



Fakultas  
**Ekonomi & Bisnis**  
School of Economics & Business  
Telkom University

S1 AKUNTANSI

# Akuntansi Keuangan 1

*Pertemuan 10*

Inventories : Additional Valuation Issues

Welcome

Ini adalah mata kuliah Akuntansi Keuangan I  
dengan topik:

Inventories : Additional  
Valuation Issues

Dosen:



Dini Wahjoe Hapsari



Wiwin Aminah



Tri Utami Lestari



THIRD  
EDITION | Intermediate  
**ACCOUNTING**  
IFRS EDITION



Home

Pertemuan ini akan membahas inventories: additional valuation issues.

*Silahkan klik tombol yang ingin Anda Pelajari.*



Pokok Bahasan



Kesimpulan



Capaian



Video Animasi



Link



Bahasan



Kuis/Latihan



Pustaka





## Pokok Bahasan

Pokok bahasan dalam modul ini adalah pengertian Persediaan serta penilaian Persediaan dengan pendekatan Cost-Basis.



## Capaian

Setelah memperoleh pokok bahasan maka mahasiswa diharapkan dapat memahami dan menjelaskan tentang penilaian persediaan dengan menggunakan pendekatan Cost-Basis.



## Bahasan

A. Pengertian dan Klasifikasi Inventory

B. Inventory Cost Flow (Perpetual & Periodic)

C. Metode Perhitungan Inventory

1. Specific Identification
2. Two Cost Flow Assumptions :
  - First-in, First-Out (FIFO)
  - Average Cost

## A. Pengertian dan Klasifikasi Inventory

- Inventory merupakan asset perusahaan yang dimiliki untuk dijual kembali dalam kegiatan bisnis sehari-hari. (Merchandising Company)
- Inventory merupakan barang yang digunakan untuk proses produksi barang yang akan dijual. (Manufacturing Company)

Berdasar pengertian Inventory, kita dapat klasifikasikan inventory seperti gambar di bawah :

## Businesses with Inventory

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**Merchandising  
Company**


or

**Manufacturing  
Company**



# Merchandising Company


- ◆ One inventory account.
- ◆ Purchase merchandise in a form ready for sale.

Merchandising Company	
 <b>Carrefour</b> Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)	
Current assets (in millions)	
Inventories	€ 6,213
Trade receivables	2,260
Consumer credit from financial companies—short term	3,420
Tax receivables	1,136
Other receivables	853
Current financial assets	504
Cash and cash equivalents	3,114
Total current assets	€17,500

