that of its rivals. It will help identify areas where better cost control can lead to cost leadership.

Product cost the most important cost component for pricing decision and hence plays an important role in cost leadership.

Standard cost provides the benchmark based on which performance of various cost categories can be assessed.

75: D The correct answer is External Environment. Government policies do pose opportunities and threats but is not the only factor. There are many social, economic, technology factors also pose opportunities and threats.

76: C

Description : Market research to know customer perception about the product is very important for cost leadership is false. Market research information is very important for product differentiation strategy.

77: A

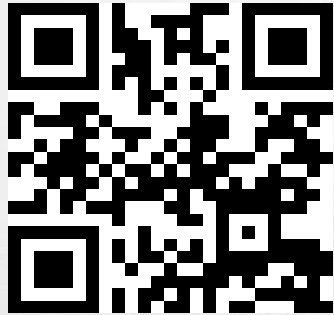
78: B

79: C

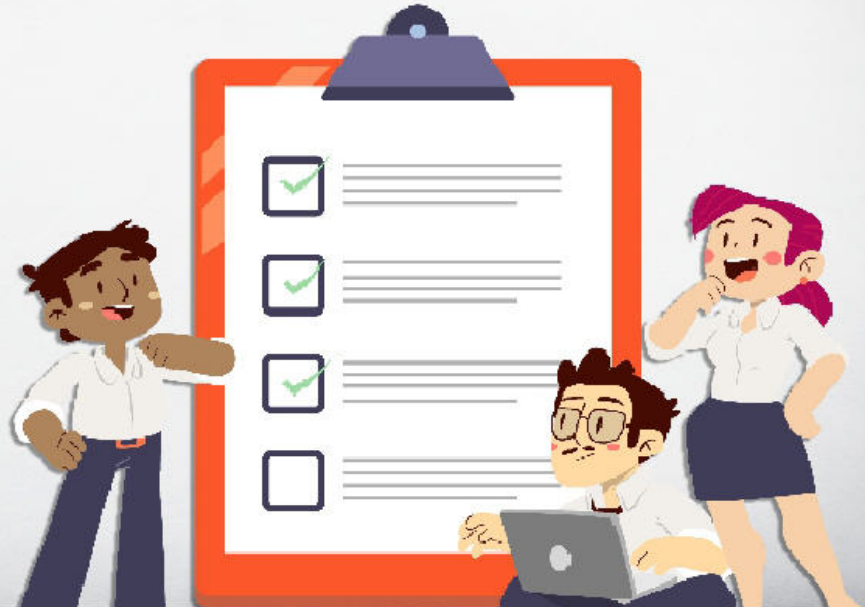
80: B



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MODERN BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT**CHAPTER 2**

Question 1: Which of the following best describes Total Quality Management?

- A Identifying the cost drivers for a company's major activities
- B Applying a zero-defect's philosophy aimed at embedding awareness of quality in all organizational processes
- C Tracking costs and revenues attributable to each product over its life cycle
- D Measuring how low the costs of a product need to be by reducing the desired profit margin from the expected selling price

Question 2: Which of the following is not the aim of strategic supply chain management?

- A Develop a supplier network that can cater to raw material requirements with minimum lead time
- B Focus on customers whose lifetime value is very profitable
- C Ensuring proper communication and information systems that will ensure robust functioning of the organization
- D Frequent changing of suppliers and sales dealerships

Question 3: Hcare produces specialized medical equipment used by a number of medical practitioners. It has identified a Critical Success Factor (CSF) "Customers should find zero defects with the medical equipment. Aim for zero defective sale units."

Which of the following would be a Key Performance Indicator that directly relates the "zero defective sale" CSF identified above?

- A Training hours imparted to manufacturing staff about in quality control for manufacturing process
- B Cost of product returns and replacement cost

C Cost of inspection and testing

D Quality certifications from external agencies

Question 4: Medicare produces specialized medical equipment used by a number of medical practitioners. It has identified a Critical Success Factor (CSF) "Customers should find zero defects with the medical equipment. Aim for zero defective sale units." The Critical Success Factor identified above aims to reduce which of the following Cost of Quality (COQ) to the very minimum:

A Cost of External Failure

B Cost of Internal Failure

C Preventive Cost

D Appraisal Cost

Question 5: Value chain analysis is aimed at which of the following?

- i. Eliminate costs ii. Reduce costs iii. Increase quantity sold
iv. Increase sales price v. Identify opportunities for product differentiation

A i, ii, and v

B iii and iv

C iii, iv, and v

D None of the above

Case Scenario 1 (ICAI Model Test Paper)

A1 is an organization that does trading of milk and milk products and operates within a large district in Uttar Pradesh, India. Milk producers (dairy farmers) sell quality milk and milk products which is then sent to retailers to be sold to customers. Each day the milk producers get the milk to the collection centre in the village. A sample of milk is drawn from individual lots to test the milk for quality. Once the quality check is passed, measurement of milk is done carefully, and the milk collected is recorded in the name of the individual milk producer. The milk is then brought to the main collection centre where further quality check is done. Once the quality test is passed, the milk is then packaged and dispatched in specially designed vans with coolers to retailers spread across various locations within the district. Consumers get their daily milk supplies from the retailers.

Question 6: The decision enumerated in above has raised concerns with the dairy farmers who stand to lose their livelihood. A1 has assured them that all the dairy farmers will be given employment within the dairy farms owned by the organization. Moreover, milk production will be based on sustainable methods which will ensure the good health of the livestock cattle as also that of the environment. The customers also benefit by getting

farm fresh milk. A happy customer will be a loyal customer, thus ensuring the sustainability of business. A1 aims to develop a framework that will monitor and ensure the well-being of the livestock cattle and its dairy farmers, ensure sustainability practices that ensure that production is done in an eco-friendly manner. Which scenario best describes this scenario?

A Value chain management

B Upstream supply chain management

C Downstream supply chain management

D Triple bottom line

Question 7: From the viewpoint of A1, ensuring distribution of milk packets to retailers well within the expiry date (milk being a perishable commodity) best describes which of the following situations?

A Value chain management

B Upstream supply chain management

C Downstream supply chain management

D Triple bottom line

Question 8: In the recent years, A1 has been battling complaints about decreasing quality of products. Hence it is thinking of taking strategic decisions. One among them is to own dairy farms where the livestock are kept, instead of procuring the milk from dairy farmers individually. It is felt that this would standardize the rearing the livestock cattle (breed of cattle, their feed, milk collection procedure etc). This will also give better control over milk production and therefore improve quality of milk output. Which scenario best describes this scenario?

A Value chain management

B Upstream supply chain management

C Downstream supply chain management

D Triple bottom line

Question 9: From the viewpoint of A1, procurement of good quality milk from dairy farmers best describes which of the following situations?

A Value chain management

B Upstream supply chain management

C Downstream supply chain management

D Triple bottom line

Case Scenario 2

You recently joined Management Accounting department of a fashion retail brand 'Paridhaan' which is struggling with dipping margin and deficiencies issues in distribution network, In

meeting with CEO and COO you explained to them that Supply Chain Management can be great help for Paridhaan to overcome the many of challenges that Paridhaan is currently facing.

You explained them the case of Sara Fashions, how they manage their Supply Chain to create value. Sara Fashions is a well-known premium international clothing manufacturer and retailer based in Spain that was founded in the 1980s. Because of the collaborative relationship with customers and suppliers, Sara can complete the development and shipment of a new product to its stores in two to six weeks, which is faster than the industry average of six months. Sara sells their clothing through its own retail outlets.

One of the most significant benefits of Sara's supply chain strategy is its ability to respond quickly to all fashion trends and provide customers with the latest fashion outfits in two weeks in case of existing items while 4-6 weeks in case of new items. Secondly, Sara never produces in large quantities, so if the style does not sell as well as expected, Sara does not suffer as much loss because there is not much stock to discount. Thirdly, the advantages of a vertically integrated and shortened supply chain are obvious. Sara's advertising cost is only 0.3% of its revenue, whereas similar fashion retailers typically spend 3% on advertising and marketing.

The high frequency of shifts in displayed merchandise (about three-quarters of them are changed every three weeks) allows for consistent customer visits.

The main disadvantage of Sara's supply chain is that because Sara owns all of the supply chain channels, it is difficult to expand to distant locations because it is very expensive to distribute such products.

Sara factories in Spain employ flexible manufacturing systems to allow for rapid changeover operations. Only 24% of all items are manufactured in Asia and Africa, while 50% are manufactured in Spain; and rest 26% in the rest of Europe. Sara's factories can quickly increase and decrease production rates, resulting in less inventory in the supply chain and less need for working capital to finance that inventory. They only do 50 to 60% of their manufacturing in advance, compared to competitors' 80 to 90%. Sara does not need to bet heavily on yearly fashion trends. They can place numerous smaller bets on short-term trends that are easier to predict.

They employ approximately 3,000 workers in manufacturing operations in Spain at an average wage of 11.00 euros per hour, compared to an average wage of 0.80 euros per hour in Asia.

COO pointed that there are two flows that majorly we need to manage at Paridhaan; the physical flow of material and exchange of information.

Since many of terms and points are new for them hence, they shower you back with questions which you need to answer (with most appropriate option) keeping above facts in backdrop of your mind.

Question 10: Question 10: Which of following statements is/ are correct regarding cycle-time and turnover ratios of Sara Fashions?

- i. Stores of Sara Fashions expected to have lower inventory turnover ratio than the stores of other retail readymade clothing brands
- ii. Cycle time is lower in case of Sara Fashions than its peer group

A Only statement i

B Only statement ii

C Both of the statements

D None of the statements

Question 11: Sara's response time to customer's demand is comparatively less than its peers, hence it has better control over physical flow of supply chain and capable to counter negative effects. One such effect is, due to small change in customer demands, inventory oscillations become progressively larger looking through the supply chain. This is known as

A Net effect

B Bullwhip effect

C Chain effect

D Reverse effect

Question 12: By offering products through an exclusive distribution channel, Sara can

- i. Differentiate
- ii. Better understand their customers
- iii. Encourage additional purchase
- iv. Specialise in a particular type of discounted merchandise

A Only i

B Only iii

C iii and iv

D i, ii, and iii above

Question 13: Which of following statements is/ are incorrect regarding Sara Fashions?

- i. Sara Fashions competes on flexibility and agility instead of low cost leadership
- ii. Sara Fashions can further reduce their cost production by shifting production facility to labour intensive market/ economy

A Only statement i

B Only statement ii

C Both of the statements

D None of the statements

Question 14: COO statement in context of flows pertaining to supply chain management at Paridhaan, which of the following is/ are true for supply chain management?

- i. The physical material generally has up- stream movement
- ii. Exchange of Information happens both ways always
- iii. Flow of cash always has downstream movement

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| A | Only i | B | Only ii |
| C | Only ii and iii | D | All of the i, ii, and iii above |

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS - CASELET BASED MCQS

Case-let on Push-Pull Inventory System

ABC Ltd. is a very profitable company with a high sales volume for its products. The company has been in this business for the last 20 years. The business cycles can be predicted with high accuracy. The products it manufactures can be bought off the shelf from retail stores. Demand is continuous throughout the year. Hence, its inventory turnover is high. Profit margin earned on its sales are high and generate sufficient cash flow.

Production cost is optimal when products are produced on a large scale. It is a mid-sized company that wields sufficient bargaining power over its suppliers. Factory land is owned, and it has sufficient storage area within its premises. Working capital needs of the company are sufficiently met by internal reserves.

Question 15: Given the above conditions, which type of supply chain may be more suitable for ABC Ltd. to adopt:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| A | Pull model supply chain | B | Push model supply chain |
|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|

Question 16: Where in the flow of the supply chain are the customers?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | At the end of the supply chain (downstream) |
| B | At the beginning of the supply chain (upstream) |

Question 17: Implication of high inventory turnover ratio on working capital locked in finished stock is -

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Working capital gets locked in finished stock for a shorter period of time |
| B | Working capital gets locked in finished stock for a longer period of time |

Question 18: What advantages can ABC derive from economies of scale of production on production cost and the ability to wield sufficient bargaining power over its suppliers?

A The factors provide ABC Ltd. a competitive advantage on the ability to compete with the market based on price of the product. It can follow the low cost advantage strategy.

B The factors provide ABC Ltd. a competitive advantage on the ability to compete with the market based on variety of the finished product. It can follow the product differentiation advantage strategy.

Question 19: What are the risks involved in the selected model -

A Risk of overstocking due to variations in actual demand as compared to forecast.

B Inventory has working capital locked in finished stock and there is higher need for storage space for finished stock.

C Both (a) and (b) above

D Neither (a) nor (b) above

Question 20: Had ABC Ltd. been producing products that are highly customized in nature, based on individual customer requirements, what would be the more appropriate type of supply chain to adopt?

A Pull model supply chain

B Push model supply chain

SOLUTION

1: B

Description: The correct answer is (B) Total Quality Management (TQM) is the planning and controlling of all business functions so that products or services are produced to meet the expectations of the customer. It aims at improving the quality of a company's output through continuous improvement of internal practices. Zero- Defect philosophy aims at embedding awareness of quality in all organizational processes. Option (A) describes activity based costing, Option (C) lifecycle costing and Option (D) target costing.

2: D

Description: Strategic supply chain management tends to encourage long term relationships with partner organizations both on the supply and demand side. The company can generate sustainable value only from having such synergic relationships. Frequent changing of suppliers and sales dealerships does not support this objective.

3: B

Description: The correct option is cost of product returns and replacement. Where the sales to customers are expected to be of zero defects, there should ideally be no cost of product returns and replacement cost. Any such incidence captured in the KPI Dashboard should then be investigated by Medicare to detect any weakness in the area identified as critical to success. Training hours imparted to manufacturing staff about quality control is a preventive cost, not directly related to zero defective sales, although it aims at reducing defects by imparting appropriate training to the staff. Cost of inspection and testing aims to find out defects before the product reaches the customer, it is an appraisal cost. Quality certifications from external agencies is an appraisal cost incurred to improve customer perception about the quality of the product. Quality certification by itself does not prevent defects or ensures zero defective sales.

4: A

Description: Medicare aims to have zero defective unit sales. This implies that they wish to reduce cost of sale returns, warranty costs, cost of product recalls and any other cost incurred due to a complaint from the customer.

The other costs namely internal failure costs, preventive costs and appraisal costs are costs incurred at the discretion of Medicare. Taking sufficient preventive and appraisal measures and also ensuring that defects are detected before the products reach customers by reworking on defects or scrapping them altogether, would all put together ensure that cost incurred on defective goods due to customer complaints is kept at minimum.

5: A

Description: Value chain analysis is a framework that helps companies to identify opportunities to gain competitive advantage either by adopting cost leadership strategies (eliminating costs and reducing costs) or by product differentiation strategy (identify opportunities for product differentiation providing the customer something that the rival competitors do not). This analysis does not analyse the quantity sold or selling price of products and service.

6: D The correct answer is 'Triple Bottom Line'. This is framework that organizations can adopt to ensure that their operations are being carried out in sustainable manner with respect to Profit, People and the Planet.

7: C

Description: The correct answer is 'Downstream Supply Chain Management'. Distribution of milk within expiry date is a post-manufacturing activity that deals with the movement of finished goods to the retailer and therefrom the final customer.

8: A

Description: The correct answer is 'Value Chain Management'. A1 essentially wants to do vertical integration to ensure that the quality of milk produced can be controlled. This decision relates to the procurement function of Porter's Value Chain Analysis.

9: B

Description: The correct answer is 'Upstream Supply Chain Management'. Procurement of good quality milk from dairy farmers refers to procurement of raw materials from suppliers, which is Upstream Supply Chain Management.

10: B

Description: Since Sara Fashions keep low inventory level low and produce in small lots according to latest fashions and customers' needs hence Stores of Sara Fashions have higher inventory turnover ratio than the stores of other retail readymade clothing brands. Sara Fashions took only 2-6 weeks to reach back to customers with their product that meet their requirements/ expectations hence in comparison to average of 6 months for peer group hence cycle time is lower in case of Sara Fashions.

11: B

Description: The bullwhip effect is a supply chain phenomenon describing how small fluctuations in demand at the retail level can cause progressively larger fluctuations in demand at the wholesale, distributor, manufacturer, and raw material supplier levels. The effect is named after the physics involved in cracking a whip.

12: D Sara only sells its clothing through its own retail outlets. This allows Sara to better understand their customers and encourages additional purchases. By offering products through an exclusive distribution channel, Sara can differentiate.

13: D

Description: It is stated in fact of case that they employ approximately 3,000 workers in manufacturing operations in Spain at an average wage of 11.00 euros per hour, compared to an average wage of 0.80 euros per hour in Asia. Hence Sara competes on flexibility and agility instead of low cost and cheap labour. Further it is stated that Sara factories in Spain employ flexible manufacturing systems to allow for rapid changeover operations. Only 24% of all items are manufactured in Asia and Africa, while 50% are manufactured in Spain; and rest 26% in the rest of Europe; hence scope of reducing cost of production by shifting production facilities to labour intensive economies such as India, Asian and African countries.

14: B

Description: There are three types of main flows that happen in any supply chains: flow of materials/ goods, flow of money/ cash, and flow of information. There is a forward flow of materials/ goods for the regular flow that happens all the way from higher tier suppliers (upstream) to the end- consumer (downstream). In addition, if there are any returns for any reason, there will be a reverse flow of materials/ goods in the opposite direction to the forward flow. Flow of money (cash flow) happens from downstream to upstream. For example, the retailer needs to pay the distributor for the goods they have received from them. Flow of information happens both ways in the supply chain since organizations will need to share different type of information with each other so that the whole supply chain can make better decisions to improve overall performance.

15: B

Description: Push model supply chain.

- The ability to keep production cost low on account of economies of scale of production,
- ability to forecast demand for its products with high accuracy,
- having sufficient working capital requirements that can help it stock up finished goods

All these factors can enable ABC Ltd. To produce its products on a large scale in anticipation of demand. Inventory of finished goods can be stocked up and sold when the demand for it arises. Therefore, production in anticipation of demand, which is the push model of supply chain can be adopted here. In push model of supply chain, the production is done in anticipation of demand. The manufactures or distributors then "push" these finished goods to the customer.

16: A

Description: Customers are at the end of the flow of the supply chain. They are at the end of the downstream flow in the supply chain.

17: A

Description: High inventory turnover ratio implies that finished goods inventory is converted into sales at a faster rate. Hence working capital locked in finished stock can be recouped faster through cash flows generated from sale of products.

18: A

Description: Economies of scale of production on production cost and the ability to wield sufficient bargaining power over its suppliers can help reduce the overall cost of production. This savings in cost provides a cushion to the company that can enable it to offer its products at a discounted price to the customers. This is the low cost advantage strategy. Ability to offer product differentiation works better in industries where production is based on customer requirements (more variety). Where more variety is offered, it **may not** always be possible to produce on a large scale. Economies of scale may not be optimally achievable in these cases.

19: C

Description: The risks involved in using the push model is that

- Overstocking of inventory may occur when the actual demand does not follow the pattern of forecasted demand. Since production is done based on forecasted demand it might happen that inventory can pile up when there is sluggish demand that was not accounted for.
- Since production is in advance, working capital gets tied up in finished stock as part of inventory. Also, since production is in anticipation of demand, finished goods need to be stored. Hence the need for more space for storage of finished goods.

20: A Had ABC Ltd. been producing goods that are highly customized in nature, production will depend on meeting the customer's requirements. Hence, a pull system of supply chain would work better where product customization is important.

LEAN SYSTEM AND INNOVATION

CHAPTER 3

Question 1: Which of the following is false about Kaizen costing?

- A It uses target costing to set the required planned cost of the product
- B Continuous improvement is aimed at producing new products
- C The purpose is to build the idea of continuous improvement in the production process
- D Focuses on elimination of waste and improving productivity

Question 2: A company wants to implement Just in Time Manufacturing (both for procurement and production). Which of the following would not be required to be Critical Success Factors (CSFs) required to be met in order to ensure the success of the JIT project

- A Accuracy of demand prediction and close links with suppliers supply of raw materials
- B Agile production lines that are flexible to meet the change in demands
- C Low set up time and cost each time there is change in the production line
- D Have sufficient storage space to keep excess inventory

Question 3: Which one is not a benefit of Shine?

- A Less production downtime
- B Happier employees
- C Improved quality
- D Inventory reduction

Question 4: Which of the following does Kaizen improvement process not focus on?

- A Poka-Yoke
- B 5S
- C Improvement by innovation
- D Just-in-time principles

Question 5: Which of the following is not a prerequisite for an effective JIT system?

A Lesser set up time

B Total quality management

C Varying demand patterns

D Multi skilled labour force

Question 6: What will be overall equipment effectiveness, if second is ideal cycle time; planned production time is 7 hour and out of total count of 19,240 units, the good count are 18,848 units.

A 97.96%

B 76.35%

C 74.79%

D 74.97%

Question 7: A company follows Just in Time system for material procurement and production. An accountant finds difference between the accounting records of the company and the actual inventory on hand. The company uses backflushing system of accounting to track inventory. Possible reasons for this would be:

- i. Inaccurate production figures entered by production staff due to lack of training
- ii. Abnormal loss during production is not tracked by production staff
- iii. Back flushing transaction posting utilization of raw material inventory happens only at the end of the day when the production is complete
- iv. Back flushing costing records components used for work in progress while inventory is accounted for at the end of the day by the production staff

A i, ii and iv

B i, ii and iii

C i, iii and iv

D i, ii, iii and iv

Case Scenario 1

Glen Engineering Limited (GEL) is adopting lean practices in a drive for excellence and productivity. Among the lean initiatives that GEL has taken in the recent past, TPM is prominent. While speaking to one of the quality circles, the Chief Management Accountant, Mr. Deepak, explains TPM consists of eight strategies (or pillars) that ensure equipment is consistently maintained and inspected by instilling a sense of responsibility for equipment in all employees. He further says one such pillar deals with routine maintenance, and all the workers are partners in the betterment of GEL, and the success of the TPM initiative depends upon their effort.

A couple of training programs for workers, in addition to the EDP (Executive Development Programme) and MDP (Management Development Programme) on 5S practices, were organized by GEL to empower its managers and employees. The focus of the programs was to explain the five S: sort, set-in-order, shine, standardise, and sustain, as well as highlight their scope and useful tools.

Mr. Shukla, who is VP-POM (production and operation management), also attended the MDP. He is of the opinion that there are six S instead of five, and the sixth S is Style, and he further says that the five S are only enablers for continual improvement and not results in themselves. Mr. Shukla's second opinion is countered by Trainer by emphasizing the expected benefits of each of the 5S.

Mr. Dev Raj, floor supervisor, is not sure about how shine can help in productivity and what is to be performed or covered under sort phase, so he desired to understand the importance of shine and the scope of sort phase.

Ms. Archana is the Manager of Risk and Control at GEL, and she is keen to know whether all the workers strive for 5S simultaneously or one person for each department at a time to speed up and avoid conflicts.

You are part of trainer's team for MDP, expected to answer following questions with most appropriate option.

Question 8: Evaluate the correctness of opinions expressed by Mr. Shukla.

- i. Style is sixth S as extension of 5S
- ii. 5S are enablers that leads to continual improvement

A Statement i only	B Statement ii only
C Both Statements	D None of the Statements

Question 9: Which of following included in the expected benefits from Sort?

- i. Make work easier.
- ii. Customer satisfaction
- iii. Improving ownership
- iv. Prevent accumulation of unnecessary items
- v. Reduce chances of being distributed with unnecessary items

A i, iv, and v only	B i, iii, and v only	C ii, iii, and iv only	D i, ii, iii, iv, and v
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Question 10: Which of the following item are parts of the Sort phase?

- i. Use of red tags
- ii. 48-hour rule
- iii. Disposition red tag items
- iv. Putting tools at the point of use

A i, ii, and iii only	B i, ii, and iv only	C i, iii, and iv only	D ii, iii, and iv
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Question 11: Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- i. 5S should be implemented by only one person per department to save time and avoid confusion
- ii. hanging the area's layout is included in Set-In-Order

A Statement i only	B Statement ii only
---------------------------	----------------------------

C Both Statements

D None of the Statements

Question 12: Which of following included in the expected benefits from Shine?

i. Creates pleasant environment

ii. Makes comfortable with 5S procedures

iii. Frees up space

iv. Increases workers productivity

v. Improves safety

A i, ii, and iii only

B i, ii, iii, and iv only

C ii, iii, iv and v only

D i, iii, iv, and v only

Question 13: Which pillar of TPM focuses on routine maintenance?

A Quality maintenance

B Early management

C Planned maintenance

D Autonomous maintenance

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS

Question 14: 5S fits in which stage of the PDCA cycle in the context of the organization striving for continuous improvement?

A Plan

B Do

C Check

D Action

Question 15: Which of the following is not a tool used in the 'Define' process in the DMAIC Model of Six Sigma?

A Project charter and plan

B Check sheet

C Effort/ impact analysis

D Process mapping

Question 16: What will be overall equipment effectiveness, if second is ideal cycle time; planned production time is 7 hour and out of total count of 19,240 units, the good count are 18,848 units.

A 97.96%

B 76.35%

C 74.79%

D None of these

Question 17: Which principle or technique is considered as the base platform for TPM?

A Six sigma

B 5S

C SMED

D Kaizen

SOLUTION

1: B

Description: The statement continuous improvement is aimed at producing new products is false. Kaizen costing primarily aims to improve the existing production process. It may only indirectly give impetus or enable innovation, the improvement is not directly aimed at making innovative product.

2: D

Description: Sufficient storage space to keep excess inventory is not need in JIT system of procurement and production because it is based on pull type supply chain management. Hence production and procurement take place only after an actual order is received from the customer. Since there is no buffer stock between production levels and customer demand, the accuracy of demand prediction is very important (CSF). Also, the suppliers have to supply raw material of the appropriate quality on time for the production to begin. Hence close links and communication with supplier is also important (CSF). Production lines have to be flexible enough to be able to produce the product as per customer requirements (CSF). High set up time and cost each time there is a change in production, will lower profitability and productivity. Hence agility of production is a CSF.

3: D

Description: It is necessary to keep the work area clean and safe. Shining is also an inspection process for the area, i.e., is everything in good condition? This leads to less production time, happier employees by reducing their stress levels, and improved quality. Inventory reduction is not among the benefits of shine.

4: C

Description: Kaizen is lean thinking and structured around the core premise of continuous improvement rather innovation hence Kaizen focuses on (A), (B) and (D) options only.

5: C

Description: The correct answer is varying demand patterns are not helpful in JIT systems, the demand should be predictable since the company operates without inventory. Lesser set up time that makes batch production economical. Total quality management that enables quick elimination of defects. Multi skilled labour force can perform different activities including repairs and maintenance, which reduces idle time.

6: C

Formula for calculating Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) can be either of Availability x Performance x Quality or $(\text{Good Count} \times \text{Ideal Cycle Time}) / \text{Planned Production Time}$
 $(-18,848 \text{ units} \times 1.0 \text{ seconds}) / (420 \text{ minutes} \times 60 \text{ seconds}) = 0.7479 (74.79\%)$

7: B

Description: The correct answer is (i), (ii) and (iii) are possible reasons for difference between accounting records maintained under backflush costing and actual inventory.

Back flush costing transaction for inventory is posted only once production is complete and is consolidated entry. Hence, back flush costing records do not record components issued that are in work in progress.

8: B

Description: Safety is sixth S as extension of 5S. In this phase, leaders focus on identifying hazards and developing preventative measures to keep their team safe. 5S, being the foundation of TPM (even all the lean practices that eventually led to TQM), acts as the enabler for continual improvement and fits in at the Do stage.

9: A

Description: Sorting makes work easier, prevents accumulation of unnecessary items, reduce chances of being distributed with unnecessary items. Customer satisfaction and ownership don't relate to Sort.

10: A

Description: Putting tools at the point of use belong to set in order rather than sorting. 48-hour rule may be new concept for students; hence students are advised to take note that; the 48-hour rule says if it is not going to be used in the work area within 48 hours, and it does not belong there.

11: B

Description: 5S shall be implemented across organisation by all, simultaneously because 5S is more than ensuring that a workspace is neat and aesthetically orderly, 5S focuses on keeping everything in its place to maintain consistency in the work environment. Eliminating inconsistencies reduces disruptions to production processes, in turn resulting in reduced waste and a more predictable (and higher) quality of output.

Set-in-order signify the systemic arrangement by adherence to the one of 14th Principle of Management enunciated by Henri Fayol in Administrative Theory of Management i.e., Principle of order which provides that there shall be place for everything and everything shall be in its place. Therefore set-in-order arrange all necessary items into their most efficient and accessible arrangements so that they can be easily selected for use and make workflow smooth and easy. Hence changing the area's layout included in set-in-order.

12: D

Makes comfortable with 5S procedures relates to Standardize.

13: D

Description: Autonomous maintenance focuses on routine maintenance. Routine maintenance includes cleaning, lubricating, and inspection operations performed by the operators.

14: B

Description: Plan and Do are enablers for continual improvement, while Check and Action are results. 5S, being the foundation of TPM (even all the lean practices that eventually led to TQM), acts as the enabler for continual improvement and fits in at the Do stage.

15: B

Description: Project charter and plan, Effort/impact analysis, and process mapping are the tools used in the 'Define' process in the DMAIC Model of Six Sigma. In addition to this, tree diagram is also used.

The Check Sheet (Defect Concentration Diagram), is a structured form for collecting and analyzing data. It is one among the 7 Basic Quality Tools. The check sheet is a form used to collect data in real time at the location where the data is generated. The data it captures can be quantitative or qualitative. When the information is quantitative, the check sheet is sometimes called a tally sheet. It is used in the 'Measure' process.

16: C

Description: Formula for calculating Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) can be either of Availability × Performance × Quality or (Good Count × Ideal Cycle Time) / Planned Production Time

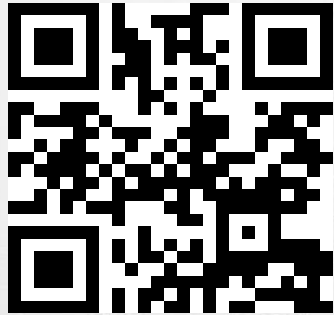
$(18,848 \text{ units} \times 1.0 \text{ seconds}) / (420 \text{ minutes} \times 60 \text{ seconds}) = 0.7479 (74.79\%)$

17: B

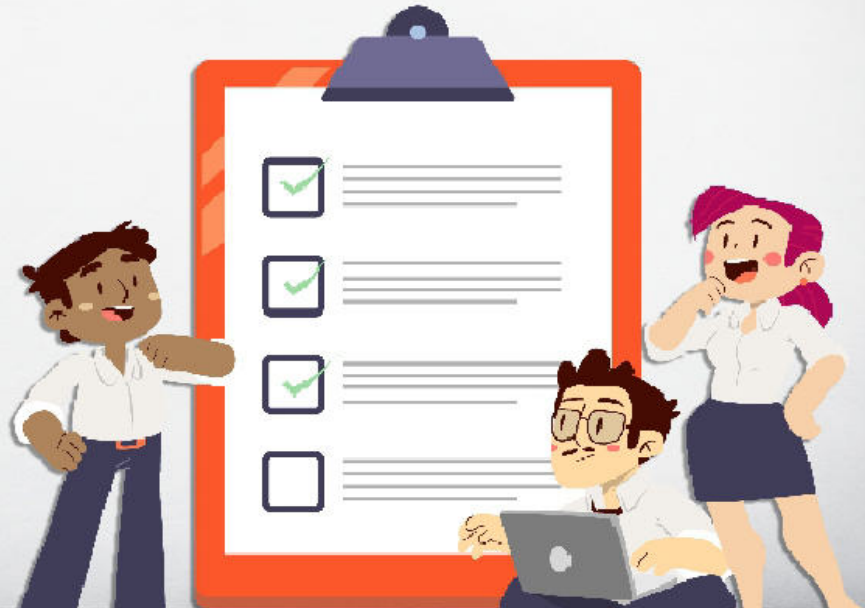
Description: The traditional approach to TPM was developed in the 1960s and consists of 5S (Sort, Set in Order, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain) as a foundation and eight supporting activities (sometimes referred to as pillars).



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SPECIALIST COST MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES CHAPTER 4

Question 1: IEE is selling an electronic product that is aiming at a customer base who are early adopters. Their market share in the current year has been growing rapidly and consequently profits are also increasing rapidly. Market competition is increasing with a growing number of competitors for IEE.

Which strategy should IEE not adopt at this stage?

- A** Strategy shifts from acquisition to retention of customers
- B** Development of long term relationships with customers
- C** Leverage the product's perceived differential advantage to secure a strong market position
- D** Build selective distribution channels to target niche customers only

Question 2: The selling price of Product X is set at \$275 for each unit and sales for the coming year are expected to be 400 units. A return of 30% on the investment of \$1,25,000 in Product X will be required in the coming year.

What is the target cost for each unit of Product X?

- A** \$181.25
- B** \$165.00
- C** \$187.50
- D** \$362.50

Question 3: A company is about to replace an equipment that costs a Rs.10,00,000 with either equipment A or equipment B. Finance cost is 6% per year and other information is as below:

	Equipment A (Rs.)	Equipment B (Rs.)
Initial Cost	28,000	40,000
Annual Operating Costs	24,000 p.a	18,000 p.a.

The annuity factor of 6% finance cost for 20 years is 11.4699. The company expected the new system (either equipment A or equipment B) to last for 20 years.

Which equipment should the company choose using life cycle costing?

- A** Equipment B since the life cycle cost is Rs.1,72,049 which is lower as compared to equipment A having a cost of Rs.2,86,748

B Equipment A since the life cycle cost is Rs.5,13,253 which is lower as compared to equipment B having a cost of Rs.7,27,952

C Equipment A since the life cycle cost is Rs.8,00,000 which is lower as compared to equipment B having cost of Rs.9,00,000

D Equipment B since the life cycle cost is Rs. 10,72,049 which is lower as compared to equipment A having cost of Rs. 10,86,748

Question 4: How is target cost calculated?

A Desired selling price less actual profit margin

B Market price less desired profit margin

C Desired selling price less desired profit margin

D Market price less standard profit margin

Question 5: SW is selling an electronic product that is aiming at a customer base who are early adopters. Their market share in the current year has been growing rapidly and consequently profits are also increasing rapidly. Market competition is increasing with a growing number of competitors for SW.

For this electronic product, which stage of product life cycle is SW experiencing?

A Introduction

B Growth

C Maturity

D Decline

Question 6: The management of a company are spending huge money on distribution and promotion of Product Z. Huge efforts are being made to reach out to customers through various marketing channels and promotional events. Decisions are being taken about Product branding, packaging and labelling. This is despite Product Z having low sales volume, yielding negative profits. There are few competitors for Product Z.

Which life cycle characteristics does Product Z show?

A Introduction

B Growth

C Maturity

D Decline

Question 7: In the industry life cycle, which of the following best characterizes an industry in the growth stage?

A New goods are being created all the time

B A select few companies control the majority of the market

C	There is little threat from substitutes and few competitors	D	There is no pressing need for competitive differentiation
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Question 8: Which of the characteristics and strategies in the growth phase of a product's life cycle?

