

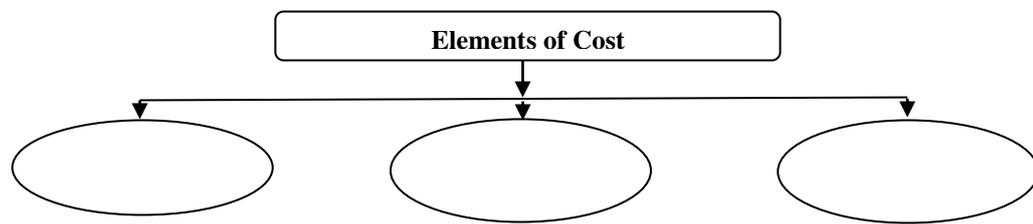
COSTING CONCEPTS

1.1 Cost and Expense

- Costs can be defined as money paid or spent to acquire an asset. It is mainly a one-time payment that is capitalized and reflected on a balance sheet. Cost is sacrifice of economic resources for example purchase of machinery etc.
- Expense is expired cost that charged against revenue in particular accounting period say depreciation, rent etc.
- The expense is an amount of money that must be spent especially regularly to pay for something. An expense is an ongoing payment, like rent, depreciation, salaries, and marketing.
- The difference between cost and expense is that cost identifies an expenditure, while expense refers to the consumption of the item acquired.

1.2 Elements of Manufacturing Cost

- Cost of production/manufacturing consists of various expenses incurred on production/manufacturing of goods or services sold.
- These are the elements of cost which can be divided into three groups i.e. Material, Labor and Expenses.



1.2.1 Direct material

- Direct Material is that material which can be easily identified and related with specific product, job, and process
- Timber is a raw material for making furniture, cloth for making garments, sugarcane for making sugar, and Gold/silver for making jewellery, etc. are some examples of direct material

1.2.2 Direct labor

- ❖ Labor which takes active and direct part in the production of a product or providing services
- ❖ Direct labor is that labor which can be easily identified and related with specific product, job and process
- ❖ Direct labor cost is easily traceable to specific products
- ❖ Direct labor varies directly with the volume of output
- ❖ Cost of wages paid to carpenter for making furniture, cost of a tailor in producing readymade garments, cost of washer in dry cleaning unit are some examples of direct labor

1.2.3 Expenses

- ☞ All cost incurred in the production of finished goods other than material cost and labor cost are termed as expenses
- ☞ Expenses are classified into two categories i.e. Direct expenses, and Indirect expenses (Factory Overheads)

1.2.3.1 Direct expenses

- ✚ These are expenses which are directly, easily, and wholly allocated to specific cost center or cost units and charged to direct material section
- ✚ All direct cost other than direct material and direct labor are termed as direct expenses
- ✚ Some examples of the direct expenses are cost of wages, inward carriage and freight, cost of patents, royalties etc.

1.2.3.2 Indirect expenses

- These expenses cannot be directly, easily, and wholly allocated to specific cost center or cost units
- All indirect costs are indirect material, indirect labor and indirect expenses
- Thus, indirect expenses are treated as part of Factory Overheads

1.2.3.2.1 Indirect materials:

- Grease, oil, lubricants etc.
- Small tools, brushes for sweeping, sundry supplies etc.
- Gum, nails, consumable stores
- Factory printing and stationery

1.2.3.2.2 Indirect Labor:

- ✓ Salary of factory manager, foremen, supervisors, clerks etc.
- ✓ Salary of storekeeper, security staff, time keepers
- ✓ Salary and fee of factory directors and technical directors
- ✓ Contribution to pension fund, leave pay etc. of factory employee

1.2.3.2.3 Indirect expenses:

- Rent of factory buildings and land
- Insurance of factory building, plant, and machinery
- Municipal taxes of factory building
- Depreciation of factory building, plant and machinery, and their repairs and maintenance charges
- Power and fuel used in factory
- Factory telephone expenses

Example # 1.1: The following information has been taken from company records. You are required to calculate Direct Material, Direct Labor and Factory Overhead?

Items	Amount
Inventory at the start of year	8,000
Purchases of direct material	5,000
Payment for repair of machinery	3,000
Carriage inward	1,500
Purchase of supplies	6,000
Transportation inward	4,000
Payment to security staff	2,200
Stock at the end of year	2,900
Depreciation of factory machine	1,600
Salaries of Supervisor	1,400
Return to supplier	600
Payment to factory worker	10,000
Factory power	2,300
Wages of operators	7,000
Wages of oilmen	600
Wages of machine cleaners	900
Gum, nails and consumable stores	1,300
Insurance of factory	700

Solution

<i>Direct Material</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>Total</i>		

<i>Direct Labor</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>Total</i>	

<i>Factory Overhead</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>Total</i>	

1.3 Cost of Sales

- ✓ The term cost of sales use for merchandising or trading business
- ✓ The cost of sales involves the identification of the expenses that are related to the trading process
- ✓ Opening stock plus net purchases (with any direct expense) minus closing stock

Example # 1.2: Test your understanding?

a. Ascertain Cost of Sales from the following figures:

Opening Inventory / Stock	Rs. 3,700
Purchases	20,800
Closing Inventory / Stock	2,500

b. Ascertain Cost of Sales from the following figures:

Opening Stock	Rs. 8,500
Purchases	30,700
Direct Expenses	4,800
Marketing Expenses	5,200
Closing Inventory	9,000

c. Ascertain Purchases from the following figures:

Cost of Sales	Rs. 80,700
Opening Stock	5,800
Closing Stock	6,000

1.4 Gross Profit, Operating Profit and Net Profit

- A company's net revenue minus its cost of goods sold or cost of sales
- Operating profit is gross profit minus commercial expenses of the company
- Net profit is operating profit minus (financial charges, taxes and other expenses) plus other income

1.4 .1 Commercial Expenses

➤ Marketing expenses and administrative expenses are combine called commercial expenses. Following are some examples for commercial expenses

Marketing Expenses

Sales salaries
 Commission to sales staff
 Advertisement
 Entertainment
 Travel expenses
 Freight out and cartage out
 Miscellaneous marketing expense

+

Administrative Expenses

Administrative and office salaries
 Employer payroll taxes
 Rent
 Property tax
 Office Depreciation
 Auditing expenses
 Legal Expenses
 Uncollectable accounts
 Miscellaneous administrative expenses

Example # 1.3: Test your understanding?

a) Calculate Gross Profit from the following figures:

Cost of Goods Sold	Rs. 70,800
Sales	130,200

b) Ascertain Gross Profit from the following figures:

Opening Inventory	Rs. 5,570
Purchases	13,816
Sales	15,284
Purchase Return	390
Return Inward	524
Closing Stock	8,880

c) From the following information extract Gross Profit and Net Profit:

Beginning Inventory	Rs. 2,400	Carriage in	Rs. 524
Purchases	15,205	Wages	2,800
Sales	20,860	Wages Outstanding	96
Return Outward	185	Taxes	1,000
Return Inward	860	Interest Expenses	200
Closing Inventory	3,840		

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