

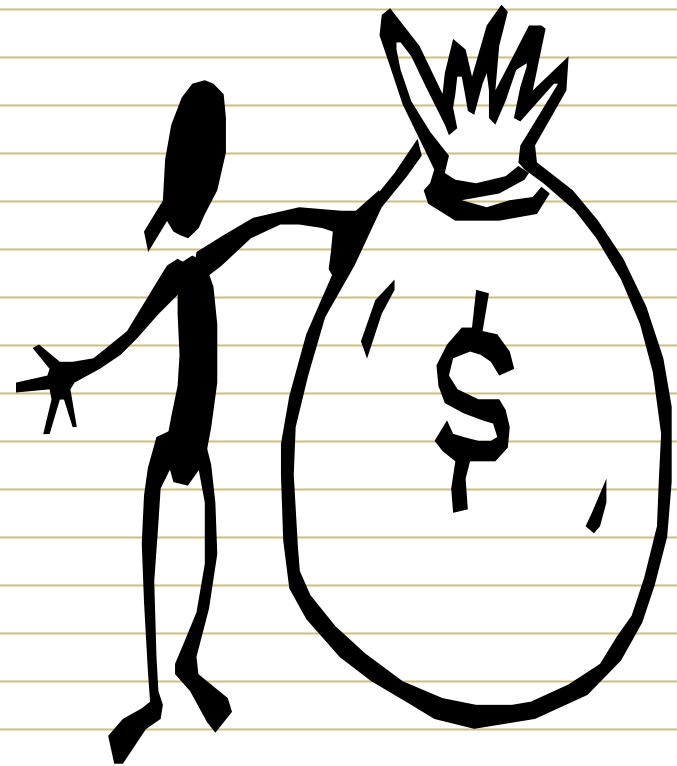
The image shows the cover of a spiral-bound notebook. The cover is a light beige or tan color with a fine, woven fabric texture. A silver metal spiral binding is visible along the left edge. The notebook is set against a solid dark brown background.

Cost Analysis

Bracha Gal

ECONOMIC DECISIONS

- ❖ Their goal is - maximum profit
- ❖ They are being determined based on the difference between income and expenses

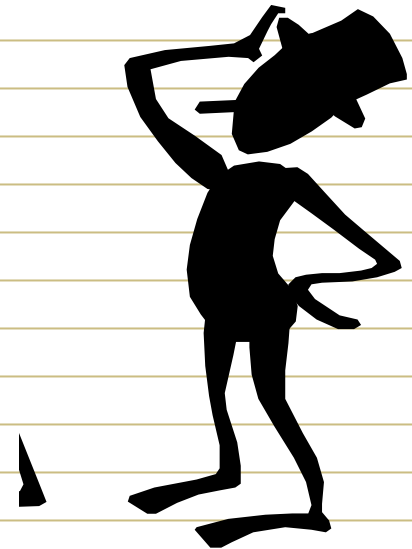


PRODUCTION COSTS

❖ The cost of all the production factors that enable the production of the output

The costs include:

1. Production factors that are used fully in the production process like: water, fertilizers
2. The service cost of production factors that serve the production process like tractors
3. The price charged for factors which the the exact price is unknown like owners' labor



Avoidable and Unavoidable Costs

❖ Avoidable (variable) Cost - A cost that will exist only if an activity will take place

for example:

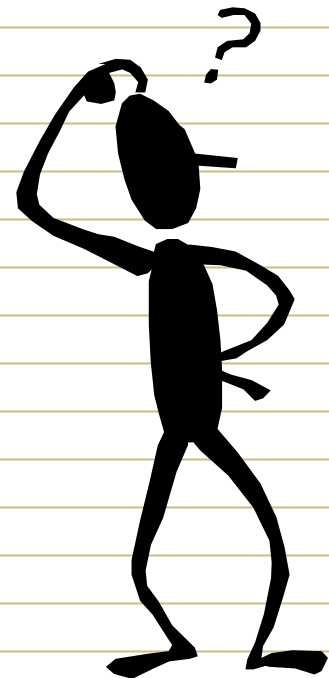
fixing an existing machinery

buying fertilizer

❖ Unavoidable (fixed) Cost - A cost that will exist even if the activity will not take place

like: the cost of infrastructure that already exist

Payments for a loan that was already taken

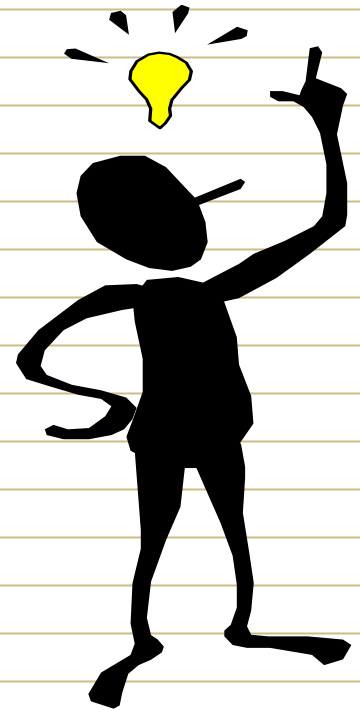


GROSS MARGIN - The Criterion for Production Profitability

❖ The value that shows how much the profitability will rise (fall) as a result of the activity that we examine

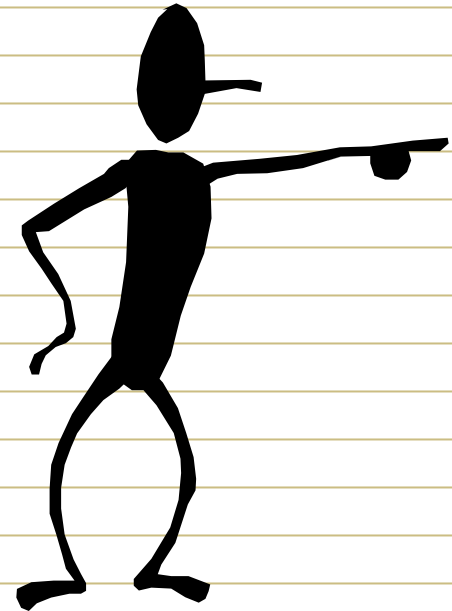
❖ $\text{Gross Margin} = \text{Income} - \text{avoidable costs}$

This is the sum that the activity leaves to cover the unavoidable costs and for profit



Steps in Calculating Gross Margin

- ❖ Classifying the expenses to avoidable (variable) and unavoidable (fixed).
- ❖ Calculating the difference between total income and avoidable costs.



ALTERNATIVE COST

(Opportunity Cost)

- ❖ The alternative cost of a resource is the lost return that could have been realized from the best alternative use of the resource
- ❖ Avoidable cost - are costs that have an alternative
Opportunity cost exist only for needed resources that are limited



Planning context: Short Run and Long run

- ❖ Short run - decisions about output which do not involve changing the unavoidable (fixed) costs. In this case it is better to cover some of the fixed costs than not to cover at all
- ❖ Long run - all cost elements, including fixed cost elements, are considered variable. In the long run if the price does not cover all costs production should not start at all

