



# ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE ATAR COURSE SPECIFICATIONS BOOKLET 2018

# **Calculation for depreciation**

### Straight-line method

Depreciation expense per annum

= Original cost – Residual value
Useful life

or

 $= \frac{\text{Depreciable amount}}{\text{Useful life}}$ 

### Reducing/Diminishing balance method

Depreciation expense = Carrying amount × Depreciation rate

Carrying amount = Original cost – Accumulated depreciation

### **Preparation of ratios**

Results from calculations may be presented either as a percentage or as a ratio, to two decimal places.

Ratio	Method of calculation						
Profit	Profit (after income tax) A						
1 TOIL	Total revenue						
Debtor's collection	Average debtors						
Debtor 3 delicotion	Net credit sales B × 365						
Inventory/stock turnover	Cost of sales <sup>c</sup>						
inventory/stock turnover	Cost of average inventory						
Dobt to oguity	Total liabilities						
Debt to equity	Equity (end)						
Manking and tall assument	Current assets						
Working capital/current	Current liabilities						
Quick asset	Current assets (excluding inventory and prepayments)						
Quick asset	Current liabilities (excluding bank overdraft)						
Data of waterman and a said	Profit before income tax + Interest expense						
Rate of return on assets	Average total assets						
	Profit before income tax + Interest expense						
Times interest earned	Interest expense						
	Profit (after income tax)						
Earnings per share	Weighted average number of ordinary shares issued						
B: /	Market price per ordinary share						
Price/earnings	Earnings per share						
D: : 1	Annual dividend per ordinary share						
Dividend yield	Market price per ordinary share						

A: Income tax is to be charged at the specified company rate

B: Net sales = Sales revenue – Sales returns and allowances – Discount allowed

C: Cost of sales (total) = Cost of sales (account) + Import duties + Freight inwards - Discount received

## Cost accounting and variance analysis

Standard cost per

unit

Standard input quantity allowed per output unit

Standard price per input unit

Predetermined overhead recovery

rate

Total estimated manufacturing overheads

Total estimated allocation base

Cost of

production/service

Direct materials + Direct labour + Overheads

Selling/quotation

price

= Cost + (Mark-up % × Cost)

### Direct material variances

Price variance =  $(AP - SP) \times AQP$ 

i.e. (Actual price of input – Standard price of input) × Actual quantity of

input purchased

Usage variance =  $(AQI - SQA) \times SP$ 

i.e. (Actual quantity of input Issued – Standard quantity of input allowed

for actual output) × Standard price of input

where  $SQA = SQ \times AO$ 

i.e. Standard quantity per unit × Actual output in units produced

### **Direct labour variances**

Rate variance =  $(AR - SR) \times ADLH$ 

i.e. (Actual rate per direct labour hour worked – Standard rate per direct

labour hour worked) × Actual direct labour hours worked

Efficiency variance = (ADLH – SDLHA) × SR

i.e. (Actual direct labour hours worked – Standard direct labour hours

allowed for actual output) × Standard rate per direct labour hour

where SDLHA = SDLH  $\times$  AO

i.e. Standard direct labour hours allowed per unit × Actual output in units

produced

# Cost volume profit analysis for profit planning

### Standard abbreviations include:

FC = Fixed costs

OC = Opportunity costs

QS = Quantity sold or budgeted

SP = Selling price

TC = Total costs

TFC = Total fixed costs

TVC = Total variable costs

TR = Total Revenue

VC = Variable costs

### Basic cost profit concepts

Profit = TR - TC

Profit =  $(SP \times QS) - [(VC \times QS) + TFC]$ 

TC = TVC + TFC

Unit cost =  $\frac{TC}{\text{Number of units}}$ 

### Calculation of contribution margin

Contribution margin per unit = SP per unit – VC per unit

or

Total contribution margin = TR - TVC

or

Contribution margin ratio =  $\frac{\text{Contribution margin per unit}}{\text{SP per unit}}$ 

Break-even point for a single product firm

Break-even point (in units) =  $\frac{TFC}{Contribution margin per unit}$ 

or

Break-even point (in sales dollars) =  $\frac{TFC}{Contribution margin ratio}$ 

### Break-even point in total units in multi-product firm

Break-even point (in units) = 
Weighted average contribution margin per unit

### Weighted average contribution margin

Weighted average

contribution margin =  $\sum$  (Contribution margin per unit × Sales mix %)

per unit

where  $\sum$  means the sum of a set of numbers

Sales mix % = number of units sold of a given product × 100

total units sold of all products

### Forecast revenue for target profit

Forecast revenue (in sales dollars) = TVC + TFC + Target profit

Forecast target revenue (in units) = TFC + Target profit

Contribution margin per unit

### Margin of safety

Margin of safety = Actual or budgeted sales - break-even sales

Margin of safety % =  $\frac{\text{Margin of safety in dollars}}{\text{Total actual/budgeted sales}} \times 100$ 

