

THE EXPANSION OF ACTIVITY-BASED COSTING/MANAGEMENT IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract

This paper aims to investigate the expansion of an advanced management tool - Activity-based costing/management (ABC/M) among Czech companies and to map the level of its utilization. The empirical survey was carried out among 548 Czech medium-sized and large companies from various economic sectors. The expansion of ABC/M has grown to 22% in 2013 which is comparable to neighbouring countries, but companies still use a relatively simple ABC/M model. They use only a limited extent of ABC/M and do not exploit all its possibilities.

Keywords

Activity based costing, Activity based management, the Czech Republic, cost management

Introduction

Global competitive market environment makes pressure on companies to provide quality products at affordable prices. To fulfil this task, companies are forced to seek ways to reduce costs and increase productivity. For effective cost reduction, managers must understand how firm costs are generated. In the Czech conditions, already Tomáš Baťa realized the importance of cost management, who introduced an extensive cost calculation department in his company (Rybka, 2003).

An advanced management tool that helps with cost tracking is Activity based costing/management (ABC/M). It brings a process view of the firm costs, when instead of organizational departments in traditional conception, firm activities and processes generate value and costs. Managers get completely new information about activity costs and more accurate information about product or customer costs. Ways of utilisation of ABC/M information have been many times described in academic and popular literature (e.g. Cokins, 2001).

After the origin in the late 1980s, the ABC/M expanded rapidly among large enterprises, particularly in the USA and other English-speaking countries (Majerová, 2010). In Central and Eastern Europe the expansion is slower. Previous research (Popesko and Novák, 2008) showed that it has taken a longer time to become established in Czech business practice. More extensive and recent research has not been published so the situation about ABC/M diffusion and use has not been mapped. Scope and complexity of most common use of the ABC model has not been examined.

Based on the present situation, the aim of this paper is to chart the expansion of ABC/M amongst businesses in the Czech Republic and to ascertain how it is utilized. To reach this, it was carried out an extensive questionnaire survey among Czech businesses. Results show that recent ABC/M expansion is comparable to neighbouring countries, but companies still use a relatively simple ABC/M model. They use only a limited extent of ABC/M and do not exploit all its possibilities.

ABC/M in a literature review and its theoretical basis

Activity based costing/management is an advanced management tool that provides more accurate information about company costs and helps in company performance measuring. What started out in the 1980s in USA as a calculation technique became a complex approach to the management of an organization's activities.

In contrast to traditional calculation method, activity based costing emphasizes process view to the company. It is not necessary in what department costs are generated, but what activities are performed in creating a final product. In calculation, resources are allocated to activities and activities are allocated to cost objects based on their use. Important is identification of causal relationship of cost drivers to activities (CAM-I, 2000). Managers can measure cost of products, customers, divisions, departments, product lines, regions, or a combination of these. Utilizing the information from activity based costing in the business management is called activity based management. In practice the border between ABC and ABM is not clear, that is why the term activity based costing/management is widely used.

ABC/M provides, next to more accurate information about product costs, also new information about causes of overheads and cost of activities. This information is not available without ABC/M. According to empirical research (Cohen et al., 2005; Innes et al., 2000; Krumwiede and Suessmair, 2008), ABC/M information is widely utilized for more precise product-cost calculations and their reduction, product pricing, cost modelling, customers and products profitability management, activity cost analysis, an identification of cost factors (cost drivers), budgeting, deciding on production volume and product mix, decisions concerning outsourcing, measuring the costs of unused capacity, measurement of (insufficient) quality costs, benchmarking, re-engineering and procedural improvement.

ABC/M information used for better decision making should improve company performance. Many studies looked for the relationship between the use of ABC and firm performance have been accomplished (e.g. Innes et al., 2000; Kennedy and Affleck-Graves, 2001; Cagwin with Barker, 2006; Krumwiede and Charles, 2011; Hardan and Shatnawi, 2013; Mijoč et al., 2014; Ayedh et al., 2015 and others). The direct impact of ABC/M on company performance has been detected rarely. Indirect influence through improving product quality and production time was examined and found by Ittner et al. (2002). Banker et al. (2008) work with the idea that the impact of ABC/M on performance is completely indirect and affects performance only through allowing the introduction of other advanced manufacturing practices as Just-in-time, Total quality management, continuous improvement and benchmarking, which have a direct positive impact on business performance. Many studies (Cagwin and Bouwman, 2002; Cagwin and Barker, 2006; Maiga and Jacobs, 2006; Al-Khadash and Feridun, 2006) discovered a synergically positive effect on company performance by using other strategic initiatives in conjunction with ABC/M.

