



Costing: Options, Impacts and Choices



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Costing: Options, Impacts and Choices

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Costing: Options, Impacts and Choices





Standard Cost

Standard Cost - Impacts & Choices

- Used often in manufacturing
- Supposed to be used to research and adjust for variances
- Accounting departments struggle
 - Best for cost accountants
- Best used when costs are stable
 - Today's cost increases and added freight cause high variances
 - Seeing a move to FIFO

Standard Cost - Impacts & Choices

Good reasons to choose Standard Cost

- 1. Need to see Purchase Price Variance
- 2. Compare production actuals to standard (variances)

Standard Cost - Impacts & Choices

Bad reasons to choose Standard Cost

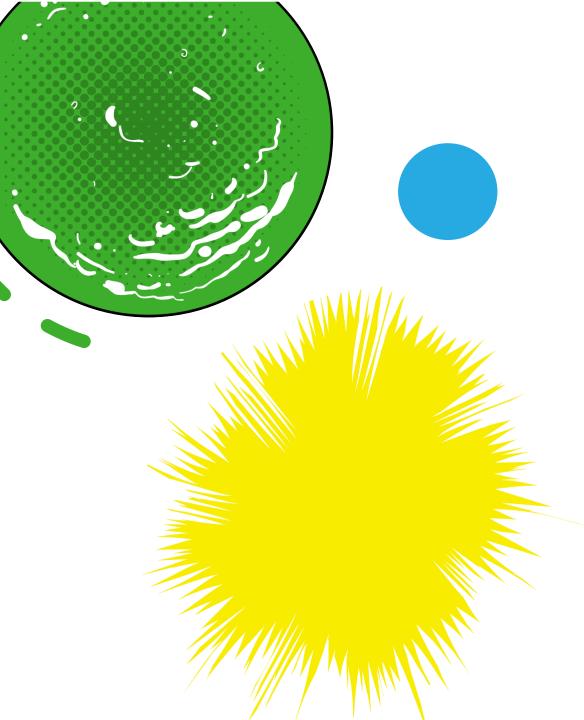
- 1. Need to see Purchase Price Variance
 - Available for all costing methods
 - What is this information providing the business
 - What steps are taken when reviewing the data
- 2. Compare production actuals to standard
 - Available on all production orders
 - What is this information providing the business
 - What steps are taken when reviewing the data



