- Sunk cost (not recoverable)
- Private cost (spent for business interests)
- Variable cost (will vary depending on the volume of output)
- 2. Income earned from a job: This expense can be -
- Economic cost (the person could earn more money by working for his business)
- Opportunity cost (same reason as above)
- 3. Rent paid for factory premises: This expense can be -
- Accounting cost (spent on procuring facilities for production)
- Direct cost (directly affects manufacturing)
- Outlay cost (spent on procuring access formput, i.e. factory)
- Private cost (used for private business interests)
- Fixed cp & Moes not page with variance in production levels)
- SO THIS WAS THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF COST OR YOU CAN SAY TYPES OF COST, TO UNDERSTAND THE COSTING AS A SUBJECT YOU NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE CONCETPS GIVEN ABOVE.
- 4. Cost Classification (CAS-1)
- CAS means COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS as in Accounting we have <u>ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (ASs)</u> in Auditing we have <u>STANDARDS ON AUDITING (SAs)</u>. The Institute/Board has so far issued 24 Cost Accounting Standards, Generally Accepted Cost Accounting Principles, 9 Guidance Notes on Cost Accounting Standards and two Guidance Notes on "Treatment of Costs Relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities" and

SY B.COM NOTES BY A.K MISHRA

How Do Perpetual and Physical Inventory Compare?

1. Perpetual Inventory

1

- Technology Perpetual inventory is impossible to keep track of manually. It requires automation, and advanced software is available to help you do it. You can either enter or scan your goods into the software.
- Data It provides a real-time accounting of your goods wherever they are in the process. If items are bought, sold, discarded, or moved to another location, you'll instantly see it and understand what happened. Every transaction quantity and cost is updated automatically.
- Cost Depending on the size of your bisidess and the technology needed to track its inventor isstup costs vary from minimal to high.

2.Physical Inventory

- **Technology** You'll establish a schedule to periodically count each item in the inventory and record the results. You can create a record-keeping system. But easy-to-use accounting software is available to manually enter or scan inventory items and their cost into the software.
 - Data You'll refer to your manual or automated records to compare previous and existing inventory. You can choose the detail you want to track as items are bought, sold, moved, or

Meaning

1

VED analysis is an inventory management technique that classifies inventory based on its functional importance. It categorizes stock under three heads based on its importance and necessity for an organization for production or any of its other activities. VED analysis stands for Vital, Essential, and Desirable.

♦ V-VITAL CATEGORY

As the name suggests, the category "Vital" includes inventory, which is necessary for production or any other process in an organization. The shortage of items under this category can severely hamper or disrupt the proper functioning of operations. Hence, continuous checking, evaluation, and replenishment happen for such stocks. If any of such inventories are unavailable, the entire production chain may stop. Also, a missing essential component may be of need at the time of a breakdown. Therefore, bo r for such inventory should be before-hand. Proper chec should Obe place bv the in nuous availability of items under the manageragete "vital" category.

♦ <u>E- ESSENTIAL CATEGORY</u>

The essential category includes inventory, which is next to being vital. These, too, are very important for any organization because they may lead to a stoppage of production or hamper some other process. But the loss due to their unavailability may be temporary, or it might be possible to repair the stock item or part.

The management should ensure optimum availability and maintenance of inventory under the "Essential" category too. The unavailability of inventory under this category should not cause any stoppage or delays.