ABC/M brings the greatest benefits in medium-sized and large businesses, in enterprises with large product diversity and high ratio of overheads (Krumwiede, 1998; Cooper and Kaplan, 1990; Cagwin and Bouwman, 2002). Manufacturing industry is the most experienced with ABC/M, however it has been widely applied also in commercial enterprises, banking, insurance and transport (Král et al., 2010).

Disadvantage of the method is the extent and complexity of ascertaining input data. Also costs for ABC/M implementation are considerable, mainly when external consultants are employed. These are the most common reasons for rejecting the ABC/M implementation.

However, existing users' experience of ABC/M tends to disprove the above reasons for rejection. Krumwiede (1997) found that 89% ABC/M users said that the implementation has been cost effective. Similar results have been reached in the study of Innes et al. (2000).

Positive impact of ABC/M on company performance can be testified by its expansion. ABC/M is very widespread in the USA, where it was developed. According to the completed research, there is the adoption rate between 21% and 53% among large enterprises (Krumwiede, 1997; Ittner et al., 2002; Cagwin and Bouwman, 2002; Hrisak, 1996; Krumwiede and Suessmair, 2007). Many studies about ABC/M have been carried out in Great Britain. The adoption rate in 1999 was 18 % (Innes et al., 2000), Al-Omiri and Drury (2007) found stagnation about this rate. They found correlation between the level of the system detail expressed by the number of different types of cost drivers and satisfaction with the ABC/M system. The more complex system, the greater user's satisfaction. Australian businesses, that use Anglo-American cost practices, report relatively high adoption rate (52% - Chenhall and Langfield-Smith, 1998; 78% - Baird et al., 2004).

In continental European countries the ABC/M expansion is lower. The biggest interest in the method is in Scandinavia. Kallunki and Silvola's (2008) research recorded 28% adoption rate. Already in 1997 Bjornenak (1997) found that 40% of the largest manufacturing companies in Norway had already implemented ABC/M or planned to do so. In line with the theory, Bjornenak confirmed that companies with a large proportion of overheads adopt ABC/M more often.

Traditional cost systems of other European countries are more developed than was true for the USA prior to the rise of ABC/M. This is according Bhimani et al., (2007) the reason why Europe has not taken place in such an expansion wave of ABC/M as in Anglo-American environment. Krumwiede and Suessmair (2007, 2008) carried out a comparison of the traditional methods of cost accounting in the USA and German-speaking countries, which in terms of managerial accounting is closer to the Czech Republic. They found that American companies use, on average, only few cost centres and cost drivers in contrast to developed and complex German firms, those places more emphasis on cost management systems. German companies are also more satisfied with their cost system than American organizations. The ABC/M adoption rate was 19% among German companies.

Research by Bhimani et al. (2007) attempted to eliminate the problem of the commensurability of the different research studies. The authors presented an identical questionnaire (translated into the national languages) at the same time to large businesses within Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, USA and Great Britain. The results revealed that the adoption rate in these countries varied significantly. The greatest expansion was in France, where 82% companies marked themselves for ABC/M users. However, as previously pointed Mevellec (1995), the French expanded calculation technique is not ABC/M, it is more similar to the overhead rates method. This extension thus cannot be regarded as corresponding to reality. The greatest expansion is thus in North America and Great Britain, where the adoption rate was between 40% and 60%. In Germany it was 30% and in Italy 28%, with the lowest rate in Japan at 17%.