- i. Offer a product with extensions, service and warranty
- ii. High R&D spend, to improve or enhance product features to differentiate the product from that of the competitors
- iii. Shift from product awareness to product conviction
- iv. Build intensive distribution channels to handle additional volumes and new market

A	i, ii and iii	B	i, iii and iv	C	ii, iii, and iv	D	i, ii, iii, and iv
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Case Scenario 1

H. Ltd. manufactures three products. The material cost, selling price and bottleneck resource details per unit are as follows:

Particulars	Selling Price (\$)	Material and Other Variable Cost (\$)	Bottleneck Resource Time (Minutes)
Product X	100	70	15
Product Y	200	140	15
Product Z	300	240	20

Budgeted factory costs for the period are \$2,00,000. The bottleneck resources time available is 1,25,000 minutes per period.

Company adopted throughput accounting and products are ranked according to 'product return per minute'.

Question 9: Which of the following is true regarding ranking of product as per Throughput Accounting Ratio?

A	Rank 1 - Product X, Rank 2 - Product Y, and Rank 3 - Product Z
B	Rank 1 - Product Y, Rank 2 - Product X, and Rank 3 - Product Z
C	Rank 1 - Product Y, Rank 2 - Product Z, and Rank 3 - Product X
D	Rank 1 - Product X, Rank 2 - Product Z, and Rank 3 - Product Y

Question 10: Which of the following is true regarding ranking of product as per product return per minute?

- A Rank 1 - Product X, Rank 2- Product Y, and Rank 3 - Product Z
- B Rank 1 - Product Y, Rank 2- Product X, and Rank 3 - Product Z
- C Rank 1 - Product Y, Rank 2 - Product Z, and Rank 3 - Product X
- D Rank 1 - Product X, Rank 2- Product Z, and Rank 3 - Product Y

Question 11: Which of the following is not true regarding Theory of constraints / Throughput Accounting (TOC/ TA) based approach for product mix decisions?

- A The TOC/TA approach focuses on push approach to production management as opposed to pull approach of Just in Time Management
- B One of the disadvantages of the TOC/TA approach is that there may be circumstances when operating expenses cannot be classified definitively as fixed
- C Where the TA ratio is greater than 1 the product in question is profitable
- D TOC/ TA approach has its main emphasis on quality of production

Question 12: Which of the following is not true regarding theory of constraints?

- A The optimum production of bottleneck activity should determine the production schedule of the non-bottleneck activities
- B The workers of non-bottleneck machines should be motivated to improve their productivity
- C Constraint can be removed by elevating system bottlenecks
- D Constraint can be removed by increasing bottleneck efficiency and capacity

Case Scenario 2

Kowloon Toy Company (KTC) expects to successfully launch Toy "H" based on a Disney character. KTC must pay a 20% royalty on the selling price to Disneyland.

KTC targets a selling price of ₹500 per toy and profit of 25% on the selling price.

The following are the cost data forecast:

	Per unit of toy
Component H ₁	90
Component H ₂	70
Labour: 0.40 hr. @ 200 per hr.	80
Product Specific Overheads	20

In addition to the above, each toy requires 0.6 kg of other materials, which are supplied at a cost of Rs.40 per kg with a normal 4% substandard quality, which is not usable in the manufacture.

Question 13: What should be the cost reduction to meet the target cost of Toy "H"?

A Rs. 11 per unit

B Rs. 12 per unit

C Rs. 10 per unit

D Rs. 15 per unit

Question 14: Which of the following statements is false?

A Target costing takes a market driven approach towards cost by shifting focus on creation of values that tend to the needs of the customers

B Target costing is capable to take into account initial design and engineering costs, as well as cost of manufacturing, distribution, sales, and services

C Strategy of using target costing may affect the quality of the product negatively

D Cost reduction through target costing is temporary in nature

Question 15: Calculate the total cost of manufacturing of Toy "H".

A Rs. 285 per unit

B Rs. 286 per unit

C Rs. 280 per unit

D Rs. 290 per unit

Question 16: Calculate the target cost for per unit of Toy "H".

A Rs. 400 per unit

B Rs. 375 per unit

C Rs. 500 per unit

D Rs. 275 per unit

Question 17: In which of the following industries is the likelihood of utility of target costing may perhaps be lower?

- i. Assembly oriented industries where most of the product costs are committed in the design phase
- ii. Service oriented industries
- iii. Industries with high levels of competition
- iv. Industries involved in production of raw materials

A i and iv

B ii and iv

C i, ii and iii

D i, ii, iii, iv

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS

Question 18: Which of the following techniques is not relevant to target costing?

A Value Analysis

B Variance Analysis

C Functional Analysis

D Activity Analysis

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS - CASELET BASED MCQS (ICAI Model Test Paper)

Art Décor is a marble sculpture making company based out of Jaipur, Rajasthan. It has been making miniature figurines (small statues) for the past many years. It now plans to foray into making larger sizes statues that can be displayed in gardens, resorts or large corporate offices. As a trial it has asked its main designer Raj to come up with an appropriate design model that would appeal to such customers. There is already a competitive market for such larger size statues. However, the management of Art Décor has a skilled artist like Raj who can come up with attractive designs for customers. Within the month, Raj has come up with the appropriate design. Jay is the product manager who likes the design but wants to price it competitively in the market. The costing for 200 statues is as below:

Cost	Amount (₹)
Design cost	5,00,000
Direct materials	20,00,000
Direct manufacturing labour	25,00,000
Variable manufacturing overhead	20,00,000
Fixed manufacturing overhead	5,00,000
Marketing	10,00,000

Question 19: The target profit required is 25% of revenue. If the sale price per statue is ₹45,000 what is the target cost per statue?

A ₹33,750 per statue

B ₹36,000 per statue

C ₹42,000 per statue

D ₹56,250 per statue

Question 20: What is the cost estimate per unit as per the cost information given above?

A ₹45,000 per statue

B ₹42,500 per statue

C ₹30,250 per statue

D ₹43,000 per statue

Question 21: Given your calculations in (a) & (b) has the target cost per statue been met?

A Yes, the estimated cost is lower than the target cost per statue.

B No, the estimated cost is higher than the target cost per statue.

Question 22: During the course of discussions, Jay the product manager found that the designer Raj plans to use high quality marble for these statues. Jay suggests that he use a much lower quality marble material for the statues. This would reduce the material cost by 60%. Skilled labour hours required will also be reduced resulting in direct manufacturing labour to reduce by 50%. Accordingly, what would the revised estimate cost per unit be if value engineering is applied?

A ₹45,000 per statue

B ₹42,500 per statue

C ₹30,250 per statue

D ₹43,000 per statue

Question 23: Given your calculations in (19) and (22) has the target cost per statue been met?

A Yes, the revised estimate cost by adopting value engineering is lower than the target cost per statue.

B No, the revised estimate cost by adopting value engineering is higher than the target cost per statue.

Question 24: Raj the designer does not agree with Jay's proposition given in (22) above. He feels that inferior quality material would affect the durability of the statue and hence would affect the demand for it in the long run. Instead of value engineering, he feels that

10% increased spending in marketing can increase the selling price per statue to ₹50,000 per statue. The target profit required is 25% of revenue. Given this scenario, what is the target cost per statue?

A ₹33,750 per statue

B ₹37,500 per statue

C ₹35,000 per statue

D ₹36,250 per statue

Question 25: Given the situation in (24) what would be revised estimated cost per statue after increasing the spend on marketing?

A ₹45,000 per statue

B ₹42,500 per statue

C ₹30,250 per statue

D ₹43,000 per statue

Question 26: Given your calculations in (24) and (25) has the target cost per statue been met?

A Yes, the estimate cost after increased spend on marketing is lower than the target cost per statue.

B No, the estimate cost after increased spend on marketing is higher than the target cost per statue.

Question 27: What is the estimate profit earned per statue as per (22) (adopting value engineering) and (24) (increasing marketing spend)?

Options	Profit per statue with value engineering as per (22)	Profit per statue after increased marketing spend as per (24)
A	Rs.14,750	Rs.7,000
B	Rs.2,500	Rs.7,000
C	Rs.11,250	Rs.12,500

SOLUTION

1: D

Description: Build selective distribution channels to target niche customers only is a strategy followed during the decline stage of product life cycle when the product is being phased out and is made available only to its loyal, niche customer base. IEE (currently in the growth phase) should build a very intensive distribution system in order to reach out to the masses and increase market share. The customer base is given to be that of early adopters, that is they are already aware of the product and its features. Hence, IEE should now try to capture market share through retention of customers. IEE should build relationships through offering product extensions, service and warranty to develop long term relationships with customers. Perceived differential advantage should be used to increase its market position.

2: A

Description: Return: $\$1,25,000 \times 30\% = \$37,500$

Total sales revenue = $\$275 \times 400 = \$1,10,000$

Therefore, total cost = $\$1,10,000 - \$37,500 = \$72,500$

Unit cost = $\$72,500/400 = \181.25

3: D

Description: The correct answer is - Equipment B since the life cycle cost is Rs.10,72,049 which is lower as compared to equipment A having cost of Rs.10,86,748

Particular	Equipment A	Equipment B
Annual Operating Costs p.a.	25,000	15,000
PVIFA @ 6% for 20 years	11.4699	11.4699
Initial Cost	8,00,000	9,00,000
Add: present value of annual operating costs over the lifetime of the assets	2,86,748	1,72,049

4: B

Description: The correct answer is (B) Market price less desired profit margin. The product cost estimate is arrived at by subtracting the desired profit margin from a competitive market price. Option (C) is incorrect since the selling price should be one that the current market commands, not one that the company desires.

5: B

Description: SW has a customer base for its product who are early adopters. Early adopters are those who embrace new technology, although their risk taking appetite is lower than that of innovators (typically customers of the introduction stage of product life cycle). Increased competition, growing market share and growth in profits are characteristics of growth phase of product life cycle.

6: A

Description: The correct answer is Introduction stage of life cycle of a product where Product Z seems to be a new product that is being launched in the market. The products at this stage are novel and there is minimal awareness about it, hence the huge spend on advertising and promotional events. Generally, customers are innovators who are being enticed to try out the product.

7: D

Description: There is no pressing need for competitive differentiation--- is correct in the sense that there is "enough room for everyone" in the industry, and as the industry expands, competitive differentiation is not currently critical. When new players enter a growing industry, competition intensifies during the growth phase. Due to a constant supply shortage, competition in the industry is low and buyers' power is still relatively low. Most organizations can survive with rapid growth. Rather than focusing on the future, organizations' main concern will be meeting the demand as it arises.

8: B

Description: The correct answer is (i), (iii) and (iv).

In growth phase, sales are increasing rapidly due to greater customer awareness. Competitors enter the market and hence competition increases. To differentiate, the basic product should now be offered with product extensions, service and warranty. This will help build product conviction and a loyal customer base for the product. Since sales are increasing, the product availability should be made through multiple retailers over different sales channels. This will increase market reach and market share.

Statement (ii) High R&D spend, to improve or enhance product features to differentiate the product from that of the competitors relates to maturity phase.

9: C

Description: The correct answer is Rank 1 - Product Y, Rank 2- Product Z, and Rank 3 - Product X

Particulars	X	Y	Z
Selling Price	100	200	300
Variable Cost	70	140	240
Throughput Contribution	30	60	60
Minutes per unit	15	15	20
Contribution per minute	2	4	3
Factory Cost per minute (2,00,000/1,25,000)	1.6	1.6	1.6
TA Ratio (Cont. per minute / Factory Cost per minute)	1.25	2.5	1.875
Ranking Based on TA Ratio	III	I	II

10: C

Description: The correct answer is Rank 1 - Product Y, Rank 2- Product Z and Rank 3 - Product X

Particulars	X	Y	Z
Selling Price	100	200	300
Variable Cost	70	140	240
Throughput Contribution	30	60	60
Minutes per unit	15	15	20
Contribution per minute	2	4	3
Ranking	III	I	II

11: D

Description: It is not true that the TOC/ TA approach places its main emphasis on quality of production. The main emphasis of this approach is to increase sales and sales volume.

12: B

Description: It is not true that the workers of non-bottleneck machines should be motivated to improve their productivity. Producing more non-bottleneck output results in an increase in WIP inventories. This is because the additional output cannot be processed by bottleneck machine. Therefore, the optimum production of bottleneck activity should determine the production schedule of the non-bottleneck activities.

13: C

Description: The correct answer is Rs.10 per unit of Toy "H". As explained above, the target cost is Rs.275 per unit while the current cost of manufacturing is Rs.285 per unit. Hence, the cost reduction should be Rs.10 per unit.

14: D

Description: Cost reduction through target costing is permanent in nature. Target costing is not just a product costing system, but rather a management technique that aims at reducing the overall cost of a product (over the entire life cycle) with the help of productivity, value engineering, and effectiveness at the research and design phase.

15: A

Description: The correct answer is ₹285 per unit of Toy "H". Below is the calculation -

	Rs/Toy
Component H ₁	90
Component H ₂	70
Labour (0.40 hr. x ₹200 per hr.)	80
Product Specific Overheads	20
Other Material (0.6kg / 96% x ₹40)	25
Total Cost of Manufacturing	285

16: D

Description: The correct answer is 275 per unit of Toy H. Below is the calculation-

	Rs/Toy
Target Selling Price	500

Less: Royalty @20%	100
Less: Profit @ 25%	125
Target Cost	275

17: B

Description: Target costing may be less useful in -

Service industries - In the services area, such as consulting, the bulk of all activities can be reconfigured for cost reduction when services are being provided directly to the customer.

Industries involved in production of raw materials - Production of raw materials has no design features. Instead, the industrial engineering staff tries to create the most efficient possible production process, which has little to do with cost reduction through the improvement of customer value.

18: B

Description: Option (b) Variance Analysis is not relevant to target costing. Variance analysis is the comparison of actual performance with standards / budgeted performance. Variance analysis helps in monitoring costs against a benchmark. Analysis is done after the cost is incurred. Target costing helps to determining the cost at which a proposed product (with specified functionality and quality) must be produced, to generate a desired level of profitability at its anticipated selling price. It uses techniques like value analysis, functional analysis, and activity analysis. Analysis is done before the cost is incurred; target is the goal to be achieved in future.

19: A

Description: Target profit per statue is 25% of ₹45,000. Therefore, target profit is ₹11,250 per statue. Hence, target cost = selling price - target profit = ₹45,000 - ₹11,250 = ₹33,750 per statue. Option (b) ₹36,000 calculates that cost by taking profit to be 25% of cost i.e. 20% of selling price. Therefore, target cost is ₹45,000 - ₹9,000 = ₹36,000 per statue. Options (c) and (d) are incorrect options.

20: B

Description: Option (b) ₹42,500 per statue is the correct option. The calculation is given:

Cost	Amount (₹)
Design cost	5,00,000
Direct materials	20,00,000
Direct manufacturing labour	25,00,000
Variable manufacturing overhead	20,00,000
Fixed manufacturing overhead	5,00,000
Marketing	10,00,000
Total Estimated Cost	85,00,000

Estimated Cost per statue = ₹85,00,000 / 200 statues = ₹42,500 per statue.

21: B

Description: The estimated cost is higher than the target cost per statue. The estimated cost is ₹42,500 per statue (20) while the target cost price is ₹33,750 per statue (19). Hence, the company has to find ways to reduce the estimate cost through value engineering.

22: C

Description: With 60% saving in direct material cost and 50% saving in direct manufacturing labour, the revised estimate cost per statue if value engineering is adopted would be:

Cost	Amount (₹)
Design cost	5,00,000
Direct materials	8,00,000
Direct manufacturing labour	12,50,000
Variable manufacturing overhead	20,00,000
Fixed manufacturing overhead	5,00,000
Marketing	10,00,000
Total Estimated Cost	<u>60,50,000</u>

Estimated Cost per statue = ₹60,50,000 / 200 statues = ₹30,250 per statue.

23: A

Description: Yes, the target cost per statue is (19) is ₹33,750 per statue while the revised estimate cost per statue if value engineering is adopted as per (22) is ₹30,250 per statue. Hence, value engineering technique does lower the cost per statue.

24: B

Description: The target profit per statue is 25% of ₹50,000. Therefore, target profit is ₹12,500 per statue. Hence, target cost = selling price - target profit = ₹50,000 - ₹12,500 = ₹37,500 per statue.

25: D

Description: The revised estimate cost per statue would be:

Cost	Amount (₹)
Design cost	5,00,000
Direct materials	20,00,000
Direct manufacturing labour	25,00,000
Variable manufacturing overhead	20,00,000
Fixed manufacturing overhead	5,00,000
Marketing	<u>11,00,000</u>
Total Estimated Cost	<u>86,00,000</u>

Estimated Cost per statue = ₹86,00,000 / 200 statues = ₹43,000 per statue.

26: B

Description: No, the estimated cost after increased spending on marketing is higher than the target cost per statue. The estimated cost is ₹43,000 per statue (25) while the target cost price is ₹37,500 per statue (24). The 10% increase in marketing spend increases the cost per statue to ₹43,000 beyond the target cost of ₹37,500 per statue.

27: A

Description: Refer below given calculations. Jay the product manager's proposal of adopting value engineering as per (22) is more profitable as compared to Raj the designer's proposal. Adopting value engineering may be encouraged. At the same time, designer Raj's opinion is also critical since it affects the durability of the product, which also impacts the long run demand for these products.

Hence, the management of Art Décor has to take strategic decisions on the quality of statues it wants to launch. Pricing will also be affected by the external competitive market conditions.

Particulars	Estimates as per value engineering (22)	Estimates as per marketing spend (24)
Selling price per statue	₹45,000	₹50,000
Estimated cost per statue	₹30,250	₹43,000
Profit per statue	₹14,750	₹7,000

MANAGEMENT OF COST STRATEGICALLY FOR EMERGING BUSINESS MODELS

CHAPTER 5

Question 1: Which of the following statements best describes the term "business ecosystem"?

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | A business ecosystem is a network of organizations involved in the delivery of a specific product or service, emphasizing competition over cooperation |
| B | A business ecosystem comprises only suppliers, distributors, and customers, excluding competitors, government agencies, and other entities |
| C | A business ecosystem is a network of organizations engaged in the delivery of a specific product or service through both competition and cooperation, leading to the coexistence and co-evolution of organizations |
| D | A business ecosystem refers to the isolated evolution of organizations, independent of external interactions and collaborations |

Question 2: Disruptive innovations can be classified in following categories:

- | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|---|
| A | Low end disruption and new product disruption | B | Low end disruption and new market disruption |
| C | High end disruption and new product disruption | D | High end disruption and new market disruption |

Question 3: Which are the features of Lean Start Up business?

- i. It begins with a business plan prepared beforehand and is driven towards its implementation
- ii. New product development process is based on the build-measure-learn- feedback loop. Development is based on customer needs.
- iii. Speed of implementation is measured and operate on complete data
- iv. Management reporting is primarily based on accounting and financial information
- v. Failure is expected, it is fixed by iterating on the idea and pivoting away from ones that do not work

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A (i) and (v) | B (ii) and (iv) | C (ii) and (v) | D (iii) and (v) |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|

Question 4: Which are the features of traditional business models?

- i. Speed of implementation is rapid and is often based on good enough data
- ii. Development of a new product happens Management through Product
- iii. Organization structure is defined customer driven and agile teams
- iv. Management reporting is primarily based on accounting and financial information
- v. Failure is considered an exception

A i, ii and iv

B i, iii and iv

C ii, iii and v

D ii, iv and v

Question 5: Which of following are the components of Disruptive Innovation

- i. Enabling Technology
- ii. Innovative Business Model
- iii. Sustainability
- iv. Coherent Value Network

A i, ii, and iii

B ii, iii and iv

C i, iii, and iv

D i, ii, and iv

Question 6: Which are the features of Incumbents?

- i. Permanent organization designed to execute a business model that is repeatable and scalable
- ii. Innovations supported by tech behemoths or angle investor
- iii. Drive true sense technological change by exploiting it to commercial level
- iv. Production can start small, without an expectation of minimum viable market size
- v. Dynamic, individualistic entrepreneurial culture

A i and ii

B i and iii

C ii and v

D i, iv and v

Question 7: Which of the following category of technological advancement best describe installing Automated Teller Machine (ATM) that allow the banks' customer to withdraw cash, print of mini statement of transactions and balance enquiry, etc. out of banking hours as well.

A Automation

B Transformation

C Extension

D Revolution

Question 8: To cope with hyper competition, companies need to develop which of the following -

- i. Speed and flexibility in strategic decision making
- ii. Creating sustainable competitive advantage
- iii. Making unexpected decisions that were not anticipated by the market
- iv. Shift the rules of the market by making fundamental changes to its working

A i and iii

B i and ii

C i, iii and iv

D i, ii and iii

Question 9: What characterizes the condition of hyper- competition in the market?

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A | Reduced instability and increased bargaining power of buyers |
| B | Weakened bargaining power of buyers and reduced consumer demand |
| C | Intense competition leading to market stability |
| D | Intense competition causing market instability and strengthening the bargaining power of buyers |

Question 10: Which categories describe changes in a business model due to technological advancements?

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|---|
| A | Automation, Extension, Transformation | B | Replacement, Enhancement, Revamping |
| C | Substitution, Expansion, Overhaul | D | Mechanization, Augmentation, Revolution |

Question 11: A business ecosystem is aof organizations that are involved in the delivery of a specific product or service through both competition and.....

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| A | Identical group and Co-operation | B | Identical group and rivalry |
| C | Network and Co-operation | D | Network and rivalry |

Question 12: An industry characterized by high instability frequent disruptions from rapid technological growth, ability of buyers to switch between substitutes and profiting from temporary competitive advantage can be classified as -

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| A | Disruption | B | Monopolistic Competition |
| C | Hyper Competition | D | Monopoly |

Question 13: Which of the following category of technological advancement best describe installing passbook update kiosk at bank?

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| A | Transformation | B | Extension | C | Automation | D | Revolution |
|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|------------|

Question 14: Which are the features of Start-ups?

- i. Temporary organization designed to look for a business model that is repeatable and scalable
- ii. Stable processes for operations and risk management.
- iii. Majority expensive, channels communication using traditional media
- iv. Customer focus and innovation is focussed to carve out new, niche categories demand to address unmet
- v. Seldom profitable in the initial years

A i, iv and v

B i, ii and v

C ii, iv and v

D i, iii and iv

Question 15: Lean start-up, Agile and Design thinking are emerging Changing and prominent aspects of Business Environment.is the common core of the Lean start-up, Agile and Design thinking.

A Scientific hypotheses

B Innovation

C Creativity

D Technical Solution

Question 16: A start-up go through three main phases while transforming into Unicorn (and then into Incumbent), each phase involves a unique sort of fitment to be ensured, which of following are not among such fitments.

A Scale Fit

B Problem-Solution Fit

C Scope Fit

D Product-Market Fit

Question 17: Manager market the viable products into market, while inventor work on idea in search of viable product. Who among the following bridge the gap between inventors and managers?

A Investor

B Industrialist

C Intrapreneur

D Entrepreneur

Question 18: Differentiate between "transformation" and "disruption" in the business context.

A Transformation occurs when a challenger offers greater value to customers, while disruption involves realigning technology and business models

B Transformation involves challenging existing industry players, while disruption requires realignment of technology and business models

- C** Transformation is driven by innovation shifting the basis of competition, necessitating realignment or new investment, while disruption occurs when a challenger offers superior value that existing firms cannot directly compete with
- D** Transformation and disruption are interchangeable terms referring to the same concept in the business context

Question 19: Supply chain innovation have evolved in response to customer needs and desires. Correctly match the items of following sets i.e., broad approaches to supply chain innovation and focus thereof -

i. Rapid	A. Respond to changes
ii. Agile	B. Waste elimination
iii. Lean	C. Speed and efficiency

- A** i-C, ii-B, and iii-A
- B** i-C, ii-A, and iii-B
- C** i-B, ii-C, and iii-A
- D** i-B, ii-A, and iii-C

Question 20: Out of followings which are the correct statements about the Business Models - hyper-disruptive

- i. The pyramid model also referred to as servitisation model
- ii. The access-over-ownership model provides permanent access to goods and services traditionally only available through purchase

- A** Both i and ii
- B** i only
- C** ii only
- D** None of i and ii

Question 21: Which one of the following statements best describes the term "Transformation" in the context of technological advancements?

- A** It involves the mere replacement of humans with technology, focusing on revamping products and services
- B** It emphasizes the utilization of technology to extend and enhance tasks or processes, contributing to the overall utility of a product or service
- C** It includes the use of technology to completely overhaul not only the products and services but also the processes and culture of an organization, as seen in examples like installing ATMs and implementing a digital clearing system

D It refers to the mechanization of tasks through technology, emphasizing the complete revolution of an organizations offerings.

Question 22: Out of followings which are the incorrect statements about the models relevant to Sustainability

- i. Gift economy is an extreme form of sharing economy
- ii. Closed-loop production is when the materials used to make a product are recycled at last stage of the manufacturing process

A i only

B ii only

C Both of i and ii

D None of i and ii

Question 23: Which of the following is not true about Hyper competition?

- i. Competitive advantage is permanent with focus on sustaining value creation
- ii. Weak bargaining power of buyers in the market
- iii. Low entry barriers, allowing new players to enter and challenge existing companies
- iv. Strategic maneuvers occur in structured and gradual manner

A ii and iii

B i, ii and iii

C ii, iii and iv

D i, ii and iv

Question 24: Care Beauty Products Limited planning to launch Deodorant Spray 'Fresh'. It conducted market study and found that there are -

- i. High entry barriers, not easily allowing new players to enter and challenge existing companies
- ii. Strong bargaining power of buyer (with fragmented preferences)

Based upon the above two findings the Chief Strategist concluded there is hyper-competition, while marketing VP holds a different opinion. You are require to identify which of the above stated two findings correctly represent hyper-competition.

A Both i and ii

B Only i

C Only ii

D None of i and ii

Question 25: Uni-Gel Pens recently entered in hyper- competition market of ball and gel pens; the strategic focus of Uni-Gel Pens shall be on _____ of _____ advantages -

A One shot of windfall advantage

B Continuity of sustainable advantages

C Prefect mix of short term and long term advantages

D Series of short term advantages

Question 26: Lean start-up saves the cost and enhance efficiency because it helps entrepreneurs to navigate extreme uncertainties by testing _____

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A | Scientific hypotheses with a minimal viable product using waterfall development |
| B | Business plan with a minimal viable product using waterfall development |
| C | Scientific hypotheses with a minimal viable product using agile engineering |
| D | Business plan with a minimal viable product using agile engineering |

Question 27: Which of following two statements are incorrect

- i. Incubator is different from accelerator
- ii. Accelerator collaborative offers program structured, whereas Incubator relies upon the short term program

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|------------------|
| A | Both i and ii | B | i only | C | ii only | D | None of i and ii |
|----------|---------------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|------------------|

Case Scenario 1

"Be Informed" is a monthly magazine that focuses on current affairs, economics, international business, technology and culture. Few college students pursuing their course in Mass Communication had started this as a summer project. During the course of their project, they realized that there was a gap in the news media sector for in depth analysis on the afore-stated topics. Hence, this project was scaled up to become a regular business which has continued successfully for the last 5 years. The magazine has both a print edition and an online edition. Readers of the print edition pay an annual fee; the magazine is posted to their correspondence address each month during the year.

Due to ongoing economic slowdown, advertisement spend by companies have reduced across all mediums. Accordingly, advertisement revenue from the print version has been on the decline over the last 2 years. The annual fee income from readers alone will not be sufficient to support the print version of the magazine in the long run. To address this, the publishers decided to offer the online edition of the magazine. Readers of the online version create a login on their website, sharing personal details and reading preferences. They can access up to 5 articles each month free of cost. Beyond this the reader has to pay a subscription fee to access articles. A reader may be willing to pay for these articles because of the insight these in-depth analytical articles offer

Question 28: What would be an appropriate Key Performance Indicator to determine if the business model of the online version of "Be Informed" is successful?

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | Number of readers creating their user account on the website |
|----------|--|

B Number of readers reading the 5 articles each month free of cost

C Number of users upgrading their account to access further online articles

D Advertisement revenue increase for the online version of the magazine

Question 29: "Be Informed" is a monthly magazine that provides an analytical viewpoint of on various subjects. The accuracy and relevance of these analytical write up would fall under which attribute of the Kano Model?

A Threshold Attribute

B Excitement Attribute

C Reverse Quality

D Indifferent Quality

Question 30: Identify the business model that is followed for the print edition of "Be Informed".

A Freemium model

B Subscription model

C Advertising model (Hidden Revenue model)

D Cross Subsidisation model

Question 31: What is the objective of publishers following the business model as described in the question for their online edition of the magazine?

- i. To reduce the reliance on advertisement as an income stream for the online edition
- ii. Corporate social responsibility of offering few articles for free to a user who creates an account on their website
- iii. To charge a premium for the value that the magazine is creating for the reader in the form of insights from its in depth analysis
- iv. To popularise and increase the readership of the magazine

A i, ii and iv

B iii and iv

C i and iv

D i, iii and iv

Question 32: Identify the business model that is followed for the online edition of "Be Informed".

A Freemium model

B Subscription model

C Advertising model (Hidden Revenue model)

D Cross Subsidisation model

Case Scenario 2

VServeU connects customers who require home services to service providers. Services provided include electrical, plumbing and similar home repair services at the customer's doorstep. The company owns the digital platform that uses algorithms to match users to service providers in the required locality. The working of the business model is relatively simple. The consumer in need of services, uses VServeU's application that is available on both Android and iOS phones. By specifying their requirement, they place a request through the app. The company's algorithm then matches the request with service providers who are registered with the company. Once a match is made with respect to the requirement, locality and cost, the service provider is despatched to the customer's home for providing the service. In general, customers have safety concerns about using the services of unknown professionals at home. To address this problem, VServeU has taken the onus of doing thorough background check and police verification of all service providers to ensure the safety of the customer. The other challenge is to keep the standard of service delivery uniform across service providers. This is vital for the company to ensure that the quality of service is as per standard irrespective of whichever service provider is deployed for the request. For this, the service providers are given training and are groomed for the service. They are also provided full equipment and other tools so that the customer gets an enhanced experience of getting service with least inconvenience.

Each time a service request is placed on the application, the customer makes an upfront payment. VServeU retains a part of it as commission for its service and the balance is passed onto the service provider. This commission-based revenue forms a large chunk of its revenue source.

Question 33: Which is the key resource for VServeU as per the business model canvas?

- | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|--------------------------------------|
| A | The digital platform operating on applications | B | The service providers |
| C | The customers | D | Both customers and service providers |

Question 34: Who form the customer segment of VServeU on the business model canvas?

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|---|
| A | Customers who need the service | B | Service providers who provide the service |
| C | Both customers and service providers | D | All current and future customers |

Question 35: Which of the following are the value propositions for VServeU as per business model canvas?

- i. Providing quality home services on demand to customers conveniently at their doorstep.
- ii. Expanding the service reach of the service provider
- iii. Getting access to training and tools to provide the service effectively
- iv. Providing service at cost efficient rates

A only i

B i and ii

C i, ii and iii

D i, ii and iv

Question 36: Which is the business model that VServeU follows?

A Experience model

B Service ecosystem model

C Subscription model

D On Demand model

Case Scenario 3

VServe connects customers who require home services to service providers. Services provided include electrical, plumbing and similar home repair services at the customer's doorstep. The company owns the digital platform that uses algorithms to match users to service providers in the required locality. The working of the business model is relatively simple. The consumer in need of services, uses VServeU's application that is available on both Android and iOS phones. By specifying their requirement, they place a request through the app. The company's algorithm then matches the request with service providers who are registered with the company. Once a match is made with respect to the requirement, locality and cost, the service provider is dispatched to the customer's home for providing the service.

In order to make the business more profitable, VServeU wishes to compete in the market based on quality and variety of services it can offer. Recent business trends indicate that services required by customers are more complex in nature that require an experienced service provider. Many times, they may require a host of service providers to address different home repair problems at the same time. Hence, VServeU wants to onboard agencies that offer different home repair services. These agencies hire different specialists who can work as a team while on assignments.

Agencies approach the platform to advertise their services on it. In return, VServeU helps the agency connect with customers who need their services. The agency benefits from this since its business reach expands exponentially using VServeU's platform. On the other hand, customers would prefer VServeU's platform since the quality and variety of services

advertised is much more. Customers get it free, do not have to pay for using the VServeU application. This increases the popularity of the platform application, which in turn improves the visibility that the home repair agency can get. Higher visibility allows VServeU to charge a premium from agencies to advertise on its application platform. This makes the model more profitable for VServeU.

Once the assignment is complete, the customer can, using the VServeU application, rate the service agency on certain other parameters like cost, quality, punctuality etc. and as also rate the digital platform provided by VServeU in terms of whether the customer expectations have been met, reliability etc.

Question 37: Which is the key resource for VServeU as per the business model canvas?

A The digital platform operating on applications

B Service providers

C Customers

D Both customers and service providers

Question 38: Which is the business model that VServeU follows?

A Experience model

B On Demand model

C Subscription model

D Service ecosystem model

Question 39: Which element of the business model canvas does the activity of customer rating and feedback represent?

A Customer relationship

B Key activity

C Channel

D Customer segment

Question 40: VServeU is the first company in the country to offer convenient and standard quality home services to customers through the digital app platform. What kind of innovation does this represent?

A Transformational innovation

B Disruptive innovation

C Basic research

D Incremental innovation

Question 41: Which business model VServeU is planning to follow?

A	Hidden Revenue model	B	Razor Blade model
C	Subscription model	D	On Demand model

Case Scenario 4

Hydrogen fuel cells are the cutting-edge technological development that is slated to replace standard petrol / diesel engines in large motor vehicles like buses and trucks. Green energy initiatives that reduce carbon emissions are the need of the hour, such ventures are being encouraged by the Governments across the globe through various policy Initiatives. In order to have a viable business in place, an entire eco-system for supporting this technology is being developed in the form of service centres, hydrogen fuel storage and distribution centres and other infrastructural needs.

H-Power is a large petroleum oil refining company that has in the past 5 years forayed into manufacturing Green Hydrogen fuel cells business. Green Hydrogen fuel is being considered more environment friendly as compared to Grey Hydrogen fuel as the later uses fossil fuel like natural gas or coal in its production. On the other hand, Green Hydrogen uses solar and wind power in its production and hence is considered more environment friendly. Green Hydrogen can help reduce emission levels drastically.

Hydrogen as a gas is found in scare quantity on earth. Rather, it is found abundantly as being part of water, which is composed of Hydrogen and Oxygen. An electrolyser splits water into hydrogen and oxygen and is hence a very useful component in the production of Green Hydrogen. Ecopower is a company (Global Rank 110) that manufactures hydrogen electrolysers. Ecopower has been a supplier of electrolysers to H-Power for its Hydrogen fuel cell business. Recently, H-Power has been in talks with Ecopower for acquisition of company for a sum of \$1 billion. The acquisition would help strengthen H-Power's production capabilities. Building production capabilities are very capital-intensive requiring billions of dollars of investment.

