SYSi-2785
XA Best Practices in Product Costing

Wednesday, Apr 24, 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM – W315A

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Agenda

1. EPDM Standard Cost
2. Inventory Valuation
3. Variances
4. Inventory / GL Interface
5. Actual Costing
6. Other Stuff

Yes, 11:00AM, the last session on the last day of an ERP conference … we are going to talk about COSTING:

Now Serving
0001

Take a Number
9359

Sorry.
EPDM Standard Cost Development

Topic 1
Product Costing Database

**Item Revision Files**
- Description
- Item definition
- Standard Costs
- Purchasing data

**Bill of Material Files**
- Parent item
- Component item(s)
- Usage (Quantity per)
- Routing Operation where used

**Production Facilities**
- Description
- Capacities / Queues
- Performance / Efficiency
- Cost Rates

**Routing Files**
- Operation(s) Sequence
- Work Center
- Setup Time & Crew Size
- Machine & Labor Time
These production facilities have a cost rate per hour for:

- Labor
- Machine
- Overhead

These routers have a time for:

- Setup
- Run Labor
- Run Machine

These purchased items have a unit cost for:

- Material

These production facilities

- Location
  - FAB
  - ASSY
  - WELDING

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  - WELDING

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- Overhead
Standard Cost Systems

XA has **TWO** standard cost systems

- One is designed for Accounting’s “frozen” standard cost
- The other is designed for you to use as you like … most companies keep a “current” standard cost
- The “Current” name does NOT mean it is the actual cost … it is a standard cost system that uses standard times and standard rates to calculate a standard cost.
- The costs are placed in the “Unit Cost” fields (“Current” or “Standard”) in the “B” record of the item revision file.
Item Revision files

- The Item file is actually a grouping of several files
  - “A” record
    - The only required file of the item files
    - This file contains descriptive and classification fields
    - The default cost for an item is here
  - “B” record
    - If you own EPDM and configure XA for standard costing, the “B” record is created to hold those costs
    - This is not a required file
  - “C” record
    - If Purchasing is interfaced, the purchasing record is created to hold appropriate data
Single level bill represents a single level ("this level") of cost

- All costs are tracked at "this level" and at "lower level"
- Costs are calculated from the bottom of the BoM upward

Items "P" & "H" have "this level" & "lower level" M/L/O

Item "F" has "this level" M/L/O
Cost Elements (12)  Cost Summaries (4)  Unit Cost (1)

- MATERIAL
- OUTSIDE OPERATIONS
- PURCHASE OVERHEAD
- SETUP LABOR
- RUN LABOR
- SETUP MACHINE
- RUN MACHINE
- MFG OVERHEAD
- OTHER COST 1
- OTHER COST 2
- OTHER COST 3
- OTHER COST 4

Purchase
Labor
Machine
Overhead
User-Defined

Unit Cost
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cost 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outside Ops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setup Machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cost 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purch Overhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cost 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setup Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mfg. Overhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cost 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>Run Labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Cost 1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
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<td>Outside Ops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Setup Machine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Cost 2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purch Overhead</td>
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<tr>
<td>Run Machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cost 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setup Labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mfg. Overhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cost 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Detail Cost Fields

### Standard Cost

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>This Level</th>
<th>Lower Levels</th>
<th>Last Maintained</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summary</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>598.3500</td>
<td>595.2000</td>
<td>384.4100</td>
<td>04/17/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Oper</td>
<td>58.0000</td>
<td>25.0000</td>
<td>25.0000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>45.9703</td>
<td>12.2300</td>
<td>33.6400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overhead</td>
<td>164.5100</td>
<td>60.4166</td>
<td>93.1001</td>
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<td><strong>Details</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>598.3500</td>
<td>595.2000</td>
<td>384.4100</td>
<td>04/17/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Overhead</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Operation</td>
<td>58.0000</td>
<td>25.0000</td>
<td>25.0000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setup Labor</td>
<td>40.0000</td>
<td>10.0000</td>
<td>30.0000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Labor</td>
<td>9.5703</td>
<td>3.5500</td>
<td>6.0200</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setup Machine</td>
<td>75.0000</td>
<td>25.0000</td>
<td>50.0000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Machine</td>
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<td>0.0000</td>
<td>41.1666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mig Overhead</td>
<td>59.6001</td>
<td>14.0865</td>
<td>44.9835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>5.7500</td>
<td>5.7500</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>04/17/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling Exp</td>
<td>15.0000</td>
<td>15.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>04/17/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mig Exp</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>(blank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added Exp</td>
<td>5.0000</td>
<td>5.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>04/17/2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Costing Parameters