The situation of ABC/M in the Czech Republic has not been deeply investigated. Until recently there had only been a few publications in Czech about ABC/M which might familiarise researchers with its methodology (specifically Staněk, 2003; Petřík, 2007; Popesko, 2009). Although university textbooks for managerial accounting mention this methodology, only

a few pages are dedicated to it. This may explain the relatively low ABC/M adoption rates by Czech businesses discovered in earlier research. Academic research was conducted by Popesko in 2004 amongst medium-sized and large industry organizations with 117 returned questionnaires. He found that 43% of companies knew of the methodology, though only 21% of these were fully informed about the ABC/M system and only 5% of enterprises used ABC/M. The author also found that knowledge of methods increases with the size of the organization. Businesses often use consultant agencies for ABC/M system design and implementation. Similar research was repeated in 2007 with very similar results – an ABC/M adoption rate of 4% (Popesko and Novák, 2008). In 2007 Matýska and Šiška carried out research focusing on business efficiency, and among 291 businesses they discovered that 22% used ABC.

Based on the present situation, the aim of this paper is to chart the expansion of ABC/M amongst businesses in the Czech Republic and to ascertain how it is utilized.

Methodology of the research

To reach the objective of the research, wide research sample was chosen. It consisted of companies from all major economy sectors, companies arranged into sections A – N and P – R according to the CZ-NACE classification, seated in the Czech Republic. All common legal forms of businesses were represented: joint-stock companies, limited liability companies, limited partnerships, public companies, cooperatives and branch plants. Another criterion was the size of the company – medium-sized and large companies with more than 50 employees.

Identifying data and data from financial statements was obtained from the Albertina CZ Gold Edition nationwide company database, which contains information from the register of legal entities in the Czech Republic. From the complete basic sample containing 9110 businesses, 6363 businesses with a valid email address were in 2013 contacted to complete a questionnaire to obtaining internal information about using ABC/M. Data collection was carried out using a website-based questionnaire. The addressee was management from the economic, finance or controlling departments. Completed questionnaires were returned by 548 companies, which is the selected sample. The rate of return was therefore 8.61%.

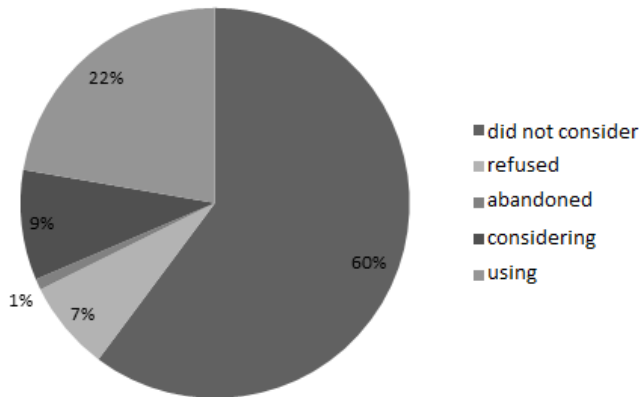
There were found minor differences between basic sample and selected sample. In the selected sample were slightly more represented industrial enterprises and less service firms than in the basic sample, more joint stock companies were represented at the expense of limited liability companies. Larger businesses answered more often. Although there are differences between the two samples, because of the way of the selection of addressed enterprises (all companies from the basic sample with e-mail contact were contacted) and high absolute number of responses obtained, collected responses can be considered as a meaningful sample of Czech medium-sized and large enterprises.

The data acquired from the questionnaires and from the Albertina CZ database was statistically evaluated. An univariate analysis was used for a description of the samples. The statistically significant difference between groups of firms was tested using the t-test, analyses of variance, the median test, the Mann-Whitney U test, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and the Kruskal-Wallis test. A Bivariate analysis was carried out using crosstabs procedure. To measure the strength of association between variables there was also calculated the coefficient values η (éta), Cramer's V, Kendall's Tau, Pearson's correlation coefficient R. The values for all the coefficients are available from the author. The level of statistical significance, with regard to the nature of the issue under investigation, was chosen as $\alpha=0.10$.

When comparing businesses from the various CZ-NACE sections, businesses from section B, I, P and R were not analysed because only a few businesses from these sections responded, which would not provide sufficient explanatory power for the results. When assessing the entire selected sample, businesses from sections B, I, P and R were included in the analysis.

