Inventory & Advanced Inventory—Part II

Margie Komninos mkomninos@plantscan.com





- Used for predictive and preventative maintenance
- Most industries HVAC
 Industrial plant / facilities,
 transportation, automotive



Accessories



- Sell B2B
- OEM to other companies
- Sell direct and wholesale via distributors
- Implemented NS in 2002



Inventory & Advanced Inventory—Part II

- Cycle Counting
- Landed Costs
- Assembly / Serialized Assembly Items
 - Anatomy of an Assembly Item
 - Creating Assembly Builds
 - Phantom vs Stock Items
- Work Orders vs Assembly Builds
 - Value of a Work Order
 - Creating Work Orders from 3 sources
 - Planned vs Released Work Orders
 - Building Work Orders
- Useful Pages/Reports (bonus material)



What We're Covering & Not Covering

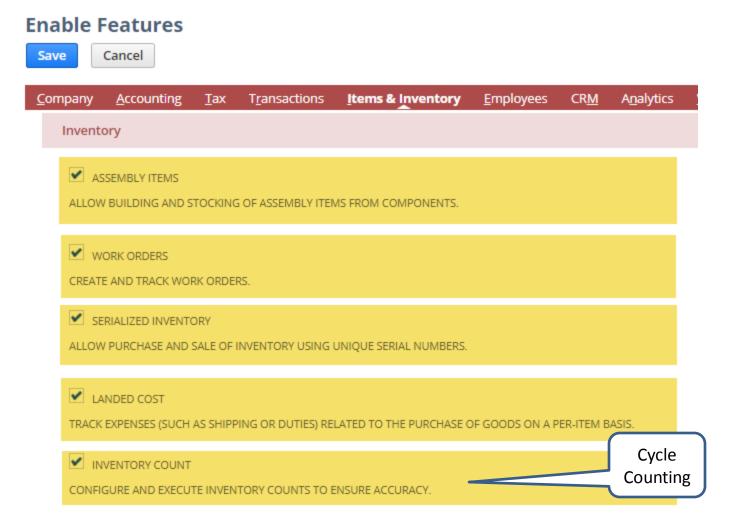
Advanced Inventory Module

- Cycle Counting
- Landed Cost
- Assembly Items
- Bill of Materials Phantom vs Stock
- Work Orders & Assembly Builds
- Matrix items already covered
- Auto calculate re-order points for inventory already covered
- Bin/Lot management already covered
- Lot management new SuiteApp
- Advanced Bill of Materials separating the BOM from the item
- Supply Chain Management (free bundle) that includes Customer Part Number,
 Estimated Landed Cost, Engineering change Order, Item Substitution

Enable Features

Cycle Counting, Landed Cost, Assembly Items, Work Orders

Setup > Company > Enable Features > Item & Inventory tab



Cycle Counting



The Inventory Count feature provides improved tracking of inventory. When enabled, you can enter regular periodic counts of on-hand item quantities to maintain inventory accuracy. Additionally it overcomes limitations of the Inventory Adjustment.

Setup

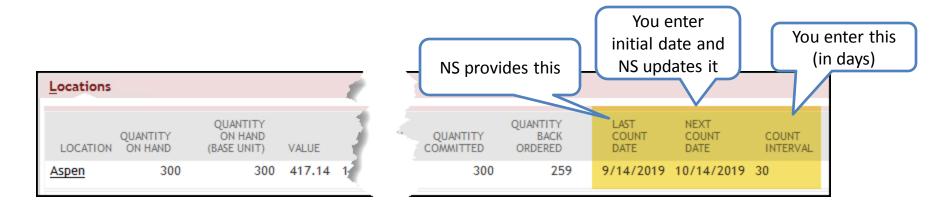
- 1. * Enable Inventory Count feature
 - Setup > Company > Enable Features > Items & Inventory tab
 - INVENTORY COUNT = checked
- 2. Define default account for the inventory adjustments (optional)
 - Setup > Accounting > Accounting Preferences > Items/Transactions tab
 - In the DEFAULT INVENTORY COUNT ACCOUNT field, choose the expense account to post inventory count variances to (ie. account you set for inventory adjustments - the ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT field)
- 3. Update each item record (optional)
 - Enter NEXT COUNT DATE and COUNT INTERVAL (in days) under each location
 - 2 methods to update item record manual/CSV import

Note: The Advanced Bin/Numbered Inventory Management feature must be enabled to support inventory counts of serialized or lot numbered items.

