Example(1): al-safa manufactures a product known as "XYZ". The transactions for the month of March 2023 were as follows:

Purchase of raw materials \$ 100,000

Labor/Wages incurred \$ 30,000

Factory overhead incurred \$40,000

Units completed 50,000 units

Units sold 49,000 units

There are no beginning inventories of raw materials, work in process and finished goods. The standard cost per unit of output is \$3.5 (\$2 for raw materials and \$1.5 for conversion costs)

Required: Prepare the journal entries if:

a. Using Traditional costing

b. Back flush costing using three trigger points (purchases, completion of goods and upon sale)

c. Back flush costing using two trigger points (purchase and upon sale)

Solutions:-

STAGES	(a) Traditional costing		(b)-Backflush , Three trigger points (A . Purchases, C. Completion, D. sales)		©-Backflush , Two trigger points (A . Purchases , D. Sales)	
STAGE (A) :- A1 – Purchase : A2 – incurred conversion costs	Materials inventory <u>A/P</u> Conversion costs control Various Accounts	100,000 100,000 70,000 70,000	Materials inventory <u>A/P</u> Conversion costs Various Accounts	100,000 100,000 70,000 70,000	Materials inventory <u>A/P</u> Conversion costs Various Accounts	100,000 100,000 70,000 70,000
STAGE (B) :- Begin of production	Work in process inventory Materials inv. Applied conversion costs (2x 50,000 unit, 1.5 x 50,000)	175,000 100,000 75,000	No entry		No entry	
STAGE (C) :- Completion	Finished goods inventory WIP Inventory	175,000 175,000	Finished goods inv. Material inv. Applied C.C.	175,000 100,000 75,000	No entry	
STAGE (D) :- Sales of goods:- D1 (49,000 X 3.5) D2	Cost of goods sold Inv. Finished goods Inv. Applied Conversion costs Conversion costs control Cost of goods sold	171,500 171,500 75,000 70,000 5,000	COGS FG INV. Applied C C C C Control COGS	171,500 171,500 75,000 70,000 5,000	COGS Materials Inv. Applied CC Applied CC CC control COGS	171,500 98,000 73,500 73,500 70,000 3,500

Example (2) :- Ahmmad Company uses a backflush costing system with three trigger points: (■ Purchase of direct materials ■ Completion of good finished units of product ■ Sale of finished goods.)

There are no beginning inventories. Information for April 2023 is as follows:

Direct materials purchased \$880,000

Direct materials used \$850,000

Conversion costs incurred \$422,000

The company produces 100,000 unit of it product and sells 99,000 units.

Standard costs card per unit show that standard direct materials was\$ 8.50, and standard conversion cost per unit was \$ 4.5

Required - Prepare journal entries for April (without disposing of underallocated or overallo- cated conversion costs). Assume there are no direct materials variances.

SOLUTION OF EXCRICE (1)

STAGES	Traditional costing		Backflush , Three trigger points		Backflush , Two trigger points	
			(A . Purchases, C. Completion, D.		(A. Purchases , D. Sales)	
			sales)			
STAGE (A):-						
A1 – Purchase :	Materials inventory	880,000	Materials inventory	880,000	Materials inventory	880,000
	A/P	880,000	A/P	880,000	A/P	880,000
A2 – incurred	Conversion costs control	422,000	Conversion costs	422,000	Conversion costs	422,000
conversion	Various Accounts	422,000	Various Accounts	422,000	Various Accounts	422,000
costs						
STAGE (B) :-	Work in process inventory	1,300,000	No entry		No entry	
Begin of	Materials inv.	850,000				
production	Applied conversion costs	450,000				
	(8.5x 100,000 unit, 4.5 x					
	100,000)					
STAGE (C) :-	Finished goods inventory	1,300,000	Finished goods inv.	1,300,000	No entry	
Completion	WIP Inventory	1,300,000	Material inv.	850,000		
			Applied C.C.	450,000		
STAGE (D) :-						
Sales of goods:-						
D1	Cost of goods sold Inv.	1,170,000	COGS	1,170,000	COGS	1,170,000
(99,000 X 13)	Finished goods Inv.	1,170,000	FG INV.	1,170,000	Materials Inv.	841,500
D2	Applied Conversion costs	450,000	Applied C C	450,000	Applied CC	405,000
	Conversion costs control	422,000	C C Control	422,000	Applied CC	405,000
	Cost of goods sold	28,000	COGS	28,000	COGS	17,000
					CC control	422,000