### Special order

Gain/Loss =  $(SP \times QS) - (VC \times QS) - new FC - OC$ 

i.e. Special order income – Special order variable costs – New or

additional fixed costs - Opportunity costs

where OC = Units forgone in usual production × Usual contribution margin

# Capital investment/budgeting

# Net present value (NPV) method (time value of money)

### Present value of \$1 at the end of future periods

Periods	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	12%	14%	16%
1	0.9804	0.9709	0.9615	0.9524	0.9434	0.9346	0.9259	0.9174	0.9091	0.8929	0.8772	0.8621
2	0.9612	0.9426	0.9246	0.9070	0.8900	0.8734	0.8573	0.8417	0.8264	0.7972	0.7695	0.7432
3	0.9423	0.9151	0.8890	0.8638	0.8396	0.8163	0.7938	0.7722	0.7513	0.7118	0.6750	0.6407
4	0.9238	0.8885	0.8548	0.8227	0.7921	0.7629	0.7350	0.7084	0.6830	0.6355	0.5921	0.5523
5	0.9057	0.8626	0.8219	0.7835	0.7473	0.7130	0.6806	0.6499	0.6209	0.5674	0.5194	0.4761
6	0.8880	0.8375	0.7903	0.7462	0.7050	0.6663	0.6302	0.5963	0.5645	0.5066	0.4556	0.4104
7	0.8706	0.8131	0.7599	0.7107	0.6651	0.6227	0.5835	0.5470	0.5132	0.4523	0.3996	0.3538
8	0.8535	0.7894	0.7307	0.6768	0.6274	0.5820	0.5403	0.5019	0.4665	0.4039	0.3506	0.3050
9	0.8368	0.7664	0.7026	0.6446	0.5919	0.5439	0.5002	0.4604	0.4241	0.3606	0.3075	0.2630
10	0.8203	0.7441	0.6756	0.6139	0.5584	0.5083	0.4632	0.4224	0.3855	0.3220	0.2697	0.2267
11	0.8043	0.7224	0.6496	0.5847	0.5268	0.4751	0.4289	0.3875	0.3505	0.2875	0.2366	0.1954
12	0.7885	0.7014	0.6246	0.5568	0.4970	0.4440	0.3971	0.3555	0.3186	0.2567	0.2076	0.1685
13	0.7730	0.6810	0.6006	0.5303	0.4688	0.4150	0.3677	0.3262	0.2897	0.2292	0.1821	0.1452
14	0.7579	0.6611	0.5775	0.5051	0.4423	0.3878	0.3405	0.2992	0.2633	0.2046	0.1597	0.1252
15	0.7430	0.6419	0.5553	0.4810	0.4173	0.3624	0.3152	0.2745	0.2394	0.1827	0.1401	0.1079
16	0.7284	0.6232	0.5339	0.4581	0.3936	0.3387	0.2919	0.2519	0.2176	0.1631	0.1229	0.0930
17	0.7142	0.6050	0.5134	0.4363	0.3714	0.3166	0.2703	0.2311	0.1978	0.1456	0.1078	0.0802
18	0.7002	0.5874	0.4936	0.4155	0.3503	0.2959	0.2502	0.2120	0.1799	0.1300	0.0946	0.0691
19	0.6864	0.5703	0.4746	0.3957	0.3305	0.2765	0.2317	0.1945	0.1635	0.1161	0.0829	0.0596
20	0.6730	0.5537	0.4564	0.3769	0.3118	0.2584	0.2145	0.1784	0.1486	0.1037	0.0728	0.0514
21	0.6598	0.5375	0.4388	0.3589	0.2942	0.2415	0.1987	0.1637	0.1351	0.0926	0.0638	0.0443
22	0.6468	0.5219	0.4220	0.3418	0.2775	0.2257	0.1839	0.1502	0.1228	0.0826	0.0560	0.0382
23	0.6342	0.5067	0.4057	0.3256	0.2618	0.2109	0.1703	0.1378	0.1117	0.0738	0.0491	0.0329
24	0.6217	0.4919	0.3901	0.3101	0.2470	0.1971	0.1577	0.1264	0.1015	0.0659	0.0431	0.0284
25	0.6095	0.4776	0.3751	0.2953	0.2330	0.1842	0.1460	0.1160	0.0923	0.0588	0.0378	0.0245

