

## **Management Accounting (MA)**

Diploma in accounting and business

**Pocket Notes** 



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#### **Cost classification**

#### **Function**



#### Definition

Production costs are those incurred when raw materials are converted into finished and partfinished goods.

Non-production costs are costs not directly associated with the production processes in a manufacturing organisation.

Production costs

#### **Direct materials**

Materials which go into making the product

#### **Direct labour**

Labour directly involved in making the product

#### Direct expenses

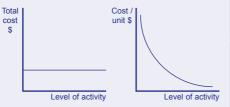
Cost of expenses directly involved in making the product

# Variable production overheads

Indirect costs that relate to production that vary in direct proportion to the quantity manufactured

#### Fixed production overheads

Indirect costs that relate to production that do not alter if the quantity manufactured changes



#### Stepped fixed cost



#### Definition

A fixed cost which is only fixed within certain levels of activity. Once the upper activity level is reached a new level of fixed cost becomes relevant e.g. warehouse costs and supervisors' wages.

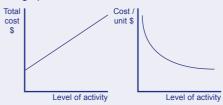


#### Semi-variable cost



#### Definition

Cost with a fixed and variable element e.g. telephone charges with fixed rental and charge per call.



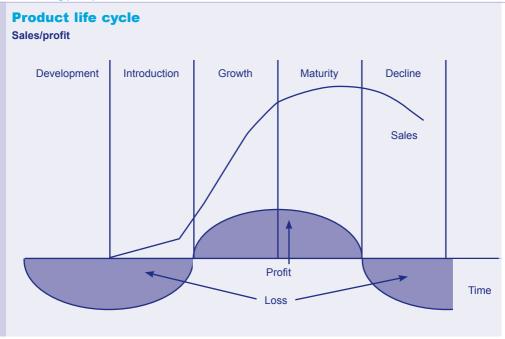
# The high-low method – analysing costs into fixed and variable elements

Step 1: select high and low activity levels and their associated costs

Step 2: find variable cost per unit

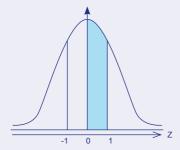
Step 3: find fixed cost by substitution

#### Alternative costing principles



#### **Analysing data**

#### Standard normal curve

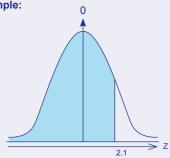


If Z score = 1 From the normal distribution table = 0.3413 or 34.13%

So, 34.13% is the area from 0 to 1

It is also the area from -1 to 0

#### Example:



Find the probability that Z score is negative or less than 2.1

#### **Budgeting**



#### Exam focu

For the exam you need to understand why budgets are prepared and calculate simple budgets for the various inputs to production. You also need to be able to work with simple flexible and flexed budgets; for this a steady, systematic approach is important.

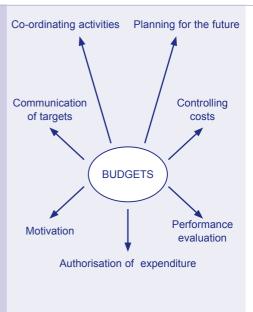
#### The purpose of budgets



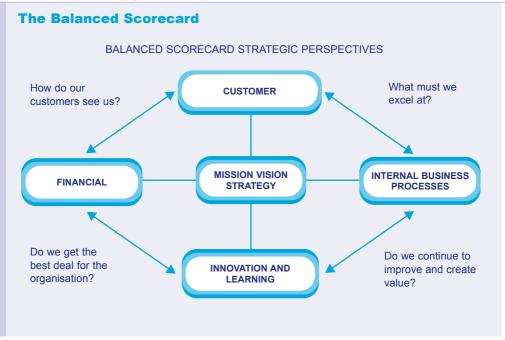
#### Definition

A budget is a quantitative expression of a plan of action prepared in advance of the period to which it relates.

 Budgets set out the costs and revenues that are expected to be incurred or earned in future periods.



#### Performance measurement techniques





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