



PRODUCT COSTING FAQ

DBA Manufacturing Product Costing

1 Isn't actual costing more accurate than absorbed costing?



DBA uses absorbed costing. Material, labor, subcontract, and overhead are absorbed into inventory cost so transactions can be processed in real time.



Absorbed costing is efficient because it supports real-time processing without delaying the workflow.



Overhead is never truly 'actual.' It is always allocated, so calculated shop rates are the most practical basis.



Actual labor costing is tedious and inconsistent. Work center labor rates provide a stable and useful cost basis.



Exact material cost would require waiting for supplier invoices. DBA uses PO receipt cost and posts small invoice variances to Inventory Adjustments.



Absorbed costing is practical, timely, and effective for manufacturing.

2 Are period end inventory adjustments needed?



DBA maintains perpetual real-time Inventory and Work in Process, so the period-end quantity and cost adjustments typical in non-WIP systems are not needed.



On-hand quantities update in real time from receipts to stock, issues to jobs, and picking for shipment, so no period-end quantity adjustment is required.



Item receipt costs already include absorbed direct labor and manufacturing overhead, so no period-end cost adjustment is required.



Inventory and Work in Process accounts are self-adjusting and should never be changed by journal entry, because that breaks the link to the underlying transactions.



Real-time processing and absorbed costing eliminate the need for period-end adjustments.

3 Are alternative costing methods available?



No. DBA is designed around absorption costing within a WIP accounting system.

Using other costing schemes undermines WIP accounting and weakens results. For DBA to work properly, use absorbed costing as prescribed.

4 Can we keep using non-inventory parts for costing and expensing?



No. Physical items should be set up as stock items, not descriptors.

Using non-inventory parts to represent stock items breaks inventory control, absorption costing, and the manufacturing workflow.



KEY TAKEAWAY

Use absorbed costing, stock items, and demand-driven planning to support accurate costing, real-time processing, and reliable WIP accounting.