- **Default unit cost:** 1,277.2000
- **Cost technique code:** Calculate TL/labor/overhead of Routing
- **Standard lot size:** 1.00
- **Labor hours:** 0.0000
- **Standard setup cost / lot:** 35.0000
- **Current setup cost / lot:** 35.0000

### Standard Cost

- **Material**
- **Outside operations**
- **Purchase overhead**
- **Setup labor**
- **Run labor**
- **Manufacturing overhead**
- **Setup machine**
- **Run machine**
- **Other 1**
- **Other 2**
- **Other 3**
- **Other 4**
The titles of the costing summary fields are user maintainable.

The detail fields are then summarized using your own accumulation logic.
## EPDM Inquiries

### (DD) Change Item Revision - 100, 1000. A

#### Default Unit Cost
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Variance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit cost</td>
<td>837.8251</td>
<td>870.8551</td>
<td>-33.030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Summary
- **Material**: 588.2900, 588.3600, -0.0700
- **Outside Ops**: 56.0000, 56.0000, 0.0000
- **Labor**: 49.9763, 49.9763, 0.0000
- **Overhead**: 141.3660, 164.5163, -23.1493

#### Details
- **Material**: 588.2900, 588.3600, -0.0700
- **Purchase overhead**: 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
- **Outside operation**: 56.0000, 56.0000, 0.0000
- **Setup labor**: 40.0000, 40.0000, 0.0000
- **Run labor**: 9.5763, 9.5763, 0.0000
- **Setup machine**: 75.0000, 75.0000, 0.0000
- **Run machine**: 4.1686, 4.1686, 0.0000
- **Mfg overhead**: 52.2091, 58.6001, -6.3909

#### Status
- **Reprice**: Needs standard costing
- **Cost status code**: Lower-level costs inconsistent with item type
- **Last costed**: 04/17/2013
- **Method**: Selective

#### Current Summary

#### Standard Summary
Inventory Valuation

Topic 2
What files/fields are used for XA Costing?

- XA has cost fields all over the place
- Power Architecture gives the users visibility to all these fields
- Which fields are the correct ones to use?
• This is the value used for inventory evaluation.
• Because EPDM is NOT a required application for the item master to exist, and because standard cost rolls are optional, there must be a cost stored in the “A” record that always exists.
The Item’s Rolled Costs (B-record)

- Standard costs are “rolled” in EPDM
- The Item, BoM, Router, & Production facility are used to calculate these costs
- A month-end process in inventory transfers the standard unit cost to the unit default cost

UCDEF
Item Revision
“A” record

STDUC
Item Revision
“B” record

PURPR
Item Revision
“C” record

STDUC (override)
Item Warehouse
The Item Warehouse has a cost field called STDUC (Standard Unit Cost)

- If this field is not zero, this field is ALWAYS used for inventory evaluation in this warehouse
- This is an override cost specific to this warehouse
- This is MANUALLY MAINTAINED
- Once a value is entered, it will NEVER change unless you do it!
- Leave this field ZERO (blank) unless you want to override the cost.

In the diagram:
- UCDEF: Item Revision “A” record
- STDUC: Item Revision “B” record
- PURPR: Item Revision “C” record
- STDUC (override): Item Warehouse
The “Purchase Price” Field (C-record)

- The purchase “price” field is NOT a cost field
- It provides a location for the purchasing department to enter a default value for their PO’s
- This value is not used in ANY costing functions

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**Diagram:**

- UCDEF: Item Revision “A” record
- STDUC: Item Revision “B” record
- PURPR: Item Revision “C” record
- STDUC (override): Item Warehouse
The ERP Process (Inventory Evaluation)

- Customer
- Selling Process
- Inventory
- Pick – Pack - Ship
- COGS
- Stock Status
- Order
- Requirement
- Quote
- Invoice
- Purchase
- Receipts
- Vendor
- Mfg Order
- Production
- Material Receipt
- Work in Process
- Pick Raw Material
Types of Inventory

- Raw Material
- Purchased Items
- Sub-assemblies
- Manufactured Components
- Finished Goods
- Features & Options

- MRO
- Tooling
- Phantoms
- Kits
- Returns
- Non-netable
Costing Fields

Item Revision – B Record
Standard Cost (STDUC)
Unit Costs (CURUC)

Item Revision – A Record
Unit Cost Default (UCDEF)

Item Warehouse
Standard Cost (STDUC)

Standard Costing

Inventory Valuation
Manufacturing Costing

**Stock Status Inventory**
(Qty on-hand x Cost)

**Work-in-Process Inventory**
(Value of open MO’s & SO’s)

Component material costs

Completed item costs

Shipments

Material Receipts

Labor

Machine

Outside Process

Overhead
Variances

Topic 3
What is a “variance”? 

