ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

THE EFFECT OF COST ACCOUNTING TECHNIQUES AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN AGRICULTURAL COMPANIES IN RIVERS STATE

FAVOUR-ORLUOGWO, Chimzi Ph.D

Department of Accounting, Faculty of Administration and Management, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni, Port-Harcourt.

Email: chimzi.favour-orluogwo@iaue.edu.ng

And

AMIEYE, Anita Ibiere Ph.D

Department of Accounting, Faculty of Administration and Management, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni, Port-Harcourt.

Email: amieye.anita@iaue.edu.ng

Abstract

Cost accounting techniques directly impact financial performance by giving managers the detailed data needed to control expenses, set profitable prices, and eliminate waste. The study intended to examine the effect of cost accounting techniques and financial performance in agricultural companies in Rivers State. The specific objective of the study was among others; to examine the relationship between marginal costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State. Also, to examine the relationship between standard costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State. The study anchored on theory of constraints and theory of resource based view. The study adopted correlational survey research design. The population of the study consisted eleven (11) agricultural companies in Rivers State. The sample size of this study is fifty-four (54). This number is derived by the application or use of Taro Yamane formula for sample size determination. The instrument for this study was primary data. The formulated research questions were analyzed with descriptive statistics. The unit of respondents for the study consist of top accountant / management staff and junior accountant / management staff that are knowledgeable and competent in eleven (11) agricultural companies in Rivers State. The findings of the study among others was that; marginal costing has a significant relationship with net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State. The study concludes among others that, standard costing has no significant relationship with net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State. However, the study recommends that activity-based costing has a significant relationship with net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State, through replacing broad, inaccurate overhead distribution. Therefore, activity-based costing should be carried out more in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

Keywords: *Cost accounting techniques, Financial performance, Marginal costing, Standard costing, Net profit margin.*

Introduction

Cost accounting emerged as an advanced phase of accounting science, attempting to compensate for the shortcomings of financial accounts. It is essentially a twentieth-century invention. The costs of a product, service, or activity are accounted for in cost accounting. It is preoccupied with actual expenses incurred and the prediction of future costs. Cost accounting is a deliberate and systematic technique used by accountants to accumulate costs and allocate them to certain goods or departments for successful management action. Cost accounting, with its marginal costing technique, assists management in profit planning, as does another technique (Yaser et al., 2023). Cost accounting seeks to provide cost information to cost objects. The term cost is defined as the cash or noncash assets sacrificed for goods and services that are expected to bring a current or future benefit to the organization for most companies, the benefits represent the revenues in an organization. Whenever costs are used to provide revenue, the costs expire are called expenses. Ultimately, expenses are deducted from the revenue of a company to provide insight into the profit of the business. The costs that do not expire represent the assets of the company (Gitau, 2021; Kwan, 2011).

Cost accounting techniques directly impact financial performance by giving managers the detailed data needed to control expenses, set profitable prices, and eliminate waste. Cost accounting is a critical component of financial management that plays a pivotal role in determining the financial performance of an organization (Jonah et al. 2024). It involves the systematic process of recording, analyzing, and allocating costs associated with production, operations, and other business activities. By implementing effective cost accounting practices, organizations can gain valuable insights into their cost structures, make informed decisions, improve operational efficiency, and ultimately enhance their financial performance (Drury, 2018). It is evident that sound cost accounting practices are indispensable for achieving favorable financial performance. Organizations should continuously evaluate and refine these practices, keeping pace with evolving business dynamics, to remain agile and competitive amidst changing market conditions (Jonah et al. 2024; Matete et al. 2017).

Cost accounting displays a vital part in the business management and performance of organization across various industries. Among the widely adopted cost accounting practices are standard costing, activity-based costing (ABC) and target costing. These techniques provide valuable insights into cost structures, resource utilization and profitability enabling companies to make knowledgeable choices and improve their financial performance. These industries particularly the food and beverages is characterised by intense competition, fluctuating raw materials prices, and

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

the need for efficient cost control to maintain profitability. The goal of every corporation is to minimise its cost and maximise its profitability through proper cost management, for this to be effective, corporation want robust and good human capital to flourish and surge their financial performance (Fadare & Adegbie, 2020). Cost structure is critical to profit maximization in a competitive environment where manufacturing companies worldwide are faced with issues that posed threat to healthy survival due to intense competition. A corporation with well balance cost structure has a better probability of improving financial performance (Awotomilusi et al. 2022).

On the other hand, financial performance is measured in terms of the extent to which a company‘s financial health is sustained over a period of time (Bayaraa, 2017; Farah et al. 2016). Eyenubo (2013) stated that it is the success in meeting pre-defined objectives, targets and goal within a specified time target. A firm’s financial performance is critical to its health and survival (Junaidu & Hauwa, 2018). Financial performance is a reflection of firm’s turnover, returns, and increase in worth as evidenced by the improvement in the entity’s value. However, Isabwa and Omete (2016) were of the opinion that measures of financial performance fall into two broad categories: investor returns and accounting returns, that is, the market-based view and book-value view. Junaidu & Hauwa (2018) posited that a firm’s high financial performance reflects its effectiveness and efficiency in the management of its resources for operational, investment and financing activities.

Imo & Chukwu, (2022) defines financial performance as an overall determinant of a firm’s general financial well-being in a specific period of time. Financial performance measures are usually very important to business organization and profit is the most famous measure of all. Ratios are important financial performance techniques as they are simpler to observe changes over a period of time by doing a comparison of ratios over a certain period with another corresponding ratio over financial period (Favour-Orluogwo, 2023; Farah et al. 2016).

Thus, from the extant literatures reviewed the previous research utilized more of private industries, and were carried out in different states and other countries of the world. It is on these note that this research work filled the gaps in literature, methodology and location. To the best of my knowledge as at the time of this research, this work is the most current on cost accounting techniques and financial performance in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

Figure 1.1 Conceptual framework model on Cost Accounting Techniques adopted from Jonah et al. (2024), and Mohan et al. (2017); Financial Performance adopted from Jonah et al. (2024), Favour-Orluogwo & Apiafi, (2023), Yasser et al. (2011), and Ibrahim and Abdulsamad, (2011).