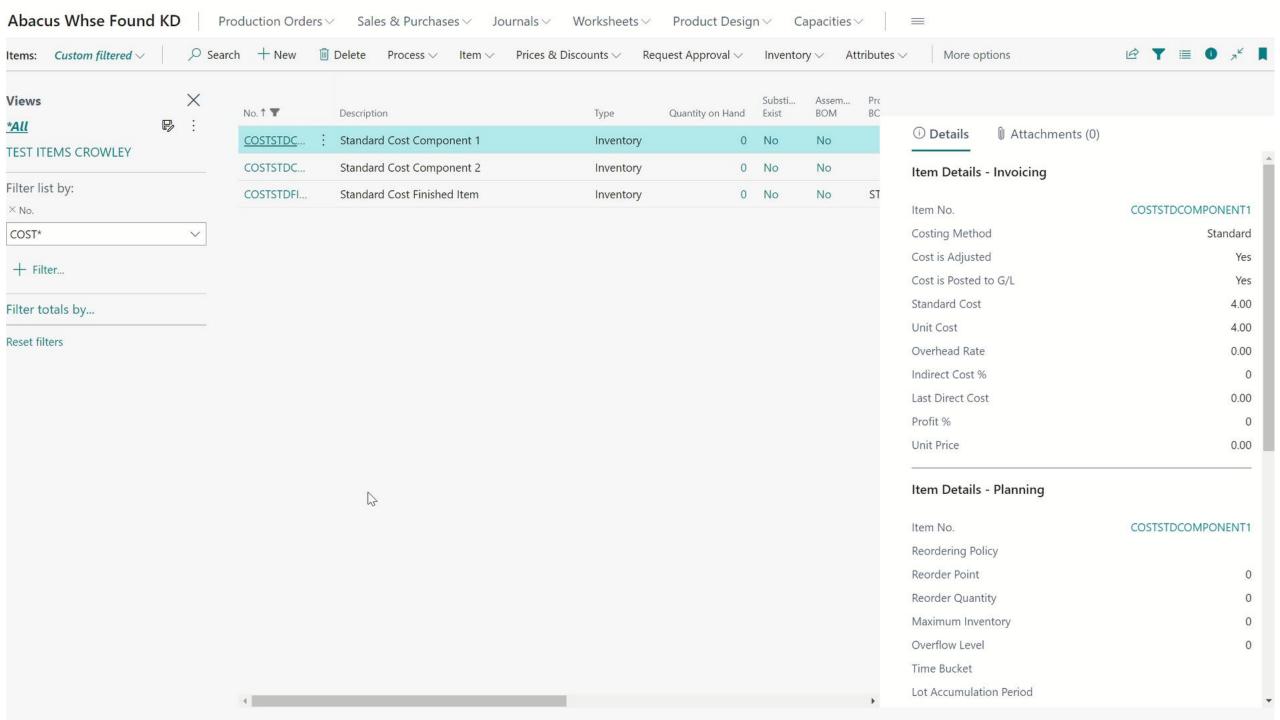
Standard Cost Demo

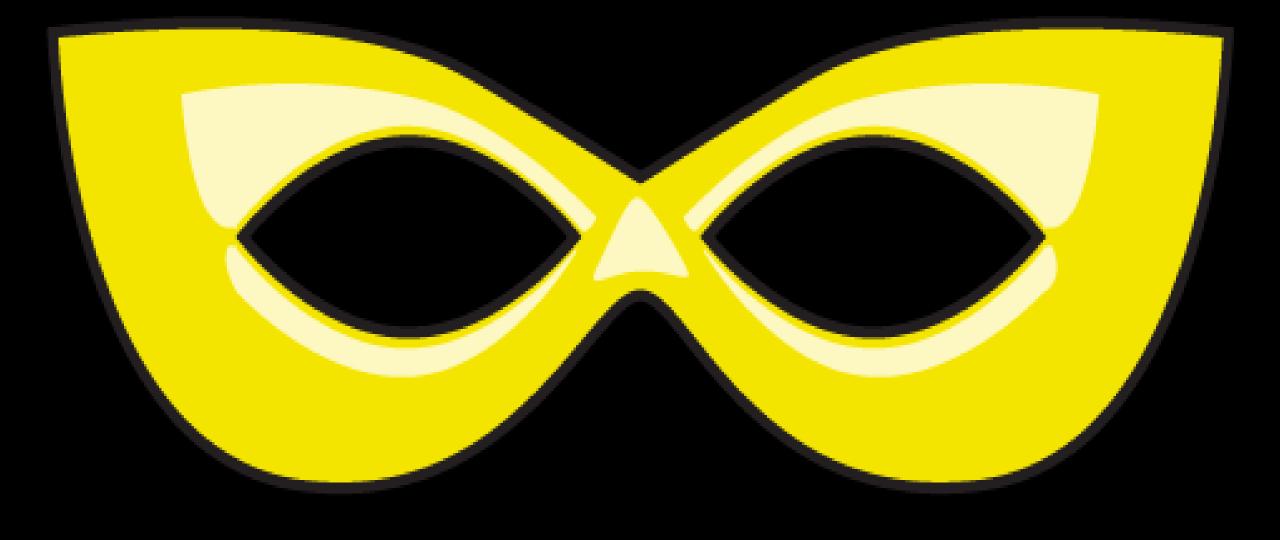
Demonstration to Include:

- Purchase Order for component 1 & 2
 - Standard Cost 4.00 and 3.00
 - Actual Cost 2.00 and 4.00
 - Variance -2.00 and 1.00
- Production Order for finished item
 - Standard Cost 10.00
 - Component (material cost 7.00, qty 1 each component 4.00 and 3.00)
 - Work Center (capacity/time cost 3.00)
 - No Capacity Variance



Standard Cost Demo





Specific Cost



Specific Cost

- Allows you to specify a cost for each individual serialized item
- Items must be easily Identifiable
 - Items with serial numbers
 - Items subject to regulation
- Can only be used if the Item has been assigned an Item Tracking Code that requires a serial number