• Labor (Efficiency) Variance
  • Standard costs are developed based on Bills & routers
  • The costs are supposed to be real, but actual production often varies from the perfect bill & router
  • If an item is supposed to take an hour to manufacture, but actually takes 1.5 hours, additional cost is applied to WIP.

• Payroll Variance
  • Standard labor rates are used to create item costs
  • Actual employee rates are applied to inventory

• Overhead Variance
  • Overhead rates are determined by developing a pool of indirect costs (energy, indirect personnel, depreciation, etc.) & allocating these costs to manufacturing
  • Actual costs come from Accounts Payable & are posted to inventory
MO example without a variance

**Operation Description** | **Location** | **Cost**
--- | --- | ---
1. Cut sheet metal | FAB | $0.50
2. Drill 5 holes | FAB | $1.25
3. Assemble both parts | ASSY | $0.25
4. Weld together | WELDING | $3.00
L&O: | | $5.00

---

**Transaction** | **Trans$** | **WIP Cost**
--- | --- | ---
Mfg Order is released to make 10 ABC’s | $0 | $0
Component material is issued to MO | $50 | $50
Component (quantity 1 of 456) is scrapped | ($2) | $48
Another 456 is issued to the order | $2 | $50
Routing operations are performed exactly as planned. | $50 | $100
A production receipt of 10 finished items are put to stock. | ($100) | $0
The MO is closed & purged.
## MO example with a variance

**Operation Description** | **Location** | **Cost**
---|---|---
1. Cut sheet metal | FAB | $0.50
2. Drill 5 holes | FAB | $1.25
3. Assemble both parts | ASSY | $0.25
4. Weld together | WELDING | $3.00
L&O: | | $5.00

**Transaction** | **Trans$** | **WIP Cost**
---|---|---
Mfg Order is released to make 10 ABC’s | $0 | $0
Component material is issued to MO | $50 | $50
Component (quantity 1 of 456) is scrapped | ($2) | $48
Another 456 is issued to the order | $2 | $50
Routing operations 1-3 are performed exactly as planned. | $20 | $70
Operation 4 had a problem with additional time applied | $35 | $105
A production receipt of 10 finished items are put to stock. | ($100) | $5
The MO is closed & purged.
Inventory / General Ledger Interface

Topic 4
What value does Cost Accounting bring to me?

- Cost accounting is a yardstick of the manufacturing operation

- If costs do not meet expectation, many possible issues:
  - EPDM data (Bills, routings, etc)
  - Inventory Accuracy (on hand &/or WIP)
  - Overhead pools & Calculations

- Accounting departments can become meaningful audits of our processes, rather than just a source of more paperwork.
Perpetual Inventory v. Financial Inventory

• If your financial inventory (on the books) is calculated separately from your perpetual inventory in I/M…
  • Inventory costs are posted directly from payroll & accounts payable
    • Direct material purchases are charged to inventory
    • Payroll is charged to inventory
    • Overhead is charged based on standard labor hours of product produced
    • COGS (Cost of Goods Sold) is calculated by multiplying the standard cost of items sold by quantity sold, and deducted from inventory.
    • When a physical inventory is taken, the “extended standard costs” are compared to the book value of inventory, and an inventory write-up or write-down occurs to balance the books.

• Variances from standard are tracked in inventory accounts, which can cause dramatic adjustments to inventory (which directly affects profit).
Perpetual Inventory v. Financial Inventory

• If your financial inventory (on the books) is posted directly from your perpetual inventory in MM…
  • Only true quantity variances will cause a write-up or write-down
    • Inventory transactions directly affect value of inventory in Accounting
    • Labor tracking on the floor posts to WIP values
    • Overhead is based on Accounts Payable & Payroll
    • COGS (Cost of Goods Sold) is calculated by multiplying the standard cost of items sold by quantity sold, and deducted from inventory.
    • When a physical inventory is taken, quantity variances from the inventory are posted as inventory transactions and are immediately posted to the inventory accounts

• Because the inventory is in balance with the perpetual value, and the value of inventory is extended from standard, there is no write-up or write-down of inventory based on variances from standard.
Three cost options exist for inventory costing:
- Standard costing
- Average Costing
- Last Costing

All three cost fields are available for every item.