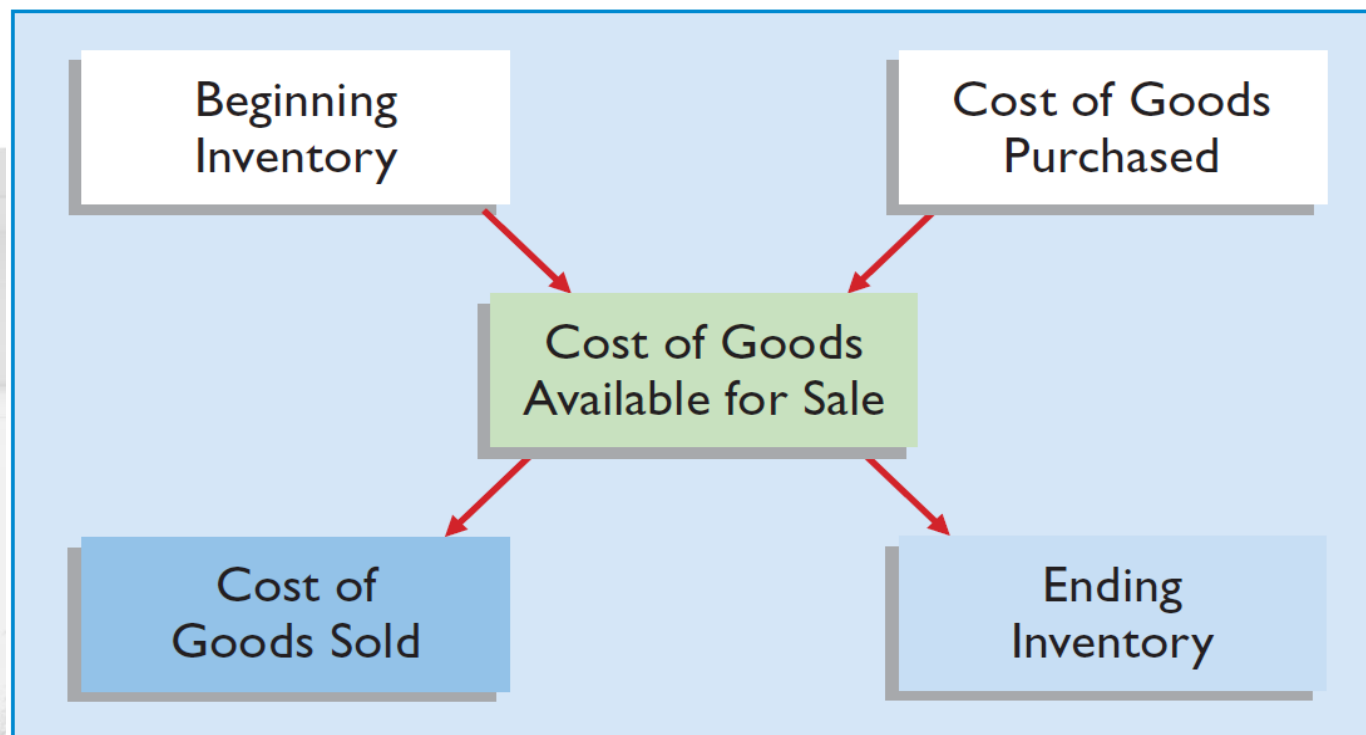
# Manufacturing Company

## Three accounts

- ◆ Raw Materials
- ◆ Work in Process
- ◆ Finished Goods

 <b>Manufacturing Company</b>	
<b>Nissan</b>	
Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet) December 31, 2015	
Current assets (in millions)	
Cash on hand and in banks	¥ 918,771
Trade notes and accounts receivable	837,704
Sales finance receivables	6,653,237
Securities	73,384
Merchandise and finished goods	857,818
Work in process	86,313
Raw materials and supplies	330,435
Deferred tax assets	251,689
Other	825,080
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(86,858)
Total current assets	<u>¥10,747,573</u>

## B. Inventory Cost Flow (Perpetual & Periodic)



Two types of systems for maintaining inventory records — **perpetual system** or **periodic system**.

# Perpetual System

1. Purchases of merchandise are debited to Inventory.
2. Freight-in is debited to Inventory. Purchase returns and allowances and purchase discounts are credited to Inventory.
3. Cost of goods sold is debited and Inventory is credited for each sale.
4. Subsidiary records show quantity and cost of each type of inventory on hand.

The **perpetual inventory system** provides a **continuous record** of the balance in both the **Inventory** and **Cost of Goods Sold** accounts.

# Periodic System

1. Purchases of merchandise are debited to Purchases.
2. Ending Inventory determined by physical count.
3. Calculation of Cost of Goods Sold:

Beginning inventory	\$ 100,000
Purchases, net	+ 800,000
	<hr/>
Goods available for sale	900,000
Ending inventory	- 125,000
	<hr/>
Cost of goods sold	<u><u>\$ 775,000</u></u>

# Comparing Perpetual and Periodic Systems

**Illustration:** Fesmire Company had the following transactions during the current year.

Beginning inventory	100 units at \$6	= \$600
Purchases	900 units at \$6	= \$5,400
Sales	600 units at \$12	= \$7,200
Ending inventory	400 units at \$6	= \$2,400

Record these transactions using the **Perpetual** and **Periodic** systems.

Perpetual Inventory System	Periodic Inventory System
<b>Beginning inventory, 100 units at \$6</b>	
The Inventory account shows the inventory on hand at \$600.	The Inventory account shows the inventory on hand at \$600.
<b>Purchase 900 units at \$6</b>	
<b>Sale of 600 units at \$12</b>	
<b>End-of-period entries for inventory accounts, 400 units at \$6</b>	



## C. Metode Perhitungan Inventory

### Cost Flow Methods

- ◆ Specific Identification

or

- ◆ **Two cost flow assumptions**

- ▶ First-in, First-out (FIFO) or
- ▶ Average Cost



To illustrate the cost flow methods, assume that Call-Mart SpA had the following transactions in its first month of operations.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Purchases</u>	<u>Sold or Issued</u>	<u>Balance</u>
March 2	2,000 @ €4.00		2,000 units
March 15	6,000 @ €4.40		8,000 units
March 19		4,000 units	4,000 units
March 30	2,000 @ €4.75		6,000 units

### Calculate Goods Available for Sale

Beginning inventory (2,000 x €4)	€ 8,000
Purchases:	
6,000 x €4.40	26,400
2,000 x €4.75	9,500
Goods available for sale	<u>€43,900</u>

## Specific Identification

- ◆ Method may be used only in instances where it is practical to separate physically the different purchases made. Cost of goods sold includes costs of the specific items sold.
- ◆ Used when handling a relatively small number of costly, easily distinguishable items.
- ◆ Matches actual costs against actual revenue.
- ◆ Cost flow matches the physical flow of the goods.
- ◆ May allow a company to manipulate net income.

