

INVENTORY

- Inventory is the stock available for trading. The company buys stock/goods, and sells goods, the remaining balance is called closing stock/inventory.
- In a business, the price of goods purchased may change within a year, and that can give a different value of stock/inventory.

3 ways of calculating Inventory

- FIFO – First in First Out
- LIFO – Last in First Out
- AVCO- Average Cost pricing

- January 1 (beginning inventory) 2 units @ \$2 per unit = \$4
- January 7 purchase: 3 units @ \$3 per unit = \$9
- January 19 purchase: 5 units @ \$5 per unit = \$25
- COG available (BI + P) 10 units: \$38
- Units sold during January 7 units

- What is the ending inventory value using FIFO COGS
- What is the ending inventory value using LIFO COGS?

- When prices are rising, COGS will be higher under LIFO and ending inventory will be lower.
- What happens in FIFO when prices are increasing?

- JME purchased 400 units of inventory that cost \$4.00 each. Later the firm purchased an additional 500 units that cost \$5.00 each. JME sold 700 units of inventory for \$7.00 each. If JME uses a first in, first out (FIFO) cost flow method, the amount of gross profit appearing on the income statement is:
- A) \$2,400. B) \$3,100. C) \$1,800.

- JME had beginning inventory of \$200 and ending inventory of \$300. JME had COGS of \$800. JME must have purchased inventory amounting to:
- A) \$900. B) \$700. C) \$1,100.

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| <i>Purchases</i> | <i>Sales</i> |
| 20 units at \$50 | 15 units at \$60 |
| 35 units at \$40 | 35 units at \$45 |
| 85 units at \$30 | 85 units at \$35 |
- Assume beginning inventory was zero.
- Part 1) Inventory value at the end of the period using the average cost method is:
- A) \$4,680. B) \$1,540. C) \$177.
- Part 2) Inventory value at the end of the period using FIFO is:
- A) \$1,200. B) \$150. C) \$175.
- Part 3) Inventory value at the end of the period using LIFO is: A) \$1,200. B) \$250. C) \$2,400.

Effect on Profit

- When we have FIFO method in rising price, the GOGS will be lower, therefore the profit will be high.
- IN the LIFO method, the cost will be higher, therefore, the profit will be less.

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| | <i>Units</i> | <i>Unit Price</i> |
| Beginning Inventory | 709 | \$2.00 |
| Purchases | 556 | \$6.00 |
| Sales | 959 | \$13.00 |
- SGA Expenses \$2,649 per
- Part 1)
What is the cost of goods sold using the average cost method and using the first in first out (FIFO) method?

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| <u>Average Cost</u> | <u>FIFO</u> |
| A) \$4,142.02 | \$2,918.00 |
| B) \$3,604.02 | \$2,918.00 |
| C) \$3,604.02 | \$3,423.82 |

- Part 2)
What is the ending inventory level in dollars using the FIFO Method?
- A) \$1,836.00.
- B) \$1,744.20.
- C) \$3,604.02.

- You have been provided with the following stock information for your organisation, Wasdale Ltd, for the year ending 31st December 2006:
- – January – bought 10 units at £30 each
- – March – bought 10 units at £34 each
- – April – issued to production 8 units
- – September – bought 20 units at £40 each
- – December – issued to production 12 units

- **Required:**
- **(a) Calculate the value of the closing stock, at 31st December 2006, for Wasdale Ltd,**
- using the following three methods of stock valuation:
- (i) FIFO (first in, first out)
- (ii) LIFO (last in, first out)
- (iii) AVCO (average cost)
- **(b) Which method of stock valuation would result in the highest trading profit? Explain your answer.**