* = required

Cycle Counting 3 New Item Fields

Cycle counts defined on item records (by location)



NS uses above fields to calculate when a count is required. When a new count is due to be recorded, it shows in the list on the Create Inventory Count page.

- Note: If Count Interval and Next Count Date are not entered the only option is to enter item lines on the Enter Inventory Count page.
- Set Count Interval to 1 day if you don't want to schedule counts for items, but want to have a
 great way to do inventory adjustments using a checklist instead of entering each item
 individually



Cycle Counting



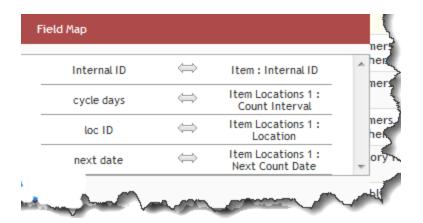
Update Item Records

Update item records manually (option 1)

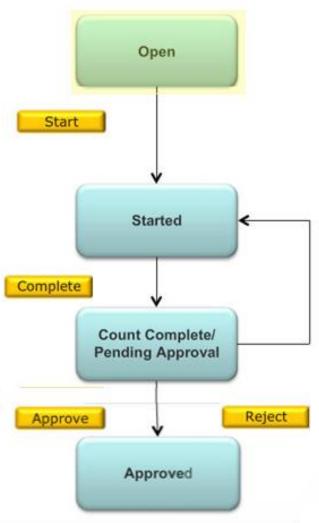
- 1. Go to the Locations subtab and for each location
 - 1. NEXT COUNT DATE = date of the next planned inventory count for this item. NetSuite will use this date to calculate when a count is suggested and update it after a cycle count
 - 2. COUNT INTERVAL = total number of days between counts

Update item records via CSV Import (option 2)

- 1. Create saved search to export desired records
- 2. Export items to get the internal ID (automatically included)
- 3. Save as CSV file
- 4. Modify CSV file to add the following fields (or set in NS mapping)
 - Cycle Days can be set in import map instead
 - Next Date can be set import map instead
- 5. CSV Import:
 - Setup > Import/Export > Import CSV records
 - Remember to import the different inventory types separately
 - Update records
 - Mapping:



Inventory Count Process



Status: Open

1. Go to page:Create Inventory Count (auto) or page:Enter Inventory Count (manual item entry). Check boxes or add items.

Tip: customize to filter on other fields.

- 1. Press Submit (if Create Inventory Count) or Save (if Enter Inventory Count)
- 2. Press Start Count- NS takes snapshot of on-hand count.

Note: If you pressed Edit then you can add more lines.

Status: Started

- Press Edit and enter the quantity, rate (if incrementing inventory), and memo.
- 2. Press Save to review inputted data
- Press Complete Count when it looks good
 - NS calculates the differences and displays them for approval. Approval changes status to Count Complete/Pending Approval.

