PRINCIPLES OF COST ACCOUNTING

1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of this examination are to test candidates' ability to

- a) assemble, analyze and ascertain the cost of producing and procuring goods and services;
- (b) develop skills for using Cost Accounting as a tool for assisting management with information needed for planning, control and decision making;
- (c) show awareness of economic use of resources through costing techniques;
 (d) demonstrate knowledge of basic methods of presenting cost statements.

2. <u>SCHEME OF EXAMINATION</u>

There will be two papers, Papers 1 and 2, both of which will be a composite paper to be taken at one sitting.

PAPER 1: Will consist of fifty multiple-choice objective questions all of which must be answered within 1 hour for of 25 marks.

PAPER 2: Will consist of nine essay-type questions. Candidates will be required to answer five questions within 2 hours for 75 marks.

The paper will consist of two sections, Sections A and B as follows:

- Section A: Theory of Principles of Cost Accounting four questions will be set and candidates will be required to answer two of them for 15 marks each.
- Section B: Practices of Principles of Cost Accounting five questions will be set and candidates will be required to answer three of them for 15 marks each.

3. **DETAILED SYLLABUS**

TOPICS

NOTES

1. INTRODUCTION TO CO ACCOUNTING	OST1.1	Definitionand objectives of CostAccounting.
	1.2	Functions and importance of Cost Accounting
	1.3	Differences among Cost Accounting,
		Management Accounting and
	1 4	Financial Accounting.
	1.4	Basic Costing terminologies e.g Cost Centre, cost unit, unit cost
		etc.
2. CHARACTERISITICS OF A GOOD COSTING SYSTEM	2.1	
	2.2	Characteristics of a goodCosting System e.gsimple, relevant, accurate,
		cost-effective etc
		Qualities of good Cost information
3. COST CLASSIFICATION	3.1	e.g brief, timely, comparable,
AND TYPES OF COST		objective etc.
	1 1	Basis of cost classification:
	beh 3.2	Classification of cost according to
		aviour, function, nature etc. Types of cost under various
		Classifications eg. direct cost,
	2.2	indirect cost, period cost, historical
	3.3	cost, sunk cost, etc. Components of
		cost build-up for ascertaining the cost/profit of a product or an activity
		e.g prime cost, overheads, factory
		cost, cost of production, cost of sales,
4 ELEMENTS OF COST	4.1	total cost etc.
4. ELEMENTS OF COST	4.1	Explanation of elements of cost i.e
		Material, Labour and Expenses.
	4.2	Identification and grouping of
		elements of cost into direct and
		indirect costs e.g direct material
		cost direct, labour cost, direct expenses and overheads such as
		factory, administration, selling and
		distribution, etc.

TOPICS	NOTES
5. MATERIALS	 5.1 Purchasing, receiving, storage and their documentation. 5.2 Stocktaking: periodic and continuous and perpetual inventory system. 5.3 Inventory control – Minimum, Maximum, Re-order stock levels and Economic Order Quantity. (computation of Economic Order Quantity is not required). 5.4 Pricing of issues and Stock valuation using FIFO, LIFO,Simple Average, Weighted Average,Standard Price
	methods and their advantages and disadvantages.
6. LABOUR	 6.1 Labour: Meaning and types of labour and labour cost:- skilled and unskilled. direct and indirect. 6.2 Methods of labour remuneration: Time rate Piece rate: straight piece rate, differential piece rate, price rate with guaranteed time rate. incentive schemes: premium bonus, overtime premium. 6.3 Methods of time keeping and concept of idle time. 6.4 Payroll procedures: Preparation of wages analysis sheet statutory and non-statutory deductions should be emphasized. (questions will be limited to computation of individual bonus schemes). 6.5 Labour Turnover: Meaning, causes and cost. Labour turnover ratio.
7. OVERHEADS	 7.1 Definition of overheads. 7.2 Types of overheads. 7.3 Overhead analysis, collection, classification, allocation, apportionment and redistribution.

