# Advanced Cost Accounting 

Cihan University<br>Fall 2023

Equivalent Units of Production and Production Report FIFO Method

##  Production Report - FIFO Method

WEIGHTED-AVERAGE METHOD A process costing method that blends together units and costs from both the current and prior periods.

FIFO METHOD A process costing method in which equivalent units and unit costs relate only to work done during the current period. The FIFO method is generally considered more accurate than the weighted-average method, but it is more complex.

The formula for computing the equivalent units of production under the FIFO method is:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Equivalent units of production }= & \text { Equivalent units to complete beginning work in process } \\
& \text { inventory } * \\
& + \text { Units started and completed during the period } \\
& + \text { Equivalent units in ending work in process inventory }
\end{aligned}
$$

| Equivalent units to <br> complete beginning <br> work in process <br> inventory | $=$ | $=$Units in beginning <br> work in process <br> inventory | $\times$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

NOTE: a separate calculation is made for each cost category in each processing department.

## Cost per Equivalent Unit

```
Cost per equivalent unit }=|\begin{array}{ll}{\mathrm{ Cost added during the period}}\\{\hline}
```


## Unlike the weighted-average method, in the FIFO

 method the cost per equivalent unit is based only on the costs incurred in the department in the current period.|  | Shaping Department |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Materials | Conversion |
| Cost added during the period | $\$ 368,800$ | $\$ 350,900$ |
| - Equivalent units of production | 4,850 | 4,840 |
| $=$ Cost per equivalent unit | $\$ 76$ | $\$ 72.5$ |

## Illustration 1:

Consider the following details regarding Shaping department for January 2015 operation:

| Shaping and Milling Department | Units | Percentage Complete |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Materials | Conversion |
| Beginning work in process | 200 | 55\% | 30\% |
| Units started into production during the period | 5,000 |  |  |
| Units completed during the period and transferred to the next department | 4,800 | 100\% | 100\% |
| Ending work in process nequiletirill. Lailuiate lie equivaienli ulit | 400 | 40\% | 25\% |
| Solution: |  |  |  |


|  | Materiols | Conversion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equivalent units to complete beginning WIP: |  |  |
| Materials: 200 units $\times \mathbf{4 5 \%}$ ( $100 \%$ - 55\%) | 90 |  |
| Conversion: 200 units $\times 70 \%$ ( $100 \%-30 \%$ ) |  | 140 |
| Units started and completed during the period | 4,600 | 4,600 |
| Equivalent units in ending work in process: |  |  |
| Materials: 400 units $\times \mathbf{4 0 \%}$ complete | 160 |  |
| Conversion: 400 units $\times 25 \%$ complete |  | 100 |
| Equivalent units of production | 4.850 | 4,840 |

NOTE: the department completed and transferred 4,800 units to the Graphics Application Department during January. Because 200 of these units came from the beginning inventory, the Shaping Department must have started and completed 4,600 units during January.

The 200 units in the beginning inventory were $55 \%$ complete with respect to materials and only $30 \%$ complete with respect to conversion costs when the month started.

Thus, to complete these units the department must have added another $45 \%$ of materials costs ( $100 \%-55 \%=45 \%$ ) and another $70 \%$ of conversion costs ( $100 \%-30 \%=70 \%$ ).
Illustration 2:
Rwan Inc. produces clear plastic containers for pharmacies in aprocess that starts in the Molding Department. Data concerningthat department's operations in the most recent period appearbelow:
Beginning work in process:
Units in process ..... 500
Stage of completion with respect to materials ..... 80\%
Stage of completion with respect to conversion ..... 40\%
Units started into production during the month ..... 153,600
Units completed and transferred out ..... 153,700
Ending work in process:
Units in process ..... 400
Stage of completion with respect to materials ..... $75 \%$
Stage of completion with respect to conversion ..... 20\%

Requirement: Using the FIFO method in process costing system, compute the equivalent units of production for the period for the Molding Department.

