# Understanding the COGS Reconciliation Process

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This guide explains what the aACE COGS process does and how you can use it. It is intended for advanced users.

Note: This explanation of the cost of goods sold (COGS) process assumes that you understand the relationships between <u>aACE inventory lot</u>, <u>usage</u>, <u>and transaction records</u> (https://aace6.knowledgeowl.com/help/understanding-the-relationship-among-inventory-lots-usage-and-transactions).

The COGS process allocates inventory usage records to inventory lot records using the applicable actual cost method (e.g. FIFO, LIFO, or specific-unit logic). This enables aACE to determine the true cost of goods and to create the necessary COGS GL entries. The COGS reconciliation process requires that your aACE system is <u>set up for inventory tracking</u>. (https://aace6.knowledgeowl.com/help/setting-up-inventory-tracking).

## COGS Process Walk-thru

Using a sample inventory product, we'll trace the three aspects of the COGS process:

- 1. <u>Inventory Lots</u> (https://aace6.knowledgeowl.com/help/understanding-the-cogs-reconciliation-process#InventoryLots)
- 2. <u>Inventory Usage (https://aace6.knowledgeowl.com/help/understanding-the-cogs-reconciliation-process#InventoryUsage)</u>
- 3. <u>COGS Entries</u> (https://aace6.knowledgeowl.com/help/understanding-the-cogs-reconciliation-process#COGSEntries)

#### **Inventory Lots**

aACE generates inventory lot records whenever inventoried LICs are procured or produced.

For this example, the Inventory Lots module shows that we have received a partial shipment of ten textbooks into current inventory. There are 90 more still on order. Each textbook is estimated to be valued at \$135.00. The Inventory COGS section at the bottom displays no entries.

Purchase Invento	ry Lot					Notices 😣	Tasks 🔽	Emails M Docs
Purchase Invento						House of	Taska 🔽	cinais 🖬 🛛 bocs
General Info							Serialized	Track by Mfr Lot
Transaction ID >	Date	Office >	Code >		Code Description	Refer	ence #(s)	
PO-60015	08/03/23	AI	TB-LIT	SET-4	Literature Set (4 books)			
Ordered / Purchased					Ordered / Received			
		Quantity	Each	Value		Quantity		Value
Ordered		100	135.00	13,500.00	Ordered	100		13,500.00
Purchased		0	135.00	0.00	Received	10		1,350.00
Purchased Remaining		100		13,500.00	Received Remaining	90		12,150.00
Accrued Inventory					Current Inventory			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value
Received		10		1,350.00	Received	10		1,350.00
Purchased		0		0.00	Used	0		0.00
Accrued Inventory		10		1,350.00	Current Inventory	10		1,350.00
inventory COGS					Note: The Est Unit G	ost is used until the Act Unit	Cost is final (i.e. th	e related PO is closed).
Usage ID T	rans ID	Trans D	ate Reference	#(s)		Quantity	Est Unit Cost	Total Cost

#### Inventory Usage

aACE generates inventory usage records whenever inventoried items are part of out-going shipments.

Continuing our example, suppose a sales order including the 10 received textbooks is shipped. This creates the following inventory usage record, showing that 10 units have been used, but none of them have been allocated. The Inventory COGS section at the bottom displays no entries.

	,	8   TB-LITSET-4					
Inventory Usage Details	5			N	otices 🔒 🛛 T	asks 🗹 🛛 Ema	alls 🎽 🛛 Docs
General Info			Serialized By Mfr L	et 🔽 🖊	OGS Allocatio	on	
Transaction ID >	Date	Office >	Department >		nventory Used		10
SHIP-60022	08/03/23	aACME Education Solutions, Inc. (AI)	aACME, Inc. (AI)	4	llocated		(
Code >	Code Descript	tion			Inallocated		10
TB-LITSET-4	Literature S	iet (4 books)			st Unit Cost stimated Accrued	Telever.	159.9
Order >	Reference #(	s)			stimated Accrued Actual COGS	COGS	1,599.90
60013	Order #600	013		1	otal COGS		1,599.90
Lot ID Transac	tion ID	Date Reference #(s)		q	uantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost

#### **COGS** Entries

The COGS reconciliation process allocates inventory usage records to inventory lot records in order to calculate the actual cost.

When the COGS process runs, it updates the inventory usage record so the 10 used units now show as allocated. The Inventory COGS section now displays the relevant inventory lot and purchase order.

Inventory Usage Details					Notices 🔒	Tasks 🗹 🛛 En	nails 🔛 🛛 Docs (
Seneral Info			Serialized B	By Mfr Lot	COGS Alloca	tion	
Transaction ID >	Date	Office >	Department >	(	Inventory Used		10
SHIP-60022	08/03/23	aACME Education Solutions, Inc. (AI)	aACME, Inc. (AI)		Allocated		10
Code >	Code Descriptio	n			Unallocated		0 159:99
TB-LITSET-4	Literature Set	t (4 books)			Est Unit Cost		0.00
Order >	Reference #(s)	Released to general inventory			Estimated Accr	ued COGS	1,350.00
	Order #6001				Actual COGS Total COGS Average Unit C	ost	1,350.00 135.00
	Order #6001				Total COGS	unit Cost	1,350.00
Inventory COGS	Order #6001	3			Total COGS Average Unit C		1,350.00 135.00
	Order #6001	3 Date Reference #(s)			Total COGS Average Unit C Quantity	Unit Cost	1,350.00 135.00 Total Cost
Inventory COGS	Order #6001	3 Date Reference #(s)			Total COGS Average Unit C Quantity	Unit Cost	1,350.00 135.00 Total Cost

The COGS process also updates the inventory lot record. Current inventory has been depleted and the units are now noted as used. The Inventory COGS section now links to the relevant inventory usage and out-going shipment.

