

Activity Based Costing - Worked example

(from Hopper et al. 2007, Issues in Management Accounting, Chapter 8, p.162-164)

Example: Comparison of traditional and activity-based costing systems

XYZ Ltd is a UK based firm established in 1995 to manufacture products X and Y. Details of the two products and relevant information for one period are given in Table 8.1.

Product X is produced in runs of 1,000 units and product Y in runs of 10 units. The total manufacturing overhead for the period is £135,450. Traditionally the firm has used a direct labour rate to allocate manufacturing overhead. Table 8.2 presents the resultant full costs of products X and Y.

Recently, XYZ Ltd decided to adopt an activity-based costing system to refine product costing. After conducting interviews with relevant personnel the steering committee, aided by consultants, identified five activity cost pools and corresponding cost drivers. This information and the associated activity costs are shown in Table 8.3.

Activity cost driver volumes are presented in Table 8.4, and Table 8.5 shows how cost driver rates were calculated.

Table 8.1 Production, sales and costs

	Product X	Product Y
Production and sales	15,000 units	500 units
Selling price (per unit)	£70	£100
Direct material cost (per unit)	£10	£20
Direct labour cost (per unit)	£20	£30

Table 8.3 Activities and cost drivers

Activities	Activity costs	Activity cost drivers
Materials handling	£15,050	Component parts
Setting-up	£21,000	Set-up time
Machining	£49,600	Machine hours
Assembly	£30,000	Assembly-line hours
Inspection	£19,800	Inspection hours

Table 8.4 Activity cost driver volumes

Activity cost driver	Product X	Product Y	Total
Materials handling	1800 parts	200 parts	2000 parts
Set-up	5 hours per production run	6.5 hours per production run	
Machining	1000 hours	550 hours	1550 hours
Assembly	1200 hours	300 hours	1500 hours
Inspection	4500 hours	1500 hours	6000 hours