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The general aim and objectives of this study was to examine the effect of cost accounting techniques and financial performance in agricultural companies in Rivers State. Specifically, the study attended to the following objectives:

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

i. Examine the relationship between marginal costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

ii. Examine the relationship between standard costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

iii. Examine the relationship between activity-based costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

Research question

Based on the above aim and objectives of the study, the following research questions were raised:

Ho_1: What extent is the relationship between marginal costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State?

Ho_2: What extent is the relationship between standard costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State?

Ho_3: What extent is the relationship between activity-based costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State?

Research hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The research work was guided by the following hypotheses in line with the research question of the study:

Ho_1: There is no significant relationship between marginal costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

Ho_2: There is no significant relationship between standard costing and net profit margin in agriculutural companies in Rivers State.

Ho_3: There is no significant relationship between activity-based costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical Framework:

2.2.1 The Theory of Constraints

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

Innovation of this has been credited to Eliyahu M. Goldratt, who is an Israeli physicist. He turned his focus on the world of business, through media, seminar and voluminous books. Theory of constraints however is not considered as part of the literature systems strives to make sure that any undertaken changes will be part of ongoing improvement process that benefits the entire system and not a portion of the system (Mabin & Balderstone, 2003). It also entails maximization of operating profit where one is faced with bottleneck and non-constraints operation (Tulasi & Rao, 2012).

Theory of constraints (TOC) is a new technique that gives an organization an explicit theory of management that assist in running its activities. It consists of two main components one of them being philosophy underpinning work principle of progressive improvement. The second one is generic approach that investigate, analyses and finally come up with solutions regarding a problems known as thinking process (Rahman & Ur, 1998). Previous years has revealed that frequent constraints in an organization has been managerial policies. TP therefore helps in these scenario. Thinking process is made up of logical diagram or trees which gives direction for change. This is done by looking into basic three questions regarding what needs to be changed, change to what and how change should be implemented. The main focus of thinking process is factors currently responsible in blocking the system in goals achievement (Tulasi & Rao, 2012).

Theory of constraints (TOC) focus on dealing with bottleneck that slow down production processes and promoting efficiency on methods and model of manufacturing process. This underpin the third independent variable (activity based costing) which deals with activities (activity object, cost drivers and cost pool). The theory ensures that there is availability of raw materials, labor and overheads that contributes to inputs (Mabin & Balderstone, 2003).

The Theory of Resource Based View

Resource Based View

Resource-Based View (RBV) Theory was first put forward by Penrose (2009), who proposed a model on the effective management of firms' resources, diversification strategy, and productive opportunities. This will be the main theory of this study. Penrose's publication was the first to propose conceptualizing a firm as a coordinated bundle of resources to address and tackle how it can achieve its goals and strategic behavior (Penrose, 2009). The RBV began to take shape in the 1980s.The antecedent of RBV was the Theory of the Growth of the Firm. Later, during the 1990s, Jay Barney's work was critical to the emergence of RBV and became the dominant paradigm in strategic management and strategic planning.

The connection between cost accounting methods and financial results may be better understood with the help of the resource-based view (RBV) hypothesis. Companies' competitive advantage and financial success are largely determined by their resources, according to the RBV theory. These resources include a company's internal skills, expertise, and assets. The resource-based view (RBV) hypothesis states that a company's ability to understand and control its expenses is a key

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

component of its competitive advantage, and that good cost accounting methods are assets in and of themselves. Company pricing, product mix optimization, resource allocation, and investment planning may all benefit from this knowledge. Businesses may improve their operational efficiency and financial success by making good use of these cost accounting strategies.

In addition, the resource-based view (RBV) theory stresses the importance of rare or unique resources in gaining a competitive advantage that lasts. Here, knowledge of advanced costing approaches like activity-based costing or target costing, or access to advanced cost accounting systems, are uncommon resources that provide businesses an advantage in cost management and profitability. The use of resource-based view (RBV) theory to describe the impact of management accounting methods on organizational performance is backed by empirical data from a research conducted by Malmi and Brown (2008). The research shows that some methods and tools in management accounting may be strategic assets that help a company get better financial performance. To better comprehend the connection between cost accounting methods and financial results, the resource-based view (RBV) theory provides an attractive framework. Organizations may achieve better financial results and maintain competitive advantages by strategically using excellent cost accounting techniques, which are significant internal resources.

Conceptual Review:

Cost Accounting Techniques

In order to help management with both present and future operations, cost accounting involves documenting, categorizing, analyzing, summarizing, and allocating all costs related to a process. Organizations utilize a variety of approaches and processes that make up cost accounting practices to monitor, assess, and control the expenses linked to their operations. According to Ezeala and Apete (2023), these behaviors are very important for budgeting, performance assessment, decision-making, and pricing strategies. When an organization records, analyzes, and manages its costs, they are engaging in cost accounting processes. The systematic recording, analysis, and distribution of expenditures within an organization are a fundamental part of financial management. Accurate and timely information to help decision making, cost control and management, and improved overall financial performance are the main goals of cost accounting. The cost accounting methodologies used for this research include conventional costing, activity-based costing, and target costing. An organization's financial performance, resource usage, and strategic decision-making may all be enhanced with the aid of well-implemented cost accounting techniques.

Erasmus (2021) proclaimed that cost management practice techniques refer to the appropriate use of accounting techniques to practice historical and projected economic information that helps an entity to manage and create workable financial plans and make cognizant resolutions to reach these goals, that Nigeria’s inability to effectively utilise and practice crucial costing techniques to

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

estimate and project imminent performance is the main cause of fast-moving consumer goods failure. According to Olayinka, (2016), effective planning decision-making, choosing between possible business actions, controlling through performance evaluation, and interpretation all require the use of techniques and concepts for cost management. This supports a manager's ability to thrive in a hostile environment. Managing a company's product or service cost, quality, and performance in the modern economy is essential (Olayinka, 2016). FMCG companies always look for goods and services with higher performance, quality standards, and affordable prices. The business must also give shareholders the required rate of return on their investment. Cost, therefore, consequently residual for producing goods or providing services within a reasonable price range is difficult. It was advised that cost management practice techniques be an ongoing and continuous improvement activity within the organisation to enhance performance and increase profitability for the survival of the companies. According to Ogbuu & Nweke, (2018), there needs to be more substantiation to demonstrate when and how performance measures organisational performance. There are many ways to look at a company's performance. The primary focus of this study was determined to be the financial aspect of a company's performance. Performance can be viewed and assessed in various ways, including liquidity and turnover as a correlate to cost management practice technique. These metrics assess a company's capacity to fascinate financial obligations without impeding regular business operations.