Specific Cost DEMO

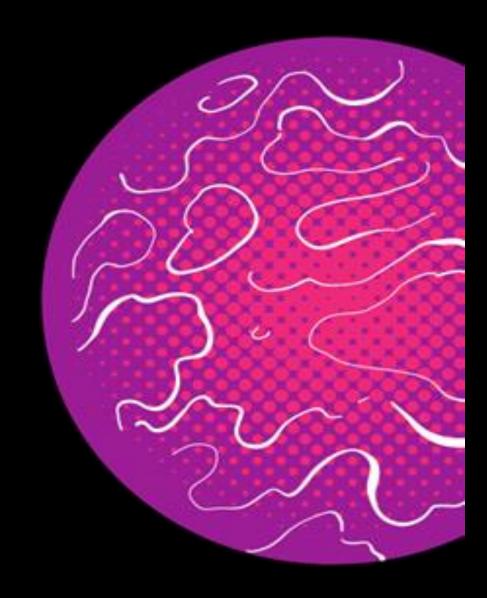
Demonstration to Include:

1. Purchase Orders (two)

- a. First PO, s/n 123-9 cost \$5, quantity 1
- b. First PO, s/n 123-8 cost \$6, quantity 1
- c. Second PO, s/n 124-1 cost \$7, quantity 1
- d. Second PO, s/n 124-2 cost \$8, quantity 1
- e. Quantity on hand 4 @ average cost of \$6.50

2. Sales Orders (one)

- a. Sell s/n 123-9 and s/n 124-1
- b. Order cost is \$5 and \$7 or \$12
- c. Posted cost is \$12 (1 @ \$5 and 1 @ \$7 = \$12)
- d. Quantity on hand 1 @ \$6 and 1 @ \$8 = \$14 average cost \$7



Specific Cost Demo

Robb's Demos Posted Documents > =										
Purchase OrdersBlanket Purchase OrdersPurchase Return OrdersAssembly OrdersPurchase QuotesPurchase InvoicesPurchase Credit MemosSales Orders		3		Item Journals Purchase Journals			Standard Cost Worksheets Sales Quotes		\$	
Items: All ∨	v 🛍 Delete	Process ∨ Item ∨ Prices & Discounts ∨	✓ Request Approval ✓ Inventory ✓	✓ Attributes ✓ Act	tions ∨ Related ∨	Reports ∨ Fe	ewer options		臣	▼ ■ ① スヒ ▮
Views ×	No. ↑	Description	Costing Method Vendor Item No.		ead Time Quantity Calculation on Hand	Substi Asser Exist BOM	n Item Tracking Code	g Base Unit of Measure	Cost is Adj	Unit Cost Unit
	1001	Texas Widgets	FIFO	Inventory	144	No No		PCS	V	5.00
Filter list by	1002	Texas Two Stepping Widget	FIFO	Inventory	100	No No		PCS	V	50.00
Filter totals by	1003	Texas Size Widgets	Average	Inventory	5	No No		PCS		6.00
	1004	Custom Texas Widgets	Specific	Inventory	0	No No	SNALL	PCS		5.00
	1896-S	ATHENS Desk	FIFO	Inventory	11	No No		PCS	✓	780.70 1,(
	1900-S	PARIS Guest Chair, black	FIFO	Inventory	0	No No		PCS	✓	150.30
	1906-S	ATHENS Mobile Pedestal	FIFO	Inventory	5	No No		PCS	V	338.20 4
	1908-S	LONDON Swivel Chair, blue	FIFO	Inventory	3	No No		PCS	✓	148.10
	1920-S	ANTWERP Conference Table	FIFO	Inventory	12	No No		PCS	V	505.40
	1925-W	Conference Bundle 1-6	FIFO	Inventory	0	No Yes		PCS	\checkmark	0.00
	1928-S	AMSTERDAM Lamp	FIFO	Inventory	8	No No		PCS		42.80
	1929-W	Conference Bundle 1-8	FIFO	Inventory	0	Im <u>No</u> Yes	7	PCS	V	0.00 2
	1936-S	BERLIN Guest Chair, yellow	FIFO	Inventory	100	Open record "0"		PCS		150.30
	1953-W	Guest Section 1	FIFO	Inventory	-49	No Yes		PCS	V	0.00
	1960-S	ROME Guest Chair, green	FIFO	Inventory	2	No No		PCS		150.30
	1964-S	TOKYO Guest Chair, blue	FIFO	Inventory	18	No No		PCS	V	150.30
	1965-W	Conference Bundle 2-8	FIFO	Inventory	-81	No Yes		PCS	V	0.00 2
	1968-S	MEXICO Swivel Chair, black	FIFO	Inventory	10	Yes No		PCS	V	148.10
	1969-W	Conference Package 1	FIFO	Inventory	-7	No Yes		PCS		0.00 €



