

## **Dynamics Consultants Limited**

Inventory Costing in Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2013 – Step-by-Step Guide

25 April 2013

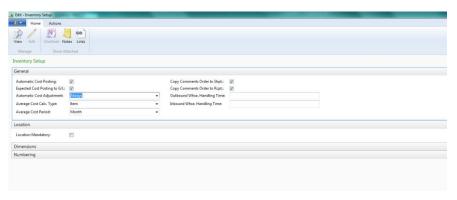






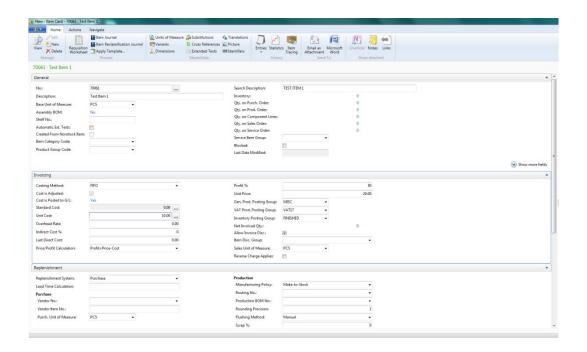
Microsoft Dynamics NAV 2013 offers a variety of costing methods to accurately record and cost individual stock transactions and provide an accurate up-to-the minute valuation of your stock balances. The following worked example shows how NAV 2013 does this.

First we need to complete some small setup steps as shown below:



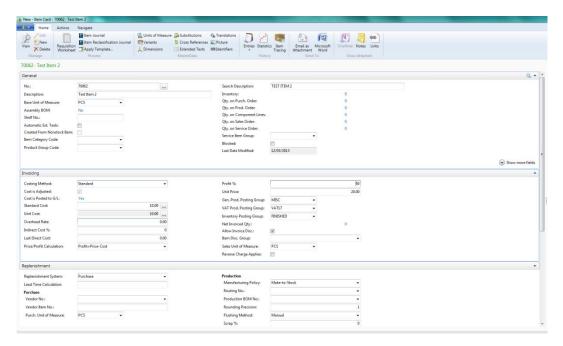
The settings indicate that we want costs to be posted to the accounting ledgers as soon as stock transactions are posted. We also want to use Expected Costs, i.e., costs are posted to the ledger when stock is received or shipped rather than when it is invoiced.

We will use two stock items, one (item 70061) is costed using FIFO, while the other (item 70062) is standard-costed. Both have an initial stock cost of £10 per unit. The item records in NAV will look something like the ones in the screenshots below:



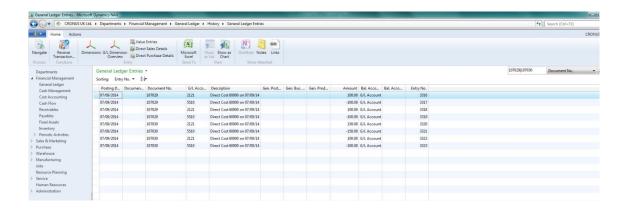






Next, we need to purchase some stock of the items. These will be two separate purchases of 10 of each item making 20 in all. The first order has a unit cost of £10 per item while the second order has a purchase cost of £15 per item.

We can now receive the items into stock without invoicing the order. As we set the Inventory Setup for Expected Cost Posting, this generates the following postings to the General Ledger:



The postings are to an interim stock account and a corresponding Stock Received Not Invoiced account. At the moment, the costs correspond to the values shown on each purchase order line.

We can now sell some of our stock (15 of each item in this case) as in the Sales Order below. We will deliver and invoice this at the same time. This will produce the following stock cost entries:



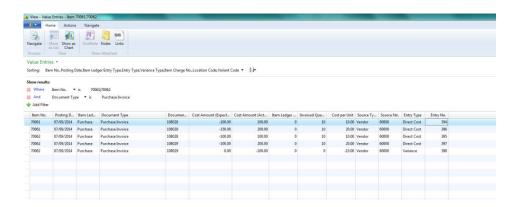






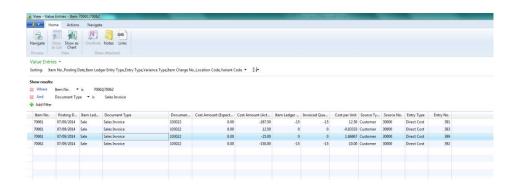
The second entry relates to item 70062, i.e.  $15 \times £10$ . The first and third entries relate to the item 70061 and net to £175 which is made up of 10 items at £10 and 5 at £15, which are the values on the purchase orders for these items. In each case, the stock accounts will have been credited and the Cost of Goods Sold debited with these amounts.

We will now invoice the two purchase orders but at a cost of £20 per item for each item on the second of the two orders. This will generate the following cost entries:



The first thing to note is the negative figures in the Cost Amount (Expected) column. These have the effect of reversing out the entries that were created when the stock was received. The costs of item 70061 are those on the purchase orders but item 70062 had a variance adjustment to bring the item cost back to the standard cost of £10 per item. The ledger entries for these transactions are to debit the stock account and credit a Direct Cost Applied account. In addition, the purchase ledger will be credited and the Purchases and, if applicable, VAT ledgers will be debited.

As the purchase costs have been changed from those at the time the sales transactions were invoiced, the costs of those sales now need to be adjusted. The highlighted entry below will be generated:

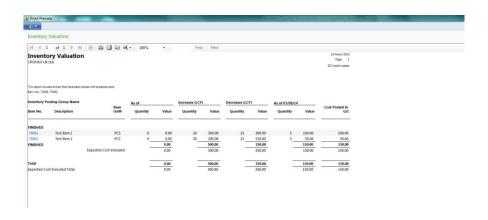


The item 70062 entries will remain unchanged, but an additional cost of £25 for item 70061 has been created representing the five of that item shipped which cost an additional £5 per item.

The stock valuation of the remaining stock of each item is shown below:







The Unit Cost of item 70061 is based on the five remaining items which cost £20 each. The Unit Cost for item 70062 is simply the standard cost of the item.