The adoption of hydrogen fuel technology is dependent on the cost of production of hydrogen fuel. Currently, the cost of producing Grey Hydrogen is much lower than the cost of producing Green Hydrogen. Hence, the adoption of Grey Hydrogen is more popular among both fuel cell manufacturers and manufacturers of buses and trucks. Lately, H-Power has started collaborating closely with the car and truck manufacturers to help them understand Green Hydrogen technology. It has convinced few large car and truck manufacturers to revise its engines to accommodate Green Hydrogen fuel cells on an experimental basis.

Question 42: Acquisition of Ecopower by H-Power would be an example of:

A	Horizontal Integration	B	Backward Vertical Integration
C	Forward Integration	D	Cost Integration

Question 43: Assuming that H-Power is able to develop commercially viable Green Hydrogen fuel cells for buses and trucks, with not much change in cost of production from current levels, this technology will represent which of the following business factor:

A	Critical Success Factor leading to cost leadership	B	Key Performance Indicator leading to product differentiation
C	Commercial Business Factor leading to cost leadership	D	Core Competency leading to product differentiation

Question 44: Given the information in the above scenario, which of Michael Porter's Five forces should H-Power consider as a concern to its business:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i. Bargaining power of suppliers | iii. Bargaining power of buyers |
| ii. Threat of substitutes | iv. Threat of new entrants |

A	i and ii	B	i and iii	C	ii and iii	D	iii and iv
----------	----------	----------	-----------	----------	------------	----------	------------

Question 45: In the case scenario, an ecosystem is being built for Hydrogen fuel cells which includes manufacturers of fuel cells like H-Power, their suppliers like Ecopower, customers like manufacturers of buses and trucks, other infrastructure providers like service centres, hydrogen fuel storage and distribution centres and other infrastructural need providers. Business ecosystems influence cost, value and performance which is explained in the form of flywheels. Match the following actions to the respective flywheel:

Action	Flywheel
i. Partnering with universities to improve current green Hydrogen Technology in terms of efficiency and effectiveness	a. Cost flywheel
ii. Exploring application in other industries like fertilizer and bulk chemicals	b. Data flywheel
iii. Exploring the ability to achieve economies of scale in production of Green Hydrogen	c. Growth

A	i- b, ii- c, and iii- a	B	i- c, ii- b, and iii- a
C	i-a, ii- c, and iii- b	D	i- a, ii- b and iii- c

Question 46: The transition that H-Power is adopting by foraying Green Hydrogen fuel cells affects which aspect of Triple Bottom Line concept of business?

A Planet

B Profit

C People

D Investment

Question 47: Which of the following parameters is not a test for core competency?

A Cost advantage

B Difficulty in imitation by competitors

C Relevance to the customer

D Breadth of application in terms of the potential markets it can open up

Case Scenario 5

A private bank has approached an Information Technology (IT) company for consultation regarding various challenges it is facing in business operations. Few of them are

- 1) High staffing requirements for validating data across different applications, scanned documents, worksheets, and other paper documents.
- 2) Unforeseeable fluctuations in staffing (especially during exigencies like floods, pandemic etc.) disrupt regular business operations leading to unpredictable execution lead times. This has in the past lead to violation of Service Level Agreements (SLAs) and compliance issues.
- 3) Higher instances of error and resultant customer complaints due to significant manual intervention in many processes.

The IT company has studied the bank's various processes and has identified a set of processes that can be automated using Robotic Process Automation (RPA). Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is an intelligent software program that make use of "robotic bots" to handle repetitive, rule based digital tasks just the way humans do. The benefits these bots can do can be explained with an example: A call centre employee gets a complaint from a customer regarding a complaint about account login access. While the employee is attending to the customer, the robotic bot will instantaneously pull out the customer's data from various sources into a single screen. This will help the call centre executive assist the customer in a more holistic manner since information is readily available on hand.

Question 48: Successful implementation of RPA would free up the availability of workforce. The bank plans to engage few of its talented workforce to create or unlock value in terms of enhanced revenue, either by cutting costs and/or by creating new processes, products, and services. The workforce will be working with the organization and will not have any ownership rights over innovations and other initiatives. This will promote

innovation in the organization to attain cost efficiency and will give impetus to growth. Such a team of workforce would be known as:

A Entrepreneurship

B Intrapreneurship

C Innovators

D Task force

Question 49: Which of the following are benefits of RPA?

- i. Fraud detection and prevention
- ii. Cost reduction in staffing requirements
- iii. Improved business productivity due to fast turnaround time
- iv. Enhanced customer experience due to continuous availability of service and accurate processing

A i and ii

B ii and iv

C ii and iii

D i, ii, iii, and iv

Question 50: Given that Robotic Process Automation (RPA) can handle routine repetitive tasks, which of the following tasks cannot be handled by RPA?

A Generation of Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) Certificates like 15G/15H

B New product development that requires engagement with clients

C Automated Teller Machine (ATM) transaction reconciliation

D Loan origination process involving data entry, document routing, email notification, etc.

Question 51: The bank's loan origination department manages handling many types of loans like personal loans, home loans, commercial loans to small and medium enterprises. The department's processes include filling up and completion of loan applications, confirming information in the form with supporting documentary evidence, routing the process further to loan approval and disbursement departments. Thus far, the loan origination process requires a lot of manual intervention and is subject to the capacity of workforce available with the department. With the introduction of RPA, all this can be digitalized and automated. Which of the cost management techniques has the bank implemented?

A Target costing

B Life cycle costing

C Theory of constraints

D Standard costing

Question 52: Considering that digital technologies are causing disruption across industries, especially the financial services industry, which strategy is the bank following in response to such disruptions?

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|----------|---|
| A | Withdraw | B | Milking the cash cow |
| C | Invest and counter invest | D | Restrict presence and shift focus to the core |

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS

Question 53: Identify the option with correct sequence out of given below-

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A | Design Thinking → Lean Start-up → Six Sigma → Agile |
| B | Design Thinking → Agile → Lean Start-up → Six Sigma |
| C | Design Thinking → Lean Start-up → Agile → Six Sigma |
| D | Agile → Lean Start-up → Six Sigma → Design Thinking |

Question 54: Grammarly is an American cloud-based typing assistant. It reviews spelling, grammar, punctuation, clarity, engagement, and delivery mistakes in English texts, detects plagiarism, and suggests replacements for the identified errors. It also allows users to customize their style, tone, and context - specific language. It offers two plans for individuals.

Free for individuals, that offers basic writing suggestions and tone detection (Grammar, Spelling, Punctuation, Conciseness, and Tone detection)

Premium plan for individual that offers Clarity, vocabulary, and tone improvements (Everything in Free, Full-sentence rewrites, Word choice, Tone suggestions and Citations).

Grammarly business relying on which of following business models-

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|----------|---------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| A | Free | B | Premium | C | Subscription | D | None of these |
|----------|------|----------|---------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|

SOLUTION

1: C

Description: A business ecosystem is a dynamic network that includes various organizations such as suppliers, distributors, customers, competitors, and government agencies. These entities are interconnected and engaged in the delivery of a specific product or service. Importantly, the business ecosystem involves both competition and cooperation among these organizations, contributing to their coexistence and co- evolution over time.

2: B

Description: Christensen explains that there are two types of disruptive innovation: low-end and new-market. Low-end disruption is when a company uses a low-cost business model to enter at the bottom of an existing market and claim a segment. New-market disruption is when a company creates a new segment in an existing market with a low- cost version of a product.

3: C

Description: The correct answer is (ii) and (v).

Lean start-ups do not have a business plan beforehand. Instead, they begin their search for a business model. Speed of implementation is rapid and operates on good enough data. Management reporting is primarily based on metrics like customer acquisition cost, customer lifetime value and other that may not necessarily be accounting based.

4: D

Description: The correct answer is - (ii), (iv) and (v).

Speed of implementation is measured and operate on complete data. Organization structure is driven based on the functions performed within the organization.

5: D

Description: There are three main components of disruptive innovation- Enabling Technology - Innovation requires the ability to create a better product. The transistor radio used the broadcast network, to create a low-cost portable radio. Disruptive or Innovative Business Model - In order for a disruptive business to succeed, it must use a new business model that targets new or low-end customers within a given industry. This is what distinguishes a disruptive innovation from a standard innovation. Even if they are unique, not all innovations are disruptive. Coherent Value Network - For a disruptive innovation to take root, it must be accepted across a coherent value network, which includes suppliers.

6: B

Description: The correct answer is i and iii are features of incumbents.

Start-ups have their innovations supported by tech behemoths or angle investors. Start-ups can afford to start their production small, without an expectation of minimum viable market size. Incumbents require estimated market is of a minimum viable size. Start ups have a dynamic, individualistic, entrepreneurial culture.

7: B

Description: Change in business model on account of technological advancements can be classified into automation, extension or transformation. Transformation is the use of technology that not only revamps the product or services that an organisation offers but also its process and culture. Installing ATM can be seen as transformation.

8: C

Description: The correct answer is i, iii and iv.

Robert D'Aveni's 7S framework helps companies navigate the hyper competitive market. These include Stakeholder's satisfaction; Strategic soothsaying; Speed; Surprise; Signals; Shifting the rules of a market; and Simultaneous and sequential thrust.

Statement i - is the speed and flexibility of strategic decision making.

Statement iii - is the surprise element in the decisions taken that gives the company an edge since this was not an anticipated move and therefore gives a temporary competitive advantage.

Statement iv - is making fundamental changes to the industry's working; this will cause disruption that will provide competitive advantage.

9: D

Description: Hyper-competition is a condition characterized by intense competition that creates instability in the market. In such a scenario, the bargaining power of buyers strengthens, putting increased pressure on producers. Consumers, with the ability to easily switch to competing products, demand not only higher quality but also lower prices, contributing to the overall competitive and unstable market environment.

10: A

Description: Correct Answer is Automation, Extension, Transformation.

Automation: Involves the replacement of humans with technology without impacting organizational culture or business processes. Example: Installing a passbook update kiosk in the bank lounge.

Extension: Involves using technology to perform extended (new) tasks or processes that enhance the functions or utility of a product or service. Example: Mobile Banking as an extension of internet banking.

Transformation: Involves the use of technology that not only revamps the products or services offered by an organization but also transforms its processes and culture. Example: Installing ATMs across towns and villages, introducing digital clearing systems, etc.

11: C

Description: A business ecosystem is a network of organizations (such as suppliers, distributors, customers, competitors, government agencies, and so on) that are involved in the delivery of a specific product or service through both competition and cooperation.

12: C

Description: Hyper Competition, a market place with intense competition, where rivals out do each other by frequently disrupting the market in order to get a temporary competitive

advantage over others. It is characterized by rapid technological growth, high buyer bargaining power and availability of substitutes.

13: C

Description: Change in business model on account of technological advancements can be classified into automation, extension or transformation. Automation is the use of technologies for performing any function or process digitally which was earlier performed by humans. Installing passbook updation kiosk is mere automation, where installing ATM can be seen as transformation.

14: A

Description: The correct answer is i, iv and v are features of start-ups. Incumbents have a stable process for operations and risk management. Start Ups generally do not have a formal process in place for operations and risk management. Incumbents have majority communication using expensive, traditional media channels. Start-ups use less expensive, digital media channels for communications.

15: B

Description: Innovation is the Core of the Design Thinking, Lean Start-up and Agile. Innovation happens when the creative solutions and the technical capabilities come together. Combining these three methodologies really drives the innovative process by involving the technical team as early as possible.

16: C

Description: There are three main stages start-ups go through - Pre-start-up stage - This is the problem-solution FIT stage. Vision and idea are conceptualized, while considering a. Who will be the customers? b. Which of their problems to be solved and c. How these will be solved? Start-up stage - This is the product-market/ FIT stage. It starts showing commitment. Intended to have customer validation that product offered is market valuable product. Testing is also performed to get feedback from clients, and iterate the process accordingly. Scale-up - This is the scale-FIT stage. It start establishing growth, trying to get to profitable cash flow. They are creating bigger customer bases and aim to come close to unicorn.

17: C

Description: Intrapreneur is an employee who is entrusted with creating an innovative idea with an organization. One of the main objective of intrapreneur is to strengthen the company's sustainability. An intrapreneur will continue to receive payment in the form of salary, even if the product does not reach the production level, unlike entrepreneur who takes personal risk when a product does not generate revenue.

18: C

Description: Correct Answer is transformation is driven by innovation, shifting the basis of competition, and requires realignment or new investment. Disruption, on the other hand, occurs when a challenger provides superior value that existing firms cannot directly compete with.

Transformation involves innovation that shifts the basis of competition, leading to realignment new or investments in technology and business models. Disruption, on the other hand, occurs when a challenger introduces greater value to customers in a way that existing firms cannot compete with directly.

19: B

Description: Three broad approaches to supply chain innovation have evolved in response to customer needs and desires, namely- a. Rapid supply chains that prioritize speed and efficiency. b. Agile supply chains that emphasize a company's ability to respond to changes in demand (volume and variety). c. Lean supply chains that prioritize waste elimination (including time).

20: D

Description: Subscription models are also referred to as servitisation models, servitisation has no nexus with pyramid model. The access-over-ownership model provides temporary access to goods and services traditionally only available through purchase.

21: C

Description: Correct Answer is transformation. This involves the use of technology to comprehensively revamp not only the products or services an organization offers but also its processes and culture. For instance, installing ATMs in towns and villages allows for cash withdrawals, printing mini statements, and checking balances outside of banking hours.

22: B

Description: The Sharing Economy is sort of participatory sharing schemes provide timely access to resources, allowing for more efficient use of otherwise idle resources. Whereas gift economy makes use of voluntary donations, such as 'pay what you want, and capitalizes on social sustainability concerns. A gift economy is opposed to the commodification of resources and labor exchange through monetary transactions. Therefore, gift economy is an extreme form of sharing economy. Closed-loop production is when the materials used to make a product are recycled throughout the manufacturing process. The premise of circular models is minimising or eliminating waste and maximising resource efficiency in production - consumption systems. It is frequently referred to as 'cradle to cradle' production or 'industrial symbiosis'.

23: D

Description:

The correct answer is i, ii and iv.

Statement I - competitive advantage is temporary, since competition is so intense that the market landscape is constantly changing.

Statement ii - Bargaining power of buyers is high since they have a variety of substitutes to choose from, they can demand quality products at a lower price.

Statement iv - Strategic manoeuvres occur in a very occur at a quick, intense and unexpected pace. The idea is to keep sustaining value and remaining ahead of rivals by creating temporary advantages, before it is copied in turn by the rivals.

24: C

Description: Hyper competition witness low entry barriers, allowing new players to enter and challenge existing companies; that make competition further stiffer.

25: D

Description: In a highly competitive market, companies frequently aggressively challenge their competitors not to maintain a competitive advantage, but to maintain value creation. Organizations strive for a series of short-term advantages based on market disruption, once such disruption matures, the organization will shift to another disruption. It is worth noting for students that those companies which failed to innovate constantly or at short interval, may become irrelevant in market.

26: C

Description: Eric Ries explains lean start-up help entrepreneurs to navigate extreme uncertainties by testing scientific hypotheses (statistical assumptions based upon which, strategic options are driven) with a minimal viable product (MVP). On basis of engineering opposite to traditional engineering that is based upon the agile or waterfall development the lean start-up relied upon agile development (i.e. build the product iteratively & incrementally).

27: C

Description: Incubator also referred to as startup hubs i.e., the places that aim to provide the ideal conditions for founders to quickly grow their young businesses; through a structured, collaborative program. Whereas as accelerators accelerate growth by removing some of the risk and uncertainty involved, through a short term program usually for start-ups that already have a Market Viable Product (MVP).

28: C

Description: Key Performance Indicator for the online version of the magazine (Freemium Model) would be the conversion of free users to subscription paying users. This is shown by the number of users upgrading their account to access further online articles.

29: A

Description: The correct answer is Threshold attribute of the Kano Model. Threshold attribute is the characteristics that are taken for granted, but when not met lead to dissatisfaction of the customers. If the articles are not accurate and relevant, the readers would be dissatisfied with the magazine and may slowly switch to other resources for information.

30: B

Description: The correct answer is Subscription model. The readers of the print edition have to pay an annual fee (subscription) to receive their magazine.

31: D

Description:

Statement i - It is given in the question description that the economic slowdown has reduced the advertisement spend of companies across all mediums. Hence, it is important to create an independent revenue stream for the magazine, which the publishers have done in the form of charging subscription fee for the magazine beyond 5 articles a month.

Statement iii - It costs to run and publish a magazine, hence it would be prudent to charge for the valuable insights that the reader derives from the in depth analysis of these articles. Hence, the Freemium business model followed here charges a fee for the premium product articles.

Statement iv - The idea of offering 5 articles for free each month to every reader is to spark their interest in the magazine and popularize it. This is the way to increase the conversion of readers from free model to a paying reader.

32: A

Description: The correct answer is Freemium model. Users share their personal information and preferences while creating an account on the website. 5 articles can be read free of cost of the online edition. Beyond this the reader has to pay a subscription fee to access articles. Hence, the product is first offered for free and for further access subscription fee has to be paid. Therefore, this is a freemium model.

33: A

Description: The correct answer is the digital platform operating on applications is the key resource of VServeU. It is this algorithm that matches customers to service providers. This is the key resource to deliver on the value proposition to both customers and service providers. Customers and service providers form part of the customer segment on the business canvas.

34: C

Description: The correct answer is both customers and service providers form the customer segment for VServeU. The company earns a commission from the charges paid by the customer, the balance is passed onto the service provider. Service providers generate the commission revenue stream for the company and therefore are part of the customer segment.

35: C

Description:

The correct answer is i, ii and iii.

Statement i - is a value proposition for the customer who gets the service on demand at their convenience.

Statement ii - is a value proposition for the service provider as their service reach can expand using the company's application. Without this, the service provider would have to find his own ways of marketing his services typically depending on word of mouth or advertisements in local papers.

Statement iii - is also a value proposition for the service provider, who gets a structured training to improve and implement his skills.

The case scenario above does not state that services will be provided at cost efficient rates.

36: D

Description: The correct answer is On Demand Model, the digital platform connecting customers to service providers has made accessibility of service easier and convenient and

"on demand" for the customer. VServeU earns a commission for matching the customer with the service provider.

37: A

Description: The correct answer is the Digital platform operating on applications is the key resource of VServeU. It is this algorithm that matches customers to service providers. This is the key resource to deliver on the value proposition to both customers and service providers. Customers and service providers form part of the customer segment on the business canvas.

38: B

Description: The correct answer is On Demand model, the digital platform connecting customers to service providers has made accessibility of service easier and convenient and "on demand" for the customer. VServeU earns a commission for matching the customer with the service provider.

39: A

Description: The answer is Customer relationship, where the company engages with the customer regarding the service. VServeu uses the feedback and ratings to improve its services that will help it develop a loyal customer base.

40: B

Description: The correct answer is disruptive innovation as it is challenging the existing industry. The company is making home services easily accessible to customers in need of them while also providing the platform to service providers to expand their reach. Its online presence is bound to help extend the reach of services. Hence, the company is disrupting the current industry by making services easily available to a broader customer base.

41: A

Description: The correct answer is Hidden Revenue Model, also known Advertising model. This is a subset of the Free Business Models. The customer, user of the application platform, does not pay. The application instead earns revenue from the advertiser, who is the agency providing home repair solutions. The value proposition here is to connect customers to agencies that provide high quality service for a variety of home repair needs.

42: B

Description: The correct answer is Backward Vertical Integration. Ecopower is the supplier of H- Power. With this acquisition, H-Power would be able to control more levels of the supply chain, hence it is a vertical integration. Since this would be acquisition of a supplier, it would be backward vertical integration.

43: D

Description: The correct answer is Core Competency leading to product differentiation. Core Competency is a unique preposition which help firm to stand ahead in industry by serving value to its customers. Core Competency leads to either cost leadership or product differentiation, which are primary source for firm to gain competitive advantage.

In the case of H-Power a commercially viable Green Hydrogen fuel cell technology that results in very low emissions will represent a competency that will give it competitive advantage over its rivals. This leads to product differentiation.

Critical Success Factor articulates what the company must do, and do well, to achieve the goals outlined in its strategic plan.

In this case, H-Power had to make the technology commercially viable, but it does not lead towards cost leadership at the current cost of production. Rather preference of Green Hydrogen over Grey Hydrogen will be based on product differentiation.

Key Performance Indicator measure the performance of business organisation regarding a particular Critical Success Factor.

44: C

Description: The correct answer is threat of substitutes and the bargaining power of buyers. Threat of substitutes, Grey Hydrogen is a substitute to Green Hydrogen. The cost of producing Grey Hydrogen is much lower than the cost of producing Green Hydrogen. This leads to bargaining power of buyers, who are the bus and truck manufacturers. The buyers due to the cost advantage are preferring Grey over Green Hydrogen. Hence, to make the transition to Green Hydrogen, H-Power should be able to convince them of the viability of Green Hydrogen technology.

45: A

Description: The correct answer is i- b, ii- c, and iii-a. Partnering with universities to improve current Green Hydrogen Technology in terms of efficiency and effectiveness - Data Flywheel, because this action provides data for deeper and better insight that enables Research and Development work in the Hydrogen fuel industry.

Exploring application in other industries like fertilizer and bulk chemicals - Growth Flywheel, since this move explores application of value proposition to increase the network of users and consumers of Green Hydrogen technology.

Exploring the ability to achieve economies of scale in production of Green Hydrogen - Cost Flywheel, since achieving economies of scale in production of Green Hydrogen will help distribute the fixed cost of production over larger production quantity, thereby helping reduce the unit cost of production.

46: A

Description: The correct answer is Planet, Green Hydrogen fuel cells are environmentally friendly. H-Power is transitioning its business from fossil fuel- based Oil Refining business into Green Hydrogen fuels cell manufacturing. This has a positive impact on the Planet / environment.

47: A

Description: The correct answer is Cost advantage is not a test of core competency.

48: B

Description: The correct answer is Intrapreneurship. Intrapreneurship is a revolutionary system of speeding up innovations within large companies by making better use of available or allocated resources (with use of entrepreneurial talent of Intrapreneur). Hence,

Intrapreneurship is a restorative action taken to counter stagnation within a large organisation.

49: D

Description: The correct answer is i, ii, iii and iv. RPA dramatically improves business productivity as it automates routine, high volume transactions. Due to automation, processing is largely error free which enhances customer experience. RPA bots are available any time at the click of the button and hence customers can avail service anytime. Service is no longer dependent on availability of staff. Automation also prevents fraud instances and RPA with other AI technologies can also help in fraud detection. Automation can significantly reduce the workforce requirement for routine tasks, and this can then be used for more creative and innovative work for the company

50: B

Description: The correct answer is new product development that requires engagement with clients. These are not repetitive routine tasks that can be automated and hence cannot be handled by RPA. These would require bank personnel (who would now be freed of routine tasks) to engage with clients to develop new products based on changing customer demands.

51: C

Description: The correct answer is theory of constraints. The loan origination department has a process that requires manual intervention and is subject to the capacity of the available workforce. This problem can be addressed with the introduction of RPA since the entire process can be digitalized and automated at the department. Due to this, the constraint of workforce time availability is reduced, and the freed-up time can be used to handle cases where exceptions have to be made to the standard process.

RPA does not necessarily address target costing, life cycle costing and standard costing, although if implemented properly it can help in cost reduction.

52: C

Description: The correct answer is 'invest and counter invest'. The bank is responding to digital transformation and disruption by investing in resources and capabilities that in turn cause disruption.

53: C

Description: Post-Ideation phase design-thinking is critical to check/ensure product viability. The journey from design thinking to lean start-up involves the development of minimum viable product (or service), while when MVP is tested to map agile story journey advances to agile and further shift to six-sigma wherein focus shifts from product to process as product become mature.

54: D

Description: Model adopted by Grammarly is Freemium, wherein essential services or product is offered free and for premium services or more quantum you have to pay (yes, payment can be further based upon either subscription model or pay as per use model).

STRATEGIC REVENUE MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 6

Question 1: Which of the following is true for CVP analysis done in Just in Time environment (procurement and production) using pull system of supply chain?

- i. Direct labour is considered as fixed instead of variable
- ii. Direct material varies with production volume
- iii. Waste scrap and quantity discounts are removed
- iv. Decrease the size of production runs

A i and ii

B ii and iv

C ii, iii and iv

D i, ii, iii and iv

Question 2: A company has used Kano Model to understand the correlation between product features and customer satisfaction. If it is facing a constraint of direct labour hours, in which order should the company include the feature while manufacturing the product? All features require direct labour hours. Manufacture to include feature i.e., -A company has used Kano Model to understand the correlation between product features and customer satisfaction. If it is facing a constraint of direct labour hours, in which order should the company include the feature while manufacturing the product? All features require direct labour hours. Manufacture to include feature i.e., -

A first threshold attribute, second delight attribute, and lastly Indifference qualities

B first a performance attribute, second delight attribute, and lastly threshold attribute

C first excitement attribute, second threshold attribute, and lastly reverse feature

D first reverse feature, second delight attribute, and lastly indifference qualities

Question 3: Identify the attribute that can be classified as indifference attribute to a retail customer of a bank under the Kano Model

A Reduction of limit of a credit card issued by a bank

B Ability to receive One Time Password (OTP) reliably on the mobile to execute net bank transactions

C Action within an hour on service requests placed online using net banking services of the bank

D Cost of embossing the credit card issued by the bank

Question 4: Match the pricing with the scenario in the following cases -

i. Customized product	a. Going rate pricing
ii. Perfect competition	b. Sealed bid pricing
iii. Defence contract work/ Infrastructure projects	C. Cost based pricing
iv. Pharma companies, oligopolistic market with few players	d. Collusion pricing

A i-c, ii-a, iii- b, and iv-d

B i-d, ii-b, iii- c, and iv- a

C i-a, ii- c, iii-d, and iv-b

D i-c, ii- b, iii-d, and iv-a

Question 5: O makes lotion for the body to soothe dry skin in the winter. Y received a 10% discount from O on lotion purchases, while Z received a 15% discount. The nature of their dealings was the only distinction between the two, as their order sizes were identical. While Z only offered the lotions for wholesale, Y sold them in the retail market. Which kind of discount was approved by O?

A discounts for quantity

B discounts for price differentiation

C discounts for trade

D discounts for distributors

Question 6: As per market research, when the selling price of a product is Rs.80,000 per unit there will be no demand. For every Rs.10,000 reduction in selling price from Rs.80,000 per unit, 2 additional units can be sold. The variable cost to manufacture the product is Rs.50,000 per unit.

The selling price that will maximize the profit for this product will be:

A Rs.60,000 per unit

B Rs.65,000 per unit

C Rs.70,000 per unit

D Rs.75,000 per unit

Question 7: The Gifts Company makes mementos for offering chief guests and other dignitaries at functions. A customer wants 4 identical pieces of hand-crafted gifts for 4 dignitaries invited to its function.

For this product, the Gifts Company estimates the following costs for the 1st unit of the product -

Particulars of Costs	Rs./ unit
Direct Variable Costs (excluding labour)	2000
Direct Labour (20 hours @ Rs.50/ hour)	1000

90% learning curve ratio is applicable, and one labourer works for one customer's order. Calculate price per piece (in Rs.) to be quoted for this customer if the targeted contribution is 1,500 per unit?

A 4,310	B 4,400	C 17,240	D 17,600
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Question 8: Which of the following factors will make the customer more sensitive towards the price of a product?

A Higher perceived quality of the product	B High perishability of the product
C Difficulty in comparison of the product with its alternatives	D High proportion of expenditure (product cost) to the customer income

Question 9: In which market should the firm consider not just the demand for the product but also predict the resultant reaction of its rivals or competitors on any decision it takes?

A Perfect Competition	B Monopolistic Competition
C Oligopoly	D Monopoly

Question 10: Match the price discount with their characteristics -

i. Distributor's discount	a. Useful in trades where credit risk is high
ii. Quantity discount	b. Create different prices to different customers on the basis of marketing functions performed by them
iii. Cash discount	c. Channel partners are encouraged to promote company's products (incentive to push a product) customer to

iv. Trade in allowance / promotional allowance

d. Practicable where the commodities are homogeneous or identical in nature, or where they may be measured terms truckloads measured physical units in of or in

A i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c

B i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b

C i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a

D i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-iii

Question 11: Six years ago material M cost \$5 per kg and the price index most appropriate to the cost of material M was 110. The same index now stands at 550. What is the best estimate of the current cost of material M per kg?

A \$20.00

B \$55.00

C \$50.00

D \$25.00

Question 12: Which of the following is not a drawback of cost based pricing approach?

A There is no incentive for managers to operate in a cost efficient way

B The pricing method does not consider the customer's value perception about the product

C It ignores the structure of the market in which the firm operates

D It requires market research to understand competitor's strategy

Question 13: Modern Gas Limited deals in liquid nitrogen (a standardised product). NGL pay less attention to its own costs or demands and bases its price largely on competitor's prices. The Pricing method adopted by MGL is -

A Value pricing

B Psychological Pricing

C Going rate pricing

D Image pricing

Question 14: Which of the following is not a promotional pricing that is used to coax buyers to make an early purchase?

A Longer payment terms

B Special event pricing

C Loss leader pricing

D Price skimming

Question 15: Business may charge higher price to enhance their revenue by striving for to include those features which has higher capability to please the customer; while exclude those have negative impact on value perceived.

Correctly match the items of following sets

i.	Features your product needs to be competitive	a.	Performance attributes
ii.	More investment in these features, more satisfaction the customer gets	b.	Excitement / Delight/ attributes
iii.	Features provide satisfaction when met but do provide dissatisfaction when not met	c.	Threshold (Basic) attributes
iv.	Features that have no effect on customer satisfaction	d.	Reverse qualities
v.	Features if present cause customer dissatisfaction	e.	Indifference qualities

A i-a, ii-b, iii- c, iv-e, v-d

B i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-e, v-d

C i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d, v-e

D i-d, ii-a, iii-e, iv-b, v-c

Question 16: S Limited is engaged in manufacturing activities. It has received a request from one of its important customers to supply a product which will require conversion of material 'M', which is a non-moving item.

The following details are available:

Book value of material 'M'	Rs.60
Realisable value of material 'M'	Rs.80
Replacement cost of material 'M'	Rs.100

It is estimated that conversion of one unit of 'M' into one unit of the finished product will require one labour hour. At present, labour is paid at the rate of Rs.20 per hour. Other costs are as follows:

Out-of-pocket expenses	Rs.30 per unit
Allocated overheads	Rs.10 per unit

The labour will be re-deployed from other activities. It is estimated that the temporary redeployment will not result in loss of contribution. The employees to be re- deployed are permanent employees of the company.

The minimum price (in Rs.) to be charged from the customer so that the company is not worse off by executing the order

A 90

B 110

C 120

D 140

Question 17: A company has used the Kano Model to identify the product features and correlate them to customer satisfaction. It is having a funding constraint for manufacturing the product. Now, it has to decide between investing in Feature 1 and Feature 2, both of which are significant product features. Feature 1 has a threshold attribute while Feature 2 has a performance attribute. The company does not have enough funds to invest in both these features.

How should the company decide to allocate between the features?

- A** It should first invest in Feature 1 and any surplus is invested in Feature 2
- B** It should first invest in Feature 2 and any surplus is invested in Feature 1
- C** It can split between Feature 1 and 2 equally (even if the cost of manufacturing does not sufficiently cover either feature)
- D** It need not invest in either Feature 1 or Feature 2

Question 18: PowerOn manufactures batteries that power medical devices like medical imaging systems, defibrillators, ventilators and monitoring devices. PowerOn has customers who are medical equipment manufacturers who use these while making medical devices and machines. Bataid is the latest model of battery that PowerOn has developed. It is safe, stable and longer lasting. These are very important attributes since the performance of medical devices can get affected by them. PowerOn wishes to arrive at a price for Bataid batteries. The market has many similar batteries available. However, Bataid is of a much higher quality as compared with the rest. The nearest comparable battery is Bat 1.

Particulars	Bataid	Bat 1
Operating per hour	Rs. 2 per hour	Re. 1 per hour
Probability battery failing	1%	11%
Price of a battery per unit	?	Rs. 20,000

Due to the critical nature of the medical devices in which it is used, the cost of a battery failing to the buyer has been arrived as Rs.1,00,000. Both batteries Bataid and Bat 1 can be used for an average of 8,000 hours.

Calculate the probable price (in Rs.) PowerOn can charge the medical equipment manufacturer based on the True Economic Value method.

- A** 38,000 **B** 18,000 **C** 23,000 **D** 22,000

Question 19: Given data about Price (P) and quantity demanded (Q) given the following sales and demand data -

Selling Price per unit (P)	Number of units sold (Q)
Rs. 100	500
Rs. 90	480

Find the linear relationship between P and Q

A $P = 350 - 0.5Q$

B $Q = 350 - 0.5P$

C $P = 350 + 0.5Q$

D $Q = 350 + 0.5P$

Question 20: Mr. YEE is a management accountant for a not for profit organization that provides subsidized homes for the lower income groups of the society. He is in charge of finance, budgets, and MIS reporting at this organization. In the course of his work, he comes to know that the construction of home is being done with substandard material in order to keep the costs within budgets.

Which of the following is true?

A The use of substandard material in construction is not of relevance since it is outside the domain of management accounting

B The use of substandard material is relevant since it does affect the customer service quality (the beneficiaries from the lower income groups) whose service is the main objective of not for profit organization. This is a non-financial consideration in MIS reports

C The information can be ignored because it does not impact the budgets adversely

D The use of substandard material in construction will not have a long term consequence to the organization

Question 21: Categorize the services based on the nature service involved -

i. Fitness Centre	a. Product/possession processing service
ii. Warehousing	b. Mental stimulus processing service
iii. Advertising	c. People processing service
iv. Knowledge Processing Offices (KPO)	d. Information processing service

A i-a, ii-b, iii- c, iv-d

B i-b, ii-a, iii- c, iv-d

C i-a, ii-b, iii- d, iv-c

D i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d

Question 22: A Singaporean company manufactures Products A, B and C, they are joint products. C has no realizable value unless it is processed further after the point of separation. The cost details are as follows

Cost upto the point of separation per unit	\$80
Processing after separation -	
Additional Marginal cost per unit	\$80
Additional Fixed cost per unit	\$20

Product C can be sold for \$150 per unit and no more.

Should Product C be processed further?

A Yes, because each unit of Product C sold contributes \$50 per unit towards recovery of joint cost

B Yes, because each unit of Product C sold contributes \$70 per unit towards recovery of joint cost

C No, because each unit of Product C sold yields loss of \$30

D No, because each unit of Product C sold yields loss of \$10

Question 23: An airline company had to ground 25% its fleet operations. This was due to low passenger traffic due to economic recession. The company has started incurring losses because of this. The management has convened to decide whether to temporarily shut down operations for few months until there is a spike in air travel.