LIFO - FIFO Cost

Economy gives one the advantage

- During inflation, LIFO, is Good because
 - Higher cost of goods
 - Lower balance of remaining inventory
 - Lower net income
 - Smaller tax liability
 - During inflation FIFO, is bad....will provide the opposite results
- During deflation, FIFO provides the above advantages
 - During deflation, LIFO may work against goals



LIFO - FIFO Cost

The Good... Advantages

- Saves money and time in cost calculation
- Ability to counter net income based on economic times
- Simple Concepts

FIFO vs LIFO

- Most often one method provides tax advantages
- LIFO generally means lower profit, less taxes
- LIFO requires calculation of a LIFO Reserve
- LIFO is GAAP acceptable, not IFRA acceptable





LIFO - FIFO Cost

Many manufacturers are moving to FIFO

- Easier for accounting staff to understand
- Allows for a more accurate cost in a volatile market

FIFO is advantageous (Good) when

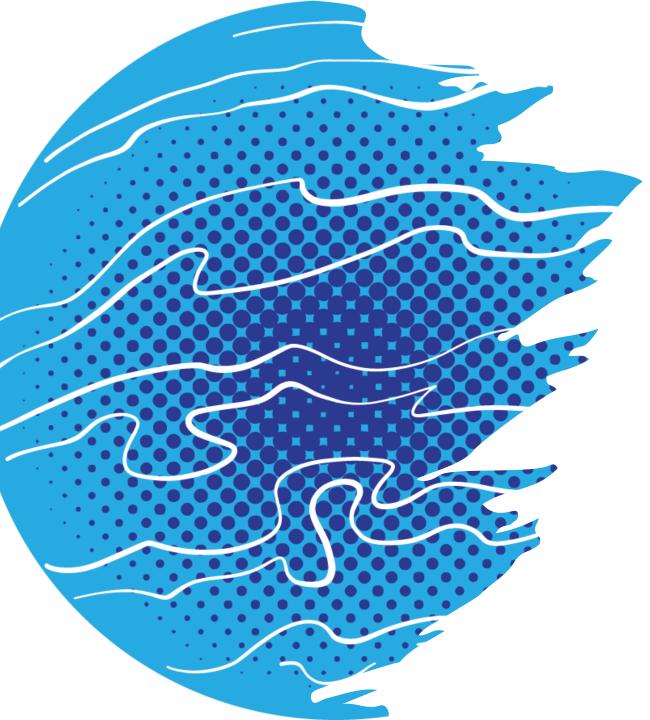
- Materials are subject to obsolescence
- Materials may deteriorate
- Prices are rising

LIFO advantageous (Good)

- Most accurate cost of inventory???
- More accurate reflection of profits







FIFO DEMO

Demonstration to Include:

1. Purchase Orders (two)

- a. First PO, cost \$5, quantity 10
- b. Second PO, cost \$7, quantity 10
- c. Quantity on hand 20 @ \$6 = \$120

2. Sales Orders (one)

- a. Sell 15
- b. Order cost is \$6 ea or \$90
- c. Posted cost is \$85 (10 @ \$5 = \$50 plus 5 @ \$7 = \$35)
- d. Quantity on hand 5 @ \$7 = \$35(\$120 less \$85)