## Solution:



## X Production Department Production Report for time period of XXX (FIFO Method)

Step1: Unit Reconciliation (Quantity Schedule and Equivalent Units)

|  | Quantity Schedule |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Units to be accounted for: Beginning work in process <br> + Started into production <br> Total units to be accounted for | $\begin{gathered} x \times x \\ \underline{x \times x} \\ \underline{\underline{x \times x x}} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Equivalent Units |  |
|  |  | Materials | Conversion |
| Units accounted for: |  |  |  |
| Equivalent units to complete beginning WIP | $x \times x$ | xx | $x \times$ |
| +Units started and completed during the period | $x \times x$ | $x \times x$ | $x \times x$ |
| +Equivalent unit in ending work in process | $\underline{x \times x}$ | $\underline{x \times}$ | $\underline{x \times}$ |
| Total units accounted for | $\underline{x \times x \times}$ | $\underline{x \times x \times}$ | $\underline{\underline{x x x x}}$ |

## Step 2: Compute costs per equivalent unit

|  | Total Cost | Materials | Conversion |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost to be accounted for: |  |  |  |
| Cost added during the period <br> Total Cost to be accounted for <br> - Total units accounted for <br> = Cost per equivalent unit | $\underline{\underline{x \times x}}$ |  |  |

## Step 3: Cost allocation (Cost Reconciliation)

|  | Total Cost | Equivalent Units |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Materials | Conversion |
| Cost accounted for: |  |  |  |
| Cost to complete beginning WIP |  |  |  |
| Materials | $x \times x$ | x $\times$ |  |
| Conversion | $\underline{x \times x}$ |  | xx |
|  | $x \times x$ |  |  |
| Cost of units started and completed | $x \times x$ | x $\times$ | xx |
| Ending Work in process |  |  |  |
| Materials | xx | x $\times$ |  |
| Conversion | $\underline{x}$ |  | xx |
|  | $\underline{x \times x}$ |  |  |
| Total cost accounted for | $\underline{x \times x \times}$ |  |  |

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## Illustration 3:

Consider the following details regarding Shaping department for January 2015 operation:

| Work in process, January 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Units in process | 200 |
| Stage of completion regarding materials | 55\% |
| Stage of completion regarding conversion | 30\% |
| Cost in the beginning WIP inventory: |  |
| Materials cost | \$9,600 |
| Conversion cost | 5,575 |
| Total cost in the beginning WIP inventory | \$ 15,175 |
| Units started into production during January | 5,000 |
| Units completed and transferred out | 4,800 |
| Costs added to production during January: |  |
| Materials cost | \$368,600 |
| Conversion cost | 350,900 |
| Total cost added in the department | \$719,500 |
| Work in process, January 31 |  |
| Units in process | 400 |
| Stage of completion regarding materials | 40\% |
| Stage of completion regarding conversion | 25\% |

Requirements: Prepare production report for the Shaping department for January, using FiFo method.

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## Illustration 4:

Peshang Corporation uses the FIFO method in its process costing system. The following data are for the most recent month of operations in one of the company's processing departments:

| Details | Units |
| :--- | :---: |
| Units in beginning inventory | 400 |
| Units started into production | 3,000 |
| Units in ending inventory | 300 |
| Units transferred to the next department | 3,100 |


|  | Materials | Conversion |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage completion of beginning inventory | $80 \%$ | $40 \%$ |
| Percentage completion of ending inventory | $70 \%$ | $60 \%$ |

The cost of beginning inventory according to the company's costing system was $\$ 11,040$ of which $\$ 8,120$ was for materials and the remainder was for conversion cost. The costs added during the month amounted to $\$ 132,730$. The costs per equivalent unit for the month were:

|  | Materials | Conversion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost per equivalent unit | $\$ 25.40$ | $\$ 18.20$ |

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## Requirements:

1. Compute the total cost per equivalent unit for the month.
2. Compute the equivalent units of material and of conversion costs in the ending inventory.
3. Compute the equivalent units of material and of conversion costs that were required to complete the beginning inventory.
4. Determine the number of units started and completed during the month.
5. Determine the costs of ending inventory and units transferred out.
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Illustration 5:Pasha Company makes super-premium cake mixes that go through two processingdepartments, Blending and Packaging.
The following activity was recorded in the Blending Department during March 2015:
Production data:
Units in process, March 1 (materials 100\% complete; conversion 30\% complete) . . 10,000
Units started into production ..... 170,000
Units in process, March 31 (materials 100\% complete; conversion 40\% complete) . 20,000
Cost data:
Work in process inventory, March 1: ..... $\$ 8,500$
Conversion cost ..... \$4,900
Cost added during the month:
Materials cost\$139,400
Conversion cost ..... \$244,200
All materials are added at the beginning of work in the Blending Department. Thecompany uses the FIFO method in its process costing system.

## Requirements:

Prepare production report for the Blending department for March, using FiFo method

## 

End of this Chapter!