Pilots of the company are highly skilled, and a lot of investment has been made in training them. Hence, they will continue to be part of the workforce and their regular salary will be paid each month. Ground staff are lesser skilled. The job market can provide the requisite candidates when the company plans to re-hire once normal operations begin. Hence, the company has decided to retrench 30% of its ground staff. They will be paid retrenchment compensation of 2 month's salary. Planes that have been grounded need to be maintained continuously in order to be capable of being put into operation when normal operations resume. Due to the nature of the engine, special maintenance cost will need to be incurred in addition to regular maintenance cost in order to keep it in working condition. Planes will continue to be parked at the airport hangar for which the company will pay fees. Which of the following will be the relevant items to be considered while deciding on the scenario of this temporary shut down?

- i. Salary paid to pilots for the period when the planes are grounded
- ii. Savings of salary cost of 30% of ground staff who have been let go

- iii. Retrenchment compensation of 2 months salary paid to the ground staff who have been let go
- iv. Special maintenance cost to ensure that engines of grounded fleet remain in working condition
- v. Airport hangar parking fees

A ii, iii, iv

B i, ii, iii and iv

C i, ii, iii and v

D ii, iii, iv and v

Question 24: XL Polymers, located in Sahibabad Industrial Area, manufactures high quality industrial products. AT Industries has asked XL Polymers for a special job that must be completed within one week.

Raw material R_1 (highly toxic) will be needed to complete the AT Industries' special job. XL Polymers purchased the R_1 two weeks ago for Rs.7,500 for a job 'A' that recently was completed. The R_1 currently in stock is the excess from that job and XL Polymers had been planning to dispose of it. XL Polymers estimates that it would cost them Rs.1,250 to dispose of the R_1 . Current replacement cost of R_1 is Rs.6,000.

Special job will require 250 hours of labour G and 100 hours of labour G_2 . XL Polymers pays their G_1 and G_2 employees Rs.630 and Rs.336 respectively for 42 hours of work per week. XL Polymers anticipates having excess capacity of 150 [G_1] and 200 [G_2] labour hours in the coming week. XL Polymers can also hire additional G_1 and G_2 labour on an hourly basis; these part-time employees are paid an hourly wage based on the wages paid to current employees.

Suppose that material and labour comprise XL Polymers's only costs for completing the special job.

'Minimum Price' in that XL Polymers should bid on this job

A 250

B 500

C 1,500

D 1,750

Question 25: OOL has developed a new product which is about to be launched into the market. The variable cost of selling the product is 17 per unit. The marketing department has estimated that at a sale price of 25, annual demand would be 10,000 units. However, if the sale price is set above 25, sales demand would fall by 500 units for each 0.50 increase above 25. Similarly, if the price is below '25, demand would increase by 500 units for each 0.50 stepped reduction in price below 25.

The price (in') and corresponding quantity (in units), which would maximise OOL's profit in the next year -

A Price- 26.00; Quantity- 9,000

B Price-26.50; Quantity- 8,000

C Price-26.50; Quantity- 9,000

D Price- 25.50; Quantity- 8,000

Question 26: Cafe coffee hub offer a feature of writing name of customer on the takeaway glass down under the logo of CCH, the size of logo of CCH on glass of coffee is which type of attribute (referring to Kano Model)?

A Reversal

B Delighter

C Performance

D Indifferent

Question 27: COO of Modern Furniture Limited heard about Kano Model. MFL decided to use Kano Model to enhance customer satisfaction; but not sure which attribute of Kano Model need to be focused mainly (in priority over others) in order to enhance the willingness to pay. customer's

A Reversal

B Delighter

C Performance

D Indifferent

Question 28: PowerOn manufactures batteries that power medical devices like medical imaging systems, defibrillators, ventilators and monitoring devices. PowerOn has customers who are medical equipment manufacturers who use these while making medical devices and machines. Bataid is the latest model of battery that PowerOn has developed. It is safe, stable and longer lasting. These are very important attributes since the performance of medical devices can get affected by them. PowerOn wishes to arrive at a price for Bataid batteries. The market has many similar batteries available. However, Bataid is of a much higher quality as compared with the rest. The nearest comparable battery is Bat 1.

Particulars	Bataid	Bat 1
Operating cost per hour	S\$2 per hour	S\$1 per hour
Probability of battery failing	1%	11%
Price of a battery per unit	?	S\$20,000

Due to the critical nature of the medical devices in which it is used, the cost of a battery failing to the buyer has been arrived as S\$1,00,000. Both batteries Bataid and Bat 1 can be used for an average of 8,000 hours.

Calculate Value Differential of using Bataid.

A S\$20,000

B S\$2,000

C S\$23,000

D S\$22,000

Question 29: NZ Mart is a retail chain. Competition is stiff and revolve around the price among the market player in retain chain segment. NZ Mart adopted the practice of pricing some its products below cost, with an intention to destroying the competitor. Such pricing practice/ strategy is referred to as -

A Loss leader pricing

B Price discrimination

C Predatory pricing

D Penetration Pricing

Case Scenario 1

A company makes a single product with the following details:

Particulars	Current Situation	Proposed Situation
Selling Price per unit (₹)	10	10
Direct Cost per unit (₹)	5	5
Present number of setups per production period, (Before each production run, setup is done)	40	?
Cost per set up (₹)	400	270
Production units per run	1000	2000
Engineering hours for production period	600	460
Cost per engineering hour (₹)	10	10

The company has begun Activity Based Costing of fixed costs and has presently identified two cost drivers, viz. production runs and engineering hours. The total current fixed costs are ₹97,000. After the above ABC analysis on production runs and engineering runs, 75,000 of the remaining fixed costs are yet to be analysed. There are changes as proposed above for the next production period for the same volume of output.

Question 30: What is the break-even point in the proposed scenario?

A 16,900 units

B 16,000 units

C 17,200 units

D 17,000 units

Question 31: What do you infer from the above case scenario?

- Activity Based Costing showed that while costs may be fixed with respect to volume, they may not be fixed with respect to other cost drivers.
- Analysing cost using cost drivers can open up opportunities to save costs
- It might be advisable to analyse the balance ₹75,000 fixed cost as well using Activity Based Costing

A lower break even point after proposed changes increases the chances of being profitable

A i and ii

B i, ii and iv

C i, ii and iii

D i, ii, iii and iv

Question 32: What is the break-even point in the current scenario?

A 19,200 units

B 19,320 units

C 19,400 units

D 19,420 units

Question 33: Based on the calculation in (i) above, what is the total set up cost?

A ₹5,400

B ₹4,860

C ₹4,680

D ₹5,940

Question 34: Given the information above, compute the number of setups (which will also be the number of production runs) after the proposed change.

A 20 production runs

B 18 production runs

C 24 production runs

D 22 production runs

Question 35: The break-even point in the proposed scenario will be achieved in _____ production run.

A 8th

B 9th

C 10th

D 11th

Question 36: Given the above case scenario, if the management implements that proposed change in production, which among these will be a concern that the management needs to pay attention to?

A Set up time for production runs reduces due to the proposed change in production

B Doubling the batch size can lead to the risk of machine downtime and more repairs and maintenance

C Break even point has reduced due to the proposed change in production

D Engineering hours required for production run reduces due to proposed change in production

Case Scenario 2 (ICAI Model Test Paper)

Nutty Bites produces many edible snacks that are very popular especially among children, Peanuts, Peanut oil are essential ingredients in many of its products. They are currently facing this ethical issue: Medical studies have indicated peanut allergic reactions are on the rise. The prevalence is more profound among children. Reactions can range from hives around the mouth to potentially life-threatening reactions when exposed even to the slightest trace of peanuts. There is growing media campaign to force companies like Nutty Bites to make disclosure about the presence of peanut on its package labelling.

Nutty Bites is a mid-size company that has a growing market. Risk to peanut exposure can come not just from the presence of peanuts in its products. Some of its bought-in ingredients

(raw material input) are cooked in peanut oil. There are risks of "cross-contamination" amongst products. Let us say, an equipment has been used produce cookies that has peanuts. Next, the equipment is used, without being cleaned, to produce chips that does not have peanuts as an ingredient. Some portion of the peanuts / peanut oil could contaminate that specific batch of chips produced. Since labels of chips would not mention "peanuts" as an ingredient, it poses a potential risk of causing allergic reaction to a customer unaware of this contamination. Management of Nutty Bites has called for a meeting to discuss this issue. "The issue need not be addressed at all. After-all Nutty Bites is doing nothing against the law" is the opinion of many members on the board of the company.

Question 37: Which of the following scenarios has a less chance of happening if Nutty Bites does not take any action?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | On consuming the product, if the consumer faces a medical issue that gets traced back to the product manufactured by Nutty Bites, it could result in bad publicity that could damage its brand value |
| B | It can increase the risk of potential legal action for tort or committing a civil wrong |
| C | Operating in an ethical environment can increase employee morale and well being |
| D | Profitability from sale of the products for the current month (short run) will be impacted |

Question 38: Would you agree with the popular opinion with the management of Nutty Bites that "The issue need not be addressed at all. After-all Nutty Bites is doing nothing against the law"?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | Yes, the health and safety of consumers cannot be the responsibility of Nutty Bites. Hence, the issue need not be addressed at all. |
| B | No, food safety is a fiduciary duty that Nutty Bites owes to the society. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the duty an organization has towards a wider community. Hence, Nutty Bites has to take steps to address the problem. |
| C | Yes, Nutty Bites is doing nothing against the law. Hence the issue need not be addressed at all. |
| D | Yes, Nutty Bites need not take any action as there is no lawsuit filed against the company from the customers. |

Question 39: Which is not a non-financial consideration while considering any potential responses to address the health and safety issue?

- A Disclosure about the presence of peanut on its package labelling
- B Machine sanitization to remove traces of peanut oil
- C Increase in selling price of products to recoup the cost of making proposed changes
- D Audit of upstream supply chain to get information of which bought in ingredients (raw material input) are cooked in peanut oil

Case Scenario 3

Given data about Price (P) and quantity demanded (Q) given the following sales and demand data -

Selling Price per unit (P)	₹100	₹90
Number of units sold (Q)	500	480

Question 40: Based on your calculation in (iii) above, at what selling price (P) is the profit maximum.

- A ₹220 per unit
- B ₹240 per unit
- C ₹230 per unit
- D ₹250 per unit

Question 41: What is the volume of sales / production (Q) when it is given that profit is maximum when marginal cost is ₹150 per unit?

- A 210 units
- B 200 units
- C 190 units
- D 220 units

Question 42: When profit is maximum, as per the pricing theory Marginal Cost = Marginal Revenue = in this case 150 per unit.

From (ii) $MR = 350 - Q$. Therefore, $150 = 350 - Q$. Therefore $Q = 200$ units. This is the sales volume at which profit is maximum.

Find the linear relationship between P and Q.

- A $P = 350 - 0.5Q$
- B $Q = 350 - 0.5P$
- C $P = 350 + 0.5Q$
- D $Q = 350 - 0.5P$

Question 43: The condition for profit maximisation is -

A	MC Curve cuts MR Curve from below	B	MC Curve cuts MR Curve from above
C	Slope of MC > Slope of MR	D	Slope of MC = Slope of MR

Question 44: Find the equation for the Marginal Revenue based on your calculations above.

A	MR=350-Q	B	MR=350-P	C	MR=350+0	D	MR=350-P
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Case Scenario 4

Rabi Ltd. Manufactures its product from Divisions X and Y Rabi Ltd. is considering the discontinuance of Division Y since it is incurring a net loss of ₹2,00,000. The production at Division X is going to remain unchanged. The following information is given

Particulars	Divisions X	Division Y	Total
Sales (Maximum achievable) (₹)	50,00,000	7,00,000	57,00,000
Less: Variable cost (₹)	36,00,000	4,00,000	40,00,000
Contribution (1)	14,00,000	3,00,000	17,00,000
Less: Specific avoidable fixed cost (₹)			
Divisional Income (₹)	12,00,000		
		-2,00,000	
		10,00,000	

The rates of variable costs are 90% of the normal rates due to the current volume of operation. There is adequate market demand.

For any lower volume of operation, the rates would go back to normal rates.

Specific avoidable fixed cost relates to the rental and property tax cost of the premises of Division Y, which operates from a prime business area.

Facilities released by discontinuing Division Y cannot be used for any other purpose.

Question 45: Rabi Ltd. is compelled to reconsider its decision of closing down Division Y because that could impact its brand image and pose challenges for re-establishment of the market for the product.

What type of consideration is being given weight to by the management by looking into these factors?

A	Relevant cost consideration	B	Financial consideration
C	Ethical consideration	D	Non-financial consideration

Question 46: Which of the following is not a limitation of non-financial consideration?

- A Subjective measurement that could be subject to bias and interpretation
- B Improper measures will lead the companies to draw attention on wrong objectives
- C Focuses on factors that can aid sustainability of the organization in the long run
- D Possibility of error due to lack of statistical reliability

Question 47: If Division Y is discontinued, what will the increase in Variable cost be for Rabi Ltd?

- A Rs. 3,60,000
- B Rs. 4,00,000
- C Rs. 4,44,444
- D Rs. 4,20,000

Question 48: If Division Y is discontinued, what will be the total savings and total increase in cost for Rabi Ltd on account of this decision?

- A Savings ₹5,00,000; Increase in cost ₹7,00,000; net loss ₹2,00,000
- B Savings ₹5,00,000; Increase in cost 4,00,000; net benefit ₹1,00,000
- C Savings ₹7,00,000; Increase in cost ₹7,00,000; no loss or benefit
- D Savings ₹7,00,000; Increase in cost 4,00,000; net benefit ₹3,00,000

Case Scenario 5

KG Airlines is the second largest airline in India. Post the Covid 19 pandemic, the airline industry is slowly reviving its pre-pandemic levels of operations. Business is expected to revive and grow in the next few years. Profit margins of all players in the aviation industry are under constant pressure. This is due to adverse global economic factors and overall inflationary conditions within the domestic market. KG airlines like all other players in the industry is preparing for recovery of business and wishes to maintain if not grow its market share.

"Just like the skies we operate in; customers' expectations are limitless. At the same time, a limit certainly exists for the price that the customer is willing to pay for a flight as also to the costs we can incur in order to remain viable" bemoaned the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the company. This key challenge of balancing customer satisfaction and cost reduction

efforts was discussed at length by the senior management team at the company's head quarters in Mumbai.

The Regional Marketing Head emphasised that customer experience should not be compromised due to cost reduction measures. Annoyed customers are very likely to switch to rival airlines and hence market share can be impacted.

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is a capable experienced Chartered Accountant who has good insights about the operations in an airline industry. She says "We have many costs such as aviation turbine fuel, government taxes etc. which are not within our control. Let us, therefore, target those costs that are variable and hence controllable by us. Charging customers for every service can many times annoy and affect their flight experience. Therefore, let us reward them instead while cutting down costs!" She further detailed how this can be done:

It was found that passengers arrive at the airport for check in typically or 2 hours before the flight, although the airline recommends that they come 3 hours before in order to avoid congestion. Due to the constant last-minute arrivals, the airline has a higher staffing requirement at the check in counter, flight boarding staff and other ground crew. If the arrivals are streamlined by making the passengers arrive earlier, the company can save ₹2,00,00,000 per annum due to lower staffing requirements. This benefit is considering the savings across all airports that KG airlines operates in. To incentivise passengers to arrive 3 hours early, the airline can propose to add 50-mile points to their frequent flyer reward program. The reward points can be encashed to get exciting, customized gifts. Approximately 10,000 passengers are expected to avail of this incentive each year, with each mile point costing the airline Rs.20 per mile point.

Additional mile points can help maintain a loyal frequent flyer base. Another major benefit is that the airline can avoid delays in flight take off due to late passenger arrival. Hence, the benefits of this program are far reaching.

Question 49: Growth in aviation sector has led to congestion in airports across the country. Due to which parking space available for planes at the airport hanger is limited. Due to high demand, the parking fees is also increasing at a rapid rate. Which tool of strategic cost management will you apply to minimise the time a plane is parked at the hanger?

A Kaizen improvement

B Quality management

C Theory of constraints

D Preventive maintenance

Question 50: As per the Kano model, match the factors to their corresponding attributes

Factor	Attribute
i. Initiatives taken to ensure flight safety	a. Reverse attribute
ii. Initiative to incentivise early check in of passengers	b. Indifferent attribute
iii. Delay in flight take-off and landing	c. Threshold attribute
iv. Airport fees paid incurred by the airline	d. Excitement or delight attribute

A i-a, ii- b, iii- c and iv- d

B i- c, ii- a, iii- b and iv-d

C i- c, ii- d, iii- a and iv-b

D i- d, ii- a, iii- c and iv-b

Question 51: If KG wants to analyse its revenue generation based on various segments, which analysis should it undertake?

A Value chain analysis

B Customer profitability analysis

C Supply chain analysis

D Balanced scorecard

Question 52: Calculate the net benefit to KG airlines by incentivising passengers to arrive early at the airport?

A ₹90,00,000

B ₹1,00,00,000

C ₹1,10,00,000

D ₹80,00,000

Question 53: During the meeting, the management discussed key information requirements and needs of various stakeholders. Using Mendelow's Matrix, match the stakeholders to the power and interest they wield over KG airlines.

Stakeholder	Power and interest
i. Air traffic control	a. Key Players - High power high interest
ii. Suppliers of aviation fuel	b. Influential - High power low interest
iii. Contract employees	c. Marginal - Low power low interest
iv. Environment activists	d. Affected - Low power high interest

A i- b, ii- a, iii- c and iv- d

B i-a, ii- b, iii- c and iv-d

C i- c, ii- d, iii-a and iv-b

D i-b, ii-a, iii- d and iv- c

Case Scenario 6

Payfast Limited offers an application-based service to make payments by phone. It allows linking of phone numbers with bank and allow bank to bank transfer through mobile phone.

It was the 1st company in the country to provide such facility. The customers could not believe that money transfer process could be made so much simpler and the company witnessed exponential growth in very few days. The services level was immaculate and no charges were levied on the customers. Seeing the growth of Payfast, many other companies joined the industry and started providing this service. Now, Payfast was required to provide other innovative offerings to the customers to maintain its leadership position.

Further, the user count was increasing and so Payfast was spending more to maintain security of the user data. Security breach, if any, could result into loss of millions to its users. Similarly, all its competitors were also spending a significant amount on the security of user data.

In order to incentivize customers, Payfast starting giving cash backs to its customers on every transfer. This was unheard of. Getting money for making transfer was unheard and its competitors also could not fathom it.

To compete with Payfast, its competitors started adding new features on their applications like movie booking, cab booking, etc. But this was not well received by customers as customers used different apps for such transactions which had much better user interface and features. Slowly, the competitors removed those features and went back to their original product.

To improve its brand presence, Payfast hired an international brand designed and designed a new logo for Payfast.

Question 54: Adding different features by the competitors can be termed as below?

A Indifferent

B Performance Attributes

C Threshold

D Reversal

Question 55: Should Kano spend huge amount on logo designing to improve customer satisfaction?

A Yes, as customers love great logo

B No, as customers would be indifferent

C Yes, as competitors had better logo

D No, as companies change logo

Question 56: Which would be most appropriate description for Payfast's offering improvement for user data? of security

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|
| A | Delighter | B | Performance attribute |
| C | Indifferent | D | Reverse |

Question 57: Is giving cashbacks by Payfast a justified cost?

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|
| A | Yes, as customers would be delighted | B | No, as customers would be indifferent |
| C | No, as it would affect profitability | D | No, as competitors would eventually catch up |

Question 58: How would you best describe the offering by Payfast of application to make payments through mobile phone?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|--|
| A | Performance attribute | B | Delighter |
| C | Indifferent | D | Delighter when introduced, currently threshold attribute |

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS

Question 59: Match the item of list I with that of list II and suggest correct code-

List I - Pricing Strategy	List II - Explanations
A. Customary Pricing	1. Ending price with 99
B. Skimming	2. Pricing a product based on perceived expectation of customers
C. Penetration Pricing	3. Setting a high price which gradually reduces as competitors enter the market
D. Psychological Pricing	4. Setting a low price for a new product during its initial offering

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| A | A - 4, B - 1, C - 2, D - 3 | B | A - 3, B - 4, C - 1, D - 2 |
| C | A - 2, B - 3, C - 4, D - 1 | D | A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4 |

Question 60: In a product mix decision, which is the most important factor to consider in order to try to maximise profit?

A	Contribution per unit of a scarce resource used to make the product	B	Contribution per unit of the product
C	Profit per unit of a scarce resource used to make the product	D	Profit per unit of the product

Question 61: DM Mart is a retail chain. Competition is stiff and revolve around the price among the market player in retail chain segment. DM Mart adopted the practice of pricing some of its products below cost, with an intention to destroying the competitor. Such pricing practice/strategy is referred to as

A	Loss leader pricing	B	Predatory pricing
C	Price discrimination	D	Penetration Pricing

Question 62: Cafe coffee hub offer a feature of writing name of customer on the takeaway glass down under the logo of CCH, the size of logo of CCH on glass of coffee is which type of attribute (referring to Kano Model)?

A	Reversal	B	Delighter
C	Performance	D	Indifferent

Question 63: What is the disadvantage of conventional Cost Volume Profit (CVP) analysis?

A	Conventional CVP analysis cannot be used in finding out expected production volume level to earn a certain profit level
B	Conventional CVP analysis cannot be used to determine the ideal selling price to set for the product to earn a target profit
C	Conventional CVP analysis classifies cost behaviour as fixed and variable with respect to volume alone. Many non-volume driven costs, having cost drivers other than volume, get classified under a single fixed cost overhead pool
D	Conventional CVP analysis cannot be used for all types of business

Question 64: How will an exciting or delight attribute help with pricing a product?

- Provides a justification to charge a premium price for that feature
- Build customer loyalty for repeat sales

- Helps to grow market share and become a market leader
- Provides the basis for product differentiation

A ii and iv

B i, iii and iv

C i, ii and iii

D All of the above

Question 65: Kano Model of product development and customer satisfaction is used for prioritizing the most important features in a product roadmap. Which of the following is not true about the utility of the Kano Model?

A Order of priority of product features that cater to customer needs and satisfaction as determined by Kano Model are permanent

B The Kano model can prevent wasted time and resources used to develop non-priority features in a product

C The Kano model helps to prioritize features that can amplify customer satisfaction

D Kano model helps to speed up decision making based on researched data

Question 66: Which of the following is not a criticism of using profits as a single measure of performance evaluation of managers?

A Profits can be manipulated if there is collusion among employees

B Profits provide a constrained view of performance measurement

C Profits alone as a measure of performance evaluation can lead to manager focusing on short term profits rather than long term sustainable strategy

D Profits figures can be objectively measured and defended by the managers

Question 67: Identify the attribute that can be classified as indifference attribute to a retail customer of a bank under the Kano Model

A Reduction of limit of a credit card issued by a bank

B Ability to receive One Time Password (OTP) reliably on the mobile to execute net bank transactions

C Action within an hour on service requests placed online using net banking services of the bank

D Cost of embossing the credit card issued by the bank

Question 68: When would you not price a product below marginal cost?

A Product is of perishable nature with a very short shelf time remaining

B Product manufactured based on customized orders

C Popularize a product in a new market

D Reduction in price of product can boost the sales of related products that have a larger profit margin

Question 69: The selling price that will maximize the profit for this product will be:

A Rs.60,000 per unit

B Rs.65,000 per unit

C Rs.70,000 per unit

D Rs.75,000 per unit

Question 70: In a product mix decision, which is the most important factor to consider in order to try to maximise profit?

A Profit per unit of the product

B Contribution per unit of the product

C Profit per unit of a scarce resource used to make the product

D Contribution per unit of a scarce resource used to make the product

Question 71: Fast Heal Tech Ltd. is a leading IT security solutions and ISO 9001 certified company. The solutions are well integrated systems that simplify IT security management across the length and depth of devices and on multiple platforms. Company has recently developed an Antivirus Software and company expects to have life cycle of less than one year. It was decided that it would be appropriate to adopt a market skimming pricing policy for the launch of the product. This Software is currently in the Introduction stage of its life cycle and is generating significant unit profits.

Out of followings which are the necessary strategies when the Software moves from the Introduction stage to Growth stage of its life cycle -

- Improving quality and adding new features

- Lowering price to attract price-sensitive buyers
- Changing marketing strategy to increase demand
- Sourcing new market segments/ distribution channels
- Entering into another niche area could increase profits

A iii, iv, and v

B i, ii, iii, and iv

C ii, iii, iv, and v

D i, ii, iii, iv, and v

SOLUTION

1: D

The correct answer is (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).

Direct labour is considered fixed instead of variable. JIT environment the labour force is multi skilled and are capable of handling different demand levels. Under the pull system of supply chain, production begins only when a customer places the order. Hence, direct labour cost is not volume driven. While there is no production in the work cells, the labour is assigned to some other tasks on the shop floor, which is possible because they are multi-skilled.

Direct material cost on the other hand is driven by volume of production as production happens only when an order is received.

Due to the nature of the JIT material procurement system, there is minimum if not nil waste or scrap. Since material procurement is not in bulk, quantity discounts are generally not there.

The purpose of a just in time production system is to decrease the size of production runs while increasing the lots processed in a period.

2: A

Description: Where there is a shortage of direct labour hours, the company's manufacturing plan to include features prioritized based on customer satisfaction. Threshold attribute is a must have feature, the absence of which will cause customer dissatisfaction. Hence, it should be given highest priority as it is a must have in the product. Performance attribute is a feature where the more the availability of the feature, better the customer satisfaction. It is next to threshold attribute in the priority list. Excitement or Delight attribute is an unexpected feature provides satisfaction when they are met but do not cause dissatisfaction when they are not met. Reverse Feature, if present must be removed from the product, rather than include it in the product. This feature when present causes dissatisfaction. Indifference Quality is a lower priority as it does not affect customer

satisfaction. Given this, in option where Manufacture to include feature that is first a Threshold attribute, second Excitement or Delight attribute and lastly Indifference qualities is in appropriate order of priority.

3: D

Description: The cost of embossing (emboss means to carve with a design) the credit card issued by the bank is not linked to customer satisfaction of the retail customer. Hence, it is an indifference attribute/ quality. The other features affect customer satisfaction directly.

4: A

Description:

Customized Product - Cost Based Pricing

Generally, when a product is manufactured based on specific customer requirements, the total cost can be easily traced. Adding the required mark up, cost based pricing becomes a popular pricing method for customized product.

Perfect Competition - Going Rate Pricing

Firms are price takers in a perfect competition. Hence, they will keep the price at the average industry level irrespective of their cost of production or demand.

Defence Contract Work/ Infrastructure Projects - Sealed Bid Pricing

In these scenarios, normally many firms compete for the project. They submit their bids confidentially; pricing is based on the bidding firm's perception of what its rivals would be charging for the same work. It does not depend only on its cost of production or demand.

Pharma Companies in an Oligopolistic Market Collusion Pricing

With few firms in the business, normally the price is set based on the agreement with other firms. This is done so that there is no direct competition among them at the same time the price is set earn sufficient profitability. Collusion pricing also deters new entrants.

5: D

Description: Discount was approved by O is discounts for distributors.

6: B

Description: The correct answer is al 65,000 per unit.

As per the profit maximization model,

Price = $a - bQ$ and Marginal Revenue = $a - 2bQ$

where a is the selling price at which demand is nil, b is the slope of the line and Q is the quantity demanded.

Here $a = \text{Rs.}80,000$ per unit, $b = (\text{change in price} / \text{change in units}) = (10,000 / 2) = 5,000$ and Q is the quantity demanded.

Price = $80,000 - 5,000Q$

Marginal revenue = $80,000 - 2(5,000) \times Q = 80,000 - 10,000Q$

Marginal cost = $\text{Rs.}50,000$ per unit.

Profit is maximum where Marginal Revenue = Marginal Cost.

$80,000 - 10,000Q = 50,000$

10,000 Q = 30,000. Therefore Q = 3 units

Therefore, selling price at which profit will be maximum = Price = $a - bQ = 80,000 - 5,000(3) = 65,000$ per unit.

7: A

Description:

Price per piece to be quoted

	Avg. / unit (4 units)
Variable Cost	2,000
Labour	810
Target Contribution	1,500
Price to be Quoted	4,310

8: D

Description: The correct answer is high proportion of expenditure (product cost) to the customer income. Where the expenditure on account of the purchasing the product is high in proportion to the customer income, the customer will be more sensitive towards the price of a product.

9: C

Description: Oligopoly is the market in which the firm consider not just the demand for the product but also predict the resultant reaction of its rivals or competitors on any decision it takes.

10: 1A

Description: Distributors Discount- Create different prices to different customers on the basis of marketing functions performed by them. Also known as functional discount. Quantity Discount- Practicable where the commodities are homogeneous or identical in nature, or where they may be measured in terms of truckloads or measured in physical units. Cash Discount- Useful in trades where credit risk is high. Reward for prompt payment. Trade in Allowance/ Promotional Allowance- Channel partners are encouraged to promote companys products (incentive to push a product) to customer. For example, retailers may be allowed advertising allowance that encourage them to advertise the companys products in the local newspapers. The retailer gains by getting some allowance towards advertising expense, while the manufacturer gets the advantage of lower advertising costs that retailers typically get while advertising in papers.

11: 1D

Description: $\$5 \times 550 \div 110 = \25

12: D

Description: It is not true that cost based pricing requires market research to understand competitor's strategy. Cost based pricing is based purely on the cost the company incurs and the mark up or profit margin it requires. It does not consider competitors' strategy, market demand, customers' perception, market conditions etc.

13: C

Description: Going rate pricing is completion-based pricing method. Going Rate Pricing is a competitive pricing method under which a firm tries to keep its price at the average level charged by the industry. The use of such a practice of pricing is especially useful where it is difficult to measure costs.

14: D

Description: Price skimming is charging customers a premium price for a new product when it is initially launched in the market. This does not necessarily coax a buyer to make an early purchase. The terms of promotional pricing are liberal. Longer payment terms give the buyer more credit time to repay, special event pricing aims to attract customers at events using attractive prices, loss leader pricing is lowering the price of well-known brands to stimulate sales growth of other products sold in the shop by making customers visit the location.

15: B

Description: Features your product needs to be competitive - Threshold / Basic attributes. More investment in these features, more satisfaction the customer gets - Performance attributes. Features provide satisfaction when met but do not provide dissatisfaction when not met Excitement / Delight attributes. Features that have no effect on customer satisfaction - Indifference qualities. Features if present cause customer dissatisfaction - Reverse qualities.

16: B

Description: Relevant Cost of Producing One Unit of the Finished Product

	Rs.
Cost of Material 'M' (Realisable Value)	80
Cost of Labour (Being Sunk Cost)	0
Out-of-Pocket Expenses	30
	110

Allocated Overhead is not relevant for the decision. The customer should be charged Rs.110 per unit.

17: A

Description: It should first invest in Feature 1 and any surplus is invested in Feature 2. Feature 1 has a threshold attribute, when it is present in the product it is taken for granted but when absent it causes customer dissatisfaction. This attribute deals with the very basic product features that must be present in order to be competitive. Comparatively, Feature 2 has a performance attribute. The more the investment in this feature the more the customer satisfaction. While it can influence the decision of customers who seek certain features in the product, is not a must have feature unlike Feature 1 which is a very basic attribute. Hence, given a funding constraint, the company should first invest in Feature 1 and any surplus is invested in Feature 2. The objective of Kano Model is to provide the company a framework to prioritize these features based on customer satisfaction. Investment cannot be split equally in both features given that feature 1 is a must have and

has to be part of the product feature. Not investing in Feature 1 will cause customer dissatisfaction and hence the company should avoid this decision.

18: D

Description: The objective value determined here is from whose viewpoint

- The medical equipment manufacturer
- PowerOn
- Final customer, the hospitals

The correct answer is Rs.22,000 per unit of Bat aid. It is calculated as below

True economic value for a consumer is calculated taking two differentials into consideration:

TEV = Cost of the Next Best Alternative + Value of Performance Differential

Cost of the next best alternative is the cost of a comparable product offered by some other company. Value of performance differential is the value of additional features provided by the seller of a product.

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1. Difference in operating cost per battery (higher expense incurred by buyer) Bataid = Rs.2 per hour Bat 1 = Re.1 per hour For 8,000 hours = Rs.8,000 x (Rs.2 - Re.1)	8,000
2. Savings to buyer due to more stable performance of battery Cost of battery failing = 1,00,000 Difference in probability of battery failure to buyer (1% vs 11%) = 10% Lower cost of failure to buyer = 10% x 1,00,000	10,000
3. Value Differential of using Bataid (Step 2 - Step 1)	2,000
4. Price of per unit Bat 1 battery (cost of next best alternative)	20,000
5. True economic value of per unit Bataid	22,000

True economic value/ Objective value determined here is from the point of view of PowerOn, the battery manufacturer. Objective value is a measure of benefits that a product is intended to deliver to the consumers relative to the other products without giving any regard whether the consumer can recognize these benefits or not.

19: A

Description: $P=a-bQ$

Where 'P' is the selling price per unit, a is the price at which demand is zero, Q is the quantity demanded.

$-b = -0.5$ (change in price / change in quantity demanded = (Rs. 100-190) / (500- 480) units = -0.5)

Therefore, the equation is $P = a - 0.5Q$.

Substitute P and Q in the above equation to find 'a'

$100 = a (0.5 \times 500)$. Therefore, $a = 350$ units.

Therefore, the linear relationship between Price (P) and quantity demanded (Q) can be written as $P = 350 - 0.5Q$.

20: B

Description: The correct answer is (B), the use of substandard material is relevant as it affects customer service quality and hence is a non-financial consideration. Even though it does not affect budget adversely, it does have an impact in the operations of the business. The customers perspective will be negatively impacted which can affect funding for the organization. Hence it does have long term consequences for the organization.

21: D

Description: Fitness Centre - People processing service, the customer has to be physically present for the service to be rendered. Here, the customer has to attend the gym to use the fitness centre services. Warehousing - Product/ possession processing service, customer need not be present. However, the service is being worked on a tangible object. Here, the goods being stored in the warehouse (tangible object in the possession of the customer) is now being stored in the warehouse (service being provided on the object). Advertising - Mental stimulus processing service. These services influence the customers behaviour, perception etc. There is no need for physical presence of the customer nor is there any need for a tangible product of the customer to be worked on. The customer only has to experience it, this service will be unique to each customer as each of their perception and behaviour is different. Hence, the delivery of the service will be different for different people. Knowledge Processing Offices (KPO) - Information processing service. Service occurs when information is being processed. The work of the client (information) is being processed and service is being rendered. This could relate to accounting work, legal work, taxation etc.

22: A

Description: Product C should be processed further because each unit of Product C sold contributes \$50 per unit towards recovery of joint cost.

Joint cost upto split off point are irrelevant since they have already been incurred and are sunk cost. It is not relevant to whether the product has to be processed further or not. Hence, joint cost of \$80 per unit incurred upto the point of separation is irrelevant. Only the additional cost incurred on processing after separation has to be considered.

Selling price of Product C per unit	\$150
Less: Additional variable cost after separation per unit	\$80
Less: Additional fixed cost after separation per unit	\$20

Contribution towards recovery of joint costs per unit	\$50	
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23: A

Relevant items to be considered for decision making are -

Statement ii- Savings of salary cost of 30% of ground staff who have been let go.