### Present value of an ordinary annuity of \$1 at the end of future periods

Periods	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	12%	14%	16%
1	0.9804	0.9709	0.9615	0.9524	0.9434	0.9346	0.9259	0.9174	0.9091	0.8929	0.8772	0.8621
2	1.9416	1.9135	1.8861	1.8594	1.8334	1.8080	1.7833	1.7591	1.7355	1.6901	1.6467	1.6052
3	2.8839	2.8286	2.7751	2.7232	2.6730	2.6243	2.5771	2.5313	2.4869	2.4018	2.3216	2.2459
4	3.8077	3.7171	3.6299	3.5460	3.4651	3.3872	3.3121	3.2397	3.1699	3.0373	2.9137	2.7982
5	4.7135	4.5797	4.4518	4.3295	4.2124	4.1002	3.9927	3.8897	3.7908	3.6048	3.4331	3.2743
6	5.6014	5.4172	5.2421	5.0757	4.9173	4.7665	4.6229	4.4859	4.3553	4.1114	3.8887	3.6847
7	6.4720	6.2303	6.0021	5.7864	5.5824	5.3893	5.2064	5.0330	4.8684	4.5638	4.2883	4.0386
8	7.3255	7.0197	6.7327	6.4632	6.2098	5.9713	5.7466	5.5348	5.3349	4.9676	4.6389	4.3436
9	8.1622	7.7861	7.4353	7.1078	6.8017	6.5152	6.2469	5.9952	5.7590	5.3282	4.9464	4.6065
10	8.9826	8.5302	8.1109	7.7217	7.3601	7.0236	6.7101	6.4177	6.1446	5.6502	5.2161	4.8332
11	9.7868	9.2526	8.7605	8.3064	7.8869	7.4987	7.1390	6.8052	6.4951	5.9377	5.4527	5.0286
12	10.5753	9.9540	9.3851	8.8633	8.3838	7.9427	7.5361	7.1607	6.8137	6.1944	5.6603	5.1971
13	11.3484	10.6350	9.9856	9.3936	8.8527	8.3577	7.9038	7.4869	7.1034	6.4235	5.8424	5.3423
14	12.1062	11.2961	10.5631	9.8986	9.2950	8.7455	8.2442	7.7862	7.3667	6.6282	6.0021	5.4675
15	12.8493	11.9379	11.1184	10.3797	9.7122	9.1079	8.5595	8.0607	7.6061	6.8109	6.1422	5.5755
16	13.5777	12.5611	11.6523	10.8378	10.1059	9.4466	8.8514	8.3126	7.8237	6.9740	6.2651	5.6685
17	14.2919	13.1661	12.1657	11.2741	10.4773	9.7632	9.1216	8.5436	8.0216	7.1196	6.3729	5.7487
18	14.9920	13.7535	12.6593	11.6896	10.8276	10.0591	9.3719	8.7556	8.2014	7.2497	6.4674	5.8178
19	15.6785	14.3238	13.1339	12.0853	11.1581	10.3356	9.6036	8.9501	8.3649	7.3658	6.5504	5.8775
20	16.3514	14.8775	13.5903	12.4622	11.4699	10.5940	9.8181	9.1285	8.5136	7.4694	6.6231	5.9288
21	17.0112	15.4150	14.0292	12.8212	11.7641	10.8355	10.0168	9.2922	8.6487	7.5620	6.6870	5.9731
22	17.6580	15.9369	14.4511	13.1630	12.0416	11.0612	10.2007	9.4424	8.7715	7.6446	6.7429	6.0113
23	18.2922	16.4436	14.8568	13.4886	12.3034	11.2722	10.3711	9.5802	8.8832	7.7184	6.7921	6.0442
24	18.9139	16.9355	15.2470	13.7986	12.5504	11.4693	10.5288	9.7066	8.9847	7.7843	6.8351	6.0726
25	19.5235	17.4131	15.6221	14.0939	12.7834	11.6536	10.6748	9.8226	9.0770	7.8431	6.8729	6.0971

### Net present value (NPV)

Present value =  $\frac{\text{Net cash flow}}{(1+i)^n}$ 

where i = Interest rate

n = Number of periods

NPV = Present value of future net cash flows - Present value of cost of project

### Payback period

Where annual net cash flows are constant:

Payback period =  $\frac{\text{Initial cost of investment}}{\text{Annual net cash flow}}$ 

Results from calculations are to be presented in years and months.

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