Sage Evolution

Knowledgebase Article



Description of Enquiry

This article explains how to properly record expenses (losses) or incomes (profits) incurred as a result of fluctuating stock valuations when different value RTS' (as related to the Inventory Item's current Average Cost) are processed.

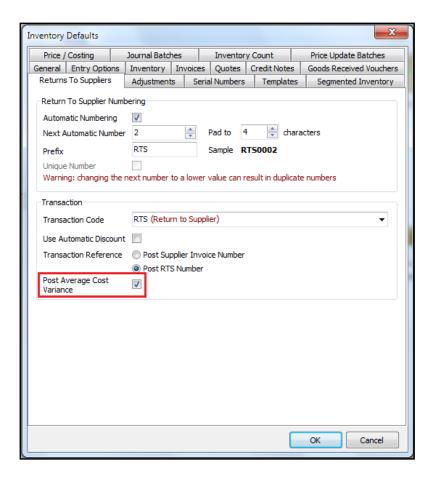
Knowing how to account for such profits or losses becomes quite critical, especially when differences in stock valuation are encountered due to RTS transactions and such movements need to be recorded on financial statements.

For example, the total valuation of item X is currently R10 000 for 10 units but the cost valuation as processed on a RTS is R7500 for the 10 units.

This difference therefore actually represents a loss (expense) for the company and should be recorded as such. Conversely, if the RTS line total cost is higher than the current valuation of the same item, the transaction should generate a profit (income) for the company.

Solution / Details

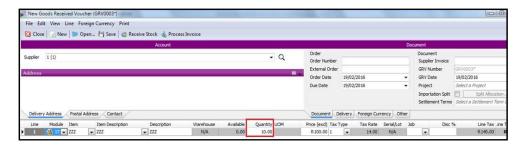
In order to achieve the above, make use of the option called **Post Average Cost Variance** on the **Inventory Defaults | Returns to Supplier** tab.



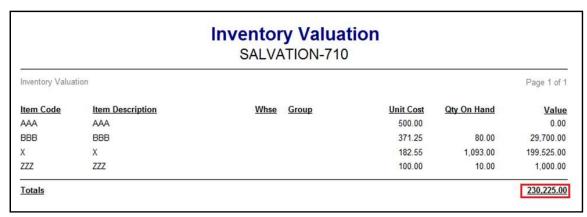
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To explain how this option affects Evolution, consider the following scenario:

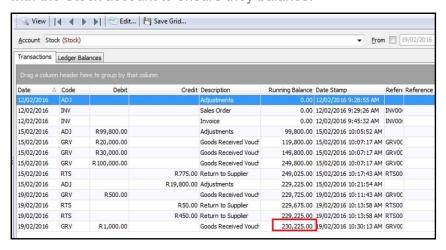
- 1. Ensure the above option is selected.
- 2. Create a new item ZZZ.
- 3. Process a GRV x 10 units at a unit cost of R100.



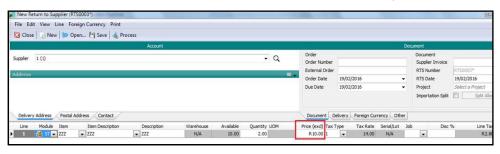
4. Compare the Inventory Valuation report,



with the Stock account to ensure they balance.

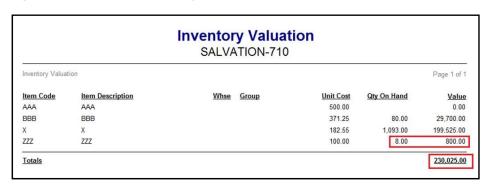


5. Process a RTS at a reduced cost than the current valuation, as below.

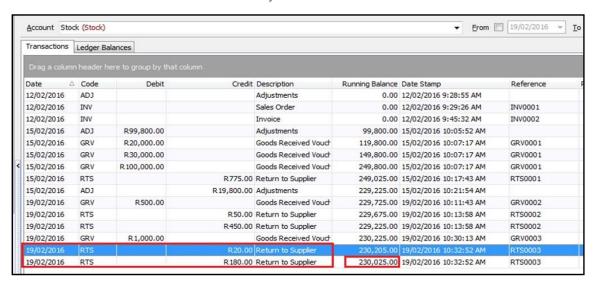


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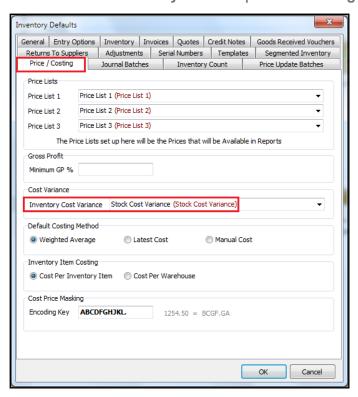
6. Again compare the Inventory Valuation report



with the Stock account and note that they still balance.

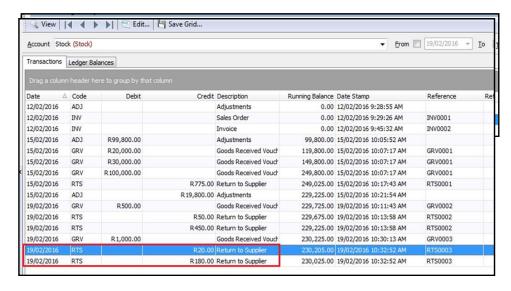


7. Notice however that another account, namely the **Stock Cost Variance**, or the one selected on the **Inventory Defaults | Price / Costing** tab,



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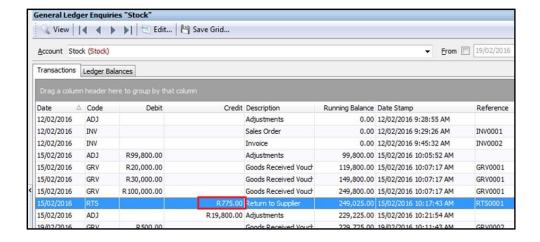
8. has been debited as can be seen below. Remember that posting to this account will be overridden by the one selected on the relevant Inventory Group (Inventory Cost Variance field).



- 9. This account should be setup as an Income Statement type of account, preferably some kind of Expense.
- 10. Finally, also notice that the R180 debit above is the contra posting for one of the two credits on the Stock account, specifically for the R180 credit leg (on the Stock account) as can be seen in step 6 above.
- 11. This R180 represents the actual loss the company has made due to the RTS transaction and should therefore reflect as such on the company's Income Statement.

IN CONCLUSION

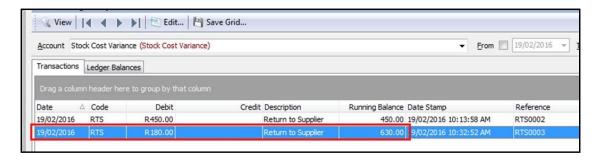
 If the Post Average Cost Variance option has been selected, the Stock Cost Variance account (or alternative as discussed above) gets affected during RTS transactions, when the RTS cost is different than the current item's valuation.



 If the above option is not selected a single entry gets posted to the Stock account, as opposed to (when the option is selected) having two legs posted to the Stock account.

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• With the option selected, the difference in valuation e.g. R180 in this case, gets posted to the **Stock Cost Variance** (or alternative account).



- Regardless if the **Post Average Cost Variance** option is selected or not, the Stock (Control) account should always balance with the **Valuation Report** (as long as Negative Quantities are not allowed).
- Remember that the sum of the two legs (if the option is selected) as posted on the Stock account, equals the same amount as changing on the Valuation report resulting in them to still agree with each other.

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