## Activity-Based Costing

VS
Traditional Method
$\square$


ACTIVITY BASED COSTING
$\{1$ question in detail $\}$

ABC Co. Ltd. produces three products $A, B$ and $Z$ for which the standard cost and quantities per unit are as follows:

|  | PRODUCTS |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | A | B | Z |
| Output (units) | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| Direct material per <br> unit(Rs) | 50 | 40 | 32 |
| Direct labour per unit(Rs) | 30 | 40 | 48 |
| Labour hours per unit | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Machine hours per unit | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| No. of purchase <br> requisitions | 600 | 900 | 1000 |
| No. of machine set ups | 120 | 130 | 150 |

Production overhead split by department:
X - Rs.12,00,000
Y - Rs. 15,00,000
Dept $X$ is labour intensive and Dept $Y$ is machine intensive Total labour hours in Dept $X=2,00,000$
Total machine hours in Dept. $Y=5,00,000$
hour

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { traditional costing } \\
& \text { hour } \\
& \begin{array}{llll}
\text { traditional costing } & \\
& \text { statement of cost } & \{\text { pub init }\}
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$



Overheads
Receiving and inspection
(A) $(600 \times 560) / 10,000=33.60$
(B) $(900) \times 560 / 20,000=25.20$
(2) $(1000 \times 560) / 30,000=18.67$
No. of purchase cost driver Output
aquistion Rate

Note. Similarly calculations can be done for set up activity.