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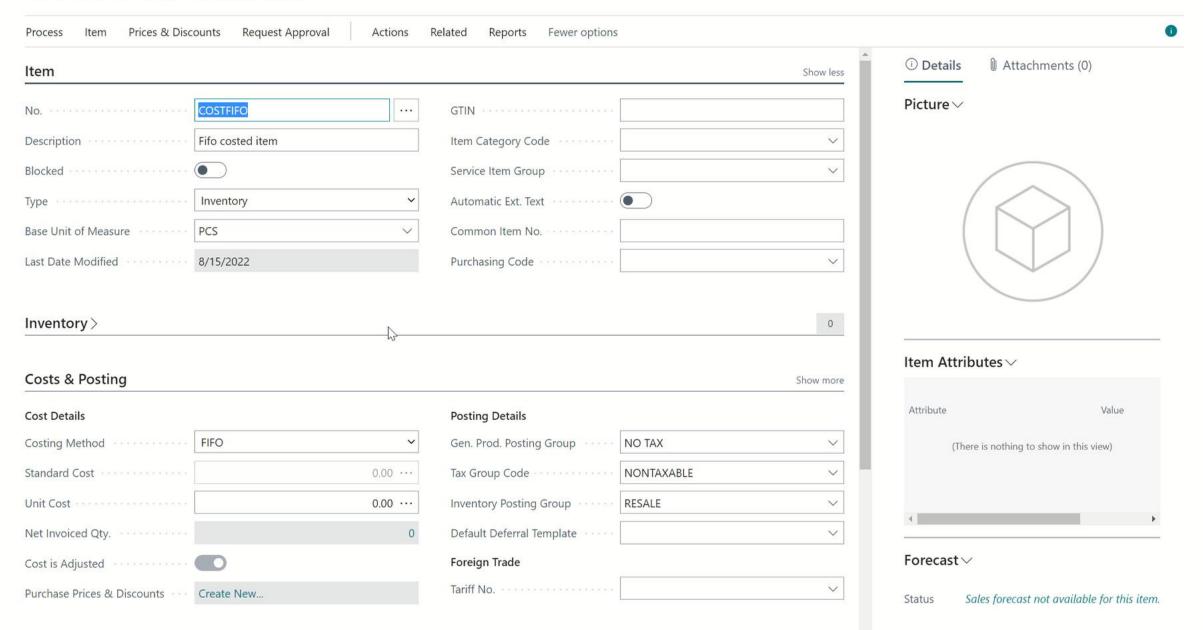








COSTFIFO · Fifo costed item



LIFO DEMO

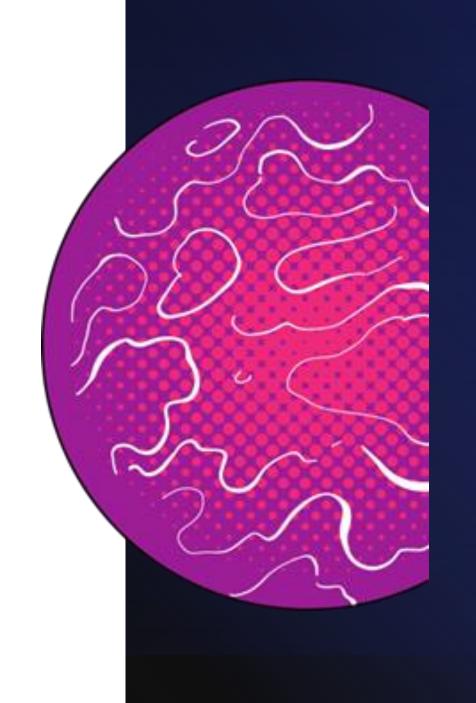
Demonstration to Include:

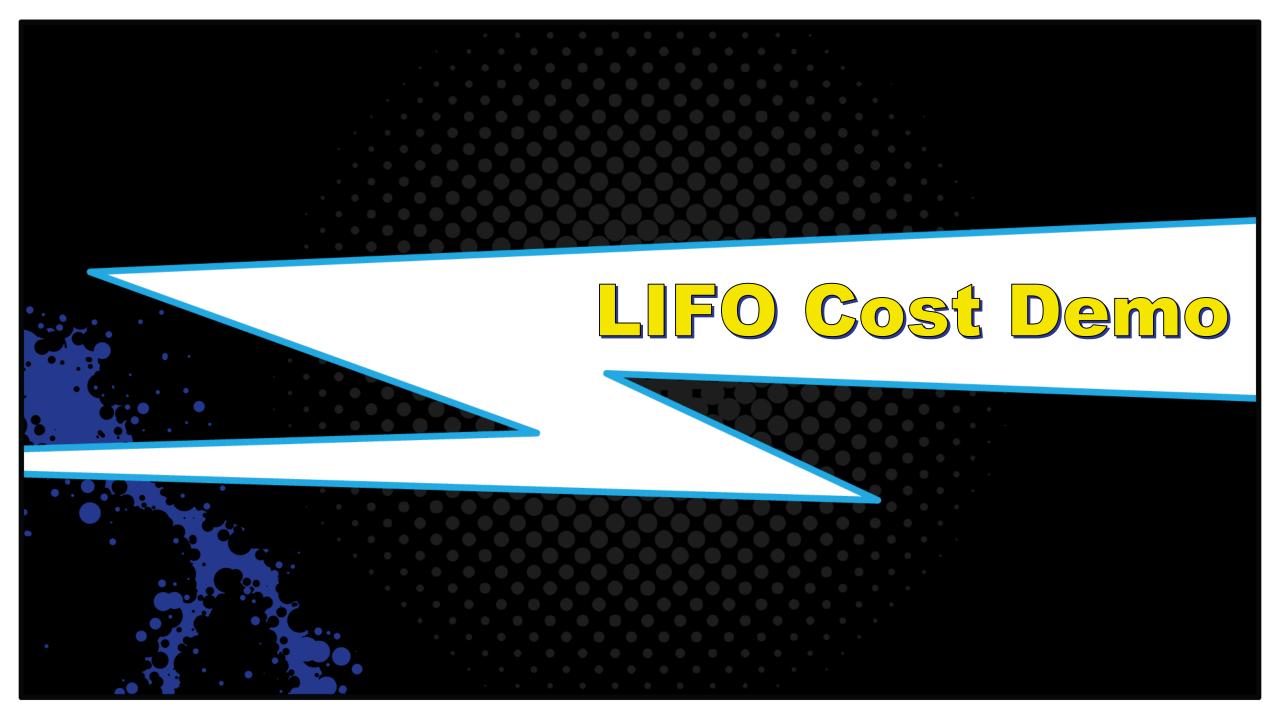
1. Purchase Orders (two)

