Estimating & Costing -1

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Costing - Definition

 Costing may be defined as a systematic procedure for recording accurately every item of expenditure incurred on the manufacture of a product by different sections of any manufacturing concern

Aims of Costing

Cost determination:-

 To determine the actual cost of each cost of each component and cost of the final product

For fixing selling price:-

To provide information to ascertain the selling price of the product

Cost control:-

 To analyze the expenses incurred in production, so that control can be kept over them

Comparison with estimate:-

 To compare the actual cost with the estimated cost to know whether the estimate had been realistic or not

Make or buy decisions:-

 To decide which of the components to be manufactured and which parts to be purchased from outside

Aims of Costing

Wastage reduction:-

 To help in detecting the undesirable wastages and expenses, so that corrective measures can be taken

Suggest changes in design:-

 To provide changes, if the cost of part is higher as compared to the competing product

Profit & Loss:-

 To locate the reasons for the increase or decrease in profit or loss of a company

Fixing the discount:-

 To help in determining the discount on catalogue or market price of the product

Pricing policy:-

To help in formulating the policies for changing/price of the product

Aims of Costing

Budject preparation:-

To the enterprise to prepare its budget

Prepare quotations/tenders:-

 To facilitate preparation of estimate for submitting quotations/tenders

Output targets:-

 To help in regulating, from time to time, the production of a job so that the enterprise can earn more profits

Legal provisions:-

 To meet certain legal and government regulations, cost data is necessary

Purchasing new one:-

 To provide information for economic consideration for purchasing new plants/machines, etc.

Methods of Costing

Job/order costing:-

- Find the cost of the each individual job/contract
- The total cost of each order is obtained from the daily cost sheet Example:- ship building, machine fabricarion, building, etc.

Batch costing:-

- Batch costing is a form of job costing
- Instead of costing each components, each batch of components is taken

Example:- automobile switches, Plastic components, etc.

Process costing:-

- Employed for a product which involved a number of distinct process performed in a definite sequence
- This method indicates the cost of a product at different stages as it passes through various operations
- Example:- Oil refining, chemical, cement, paint, paper making