Statement iii- Retrenchment compensation of 2 months' salary paid to the ground staff who have been let go.

Statement iv- Special maintenance cost to ensure that engines of grounded fleet remain in working condition.

The above three items are savings or expense that relate to the future and will be earned/incurred only if the decision is taken to temporarily shut down operations. If the decision is taken to continue operations as normal, these savings and expenses will not happen, hence these are differential in nature, thereby relevant to the decision being taken.

Salary paid to the pilots and airport hanger fees will be incurred irrespective of the decision to temporarily shut down or not. Hence, they are not relevant to the decision being made.

24: A

Description:

Opportunity Cost of Labour - The G_2 labour has zero opportunity cost as there is no other use for the time already paid for and is available. However, XL Polymers needs to pay an additional amount for G_1 labour. This amount can be save if the special job were not there.

G_1 labour:

Hours Required	250
Hours Available	150
Extra Hours Needed	100
Cost per hour (630/42hrs)	Rs.15
Opportunity Cost	Rs.1,500

Thus, the 'Opportunity Cost of Labour' for completing the special job is Rs.1,500.

Opportunity Cost of Material - XL Polymers has no alternative use for the R_1 , they must dispose of it at a cost of Rs.1,250. Thus, XL Polymers actually saves Rs.1,250 by using the materials for the AT Industries' special job. Consequently, the 'Opportunity Cost of Material' is Rs.1,250 (i.e., the opportunity cost of this resource is negative).

The minimum price is the price at which XL Polymers just recovers its 'Opportunity Cost'. XL Polymers's 'Total Opportunity Cost' is Rs.250 (Rs.1,500 - Rs.1,250). Accordingly, minimum Price for the Special Job is Rs.250.

25: A

Description: Statement of Total Contribution

Sales Price p.u. (Rs.)	Variable Cost p.u. (Rs.)	Contribution p.u. (Rs.)	Sales Volume unit	Total Contribution (Rs.)
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27.50	17.00	10.50	7,500	78,750
27.00	17.00	10.00	8,000	80,000
26.50	17.00	9.50	8,500	80,750
26.00	17.00	9.00	9,000	81,000
25.50	17.00	8.50	9,500	80,750
25.00	17.00	8.00	10,000	80,000
24.50	17.00	7.50	10,500	78,750
24.00	17.00	7.00	11,000	77,000

From the above statement it is quite apparent that the contribution would be maximum at a sale price of Rs.26 per unit and sales demand of 9,000 units.

26: D

Description: The size of logo on the takeaway cup of coffee is not really making any difference to value and utility of product or even value perceived by customer hence it is indifferent attribute. Indifferent qualities are neither good nor bad and have no effect, positive or negative, on customer satisfaction. To illustrate - look of emoticons in messaging apps in phone, placing of logo on phone, size thereof.

27: C

Description: Most organisations focus on Kanos performance attributes on the basis that the higher the performance attributes, the higher the customers willingness to pay.

28: B

Description: The correct answer is S\$2,000 per unit of Bat aid. It is calculated as below

Particulars Amount S\$ Difference in Operating Cost per battery (higher expense incurred by buyer) Bataid = S\$2 per hour Bat 1 = S\$1 per hour For 8,000 hours = 8,000 AV (S\$2 - S\$1) 8,000

Savings to buyer due to more stable performance of battery Cost of battery failing = S\$1,00,000 Difference in probability of battery failure (1% vs 11%) = 10% Lower cost of failure to buyer = 10% A S\$1,00,000 10,000 Value Differential of using Bataid (Step 2 a Step 1) 2,000

29: C

Description: Predatory pricing (loss leading) is the practice of selling a product or service at a very low price, intending to drive competitors out of the market or create barriers to entry for potential new competitors.

30: D

Description: The correct answer is 17,000 units.

Total fixed cost = Rs.85,000 and contribution per unit = Rs.5 per unit (selling price Rs.10 - direct cost Rs.5).

Hence Break-even point = fixed cost / contribution per unit = 85,000 / 5 = 17,000 units.

31: D

Description: The correct answer is all the statements are true.

32: C

Description:

The correct answer is 19,400 units.

Total fixed cost = Rs.97,000 and contribution per unit = Rs.5 per unit (selling price Rs.10 - direct cost Rs.5).

Hence, Break-even point = fixed cost / contribution per unit = 97,000 / 5 = 19,400 units.

33: A

Description: The correct answer is Rs.5,400. Total set up costs = 20 set ups × Rs.270 per set up.

34: A

Description: The correct answer is 20 production runs.

Total number of units produced currently = Production units per run × Number of set ups (which is also the number of production runs) = 1,000 units × 40 set ups = 40,000 units.

Batch size after proposed changes = 2,000 units. Therefore, the number of production runs = 40,000 units / 2,000 units = 20 production runs (batches / set ups).

35: B

Description: The break-even point will be achieved in 9th production run (BEP 17,000 units / 2,000 units per batch) = 8.5 batch which is basically the 9th batch being produced.

36: B

Description: The correct answer is doubling the batch size implies that the machine runs for longer. The management has to consider whether this could lead to machine break down. In the long run this will lead to machine downtime and therefore more repairs and maintenance. Batch size is a non-financial factor which has a longer-term implication. Hence, while the company may be able to earn short term profits, it might not be profitable in the long term.

37: D

Description: The correct answer is - Profitability from sale of the products for the current month (short run) will be impacted. In the very immediate future, as mentioned the span of current month, it is unlikely that the profit will be impacted. However, in the long-term health and safety concerns about the product can lead to potential financial penalties, legal issues that can impact the brand image.

38: B

Description: The correct answer is No, food safety is a fiduciary duty that Nutty Bites owes to the society. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the duty an organization has towards a wider community. Hence, Nutty Bites has to take steps to address the problem.

39: C

Description: The correct answer is - Increase in selling price of products to recoup the cost of making proposed changes is a financial consideration. The rest are non-financial considerations.

40: D

Description: Profit will be maximum when Selling Price (P) is ₹250 per unit.

From (iii) it is found that when sales volume is 200 units (Q) the profit is maximum because it is at this point that $MR = MC$.

From (i) the linear equation between P and Q is $P = 350 - 0.5Q$.

Substituting Q to be 250 units $0.5(200) = 350 - 100 = 250$

$P = 350$

Therefore, it can be concluded that when Selling Price (P) is 250, the sales volume (Q) is 200 units and the profit earned at this level will be maximum.

41: B

42: A

Description: $P = a - bQ$

Where 'P' is the selling price per unit, 'a' is the price at which demand is zero, 'Q' is the quantity demanded.

$-b = -0.5$ (change in price / change in quantity demanded = $(₹100 - ₹90) / (500 - 480)$ units = -0.5)

Therefore, the equation is $P = a - 0.5Q$

Substitute P and Q in the above equation to find 'a'

$100 = a - (0.5 \times 500)$. Therefore, $a = 350$ units.

Therefore, the linear relationship between Price (P) and quantity demanded (Q) can be written as $P = 350 - 0.5Q$

43: A

Description: One of the two requirements for a firm to reach stable equilibrium is that its MC curve cuts the MR curve from below, not from above. The equilibrium created if the MC curve cuts the MR curve from above won't be stable because greater production could increase profits.

44: A

Description:

Marginal Revenue = $a - 2bQ$ whereas calculated in (i) $a = 350$ units and $b = -0.5$

Therefore, the Marginal Revenue equation is $MR = 350 - 2(0.5)Q$; $MR = 350 - Q$

45: D

Description: The correct answer is non-financial consideration. Information about an organization, like number of employees, employee morale, customer satisfaction that cannot be expressed in monetary terms is termed non-financial in nature. Non-financial information is long term focused and ensures profitability and sustainability in the long term for an organization thereby evaluating the internal performance of the company.

Brand image and challenges in re-establishing the market for a product are non-financial aspects that a business must look into taking a balanced view into consideration.

Closure of a branch/ division is not unethical and is driven by business considerations.

Relevant cost by its nature is a financial consideration.

46: C

Description: The correct answer is non-financial consideration makes an organization focus on factors that can aid sustainability of the organization in the long run. This will improve its profitability in the long run and encourages establishing a sustainable business model.

47: B

Description: The correct answer is ₹4,00,000, if Division Y is shut down no variable cost will not be incurred at the division, it will be incurred only in division X. The current variable cost is at 90% of normal rates, hence $(₹36,00,000 / 90\%) = 40,00,000$ will be the total variable cost at full cost basis. Hence, the increase in variable cost will be ₹4,00,000

48: A

Description:

The correct answer is Savings ₹5,00,000 Increase in cost ₹7,00,000 therefore net loss ₹2,00,000.

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Savings Due to Discontinuance	
Specific Fixed Cost	5,00,000
Total ... (A)	5,00,000
Loss/Increase in Cost Due to Discontinuance	
Loss of Contribution	3,00,000
Increase in Variable Cost	4,00,000
Total ... (B)	7,00,000
Excess of Loss Over Savings ... (B) - (A)	2,00,000

49: C

Description: The correct answer is theory of constraints. Here, the constraint/ bottleneck is the parking space available in the airports. Using theory of constraints, KG airlines can plan its flight plan and route connections such that either (i) it can choose a time for arrival or departure when parking is reasonably available else (ii) it can plan its route connections such that the need for parking is reduced.

50: C

Description: The correct answer is i- c, ii- d, iii- a and iv- b

Initiatives taken to ensure flight safety Threshold attribute, a must have attribute.

Initiative to incentivise early check in of passengers - Excitement or delight attribute, a unique and unexpected reward that delights passengers.

Delay in flight take-off and landing - Reverse attribute, if present causes dissatisfaction, delays cause dissatisfaction. Customers always expect flights to be on time.

Airport fees paid incurred by the airline Indifferent attribute since it is irrelevant to customer satisfaction.

51: B

Description: The correct answer is customer profitability analysis.

52: B

Description: The correct answer is ₹1,00,00,000.

Each mile costs ₹20, which means each passenger credited with 50-mile points for coming early, will cost ₹1,000. For 10,000 passengers the cost would be ₹1,00,00,000. Overall savings to the company due to this initiative is ₹2,00,00,000. Therefore, the net benefit to KG airlines for incentivising passengers to arrive early at the airport would be Rs.1,00,00,000 (Savings of ₹2,00,00,000 less cost of Rs.1,00,00,000).

53: D

Description: The correct answer is i- b, ii- a, iii- d and iv- c

Air Traffic Control: Influential - High power low interest.

Suppliers of aviation fuel: Key Players - High power high interest.

Contract employees: Affected - Low power high interest.

Environment activists: Marginal - Low power low interest.

54: D

Description: Reversal, as complexity, has led to customers not liking it.

55: B

Description: No as customer would be indifferent as logo does not add any satisfaction to customer.

56: B

Description: Performance attribute as non-maintaining security will cause customer dissatisfaction.

57: A

Description: Yes, as customers would be delighted as this is completely new way and customer satisfaction will increase.

58: D

Description: Delighter when introduced, currently threshold attribute as currently all competitors are providing this feature.

59: C

Description: Customary Pricing is value based perception oriented pricing, skimming is pricing strategy wherein prices are reduced gradually to capture each point of price curve (those who need the product early on have to pay more), penetration pricing is charging low price with intent to capture more market share; whereas psychological pricing rest on triggering psychological effect (known as Bata pricing in India, because Bata bring this trend to India and price their products say pair of shoes for 999 or 1,499 rather 1,000 or 1,500)

60: A

Description: Product mix decision is short term decisions where bottleneck or limiting factor is involved. Short term decisions have two characteristics that make them relatively easier than longer term decisions. Firstly the time value of money can be ignored, secondly the most of the fixed costs will be incurred anyway so can be ignored as not relevant In such cases the main approach is usually to consider relevant cash flows, which may simplify to looking at the impact of the decision on the contribution. Hence contribution per unit of limiting factor shall be used to make the decisions.

61: B

Description: Predatory pricing (loss leading) is the practice of selling a product or service at a very low price, intending to drive competitors out of the market or create barriers to entry for potential new competitors.

Note - One should not confuse penetration pricing with predatory pricing.

62: D

Description : The size of logo on the takeaway cup of coffee is not really making any difference to value and utility of product or even value perceived by customer hence it is indifferent attribute. Indifferent qualities are neither good nor bad and have no effect, positive or negative, on customer satisfaction. To illustrate - look of emoticons in messaging apps in phone, placing of logo on phone, size thereof

63: C

Description : The disadvantage of conventional CVP analysis is that it classifies cost behaviour as fixed and variable with respect to volume alone. Many non-volume driven costs, having cost drivers other than volume, get classified under a single "fixed cost" overhead pool. This problem is resolved using Activity Based CVP analysis. CVP analysis can help the company determine the production level or selling price of a product to earn a target profit. It can be applied in any type of business.

64: D

Description : A feature that sets the product apart by providing high level of customer satisfaction will provide a justification for premium pricing, build customer loyalty, improves market share and is the basis for product differentiation.

65: A

Description : Customer needs and satisfaction from a product are always changing. Hence, the priority of product features determined using Kano Model will not be permanent. A must have feature today, can be a reverse feature (that causes dissatisfaction) in future. Example can be a dial up connection for internet in the early 2000s has changed from a must have feature to a redundant / reverse feature in today's world of wi-fi connectivity

66: D

Description : The correct answer is - profits can be objectively measured with lesser room for subjectivity. These can be used by the managers to defend their decisions.

67: D

Description : The cost of embossing (emboss means to carve with a design) the credit card issued by the bank is not linked to customer satisfaction of the retail customer. Hence, it is an indifference attribute/ quality. The other features affect customer satisfaction directly.

68: B

As per market research, when the selling price of a product is Rs.80,000 per unit there will be no demand. For every Rs.10,000 reduction in selling price from Rs.80,000 per unit, 2 additional units can be sold. The variable cost to manufacture the product is Rs.50,000 per unit.

69: B

Description :

The correct answer is Rs.65,000 per unit.

As per the profit maximization model,

Price = $a - bQ$ and Marginal Revenue = $a - 2bQ$

where a is the selling price at which demand is nil, b is the slope of the line and Q is the quantity demanded.

Here $a = \text{Rs.}80,000$ per unit, $b = (\text{change in price} / \text{change in units}) = (10,000 / 2) = 5,000$ and Q is the quantity demanded.

Price = $80,000 - 5,000Q$

Marginal revenue = $80,000 - 2(5,000) \times Q = 80,000 - 10,000Q$

Marginal cost = Rs.50,000 per unit.

Profit is maximum where Marginal Revenue = Marginal Cost.

$80,000 - 10,000Q = 50,000$

$10,000Q = 30,000$. Therefore $Q = 3$ units

Therefore, selling price at which profit will be maximum = Price = $a - bQ$

= $80,000 - 5,000(3) = 65,000$ per unit.

70: D

Description : Product mix decision is short term decisions where bottleneck or limiting factor is involved. Short term decisions have two characteristics that make them relatively easier than longer term decisions. Firstly, the time value of money can be ignored, secondly most of the fixed costs will be incurred anyway so can be ignored as not relevant. In such cases the main approach is usually to consider relevant cash flows, which may simplify to looking at the impact of the decision on the contribution. Hence contribution per unit of limiting factor shall be used to make the decisions

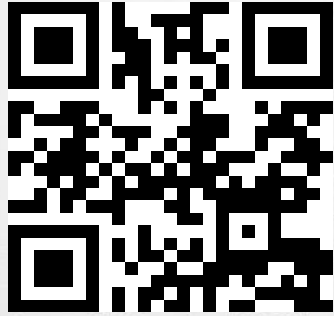
71: B

Description :

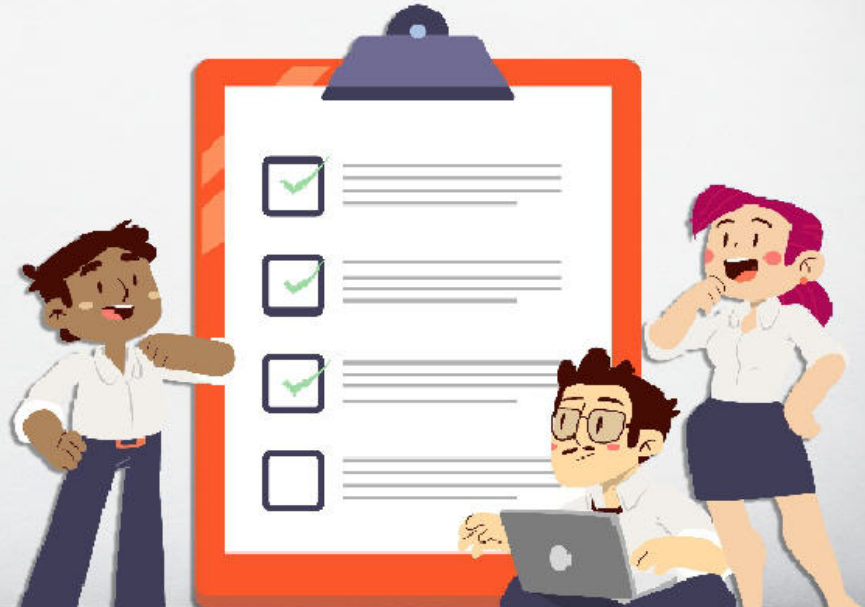
Following acceptance by early innovators, conventional consumers start following their lead. New competitors are likely to now enter the market attracted by the opportunities for large scale production and profit. Company may wish to discourage competitors from entering the market by lowering the price and thereby lowering the unit profitability. The price needs to be lowered so that the product becomes attractive to different market segments thus increasing demand to achieve the growth in sales volume.



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STRATEGIC PROFIT MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 7

Question 1: Pareto analysis shall be performed -

A Continuously

B Occasionally

C Quarterly

D Periodically

Question 2: Which one need to be responded first-

A Trivial many

B Vital few

C Trivial few

D Vital many

Question 3: Pareto principle based upon the law of -

A Diminishing returns

B Stable returns

C Variable returns

D Increasing returns

Question 4: Which of the following would you excluded while analysing customer account profitability?

A Sales Revenue

B Direct product costs

C Delivery cost specific to the customer

D Fixed overhead allocation

Question 5: Which costing system is often used to calculate customer profitability?

A Manufacturing cycle efficiency

B Target costing

C Activity-based costing

D Delivery cycle efficiency

Question 6: Pareto principle can't be applied to

A Inventory control

B Customer profitability analysis

C Quality control

D None of the above

SOLUTION**1: D**

Description: To keep check, that trivial should not become vital (and if turning to vital can be responded early one) and to check that effort done by management eliminate or reduce the impact of vital root- causes.

2: B

Description: Pareto is one of 7QC tools which help the management as control mechanism to prioritize, in term of root causes that need to be responded first. Vital few causing significant impact hence to offer higher payoff.

3: A

Description: Pareto Analysis ranks the causes (reasons) in descending order of effect. Hence help to identify pay-off. It is obvious that focus is on items at the top (vital few) of the list because these have a higher probability of payoff. Hence the law of diminishing returns (pick the low hanging fruits first) applies here.

4: D

Description: The correct answer is (D) Fixed overhead allocation is excluded from analysing customer account profitability. This has to be incurred irrespective of whether sales are made to the customer or not.

5: C

Description: There are several methods, which can be used for this purpose, one commonly used method is activity-based costing.

6: D

Description: Pareto analysis can be applied in Inventory Control, Pricing the products, Customer profitability analysis, ABC analysis, and Quality control etc.

AN INTRODUCTION TO STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT CHAPTER 8

Question 1: Skyway Airline Limited (SAL), an international carrier took series of loans to finance the M&A deals, but now observing the working capital crisis. CEO of SAL in response to a question at recent press-conference, reported the Z-score of 1.6 and assure the investors as well as stakeholders that thing are under control. In which of following zones, you place the SAL -

A Distress

B Grey

C Safe

D Warning

Question 2: In context of the management control systems, correctly match the items of following sets i.e., control and scope thereof -

i. Behavioural control	A. Appropriate skills
ii. Personnel control	B. Desired actions take place
iii. Cultural control	C. Information pertaining to performance
iv. Reporting control	D. Conducive environment

A i-A, ii-B, iii-C, and iv-D

B i-C, ii-A, iii-B, and iv-D

C i-B, ii-A, iii-D, and iv-C

D i-B, ii-D, iii-A, and iv-C

Question 3: McKinsey's 7S framework divided 7S into two sets of areas i.e., soft and hard area. The hard S are easy to quantify (measure) hence Q-3 changes can be made to these by management with greater ease. Which of following is not a hard S?

A Strategy

B Structure

C System

D Style

Question 4: Match the tools to the objectives

Tool	Objective
i. Balanced Scorecard	a. Link Strategy, Operations and Performance
ii. Performance Pyramid	b. Linkage between performance measures
iii. Building Block	c. Framework for sustainable development
iv. Triple Bottomline	d. Link between achievement of corporate strategy management of human resources

A i-a, ii- b, iii- c, and iv-d

B i- c, ii-a, iii- b, and iv- d

C i-b, ii- a, iii- d, and iv- c

D i-b, ii- d, iii- a, and iv-c

Question 5: Following are the scores of six firms as per Argenti's A score model. You are required to identify healthy firms

Firm	Defects	Mistake	Symptoms of trouble
i	10	0	4
ii	2	15	0
iii	10	15	0
iv	15	0	0
v	0	30	0

A Only firm i, ii, iii, and iv

B Only firm i and iv

C Only firm ii and iii

D Only firm ii, iii, iv, and v

Question 6: Which of the following is true about CSF?

A These factors contribute towards reducing costs

B These factors are fundamental to strategic success

C These factors need to be only financial/ factors

D These factors concentrate on achieving short term goals

Question 7: Which among the following is not a category of control mechanism that can be used as part of management control system?

A Behavioural Control

B Reporting Control

C Cultural Control

D Physical Control

Question 8: Business integration brings all aspects of business in alignment, so that business objectives can be achieved; by effective implementation of strategies while making efficient use of available set of resources. There are four aspects that are essential to be integrated, namely people, operations, strategy and _____

A Finances

B Logistics

C Technology

D Knowledge

Question 9: Based upon the Z score the companies are classified into different zone of discriminations, which of following is not a Zone of discrimination?

A Distress

B Warning

C Grey

D Safe

Question 10: Which of the following may involve sacrificing long term objectives?

A Utilizing internal reserves to fund capital expenditures

B Increasing quality control measures

C Compromising on product design in the rush to launch a new product in the market

D Increasing skill development programs for staff

Question 11: Which of following statements are incorrect in regard to Argenti's A score model -

- i. Mistakes and defects not inter-related
- ii. Threshold is kept at score of 45
- iii. There are three underlying groups (dimensions) i.e., Mistakes, Defects and Symptoms of failure

A Only i

B Only ii

C Both i and ii only

D Both i and iii only

Question 12: Performance measures (CSFs & KPIs thereto) acts as stimuli. Therefore, what gets gets

A Established, Achieved

B Targeted, Attained

C Measured, Done

D Reported, Improved

Question 13: Inada Group is in infrastructure business for 30 years. It witnessed growth in double digit in first 10 year of operation and then around 20-30% in next decade; but dramatically registered more than three digits growth in recent decade. But post a whistle-blown even the stock/ share prices tremble like anything and reduced to 25- 45% of market value. The threat of corporate failure has been evolved. You are part of team that is hired by IBS bank the largest financial lender to predict corporate failure using Z score. Their total assets are worth 5,00,000 while they have a working capital of 42,000. Their liabilities stand at 5,00,000 while retained earnings amount to 47,500. Earnings

before interest and tax come to 65,000. Sales total 5,70,000 while the market value of equity is 7,00,000. (All the figures in crores) The Z score is-

A 2.0880

B 2.6428

C 2.7468

D 3.1226

Question 14: In functional structure with centralised control, the performance related dataat functional level; whereas under decentralised control structure the performance related data at lower down in the hierarchy.

A Collected and Analysed; Collected and Analysed

B Collected; Collected and Analysed

C Collected and Analysed; Collected

D Collected; Collected

Question 15: Business Integration can be attained through McKinsey's 7S model, which of following statements about business integration and McKinsey's 7S are incorrect

- i. Business integration can overcome the problem of sub-optimisation
- ii. It is easy for management to influence the soft S
- iii. Structure, system and style are hard S

A i only

B i and iii only

C ii and iii only

D iii only

Question 16: In cut-through competition the survival is equally important as attaining competitive advantage hence Predicting and Preventing Corporate Failure become essential. Which of following statements true in this regard -

- i. Triggering factor is the root cause of corporate failure
- ii. Predicting corporate failure helps in deploying both corrective and preventive measures

A i only

B ii only

C both i and ii

D None of i and ii

Question 17: Complex Business Structure is becoming popular or better to say is need of hour. Which of following shall be feature of complex business structure

- i. Concentrated control
- ii. Shared objectives
- iii. Pooled resources
- iv. Ultimate Beneficial Owner is not easily identifiable
- v. Connected virtually

A i, ii, iii, and iv

B ii, iii, iv, and v

C i, iii, iv, and v

D i, ii, iv, and v

Question 18: Organisation's Culture and Strategy influence the Performance Measurement. According to you which of following statements are correct

- i. Predictable and reliable culture encourage participation and risk-taking behaviour
- ii. When it comes to satisfy customer, the strategy needs to consider non-financial aspects of performance additionally

A i only

B ii only

C both i and ii

D None of i and ii

Question 19: Consider the following categories of performance measures

- i. Profitability measures.
- ii. Customer-satisfaction measures.
- iii. Efficiency, quality, and time measures.
- iv. Innovation measures.

A cruise line operates on a national scale in a very competitive marketplace. In view of this information, which measures should the company use in the evaluation of its managers?

A i

B i and ii

C ii and iii

D i, ii, iii and iv

Question 20: Correctly match the items of following sets i.e., classification of activities and action to improve/enhance/unlock value

i. Necessary (essential) activity that can't be improve this time	A. Eliminated eventually
ii. Necessary (essential) activity that can be changed to improve the process	B. None
iii. Unnecessary (non-essential) activity that can be eliminated eventually (but not now) by changing the process	C. Eliminate Immediately
iv. Unnecessary (non-essential) that can be activity eliminated quickly by changing the process	D. Modify the process

A i-A, ii-B, iii-C, and iv-D

B i-C, ii-A, iii-B, and iv-D

C i-B, ii-A, iii-D, and iv-C

D i-B, ii-D, iii-A, and iv-C

Question 21: Assertion The informed decision making is essential requirement for efficient strategic Planning and Control.

Reason Effectiveness of strategy depends upon the efficiency of strategic planning and control.

A Both are correct statements but reason is correct explanation to assertion

B Both are correct statements and reason is not correct explanation to assertion

C Only assertion is correct

D Only reason is correct

Question 22: Complex business structure is outcome of changing business environment; it has strong bearing on performance management system and allied aspects. Which of following statements is not true in this regard -

- i. The core organisation may invest in the development of an information system that it requires all partners to use.
- ii. Virtual organisation may be considered as complex business structure.
- iii. In a complex business structure, the core organisation does not need to have a detailed analysis of costs incurred by the business partners.

A i only

B ii only

C both i and iii

D None of i, ii and iii

Question 23: The new appointed top brass at Jim-Jam Limited give local manager greater autonomy for decision making, with intent to improve performance, in light of fact that company introduced a number of changes in recent past.

Because in past decisions are made at corporate level, local managers only execute them, hence despite power vested with local manager they didn't exercise the authority resultantly changes that were introduced recently failed to create any yield or impact.

Which one of the following elements of McKinsey's 7S's model best explains why the change initiatives have been unsuccessful at Jim-Jam Limited?

A Shared values

B Strategy

C Structure

D Systems

Question 24: Tata Motors directed Tata Steels to deliver a specific metal material for its upcoming e- vehicle considering the design. Engineers from Production and Operation division of Tata Motors visited to Tata Steel to explain the needs after deliberation decided some of process need to be performed in such metal while in process at Tata Steel's plant only (even prior to bring to Tata Motors' Plant). One of engineer from Tata

Motors placed at Tata Steel till such metal prepared and deliver to keep check at specifications. Above facts highlights the concept of -

A	Value Chain	B	Value System
C	Value Specification	D	Value Set

Case Scenario 1 (ICAI Model Test Paper)

Speed Auto-mobile Limited (SAL) is recently formed Indian automobile company with aspiration to be global brand in upcoming decade. It enters into strategic alliance with enterprises based in Japan, Germany, and France for R&D support apart from sharing of latest technologies. SAL striving towards effectiveness and efficiency by better correlate system, strategy, staff, skill etc.

Mr. Deepak Gupta, the Management Accountant of SAL had experience of using 7-S framework in his previous job and willing to apply the same framework at SAL to support the drive for efficiency and effectiveness. He made presentation to C-suite. CEO is convinced with utility that 7-S framework is capable to produce. But she and some of officers have queries regarding the application of Mckinsey's 7-S; moreover, sceptic about, how SAL going to get maximum out of 7-S?

Mr. Gupta explained that 7-S are divided into two sets i.e., Soft and Hard elements based upon ease in their identification and degree of influence that management can exercise. He also explained the successful cases of US companies which used 7-S in drive towards efficiency and effectiveness.

Since concept is new for many of C-suite members, hence, MD-cum-CEO Ms. Catz asked Mr. Gupta to list out the 7-S with classification into Soft and Hard S elements and also stating reason and implications thereof.

Chief Strategic Officer Ms. Karen argues that business environment of US and India is not same, hence not wise to opt and implement 7-S framework applied by US firms She asked Mr. Gupta to explain the steps that are involve in implementation of 7-S framework, so that a caution list can be prepared if it is decided to go ahead. She further raises the issue of change resistance.

HR head Mr. Ajai Singh asked, whether HR practices also covered by any one out of 7-S, or combination thereof. H took reference of role a leader play (Elon Musk for Tesla vis-à-vis Akio Toyoda of Toyota vis-à-vis Anand Mahindra for Mahindra & Mahindra), stories and belief prevailing among employees, etc.

Chief marketing officer Mr. Andrew extended the point raised by Mr. Ajai and ask whether 7-S has bearing on generic strategies adopted by business. He took reference of Roll Royce vis-à-vis Tesla vis-à-vis Tata Motors to understand how these automobile company with different generic strategies get advantage from 7-S framework.

Then, Chief Operating Officer Ms. Anjum Aggarwal whose KRA includes designing and implementation of SOPs willing to know whether adjustment can be made to all the S elements or only in some of them.

Some of question posed by C-suite are specified ahead, you are required to select most appropriate option for each of MCQ.

Students may take note, the C-suite refers to a company's top management positions, where the "C" stands for "chief." Various chief officers (e.g., CEO, CIO, CFO, etc.) are the occupants of the C-suite.

Question 25: In context of requirement to list out Hard and Soft S elements by Ms. Catz, the 'Soft' elements of the 7-S framework include all of the following except -

A Skills

B Shared values

C Systems

D Style

Question 26: The McKinsey 7-S Framework is useful in which of these situations?

- i. Improving overall business performance
- ii. Understanding worker termination process
- iii. Examining effects of future change
- iv. Aligning departments during a merger

A i and iii only

B i and iv only

C i, ii and iii only

D i, iii and iv only

Question 27: In context of requirement to list out Hard and Soft S elements by Ms. Catz, the 'hard' elements of the 7-S framework include all of the following except -

A Strategy

B Structure

C System

D Style

Question 28: Which of the following S element signify the superordinate goals?

A Staff

B Shared Value

C Strategy

D Not covered by any of S element of 7-S

Question 29: In context to question posed by Ms. Anjum, which of the following statement are correct

- i. If one area of the 7-S framework needs adjusting or tweaking for business success, the other S elements are presumed to be stable or remain constant i.e., ceteris paribus
- ii. If one area of the 7-S framework needs adjusting or tweaking for business success, the other S elements are need adjusting too 2
- iii. Hard S elements are easily identified & influenced by management comparing to Soft S
- iv. Soft S elements are easily identified & influenced by management comparing to Hard S

A Only statement i and iii are correct

B Only statements ii and iii are correct

C Only statement i and iv are correct

D Only statements ii and iv are correct

Question 30: In context of relation among the elements of 7-S framework and with the strategy which of following are incorrect:

- i. Strategy is one among the 7 elements of 7S framework that is core to all remaining elements of 7S
- ii. All the element of 7S framework have equal importance
- iii. Hard S elements have more important than Soft S elements

A i and ii

B ii and iii

C i and iii

D None of the i, ii and iii

Question 31: Pick the most appropriate option that depict the correct match of the item listed in the following set of lists (List I and List II)

List I (Company)	List II (Generic Strategy)
i. Roll Royce	a. Low-Cost Leadership
ii. Tesla	b. Differentiation Focus
iii. Tata Motors	c. Differentiation

A i-b, ii-a, iii- c

B i-a, ii- c, iii- b

C i-b, ii- c, iii- a

D i-a, ii-b, iii- c

Question 32: Regarding concern highlighted by Ms. Karen in context to implementation of 7-S framework and change resistance, which of following statement are incorrect?

- i. Change agents can effectively implement the McKinsey 7-S model using a top-bottom approach

ii. Organisation should identify internal change agents or hire change consultants best suited to implement your changes

A Statement i only

B Statement ii only

C Both of the statement i and ii

D None of the statement i and ii

Question 33: In context to question posed by HR head, Mr. Ajai Singh 'How the company's managers lead' falls under which S element of 7-S?

A Skill

B Style

C Staff

D Not covered by any of S element' of 7-S

Question 34: The McKinsey 7-S Framework highlights the of the seven hard and soft elements.

A Interchangeability

B Independence

C Interconnectedness

D Intermittence

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS

Question 35: 'A' Motors directed 'A' Steels to deliver a specific metal material for its upcoming e-vehicle considering the design. Engineers from Production and Operation division of 'A' Motors visited to 'A' Steel to explain the needs after deliberation decided some of process need to be performed in such metal while in process at 'A' Steel's plant only (even prior to bring to 'A' Motors' Plant). One of engineer from 'A' Motors placed at 'A' Steel till such metal prepared and deliver to keep check at specifications. Above facts highlights the concept of -

A Value Chain

B Value System

C Value Specification

D Value Set

Question 36: Which of following is not a limitation of complex business structure in measuring and evaluating performance?

A Lack of information

B Disagreement on objectives

C Legal aspects

D Cultural conflicts

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS - CASE-LETS BASED MCQS (ICAI Model Test Paper)

Nova Automobile Limited (NAL) is a bike manufacturer that specializes in environmentally friendly 'hybrid' bikes. Its bikes are powered by both electric batteries and CNG. Despite being in its initial years, NAL has already earned a good reputation for the quality and dependability of its bikes.

NAL has made significant investments in the development of hybrid engines and is now looking to expand its market reach to nearby countries. The majority of shares in NAL are held by two venture capital firms that are supporting the company's growth planscontinue.....