Dimensions of the Predictor Variable

Marginal Costing (MC)

Marginal costing is a technique that present costing information whereby fixed cost and variable cost are separately shown for the purpose of making decision by management. It is simply a technique of cost analysis information that gives guidance to management when it comes to profitability effect as a result of volume of output changes (Ajaero & Atoma, 2022). It is a management accounting technique applied when providing management with cost, volume and profit relationship information in a way that is simple to understand. This tool assists in cost management or control and profit planning (Glautier & Under-down, 2001). This type of costing method is that process of identifying, determination, accumulation analysis, getting ready, explaining and information communication applied by management in planning, evaluating and controlling an entity. By assuming appropriate application and accountability for resources (Ali-Momoh et al. 2022).

Standard Costing (SC)

Commonly employed in cost accounting, standard costing entails pre-establishing prices for direct commodities, direct labor, and overheads according to anticipated productivity and efficiency levels. In order to assess performance and make tasteful choices, it offers a standard against which real expenses may be measured (Drury, 2018). Pricing strategies, optimizing product mixes,

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

allocating resources, controlling costs, and planning investments may all be better informed with the use of standard costing. In order to optimize profitability while preserving market competitiveness, management needs reliable cost information produced from defined benchmarks. This information allows them to examine the financial consequences of alternative scenarios more efficiently (Garrison et al., 2019).

Organizations use standard costing methods to determine the same prices for all production related expenses. An exhaustive evaluation of pertinent aspects, including past data, current benchmarks, and technology developments, is used to establish these criteria. Management may find inefficiencies and fix them to increase operational efficiency by comparing real production costs to these requirements (Garrison et al., 2019). Standard costing has several advantages, one of which is variance analysis, which helps to find inconsistencies by comparing actual results with planned or standard values. Depending on how they affect profitability, variances are categorized as beneficial or unfavorable. Management may improve overall performance and boost net profit margins by carefully examining these differences and implementing strategies to address problem areas (Drury, 2018). This technique represents important segment of management accounting. Standard costing will involve system budgeting and accounting statement responsibility (Abdullahj et al. 2015).

In manufacturing industry, standard overhead allocation is used to evaluate the total cost of product, to make comparison of alternative course of action in management purposes (Kinney & Raiborn, 2011). Standard costing has its origin from comparison of estimates versus actual cost. Standard costing practices in listed pharmaceutical chemical industries in Bangladesh (Rashid et al. 2016). It is an assessment tools for performance which is used to do a comparison between actual performance and standard covering every area of operations within the company (Iliemena & Adinoyi, 2019). This technique provides methods of cost planning, actual costs acceptability measurement and control costs information steps to be followed. Standard costing is preferred to be appropriate where identical units of huge volumes are produced by firms in need of standard product of actual similar labor input, raw material and other production requirement in the entire process of production standard (Marie et al. 2010; Bowhill & Lee, 2002). Aim of standard costing tool is to provide useful and relevant information for cost control and enhancing areas such as preparation of budget, pricing of product and performance divisional measurements (Sil, 2021).

Activity-Based Costing (ABC)

Activity based costing is thought in terms of costs and benefits. It is argued by the contributor that application of ABC benefits is not measurable in terms of their flow of product/services, understanding of where about of cost and accuracy of product costing (Drury, 2013). Categories of overhead costs are divided using activity based costing which attributes to clear understanding and finally cost reduction (Hopp & Spearman, 2008). Activity based costing came out in an escalating complicated environment resulting to higher costs of overhead. It is a system of costing

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

which is refined to enable classifying much costs to be direct (Ogbuu and Nweke, 2018; Hopp & Spearman, 2008).

Secondly, it allows for the expansion of pools of indirect cost known as activities with the use of cost drivers. This is the ground of costs assignment to cost object like services or products (Wegmann & Nozile, 2008). Cagwin and Bouwman, (2002) did a study on relationship between activity-based costing (ABC) and financial performance improvement. Research design was survey and research instrument was the questionnaire distributed to a sample size of 1,058. The results showed that there was a positive association between activity-based costing and return on investment (ROI) improvement (Ittner et al. 2002).

Ittner et al. 2002, assert that activity-based costing is a way of accounting for overhead expenses that categorizes goods and services according to the activities involved in their production or delivery. In contrast to volume-based allocation used by conventional costing techniques, ABC takes into account the fact that different activities have variable resource consumption rates, resulting in a more precise distribution of indirect costs (Drury, 2018; Al-Khadash and Mahmoud, (2010).

Accurately allocating overhead costs and discovering the real costs of different operations are the main goals here. Better cost management and more educated decision-making are both aided by this approach. A more advanced method of cost accounting, activities-based costing allows for better financial management and decision-making by providing more precise and comprehensive cost information (Ittner et al. 2002). To better comprehend their cost structures and the factors that influence them, companies might use activity-based costing. Managers can now see how much each product or service is really making, which helps them with pricing, product mix, and allocating resources (Wegmann, & Nozile, 2008; Garrison et al., 2019).

Concept of Financial Performance

The performance of the firm can be measured by its financial results, i.e., by its size of earnings Riskiness and profitability are two major factors which jointly determine the value of the concern. Financial decisions which increase risks will decrease the value of the firm and on the other hand, financial decisions which increase the profitability will increase value of the firm. Risk and profitability are two essential ingredients of a business concern (Favour-Orluogwo, 2023). There has been a considerable debate about the ultimate objective of firm performance, whether it is profit maximization or wealth maximization. It is observed that while considering the firm performance, the profit and wealth maximization are linked and are effected by one-another (Hadmojo, 2024). A company's financial performance therefore is normally judged by a series of ratios or figures, however there are following the ratio parameters which can be used to know the performance of the company. However, financial statements are prepared primarily for decision-making. They play a dominant role in setting the framework of management decisions. But the

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

information provided in the financial statements is not an end in itself as no meaningful conclusions can be drawn from this statement alone. The information provided in the financial statements is of immense use in making decisions through analysis and interpretation of financial statements (Hadmojo, 2024).

