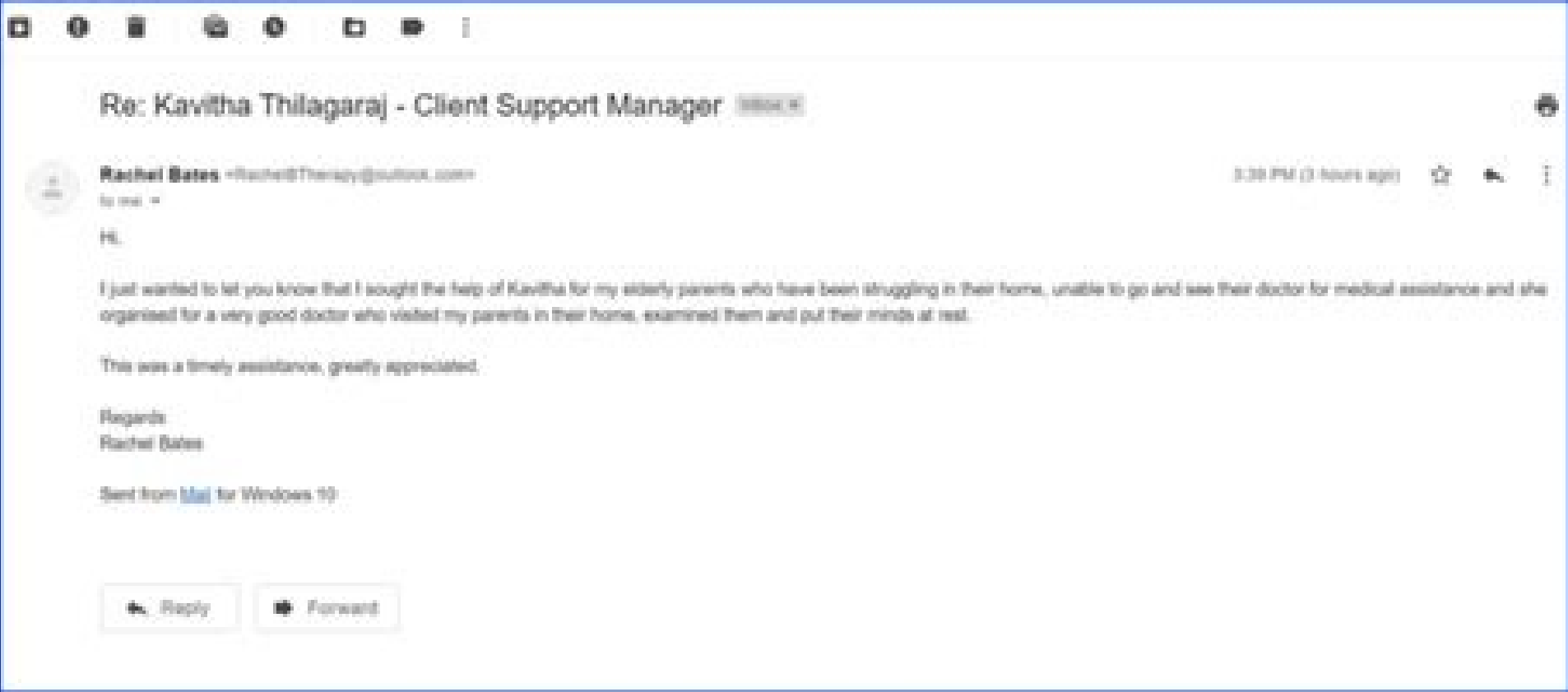


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We are happy that we have received a greatest feedback from Ms.Rachel Bates towards doctor home visits for her loved one. We would like to thanks to her for honoring us by giving a e - testimonial today. Thanks a lot to her and her family members.



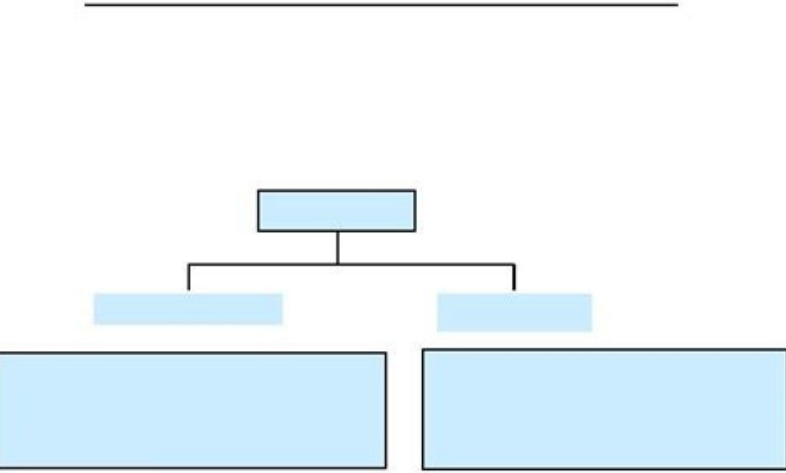
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Ratio	Calculation	Question it helps to answer
Net income margin	Net income ÷ Total income	How much income is used up by expenses?