- a. First PO, cost \$5, quantity 10
- b. Second PO, cost \$7, quantity 10
- c. Quantity on hand 20 @ \$6 = \$120

2. Sales Orders (one)

- a. Sell 15
- b. Order cost is \$6 ea or \$90
- c. Posted cost is \$95 (10 @ \$7 = \$70 plus 5 @ \$5 = \$25)
- d. Quantity on hand 5 @ \$5 = \$25(\$120 less \$95)





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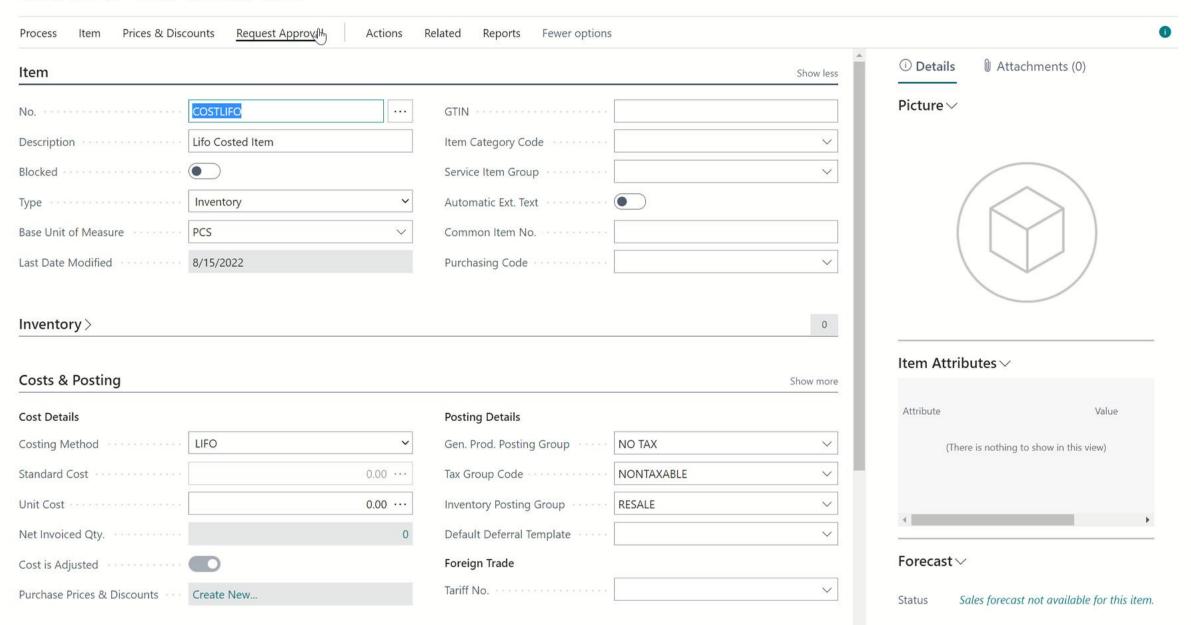