Imo & Chukwu (2022) defines financial performance as an overall determinant of a firm's general financial well-being in a specific period of time. Financial performance measures are usually very important to business organization and profit is the most famous measure of all. Ratios are important financial performance techniques as they are simpler to observe changes over a period of time by doing a comparison of ratios over a certain period with another corresponding ratio over financial period. It is normally very important to apply ratio of measurement in determining the firm's value when assessing financial performance (Daryanto et al. 2020). However, in accounting and finance, the idea of financial performance is often brought up. A number of financial indicators and ratios may be used to assess financial success (Palepu & Healy, 2013). For firms to make well-informed choices, allocate resources effectively, and accomplish their strategic goals, effective financial performance management is vital. Managers may assess the company's financial health, find ways to save money, and improve performance by tracking and evaluating key performance indicators (Garrison et al., 2019). When evaluating financial performance and competitiveness, businesses must take into account both internal and external aspects. Internal elements include industry benchmarks, market circumstances, and regulatory changes (Drury, 2018; Ab-Halim et al. 2014).

Financial performance is measured in terms of the extent to which a company's financial health is sustained over a period of time (Bayaraa, 2017; Farah et al. 2016). Eyenubo (2013) stated that it is the success in meeting pre-defined objectives, targets and goal within a specified time target. A firm's financial performance is critical to its health and survival (Junaidu & Hauwa, 2018). Financial performance is a reflection of firm's turnover, returns, and increase in worth as evidenced by the improvement in the entity's value. However, Isabwa and Omete (2016) were of the opinion that measures of financial performance fall into two broad categories: investor returns and accounting returns, that is, the market-based view and book-value view.

Junaidu & Hauwa (2018) posited that a firm's high financial performance reflects its effectiveness and efficiency in the management of its resources for operational, investment and financing activities. Moreover, Orayo and Ombaba, (2017) noted that financial performance measurements comprise among them net profit margin (NPM), return on equity (ROE), income, cash flow and return on asset (ROA). Ratios can also be used to determine an organization's financial performance. The other name for these is performance ratios. They are a comparison of profit at various levels with figures and are calculated in form of percentage (Lal & Srivastava, 2008) Profitability ratio evaluates the ability of the firm in making profits in business operation. Liquidity ratio will measure firms' capability in repaying current liabilities and cash flows (Daryanto et al. 2020).

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

However, the dimension of financial performance for this study was net profit margin.

Dimension of Financial Performance

Net Profit Margin

One way to look at a company's financial health is by looking at its net profit margin. The ratio shows the amount of profit a company makes after deducting all expenses from its income. As a percentage, it is determined by dividing the net profit after taxes by the total revenue. When a company's net profit margin is large, it means that they are good at turning sales into profit. Companies with high costs tend to have a low net profit margin. A key indicator of a company's financial well-being and success is its net profit margin. One may use it to compare the performance of other firms in the same industry and get a sense of how profitable a company is overall (Favour-Orluogwo & Apiafi, 2023).

An important financial indicator is the net profit margin, which shows the proportion of income that remains after all expenditures are subtracted from sales. When it comes to determining an organization's net profit margin, standard costing is an essential tool for keeping expenses in check. Profitability and net profit margins are enhanced when real costs are in close agreement with standard costs or when positive variations arise as a result of efficient operations. The strategic importance of net profit margin is further emphasized by Drury (2018), who notes that it may be utilized to guide price choices, product mix optimization, and resource allocation. A company's ability to make smart financial choices is directly correlated to its net profit margin. Essentially net profit margin is an indispensable financial indicator that shows how efficient and profitable a business is. Financial performance, strategic decision-making, and benchmarking against industry peers or historical patterns may all be aided by this instrument, which is utilized by many (Drury, 2018).

Net profit margin (NPM) describes the amount of net profit earned by the firm on each sale made. In other phrases, this ratio measures internet income after tax on income. A poor end result means the organisation said an internet working loss for the duration analyzed. There is no absolute measure, but it is best to compare this ratio with the ratios of other similar companies. Profitability analysis is essential, especially for investors who will invest in shares of a firm by utilizing firm accounting information. Trang (2012) found that profitability is also part of the firm's characteristics and the most critical determinant in the firm's dividend policy. This has a positive impact and a negative impact on business risk. The same study was also conducted by Gitua (2021), proving that profitability is also the most critical consideration of the dividend policy of companies in the UAE principle and empirical evidence display that relative profitability plays a function in influencing the sensitivity of firm returns to new industries (Gitua, 2021).

Empirical Review

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

Marginal Costing

Oden, (2021) carried out a study in Africa on assessment of association between Marginal costing and financial performance of brewery firms in Nigeria. The study evaluated the relationship between raw material cost and return on investment. It examined the association between overhead cost and return on investment of brewery companies in Nigeria. Secondary data was used by the researcher from five terms annual reports and accounts of two target population of breweries companies. The findings showed significant association between direct overhead and return on investment.

Locally, Kipkurui, (2005) carried out a study on practices of allocation of cost for manufacturing firms in Kenya. Descriptive survey design was applied which sought to establish how Kenya manufacturing companies do apportion the fixed overheads. A sample size of 50 companies out of target population of 475 were selected by use of stratified sampling technique. Corporate finance managers, management accountants filled the questionnaires. This study found out that majority of industries apply actual activity level to ascertain an overhead adoption rate and that challenges of handling overheads is not common in Kenya.

Standard Costing

Iliemena & Adinoyi, (2019) did a study in Africa on standard costing impact on Manufacturing Companies profitability in Edo State Nigeria. The study population were from selected manufacturing industries in Benin City. Primary data collection method was used to get information needed while questionnaire was the data collection instrument. The formulated hypotheses were tested using Ztest statistics at 5% alpha level. The study results established that there is significant positive impact of standard costing towards cost reduction. It was also observed that the more manufacturing firms applied standard costing technique, the more profit increased.

