Cost Accounting Scope 4 Opjectic Firencial Accounting (i) In the beginning operation. OBJECTIVE (i) To find francial statement selling poice of product 4 (i) To find Postte | Losses over a Selling price of product

(i) Profit (Rev. - cost) so of Rever

sles is 1 & cost to But Perris walkly q Busines Boulance Sheet. (ii) To satisfy Hee's of state of statement depth. Redneing cost is Cost After gots & Ales prinche cash flow statement depth. Redneing cost is cost of the gots without compromising the alty This is transporent and open financial Alcq is done at the Cost Alcg is done at the beginning of the year lopie. and of the year Hangement only.
Also gost, if it is sought but
it is not divided by gost. Management, Stateh Mus, Golt, FORNHOM NSE, BSE In the beginning & during At the end of the year NHEN There are many other differences, Above is brail differences or cost that classification of cost: fixed cost are not dependent on the level of goods or services produced by the business, fixed costs are expenses that have to be pand by a co., independent quany bushess activity eg. - vent, insurance premium or loan payment. FC con create 'economis of scale', which are greductions in per unit costs though an increase in production volume. This idea is also referred to as diminshing marginal cost. Variable cost: costs that alaye in proportion to the goods or service that a business graduces. Common example of vc is direct material Servi Variable cost: A semi-variable cost, also tenoron as a semi-fixed cost or mixed cost, is a cost composed of a mixture of both fixed and variable composents. Costs are fixed for a set level of production 4 becomes Variable after this level is exceeded ag most another thing have policies of regarding maxing no, of students who can be accomplated in a class group for face to face tutorials. When no. of students exceed the moder permissible