



Minzu University of China
ACCT 202 Managerial Accounting
Summer 2020

Basic Information

Class hours: Monday through Thursday, 2 hours each day
Discussion: Friday, 1 hour (60 minutes)
Review Section: Saturday, 1 hour (60 minutes)
Office Hour: 2 hours (According to professors' teaching plan)
Field trip: According to professors' teaching plan
Credit: 4
Total contact hours: 60 (50 minutes each)
Instructor: TBA

Aims and Objectives

This course introduces the tools that are commonly used in management accounting and demonstrates their application in a management decision making context. The main purpose of this course is to enable students to understand how relevant accounting information can be used to assist management decisions.

This will involve students identifying relevant factors, performing complex analyses and providing comprehensive advice to management for decision purposes.

- To develop the skills necessary to collect, prepare and present information necessary for planning, decision making and control in an organization.
- To introduce the techniques necessary for analysis of data and to enable the selection of appropriate techniques for particular problems.
- To enable the appreciation of the strengths and weaknesses of particular techniques.

Teaching and Learning

Lectures and case-based tutorial sessions will form the basis of the module delivery. Lectures will be used to present key material and to provide opportunities for students to explore and discuss the concepts. The tutorial sessions will facilitate students' understanding of how techniques are used in practice as well as incorporating the use of case study material. There are two lecture hours and a one tutorial hour per week. Students are required to attend all lectures and tutorials. Students are expected to read the assigned reading materials (or chapters) prior to the lecture and complete their assignments before the tutorials. In the tutorials, discussions will be based on the topics related to the materials in the preceding lectures and will be in the form of problem discussions. **ACCOUNTING IS BEST LEARNED THROUGH THE POINT OF A PENCIL.**

Assessment

Your final grade is based on the following components:

Class participation	10%
Assignments and quizzes	10%
Mid-term test	30%
Final examination	50%
Total	<u>100%</u>



ALL in-class quizzes, assignments, mid-term test, and final examination are INDIVIDUAL effort, meaning that you should work on your own material and any un scholarly actions prohibited by the university must be avoided. The mid-term test and final examination might consist of true or false, multiple choice, calculation, and/or short answer questions. The exact date, time, and place of the mid-term test and final examination will be announced during the term.

Class Schedule

Date	Topic	Introduction	Required Reading
Week 1	<i>Accounting, business, and competitiveness</i>	This lesson explains the manager's need for accounting information and distinguishes between financial accounting and managerial accounting. The lesson compares and contrasts product and period costs, variable and fixed costs, direct and indirect costs, and differential, opportunity, and sunk costs. The labour costs associated with idle time, overtime, and fringe benefits are properly classified.	Chapter 1 Chapter 2
	<i>Determining costs of products — Job-order costing</i>	This lesson introduces the distinctions between two methods of determining unit costs of production: job-order costing and process costing. The lesson presents an overview of the design and operation of a job-order costing system. Particular attention is given to the procedures for assigning overhead costs to units of product. The flow of costs through the system is illustrated for a typical manufacturing company, and some of the problems of overhead application are addressed.	Chapter 8
	<i>Determining costs of products — Process costing</i>	This lesson presents process cost flows, working through a detailed example of process costing. The weighted-average and FIFO methods of accounting for cost flows are explained in the context of the production report. The lesson also describes how to deal with shrinkage, spoilage, and lost units in a process costing system. It then looks briefly at innovations in costing systems in the ever-changing business environment.	Chapter 9
Week 2	<i>Cost behaviour and cost-volume-profit analysis</i>	This lesson presents three types of cost behaviour — variable fixed, and mixed — and three methods of separating a mixed cost into its variable and fixed elements. The lesson also covers cost-volume-profit (CVP) analysis, the interrelationship of five key elements that together influence a range of management decisions. These elements are product price volume of activity, per unit variable costs, total fixed costs and mix of products sold.	Chapter 3 Chapter 4
	<i>Absorption versus variable costing and relevant costs for decision making</i>	This lesson presents the merits and applications of absorption and variable costing. The method of variable costing is explained, including the issue of reconciling absorption costing with variable costing. The lesson looks at the impact the JIT inventory systems have on absorption and variable costing. This lesson also deals with one of the central purposes of managerial accounting: providing information for decision making. The topic of economic order quantity (EOQ) is introduced.	Chapter 5 Chapter 14
	<i>Activity-based costing and</i>	This lesson studies the merits and application of activity-based costing and service department costing. The activity-	Chapter 6



