

### Case Facts

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SIDE A

#### Case Facts Continuation

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### Objective of The

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 To apply differential cost, accounting, is, unledging a great change.

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### Define the Problem

The proposal of Hri-Valu wall increase Solidwin's sales values however this will nearl to a higher preclasing, carrying and production coart that has a direct effect to its profrability.

#### Select Possible Alternative Decisions

Reject the Proposal / Status Quo
 Accept the Proposal

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## REACH DECISION

Accept the proposal because of its interesting net added contribution that may yield return to Baldwin Bicycle Company.

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#### Identify Quantitative Evaluation

| 1986 | Contribution Number | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 |

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## SIDE B

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#### Case Fact

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SIDE A

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#### Objective Of The Car

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Limitation with Constraints'

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Define the Proble

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## REACH DECISION

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# Identify Quantitative Evaluation Against Profet Loss Conditions therein therein

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## IDE B

### Identify Quantitativ Evaluation

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## Identify Qualitativ

Evaluation

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## **Case Facts**

- Exist for almost 40 years. Sales were made through independent stores and bicycle shops.
- Suzanne Leister, marketing vice-president was approached by Mr. Knott Hi-Valu's buyer of sporting goods about the possibility of supplying bicycles.

Hi-Valu's requirements if proposal will be accepted:

- Hi-Valu must have a ready access to a large inventory of bicycles due to unpredictable volume of sales.
- Hi-Valu wanted to purchase the bicycles from Baldwin at a lower prices compared from the wholesale prices of the same bikes sold in the usual markets
- Hi-Valu wanted the challenger bike to be somewhat different in appearance from Baldwin's other bikes.

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## Case Facts Continuation

 If agreement could be reached on prices, Hi-Valu would sign an exclusive contract with Baldwin for three years. The contract is renewable unless either of the party express his will to discontinue.

## Objective Of The Case

- To come up with a short-run alternative choice of decisions.
- To analyze the cost behavior and its impact.
- To apply differential cost accounting in selecting a good choice

## Limitation and Constraints:

 All variable cost are differential and primarily used in the decision analysis.

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Define the Problem

The proposal of Hi-Valu will incre-

Constraints.

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## Define the Problem

The proposal of Hi-Valu will increase Baldwin's sales volume however this will result to a higher purchasing, carrying and production cost that has a direct effect to it's profitability.

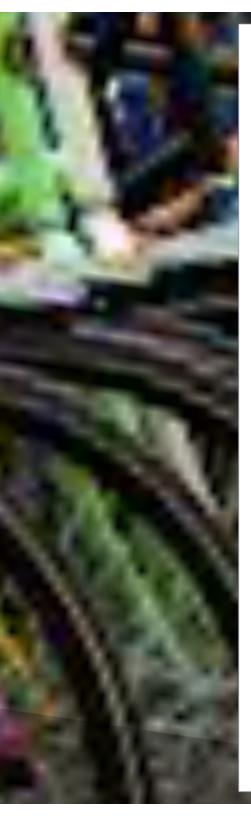
## Select Possible Alternative Decisions

- Reject the Proposal / Status Quo
- · Accept the Proposal

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## Identify Quantitative Evaluation

## Added Profit:

Hi-Valu Selling Price		92.29
Variable Production Cost		
Direct Materials	39.80	
Direct Labor	19.60	
MOH (24.50 * 40%)	9.80	69.20
Unit Contribution Margin		23.09
Multiply by Required Annual Volume		25,000.00
Added Profit		577,250.00

## Loss Contribution Margin

Baldwin Selling Price*		113.38
Variable Production Cost		
Direct Materials	39.80	
Direct Labor	19.60	
MOH (24.50 * 40%)	9.80	69.20
Unit Contribution Margin		44.18
Volume taken from regular customer		3,000.00
Loss Contribution Margin/ Opportunity Cost		132,540.00

\*2,827/10,872=26% Full Cost 83.90/.74%

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