Activity-based Costing

In Africa, a study carried out on methods of costing applied by service and manufacturing firms in Nigeria by Nasieku and Ogungbade, (2016), showed that tools frequently applied are target and activity based costing. Similarly, Al-Khadash and Mahmoud, (2010) carried out a study on application of ABC and financial performance of industries shareholders' companies in Jordan. Data collection instrument was cross-sectional survey mail. Financial managers were the target population from shareholders' companies in Jordan. Improvement of return on asset was tested using regression analysis. Positive relationship between activity based costing and improvement of return on asset (ROA) was evident in the result of the study. Likewise, a study done by Ogbuu and Nweke, (2018) on the effect of activity-based costing (ABC) on manufacturing industries in Nigeria and revealed that the use of activity-based costing (ABC) considerably affects the amount

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

of earnings, return, and turnover of these companies. In Nigeria, Imo & Chukwu, (2022) conducted a study on cost accounting techniques and financial performance of small and medium scale enterprise in Rivers State. This study determines the relationship between Cost Accounting Techniques and Financial Performance of Small and Medium Scale Enterprise in Rivers State. In this study, we have two variables, Cost Accounting Techniques as the independent variables and Financial Performance as the dependent variable. Both of these variables have their dimensions and measures which will assist the researcher to find out the relationship Cost Accounting Techniques have on Financial Performance of Small and Medium Scale Enterprise in Rivers State. The methodology adopted was descriptive survey design to collect both primary and secondary data. The population of this study consist OF 4,535 registered owners of small and medium scale enterprises in Rivers State in Rivers state. The sampling technique used was the non- probability sampling technique, also the sample size was determined using the Taro Yamane's formula (1964) which was 367. The instrument used for data collection was the questionnaire in five Likert scale. 367 copies of questionnaire were distributed which 248 was retrieved for the analysis. The Cronbach alpha was adopted in assessing the reliability of the study instrument. The data were analyzed using simple percentage and mean score, while hypotheses were tested using the Spearman Ranking Order Correlation with the help of SPSS to establish the significance of relationship between the various variables used in the Study. The result indicated that there is a significant relationship between Cost Accounting Techniques and Financial Performance. From the above it was recommended that Small scale business operator units should ensure that complete and accurate business records are kept because they are essential for decision making.

METHODOLOGY

Philosophical Foundation

The study adopted empiricism as the philosophy underpinning the research. Empiricism is the view that all concepts, or all rationally acceptable beliefs or propositions, are posteriori rather than a priori (Vanzo, 2014). Empiricism is the doctrine that sense experience is the only basis of knowledge, and that therefore all hypotheses and theories should be tested by a process of observation and experience (Banker & Hughes, 2000).

Thus, this study provides valued and acceptable reality and knowledge to the content variables and sub-variables of computerized accounting and fraud prevention in orderly atomistic, discrete and observed events in Nigeria which represented by universal prepositions and regular patterns of events.

Research Design

The study adopted correlational survey research design

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

Population of the Study

The population of the study consisted eleven (11) agricultural companies in Rivers State, offering a variety of seeds, grains and farming essentials for agricultural success (Finelib, 2016- https://www.finelib.com/cities/port-harcourt/agriculture). The unit of respondents for the study consist of top accountant / management staff and junior accountant / management staff that are knowledgeable and competent in eleven (11) agricultural companies in Rivers State. During the time of this research, the population of the entire staff above in these agricultural companies were sixty-two (62). (Source: Research Data, 2026).

Table 3.1: Population Distribution of Respondents in Agricultural Companies in Rivers State.

S/N	Agricultural Companies	Top Accountant/Management Staff	Junior Accountant/Mangeent Staff	Total	Percentage
1	Osike Services Nig. Ltd	3	3	6	10
2	Acceptable Associates	3	2	5	8
3	Fechi Farms	4	3	7	11
4	Frankmatachi Foods	3	2	5	8
5	Gibson Group	3	3	6	10
6	Gmelina Farms	2	2	4	6
7	Ourmarket AgriProducts	4	3	7	11
8	Penneul Global Resources	2	2	4	6
9	Philgamos Optimum Company Ltd	4	3	7	11
10	Sativa Gold Company	3	2	5	8
11	Starred Mill Industry	3	3	6	10
	Total	**31**	**28**	**62**	**100**

Sample and Sampling Techniques

The sample size of this study is fifty-four (54). This number is derived by the application or use of Taro Yamane formula for sample size determination. The formula is illustrated as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+ N(e)^2}$$

Where:

n = Sample size

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

N = Population
size I = Constant
e = Level of errors
$(0.05)^2$ Therefore,

$$n = \frac{62}{1 + 62\,(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{62}{1.155}$$

$$n = 53.6 \approx 54$$

Table 3.2: Sample Size Distribution of Respondents in Agricultural Companies in Rivers State.

S/N	Agricultural Companies	Percentage of Population	Sample Size
1	Osike Services Nig. Ltd	10/100×54	5.4
2	Acceptable Associates	8/100×54	4.32
3	Fechi Farms	11/100×54	5.94
4	Frankmatachi Foods	8/100×54	4.32
5	Gibson Group	10/100×54	5.4
6	Gmelina Farms	6/100×54	3.24
7	Ourmarket AgriProducts	11/100×54	5.94
8	Penneul Global Resources	6/100×54	3.24
9	Philgamos Optimum Company Ltd	11/100×54	5.94
10	Sativa Gold Company	8/100×54	4.32
11	Starred Mill Industry	10/100×54	5.4
		Total	**54**

Method of data analysis

The data collected from the questionnaire were analyzed in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 22. Demographic data were analyzed using simple percentage. The research questions were analyzed using Mean and Standard Deviation in the distributive statistics tables. A criterion means of 3.0 is set as a guideline for accepting and rejecting option. The criterion mean is calculated as follows: 5+4+3+2+1/5 = 3.0. Fixing the criterion mean at 3.0 implies that for any item to be accepted, it must score a minimum mean value of 3.0 or above, while anything less than 3.0 is rejected.

The formulated hypotheses were tested using the simple bivariate regression analysis with model summary explaining the relationship and determinant percentage of the relationship by the R and R-square respectively. The significance of the variability will be tested using the ANOVA and hypotheses acceptation and rejection at 0.05 levels of significant using Coefficients table with the aid of the SPSS platform.

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

Table 4.1 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Questionnaire Distribution to Respondents and Retrieval

Questionnaire Copies	Frequency	Percentage %
Administered	54	100
Returned	44	81
Bad / incorrectly filled copies/ non-returned	10	19

Source: Survey Data, 2026.