TOPICS	NOTES
	 7.4 Overhead Absorption: Calculation of Overhead Absorption Rates (OAR) e.g Direct Wages Percentage, Direct Material Cost Percentage, Machine Hour Rate, Prime Cost percentage, etc. 7.5 Application of Overhead Absorption Rates. 7.6 Calculation of under/over absorption of overheads.

	7.7 Activity Based Costing:
	 7.7.1 Meaning, advantages and disadvantages of Activity Based Costing (ABC). 7.7.2 Steps in Activity Based Costing. 7.7.3 Differences between Activity Based Costing and Traditional Product Costing systems. limitations of Traditional Product Costing System. 7.7.4 Computation of product cost using Activity Based Costing.
 8. COSTING METHODS 8.1 Job/Batch Costing 	8.1.1 Purpose and circumstances under which Job/Batch Costing is applied.8.1.2 Ascertainment of cost of a job or batch.
8.2 Contract Costing	8.2.1 Meaning and characteristics.8.2.2 Preparation of Contract Accounts and Contractee's Account.
8.3 Service Costing	 8.3.1 Meaning and objectives of Service Costing. 8.3.2 Organizations that use Service Costing. 8.3.3 Ascertainment of cost per unit of services rendered.
8.4 Process Costing	 8.4.1 Explanation and circumstance where process costing is applied 8.4.2 Terminologies in process costing e.g joint-products, by-products, scrap, waste, etc.

TOPICS	NOTES

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	8.4.3 Preparation of process accounts including Normal loss, Abnormal Loss and Abnormal gain.
9.0 COSTING TECHNIQUES	
9.1 Marginal and Absorption Costing	 9.1.1 Meaning anddistinction between Marginal and Absorption Costing. 9.1.2 Terminologies used in Marginal and Absorption Costing - fixed cost, variable cost, semi-variable costs, contribution, period and product costs. etc.
	9.1.3 Preparation of Income Statement using both Marginal and Absorption costing.
9.2 Break Even Analysis	 9.2.1 Meaning, importance, assumptions and limitations of break-even analysis. 9.2.2 Computation of break-even points in units and values from given data including segregation of costs (using high and low method). 9.2.3 Preparation and interpretation of break-even charts.
10.0 BUDGETING AND BUDGETARY CONTROL	 10.1 Explanation of basic terminologies in Budgeting and Budgetary control. 10.2 Budgeting process and Administration. 10.3 Importance of Budgeting and Budgetary control. Preparation of budgets will be limited to cash sales, material usage, material purchase and production budgets. 10.4 Functional budgets: Sales, production, capital expenditure,
11.0 STANDARD COSTING	 etc. 10.5 Cash budget and master budget. 11.1 Meaning and importance of Standard Costing 11.2 Types of Standards.
	11.3 Computation of variances:Material (price and usage)

• Labour (rate and efficiency).

TOPICS	NOTES
12.0 COST ACCOUNTS	12.1 Interlocking cost accounts.
	12.2 Preparation of cost ledger accounts.12.3 Reconciliation of cost and financial profits.12.4 Integrated Cost accounts.
	12.5 Preparation of ledger accounts and income statements.

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SUGGESTED READING LIST

A. <u>RECOMMENDED TEXT BOOKS</u>

Cost Accounting - by Harper, W.M - F	Published by Pitman Publishing Ltd.
Cost Accounting - by T. Lucey - Pu	blished by DPP Publications Ltd
Weldon's Cost Accounting - Publisher Owler, L.W.J and Brown, J.L	d by Macdonald andEvans Ltd by
Principles of Cost Accounting for - Senior Secondary Schools in Ghana	Published by Longmanfor the Ministry of Education, Ghana (1991).
Cost Accounting – by Drury, Colin -	Published by Professional Heinemann Publishing.

B. OTHER SUGGESTED LOCAL TEXTS /PAMPLETS/JOURNALS IN GHANA

1. Costing Made Easy – by Kingsford Opoku (Kings Series) 2. Costing for 'U' – by Barnabas Dadzie (C for 'U' Series).

3. Cost Accounting for Senior HighSchool - by Williams Asamoah Appiah (AKI-OLA Series)-AKI-OLA Publications, Accra