	service department costing	based costing system is covered in depth, beginning with the initial design of the system, followed by an illustration of its application. The allocation of overhead costs incurred by service departments is also explained.	Chapter 7
	Quiz	Quiz on Thursday, and further tutorials (by TA) and Professor's office hour on Friday	
Week 3	Midterm	Midterm on Monday, and further tutorials (by TA) and Professor's office hour on Friday	
	The master budget	The lesson describes the uses of various types of budgets in the planning process. The master budget is based on the concept of static or fixed budget geared to only one level of activity. The budget preparation steps are worked through, leading into preparing master budgets and budgeting in not-for-profit entities.	Chapter10
	Flexible budgets and standard costs for materials, labour, and overhead	This lesson presents the concept of a flexible budget, which can be adapted for any level of activity within a certain (relevant) range. The analysis of fixed overhead costs variance is explained and illustrated. The presentation of variances on the income statement is also covered. This lesson also focuses on standard cost analysis, a technique used by management to monitor and control the input costs and quantities of materials, labour, and variable overhead.	Chapter 11 Chapter 12 Chapter 13
Week 4	Decentralized operations, responsibility accounting, and transfer pricing	This lesson considers responsibility accounting and the importance of decentralization in a responsibility accounting system. The lesson looks at the difference between cost centers, revenue centers, profit centers, and investment centers. With the continuing trend toward decentralization and business integration in the global arena, transfer pricing has become more significant in management accounting.	Chapter 13
	Pricing and trends in management accounting	This lesson focuses on the pricing decision. Aspects of pricing that are covered include cost plus pricing formulas, the absorption and contribution approaches to cost-plus pricing, target costing, and time and material pricing. Quality management and the costs of quality and reporting of quality costs are explained.	No required reading
	Quiz	Quiz on Thursday, and further tutorials (by TA) and Professor's office hour on Friday	
Week 5	Review of this course Q&As Final Exam		

Note: Assignments are given 10 times in this semester, usually in-class.

Textbook and Required Reading Materials

Ray H. Garrison, Eric W. Noreen, Peter C. Brewer, Nam Sang Cheng, Katherine C.K. Yuen, *Managerial Accounting*, Asia Global Edition, 2nd Edition, McGraw-Hill

Other Requirements

Calculator - only approved calculators can be used. Phones of any types, I pads or computerized devices of any type may not be used during examinations. Please check with the university for the appropriate types of calculators that can be used for this course. Electronics dictionary is not allowed during the test and examination. Only paper dictionary can be used if required.



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Academic Integrity

When completing an assignment for this course, students are expected to do original work for the assignment and to not reuse work they may have done in previous courses or other settings unless the instructor grants specific prior approval.

Cheating is defined as the giving or receiving of aid (written, oral, or otherwise) in order for a student to receive undeserved credit on class work, homework, tests or any other assignment that is his or her own responsibility. Plagiarism violates the central core of education philosophy. It involves stealing another person's work and claiming it as one's own. It occurs whenever one directly copies another person's intellectual effort and integrates it into his/her class work without giving proper credit to the author. Paraphrasing is defined as "a restatement of a text or passage giving the meaning in another form" (Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary, 1996). When one paraphrases but intentionally omits authorship of the work, this, too is a serious violation of academic honesty. All students have an individual responsibility to understand what cheating, plagiarism, and paraphrasing are. The student must also be aware that the consequences for doing the above listed offences are severe. Whenever you have doubt about what constitutes cheating, plagiarism, or paraphrasing, contact your instructor. With the advent of the Internet, the potential for cheating by simply cutting and pasting information into a paper is tempting. Be aware that these dishonest activities will not be tolerated and instructors have access to increasingly sophisticated search engines to "test" the validity of student work.