In Table 4.1 above, fifty-four (54) copies of the questionnaire were distributed among the respondents which consisted of top accountant / management staff and junior accountant / management staff that are knowledgeable and competent in eleven (11) agricultural companies in Rivers State. Forty-four (44) copies were retrieved which amount to 81%; while ten (10) copies went bad, not returned or incorrectly filled which amount to 19%.

Univariate Descriptive Analysis and Result Interpretation

This section provides univariate descriptive analysis and result interpretation research questions and variables of the input variable dimension [marginal costing (MC), standard costing (SC), activity-based costing (ABC)], also of outcome variable measures net profit margin (NPM) containing mean, median, maximum, minimum, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis, are revealed.

Table 4.2 Descriptive Statistics

		N Statistic	Minimum Statistic	Maximum Statistic	Mean Statistic	Std. Deviation Statistic	Skewness Statistic	Kurtosis Statistic
MC		181	1.200	4.000	3.54863	.749656	2.875	7.546
SC		181	1.600	4.000	3.55372	.783834	2.479	7.677
ABC		181	2.000	4.000	3.77157	.792259	2.423	7.458
NPM		181	2.100	3.800	3.63563	.483942	2.486	5.227
Valid	N	181						

Source: Researcher's SPSS Computation, 2026

To answer the research question one, result from table 4.2 above shows a mean response of 3.54863, 3.55372 and 3.77157 for marginal costing (MC), standard costing (SC), activity-based costing (ABC), while for the criterion variables of the study, 3.63563 for net profit margin (NPM), which are above criterion mean of 3 indicating that large percentage of the respondents agreed to the items. The standard deviation for MC, SC, ABC, and NPM were

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

0.749656, 0.783834, 0.792259, and 0.483942 respectively, indicating that there was homogeneity or unity of response. Also, the normalcy test of Skewness and Kurtosis calculated mean values, which is a measure of the departure of a distribution from symmetry above, for three study dimensions MC, SC, and ABC, and criterion variable NPM, show a positive skewness value that is greater than 1. This indicates that the three study dimensions are normally distributed." The Kurtosis result, which measures the extent of flatness or peakedness of a distribution in relative terms to a normal distribution, confirms that MC,SC, ABC, and NPM are normally distributed and are not platykurtic (not having negative values/flattened curved) as their kurtosis coefficient is more than 3.0

Source: Statistical Computation Result from Researcher's E-view, 2026

Table 4.3 Summary Stationary Test Result

Variables	Order of Diff. & Intercept	ADF Statistics	Test critical values at		Probability
MC	First difference and individual intercept	-6.623241	1%	-3.642247	0.0082
			5%	-2.796333	
			10%	-2.833265	
SC	First difference and individual intercept	-5.371168	1%	-3.827455	0.0002
			5%	-2.842176	
			10%	-2.746315	
ABC	First difference and individual intercept	-4.733228	1%	-3.663248	0.0003
			5%	-2.763416	
			10%	-2.663517	
NPM	First difference and individual intercept	-5.634186	1%	-3.864227	0.0001
			5%	-2.763214	
			10%	-2.873324	

Source: Statistical Computation Result from Researcher's E-view, 2026

From the above table, all the variables are stationary since the ADF statistics values are greater than the corresponding critical values and the probability is less than 0.05 for all variables. Therefore, the data becomes stationary at first difference integrated of order 1 that is 1(1), for marginal costing (MC), standard costing (SC), activity-based costing (ABC), and net profit margin (NPM) apart from the log of at second difference and individual intercept and trend 1(2).

Bivariate Analysis and Result Interpretations

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis one: Ho_1: There is no significant relationship between marginal costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

Model 1: The first hypothesis test model; the relationship between marginal costing and net profit margin: NPM $_{it}$= $a0$ + $b1$(MC)$_{it,}$+ e (.05)

Table 4.7a Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.814a	.521	.562	2.63548	1.832

a. Predictors: (Constant), MC

b. Dependent Variable: NPM

Source: Researcher's SPSS Computation Result, 2026

The above model summary table 4.7a produced a correlation coefficient, 'R' of 0.814 showing that there is a linear relationship between marginal costing and net profit margin. And our R^2 stood at .562 which implies that about 58% variations in the dependent variable (NPM) is attributed to changes in the independent variable (MC).

Table 4.7b Coefficients[a]

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	S td. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	16.024	689 .		23.247	.000
	MC	.509	.044	.859	5.521	.035

The above 4.7b coefficient table shows a Beta (β) value (same as correlation coefficient, R) of 0.859, produced a t-value of 5.521 which is significant at P (0.035) less than the chosen alpha of (0.05). The result is significant thus; the null hypothesis is rejected (P-Value < 0.05). Hence, there is significant relationship between marginal costing and net profit margin.

Hypothesis Two: Ho2: There is no significant relationship between standard costing and net profit margin in agriculutural companies in Rivers State.

Model 2: The second hypothesis test model; the relationship between standard costing and net profit margin. SC$_{it}$= $a0$ + $b1$(NPM)$_{it,}$+ e (.05)

Table 4.8a Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

1	.872a	.546	.684	2.34518	2.356

a. Predictors: (Constant), SC
b. Dependent Variable: NPM

Source: Researcher's SPSS Computation Result, 2026

The above model summary table 4.8a produced a correlation coefficient, 'R' of 0.872 showing that there is a linear relationship between standard costing and net profit margin. And our R^2 stood at 0.684 which implies that about 62% variations in the dependent variable (NPM) is attributed to changes in the independent variable (SC).

Table 4.8b **Coefficientsa**

		Unstandardized Coefficients B / Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	17.461 / .738		22.457	.000
	SC	.335 / .043	.874	2.648	.034

Source: Researcher's SPSS Computation Result, 2026

The above 4.8b coefficient table shows a Beta (β) value (same as correlation coefficient, R) of 0.874, produced a t-value of .004 which is significant at P (004) less than the chosen alpha of (0.05). The result is significant thus; the null hypothesis is rejected (P-Value < 0.05). Hence, there is no significant relationship between standard costing and net profit margin.