Return on assets	Net income ÷ Total assets	How big is the income supporting the assets?
Return on net worth	Net income ÷ Net worth	How big is income relative to net worth?
Debt to assets	Total debt ÷ Total assets	How much asset value is financed by debt? Or how much asset value is there to satisfy debt?
Total debt	Total debt ÷ Net worth	How large is debt relative to net worth?
Interest coverage	Income before interest ÷ Interest expense	How well does income cover interest expenses?
Cash flow to income	Net cash flow ÷ Net income	How much do payments for investments and financing take from income?
Cash flow to assets	Net cash flow ÷ Total assets	How much cash flow supports assets?
Free cash flow	Free cash flow ÷ Net cash flow	How much cash is left to invest after covering living expenses and debt repayments?

## 50 Courtroom Terms You Hear in Your Favorite Legal Dramas





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Verfahren zur kosteneffizienten Optimierung von Praktiken Teil einer Reihe über Rechnungswesen Historische KostenKonstante KaufkraftManagementSteuern Major ArtenAuditBudgetKostenForensischFinanzenFundGovernmentalManagementSozialSteuern SchlüsselkonzepteRechnungszeitraumAccrualKonstante KaufkraftWirtschaftliche EinheitFair ValueGoing ConcernHistorische AnschaffungskostenMatching-PrinzipWesentlichkeitEinnahmenrealisierungRechnungseinheit Ausgewählte KontenVermögenBarKosten der verkauften WarenAbschreibung / Amortisation (Geschäft)EigenkapitalAusgabenGeschäfts- oder FirmenwertVerbindlichkeitenGewinnAllgemein akzeptiert- Revenue Accounting Principles Accounting Principles Accounting Standards Convergence International Accounting Standards Capital Revenue Management Discussion Notes to Financial Statements Accounting Bank Reconciliation Debit and Credit Bookkeeping System of Double Entry Accounting Your FIFO and Audit Bila nz Financial Internal Businesses Overview Sarbanes-Oxley Act People and OrganizationsAccountingAccounting OrganizationLuca Pacioli DevelopmentHistoryResearchPositive AccountingSarbanes-Oxley ActFalseCreativeEarnings ManagementError AccountHollywood Sub-Balance Sheet This article highlights two groups of ledgers. The specific problem is: potentially inaccurate information. WikiProject Accounting can help you hire an expert. (July 2019) Cost accounting is defined as "a systematic set of techniques for collecting and reporting, in aggregate and detailed form, the cost measurements of the production of goods and services. It includes methods to identify, classify, allocate, summarize and report such costs and compare them to the standard costs." (IMA)[1] Often considered as a subsetThe primary purpose of accounting is to advise management on how to optimize business practices and processes based on cost effectiveness and efficiency. Cost accounting fulfills the need for detailed management of cost information to control ongoing operations and plan for the future.[2] Cost accounting information is also commonly used in financial accounting, but its main function is to assist managers in making decisions. The Origins of Cost Accounting Businesses of all types, whether manufacturing, marketing or providing services, need cost accounting to track their activities.[2] Cost accounting has long been used to help managers understand the costs of running a business. Modern cost accounting arose during the Industrial Revolution, when the complexity of managing large businesses led to the development of systems for recording and tracking costs to assist business owners and managers in making decisions. The various methods used by cost accountants include standard costing and variance analysis, marginal costing and cost volume profit analysis, budgetary control, unit costing, company comparison, etc. Costing is mainly due to the limitations of financial accounting. In addition, expenditure accounting has become mandatory in certain sectors as notified by the Government from time to time. [3] In the early industrial era, most of a company's costs were what today's accountants call "variable costs" because they varied directly with the volume produced. Money was spent on labor, raw materials, factory management, etc., in proportion to production. Managers could simply add up the variable costs of a product and use them as a rough guide for decision making. Some costs tend to remain constant even during busy periods, unlike variable costs that rise and fall with the volume of work. Over time, these "fixed costs" become increasingly important to managers. Examplescosts include depreciation of machinery and equipment, as well as costs for departments such as maintenance, tooling, production control, purchasing, quality control, storage and processing, plant supervision and engineering. In the early 19th century, these costs did not matter much to most companies. However, with the development of railroads, steel, and mass production in the late 19th century, these costs often became more important than the variable costs of a product, and their allocation across different products led to bad decisions. Managers must understand fixed costs in order to make product and pricing decisions. For example, a company produced wagons and had only one product. For the production of each bus, the company had to purchase raw materials and components for \$60 and pay 6 workers for \$40 each. Thus, the total variable cost per trainer was \$300. Knowing that it cost \$300 to make one car, the managers knew they couldn't sell it for less than that without losing money on each car. Any price above \$300 became a contribution to the company's fixed costs. If the fixed costs were, for example, \$1,000 per month for rent, insurance, and the owner's salary, the company could sell 5 buses per month for a total of \$3,000 (\$600 each) or 10 buses for a total of \$4,500 (\$450 each). ), ) and earn \$500 in both cases. Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting See also: Financial Accounting Differences between Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting Financial Accounting Carefully calculates costs, which helps control costs and reduce costs. Analyzes the transitions in the current reporting period to financial statements (cash flow statement, income statement, balance sheet, etc.). He reports only to the organization's internal management to assist in decision making. He reports to the government, creditors, investors and others on the performance and financial condition of the company.sides. Classification of costs based on the functions, activities, products, processes and information needs of the organization in its planning and management. Classification of costs by types of operations. It combines objective and subjective assessment of costs that make up the standard result. It aims to present a "credible and reliable" picture of the transaction. Information may be presented at the discretion of accountants. They must comply with accounting standards such as IFRS and GAAP. Costing methods The following are some of the different approaches to costing: Operational costing Cost-benefit analysis Environmental costing Shared costing Process costing Project costing Resource costing Standard costing Target costing Life cycle costing Elements of costing Costing Basic the elements of cost accounting are: other overheads Materials (inventories) Materials added directly to the product and those that can be easily identified in the finished product are called direct materials. For example, paper in books, wood in furniture, plastic in a water tank, and leather in shoes are direct materials. Other, usually less expensive, items or auxiliary materials used to make the finished product are called intermediate materials. For example, the length of the thread used in clothing. In addition, they can be divided into three different types of inventory that need to be accounted for differently: raw materials, work in progress and finished products.[5] Labor Any wage paid to an employee or group of employees who may be directly involved in any specific activity involving the production, handling, transportation of a material or product and directly involved in the transformation of raw materials into finished products is called direct labor. Wages paid to trainees or apprentices do not fall under the category of direct work because they are of little value. Overhead Overhead costs include: Production or wagesincluding factory personnel, General administrative costs, including office staff General selling costs, including catalog production and maintenance, advertising (production and purchasing), exhibitions, sales staff, cash costs Water, sewer and utility charges Other variable costs Earnings, including wages, pensions and deductions from wages (eg NI and PAYEE in the UK, FICA in the US) Rent (rent, mortgages, property taxes) Depreciation (durable goods including machinery and office equipment) Other fixed costs These categories are flexible, sometimes overlapping because they are used different principles of cost accounting. Classification of Costs Important classifications of costs include: By type or traceability: direct costs and indirect costs. Direct costs can be directly assigned/identified to cost objects, while indirect costs (which cannot be directly assigned) are assigned or proportional to cost objects. By function: production, administration, sales and distribution or research and development. By behavior: constants, variables or semi-variables. Fixed costs remain constant regardless of changes in production volume over time. Variable costs vary depending on the volume of production. Partially variable costs are partially fixed and partially variable. Through controllability: Controllable costs are those that can be controlled or influenced by deliberate management actions. Uncontrolled costs cannot be controlled or influenced by deliberate management actions. By standard: normal costs and abnormal costs. Current costs are incurred in day-to-day business activities. Unusual costs result from any unusual activities or events that are not part of the normal course of business, such as accidents or natural disasters. By time: historical costs and predetermined costs. Historical costs are incurred costsPredetermined costs are calculated in advance based on the factors that affect the cost elements. Post-Decision Costing: These costs are used for management decision-making: Marginal Cost: Marginal cost is the change in total cost caused by increasing or decreasing output by one unit. Differential cost: This cost represents the difference between the total cost of choosing one alternative over another. Opportunity cost: The value of a benefit that is sacrificed in favor of an alternative course of action. Relevant costs; Relevant costs are costs that are relevant to various managerial decisions. Replacement Costs: These costs are the costs at which existing physical or fixed assets can be replaced now or in the future. Decommissioning costs; costs incurred when operations cease that would not be incurred if operations continued. Capacity Costs: Costs incurred by a business to provide manufacturing, administrative, and sales and distribution capacity to perform various functions. These costs are usually fixed costs. Sunk costs: costs already incurred that cannot be reimbursed. Other Costs Standard Cost Accounting This section may require cleanup to meet Wikipedia's quality standards. A particular problem is: quality. Please help improve this section if you can. (July 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this report template) Main article: Standard costing Standard costing is a costing method for comparing actual costs to standard costs (which are predetermined) using variance analysis. It is used to understand differences in the costs of products in production.