Question 37: Which of the following option allow the Nova to expand its market reach without sparing any of its resources, rather it will be generating cash inflows -

A Joint venture

B Strategic Alliance

C Setting-up plant in those countries

D Licensing

Question 38: Since brand is big resource to attain and sustain competitive advantage, hence Nova don't want to compromise with quality that may harm the repute which it earns; therefore, intended to keep control over quality through active participation while preserving it independence in addition to least possible resource application, then which form is best for Nova.

A Joint venture

B Strategic Alliance

C Setting-up plant in those countries

D Licensing

Question 39: Managing performance of Joint-venture is difficult due to which of the following limitations.

- i. Difference in Culture and management styles in both the companies (JV partners)
- ii. Difference in financial reporting framework in both the countries
- iii. Difference in attitude towards risk and quality in both the companies (JV partners)

A I and II only

B I and III only

C II and III only

D All I, II and III

Question 40: Which of the following primary activity shall be substantial source of enlarged value for proposed JV of Nova and AAL.

A Inbound logistics

B Outbound logistics

C Marketing and sales

D After sale services

SOLUTION

1: B

Description: The classification criteria (into zones of discrimination) applicable to non-manufacturing entities, as per Z-score are - Less than 1.1 - Distress- Companies with a Z score of below 1.1 are in danger and possibly heading towards bankruptcy -----1.1 - 2.6 - Grey- Companies with scores 1.1 to 2.6 need further investigation ----- 2.6 above - Safe - Companies with a score of 2.6 above are financially sound. Mind-it, Skyway Airline Limited (SAL) is an international carrier, a non-manufacturing entity.

2: C

Description: Management control systems have an important role to play in developing accountability and in turn accountability leads to better performance. There are three broad categories of control mechanism which any business can use - Behavioural control - to ensure only desired actions take place. Personnel and cultural control - for every job, person with appropriate skills and conducive environment is provided. Reporting control - to control the collection and reporting of information pertaining to performance (basically to ensure outcome of efforts must be reported fairly).

3: D There are three hard S, Namely Strategy, Structure and System.**4: C**

Description: Balanced Scorecard- linkage between performance measures, Performance Pyramid- link strategy, operations and performance, Building Block- link between achievement of corporate strategy and management of human resources, Triple Bottomline-framework for sustainable development.

5: C

Reason: The maximum score allotted is 100 (being 43 from Defects, 45 from Mistake and 12 from Symptoms of trouble). For a firm to be cleared as healthy, its overall score must be less than the maximum acceptable score of 25 (with 10 and 15 being the maximum acceptable scores in defects and mistakes respectively). If a firm scores anything in Symptoms of trouble this is immediately seen as an indicator that the firm is at risk. A firm that scores more than 25 overall, even if it scores below the individual thresholds in either of Defects (10) or Mistake (15), would still be considered at risk. In case of 1st (i) firm Symptoms of trouble score is 4, while in case 4th (iv) firm Defects score is more than 10 whereas in case of 5th (v) firm Mistake scores are 30, which more than acceptable limit of 15, hence Firm 1 (i), 4 (iv) and 5 (v) are at risk. On contrary firm 2 (ii) and 3 (iii) are healthy.

6: B The correct answer is (B) these factors are fundamental to strategic success.

7: D

Description: Management control systems have an important role to play in developing accountability and in turn accountability leads to better performance. There are three broad categories of control mechanism which any business can use are Behavioural control, Personnel and cultural control, and Reporting control.

8: C

Description: Four aspects in particular need to be linked as part of business integration effort i.e., people, operations, strategy, and technology. Performance management improves as result of integration of these four aspects.

9: B There are three zones of discrimination - Distress - Companies are in danger and possibly heading towards bankruptcy in upcoming two years, Grey - Further investigation is required, especially in CSFs and KPIs, Safe - Companies are financially sound.

10: 1C

Description: The correct answer is (C) compromising on product design in the rush to launch a new product in the market. Product design is a critical activity that impacts the product during its entire life cycle. Capital expenditures are aimed at generating long term benefits. Similarly increasing quality control and improving the staff skill through development programs have positive long term impact.

11: C

Description: Mistake and defects are interrelated. To illustrate, if the management and accounting system is weak (defect) then mistakes are bound to happen. The threshold score to identify the corporate at risk of failure is 25.

12: C What gets measured, gets done. People will make a greater effort to perform well in aspects of their roles which they know are being measured, compared to those which are not.

13: B

Description : Calculation of Inada Group's Altman z-score:

Altman z-score can be computed as $1.2X_1 + 1.4X_2 + 3.3X_3 + 0.6X_4 + 1.0X_5$

Wherein,

X_1 = working capital/total assets,

X_2 = retained earnings/total assets

X_3 = earnings before interest and tax/total assets

X_4 = market value of equity/total liabilities

X_5 = sales/total assets

$$= [1.2 \times (42,000 / 5,00,000)] + [1.4 \times (47,500 / 5,00,000)] + [3.3 \times (65,000 / 5,00,000)] + [0.6 \times (7,00,000 / 5,00,000)] + [1.0 \times (5,70,000 / 5,00,000)]$$

$$= (1.2 \times 0.084) + (1.4 \times 0.095) + (3.3 \times 0.13) + (0.6 \times 1.4) + (1.0 \times 1.14)$$

Altman Z-Score = 2.6428

Analysis of Computed Altman Z-Score. Score in range from 1.81 to 2.99 is considered a grey area. Companies which have a score lying in this range are not very safe. Their finances

are not stable and the companies may get into the danger zone if suitable measures not taken. Hence Inada group with 2.6428 is not in safe zone (above 2.99), though it is also not fall in distress zone (below 1.81) but has to address the issues.

14: B

Description: Traditionally there are two sort of organisation structures are prevalent i.e., functional and divisional which may be seen as organisation with centralised and decentralised control. Functional Structure and Centralised control - Performance related data to be collected at functional level, but analysed at the upper level and then feedback sent to the functional levels. Decentralised control structure - Performance related data to be collected and analysed lower down in the hierarchy, hence managers have more discretion and autonomy.

15: C

Description: Business integration can overcome the problem of sub-optimisation, because through it processes are viewed from entities perspective (rather than from viewpoint of individual department or function), that stretch from initial order to final delivery of a product. Further Information Technology breakthrough can be used to integrate these processes and activities. The hard areas comprise 3S namely Strategy, Structure and System. It is easy for management to influence and change these areas, because these hard elements are easily quantified and defined, and deal with facts and rules. Whereas soft areas comprise 4S namely Style, Staff, Skills, and Shared values; since these are influenced by the culture of the organisation, hence more difficult to describe and less tangible, therefore relatively difficult for management to make change.

16: B

Description: The triggering factor which prime facie may seems to be the cause of corporate failure, may or may not be the root cause; even if it is, then also not necessary being the only cause. Multiple reasons may co-exist. To illustrate, failure of Silicon Valley Bank root cause was poor ALM (Asset liability Management) whereas triggering factor was increase of rate by Fed Reserve, which results in panic among depositors to withdraw their deposits and bear sentiment among investor to sell the securities they held. In context of Strategic Performance Management, it is significant to detect the signs of corporate failure to take corrective measures to control the damage that has already taken place, in addition to applying the preventive measures for future.

17: B

Description: Though there is no universally acceptable definition of complex business structure or list thereof. But any business structure said to be complex business structure if one or combination of following features exit - Diluted control or Shared objectives (which sometimes makes determination of ultimate beneficial owner difficult) or Pooled resources or Connected virtually or Collaboration of different cultures, interests or Diverse business environment.

18: B

Description : Predictable and reliable culture encourage formal behaviour and use tried and tested method and techniques of performance measurement, while innovative and creative culture encourage participation and risk-taking behaviour, hence open to adapt new methods and techniques. Organisations that are competing effectively in today's competitive market need to adopt strategies that aim at satisfying customers. These have to focus on quality, time and innovation, in short there is need to consider non-financial aspects of performance additionally to the financial aspects.

19: D

Description: These categories of performance measures are all the things that a company needs in order to have a competitive advantage. Competitive advantage is an advantage that a company has over its competitors which it gains by offering consumers greater value than they can get from its competitors. In a very competitive marketplace such as this cruise line is in, competitive advantage is essential. In order to have a competitive advantage, the company needs to excel in all of these performance measures. If managers are not evaluated on their performance in these areas, they will not work toward excelling in them, and the company will not have a competitive advantage. Therefore, the company should use all of these measures in its evaluation of its managers.

20: D

Description: Classification of activities is helpful in devising appropriate strategy. Consider following points to decide course of action after classification. ----Necessary (essential) activity - can not be improved upon at this time - None ----Necessary (essential) activity - can be changed to improve the process - Modify the process to improve value ---- Unnecessary (non-essential) activity - can be eliminated eventually (but not now) by changing the process - Eventually eliminate the unnecessary activity ----Unnecessary (non-essential) activity - can be eliminated quickly by changing the process - Immediately eliminate the unnecessary activity. To improve students understanding - United Parcel Services (UPS) a logistic company implement the worlds largest wireless network. (Reduce paper work and improve sorting and tracking - helps in resource planning in term of capacity at hub - timely information) Managers at Microsoft chosen to outsource the Xbox manufacturing to Flextronics, because manufacturing hardware is not their core competencies.

21: B Effectiveness of strategy depends upon the efficiency of strategic planning and control. Planning ensure apt strategic choice whereas control ensure flawless execution. Further the informed decision making is essential requirement for efficient strategic Planning and Control. The required set of information to make informed decisions, can be obtained from the same information system which is operated for the purpose of performance measurement and evaluation under performance management system. Both the statements are correct, even connected, but reason is not correct explanation of assertion.

22: D

Description : Accurate, Reliable and Timely information can be answer to majority of issues that performance management may face in case of complex business structure. Hence

information systems often play a crucial role in complex business structures. The core organisation may invest in the development of an information system that it requires all partners to use. Having one system used by all partners means that everyone is using the same data. There should be less difficulty collecting information about the performance of partners since the information will all be stored on one system. A virtual organisation is one that has little or no physical premises, but where employees and managers work remotely (typically from their own location) and are connected using IT. These are sometimes also called as hollow or network organisations; especially where people are connected to each other through some platform such as online trading or retail platforms. Ola, Uber, Flipkart and Amazon are prominent examples. Hence virtual may be considered as complex business structure. In a complex business structure, the core organisation does not need to have a detailed analysis of costs incurred by the business partners. From a financial point of view, the core is only interested the prices that partners will charge, and these will already have been agreed in the service level agreement.

23: C The Jim-Jam in past used to have centralised structure but sudden change in structure from centralised to decentralised make it difficult for staff to mend their ways. Nothing regarding Shared Values, Strategy and System is specified in facts of case.

24: B Extended value chain encompasses the customer's and the supplier's. Because by creating extended organisation, dynamic and hostile environment can respond in better manner. A firms value chain is connected to what, Porter calls a value system.

25: C

Description: Strategy, Structure, and Systems are feasible and easy to identify. These can be found in strategy statements, corporate plans, organizational charts, and other documentations. They are easier to change than the others. Therefore, called hard S elements.

While Skills, Staff, Style, and Shared Values are not change-feasible. These are harder to describe since capabilities, values and elements of corporate culture are continuously developing and changing. They are highly determined by the people at work in the organization. Hence these are harder to change directly, and typically take longer to do so. Therefore, called soft S elements.

Note - Effective companies, however, tend to pay as much attention to these soft S factors as to the hard S's.

26: D Understanding worker termination process is not covered by any S element of the 7-S Framework. While rest three are objectives or use-cases of 7-S.

27: D

Description: Strategy, Structure, and Systems are feasible and easy to identify. These can be found in strategy statements, corporate plans, organizational charts, and other documentations. They are easier to change than the others. Therefore, called Hard S elements. While Skills, Staff, Style, and Shared Values are called Soft S elements.

28: B The superordinate goals signify what we stand for and are the glue that holds the organization together i.e., shared values (refers to the values the members of the

organization share). When this model was suggested first, the term superordinate goals was used instead of shared value, later replaced with shared value.

29: B

Description: The goal of the 7-S framework is to depict how effectiveness can be achieved in an organization through the interactions of seven key and interconnected elements that are Structure, Strategy, Skill, System, Shared Values, Style, and Staff. Since all the S of 7-S impact each other due to interconnectedness, hence if one area of the 7-S framework needs adjusting or tweaking for business success, the other S elements are need adjusting too.

The seven components of McKinsey's 7-S model are divided into two groups: hard S and soft S. The Hard S elements are Strategy, Structure, and Systems. The Soft S elements are Style, Staff, Skills, and Shared values. Since there is substantial involvement of human element in Soft S elements, which make change management relatively difficult; further Soft S elements are highly intangible and invisible in nature hence identification of underlying sub-set of Soft S elements are relatively difficult. Therefore, Hard S elements are easily identified and influenced by management comparing to Soft S.

30: C All the elements of 7S framework have equal importance, while shared values are core to rest of elements. Hard and Soft S are different from each other only in respect to identification and influence that can be exercised by the management.

31: C

Description: Low Cost Leadership The strategy is to produce (or purchase) comparable value goods or services at a lower cost than its competitors. The lower cost will attract the majority of customers and allow it to profit by the volume of goods sold. Tata Motors falls in this category.

Differentiation - In a differentiation strategy a firm seeks to be unique in its industry along some dimensions that are widely valued by buyers. It selects one or more attributes that many buyers in an industry perceive as important, and uniquely positions itself to meet those needs. Tesla falls in this category.

Differentiation Focus An approach to competitive advantage in which a company attempts to outperform its rivals by offering a product that is perceived by consumers to be superior to that of competitors even though its price is higher; in adopting a differentiation focus strategy, the company focuses on narrow market coverage, seeking only to attract a small, specialised segment. Roll Royce falls in this category.

32: D The change implementation stage is the most critical stage of any change initiative, and only well-implemented changes will avoid resistance to change and prevent overall change failures. Hence change agents can effectively implement the McKinsey 7-S model using a top-bottom approach. Moreover, the organisation should identify internal change agents or hire change consultants best suited to implement your changes.

A change agent, or agent of change, is someone who promotes and enables change to happen within any group or organization. In business, a change agent is an individual who promotes and supports a new way of doing something within the company.

33: B

Description: Style refers to the management style prevalent in a company that decides the level of employee productivity and satisfaction, including leadership styles (such as Autocrat, Bureaucrat, Democrat, Laissez-faire, Transformational and Transactional). Staff represents the talent pool required, the size of the existing workforce, and their motivations. Skill refer to the abilities of employees to complete tasks.

34: B The McKinsey 7S Model refers to a tool that analyses a company's 'organizational design'. The goal of the model is to depict how effectiveness can be achieved in an organization through the interactions of seven key and interconnected elements that are Structure, Strategy, Skill, System, Shared Values, Style, and Staff.

Note All the 'S' of 7-S having same importance and impact on each other due to interconnectedness.

35: B Extended value chain encompasses the customer's customers and the suppliers' suppliers. Because by creating extended organisation, dynamic and hostile environment can respond in better manner. A firm's value chain is connected to what, Porter calls a value system.

36: C

Description:- The generic issues in complex business structure are -

- Establishing objective in is never easy, because the parties involved in complex business structures may have different values, vision, risk appetites and timescales.
- Approaches and attitude of parties towards factors that are critical for performance such as quality, control and risk, etc. may be different.
- Since different sets of resources, skills and knowledge contributed by parties, assigning accountability for performance is a key issue.
- Lack of trust is a critical aspect, because for performance measurement and evaluation detailed information is required, whereas parties of complex business structures may be hesitant to share information freely if they lack trust in each other.
- Cultural conflicts may result in poor performance.

37: D

Description: Licensing involves obtaining permission from an entity (licensor) to manufacture and sell one or more of its products (or even rendering services on behalf of said licensor) within a defined market area for a set period in return for a royalty.

Hence if Nova decides to be licensor of their hybrid-bikes by allowing other automobile manufacturers to manufacture and sell its bikes, may expand its market reach without sparing any of its resources. Instead, they will get royalty payment (undoubtedly there will no control on quality directly and technology is also transferred to licensees).

38: B

Description: A strategic alliance is an arrangement between two or more enterprises to undertake a mutually beneficial project while each retains its independence.

A Strategic Alliance agreement is less complex and less binding than a joint venture. In joint venture two businesses pool resources to create a separate business entity, whereas

in case strategic alliance they retain their independence. So, NAL through strategic alliance can control the quality while.

On the other hand, setting up plants in other countries would require huge capital outlay, whereas licensing lead not control of NAL over quality.

Note - Since independence is retained under the Strategic Alliance, hence it become difficult to put common performance measures in place and to collect and analyse management information for same because security of confidential information is a concern.

....continue.... NAL's board of directors is considering a joint venture with Country B's Anumaj Automobiles Limited (AAL), because Country B, which is a neighbouring country has a rapidly growing market for environmentally friendly bikes. Though AAL does not currently produce hybrid vehicles, but it does have excess capacity in its factory.

AAL is also interested in proposal because their sale during proceeding three years has been declining due to the safety issued in their bikes. Even couple of blast issues report in their bike in recent past, engine caught fire in both the cases; resultantly petrol tank bust results in blast.

39: B

Description: Limitations that become root cause of problems in measuring and managing the performance of JV.

- Establishing objective in is never easy, because the parties involved in complex business structures may have different values, vision, risk appetites and timescales. This shortcoming highlights the inevitable need of goal congruence.
- The approaches and attitude of parties towards factors that are critical for performance such as quality, control and risk, etc. may be different, hence a common minimum programme needs to be devised.
- Since different sets of resources, skills and knowledge contributed by parties, hence assigning accountability for performance is key issue. Accountability shall be clearly established and communicated at the outset.
- Lack of trust is a critical aspect, because for performance measurement and evaluation detailed information is required, whereas parties of complex business structures may be hesitant to share information freely if they lack trust in each other. Control and reporting framework shall be mutually decided and climate of trust shall be foster by opting compatible management style.
- Cultural conflicts may result in poor performance, hence shared values shall be redefined so that they may be more liberal and serve the purpose.

40: C

Description: Country B has a rapidly growing market for environmentally friendly bikes, hence managing marketing mix to drive higher margin (through high perceived value) will be easy for JV of PAL and AAL; therefore, marketing and sales activities shall be substantial source of enlarged value.

STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE MEASURES IN PRIVATE SECTOR

CHAPTER 9

Question 1: RI is measures, hence best applicable to compare performance of division of size.

A Absolute, same

B Relative, different

C Relative, same

D Absolute, different

Question 2: How can EVA of a company be improved?

A Operating profits can be improved without investing more capital

B Choose projects where additional infusion of capital gives a return that is less than the cost of obtaining this additional capital

C Discontinue projects where the return on investments yields more than the cost of capital

D Change the cost of capital to reflect EVA that is favorable

Question 3: Which of the following is false regarding the Reward used in the Building Block model?

A Reward schemes should be linked to performance, achievement of standards

B Employees should have clarity of the targets to achieve and corresponding reward system

C Employees should be made responsible for all the outcomes of revenue and cost, whether controllable or not

D Covers a range of financial and non-financial rewards and benefits

Question 4: In a highly competitive airline industry, the top management of Gofly airline wants to get a comprehensive view of its business regularly. Hence, they have adopted the Balanced Scorecard in order to get access to information in a crisp and concise manner.

Given the challenges of rising costs, decreased profit margins and other business uncertainties, the airline wishes to adopt "operational efficiency and performance" as its strategic theme for the next coming years. The Balanced Scorecard has been prepared with this background.

Match each objective to the appropriate perspective of the Balanced Scorecard-

Balanced Scorecard Perspective	Objective
i. Customer Perspective	a. Investing in modern flight simulators to provide scenario driven model of training to pilots as part of their annual training program
ii. Internal Business Process Perspective	b. Maximize aircraft utilization by reorganizing routes to reduce vacant (unsold) seats in flights
iii. Learning Perspective and Growth	c. Ensure on-time arrival and on-time departure to within 15 minutes of scheduled time
iv. Financial Perspective	d. Fast aircraft turnaround time (time between aircraft landing and next take off)

A i- c, ii- d, iii- a and iv- b

B i-b, ii- d, iii- c and iv-a

C i-d, ii- c, iii-a and iv-b

D i-b, ii- c, iii-a and iv-d

Question 5: Critical Success Factors are true of Competitive Advantage.

A Target Measure

B Extension

C Source

D Substitute

Question 6: Which of the following is not a measure of Competitiveness?

A Promptness in responding to customer requests

B Growth in sales

C Capturing market share

D Customer retention rate

Question 7: In which of the four perspectives of a balanced scorecard would ROI be likely to appear?

A Financial

B Customer

C Internal processes

D Learning and growth

Question 8: Which of the following statements is false?

A Residual Income is subject to the scale of operations while Return on Investment is not subject to scale of operations

B Decision based on Residual Income is taken by comparing contribution with cost while decisions based on Return on Investment is taken based upon a comparison between two rates (current rate and expected rate from the project)

C Residual Income is an absolute measure while Return on Investment is a relative measure

D Residual Income is adjusted for price level changes while Return on Investment is measured at current price levels

Question 9: Which of the following is a key step in how you develop a balanced scorecard?

A Identify industry growth

B Establish the four categories of perspectives

C Identify the strategic capabilities and resources

D Link the vision and objectives to individual performance

Question 10: A company wishes to collect 95% of its accounts receivables within 60 days of sale. This is an example of:

A A Mission

B A Critical Success Factor

C A Key Performance Indicator

D A Vision

Question 11: The number of inpatient hospital deaths decreased 8%, from 776 in 2021 to 715 in 2022.

A Economic (Profit)

B Environmental (Planet)

C Social (People)

D Need not to be reported

Question 12: Which of the following is not indicative of measure for "innovation and learning" in the Balanced Scorecard?

A Ideas generated from employee participation

B Sale of new products in proportion to total sales

C Number of patents

D Sales refunds for products returned

Question 13: Which of the following is NOT a key dimension of the balanced scorecard model?

A Financial

B Customer

C Internal processes

D Rewards

Question 14: ROI is..... measures and leads to.....

A relative, optimisation

B relative, sub-optimisation

C absolute, optimisation

D absolute, sub-optimisation

Question 15: Key Performance Indicator is theof Critical Success Factor.

A Target Measure

B Extension

C Source

D Substitute

Question 16: Which of the following is a benefit of using Triple Bottom Line (TBL) reporting?

A Reporting can result in cost saving by identifying areas where wastage can be reduced

B Reporting is based on objective cash flows, rather than subjective accounting profits

C Reporting aims at maximizing shareholder wealth

D Identification and measurement of targets and actuals is well defined and easily tracked

Question 17: Which of the following statements are true about Performance Pyramid?

- i. Integrates the business strategic objective with operational performance objectives using a hierarchical approach
- ii. Focuses on objectives for internal efficiency with external effectiveness
- iii. Performance measures in relation to a wide range of stakeholder groups such as customers, employees and suppliers

A i and iii

B i and ii

C ii and iii

D i, ii, and iii

Question 18: Match the three building blocks with their objectives in the model proposed by Fitzgerald and Moon

Tool	Objective
i. Standards	a. Goals of the business comprise of the Determinants (performance areas that influence results) and Results that reflect the success or failure of the determinants
ii. Dimensions	b. Define characteristics the of the performance measures used (KPIs) in terms of being challenging everyone, acceptable equally to to everyone and should be an achievable target
iii. Rewards	c. Schemes should employees achieve standards that motivate to the

A i- (a), ii-(b), and iii-(c)

B i- (c), ii-(a), and iii-(b)

C i- (b), ii-(a), and iii-(c)

D i- (b), ii-(c), and iii-(a)

Question 19: In which of the four perspectives of a balanced scorecard is the objective 'reduce staff turnover' mostly likely to be?

A Financial

B Customer

C Internal processes

D Learning and growth

Question 20: A law firm is looking to implement certain performance measurement metrics to evaluate the performance of its junior law partners.

Match the qualitative aspect related to the employees to the measure (KPI) -

i. Skill	a. Average time taken to handle a case from beginning to closure
ii. Efficiency	b. Client customer surveys after the service is provided
iii. Morale	c. Number of years of practice

iv. Client satisfaction d. Employee attrition rate

A i-a, ii-b, iii-c, and iv-d

B i-c, ii-a, iii-b, and iv-d

C i-c, ii-a, iii-d, and iv-b

D i-b, ii-d, iii- a, and iv-c

Question 21: A company has a Rs. 50,00,000 that it can invest either in Project A or Project B. Given below are details given regarding the projects:

	Division A	Division B
Available investment project	50,00,000	50,00,000
Controllable contribution	10,00,000	8,00,000
ROI on proposed project	20%	16%
Present ROI of divisions	25%	15%
Overall cost of capital	18%	18%

Which of the following situations will not lead to goal congruence for the company?

- Manager of Division A rejects the project proposal because current divisional ROI of 25% is higher than the 20% ROI from the project.
- Manager of Division A accepts the project proposal because the 20% ROI from the project is more than the overall cost of capital for the company.
- Manager of Division B rejects the project proposal because current divisional ROI of 15% is lower than the overall cost of capital for the company.
- Manager of Division B accepts the project proposal because the current divisional ROI of 15% is lower than the 16% ROI from the project.

A i and iv

B ii and iii

C i and iii

D ii and iv

Question 22: Taxaid is tax planning and advisory company that helps clients with filing their tax returns. They also take care of any arbitration and litigation that would arise on account of these filings. When Taxaid receives a client request for filing tax returns, the request is allocated to tax return preparers. Once the tax return is prepared, the supervisor for the team vets the preparation process and the related tax calculations. Taxaid has multiple teams for different types and complexity of clients namely individuals, corporates, partnerships etc. In order to get complete information for filing the return, Taxaid has a questionnaire that is required to be filled out by the client at the beginning of the assignment. This document aims at capturing all relevant aspects relating to taxation, both financial and non-financial information required for disclosure purpose.

Tax aid is developing a Balanced Scorecard to get an overview of their performance under various parameters.

Identify which of the following would be classified as Internal Business Processes

- i. Average time spent by the supervisor correcting the errors in the tax return prepared by the tax return preparer.
- ii. Gaps and loopholes in the questionnaire given to the client that is needed to capture all relevant aspects relating to taxation, both financial and non-financial information required for disclosure purpose.
- iii. The average number of hours of training imparted to the employees during the year.
- iv. The average system downtime during which time, work needs to be suspended.

A i and ii

B ii and iv

C i, ii and iv

D i, ii and iii

Question 23: A courier company wants to analyse its operations using the Building Block model. It receives packages from customers and sends it main collection centres of big logistics companies that deliver the parcel to the final destination outside the city. Similarly, the company collects parcels from these collection centres and delivers them to final recipient within the city.

Which of the following are suitable for measuring resource utilization in the courier service company?

A Ability to handle ad hoc surge in parcels

B Cost of delivery per consignment

C Number of customer complaints

D Client feedback review

Question 24: How is Performance Pyramid superior to Balanced Scorecard?

A Performance Pyramid combines financial and non-financial measures

B Performance Pyramid considers internal as well as external issues

C Performance Pyramid focuses on customers and shareholders only

D Performance Pyramid due to its hierarchical approach forces senior managers to set objectives along with performance indicators for each level of the organization.

Case Scenario 1

Given the Information below

	Division A	Division B
Profit	₹50,00,000	₹12,00,000
Investment	₹5,00,00,000	₹80,00,000
Cost of capital	8%	8%

Question 25: Which of the following summarizes the performance of Division A and Division B correctly-

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | The return on investment of Division B is more that Division A but in absolute terms the residual income of Division B is lower than of Division A |
| B | The return on investment of Division A is more that Division B but in absolute terms the residual income of Division A is lower than of Division B |
| C | The return on investment of Division B is more that Division A but in absolute terms the residual income of Division A is lower than of Division B |
| D | The return on investment of Division B is the same as Division A but in absolute terms the residual income of Division B is lower than of Division A |

Question 26: What is the Return on Investment for Division A and Division B?

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| A | Division A 12%; Division B 15% | B | Division A 10%; Division B 15% |
| C | Division A 8%; Division B 8% | D | Division A 2%; Division B 7% |

Question 27: Based on the conclusion in above, which of the following are correct?

- Higher the residual income of the division necessarily means better the performance of the division
- Residual income alone is the best measure of evaluating the performance of managers of Division A and B
- It is not appropriate to use residual income as the only basis for evaluating the performance of managers of Division A and B
- Return on investment along with residual income should be considered for evaluating the performance of managers of Division A and B

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| A | i only | B | ii only | C | i and iv | D | iii and iv |
|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|------------|

Question 28: What is the Residual Income for Division A and Division B?

A	Division A ₹50,00,000; Division B ₹12,00,000	B	Division A 40,00,000; Division B ₹6,40,000
C	Division A ₹10,00,000; Division B ₹5,60,000	D	Division A ₹90,00,000; Division B 18,40,000

Case Scenario 2

Marcus Neo-Fashion Limited (MNFL) is leading brand in fashion world. Company is dealing in both fabric and readymade garments. Since the company was established long ago, hence has well established SOPs. Management at MNFL is highly concerned with performance and productivity.

In order to determine and appraise the performance, MNFL conducts fortnightly meetings of heads of different responsibility centres apart from quarterly master meeting. In master meeting each of such departmental head need to present report for his department on following aspects- Performance Matrix Dashboard at MNFL

Criteria	Indicators
I	Average capital employed in department with detailed information of source and nature (working or permanent capital)
II	Revenue and Earnings
III	Output (in terms of no of units and per employee productivity)
IV	Existing clients and new customer added with data on market share

In one of recent such master meetings, which was chaired by CEO, newly appointed VP-HR quoted 'Intellectual capital is as critical as financial capital in order to ensure smoothening, success and sustainability of any business' hence employee where so ever lagged in technical skills, it is essential and important to work on his skills in order to enhance the productivity. VP-HR said at MNFL ratio of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled worker are 1:2:6, which needs to be worked at. He also insists to roll-out new wage policy which should support 'Performance Related Pay'. He said, 'I don't know much about enterprise performance, but I strongly believe that performance indicators must include performance of employees in term of their skill and knowledge.

Immediately VP- Finance said existing performance matrix is essentially focused EV/EBIT and returns on capital hence sufficient from perspective of performance appraisal. Hence there is no major need to consider impact and effect of human capital. He also added that

entities revenue is growing @ of 14% and earning is growing at 12% which 4% on higher side than industry. He said present rate of ROI is 11.5% which is better than industry average of 9%; and Market Cap is also doing well.

VP-Finance countered by VP-Planning & Operations, according to him 'skilled labour will be added advantage in order to develop 'zed' culture i.e., zero accidents, zero defects, zero delays, zero inventory, zero breakdowns, zero changeovers, zero waste'. He also said skilled labour can also add value by incorporating innovations. He quoted presently average defect rate is 1.5% of total production.

On this VP-Marketing add 'skilled employee means better process and better processes leads to competent value chain which can serve highly customised product; hence preconceived quality (conformance to customers' need) leads to strong brand equity.

Chief Information officer support VP-Marketing and VP-HR by quoting the position of brand can be improved by product development. Newly developed product will meet and set, latest style statement in market; eventually help MNFL to acquire new customers within existing marketing without incurring much on advertisement or sales and promotion. Skilled labour can easily bring innovation to the product.

Question 29: What are the objectives of performance management indicators?

- i. Evaluating the achievements organisation strategic objective of
- ii. Evaluating the performance of the employees
- iii. Provides an objective basis for compensating employees
- iv. Assess the quantitative performance of an organization with its benchmarks only

A ii and iii

B i, ii and iii

C i, ii and iv

D i, ii, iii and iv

Question 30: Which of the following is not true regarding the role of quality measurement systems? in performance

A A strong costing system is a prerequisite for develop KPIs based on cost of quality that can be used as a basis for staff rewards

B There is an inverse relation between the rigor of Quality Management System and the cost of non-conformance

C Lean production system aims at reducing production activities to the minimum in order to improve quality performance

D Good quality information practices improve the reliability, accuracy, timeliness, objectivity of Management Information Systems (MIS) that is used for performance measurement

Question 31: At present is Marcus Neo-Fashion Limited (MNFL) tracking any performance indicator at all? non-financial

A Yes, MNFL in addition to capital employed and revenue and earnings is tracking output performance indicators in terms of quantity and per employee productivity

B Yes, MNFL in addition to capital employed and revenue and earnings is tracking customer retention and expansion of market share

C No, MNFL is tracking only financial indicators since output performance and market share eventually relate to financial profits

D Yes, MNFL in addition to capital employed and revenue and earnings is tracking both production output (output quantity and employee productivity) and market share (existing and expansion of customer base)

Question 32: Match the non-financial performance models to their objectives:

Non-Financial Performance Model	Objectives
i. Balanced Scorecard	a. Performance assessment based on market related measures in addition to financial measures
ii. Performance Pyramid	b. Identify and track KPIs for CSFs in order to determine performance related rewards employees
iii. Building Block	c. Better information for decision making with respect to perspectives like customers, financial innovation & learning and business processes

A 1-c, ii- a, and iii-b

B i-c, ii-b, and iii-a

C i-b, ii- a, and iii-c

D i-b, ii- c, and iii-a

Question 33: Which are the non-financial performance indicators mentioned in the case scenario?

- i. Skill, Attrition and Job Satisfaction of Human Resource
- ii. Quality of Product
- iii. Brand Equity
- iv. Reduction in Delivery Cycle Time

A i, ii and iii

B i, iii and iv

C ii, iii and iv

D i, ii, iii and iv

Case Scenario 3

Fix It is a company that provides home services to clients within few urban cities like Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata. These services include (1) home repairs like plumbing, electrical etc. and (2) appliance repair services.

The company receives enquiries at its call centre for the specific service required. The call centre assistants log the enquiry and provide a quote for the specific service. If acceptable to the customer, the enquiry is then converted into a service request (sales) and is attended to by professionals employed by the company for these various services. A request can have multiple requirements included, for example a single request can include both plumbing and electrical work. The company has a huge turnover due to the high demand for such services in urban areas. The company has been in operation for the last 2 years. The management wishes to assess current performance in order to set targets and benchmarks for future use. They wish to concentrate on both financial and non-financial information. The Building Block model suggested by Fitzgerald and Moon has been identified as the framework that will be used to prepare a performance evaluation report.

Given below are certain financial and non-financial information for the current year.

Enquiries received from customers	Current year numbers
(i) From existing customers	12,000
(ii) From new customers	8,000
Number of services requested lodged from these enquiries	
(i) From existing customers	10,000
(ii) From new customers	7,500
(iii) Total clients serviced last year (both existing and new)	11,000
Volume of activity	
(i) Home repairs	14,000
(ii) Appliance repair	5,000
Number of Employees	
(i) Home repairs	200
(ii) Appliance repair	50
Complaints	

Number of complaints received (Last year 1,600 complaints were received)	2,000
Number of complaints resolved (Last year 1,520 complaints were resolved)	1,900
Gross profit on annual sales	30%

Question 34: Which of the following is true regarding conversion rate of inquiries into service requests?

