SYLLABUS

COST ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS
ACCOUNTING MAJOR
SPRING 2020/2021

DEARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
FACULTY OF COMMERCE
CAIRO UNIVERITY

Course Objective:

The main objectives of this course are:

1. To describe the building block concepts of costing systems.
2. To present costing systems in the manufacturing sector through describing job costing and process costing.
3. To describe standard costs and variance analysis.

Course Contents:

Week	Ch.	Topics	Assig	Exercises	Pages
(1) and (2)	4	**Job Costing** ➢ Describe the building-block concepts of costing systems. ➢ Distinguish job costing from process costing ➢ Describe the approaches to evaluating and implementing job-costing using normal costing ➢ Budgeted indirect costs and end of year adjustments.	4–36 4–44	4–35 4–39	127 – 153
(3) and (4)	5	**Activity-Based Costing and Activity- Based Management** ➢ Explain broad averaging and its consequences. ➢ Distinguish between simple costing using a single indirect cost pool. ➢ Present guidelines for refining a costing system. ➢ Activity-based costing systems. ➢ Describe a four-part cost hierarchy. ➢ Evaluate the costs and benefits of implementing activity-based costing systems. ➢ Explain how managers use activity-based management.	5–26 5–29	5–27 5–35 5–41	172 – 195
(5) and (6)	17	**Process Costing** ➢ Illustrating process-costing systems. ➢ Use the weighted-average method. ➢ Use the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. ➢ Compare weighted-average and FIFO methods ➢ Transferred-in costs and the weighted-average method. ➢ Transferred-in costs and the FIFO method.	17–36 17–38	17–43 17–44 17–45	695 – 720
	Mid-Term				

(7) **(8)**	**18**	**Spoilage, Rework, and Scrap** ➢ Understand the definitions of spoilage, rework, and scrap. ➢ Identify the differences between normal and abnormal spoilage. ➢ Account for spoilage in process costing using the weighted-average method and the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.	18–29 18–30	18–35 18–36 18–44	738 – 755
(9)	**16**	**Cost Allocation: Joint Products and Byproducts** ➢ Identify the split-off point in a joint-cost situation and distinguish joint products from byproducts. ➢ Explain why joint costs are allocated to individual products. ➢ Allocate joint costs using four methods ➢ Sell-or-process-further decision. ➢ Account for byproducts using two methods.	16–25 16–26	16–27 16–31	663 – 680
(10)	**7**	**Flexible Budgets, Direct-Cost Variances, and Management Control** ➢ Understand static budgets and static-budget variances. ➢ Examine the concept of a flexible budget and Calculate flexible-budget variances and sales-volume variances. ➢ Compute price variances and efficiency variances for direct-cost categories. ➢ Understand how managers use variances.	7–25 7–39	7–36 7–42	269 – 281
(11) **and** **(12)**	**8**	**Flexible Budgets, Overhead Cost Variances, and Management Control** ➢ Planning variable overhead costs and fixed overhead costs. ➢ Develop budgeted variable overhead cost rates and budgeted fixed overhead cost rates. ➢ Compute the variable overhead cost variances. ➢ Compute the fixed overhead cost variances. ➢ Integrated analysis of overhead cost variances.	8–27 8–39	8–25 8–35 8–44	308 – 327

Textbook

Charles.T. Horngren, Srikant M Datar, and Madhav Rajan, Cost Accounting: A Managerial Emphasis, 16th Edition (Pearson).