Status: Completed/Pending Approval

Now see before and after counts

- Reject Status changed back to Started
- Approve status changed to Approved
- Inventory Adjustment(s) created
 - Go to History tab > Inventory Adjustments tab
 - one IA for items that increased and one for items that decreased

Note: decreases ignores rate changes

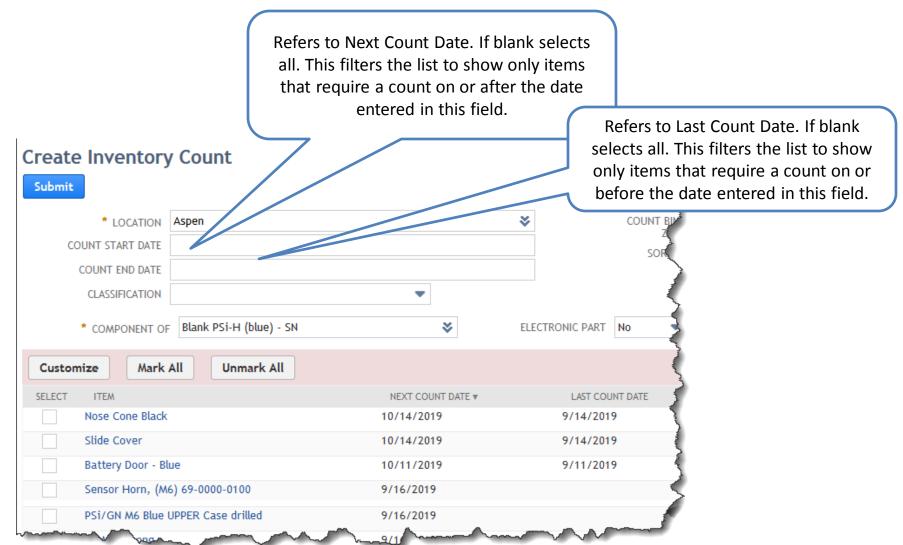
Item record updated: Last Count Date and Next Count Date



CAUTION: Don't modify inventory (or run transactions that will modify the inventory) between the Start and the Approve dates.

CAUTION: Regardless of when count is started or completed the inventory adjustment date is posted on date it is actually approved and quantity changes are applied to the current count (not the complete count number).

Cycle Counting Understanding Count Start / End Date



Standard Inventory Adjustment vs Inventory Adjustment via Cycle Count

Standard Inventory Adjustment	Inventory Adjustment from Cycle Count
User must do the math to calculate +/- to determine the resulting quantity	NetSuite does the math
Changing date changes inventory quantity as it is a snapshot point in time based on date of transaction	The snapshot is taken when the user enters start regardless of date so predating has zero effect
Allows multiple locations on one transaction. Requires user to enter location for each line item	Limited to a single location
User must enter the adjustment account	Default value for adjustment account via global setting
One inventory adjustment for increments and decrements	Cycle count auto generates 2 inventory adjustments with the same transaction id — one for items that incremented in value and one for those that decremented in value

Cycle Counting Improves inventory management

Benefits of Cycle Counting

- Create regular periodic counts of items
 - e.g. finished products, electronic components, hardware parts, components of product, ...
- Can use industry standard classifications A, B, C
 - A = 20% of items; 80% of revenue
 - B = 30% of items: 15% of revenue
 - C = 50% of items; 5% of revenue
- Ease of Adjust Inventory Worksheet but generates Inventory Adjustments so no impact on the average cost of an item (can use with LIFO/FIFO)
- Reduces human errors even if you don't care about Cycle Counting use to create Inventory Adjustments with less human error

Landed Costs



All costs related to the purchase of product outside the material cost

Examples of landed costs

- Shipping charges
- Handling charges
- Import/duty fees
- Insurance
- Tariffs
- Vendor setup fees you want included in value of item

What does the item really cost?

What is your real profit per item you sell?

How do you determine the price for your item?

Impacts inventory value, impacts average cost



Landed Cost Setup Requires Advanced Inventory module

1. Enable feature

Setup > Company > Enable Features > Items & Inventory tab

Check the LANDED COST field

2. Create Landed Cost account(s)

Lists > Accounting > Accounts New

- set up expense accounts separate from regular expense accounts for auditing
- 3. Create landed cost categories (show on Landed Cost tab on Receipt or Bill)

Caution: order creation is the display order on Landed Cost tab

Without landed cost categories the Landed Cost tab is not displayed on receipts and bills