[6] In standard costing, fixed costs incurred during an accounting period are applied to goods produced in that period. This allowed all the costs of products that were not sold in the period in which they were produced to be charged to the balance sheet and carried over to the next accounting period using a variety of complex accounting methods.that conformed to GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles). It also allowed managers to ignore fixed costs and compare each period's performance to the "standard cost" for each product. For example, if a railroad company produces 40 cars per month and fixed costs are still \$1,000 per month, then you could say that each car has an operating/overhead cost of \$25 = (\$1,000/40). Add this to the variable cost of \$300 per car and the total cost per car is \$325. This method tended to skew the final unit cost slightly, but in single-line, mass-produced industries where fixed costs were relatively low, the distortion was very small. Example: If a railroad company produces 100 cars per month, the unit cost is \$310 per car (\$300 + (\$1000/100)). If the company produces 50 cars over the next month, then the unit cost = \$320 per car is (\$300 + (\$1,000/50)), a relatively small difference. An important part of standard cost accounting is variance analysis, which breaks down the difference between actual cost and standard cost into different components (quantity change, material cost change, labor cost change, etc.) so managers can understand why the costs are different from what they had planned, deviate and take appropriate measures to rectify the situation. The Evolution of Bandwidth Accounting Main article: Bandwidth Accounting As companies became more complex and began to manufacture a greater variety of products, the use of cost accounting for decisions to maximize profitability became questionable. In the 1980s, constraint theory became increasingly aware in management circles and began to recognize that "every production process has a limiting factor somewhere in the production chain". As business leaders learned to recognize constraints, they increasingly turned to bandwidth billing to manage them and "maximize efficiency." "Dollar" (or other currency) throughput of each unit of a scarce resource. Bandwidth billing aims to make optimal use of scarce resources (bottlenecks) in a JIT (just in time) environment. Context refers to the amount of money made from sales minus the cost of the materials used to make them. Throughput calculation ratio = Production hour return 



(
displaystyle {\text{{Throughput calculation ratio}})=(\frac {\text{{Return}}}{\text{{Operating hours}}})

 Throughput = Revenue ÷ Material costs 



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displaystyle {\text{{throughput}}}= {\text{{sales}} }-{\text{{material cost}} }

 Activity-based costing Main article: Activity-based costing Activity-based costing (ABC) is a system for allocating costs to products to required non-activities. In this case, the activities are the regular activities that are carried out in the company.[8]] "Talking to the customer about billing issues" is an example of activities that can mostly motivate Aniesia to do the ABC, to improve cost accounting Accuracy, d. H. a better understanding of the true costs and profitability of individual products, services or initiatives. ABC approximates the real costs in these areas, essentially converting many of the costs found in standard costing into direct costs. Contrary to standard costing, so-called indirect costs and overheads are simply defined as a percentage of certain direct costs, which may or may not reflect actual resource consumption for individual items. According to ABC, accountants allocate 100% of each employee's time to various activities within the company (many use surveys to get employees to allocate their time to various activities). The accountant can then determine the total cost incurred for each activity by adding up the percentage of each employee's salary that is spent on that activity. The organization can use the activity-based cost data it receives to determine what to focus on improvements. For example, a make-to-order manufacturer may find that a large percentage of their employees spend time trying to understand a hastily written sales order. With (ABC) activity-based costing, accountants now have a currency amount associated with the activity Research customer work order specifications. Senior management can now decide how much attention or budget is needed to address this process gap. Activity-based management includes (but is not limited to) activity-based costing to manage a business. Although activity-based costing (ABC) can accurately determine the cost of each activity and resource to the final product, the process can be time-consuming, expensive, and error-prone. Because it is a tool to more accurately allocate fixed costs to a product, these fixed costs do not change with each month's production volume. For example, removing a product will not eliminate the overhead or even direct labor costs associated with it. Activity-based costing (ABC) better identifies long-term product costs, but may not be very useful for day-to-day decision-making. EVA integration and activity-based costing Recent, Mocciaro Li Destri, Picone & Minà (2012).