- i. Conversion rate of existing customers is more than that of new customers
- ii. Conversion rate of existing customers is less than that of new customers
- iii. Conversion rate is calculated as [service requests lodged / enquiries received] × 100
- iv. Conversion rate is calculated as [enquiries received / service requests lodged] × 100

A (i) and (iv)	B (ii) and (iii)	C (i) and (iii)	D (ii) and (iv)
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Question 35: To which dimension do conversion rate of inquiries into service requests and retention of existing customers fall into?

A Flexibility	B Resource utilization
C Quality control	D Competitiveness

Question 36: Which of the following is true regarding complaints received?

- i. Complaints received is a measure of quality of service dimension
- ii. Complaints received is a measure of flexibility dimension
- iii. The complaints received have increased by 25% over last year
- iv. Complaints received can be a reason for the lower retention of existing customers this year

A i and iii	B i, iii and iv	C ii, iii and iv	D iii and iv
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Question 37: Which of the following is true regarding complaints resolved?

- i. Complaints resolved is a measure of quality of service dimension
- ii. Complaints resolved is a measure of flexibility dimension
- iii. The ratio of complaints resolved to complaints received has remained the same as last year
- iv. Inability to resolve complaints can affect competitiveness of business

A i, iii and iv	B i and iv	C iii and iv	D ii, iii and iv
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Question 38: Which of the following is true about average service performed by an employee?

- i. Average service performed by an employee is a measure of resource utilization
- ii. Average service performed by an employee is a measure of flexibility
- iii. Average service performed for home services is more than that for appliance repair
- iv. Average service performed for home services is less than that for appliance repair

A i and iv

B i and iii

C ii and iv

D ii and iii

Question 39: Which dimension does gross profit on annual sales indicate?

A Competitiveness

B Financial

C Resource utilization

D Quality of service

SOLUTION

1: A

Description: RI is excess of operating income over the required income to meet cost of capital hence absolute measure, therefore comparison can be made between divisions of same size only.

2: A

Description: The correct answer is (A) EVA can be improved when operating profits can be improved without investing more capital (that is more efficiency is build into the business operations). In statement (B), the return on capital infused should be more than the cost of additional capital. In statement (C), projects where return is less than cost of capital need to be discontinued. Statement (d) implies that the cost of capital should be manipulated to reflect a favourable EVA, which is not ethical.

3: C

Description: The correct answer is (C) it is false that employees should be made responsible for all the outcomes of revenue and cost, whether controllable or not. Evaluating of performance should be based only those aspects that are within the control of the employee.

4: A

Ensure on-time arrival and on-time departure to within 15 minutes of scheduled time will determine how the customer perceives Gofly airline. Punctuality in operations is important for operational efficiency.

Fast aircraft turnaround time (time between aircraft landing and next take off) is a critical internal operation that will enable to help improve operational efficiency. Hence, this is an Internal Business Process Perspective that will help GoFly achieve its strategic objective and ensure customer satisfaction.

Investing in modern flight simulators provide scenario driven model of training to pilots as part of their annual training program will improve GoFly's valued asset, the team of pilots who operate its fleet. Skilled and experienced pilots is a must for operational efficiency and performance. This pertains to Learning and Perspective. Growth

Maximize aircraft utilization by reorganizing routes to reduce vacant (unsold) seats in flights is needed in order to earn maximum revenue from each flight. This is a Financial Perspective that the shareholders or owners of GoFly would be interested in.

5: C

Description: If any organisation is able to use its core competencies to exploit the CSFs, it will surely have an edge over rivals, which will position the organisation in a better strategic position; leads to competitive advantages. Hence Critical Success Factors are a true source of Competitive Advantage.

6: A

Description: The correct answer is (a) promptness in responding to customer requests, which is a measure of the Flexibility dimension. Flexibility is the responsiveness to the change in the factor influencing business performance. Competitiveness is part of the results metric which reflects how the company stands in comparison with its competitors. Growth in sales, market share and customer retention rate all reflect the company's performance with respect to its competitors.

7:A

Description: ROI related to Financial Perspective

8: D

Description: The correct answer is the statement that Residual Income is adjusted for price level changes while Return on Investment is measured at current price levels is false. Both Residual Income and Return on Investment are calculated at current price levels and are not adjusted for inflation. Under both methods, this can cause principal distortions because returns are measured at current levels while investments depreciation are at historical prices.

9: D

Description: Link the vision and objectives to individual performance is a key step in developing a balanced scorecard.

10: C

Description: Collection of 95% of accounts receivable within 60 days of sale is a measurable target set by the organization. Hence it is a KPI. Other options would be more general in their definition rather than being a specific measurable target to achieve. A Mission seeks to explain why does the company exist. A Vision describes what the company would like to achieve and generally states an ambitious future. A Critical Success Factor would be those

areas or processes that are vital for the attainment of strategic objective. Key Performance Indicators are measurable targets set within such areas critical to success and signals the performance of the company in such areas.

11: C

Description: Social bottom line, since hospital mortality rate measures the clinical quality.

12: D

Description: The answer is (d) Sales refunds for products returned, which is part of customer perspective. The other measures are indicative of innovation and learning. Sales from new products in proportion to total sales indicates commercial viability of the innovative products, idea generation from employee staff is indicative of learning, number of patents is indication of innovation.

13: D

Description: Rewards is not a key dimension of the balanced scorecard model.

14: B

Description: ROI is a relative measure; it discourages investment because this can decrease ROI in the short term, hence leads to sub-optimisation.

15: A

Description: Key performance indicators (KPIs) are the way to measure whether the CSFs are working. Using CSFs and KPIs helps a business stay focused on the key actions that will keep it on track to achieving its goals.

16: A

Description: The correct answer is triple bottom line reporting aims at encouraging staff to reduce wastage such that it has a positive impact on People, Planet and Profits.

17: B

Description: Statement (iii) is incorrect because only 2 stakeholders shareholders and customers are focussed upon.

18: C

Description: Standards- Defines the characteristics of the performance measures, Dimensions- Goals of the business, Rewards- Schemes that should motivate employees to achieve the standards.

19: D

Description: Reduce staff turnover is likely to be most relevant to the Internal Processes perspective.

20: C

Description: Skill - Number of years of practice.

Efficiency - Average time taken to handle a case from beginning to closure.

Morale - Employee attrition rate.

Client satisfaction - Client customer surveys after the service is provided.

21: A

The correct answer is (i) and (iv) will not lead to goal congruence for the company. A manager should accept the project proposal, in the interest of goal congruence only if it is

higher than the overall cost of capital. The overall cost of capital is 18% while the ROI of the project for Division B is 16%. Acceptance of this project by Division B will impact the profitability of the company. Similarly, as long as the ROI from the project is higher than the overall cost of capital, the Division should accept the project. However, in (i) where Division A rejects the project just because the 20% ROI from the project is lower than the present divisional ROI of 25%, the profitability of the company is impacted. This is because even though the divisional ROI is higher, Division A should have accepted the project as it was higher than the overall cost of capital therefore accepting the project would have positively impacted the overall profit of the company.

22: C

23: B

Description: The cost of delivery per consignment shows how the utilization of vans to deliver the packages either to the collection centre or to deliver to the final recipient within the city. Resource utilization measures the efficiency of use of business assets. If the vans are utilized to full capacity, the cost of delivery per consignment would be lower. Ability to handle ad hoc surge in parcels shows the flexibility in operations. Number of customer complaints and client feedback review would reflect the quality of service.

24: D

Description: Performance Pyramid is better than other tools because its hierarchical framework links operational aspects with strategy (corporate vision) and performance. The measures of performance integrate vertically and horizontally thereby linking performance to overall corporate vision. Balanced scorecard on the other hand only links the performance measures of the four perspectives with each other. Senior management misguidedly delegate the responsibility of scorecard implementation and execution to the lower levels of management. This is avoided in Performance Pyramid due to its hierarchical framework that fixes responsibility at all levels of management.

25: A

Description: The return on investment of Division B (15%) is more than Division A (10%) but in absolute terms the residual income of Division B (₹5,60,000) is lower than of Division A (₹10,00,000).

26: B

The correct answer is Division A 10% and Division B 15%.

ROI = Profit / Investment

	Division A	Division B
Profit	50,00,000	12,00,000
Investment	5,00,00,000	80,00,000
ROI	10%	15%

27: D

Description: It is not appropriate to use Residual Income as the only basis for evaluating the performance of managers of Division A and B. The ROI of Division B (15%) is more than

Division A (10%) but in absolute terms the residual income of Division B (₹5,60,000) is lower than of Division A (₹10,00,000). Hence, going by Residual Income alone, it seems that Division A is performing better than Division B. However, this is only because of the difference in size of operation of Division A and Division B. As per ROI, Division B is more profitable. Hence Return on Investment along with Residual Income should be considered for evaluating the performance of managers of Division A and B.

28: C

Residual Income is Division A 10,00,000; Division B 5,60,000

Residual Income = Profit less Cost of Capital

Cost of Capital = 8% × Investment in Division

	Division A	Division B
Profit	50,00,000	12,00,000
Less: Cost of Capital	40,00,000	6,40,000
Residual Income	10,00,000	5,60,000

29: B

Description: The correct answer is (i), (ii) and (iii). Statement (iv) is incorrect because performance management indicators assess qualitative performance in addition to quantitative performance of an organization. Therefore, an organization has both financial as well as non- financial indicators.

30: C

Description: The correct answer is Lean production systems aim at reducing waste in production activities to the minimum in order to get the right thing to the right place at the right time, first time. Hence, leans production results in improvement in performance thought.

31: D

Description: MNFL in addition to capital employed and revenue and earnings is tracking both production output (output quantity and employee productivity) and market share (existing and expansion of customer base).

32: A

Description: The correct answer is i- c, ii-a, and iii- b

Balanced Scorecard Better information for decision making with respect to perspectives like customers, financial, innovation & learning and business processes.

Performance Pyramid Performance assessment based on market related measures in addition to financial measures.

Building Block - Identify and track KPIs for CSFs in order to determine performance related rewards for employees.

33: A

Description: The correct answer is i, ii and iii as all the indicators mentioned are non-financial performance indicators. Financial performance indicators are those that relate to

profits of the company like EBIT, growth of revenue, ROI etc. Delivery cycle time is not discussed in the scenario.

34: B

The correct answer is statements ii and iii are true.

Conversion rate is calculated as $[\text{service requests lodged} / \text{enquiries received}] * 100$

Conversion rate of enquiries into requests	Existing	New	Existing plus new customers
Enquiries	12,000	8,000	20,000
Requests	10,000	7,500	17,500
Conversion rate of enquiries into requests	83.33%	93.75%	87.50%

35: D

The correct answer is the conversion rate of inquiries into service requests and retention of existing customers fall into the Competitiveness dimension.

36: B

The correct answer is statements i, iii and iv are true regarding customer complaints.

The number of complaints received is a measure of quality of service, higher the complaints lower the quality of service. The company received 2,000 complaints this year as against 1,600 last year. This is a 25% ($400 / 1,600$) increase. It is possible that lower quality of service resulted in a lower retention due to which the number of existing customers fell by 1,000 this year

37: D

The correct answer is statements ii, iii and iv are true regarding resolution of customer complaints.

Resolution of customer complaints is a measure of flexibility in the operations of the company. Ability to handle and resolve multiple complaints builds flexibility. The ratio of complaints resolved to total complaints has remained 95% (this year $1,900 / 2,000$ complaints and last year $1,520 / 1,600$ complaints).

38: A

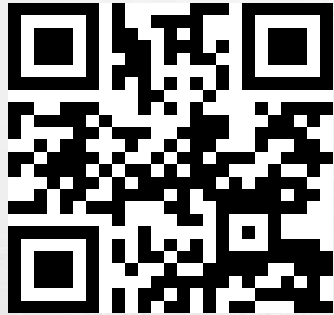
The correct answer is i and iv. Average service performed by an employee is a measure of resource utilization. It shows efficiently the human resource is being used. The average service performed for home repairs is 70 per employee ($14,000$ activities / 200 employees) while the average service performed for appliance repair is 100 per employee ($5,000$ activities / 50 employees).

39: B

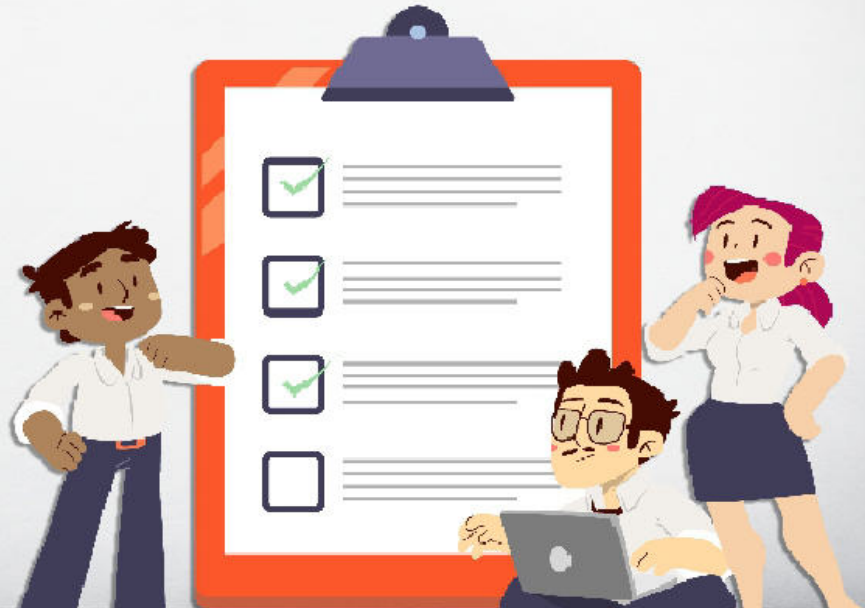
The correct answer is the gross profit over annual sales is measure for financial dimension



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STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE MEASURES IN THE NON-FOR-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS

CHAPTER 10

Question 1: Match the following -

i. Effectiveness	a. An input measure, the resource approach
ii. Efficiency	b. Link between input and output, the process approach
iii. Economy	c. An output approach, the goal approach

A i-b, ii-a, iii-c

B i-c, ii-b, iii- a

C i-a, ii-b, iii-c

D i-a, ii-c, iii- b

Question 2: X Society offers accounting support to charitable organisations. Each employee works six chargeable hours a day on average, with the remaining portion of the workday being devoted to non-chargeable administrative tasks.

A primary goal of X Society is to achieve a superior standard of service and client satisfaction.

X Society has set a goal of "cutting expenditure by 5%" for the upcoming year.

Which option best assigns the aforementioned goal to the value for money performance category?

A Efficacy

B Efficiency

C Economy

D i-aa

Question 3: Not for Profit organizations do not operate for profit, their principal operation is for charitable, welfare, social, environmental and mutual co-operation. What about the performance measurement of these organization is false?

A Performance measures are need to monitor to provide reasonable assurance to the contributor that the funds have been used for the purpose for which it was given. Hence, these organizations have a fiduciary responsibility towards the contributor of funds

B Performance measures can be both financial and non-financial in nature

C It is easy to measure the cost and benefit of activities of not for profit organizations

D At times external factors beyond the control of the organization can affect its performance

Question 4: Which of the following is not a characteristic of Not for Profit Organization?

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A | Their principal operation is for charitable, welfare, social, environmental and mutual co-operation |
| B | Sources of funds are from contributions from members or external contributions |
| C | Wealth creation for shareholders is not the objective of the Not for Profit Organization |
| D | Surplus do not form part of corpus |

Question 5: NZ vocational school offers education programs for students to be trained in areas like electronics, food processing, tourism, and hospitality etc. It has received grant in aid from the local government. The objective is to have an intake of at least 40 students in each of these trades. In order to attract students, the school participated in an education fair. The teachers at the vocational school explained to prospective students about the courses offered and the way the organization works.

You have been asked to assess the Value for Money of the school's participation in the education fair.

Match the measure to the objective:

i. Number prospective of students who visited the stall	a. Economy
ii. Ability teachers of the to communicate with the students about courses resolve doubts the and their	b. Efficiency
iii. Cost of the stall, brochures and other material	c. Effectiveness

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-------------------|
| A | i-b, ii-a, iii- c | B | i-a, ii-b, iii-c | C | i-c, ii-b, iii-a | D | i-a, ii- c, iii-b |
|----------|-------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-------------------|

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS - CASELET BASED MCQS

ABC Healthcare is a non-profit organization that provides medical services to the underprivileged population of a developing country. The organization was established 10 years ago and has been successful in providing quality healthcare services to thousands of people who cannot afford private healthcare. ABC Healthcare places great importance on value for money, which is reflected in the efficient use of resources and effective delivery of healthcare services. The organization implemented several measures to ensure that it is providing value for money, including:

- ABC Healthcare implemented a cost-effective model for healthcare delivery, which allowed it to keep the costs of medical services low. In addition, ABC negotiated discounted rates with the suppliers for medical equipment & supplies, enabling it to reduce its operating costs.
- ABC Healthcare created a streamlined healthcare delivery process to reduce wait time and ensure that patients receive prompt and efficient medical attention. Further, ABC introduced a digital medical records system to reduce paperwork and administrative cost.
- ABC Healthcare appointed a team of highly qualified and experienced medical professionals, ensuring that patients receive quality medical care. Further, ABC was also engaged in various preventive healthcare programs to reduce the incidence of diseases. Recently, ABC has entered into various agreements with several international organizations, enabling it to provide specialized medical services to patients with complex medical conditions.
- ABC Healthcare provided scholarships to 100 medical students in the past year, ensuring that there is a pipeline of highly qualified medical professionals to serve the population in the future. In the same year, ABC Healthcare served more than 50,000 patients.
- ABC Healthcare operates with the highest ethical standards, ensuring that patient privacy is protected and that medical procedures are conducted in a safe and responsible manner. For this, ABC Healthcare established a code of conduct for all employees, ensuring that they uphold ethical principles in all aspects of their work.
- ABC Healthcare provides medical services to all patients, regardless of their ability to pay, ensuring that everyone has access to quality healthcare services. In last year, ABC conducted several community outreach programs, to provide medical services to underserved populations in rural areas.

Question 6: What is an example of an "efficiency" measure in ABC Healthcare?

- | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| A | Streamlining healthcare delivery processes | B | Hiring highly qualified medical professionals |
| C | Establishing partnerships with international organizations | D | Providing medical services to all patients, regardless of ability to pay |

Question 7: What is an example of an 'economy and efficiency' measure in ABC Healthcare?

- | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|---|
| A | Specializing in complex medical conditions | B | Hiring highly qualified medical professionals |
|----------|--|----------|---|

C	Implementing a digital medical records system	D	Providing medical services to all patients, regardless of ability to pay
----------	---	----------	--

Question 8: Which of the following is NOT related to 'effectiveness' measure in ABC Healthcare?

A	Programs to reduce the incidence of diseases	B	Specializing in complex medical conditions
C	Hiring highly qualified medical professionals	D	Streamlining healthcare delivery processes

Question 9: Which of the following measures has ABC Healthcare implemented to ensure 'economy'?

A	Established a team of highly qualified medical professionals
B	Negotiated discounted rates with suppliers for medical equipment and supplies
C	Conducted community outreach programs
D	Implemented a code of conduct for employees

Question 10: How has ABC Healthcare established 'ethics' in its operations?

A	By providing medical services to underserved populations in rural areas	B	By implementing community outreach programs
C	By establishing a code of conduct for all employees	D	By implementing preventive healthcare programs

SOLUTION

1: B

Description: Effectiveness - An output approach, the goal approach; Efficiency - Link between input and output, the process approach; Economy - An input measure, the resource approach.

2: C

Description: Economy best assigns the goal of "cutting expenditure by 5%" to the value for money performance category.

3: C

Description: It is false that the cost and benefit of activities of not for profit organizations are easy to measure. For example, the benefit of planting trees to reduce pollution takes years to be realized and it may not be easily quantifiable. Hence, the benefit generated of an NGO involved in tree plantation cannot be derived easily. Similarly, some of the costs will not be monetary in nature or directly linked to the activities of the organization. It might involve clearance of land to set up a museum or school, for which certain activities like construction of building, laying roads can cause pollution, which cannot be quantified.

4: D

Description: Not for profit organizations do not operate for profit i.e., wealth creation is not their moto. They are not expected or allowed to distribute surplus to stakeholders. Surplus if any becomes part of corpus.

5: C

Description: Number of prospective students who visited the stall Effectiveness. More the number of students who visited the stall, more effective was the school's promotion in the education fair. Ability of the teachers to communicate with the students about the courses and resolve their doubts Efficiency. Teachers are the resources that the school has to promote the courses it is offering. Their ability to communicate with the students about the courses and to resolve their doubts indicates how efficiently the resource was utilized. Cost of the stall, brochures, and other material Economy. It is the main cost incurred in this promotional activity.

6:A

Description: Streamlining healthcare delivery processes relates to 'efficiency' measure. It relates to high productivity.

7: C

Description: Implementing the digital medical records system will not only reduce paperwork (i.e., increase in efficiency), but also administrative costs (i.e., bring economy).

8: D

Description: Streamlining healthcare delivery processes relates to 'efficiency' measure. It relates to high productivity. All others relate to the valued outcomes.

9: B

Description: Negotiated discounted rates with suppliers for medical equipment and supplies related to 'economy'. Economy refers to obtaining the appropriate quantity and quality of resources at the lowest cost possible.

10: C

Description: ABC Healthcare established a code of conduct for all employees, ensuring that they uphold ethical principles in all aspects of their work.

PREPARATION OF PERFORMANCE REPORTS

CHAPTER 11

Question 1: Which one of the following statements about internal performance reporting is true?

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | Always contain a mixture of financial and non-financial measurements. |
| B | Can take any form that management chooses. |
| C | Are required by an accounting standard to be based on the 'Balanced Scorecard' system. |
| D | Contain the same information as financial accounting statements, but they are produced monthly rather than annually. |

Question 2: Since performance report also includes reporting on non-financial measures, you are required to identify which of the following statements correct about the non-financial performance measures?

- i. Non-financial measures do not involve the calculation or recording of any numbers.
- ii. The most appropriate non-financial measures vary, depending upon the nature of the organisation.
- iii. Non-financial measures should correspond as far as possible with the aims of the organisation as a whole.
- iv. The use of non-financial performance measures helps to address the deficiencies of measurements such as Return on Investment (ROI).

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| A | i, ii, and iii | B | ii, iii and iv | C | iii, iv and i | D | iv, i, and ii |
|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|

SOLUTION

1:B: Internal performance reports can take any form that management chooses considering the need of organisation, as these are voluntary reports not statutory required.

2: B: Only statement i is incorrect rest all are correct. Non-financial qualitative information is likely to be as important as quantitative data, but it is more difficult to quantify and present in reports. Technically, qualitative information is referred to as a 'construct,' which is an attribute that cannot be directly measured. To illustrate, Constructs include things like enthusiasm and empathy. Typically, an effort must be made to convert qualitative information into quantifiable information for communication, assessment, and comparison purposes. The conversion of construct into variable involves the calculation or recording of any numbers.

DIVISIONAL TRANSFER PRICING

CHAPTER 12

Question 1: A company has a division A producing three products called X, Y, Z. Each product can be sold in the open market in the following manner.

Maximum external sales are X 800 units, Y 500 units, Z 300 units.

Particulars	X	Y	Z
Selling price per unit	96	92	80
Variable Cost of production in Division A (\$)	33	24	28
Labour Hours required per unit in Division A	6	8	4

Product Y can be transferred to Division B but the maximum quantity that might be required for transfer is 300 units of Y.

Division B could buy similar product in the open market at a price of \$45 per unit.

When Division A has capacity of 13,000 hours, which of the following statements is true regarding the transfer price charged to Division B for sale of 300 units of Product Y?

- A** Division A has 3,000 hours surplus capacity, the transfer price range will be from \$24 per unit to \$45 per unit
- B** Division A has 3,000 hours deficit in capacity, the transfer price range will be from \$24 per unit to \$45 per unit
- C** The transfer price charged by Division A to Division B can be more than \$45 per unit
- D** The transfer price charged by Division A to Division B can be less than \$24 per unit

Question 2: Division A transfers good to Division B. Division A incurs marginal cost of \$10 per unit and Division B incurs a marginal cost of \$5 per unit. Division B sells the finished product externally at \$20 per unit.

If Division A can sell the intermediate product externally at \$12 per unit, what should be range for transfer pricing (in \$)? Assume Division A is operating at full capacity and the Division B can procure the part for \$14 per unit.

- A** \$12 per unit to \$14 per unit
- B** \$15 per unit to \$20 per unit
- C** \$10 per unit to \$15 per unit
- D** \$10 per unit to \$12 per unit

Question 3: Centurion Co. is leading manufacturer of pulp, board, paper, tissues etc. It operates a Pulp Division that manufactures Wood Pulp for use in production of various paper items. The following information are available:

Selling Price	Rs. 300
Less: Variable Expenses	Rs. 225
Contribution	Rs. 75
Less: Fixed Expenses (Allocated based on a capacity of 1,00,000 kgs per year)	Rs. 40
Net Income	Rs. 35

Centurion Co. has just acquired a small company that manufactures paper cartons. This company will be treated as a division of Centurion with full profit responsibility. The newly formed Carton Division is currently purchasing 10,000 kgs of pulp per year from supplier at a cost of Rs.300 per kg less a 10% quantity discount.

Centurion's President is anxious that the Carton Division begins purchasing its pulp from the Pulp Division if an acceptable transfer price can be worked out.

Assuming that Pulp Division is currently selling only 60,000 kg to outside customers at Rs.300 per kg, what will be the minimum acceptable transfer price (in Rs.) for Pulp Division?

- A** Rs. 225 per kg **B** Rs. 300 per kg **C** Rs. 265 per kg **D** Rs. 270 per kg

Question 4: Which of the following are true about cost based transfer pricing?

- It is based on the internal cost records of the company and is readily available
- The basis for cost based transfer pricing can be more easily understood as compared to market based transfer pricing
- Cost based transfer pricing is subjective
- Managers of supplying division may find little incentive to lower the costs, this goes against goal congruence

- A** i and ii only **B** i, ii and iv
C i, ii and iii **D** All of i, ii, iii, and iv

Question 5: Division A transfers good to Division B. Division A incurs marginal cost of \$10 per unit and Division B incurs a marginal cost of \$5 per unit. Division B sells the finished product externally at \$20 per unit.

If Division B can procure the intermediate product at \$14 per unit, what should be the maximum price (in \$) that A can charge to remain competitive?

- A** 15 per unit **B** 14 per unit **C** 10 per unit **D** 20 per unit

Question 6: Division A transfers good to Division B. Division A incurs marginal cost of \$10 per unit and Division B incurs a marginal cost of \$5 per unit. Division B sells the finished product externally at \$20 per unit.

If there is an external market for the intermediate product, what is the maximum price the Division B will be willing to pay to Division A for the intermediary product?

A Marginal cost of Division A per unit

B Net marginal revenue per unit

C External buy-in price per unit

D Lower of net marginal revenue per unit and the external buy in price per unit

Question 7: Division A transfers good to Division B. Division A incurs marginal cost of \$10 per unit and Division B incurs a marginal cost of \$5 per unit. Division B sells the finished product externally at \$20 per unit.

If there is no external market for the intermediate product, what should be the minimum transfer price (in \$) that Division A should charge to promote goal congruence?

A 10 per unit

B 15 per unit

C 20 per unit

D Between 15 per unit and 20 per unit

Question 8: Division A transfers good to Division B. Division A incurs marginal cost of \$10 per unit and Division B incurs a marginal cost of \$5 per unit. Division B sells the finished product externally at \$20 per unit.

What is the net marginal revenue per unit (in \$) for the intermediate product?

A 10 per unit

B 15 per unit

C 20 per unit

D Between 15 per unit and 20 per unit

Question 9: Division A manufactures 10,000 units of a Chemical X each month that can be sold externally at Rs. 5,000 per unit. Production of Division A is at full capacity. The demand for Chemical X exceeds the production capacity of the company. The variable cost of manufacturing Chemical X is Rs. 3,000 per unit while allocated fixed cost of production is Rs. 500 per unit. The company has opened Division B where Chemical X can be used as a raw material to produce some other finished product.

Until Division B establishes itself, the management wants to transfer 3,000 units of Chemical X internally within the company rather than sell it to the external market. If the internal transfer happens, the company can benefit from savings in packaging cost amounting to Rs. 200 per unit.

What should be the transfer price that Division A can quote?

A	Rs. 5,000 per unit	B	Rs. 3,000 per unit
C	Rs. 2,800 per unit	D	Rs. 4,800 per unit

Question 10: Division A transfers good to Division B. Division A incurs marginal cost of \$10 per unit and Division B incurs a marginal cost of \$5 per unit. Division B sells the finished product externally at \$20 per unit. If Division B can procure the intermediate product at \$18 per unit, what should be the maximum price (in \$) that A can charge to remain competitive?

A	15 per unit	B	10 per unit	C	20 per unit	D	18 per unit
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Question 11: Division A manufactures 10,000 units of a Chemical X each month that can be sold externally at Rs.2,500 per unit. Production of Division A is at full capacity. The demand for Chemical X exceeds the production capacity of the company. The variable cost of manufacturing Chemical X is Rs.1,500 per unit while allocated fixed cost of production is Rs.250 per unit. The company has opened Division B where Chemical X can be used as a raw material to produce some other finished product. Until Division B establishes itself, the management wants to transfer 3,000 units of Chemical X internally within the company rather than sell it to the external market. If the internal transfer happens, the company can benefit from savings in packaging cost amounting to Rs.100 per unit. What should be the transfer price that Division A can quote?

A	Rs. 2,500 per unit	B	Rs. 1,500 per unit
C	Rs. 1,400 per unit	D	Rs. 2,400 per unit

Question 12: What are the objectives of transfer pricing

- Achieve goal congruence, maximise earnings in line with the objectives of the company
- Facilitate divisional performance
- Manipulate profits to minimise tax
- Determines the allocation of divisional resources in terms of operations and investments scale of

A	i and iv only	B	ii and iii only	C	iii and iv only	D	i, ii, and iv
----------	---------------	----------	-----------------	----------	-----------------	----------	---------------

Question 13: Centurion Co. is leading manufacturer of pulp, board, paper, tissues etc. It operates Pulp Division that manufactures Wood Pulp for use in production of various paper items. The following information are available:

Selling Price	Rs. 300
---------------	---------

Less: Variable Expenses	Rs. 225
Contribution	Rs. 875
Less: Fixed Expenses (Allocated based on a capacity of 1,00,000 kgs per year)	Rs. 40
Net Income	Rs. 35

Centurion Co. has just acquired a small company that manufactures paper cartons. This company will be treated as a division of Centurion with full profit responsibility. The newly formed Carton Division is currently purchasing 10,000 kgs of pulp per year from supplier at a cost of Rs. 300 per kg less a 10% quantity discount.

Centurion's President is anxious that the Carton Division begins purchasing its pulp from the Pulp Division if an acceptable transfer price can be worked out.

Pulp Division is operating at full capacity. It is in a position to sell all its produce to outside customers at Rs. 300 per kg. What will be the maximum acceptable transfer price (in Rs.) for Carton Division?

- A** 225 per kg **B** 300 per kg **C** 265 per kg **D** 270 per kg

Question 14: Same as Question 13.

What will be the minimum acceptable transfer price (in Rs.) for Pulp Division?

- A** 225 per kg **B** 300 per kg **C** 265 per kg **D** 270 per kg

Question 15: Same as Question 13

what will be the minimum transfer price (in Rs.) be acceptable to Carton Division?

- A** less than 270 per kg **B** more than 270 per kg
C less than 300 per kg **D** more than 300 per kg

Question 16: Same as Question 13

will there be an agreement between Pulp and Carton Division? (Figures in Rs.)

- A** Yes, transfer price range will be from 260 per kg to 300 per kg
B No, Pulp Division cannot recover its full cost of 265 per kg and hence will not be ready to sell
C Yes, transfer price range will be from 225 per kg to 260 per kg

D No, Pulp Division has a constraint in terms of capacity and cannot accommodate the internal transfer

Case Scenario 1

A company has division A producing three products called X, Y, Z. Each product can be sold in the open market in the following manner. Maximum external sales are X 800 units, Y 500 units, Z 300 units.

Particulars	Selling price per unit (\$)	Variable Cost of production in Division A (\$)	Labour Hours required per unit in Division A
X	96	33	6
Y	92	24	8
Z	80	28	4

Product Y can be transferred to Division B, but the maximum quantity that might be required for transfer is 300 units of Y. Division B could buy similar product in the open market at a price of \$45 per unit.

Question 17: In continuation of previous part..... Should Division B purchase Y from Division A?

A Yes, purchasing from Division A promotes goal congruence

B No, the product Y is cheaper in the external market and hence Division B should purchase it from outside

C Yes, the product Y is marginally cheaper in the external market and hence Division B should purchase it from Division A to promote goal congruence

D No, the product Y is costlier in the external → market and hence Division B should not purchase it from outside

Question 18: The number of hours needed for external sales are

A 9,000

B 10,000

C 12,000

D 11,000

Question 19: When Division A has capacity of 8,000 hours, which of the following statements are true?

- i. There is a shortfall 4,400 hours to meet both external production and request of 300 units of Y from Division B
- ii. The constraining factor is labour hours, which needs to be utilized optimally
- iii. Contribution per hour of X is \$10.50, Y is \$8.50 and Z is \$13
- iv. Due to limited capacity Division A will incur an opportunity cost due to lost sales if it caters to the request of Division B

A i and ii

B ii, iii and iv

C i, iii and iv

D All of the above

Question 20: When Division A has capacity of 8,000 hours, what will be optimum mix of production for external sales?

A X-800 units, Y - 500 units and Z - 300 units

B X-800 units, Y-600 units and Z - 300 units

C X-800 units, Y - 250 units and Z - 300 units

D X-733 units, Y - 500 units and Z-300 units

Question 21: Given that Division A has a capacity of 8,000 hours. If Division A accepts to produce 300 units of Y for Division B, what will be the contribution lost from reduced sales?

A Contribution lost from reduced sales of X- \$8,400 and Z- \$3,900

B Contribution lost from reduced sales of Y - \$17,000 and Z - \$3,900

C Contribution lost from reduced sales of Y- \$17,000 and X - \$8,400

D Contribution lost from reduced sales of Y - \$17,000 and X - \$4,200

Question 22: Given that Division A has a capacity of 8,000 hours. If Division A accepts to produce 300 units of Y for Division B, what should be the transfer price that should be charged to Division B?

A \$24 per unit

B \$45 per unit

C \$94.66..... per unit

D \$92 per unit

Case Scenario 2 (ICAI Model Test Paper)

A company has a division A producing three products called X, Y, Z. Each product can be sold in the open market in the following manner.

Maximum external sales are X 800 units, Y 500 units, Z 300 units.

Particulars	Selling price per unit (\$)	Variable Cost of production in Division A (\$)	Labour Hours required per unit in Division A
X	96	33	6
Y	92	24	8
Z	80	28	4

Product Y can be transferred to Division B, but the maximum quantity that might be required for transfer is 300 units of Y. Division B could buy similar product in the open market at a price of \$45 per unit.

Question 23: Given that Division A has a capacity of 12,000 hours. If Division A accepts to produce 300 units of Y for Division B, what will be the contribution lost from reduced sales?