Setup > Accounting > Accounting Lists

- Select Type = Cost Category
- Add landed cost categories assoc. with expense account from step 2
- 4. Create Landed Cost Items (needed so you can add landed cost items to bills)

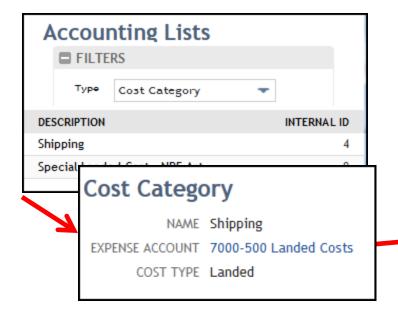
Lists > Accounting > Items > new

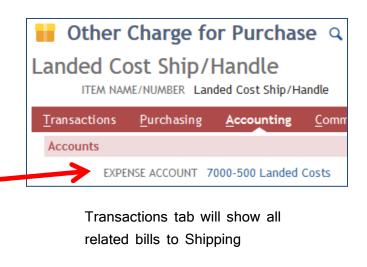
- Create Other Charge type item(s)
- Enter the expense account from Landed Cost Category (step 3)
- Must match the expense account from step 3 as it is the contra account from step 3

5. Select inventory items that will use landed costs

- Check the TRACK LANDED COST box on the Purchasing/Inventory tab
- Can use direct list editing, mass updates, or CSV import

Relationship: Landed Cost Categories to Item Records





Contra account to cost category

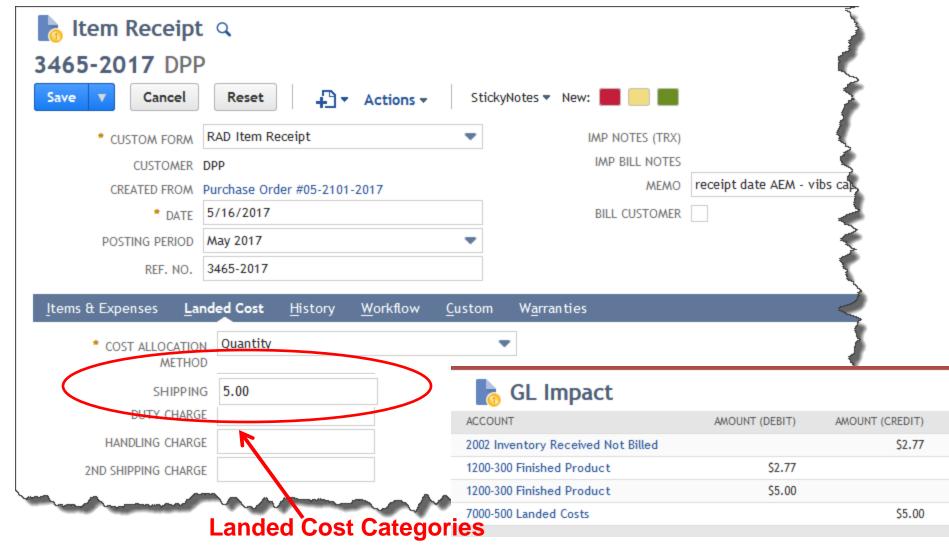
Setup > Accounting > Accounting Lists > Cost Category

Lists > Accounting > Items > new (Other Charge)