Hypothesis Three: Ho3: There is no significant relationship between activity-based costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

Model 3: The third hypothesis test model; the relationship between activity-based costing and net profit margin: ABC $_{it} = a0 + b1(\text{NPM})_{it,} + e$ (.05)

Table 4.9a Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	. 783a	. 715	. 174	2.26475	2.227

c. Predictors: (Constant), ABC
d. Dependent Variable: NPM

The above model summary table 4.9a produced a correlation coefficient, 'R' of 0.783 showing that

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

there is a linear relationship between activity-based costing and net profit margin. And our R^2 stood at 0.715 which implies that about 72% variations in the dependent variable (NPM) is attributed to changes in the independent variable (ABC).

Table 4.9b Coefficientsa

		Unstandardized Coefficients B Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	10.231 .922		11.214	.000
	IPPIS	.376 .055	.733	5.475	.657

Source: Researcher's SPSS Computation Result, 2026

The above 4.9b coefficient table shows a Beta (β) value (same as correlation coefficient, R) of 0.733, produced a t-value of 5.475 which is significant at P (0.657) greater than the chosen alpha of (0.05). The result is not significant thus; the null hypothesis is accepted (P-Value > 0.05). Hence, activity-based costing (ABC) has a positive significant relationship with net profit margin (NPM).

SUMMARY, RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Table 4.10 Summary Computation of Hypotheses Results

Hypotheses	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-Stat	P-Value 0.05	Statistical Decision	Result
$H0_1$	0.861	0.45	5.521	0.045	Significant	Rejected $H0_1$
$H0_2$	0.769	.044	2.745	.668	Not Significant	Accepted $H0_2$
$H0_3$	0.874	.057	5.433	0.031	Significant	Rejected $H0_3$

Source: Researcher's Computation, 2026

From the summary of hypotheses table above, the results of the hypotheses of the study were presented in line with the statistical decision rule**:** 'if the probability value (PV) is less than 0.05 alpha level, we reject the null hypotheses and accept significant relationships. Meanwhile, if the probability value (PV) is greater than 0.05 alpha level, we accept the null hypothesis and accept an insignificant relationship. Hence:

$H0_1$: There is no significant relationship between marginal costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

$H0_2$: There is no significant relationship between standard costing and net profit margin in agriculutural companies in Rivers State.
H03: There is no significant relationship between activity-based costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

Discussion of findings

The result of the descriptive statistics analysis of table 4.2 for marginal costing and net profit margin revealed a mean of 3.54863 and 3.63563 respectively. On the other hand, null hypothesis one was rejected with a (P-Value of 0.045 < 0.05 and a coefficient value of .861). Hence, marginal costing has a significant relationship with net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

The finding of the research question two descriptive statistics analysis of standard costing and net profit margin 3.55372 and 3.63563 respectively. On the other hand, null hypothesis two was rejected with a P-Value of 0.668 >0.05 and a coefficient value of .769). Hence, standard costing has no significant relationship with net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

However, based on the findings of the third research question and hypothesis, the descriptive statistics reveal a mean of 3.77157 and 3.63563 for activity-based costing and net profit margin respectively. On the other hand, null hypothesis three was accepted with a (P-Value of 0.031< 0.05 and a coefficient value of .874). Hence, there is a positive significant relationship between in activity-based costing and net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

1. Marginal costing has a significant relationship with net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.
2. Standard costing has no significant relationship with net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.
3. Activity-based costing has a significant relationship with net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

Recommendations

Based on the finding of the study, the following recommendations are made:

4. Marginal costing has a significant relationship with net profit margin, as it impacts primarily through the separation of fixed and variable costs. Therefore, marginal costing should be carried out more in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

5. Standard costing has no significant relationship with net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State. This is due to the fact that standard costing impacts indirectly on net profit by controlling production costs. Therefore, the practice of marginal costing should be minimal or totally discouraged in agricultural companies in Rivers State.
6. Activity-based costing has a significant relationship with net profit margin in agricultural companies in Rivers State, through replacing broad, inaccurate overhead distribution. Therefore, activity-based costing should be carried out more in agricultural companies in Rivers State.

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

REFERENCES

Abdullahj, S. R., Oni, I., Ahmeb, M. D., & Shakur, F. I. (2015). Effects of standard costing on the profitability of telecommunication companies (study of MTN Nigeria). *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review, 3*(1), 292-297.

Ab-Halim, M. S., Md.-Shariff M., Haniff, M. Z., Mat-Junoh, & Abdullah, O. (2014). Financial performance and the management issues of Bumiputera construction firms in the Malaysian. *Journal of Scientific Research and Reports*, *3*(9), 1190–1202.

Al-Khadash, H. A., & Nassar, M. (2010). The implementation of activity-based costing and the financial performance of the Jordanian industrial shareholding companies. *Afro-Asian Journal of Finance and Accounting*, *2*(2), 135–153.

Ali-Momoh, B. O., Shaka, A., & Olagbuyiro, O. E. (2022). "Effect of absorption and marginal costing on corporate performance in Nigeria". *KIU Interdisciplinary Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 3*(1), 412–432.

Awotomilusi, N. S., Isaiah, O. O., Esther, I. O., & Yomi, A. T. (2022). Cost structure and financial performance of quoted industrial goods manufacturing companies in Nigeria. *International Journal of Management, Accounting and Economics, 9*(11), 749–763.0.5

Banker, R. D., & Hughes, J. S. (2000). "The cost of system congestion: Evidence from the healthcare sector." *Journal of Management Accounting Research*, 12, 97-114.

Bayaraa, B. (2017). Financial performance determinants of organizations: The case of Mongolian companies. *Journal of Competitiveness, 9*(3), 22–33.

Bowhill, B., & Lee, B. (2002). The incompatibility of standard costing systems and modern manufacturing: insight or unproven dogma? *The Journal of Applied Accounting Research, 6*(3), 1–24.

Cagwin, D., & Bouwman, M. J. (2002). The association between activity-based costing and improvement in financial performance. *Management Accounting Research*, *13*(1), 1–39.

Daryanto, W. M., Wijaya, J., & Renatauli, R. (2020). Financial performance analysis of Ace hardware Indonesia. *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law*, *23*(1), 288–297.

Drury, C. M. (2013). *Management and cost accounting.* Springer.

Drury, C. (2018). *Management and cost accounting* (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

Ezeala, G., & Apete, C. (2023). Effect of cost accounting information on firm value: A study of small and medium-sized enterprises in Anambra State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Research Publication and Review, 4*(2), 1170–1181.