A Primary costing method is selected:
- The method you select becomes the primary costing method for issue, sale, and other transactions and is the default basis for all reports showing costs.
- Most reports contain options that allow you to override the unit cost used for each print job.
Source of costing is the item warehouse (ITEMBL) file.

The backup cost field is the Unit Default Cost from the item revision (master).

Unit default cost can be updated from (E)PDM’s standard cost roll functionality during IM period-end close.

Cost adjustments can be posted based on line-item entry from AP for both AM & IFM financials.
Valuation & Costing

- Costing and Valuation is based on
  - Quantities, Costs in Balance or Master
  - Activity Reporting: Amounts, History
• Material Flow Assumptions
  • Receive to inventory
  • Consume by manufacturing orders/schedules
  • Ship from inventory
  • Balance record is focal point
Item Cost

Item Warehouse (Item Balance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item#</th>
<th>Std</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>Last</th>
<th>QOH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inventory Management

Product Costing (EPDM)

- For material, product, etc.
- Three costing/valuation methods
  - Standard: User entered value or calculated
  - Average: Transaction value calculation
  - Last: Transaction value
- Tailoring question IO6

RECEIPT
Qty: 100
Cost: $NNN
Cost Calculations

• Average & Last Costs are recalculated based on how the IM questionnaire is answered (multiple questions).

• If the cost is not entered at the time an inventory receipt transaction is processed, the average unit cost and last unit cost are not recalculated or updated.

• Cost entries are the TOTAL cost of the transaction. This value is divided by transaction quantity for unit calculations.

Transactions affecting cost include

- A “CA” transaction is entered into the system
- A “RP” or “PQ” transaction for the purchased part is entered
- A “RM” transaction for a manufacturing order is completed (stat 45 for IM, stat 55 with PC&C) A transaction amount is entered on any of the following transactions:
  - RC, RW, RS, RP, RM, MQ
- A “CR” transaction is entered (average costing only)
- A “CS” transaction replaces the standard unit cost in the item warehouse file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>4/30/**</td>
<td>COST ADJUSTMENT (CA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORDER</td>
<td>ITEM NUMBER</td>
<td>WHSE</td>
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<td>.000</td>
<td>.0000</td>
<td>.0000</td>
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<td>REFERENCE</td>
<td>REASON</td>
<td>DATE</td>
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<tr>
<td>43008</td>
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### Timing of Cost Calculations

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>40 = Order started</th>
<th>45 = Material complete</th>
<th>50 = Labor complete</th>
<th>55 = Order ready to close</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IM Only installed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM Qty only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Last cost</td>
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<td>RM complete</td>
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<td>X------&lt;------------</td>
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<td>Last cost</td>
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<td><strong>IM and PC&amp;C installed</strong></td>
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<td>Avg cost</td>
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<td>X------&lt;------------</td>
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This table explains when IM calculates new average and last costs for manufactured items.
GL / AP / AR are interactively connected in all three XA Accounting systems. The manufacturing interface has a “Push” mechanism to load GL based on rules.
Interfaces

- CSM - Invoices and Cost of Sales
- MM - Stock Movement and Material Usage
  - Purchase Price Variance
- OBPM - Labor, Machine/Overhead Usage
  - Miscellaneous Charges
  - Order Variances (Closeout)
- REP - Labor, Machine/Overhead Usage

Detail or Summarized journal entries can be posted at your discretion.
# Account Assignment Transaction Data Fields

Your selections & priority can use any combination of these fields

## CSM
- Transaction Type
- Company Number
- Customer Number
- Customer Class Code
- Sales Code
- Sales Rep
- Territory
- Item Number
- Item Class
- Item Accounting Class
- Warehouse
- Special Charge Ref
- Tax Code

## MM
- Transaction Type
- Item Number
- Item Class
- Item Type
- Item Accounting Class
- Order Number
- Order Accounting Class
- Reason Code
- Warehouse

## OBPM / REP
- Transaction Type
- Order Number
- Order Accounting Class
- Job Number
- Finished Item Number
- Finished Item Warehouse
- Item Accounting Class
- Item Type
- Production Facility
- Prod Fac Accounting Class
- Misc Charge Detail
Maintain Account Assignments
Actual Costing

Topic 6
Actual Costing in XA

Traditional XA is an inventory-centric system
Standard / Last / Average Costing Systems work quite well

- EPDM
- CSM
- MM
- PM
- OBPM / REP

BUT: What if you, a division, or a product line are different?
  • Contract Manufacturer
  • Project Manufacturer
  • Job Shop / MTO

Do you need different tools to calculate ACTUAL cost?