COSTLIFO · Lifo Costed Item







Average Cost

- Companies with large volumes of very similar items
 - The internet claims it's easy to use
 - Easy to calculate without an inventory management system
 - It's the way we always did business
- Rather than track each item and individual costs, purchases are lumped together and averaged
 - It smooths inventory costs during periods of price fluctuations
- Typically used in the gas and petroleum industries.
 - Most accurate cost of inventory
 - More accurate reflection of profits



Average Cost

- We have a robust ERP System with an inventory system
- Using Average Cost in Business Central will impact performance
 - Every purchase transaction will trigger an average costing recalculation
- Unit Costs on Sales Lines can have significant fluctuations between the time the Sales Order is filled and invoiced
 - Sales staff may have quantity in their possession





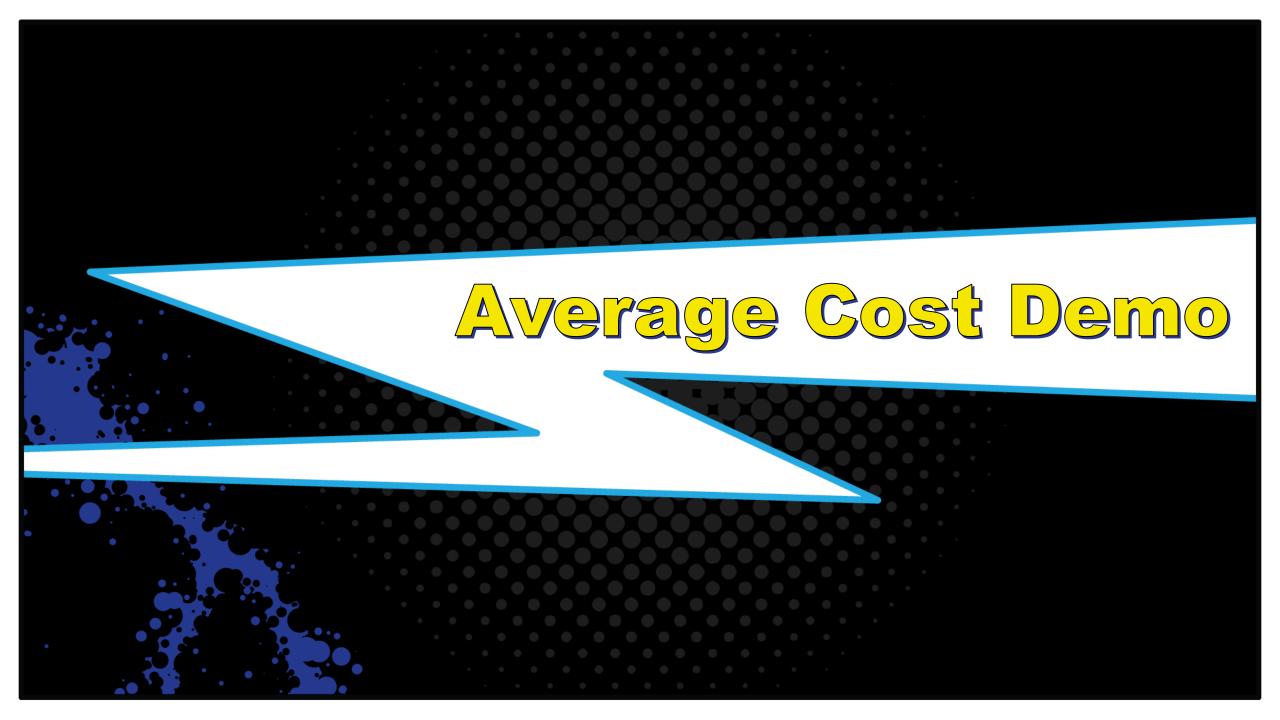
AVERAGE COST DEMO

Demonstration to Include:

- 1. Purchase Orders (two)
 - a. First PO, cost \$5, quantity 10
 - b. Second PO, cost \$7, quantity 10
 - c. Quantity on hand 20 @ \$6 = \$120

2. Sales Orders (one)

- a. Sell 15
- b. Order cost is \$6 ea or \$90
- c. Posted cost is \$90(15 @ \$6 = \$90)
- d. Quantity on hand 5 @ \$6 = \$30(\$120 less \$90)





QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