Note: aACE uses inventory sequentially. This means that aACE may use inventory from a previous inventory lot. If this is the case, aACE will *not* display the inventory usage and outgoing shipment in the Inventory COGS section. Instead, the relevant records will be displayed in the inventory lot record that aACE pulled from.

Inventory L	ot: 6000	9   TB-L	ITSET-4						OPEN
Purchase Inventor	ry Lot						Notices 😣	Tasks 🗹 🛛 E	imails 🎽 🛛 Docs
General Info								Serialized	Track by Mfr Lot
Transaction ID >	Date	Office >	Code >		Code Description		Refere	ence #(s)	
PO-60015	08/03/23	AI	TB-LIT	SET-4	Literature Set (4 books)				
Ordered / Purchased					Ordered / Received				
		Quantity	Each	Value			Quantity		Value
Ordered		100	135.00	13,500.00	Ordered		100		13,500.00
Purchased		0	135.00	0.00	Received		10		1,350.00
Purchased Remaining		100		13,500.00	Received Remaining		90		12,150.00
Accrued Inventory					Current Inventory				
		Quantity		Value			Quantity		Value
Received		10		1,350.00	Received		10		1,350.00
Purchased		0		0.00	Used		10		1,350.00
Accrued Inventory		10		1,350.00	Current Inventory		0		0.00
Inventory COGS					Note: The Est Unit	Cost is used un	til the Act Unit (	Cost is final (i.e. the n	elated PO is closed).
Usage ID Ti	rans ID	Trans D	ate Reference	#(s)			Quantity	Est Unit Cost	Total Cost
> 60008 > \$	HIP-60022	08/03/	23 Order #6	0013			10	135.00	1,350.00
					14	ed	10		1,350.00

The COGS reconciliation process also makes entries in the General Journal, removing 10 textbooks from inventory and expensing them to the GL account Cost of Sales.

General Journal: 60	004   COGS R	econciliation		08	/03/23	POSTED
COGS Reconciliation Details				Notice	s 🕴 🛛 Tasks 💟	Emails 🎽 🛛 Docs 🍭
General Info	Auto-Generated 🖌	Settings		Descrip	tion	
Type Reference ID COGS Reconciliation		Auto-reverse this entry on: Generate inter-company tra				
Entry Items Related G1 Entries						
CL Account	Office	Department	Order	Code	Debit	CONTRACTOR OF T
1 > 5001   Uncategorized Cost of Sale		> AI	Order > 60013	Code > TB-LITSET-4	Debit 1,350.00	2
						1,350.00
> 5001   Uncategorized Cost of Sale	es 📌 > AI		> 60013	> TB-LITSET-4		1,350.00

## **Running the COGS Process**

The COGS reconciliation process typically runs as part of the Generate COGS Reconciliation <u>automation schedule (https://aace6.knowledgeowl.com/help/configuring-automation-schedules</u>), but you can also run it manually.

### **COGS** Process Automation

System administrators can set up your system to run the COGS process automatically (Main Menu > System Admin > System Preferences > Automation Schedules). There are two schedules titled Generate COGS Reconciliation. By default, one schedule runs every Sunday evening, while the other runs on the last night of every month. These automated entries always use the current date for the resulting General Journal entries.

If you customize the timing of these schedules, be aware that they can take a long time to complete. We recommend running them *after* work hours in order to avoid interfering with users' daily workflows.

#### Manually Running the COGS Process

If you execute this process manually, remember to also run the Generate Accrued COGS Reconciliation (available in the same GJ Actions list). If you run the COGS Reconciliation process without running the Accrued COGS Reconciliation process, your financials may become skewed by the sales and costs from unallocated inventory usage being accounted for in different periods.

Conversely, if you run the Accrued COGS Reconciliation process *without* running the COGS Reconciliation process first, it may create accrued COGS entries for inventory usage records that could be allocated during the COGS reconciliation process.

- 1. Navigate from Main Menu > Accounting > General Journal.
- 2. At the list view, click Actions > Generate COGS Reconciliation.

• •				General Journal			
🗏 🖨 Click t	he search button to find records.					New 🔶 E	Actions
Conor	al Journal						Send Notice Re: List
Genera	Journal						Post List
							Void List
GJ Entry	Title	Date	Туре	Auto-Gen	Reference	(	Generate COGS Reconciliation
							Generate Accrued COGS Reconciliation
							Import
							Export
	xclude Auto-Generated Entries from List						ö

3. If applicable, enter the Limit-To Date (see below), then click Yes.

#### Limit-To Date

The Limit-To Date allows you to backdate a COGS reconciliation:

- Limit-To Date used The process uses the specified date for the General Journal entry. It considers all inventory lot and inventory usage records dated on or before that date. Note: Including a Limit-To Date lengthens the processing time significantly and can tie up your machine for systems with larger data sets. We recommend starting the process at the end of the day when you leave your desk.
- Limit-To Date *blank* The process uses the current date for the General Journal entry. It considers only inventory lot and inventory usage records that are new or have been changed since the last time the process was run. Note: Running the process without a Limit-To Date runs much faster, but on large data sets it may still slow down your machine.