# Specific Identification

**Illustration:** Call-Mart Inc.'s 6,000 units of inventory consists of 1,000 units from the March 2 purchase, 3,000 from the March 15 purchase, and 2,000 from the March 30 purchase. Compute the amount of ending inventory and cost of goods sold.

Date	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost
March 2	1,000		
March 15	3,000		
March 30	2,000		
Ending inventory	6,000		
Cost of goods available for sale (computed in previous section)			
Deduct: Ending inventory			
Cost of goods sold			

# Average-Cost

- ◆ Prices items in the inventory on the basis of the average cost of all similar goods available during the period.
- ◆ Not as subject to income manipulation.
- ◆ Measuring a specific physical flow of inventory is often impossible.

# Average-Cost

## Weighted-Average Method

<u>Date of Invoice</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
March 2	2,000	€4.00	€ 8,000
March 15	6,000	4.40	26,400
March 30	2,000	4.75	9,500
Total goods available	<u>10,000</u>		<u>€43,900</u>

Weighted-average cost per unit \_\_\_\_\_ =

Inventory in units                      6,000 units

Ending inventory

Cost of goods available for sale                      €43,900

Deduct: \_\_\_\_\_

Cost of goods sold    \_\_\_\_\_

# Average-Cost

## Moving-Average Method

Date	Purchased	Sold or Issued	Balance
March 2	(2,000 @ €4.00) € 8,000		
March 15	(6,000 @ 4.40) 26,400		
March 19			
March 30	(2,000 @ 4.75) 9,500		

In this method, Call-Mart computes a **new average unit cost** each time it makes a purchase.

## First-In, First-Out (FIFO)

- ◆ Assumes goods are used in the order in which they are purchased.
- ◆ Approximates the physical flow of goods.
- ◆ Ending inventory is close to current cost.
- ◆ Fails to match current costs against current revenues on the income statement.

# First-In, First-Out (FIFO)

## Periodic Inventory System

<u>Date</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
March 30	2,000		
March 15	4,000		
<b>Ending inventory</b>	<b>6,000</b>		
Cost of goods available for sale		€43,900	
Deduct: Ending inventory			
<b>Cost of goods sold</b>			

Determine cost of ending inventory by taking the cost of the most recent purchase and working back until it accounts for all units in the inventory.



# First-In, First-Out (FIFO)

## Perpetual Inventory System

<u>Date</u>	<u>Purchased</u>	<u>Sold or Issued</u>	<u>Balance</u>
March 2	(2,000 @ €4.00)      € 8,000		
March 15	(6,000 @ 4.40)      26,400		
March 19			
March 30	(2,000 @ 4.75)      9,500		

In all cases where FIFO is used, the inventory and cost of goods sold would be the same at the end of the month whether a perpetual or periodic system is used.



## Kesimpulan

1. Perbedaan pengertian Inventory untuk Merchandising Company dan Manufacturing Company
2. Dua sistem pencatatan Inventory : Sistem Perpetual dan Sistem Periodic
3. Metode perhitungan Inventory : Specific Identification dan Average Cost yang terdiri dari FIFO dan Weighted Average.



## Video Animasi

Klik Link berikut:



## Kuis/Latihan

Pengisian kuis dilakukan dengan menggunakan Moodle !!!



Link

1. Link IAI

<http://iaiglobal.or.id/v03/home>



## Pustaka

- Kieso, Weygandt, Warfield (2018). *Intermediate Accounting IFRS Edition* (3rd Edition). Prentice Hall
- Kartikahadi, Rosita Uli, Merliyana, Silvia Veronica, Ersya Tri Wahyuni (2016). *Akuntansi Keuangan Berdasarkan SAK berbasis IFRS Buku 1* (edisi kedua). IAI. Jakarta

*Enjoy The Class  
and*