- Project Acctg
- MES
- Material Logistics
- Payroll

The answer is “NO” … but these tools may be of great value to you.
Actual Costing in XA is as accurate as the data you provide.

- EPDM
- CSM
- MM
- OBPM/REP
- PM

Load labor at actual

Automatic MO/PO per customer order w/o MRP

- Segregate Project Inventory
- Indirect/Overhead Costs
- Variances charges to COGS

Project Acctg
MES
Material Logistics
Payroll

Collect Real Time on Shop Floor
The KEY to actual costing in XA is the MANUFACTURING ORDER.

Mfg Orders accumulate actual cost at best level of detail. Inventory tracks only at the Standard, Average or Last Cost.
Other Stuff

Topic 7
Floorstock

• **Uncontrolled**
  - Uncontrolled floor stock components usually have a low cost, are used in large volumes, and are consumed on the shop floor. Central storage of floorstock items (quantity) in the stockroom are tracked in Inventory Management.
  - The components reach the shop floor through a miscellaneous issue transaction, without the issue being charged to a production schedule or order. Quantity is reduced, and cost is transferred in GL.
  - When a MO or SO is released, the uncontrolled floor stock component is charged (costed) to the order as if the quantity needed was fully issued at the time of release. Inventory is not relieved. You need perform no further parts accounting for the order or schedule.
  - During a physical count of inventory, uncontrolled floorstock quantities are not counted. Only cost values should be verified against the GL.

• **Controlled**
  - Controlled floor stock items are items that are tracked normally, but are not manually issued to orders. As a production receipt (RM) occurs, this material is backflushed from stock.
Valuing Uncontrolled Floorstock

- Quantity of uncontrolled floorstock is only tracked in the stockroom.
- Material on the floor is visually or manually controlled.
- As material is "miscellaneous issued" to the floor, the quantity on hand is reduced, and the value of the transfer is added to an uncontrolled floorstock GL account.
- Cycle Counts and Physical Inventories do NOT count material on the floor
- MO’s & SO’s are automatically charged the value of floorstock. This value is be removed from the floorstock GL account, not the inventory account.

**Stockroom**

- Floorstock item
- Quantity on hand = 100,000
- Unit Cost = $0.10
- Total Value = $10,000

**Misc Issue**

- Location 0001
- Location 0002
- Location 0003
- Location 0004
Overhead Cost

• Just what is overhead, and how does it affect cost?
  • Indirect costs of your company must be applied to product
  • The cost of this convention needs to be accounted for in your product cost
  • During new year budgeting, these costs are estimated and accumulated into “cost pools”
  • These costs have to be “allocated” to product
    • No allocation method is perfect
    • Examples include:
      • Cost per standard labor hour
      • Cost per standard machine hour
      • Fixed cost per unit
LIFO / FIFO

• LIFO / FIFO costs are typically used for tax purposes
  • LIFO = Last In First Out
  • FIFO = First In First Out

• XA can track real LIFO or FIFO inventory evaluations

• Many companies have a “Frozen” LIFO cost
  • LIFO costs were established at a “base” year
  • This value is used to establish a cost for tax purposes
  • This frozen cost is not directly supported by XA
  • User fields can be used in the Item Revision for this value
LIFO/FIFO Valuation

- FIFO = Oldest (stock is valued)
- LIFO = Newest (stock is valued)

LIFO/FIFO Facilities
- Uses transaction derived records
- Needs all receipts to be valued
- Missing value = error
- If error exists, item not valued

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• XA has many cost fields to do many things

• Besides the usual standard costs, there are last costs, average costs, period costs, YTD costs, scrap costs, financial costs … then there are more cost fields in MO’s, PO’s, SO’s, CO’s.

• Power Architecture has opened up a cost world of total confusion to the average user.

• Be sure to understand the purpose of the cost field you are using. Even if the title sounds correct, it may not contain the data you are looking for.
Thank you for your time.

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