[9] developed a performance and cost measurement framework that integrates economic value creation criteria with activity-based costing (PBC). The EVA-PBC methodology makes it possible to implement EVA management logic not only at the corporate level, but also at lower levels of the organization. The EVA-PBC methodology plays an interesting role in bringing strategy back to financial KPIs. Lean Accounting Main article: Simple accounting Lean Accounting[10] has evolved in recent years to provide accounting, control and measurement techniques that support lean manufacturing and other lean applications such as healthcare, construction, insurance, banking, education, government and support from other sectors. . There are two main movementsBookkeeping. The first is the use of lean methods in the accounting, control and evaluation processes of the company. This is no different from using lean methods in other processes. The goal is to eliminate waste, free up production capacity, speed up the process, eliminate errors and omissions, and make the process clear and understandable. The second (and more important) goal of Lean Accounting is to fundamentally change accounting, control and measurement processes so that they motivate Lean Change & Improvement, provide information relevant to management and decision-making, understand customer value, can correctly assess the financial impact of Lean improvement and are themselves simple, visual and waste-free. Lean accounting does not require traditional managerial accounting methods such as standard costing, activity-based costing, variance reporting, plus costing, complex transaction control systems, and late and misleading financial reporting. They have been replaced by: Lean performance measurement Simple summaries Direct value stream calculations Box score based decision making and reporting Financial reporting in a timely and understandable language that everyone understands. radical simplification and elimination of transaction control systems by eliminating their necessity. Leading Lean change with a deep understanding of the value you create for your customers. Getting rid of traditional budgeting through monthly sales, operations and financial planning (SOFP) processes Value-based pricing Properly understanding the financial implications of lean changes As an organization matures into lean thinking and methods, it realizes that combined lean accounting methods are effective to create a Lean Management System (LMS) designed to provide the planning, operational and financial reporting and change management needed to manage an organization's ongoing Lean transformation. MarginalSee also: cost-volume benefit and marginal cost analysis Cost-volume benefit analysis is a systematic study of the relationship between selling prices, sales, production volume, costs, expenses, and profits. This analysis provides very useful information for business management decisions. For example, the analysis can be used to determine selling prices, select the range of products to sell, decide on the choice of marketing strategy, and analyze the impact of cost changes on profit. In today's business environment, business administration must act and make decisions quickly and accurately. As a result, the importance of the cost-to-volume ratio and the profit ratio continues to grow over time. INVESTMENT MARGIN The ratio of value, volume and profit is the contribution margin. Marginal profit is the excess of sales revenue over variable costs. The concept of marginal profit is particularly useful when planning a business because it gives you an idea of the potential profit a business can make. The following chart shows Company X's income statement that was created to show Contribution Margins: Revenue \$1,000,000 (-) Variable Costs \$600,000 Margin per Contribution \$400,000 (-) Fixed Costs \$300,000 Operating income of \$100,000 is also included expressed as a percentage. The marginal ratio, sometimes referred to as the profit-to-volume ratio, indicates what percentage of each dollar of sales is available to cover fixed costs and generate operating income. Fusion, Inc. The Contribution Margin Ratio is 40% and is calculated as follows: Contribution Margin Ratio = (Revenue - Variable Costs) / Revenue (Revenue - Variable Costs))/({\text{{Revenue}}}) The Contribution Margin Ratio measures the impact on operating income increasing or sinkVolume. Assume that Fusion, Inc. management is investigating the effect of an \$80,000 increase on sales orders. Multiplying the contribution margin ratio (40%) by the change in sales (\$80,000) will result in an increase in operating income of \$32,000 as additional orders are received. To verify this analysis, the following table shows the company's income statement, including additional orders: Revenue \$1,080,000 (-) Variable costs \$648,000 (1,080,000 x 60%) Contribution margin \$432,000 (\$1,080,000 x 40%) Cost as a percentage of sales equals 100% minus the investment margin factor. So on the above income statement, variable costs are 60% (100% - 40%) of sales, or \$648,000 (1,080,000 x 60%). The total contribution margin of \$432,000 can also be calculated directly by multiplying revenue by the contribution margin ratio (\$1,080,000 x 40%). See also Accounting Cost Overruns Asset Turnover Management Accounting Cost Transparency IT Kaizen Calculation Profit Model References ^ "Cost Accounting vs. Management Accounting - AccountingVerse". accountverse.com. 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