Results

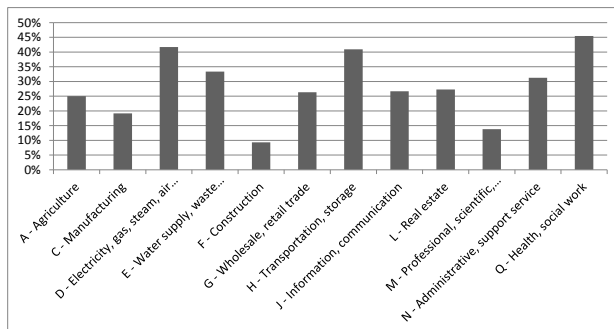
ABC/M expansion is illustrated by figure 1: in the selected sample were 548 companies and 120 of them, i. e. 22%, state that they use ABC/M and another 9% considered its implementation. Most companies (60%) never even contemplated the introduction of ABC/M.



Source: processed by the author

Figure 1: The expansion of ABC/M

Regarding of *economic sectors*, ABC/M is most widespread among industrial businesses with mass production (adoption rate 29%) and service businesses (adoption rate 28%). Agricultural businesses also used ABC/M frequently, 25% of them state that they used it. Conversely, the lower penetration is among manufacturing companies with serial and unit production (20% and 16%). Even more striking are the differences which can be seen between individual sections of CZ-NACE (figure 2).



Source: processed by the author

Figure 2: ABC/M acceptance rate, sectors by CZ-NACE

The graph does not include businesses from sectors from which fewer than ten responses were available, i.e. the sectors of accommodation and catering, financial services, education, art and entertainment. Although the descriptive statistics revealed significant differences between sectors, the relationship between the use of ABC/M and the CZ-NACE section is low to moderate and is on the border of statistical significance, with Cramer's $V = 0.239$; $p = 0.106$.

Also the *size of the company* proved to be medium significant variable for ABC/M implementation, larger companies introduced ABC/M more frequently (Cramer's $V = 0.239$; $p = 0.001$) – see tab. 1.

Company size (employees)	50–99	100–199	200–249	250–499	500–999	1000–1499	1500 and more	Total
ABC/M yes	31	40	7	23	12	2	5	120
ABC/M no	168	136	35	50	27	5	7	428
Total	199	176	42	73	39	7	12	548
Share in size group	16%	23%	17%	32%	31%	29%	42%	22%

Source: processed by the author

Table 1: ABC/M adoption in connection with company size

Higher adoption rate is among joint-stock companies (29%) than among limited-liability companies (19%). No cooperative in the sample used ABC/M. The *legal form* is statistically significant variable for ABC/M adoption. Other legal forms were represented only in single businesses, that is why they were not analysed (Cramer's $V = 0.177$; $p = 0.004$).

Businesses with Czech owners predominated in the sample: 413 businesses. The majority owner's country of origin had a moderately strong effect on the adoption of ABC/M (Cramer's $V = 0.263$, $p = 0.080$). Businesses with foreign capital exhibited a markedly higher rate of ABC/M adoption than businesses exclusively in Czech hands, where the rate of adoption is 19%. Businesses from all other countries except Germany show an adoption rate between 38% and 50% (tab. 2). The only exception is indeed Germany (a total of 46 businesses in the sample) – with these businesses, the adoption rate is only 15%. In the case of businesses with owners from other countries, the adoption of ABC/M was not evaluated because of their small representation in the sample.

The percentage amount of *overhead costs* is linked with ABC/M adoption ($\eta^2 = 0.194$; Cramer's $V = 0.194$, $p = 0.021$). The relationship is indirect, median of enterprises with ABC/M is in the category 11–20%, and however median of enterprises without ABC/M is in the category 21–30%.