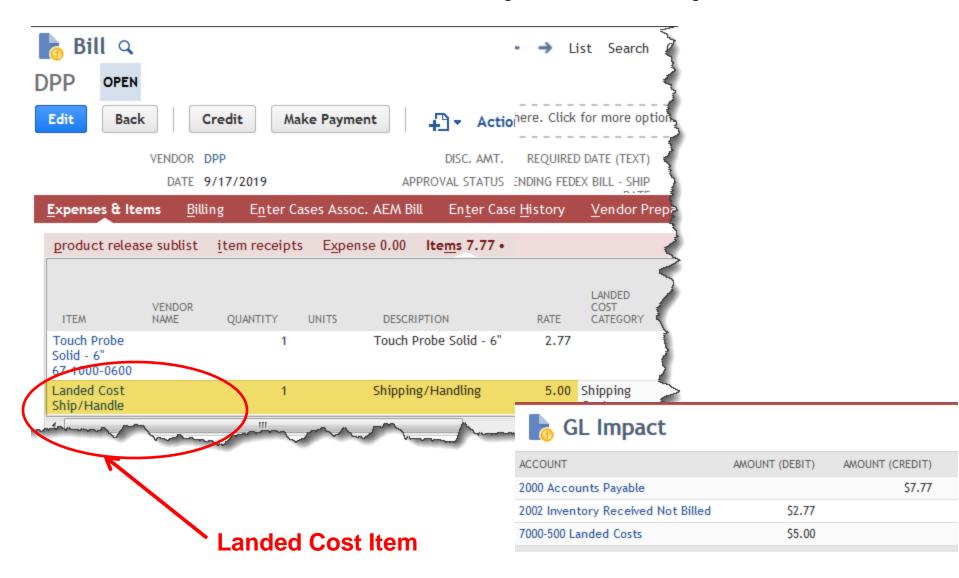


Landed Cost Example Item Receipt & GL Impact





Landed Cost Example Bill for Item Receipt & GL Impact



Applying Landed Costs



- Apply Landed Costs to these transaction types:
 - Item Receipts
 - Vendor Bills
 - Credit card charges
 - Checks
- Works with Advanced Receiving (separates item receipts and bills)
 checked/unchecked but recommend that you turn on Advanced Receiving
 - PO > item receipt > Bill
 - PO > Bill
 - Bill only
- Landed costs can be billed together / separate / combo
 - Landed costs and items are billed together on the invoice
 - Landed cost charges are billed 3rd party (e.g. UPS, Fedex, ...)
 - Mixed some on invoice(handling) and some 3rd party (shipping)
- Provides method to attach costs from 3rd party shipping to an item receipt

Landed Cost Sandard Cost Allocation Methods

Transaction level

Allocation Method		Calculation for Cost Per Eligible Line Item
Weight	Allocated cost per item=	(Weight of Item / Total Weight of Eligible Items) \times Total Landed Cost
		If the item has no weight entered, NetSuite displays an error message
Quantity	Allocated cost per item=	(Total Landed Cost / Number of Eligible Items) * Line Item Quantity
Value	Allocated cost per item=	(Value of Each Item / Total Value of Eligible Items) * Total Landed Cost

Line level

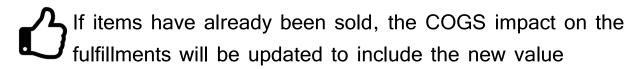
• Only Quantity Allocation Method

Applying Landed Costs Two Methods to apply Landed Cost

- Landed costs are applied per transaction
 - Uses Landed Cost tab
 - Select Allocation Method
 - Can associate 3rd party bills directly using "Other Transaction"
- Landed costs are applied per line item in transaction
 - Uses line item
 - Landed Cost tab is greyed out
 - Can't associate 3rd party billing directly using "Other Transaction"



Caution: Must know at item receipt which method as it can't be changed after saving an item receipt



Landed Cost Standard Cost Item



- When Landed Costs are associated to Item Receipts or Vendor Bills, they are not capitalized as part of Inventory Asset but are rather charged to Variance Account.
- To capitalize Landed Cost, incorporate/add it in the Planned Standard Cost Record then revalue the Standard Cost Inventory Item.

Landed CostsClosed Periods





- Inventory Worksheet using current date (won't work with LIFO/FIFO)
 - To associate a landed cost to an item receipt posted in a closed period use the Adjust Inventory Worksheet.
 - Enter the New Value and the New Quantity of the item. The new value must include the landed cost amount. Use the account used in the landed cost bill as an adjustment account.
 Note: Sales made between the time of item receipt and the date of adjustment do not consider the landed cost in COGS computation.
- Inventory Adjustments using current date
 - Adj1 Adjust the available quantity down
 - Adj2 Adjust the quantity up with the new average cost. The offset account should show as the landed cost expense account.
- Posting to a closed period
 - Does not work even if you have checked box to allow non-G/L changes for that period.
- Reopening period and entering landed cost on item receipt
 - Impacts the books. Not recommended.

