28 Which statement is an argument for using marginal costing?

A International accounting standards require use of marginal costing.

B Marginal costing data enables the use of decision-making techniques.

C Setting selling prices is made easier under marginal costing because all costs are considered.

D The distinction between fixed and variable overheads under marginal costing is no longer relevant.

29 The following information is available for a business.

total fixed costs	$15 000
variable cost	$12 per unit
selling price	$20 per unit
break-even point	1875 units

The business wants to reduce the break-even point to 1500 units.

Which strategy will **not** achieve the target break-even level?

A increasing the selling price to $22 per unit

B reducing fixed costs to $12 750 and reducing variable cost to $11.50 per unit

C reducing fixed costs to $12 800

D reducing variable costs to $10 per unit

30 Which assumption does **not** apply for cost–volume–profit (CVP) analysis?

A All units produced are sold.

B Only a single type of product is produced and sold.

C Total fixed costs change over a period.

D Variable cost changes in direct proportion with sales volume.