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|
| A | Contribution lost from reduced sales of X- \$3,400 | B | Contribution lost from reduced sales of Y - \$ 3,400 |
| C | Contribution lost from reduced sales of Y - \$2,550 | D | Contribution lost from reduced sales of Y- \$4,250 |

Question 24: Given that Division A has a capacity of 12,000 hours. If Division A accepts to produce 300 units of Y for Division B, what should be the transfer price that should be charged to Division B at the minimum?

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------|----------|---------------|
| A | \$24 per unit | B | \$45 per unit |
| C | \$35.33 per unit | D | \$92 per unit |

Question 25: Given that Division A has a capacity of 12,000 hours. If Division A accepts to produce 300 units of Y for Division B, what should be the transfer price range that should be charged to Division B?

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| A | \$24 per unit - \$45 per unit | B | \$45 per unit - \$92 per unit |
| C | \$35.33 per unit - \$45 per unit | D | \$92 per unit |

Question 26: When Division A has capacity of 12,000 hours, what will be optimum mix of production for external sales?

A	X-800 units, Y - 500 units and Z - 300 units	B	X-800 units, Y - 600 units and Z - 300 units
C	X-800 units, Y - 250 units and Z-300 units	D	X-800 units, Y - 800 units and Z - 300 units

Question 27: The number of hours needed for external sales are

A	11,500	B	11,000	C	10,000	D	10,500
----------	--------	----------	--------	----------	--------	----------	--------

Question 28: When Division A has capacity of 12,000 hours, which of the following statements are true?

- Contribution per hour of X is \$10.50, Y is \$8.50 and Z is \$13
- The constraining factor is labour hours, which needs to be utilized optimally
- There is a shortfall 400 hours, to meet both external production and the request of 300 units of Y from Division B
- Due to limited capacity Division A will incur an opportunity cost due to lost sales if it caters to the request of Division B

A	i and ii	B	ii, iii and iv
C	i, iii and iv	D	All of the above

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS - CASELET BASED MCQS

Case-let on International Transfer Pricing

Quicklink manufactures mobile phones at its plant in Karnataka, India. The company also has marketing divisions worldwide, one of which is in Paris, France. The division in France imports 50,000 mobile phones annually from the manufacturing plant in India. Given below is some information about the divisions in India and France:

Number of mobile phones sold by Indian division to French division	50,000 units
Indian income tax rate on the Indian division's operating income	35%
French income tax rate on the French division's operating income	40%

Import duty rate paid by French division	15%
Full manufacturing cost per unit	₹12,000 per unit
Selling price (net of marketing and distribution costs) in France (in equivalent Indian Rupees)	₹18,000 per unit
Comparable market price based on similar imports in France (in equivalent Indian Rupees)	₹15,000 per unit

The Indian and French tax authorities allow for transfer prices only that between full manufacturing cost ₹12,000 per unit and comparable market price ₹15,000 per unit based on similar imports of mobile phones in France. Import duty paid by the French division is based on the price at which the phones are transferred i.e., the transfer price. Import duty paid is a deductible expense for calculating income tax in France.

Question 29: Calculate the after tax operating income of the Indian division when the transfer price is set at full manufacturing cost.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| A ₹60 crores | B ₹9.75 crores |
| C Nil (no taxable income) | D ₹12.60 crores |

Question 30: Calculate the after tax operating income of the French division when the transfer price is set at full manufacturing cost.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| A ₹9 crores | B ₹21 crores |
| C Nil (no taxable income) | D ₹12.60 crores |

Question 31: Calculate the after tax operating income of the Indian division when the transfer price is set at market price of comparable imports in France.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A ₹15 crores | B ₹9.75 crores |
| C ₹ Nil (no taxable income) | D ₹2.25 crores |

Question 32: Calculate the after tax operating income of the French division when the transfer price is set at market price of comparable imports in France.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A ₹9.75 crores | B ₹3.75 crores |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|

C ₹ 11.25 crores

D ₹2.25 crores

Question 33: Which method of transfer pricing is more beneficial for the company as a whole?

A Transfer price at full manufacturing cost.

B Transfer price at market price of comparable imports in France.

Question 34: Assume that the Indian division is charging the French division full manufacturing cost of ₹12,000 per unit. If the manager of the Indian division wants to increase the transfer price to ₹12,001 per unit, that is transfer price is proposed to be increased by ₹1, what will be the impact on the income tax to be paid by the Indian division in India?

A Increase in income tax payable in India by ₹0.35 per ₹1 increase in transfer price.

B Decrease in income tax payable in India by ₹0.35 per ₹1 increase in transfer price.

C No impact in income tax payable in India.

Question 35: Assume that the Indian division is charging the French division full manufacturing cost of ₹12,000 per unit. If the manager of the Indian division wants to increase the transfer price to ₹12,001 per unit, that is transfer price is increased by ₹1, what will be the impact on the income tax and import duty to be paid by the French division in France?

A Increase in income tax payable in France by ₹0.46 and increase in import duty payable in France by ₹0.15 per ₹1 increase in transfer price.

B Decrease in income tax payable in France by ₹0.46 and increase in import duty payable in France by ₹0.15 per ₹1 increase in transfer price.

C Increase in income tax payable in France by ₹0.46 and decrease in import duty payable in France by ₹0.15 per ₹1 increase in transfer price.

D Decrease in income tax payable in France by ₹0.46 and decrease in import duty payable in France by ₹0.15 per ₹1 increase in transfer price.

Question 36: Assume that the Indian division is charging the French division full manufacturing cost of ₹12,000 per unit. If the manager of the Indian division wants to

increase the transfer price to ₹12,001 per unit, that is transfer price is proposed to be increased by ₹1. What will be the impact on the overall profits of Quicklink per ₹1 increase in transfer price?

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---|
| A | Decrease in overall profits by ₹0.04 per ₹1 increase in transfer price. | B | Increase in overall profits by ₹0.04 per ₹1 increase in transfer price. |
| C | Increase in overall profits by ₹1 per ₹1 increase in transfer price. | D | No impact on the overall profits of Quicklink. |

Question 37: Assume that the Indian division is charging the French division full manufacturing cost of ₹12,000 per unit. The manager of the Indian division wants to increase the transfer price to ₹13,000 per unit, that is transfer price is proposed to be increased by ₹1,000 per unit. What will be the impact on the overall profits of Quicklink for the 50,000 mobile phones transferred from India to France?

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---|
| A | Decrease in overall profits by ₹20,00,000 | B | Increase in overall profits by ₹20,00,000 |
| C | Increase in overall profits by ₹50,00,000 | D | No impact on the overall profits of the Quicklink |

Question 38: Based on your analysis, should the Indian division increase the transfer price to ₹13,000 per unit that is ₹1,000 per unit above the full manufacturing cost of ₹12,000 per unit?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----|----------|----|
| A | Yes | B | No |
|----------|-----|----------|----|

SOLUTION

1: A

Description: Division A has 3,000 hours surplus capacity, the transfer price range will be from \$24 per unit to \$45 per unit.

Actual capacity of Division A is 13,000 hours while external sales require 10,000 hours. Hence, capacity surplus is 3,000 hours.

Due to surplus capacity, Division A can meet Division B's request without curtailing external sales. There is no opportunity cost on account of lost contribution.

Minimum transfer price = Marginal Cost of Production per unit of Y = \$24 per unit.

Maximum transfer price = Lower of Net Marginal Revenue and the External Buy-in Price. The Maximum Transfer Price would be the External Procurement Price for Division B = \$45 per unit.

Note: Additional cost information related to Division B would be needed to calculate net marginal revenue.

2: A

Description: The correct answer is \$12 per unit to \$14 per unit. When there is an external market, Division A will charge the opportunity cost due to lost sales since it is operating at full capacity. The minimum price charge by Division A will be marginal cost per unit + opportunity cost per unit. Opportunity cost per unit = external selling price less marginal cost for the intermediate product = \$12 per unit less \$10 per unit = \$ 2 per unit. Hence, the minimum price that Division A will charge = \$12 per unit. Division B will be ready to pay a maximum of \$14 per unit which is the lower of net marginal revenue and external market price. Therefore, the transfer price range will be from \$12 per unit to \$14 per unit.

3: A

Description: The correct answer is Rs.225 per kg. Pulp Division is selling only 60,000 kgs to external customers. Hence, there is excess capacity with the division that can fully cater to the requirement of 10,000 kgs of Carton Division. Hence, the minimum transfer price/ that should be acceptable to Pulp Division is the variable cost per unit Rs.225 per kg. There is no contribution due to lost sales.

4:

Description: Internal cost records provide the information for calculating cost based transfer pricing. Since information is available completely within, the basis for the transfer price will be more easily understood as compared to market based transfer price. The interpretation of costs can be of many types like full costing, marginal costing, standard costing etc. Hence cost based transfer pricing is subjective. Since managers of supplying divisions are allowed to recoup the divisional cost by charging other divisions it services, there is little incentive for the manager to build efficiency in the cost structure. This goes against goal congruence.

5: B Division B will be willing to pay (Division A) a maximum price calculated as lower of net marginal revenue per unit and the external buy in price per unit. The net marginal revenue is \$15 per unit while the external buy in price is \$14 per unit. Hence, Division B will not be ready to pay more than the external price. So, Division A can charge maximum \$14 per unit to remain competitive with the market.

6: D Where there is an external market, Division B will be willing to pay (Division A) a maximum price calculated as lower of net marginal revenue per unit and the external buy in price per unit.

7: A

Description: Division A should be able to recover its marginal cost which is \$10 per unit. Since there is no external market, there is no opportunity cost. The other figures are arbitrary.

8: B The net marginal revenue per unit is calculated as selling price per unit less the marginal cost of Division B = \$20 per unit - \$5 per unit = \$ 15 per unit.

9: D

Description: The correct answer is Rs.4,800 per unit of Chemical X.

Division A can sell Chemical X in the external market for Rs.5,000 per unit. It is operating at full capacity and there is external demand for the chemical. Therefore, the transfer price that can promote goal congruence is

Minimum Transfer Price (determined by the supplying division)

= Additional Outlay Cost per unit + Opportunity Cost per unit.

Additional Outlay Cost = Marginal Cost + Any Additional Incidental Costs incurred by the supplying division e.g., storage, transportation etc. In this case there is no additional incidental cost due to internal transfer, rather there is a savings due to lower packaging cost. This should be considered.

Opportunity Cost is the benefit that is foregone from selling internally rather than externally. Opportunity cost is the contribution lost from external sales which is selling price of Rs.5,000 - Rs. 3000 variable cost = Rs.2,000 per unit.

Transfer price = marginal cost of a Rs.3,000 per unit - savings of Rs.200 per unit due to lower packaging cost + Rs.2,000 which is the lost contribution per unit (opportunity cost) = Rs.4,800 per unit.

10: A

Division B will be willing to pay (Division A) a maximum price calculated as lower of net marginal revenue per unit and the external buy in price per unit.

The net marginal revenue is \$15 per unit while the external buy in price is \$18 per unit. Division B will hence be willing be ready only up to \$15 per unit. If Division B pays beyond \$15 per unit, it will result in a loss for the division.

11: D

The correct answer is Rs.2,400 per unit of Chemical X.

Division A can sell Chemical X in the external market for Rs. 2,500 per unit. It is operating at full capacity and there is external demand for the chemical. Therefore, the transfer price that can promote goal congruence is

Minimum Transfer Price (determined by the supplying division)

= Additional Outlay Cost per unit + Opportunity Cost per unit.

Additional Outlay Cost = Marginal Cost + Any Additional Incidental Costs incurred by the supplying division e.g., storage, transportation etc. In this case there is no additional incidental cost due to internal transfer, rather there is a savings due to lower packaging cost. This should be considered.

Opportunity Cost is the benefit that is foregone from selling internally rather than externally. Opportunity cost is the contribution lost from external sales which is selling price of Rs.2,500 - Rs.1,500 variable cost = 1,000 per unit.

Transfer price = marginal cost of Rs.1,500 per unit - savings of Rs.100 per unit due to lower packaging cost + Rs.1,000 which is the lost contribution per unit (opportunity cost) = Rs.2,400 per unit.

12: D

Description: The correct answer is (D). Sub optimal utilization of resources can be avoided by using transfer pricing. This determines the level of output for the particular product or service. Decisions about inter divisional sales will then determine the scale of operations and investment. Transfer pricing is aimed at profit maximization for the company as a whole in line with its objectives. It helps in evaluating the performance of individual divisions.

13: D The correct answer is Rs.270 per kg. Carton Division can purchase its requirement from a supplier at a cost of Rs.300 per kg less a 10% quantity discount = Rs.270 per kg. Carton Division will not be ready to pay any more to the Pulp Division.

14: B

Description: The correct answer is Rs.300 per kg. Since Pulp division operating at full capacity and is in a position to see its produce to outside customers it will have to factor for the contribution from lost sales. Pulp Division earns Rs.75 per kg as contribution from each unit.

Transfer price = Variable cost + contribution lost per unit = Rs.225 + Rs.75 = Rs.300 per kg

15: A

Description: The correct answer is less than Rs.270 per kg. Minimum transfer price of Pulp Division Rs.225 per kg and the external buy in price of Carton Division is Rs.270 per kg.

16: C

Description: Yes, transfer price range will be from Rs.225 per kg to Rs.260 per kg. Although, Pulp Division will not be able to recover its full cost (fixed plus variable cost) of Rs.265 per kg. However, it will be able to recover its variable cost, at Rs.225 per kg, fixed cost is anyway a sunk cost. Carton Division will be ready to pay up to Rs.260 per kg. Hence the transfer price range will be from Rs.225 per kg to Rs.260 per kg.

17: B

Description: No, the product Y is cheaper in the external market and hence Division B should purchase it from outside.

Transfer price set at as explained in earlier part is \$94.66 per unit. External buy in cost in \$45 per unit. Hence it would be cheaper to purchase from outside.

18: B The number of hours needed for external sales are 10,000.

External Sales	Quantity (units)	Hours per unit	Total Hours need
X	800	6	4,800
Y	500	8	4,000
Z	300	4	1,200
Total hours needed for external sales			10,000

19: D

Description: The correct answer is all of the above are true when Division A has 8,000 hours of actual capacity.

Division A needs 10,000 hours for external sales and 2,400 hours for meeting Division B's request. Hence the total hours required is 12,400. Actual capacity is 8,000 hours. Hence there is a shortfall of 4,400 hours.

Since labour hours is the constraint, it should be used optimally for which the contribution per labour hour has to be calculated.

If Division A has to cater to the request from Division B, it has to account for opportunity cost from lost sales.

Particulars

Selling Price per unit

Less: Variable Cost per unit

Contribution per unit

Labour hours per unit

Contribution per hour

Ranking high to low

20: C

Description: The correct answer is X - 800 units, Y - 250 units and Z-300 units. The optimum production mix for external sales is calculated as

Total hours available = 8,000 hours. The products are ranked as per their contribution per hour. Product Z yields the maximum contribution per labour hour, followed by X and Y (Refer to earlier part). Hence, hours will first be allotted to Z, then to X and the last to Y.

Priority	External Sales	Quantity units	Hours per unit	Total Hours needed	Remaini hours
1	Z	300	4	1,200	6,800
2	X	800	6	4,800	2,000
3	Y	250	8	2,000	NIL

The entire demand of Product Z will be produced first. This requires 1,200 hours. Out of the balance 6,800 hours, Product X will require 4,800 hours. This leaves a balance of 2,000 hours for Product Y. Product Y requires 8 hours per unit. Hence, maximum production of product Y = 2,000 hours/ 8 = 250 units.

21: D Contribution lost from reduced sales of Y = \$17,000 and X = \$4,200.

If Division A accepts to produce 300 units of Y for Division B, the total hours required for internal sales would be 2,400 hours. This can be catered to by curtailing its external sales. 2,000 hours from production of external sales of Product Y is first diverted and the balance 400 hours are diverted from production of Product X. Hence this results in lost contribution, an opportunity cost that has to be included in transfer pricing.

Contribution Lost from Reduced External Sales = Product Y (2,000 hours × contribution per hour of \$8.5) + Product X (400 hours × contribution per hour of \$10.5)

= \$17,000 + \$4,200 = \$21,200

22: C

If Division A accepts to produce 300 units of Y for Division B, what should be the transfer price range that can be charged to Division B would be \$94.66 per unit.

On a per unit basis, lost contribution works out to $\$21,200/300 \text{ units} = \70.66 . Please refer to earlier parts for explanation for lost contribution.

Transfer Price = Marginal Cost p.u. Contribution Lost from Reduced External Sales = $\$24 + \$70.66 = \$94.66 +$

Since Division B can buy at \$45, it would be cheaper to purchase the component from outside.

23: B

Contribution lost from reduced sales of Y \$ 3,400.

As explained earlier, the shortfall of 400 hours to meet the internal requirement for Y is met by diverting hours earmarked for external sale of Product Y (Rank 3 as explained earlier).

Contribution Lost by Diverting 400 hours from Product Y for External Sales -
 $= 400 \text{ hours} \times \text{contribution per hour} = 400 \text{ hours} \times \$8.5 = \$3,400$

24: C

Description: The correct answer is \$35.33 per unit.

On a per unit basis, lost contribution = $3,400 / 300 \text{ units} = 11.33 \text{ per unit}$

Therefore, Transfer Price = Marginal Cost p.u. + Contribution Lost from Reduced External Sales = $24 + 11.33 = \$35.33 \text{ per unit}$

25: C

Description: The correct answer is \$35.33 per unit - \$45 per unit.

Division B will be willing to buy within in this range below the external buy in piece of \$45 per unit. Division A will want to charge at the minimum \$35.33 per unit.

In order to recoup the contribution from lost sales. Hence this will be the range.

26: A The correct answer is X 800 units, Y 500 units and Z 300 units is the optimum mix for external sales. The entire demand of Product Z will be produced first. This requires 1,200 hours. Out of the balance 10,800 hours, Product X will require 4,800 hours. This leaves a balance of 6,000 hours for Product Y. Product Y requires 8 hours p.u. External sales of product require 4,000 hours (500 units \times 8 hours p.u.). This leaves 2,000 hours available for production of 300 units of Y to be sold to Division B.

Priority	External Sales	Quantity units	Hours per unit	Total Hours needed	Remaining hours
1	Z	300	4	1,200	10,800
2	X	800	6	4,800	6,000
3	Y	250	8	4,000	2,000

For the internal demand of Product Y 300 units will require 2,400 hours (300 units \times 8 hours p.u.). Hence, there is a shortfall of 400 hours to meet this internal demand. This shortfall of 400 hours will be made up with diverting hours earmarked for external sale of Product Y (Rank 3 as explained earlier).

27: C

The number of hours needed for external sales are 10,000.

External Sales	Quantity (units)	Hours per unit	Total Hours need
X	800	6	4,800
Y	500	8	4,000
Z	300	4	1,200
Total hours needed for external sales			10,000

28: D

Description: All of the above statements are true.

The total hours needed for external sales is 10,000 and those need for internal transfer is 2,400 hours. In all, 12,400 hours are needed, when only 12,000 hours are available. There is a shortfall of 400 hours.

Capacity is hence limited. Since labour hours is the constraint, it should be used optimally for which the contribution per labour hour has to be calculated.

If Division A has to cater to the request from Division B, it has to account for opportunity cost from lost sales.

Contribution per hour of X is \$10.50 per unit, Y is \$8.50 per unit and Z is \$13 per unit.

Particulars	X	Y	Z
Selling Price per unit	\$96	\$92	\$80
Less: Variable Cost per unit	\$33	\$24	\$28
Contribution per unit	\$63	\$68	\$52
Labour hours per unit	6	8	4
Contribution per hour	\$10.50	\$8.50	\$13.00
Ranking high to low	II	III	I

29: C

30: D

31: B

32: D

33: A

34: B Decrease in income tax payable in India by ₹0.35 per ₹1 increase in transfer price.

35: B Decrease in income tax payable in France by ₹0.46 and increase in import duty payable in France by ₹0.15 per ₹1 increase in transfer price.

36: A Decrease in overall profits by ₹0.04 per ₹1 increase in transfer price

37: A Decrease in overall profits by ₹20,00,000. Refer to Step 5 in the explanation table.

38: B If the Indian division increases the the transfer price from ₹12,000 per unit to ₹13,000 per unit and transfers 50,000 units to the French division, the overall profits will decrease by ₹20,00,000. Therefore, the Indian division should not increase the transfer pricing rate.

STANDARD COSTING

CHAPTER 13

Question 1: NEC is a multiple product manufacturer. NEC produces the unit, and all overheads are associated with the delivery of units to its customers:

Particulars	Budget	Actual
Overheads (Rs.)	4,000	3,900
Output (units)	2,000	2,100
Customer Deliveries (no.Rs.s)	20	19

Efficiency Variance and Expenditure Variance by adopting ABC approach in are -

A	Efficiency Variance 400 (F); Expenditure Variance 100 (A)	B	Efficiency Variance 100 (A); Expenditure Variance 400 (F)
C	Efficiency Variance 100 (F); Expenditure Variance 400 (A)	D	Efficiency Variance 400 (A); Expenditure Variance 100 (F)

Question 2: The manager of production department is arguing that the following point is not responsible for Material Usage Variance

A	Change in method of production/ design	B	Increased efficiency in production can help in bringing down wastage rate
C	Changes made in the material mix	D	Purchase price of inferior quality material

Question 3: If the production levels increase in a manufacturing organization ABS Ltd within a relevant range, which of the following costs would decrease if production levels were increased within the relevant range?

A	Total fixed costs	B	Variable costs per unit
C	Total variable costs	D	Fixed costs per unit

Question 4: The Managing Director of ACE Toy company reviewed the standard cost variance analysis, and he wants to understand the reason of unfavourable labour efficiency variance of Rs.6,700. The most likely cause of the variance is -

A	The new contract with labour increased wages	B	For last few weeks the machinery maintenance has been inadequate
C	The production department has employed highly skilled workers	D	None of the above

Question 5: CNZ has identified the following variances for Oct'23:

Sales Margin Volume Variance Rs.5,000 (A)

Sales Price Variance Rs.2,500 (F)

Material Cost Variance Rs.1,000 (A)

Total Cost Variance Rs.6,000 (A)

Standard Margin on Actual Sales for the Oct 23 was Rs.60,000.

What was the fixed budget profit for the period?

A	Rs.62,500	B	Rs.60,000	C	Rs.65,000	D	Rs.70,000
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Question 6: DIVY's operating costs are 70% variable. Which of the following variances' figures would change if DIVY changed from standard marginal costing to standard absorption costing?

- i. Direct material efficiency variance
- ii. Variable overhead price variance
- iii. Variable overhead efficiency variance
- iv. Sales volume variance
- v. Fixed overhead expenditure variance

A	i and ii	B	ii and iii	C	iv and v	D	iv only
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Question 7: Deciding the selling price of the new product in market is the most difficult decision. While doing the variance analysis, the manager of the sales and marketing department of the company is interested to know which of the following is not responsible for Sales Price Variance

A	Higher discounts given to customers in order to encourage bulk purchases
B	Failure to satisfy demand due to production difficulties

C Better sales price realization

D Market conditions or economic conditions forcing changes in prices across the industry

Question 8: If in MyGlam company the new manager wants to understand that if the variance arises solely because the actual quantity sold differs from the budgeted quantity sold is

A Static budget variance

B Master budget increment

C Sales mix variance

D Sales volume variance

Question 9: When we perform a task, as experience is gain with the task, which one of the following techniques would most likely be used

A Regression analysis

B Learning curve analysis

C Sensitivity analysis

D Normal probability analysis

Question 10: NEC is a multiple product manufacturer. NEC produces the unit, and all overheads are associated with the delivery of units to its customers:

Particulars	Budget	Actual
Overheads (\$)	4,000	3,900
Output (units)	2,000	2,100
Customer Deliveries (no.'s)	20	19

Efficiency Variance and Expenditure Variance by adopting ABC approach in \$ are

A Efficiency Variance 400 (F);
Expenditure Variance 100 (A)

B Efficiency Variance 100 (A);
Expenditure Variance 400 (F)

C Efficiency Variance 100 (F);
Expenditure Variance 400 (A)

D Efficiency Variance 400 (A);
Expenditure Variance 100 (F)

Question 11: NEC is a multiple product manufacturer. NEC produces the unit, and all overheads are associated with the delivery of units to its customers:

Particulars	Budget	Actual
Overheads (\$)	4,000	3,900
Output (units)	2,000	2,100
Customer Deliveries (no.'s)	20	19

Efficiency Variance and Expenditure Variance by adopting ABC approach in \$ are

A	Efficiency Variance 400 (F); Expenditure Variance 100 (A)	B	Efficiency Variance 100 (A); Expenditure Variance 400 (F)
C	Efficiency Variance 100 (F); Expenditure Variance 400 (A)	D	Efficiency Variance 400 (A); Expenditure Variance 100 (F)

Case Scenario 1

Ski Slope had planned, when it originally designed its budget, to buy its artificial ice for ₹10/ per kg. However, due to subsequent innovations in technology, producers slashed their prices to ₹9.70 per kg. and this figure is now considered to be a general market price for the purpose of performance assessment for the budget period. The actual price paid was 9.50, as the Ski Slope procurement department negotiated strongly for a better price. The other information relating to that period were as follows:

Original Standards (ex-ante)		Revised Standards (ex-post)		Actual (5,500 units)	
5,500 units x 5 Kgs. x 10	₹2,75,000	5,500 units x 4.75 Kgs. x ₹9.70	2,53,412.50	27,225 Kgs. x 9.50	₹2,58,637.50

Question 12: Planning Variances for 'Ice' are as under:

A	Usage Variance ₹13,750 (F); Price Variance ₹8,737.50 (A)	B	Usage Variance ₹13,570 (A); Price Variance ₹7,837.50 (F)
C	Usage Variance ₹21,587 (A); Price Variance ₹8,737.50 (A)	D	Usage Variance ₹13,750 (F); Price Variance ₹7,837.50 (F)

Question 13: Operational Variances for 'Ice' are as under:

A	Usage Variance ₹10,670 (F); Price Variance 5,225 (A)	B	Usage Variance ₹13,750 (A); Price Variance ₹5,225 (F)
C	Usage Variance ₹10,670 (A); Price Variance ₹5,445 (F)	D	Usage Variance ₹10,760 (F); Price Variance ₹5,445 (A)

Question 14: The better negotiation of a price should be recognised as an _____ matter.

A	Operational	B	Financial	C	Planning	D	Marketing
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Question 15: An innovation in technology is _____ the control of Ski Slope and is, by nature, a _____ 'error'

A Under, Operational

B Outside, Technological

C Outside, Planning

D Outside, Marketing

Question 16: Traditional Variances for 'Ice' are as under:

A Usage Variance ₹2,750 (F); Price Variance ₹13,612.50 (F)

B Usage Variance ₹13,750 (A); Price Variance ₹16,362.50 (F)

C Usage Variance ₹2,750 (F); Price Variance ₹13,612.50 (A)

D Usage Variance ₹10,670 (A); Price Variance ₹5,554 (A)

ICAI MODULE QUESTIONS

Question 17: Variance which arises because of inaccurate or faulty standards, it is not in control of management, and they should not be held responsible. This variance is -

A Planning variance

B Operational variance

C Labour variance

D Efficiency variance

Question 18: Variances which arise due to inefficiency of a cost centre /department is -

A Controllable variance

B Uncontrollable variance

C Under controllable variance

D Planning variance

Question 19: The total fixed overhead variance is the -

A Measure of the lack of production volume

B Amount of the under-applied or over-applied fixed overhead costs.

C Cost Reduction achieved from difference in productions.

D Measure of production inefficiency.

Question 20: A newly appointed manager of HR Department interested to know which of the following is not responsible for Labour Rate Variance.

- A Unexpected increase in the pay rate of labour
- B Level of experience of the labour can impact the direct cost of labour
- C Poor supervision of workforce
- D Change in the composition of the workforce can impact direct labour costs

Question 21: The manager who has just implemented JIT in the company is stating that the following point is not responsible for Labour Efficiency Variance.

- A Poor supervision of the workforce
- B Learning curve effect upon the labour efficiency levels
- C Using inferior quality of material
- D Salary paid to female employees

SOLUTION

1: A

Description:

Efficiency Variance = Cost Impact of undertaking activities more/ less than standard
 $= (21 \text{ deliveries}^* - 19 \text{ deliveries}) \times 200 = 400 \text{ (F)}$

(*) $20 \text{ deliveries} \times \frac{2,100 \text{ units}}{2,000 \text{ units}}$

Expenditure Variance

= Cost impact of paying more/ less than standard for actual activities undertaken
 $= (19 \text{ deliveries} \times \text{Rs.}200) - \text{Rs.}3,900 = \text{Rs.}100 \text{ (A)}$

2: D

Description: Quantity of Inferior quality material is responsible for material usage variance.

3: D

Description: The fixed cost per unit decreases, if production increases within a relevant range.

4: B

Description: If machine will not work properly for production in such case labour efficiency variance will be unfavourable.

5: C

Description :

Sales Margin Volume Variance:

$(\text{Actual Quantity} - \text{Budgeted Quantity}) \times \text{Standard Margin per unit} = 5,000 \text{ (A)}$

Standard Margin on Actual Sales:

$(\text{Actual Quantity} \times \text{Standard Margin per unit}) = \text{Rs.}60,000$

Fixed Budget Profit: $(\text{Rs.}60,000 + \text{Rs.}5,000) = \text{Rs.}65,000$

6: D

Description: Sales Volume Variance (by concept)

7: B

Description: Failure to satisfy demand due to production difficulties will result in Sales volume variance and not sales price variance.

8: D

Description: Sales Volume Variance arises due to difference of actual quantity sold and budgeted quantity sold.

9: B

Description: A learning curve is a concept that shows how a process is improved over time due to learning and increased proficiency.

10: A

Description:

Efficiency Variance = Cost Impact of undertaking activities more/ less than standard
 $= (21 \text{ deliveries}^* - 19 \text{ deliveries}) \times \$200 = \$400 \text{ (F)}$

Expenditure Variance

= Cost impact of paying more/ less than standard for actual activities undertaken

$= (19 \text{ deliveries} \times \$200) - \$3,900$

$= \$100 \text{ (A)}$

(*) $20 \text{ deliveries} \times \frac{2,100 \text{ units}}{2,000 \text{ units}}$

11: A

Description:

Efficiency Variance Cost Impact of undertaking activities more/ less than standard
 $= (21 \text{ deliveries}^* - 19 \text{ deliveries}) \times \$200 = \$400 \text{ (F)}$

Expenditure Variance Cost impact of paying more/ less than standard for actual activities undertaken

$= (19 \text{ deliveries} \times \$200) - \$3,900 = \100 (A)

(*) $20 \text{ deliveries} \times \frac{2,100 \text{ units}}{2,000 \text{ units}}$

12: D

Description:

Planning Variances

Usage Variance = $(27,500 \text{ Kgs.} - 26,125 \text{ Kgs.}) \times \text{Rs.}10 = \text{Rs.}13,750 \text{ (F)}$

Price Variance = $(\text{₹}10 - \text{₹}9.70) \times 26,125 \text{ Kgs.} = \text{₹}7,837.50 \text{ (F)}$

13: C

Description:

Operational Variances Usage Variance = $(26,125 \text{ Kgs.} - 27,225 \text{ Kgs.}) \times \text{Rs.}9.70$
 $= \text{Rs.}10,670 \text{ (A)}$

Price Variance = $(\text{₹}9.70 - \text{₹}9.50) \times 27,225 \text{ Kgs.} = \text{Rs.}5,445 \text{ (F)}$

14: A

Description: The better negotiation of a price should be recognised as an operational matter. Operational variances are self-evidently under the control of operational management, So operational efficiency must be assessed with only these figures in mind.

15: C

Description: An innovation in technology is outside the control of Ski Slope and is, by nature, a planning 'error'. Planning variances are generally not controllable. Where a revision of standards is required due to environmental/ technological changes that were not anticipated at the time the budget was prepared, the planning variances are truly uncontrollable. However, standards that failed to anticipate known market trends when they were set will reflect faulty standard-setting: it could be argued that these variances were controllable at the planning stage.

16: A

Description: Traditional Variances

Usage Variance = $(27,500 \text{ Kgs.} - 27,225 \text{ Kgs.}) \times \text{Rs.}10 = \text{Rs.}2,750 \text{ (F)}$

Price Variance = $(\text{₹}10 - \text{₹}9.50) \times 27,225 \text{ Kgs.} = \text{Rs.}13,612.50 \text{ (F)}$

17: A

Description: Planning variance arises because of inaccurate or faulty standards; it is not in control of management, and they should not be held responsible.

18: A

Description: Variances which arise due to inefficiency of a cost centre /department is Controllable variance. It is in the control of the management of the organization.

19: B

Description: The total fixed overhead variance is the difference between the actual total fixed overhead cost incurred and the applied fixed overhead.

20: C

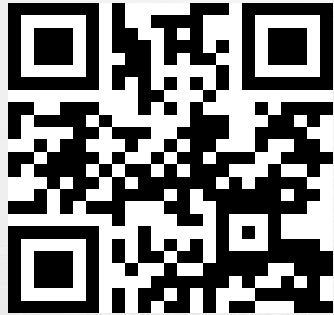
Description: Poor supervision of workforce will be responsible for labour efficiency variance.

21: D

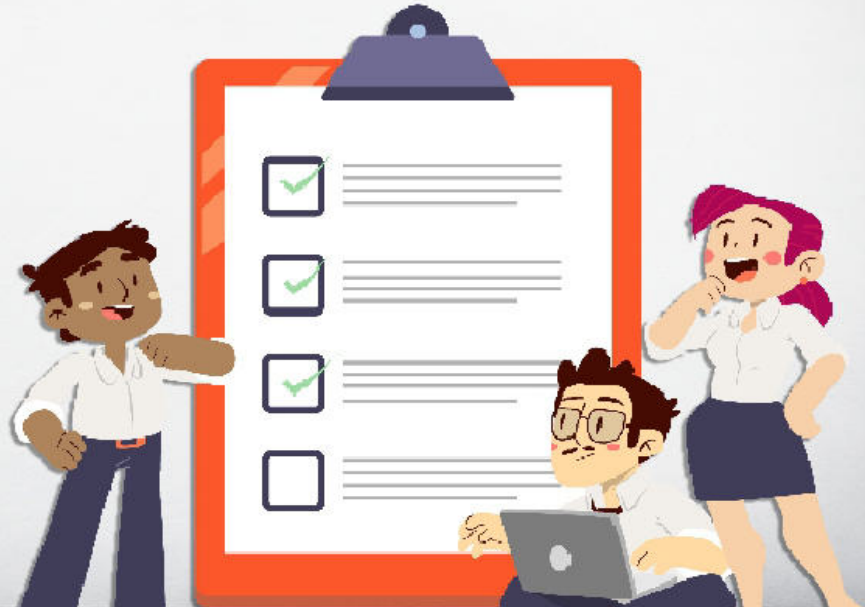
Description: The salary paid to female employee will not impact the labour efficiency variance.



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