

GoWay manufacturers and sells a portable battery-powered transportation device that can be stored in a backpack. The device usually sells for \$5,000 per unit. The company normally sells units as quickly as manufactured and does not maintain a finished goods inventory. However, during the most recent year, the company produced 10,000 units, but only sold 9,000.

A military customer has requested to buy the other 1,000 units for delivery on December 31 of the current year. The offered price is \$4,000 per unit for all 1,000 units. Below are absorption-costing based calculations of ending inventory and net income, on the 9,000 units already sold.

Variable manufacturing costs ($\$3,000 \times 10,000$)	\$30,000,000
Fixed manufacturing costs	<u>12,000,000</u>
Cost of goods manufactured	\$42,000,000
Cost of goods sold ($\$42,000,000 \times (9,000/10,000)$)	<u>37,800,000</u>
Ending inventory ($\$42,000,000 \times (1,000/10,000)$)	<u>\$ 4,200,000</u>

Sales ($9,000 \times \$5,000$)	\$45,000,000
Cost of goods sold	<u>37,800,000</u>
Gross profit	\$ 7,200,000
SG&A	
Variable SG&A ($9,000 \times \$100$)	\$ 900,000
Fixed SG&A	<u>5,800,000</u> <u>6,700,000</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 500,000</u>

Prepare a revised absorption-costing based income statement, assuming acceptance of the 1,000 unit order. Also prepare variable-costing income statements (with and without the order). Compare the results and evaluate whether the order should be accepted.