SECTION 3 (80 marks)

Answer **ONE** question

8. Marginal and Absorption Costing

(a) Murphy Ltd, produces a single product. The company's profit and loss account for the year ended 31/12/2013, during which 16,000 units were produced and sold, was as follows:

	€	€
Sales (16,000 units)		480,000
Materials	120,000	
Direct labour	110,000	
Factory overheads	60,000	
Administration expenses	<u>105,000</u>	<u>395,000</u>
Net profit		85,000

The materials, direct labour and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the factory overheads are variable costs. $\in 65,000$ of the administration expenses are fixed.

You are required to calculate:

- (i) The company's break-even point and margin of safety.
- (ii) Roughly sketch a graph, showing your break-even point.
- (iii) The profit the company would make in 2014 if it reduced its selling price by 5%, increased advertising by €5,000 and thereby increased sales to 19,000 units, with all other cost levels and percentages remaining unchanged.
- (iv) The number of units that must be sold at €26 per unit to provide a profit of 20% of the sales revenue received from these same units.
- (v) The profit the company would make in 2014 if a commission of 5% of sales is given to sales personnel and €1 extra per unit spent on new packaging, thereby increasing the sales to 17,000 units at €34 per unit.
- (b) Barry Ltd, produced 10,000 units of product A during the year ended 31/12/2013. 9,000 of these units were sold at €4 per unit. The production costs were as follows:

Direct Materials	€0.60 per uni
Direct Labour	€0.50 per uni
Variable Overhead	€0.40 per uni
Fixed Overhead Cost for the year	€4,000

You are required to:

- (i) Prepare Profit and Loss statements under Marginal Costing and Absorption Costing principles for Barry Ltd.
- (ii) Outline the differences between Marginal and Absorption costing. Indicate which method should be used for financial accounting purposes and why.

(80 marks)