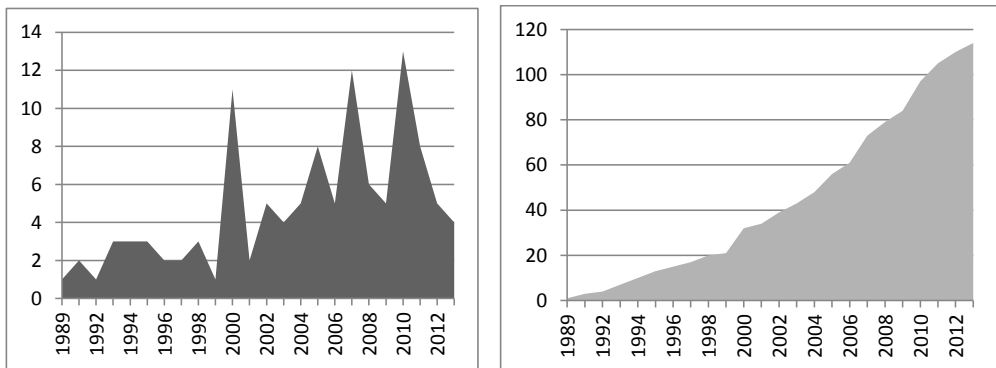
Businesses which *refused to introduce ABC/M*, the most frequently cited as the reason high implementation and maintenance costs and the complexity of the method. After its introduction and use, the method was then abandoned by 5 businesses – the abandonment rate was 4%. One of the reasons given 3 times being the non-utilizability of the information obtained, 2 times the complexity of the method and once for the high costs of implementation and maintenance.

Country of origin of the owner	Czech Rep.	France	Italy	Japan	Germany	Netherlands	Austria	Slovakia	USA	Other	Total
ABC/M yes ano	80	3	2	3	7	5	6	3	3	8	120
ABC/M no	331	3	3	3	39	8	9	5	4	23	428
Total	411	6	5	6	46	13	15	8	7	31	548
Share in country of origin	19 %	50 %	40 %	50 %	15 %	38 %	40 %	38 %	43 %	26 %	22 %

Source: processed by the author

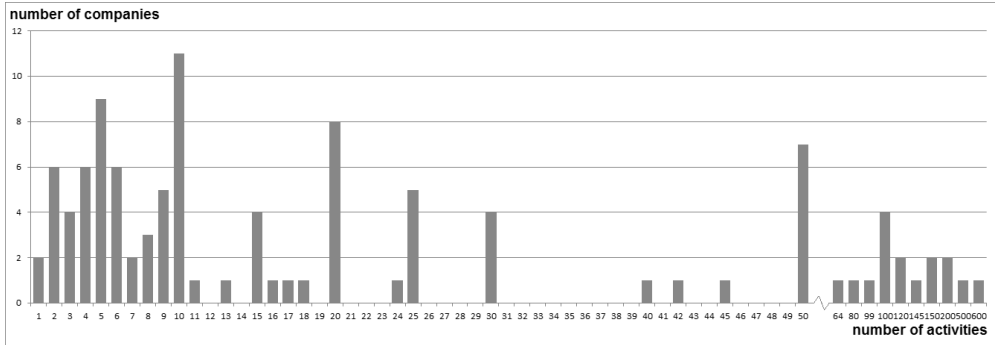
Table 2: Using ABC/M in connection with the country of origin of the majority owner

Although some businesses *started to use ABC/M* as early as the beginning of the 1990s, it was in the new millennium that a larger-scale increase in the expansion of ABC/M came about in the Czech Republic (figure 3).



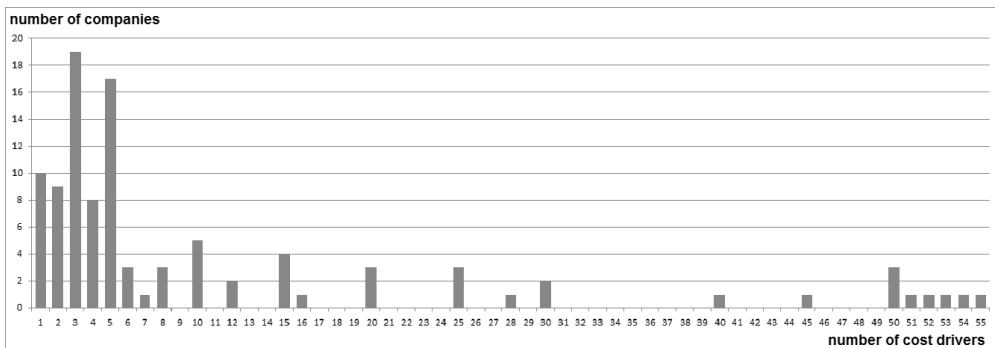
Source: processed by the author

Figure 3: Number of companies that introduced ABC/M in the year; cumulated number of companies that introduced ABC/M in the selected sample