Erasmus, E. G. (2021). Cost management practice and financial performance of listed deposit money banks in Nigeria. *Journal of Accounting and Financial Management, 7*(2), 1– 14.

Eyenubo, A. S. (2013). The impact of bigger board size on financial performance of firms: The Nigerian experience. *Journal of Research in International Business and Management*, *3*(3), 85–90.

Fadare, T. V., & Adegbie, F. F. (2020). Cost management and financial performance of consumer goods companies quoted in Nigeria. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publication, 10*(8), 82–90.

Farah, N., Farrukh, I., & Faizan, N. (2016). Financial performance of firms: Evidence from Pakistan cement industry. *Journal of Teaching and Education*, *5*(1), 81–94.

Favour-Orluogwo, C. (2023). Intellectual capital and financial performance of listed institutions of higher learning in Rivers State for sustainable national development. *7th Biennial conference of Academic Staff Union of Polytechnics (ASUP) Book of Abstract, 29.*

Favour-Orluogwo, C., & Apiafi, H. B. (2023). Audit report characteristics and financial performance of listed international standard commercial banks in Port-Harcourt. *International Journal of Accounting and Financial Management, 1*(1), 20-36.

Garrison, R. H., Noreen, E. W., & Brewer, P. C. (2019). *Managerial accounting (16th ed.).* McGraw-Hill Education.

Gitau, B. N. (2021). Effect of cost management on financial performance of agribusiness enterprises in Kenya. *International Journal of Agricultural Economics, 6*(1), 33–38.

Hadmojo, M. P. T. (2024). The Influence of profitability, liquidity, leverage, company size on company value with GCG as a moderating variable. *International Journal of Engineering Inventions*, 13(7), 28-41.

Hopp, W. J., & Spearman, M. L. (2008). *Factory physics: Foundations of manufacturing management* (3rd ed.). Waveland Press / McGraw-Hill.

Ibrahim, H., & Abdul-Samad, F.A. (2011). Corporate governance mechanisms and performance: A comparison of family and non-family firms in Malaysia. *Journal of Management Research*, *3*(2), 1-21.

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

Imo, T. O., & Chukwu, U. (2022). Cost accounting techniques and financial performance of small and medium scale enterprise in Rivers State. *Advance Journal of Management, Accounting and Finance, 7*(5), 14-31.

Iliemena, R. O., & Adinoyi, J. M. (2019). Effect of standard costing on profitability of manufacturing companies: Study of Edo State Nigeria. *Journal of Resources Development and Management, 53,* 28–34.

Ittner, C. D., Lanen, W. N., & Larcker, D. F. (2002). The association between activity-based costing and manufacturing performance. *Journal of Accounting Research, 40*(3), 711 726.

Jonah, N. M., Okiakpe, E. K., & Atteng, M. J. (2024). Cost accounting practices and financial performance of listed food and beverages companies in Nigeria. *Finance & Accounting Research Journal*, *6*(12), 2230–2243.

Junaidu, M. K., & Hauwa S. (2018). Corporate tax and financial performance of listed Nigerian consumer goods. *Journal of Accounting and Financial Management, 4*(4), 2504-8856.

Kipkirui, L. B. (2005). *A survey of cost allocation practices of manufacturing companies in Kenya* {Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi}.

Kwan, L. H. (2011). Competing globally with cost accounting competing globally with cost accounting. *University Libraries.* https://trace.tennessee.edu/handle/20.500.14382/9675

Lal, J., & Srivastava, S. (2008). *Cost accounting* (4th ed.). Sultan Chand & Sons.

Mabin, V. J., & Balderstone, S. J. (2003). The performance of the theory of constraints methodology: Analysis and discussion of successful TOC applications. *International Journal of Operations and Production Management, 23*(6), 568-595.

Matete, J., Consolatta, N., & Fwaruba, R. S. (2017). Determinants of material cost accounting in relation to financial performance of listed manufacturing companies in Kenya (Case study of manias sugar in Kakamega County, Kenya). *Quest Journal of Research in Business Management, 5*(6), 27–34.

Marie, A., Cheffi, W., Louis, J. R., & Rao, A. (2010). "Is standard costing still relevant? evidence from Dubai". *Management Accounting Quarterly*, *11*(2), 1–10.

Mohan, N., Senthil, P., Vinodh, S., & Jayanth, N. (2017). A review on composite materials and process parameters optimization for the fused deposition modelling process. *Virtual and Physical Prototyping, 12*(1), 47-59.

Nasieku, T., & Ogungbade, I. (2016). Cost accounting techniques adopted by manufacturing and service industry within the last decades. *International Journal of Advances in Management and Economics (IJAME), 5*(1), 48–61.

ISSN: 2811-1710 (Paper), ISSN: 2811-1729 (Online) Vol 7, No 1, Pgs 131 -156: 2026

Oden, C. (2021). *The concept of profitability factors as a guide to policy decision.* https://www.projecttopics.org/concept-profitability-factorsguide-policy-decision.html

Orayo, J. A., & Ombaba, K. M. B. (2017). Empirical analysis on financial performance of listed firms in commercial and service sector in Kenya: *Africa International Journal of Management Education and Governance, 2*(2), 10-29.

Palepu, K. G., & Healy, P. M. (2013). *Business analysis and valuation: Using financial statements, text and cases* (5th ed). Cengage Learning.

Rahman, S. U. (1998). Theory of constraints: a review of the philosophy and its applications. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management, 18*(4), 336 355.

Rashid, M. M. (2016). Standard costing practices in listed pharmaceuticals and chemical industries in Bangladesh. *The Cost and Management, 44*(6), 45-50.

Qais, Y. S., Munther, B. A., & Sinan, S. A. (2023). "The quality of cost accounting systems in manufacturing firms: A literature review". *Cogent Business & Management, Taylor & Francis Journals, 10*(1), 209-220.

Ogbuu, C., Nweke, I. M., & Mlanga, S. (2018). Activity-based costing and financial performance of natural resources firms quoted on NSE. *Journal of Accounting and Finance*, *16*(2), 115-132.

Sil, K. (2021). Scientific application of standard costing practices in manufacturing industries. *Com Fin Research, 1,* 27-33.

Tulasi, L. & Rao, A., R. (2012). Review on theory of constraints. *International Journal of Advances in Engineering & Technology, 1*(3), 334-344.