

## As Per New Syllabus of



### **NOTES**

50 Important Keywords Cost and management account Chapter - 1

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### **Cost and Management Accounting**

#### CH – 1

### Introduction to Cost and Management Accounting

Here are 50 important keywords from the document along with brief one-line explanations:

**1. Cost** - The amount of expenditure incurred on something.

- 2. Costing The process of determining costs.
- 3. Cost Accounting The process of recording, classifying and analyzing costs.
- 4. Cost Control Maintaining costs within pre-set limits.
- 5. Cost Reduction Permanently lowering the unit cost of a product or service.
- 6. Cost Object Anything for which a separate cost measurement is needed.
- **7. Cost Unit** A unit of product or service used for cost measurement.
- 8. Cost Driver A factor that impacts the level of cost.
  - eving Excellence Together
- 9. Responsibility Center A department or person held accountable for costs and/or revenues.
- **10. Cost Center** Responsible only for costs incurred.
- 11. Revenue Center Responsible only for revenues generated.
- **12. Profit Center** Responsible for both costs and revenues.
- 13. Investment Center Responsible for costs, revenues and capital investments.
- 14. Material Cost Cost of materials used in production.

**15. Labor Cost** - Wages and salaries paid to employees.

16. Overhead - Indirect production costs like rent and utilities.

**17. Fixed Cost** - Costs that remain constant with activity changes.

**18. Variable Cost** - Costs that vary directly with activity changes.

**19. Semi-variable Cost** - Costs that have both fixed and variable components.

**20. Controllable Cost** - Costs that can be influenced by a manager.

21. Normal Cost - Costs normally incurred under efficient operating conditions.

22. Abnormal Cost - Costs arising due to abnormal causes like waste or losses.

23. Pre-determined Cost - Estimated future costs.

**24. Standard Cost** - Pre-set target costs.25. Marginal Cost - Cost of producing one more unit of output.

26. Differential Cost - Change in total costs from a decision or alternative.

**27. Imputed Costs** - Notional costs not involving cash outlay.

28. Sunk Costs - Historical costs that are irrelevant to decisions.

**29. Opportunity Costs** - Benefits foregone from the next best alternative.

**30. Out of Pocket Costs** - Costs requiring immediate cash payment.

**31. Product Costs** - Costs assigned to production for inventory valuation.

**32.** Period Costs - Non-manufacturing costs treated as current expenses.

**33. Single Costing** - Determining the cost of a single product type.

**34.** Batch Costing - Finding the cost of a group of identical products.

**35.** Job Costing - Finding the cost of a specialized, unique product.

**36. Process Costing** - Finding the cost at each stage of production.

**37. Operating Costing** - Finding the cost of providing services.

**38.** Contract Costing - Finding the cost of each project or contract.

**39. Uniform Costing** - Using a standardized costing method across multiple companies.

**40. Marginal Costing** - Separating costs into fixed and variable components.

**41. Standard Costing** - Comparing actual costs to pre-set standards.

**42. Historical Costing** - Recording costs after they have been incurred.

43. Absorption Costing - Including all manufacturing costs in product costs.

**44. Cost Management** - Applying management accounting tools for planning and controlling costs.

45. Cost Accountancy - The practice of cost accounting to determine profitability.

**46 Management Accounting** - Applying accounting for managerial planning, control anddecision making.

**47. Cost Audit** - Independent examination of cost accounting records and procedures.

48. Cost Budget - A forecast of expected future costs. \_ Togeth

**49.** Cost Variance - The difference between actual and budgeted or standard costs.

**50. Cost Allocation** - Assigning indirect costs to cost objects.