Source: processed by the author

Figure 4: Number of activities used



Source: processed by the author

Figure 5: Number of cost drivers used

Two measures were used for measuring the *complexity of ABC/M* model used in enterprises: number of activities and number of cost drivers. These indicators are strongly correlated (Pearson’s $R = 0.693$, $p = 0.000$). The average values of these indicators were 39 and 18, however, these figures are distorted by outliers. Thus, more informative indicator is the median. Median of used activities is 10, and median of used cost drivers is 5 (figures 4 and 5). These numbers indicate the widespread use of very simple ABC/M model. However, there were also firms with a very complicated ABC/M model in the sample.

Businesses which abandoned ABC/M frequently used the more complicated model. Nevertheless, mutual dependency between the complexity of the ABC/M model and the perceived success of the ABC/M implementation is also statistically significant (Kendal’ Tau for number of activities = -0.005 ; $p = 0.949$; Kendal’ Tau for number of cost drivers = 0.077 ; $p = 0.361$).

Field of business significantly affects the complexity of the model only in case of cost drivers (Cramer’s $V = 0.536$; $p = 0.002$). A higher number of cost drivers is used mainly in the manufacturing industry. The association between the complexity of the model and the number of activities were not detected (Cramer’s $V = 0.514$; $p = 0.979$).

The extent of *utilizing information from ABC/M* was also examined. Among corporate processes ABC/M was employed most with the process of production (88 times), then sales (73 times), purchasing (57 times), administration (55 times), service and auxiliary processes (52 times), distribution and storage (51 times), human resources (43 times), inspection (41 times), with the lowest figure for development (34 times) and marketing (32 times). Most businesses employ ABC/M only for some processes, not for managing the costs of all the business's processes. If ABC/M is utilized only for one process, then it is usually production. 43% of businesses employ ABC/M for a maximum of 3 processes, and 68% of businesses for a maximum of 5 processes.

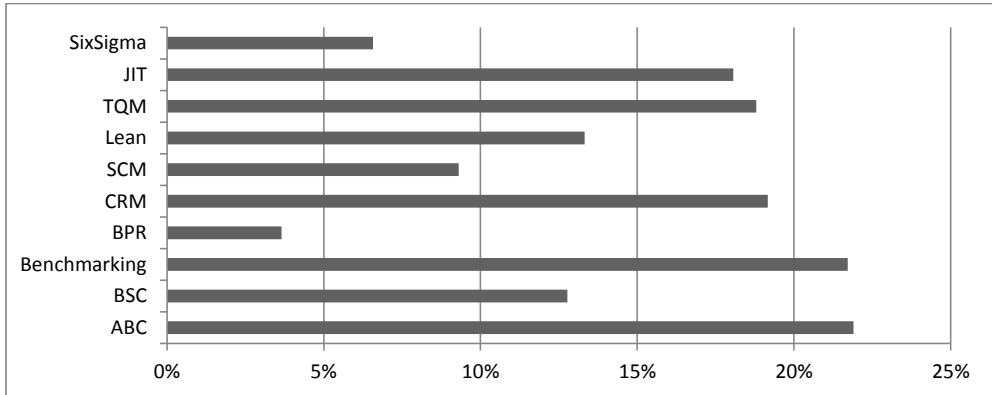
In terms of the purpose of utilization, ABC/M is most often used to determine the costs of products, set prices, budgets and identify the costs of activities (tab. 3).

Utilization	Number of firms	Utilization	Number of firms
Determining the costs of products	99	Investment evaluation	33
Pricing	88	Design of new products	28
Budgeting	76	Identification of unused capacity costs	24
Identification of activity costs	74	Benchmarking	24
Customer profitability analysis	65	Reengineering and process improvement	23
Measuring performance of activities	61	Decision making about outsourcing	23
Costs modelling	60	Decision making about production volume	14
Identification of administrative costs	59	Decision making about production mix	6
Identification of cost drivers	56	Other	
Detecting costs of quality	37		0

Source: processed by the author

Table 3: Purpose of ABC/M utilization

The use of ABC/M together with other strategic management tools was examined. Results show that these tools are widely used among Czech companies (figure 6). At last one tool out of ten selected is used by 64% of businesses.



