

Today's Presenters





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Agenda

 Costing Methods and how they are associated with the manufacturing setup

Material Costs for production components

 Capacity Costs for labor, machinery, and other indirect costs

 Finished Good Costs and how it is recorded to the G/L



Costing Methods & Manufacturing

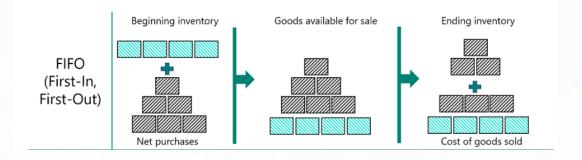
- FIFO (First In First Out)*
- Standard*
- Specific*
- Average*
- LIFO (Last In First Out)





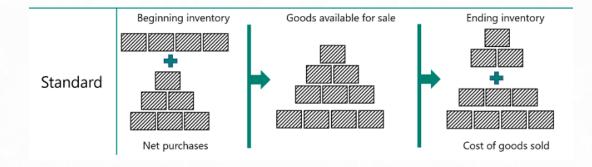
FIFO (First-In, First-Out)

- ✓ Description:
 - An items unit cost is the actual value of any receipt of the item
- ✓ Use when:
 - √ Product cost is stable
 - ✓ Items with a limited shelf life because the oldest goods need to be sold before they pass their sell-by date





Standard

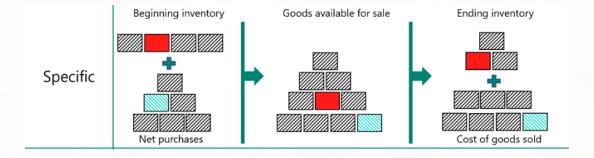


- ✓ Description:
 - √ Similar to FIFO
 - Inventory increases are valued at standard cost (rather than actual cost), which affects the value of the inventory decreases
- ✓ Use when:
 - √ Cost control is critical
 - There is discipline and staff to maintain standards
 - In repetitive manufacturing- to value to costs of direct material, labor, and manufacturing overhead



Specific

- ✓ Description:
 - An items unit cost is the exact cost at which the particular unit was received
- ✓ Use when:
 - Easily identifiable items with fairly high unit costs
 - ✓ Items that are subject to regulation
 - ✓ Items with serial numbers





Average



✓ Description:

- An items unit cost is calculated as the average unit cost at each point in time after a purchase
- ✓ Inventory valuation- it assumes that all inventory is sold simultaneously
- ✓ Use when:
 - ✓ Product cost is unstable
 - Inventories are piled or mixed and cannot be differentiated



Flushing Methods

- Manual*
- Forward*
- Backward*
- Pick +Forward
- Pick + Backward





Manual

- ✓ Description:
 - Posting will be done manually using production, consumption, or output journals
- ✓ Use when:
 - √ Components can be easily separated
 - ✓ Discrete Manufacturing
 - √ Pick list is required





Forward

- ✓ Description:
 - Automatically posts labor and components upon start of production order
 - ✓ Can be used with or without Routing Link Codes
 - ✓ No pick ticket required
- ✓ Use when:
 - √ Components cannot be separated
 - √ Process Manufacturing





Backward

- ✓ Description:
 - Automatically posts labor and components upon completion of production order
 - √ Can be used with or without Routing Link Codes
 - √ No pick ticket required
- ✓ Use when:
 - √ Process manufacturing





Material Costs & Production Bill of Materials

- Material costs- cost associated with purchased raw materials (direct or indirect)
- Use Bill of Materials (BOMs) to structure parent items that need assembled or produced by resources or machine centers
- A production BOM is the master data that defines a production item and its components





Capacity Costs & Work Centers

- Capacity Costs- cost associated with internal labor and machine cost (direct or indirect)
- Set up these costs for each work or machine center on the routing
- Set up Work Centers
 - The planned capacity of a work center consists of the availability of the assigned machine centers and the planned availability of the work center.
 - Work Centers may have various machine centers, but only 1 work center group





Finished Good Costs & The General Ledger

- Finishing production orders is an important step in completing the costing of the item produced.
- When inventory transactions are posted the changed item costs are recorded in item value entries
- Cost Posting
- Adjust Cost





Works Cited

Design Details: Costing Methods. Microsoft Docs. 29 April 2022 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics365/business-central/design-details-costing-methods.