Source: Pokorná 2014

Figure 6: Extension of strategic management tools in Czech enterprises

Like the association between the use of ABC/M and size of business, other tools are also used significantly more often in larger enterprises. Industry, legal form and country of origin of the majority owner are also significant variables in adoption of other strategic management tool (more about extension of strategic management tools in Czech Republic in Pokorná, 2014).

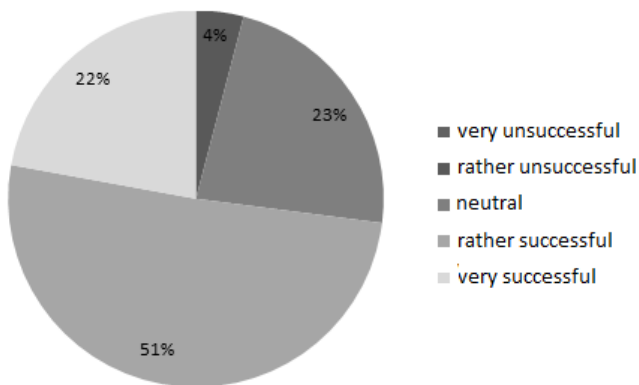
The strategic tools are significantly and positively broadly associated with each other. Firms that adopt one instrument are likely to employ other instruments. ABC/M was most often used together with Balanced Scorecard and Benchmarking, even though their mutual relationship is not particularly close (table 4).

		BSC	Bench- marking	BPR	CRM	SCM	Lean	TQM	JIT	SixSigma
ABC/M	Cramér's V	.126	.127	.114	.064	.079	.085	-.023	.081	.006
	Sig.	.003	.003	.008	.138	.066	.049	.595	.062	.895

Source: processed by the author

Table 4: Association rate of using ABC/M and other strategic management tools

The ABC/M implementation is positively valued by three quarters of the respondents (figure 7). The worst evaluation of “very unsuccessful” was not selected even once. Even companies that abandoned ABC/M (only 5 businesses in the sample) evaluated its adoption twice as neutral and three times as rather unsuccessful.



Source: processed by the author

Figure 7: Success of ABC/M introduction from the perspective of respondents

Discussion

The ABC/M expansion among Czech enterprises in the new millennium gradually increased. The current situation is such that the adoption rate is slightly lower than in developed English-speaking countries. When compared with recent studies in non-English-speaking European countries (Majerová, 2010), which we are in terms of cost systems closer than Anglo-American systems, ABC/M's acceptance rate in the Czech Republic is at an average level. The potential for further spread of the ABC/M is still not exhausted because 60% of companies still had not even considered its adoption. Companies, that considered ABC/M adoption and rejected it, cited the anticipated implementation costs and complexity of this tool as the reason. The same reasons were also mentioned in earlier studies (Hicks, 1997; Kaplan and Anderson, 2004). Lack of information about the tool as a reason for rejection is no longer so much represented as in the study of Popesko (2004).

Expansion differs in various economic sectors. Relatively high adoption rate is surprisingly among agricultural businesses, which generally adopt strategic management tools to a lesser degree (Suchánek et al., 2013). The lower expansion among construction businesses in the Czech environment until recent times can be explained by lower pressure on prices in this sector (Odehnalová and Pirožek, 2014) and by the specific type of production, in which every building is different. In contrast, a high percentage of adoption was ascertained in health care, in which organizations are forced to establish a realistic price for health-care outputs in order to be covered by health insurance. Some foreign studies also mention the high level of expansion in health care (Yereli, 2009; Upda, 1996).

Other variables that affect the ABC/M adoption are the organization size and legal forms. Large companies have more resources and knowledge for such projects. The same applies to joint-stock companies, which are generally larger.

Theory says that the ABC/M brings greater benefits for companies with higher overheads (Cooper and Kaplan, 1990; Krumwiede, 1998; Cagwin and Bouwman, 2002; King et al., 2010). The empirical results paradoxically show that ABC/M is used more in companies with lower level of overheads.

The higher adoption rate of ABC/M in businesses with foreign owners can be explained by the fact that there isn't such a large language barrier among foreign owners and in multinational companies compared to national business entities, which means that their employees can quickly adopt new concepts and innovation in areas including cost management from professional literature mainly written in English. Here a role is also played by the fact that some businesses with foreign owners operating in the Czech Republic came into being through the takeover by a foreign company, which must have shown a significant degree of success in the original market to have made it into another market too. Companies like this are probably more innovative. In addition, in many cases the owners are predominantly from developed western countries, which were confirmed in earlier studies to have a higher rate of adoption of ABC/M (Bhimani et al., 2007).

In the Czech Republic, there is the most common form of ABC/M a simple model with few activities and cost drivers. The system is often used only for key or costly processes. It is a compromise between the accuracy of the information obtained and the lack of finances, when company want to implement ABC/M. Such a reduced model offers only limited use of ABC/M information, like identification of product costs and activities costs, more complex analysis is not possible. On the other hand, in this sample there were also businesses with very complex ABC/M systems, with the number of activities in the hundreds. Reported uses of ABC/M information are also very wide. In favour of a comprehensive model speaks the research by Al-Omiry and Drury (1997), who found a significant correlation between satisfaction with the ABC/M system and its complexity. This conclusion, however, on Czech data was not confirmed - a more complex model does not lead to greater satisfaction with ABC/M system or increase in financial performance of the company (Pokorná, 2014), but it almost certainly entails higher implementation and maintenance.

In accordance with the theory and similar foreign empirical studies (Cagwin and Barker, 2006; Maiga and Jacobs, 2006; Krumwiede and Charles, 2011; Mijoč et al., 2014, and others), the association between the use of ABC/M and other strategic management tools was confirmed. Enterprises using one tool more likely introduce another.

Just like in the study by Krumwiede and Charles (2011), the perceived success of the ABC/M introduction is evaluated very positively by the enterprise's managers. ABC/M also demonstrates the usefulness of the low abandonment rate, comparable with France, Great Britain, Canada and the USA (Bhimani et al., 2007).

Conclusion

In the context of the increasing intensity of competition in recent decades, rigorous cost management became an important part of the management of many enterprises. The concept of process management also penetrates to the managing costs and the activity-based costing/management is increasingly gaining access among companies worldwide.

In the Czech Republic the expansion and the level of using of ABC/M has not been studied on a sufficiently comprehensive sample. The aim of this article was to fill these white places.

To reach this, own extensive quantitative research was carried out. The quantitative survey was conducted using a questionnaire and the data from the Albertina database. Thanks to the high absolute number of returned questionnaires, the obtained results can be generalized to a great extent to the population of medium-sized and large Czech enterprises.

It was found that Czech companies began to introduce ABC/M with increasing intensity especially after the turn of the millennium and now the extension is almost comparable to the western countries. The growing expansion can be explained by the gradual placement of information about ABC/M in courses at Czech universities and the availability of professional and popular literature including the issue of ABC/M in Czech language.

Besides the growing expansion, also low abandonment rate testifies to the success of the ABC/M introduction. On the other hand, more than half of the companies not even consider the implementation. The main reasons are estimated costs and the complexity of this tool.

ABC/M is the most prevalent among industrial companies with mass production and service businesses, although the theory talks about the highest benefit for companies with serial production. As expected, ABC/M is more used in large enterprises with sufficient funds for projects of this type and in terms of legal form, especially for joint stock companies. Higher acceptance rate is generally in enterprises with foreign capital.

The survey brought information that Czech companies use mostly simple ABC/M model with a small number of activities and cost drivers. Low rate of use of the possibilities offered by the developed ABC/M model is probably linked to this. In such a model, a deeper activity analysis is available and carried out only for key enterprise processes, especially the production. However, it was found that the complexity of the model used is not linked to success of the ABC adoption, subjectively perceived by company managers.

Besides ABC/M also other strategic management tools are relatively widely expanded, although the use of their potential synergic effect was not found.

Based on current development and foreign experiences, additional expansion of ABC/M among Czech companies is expected. Thanks to the increasing awareness of this tool and its possibilities, increasing extent of its use in the Czech Republic is also assumed.

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