Recommend investigating Estimated Landed Cost using NS (part of free Supply Chain bundle) or a bundle from Prolecto (Prolecto Landed Cost Applications)

Landed Cost Flow Example PO > Item Receipt > Bill (shipping included)

- 1. Receive Item enter nothing for landed cost (waiting on vendor bill)
- 2. When Bill arrives edit Item Receipt associated with the bill
 - a. Go to Landed Cost tab
 - b. Enter Cost Allocation Method quantity/value/weight
 - c. Enter values in cost category
- Save & Bill
 - a. Add Landed Cost line items for with NO cost category entered

Landed Cost Flow Example PO > Item Receipt > Bill (3rd party shipping)

- 1. Receive Item enter nothing for landed cost shipping (waiting on 3rd party bill)
- 2. Bill the PO
- 3. When 3rd party Bill arrives
 - a. Enter line items for landed cost on the Item subtab instead of the expenses, using the Landed Cost Item name (e.g. Landed Cost Shipping)
 - b. Enter value
 - c. Scroll over to the right and select the appropriate LANDED COST CATEGORY
- 4. Edit Item Receipt associated with the bill
 - a. Go to Landed Cost tab
 - b. Enter Cost Allocation Method quantity/value/weight
 - c. Find appropriate category same cost category from 3rd party bill
 - d. SOURCE = Other Transaction
 - e. TRANSACTION = search for the related transaction

A Couple Tips

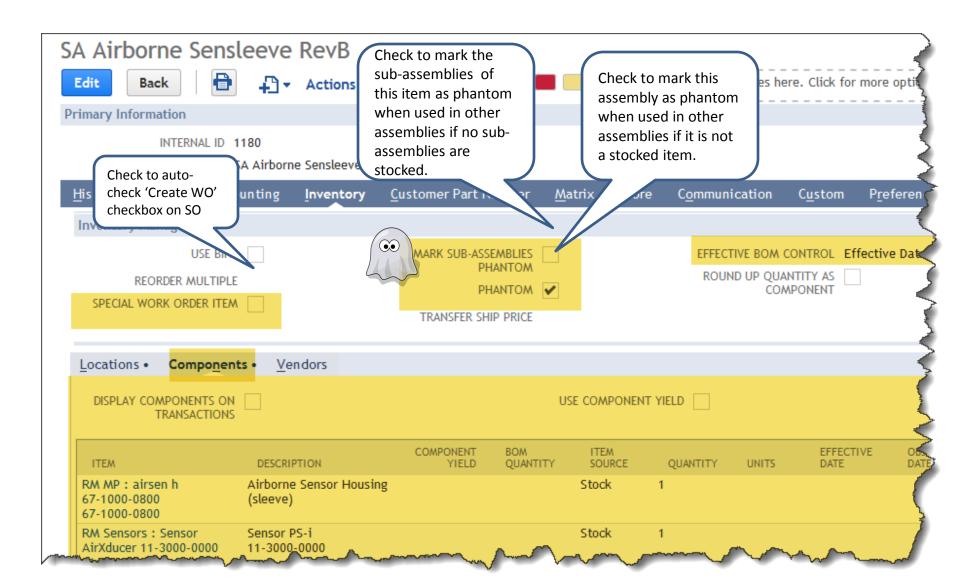
- Recommend entering purchase price on item. Otherwise, new PO will use Last Purchase Price.
 - Inventory Adjustment (IA)
 - Inventory Worksheet
 - might include landed cost (see next bullet)
- Do not include landed cost in last purchase price unless you have a defined purchase price set.

Setup > Accounting Preferences > Items tab

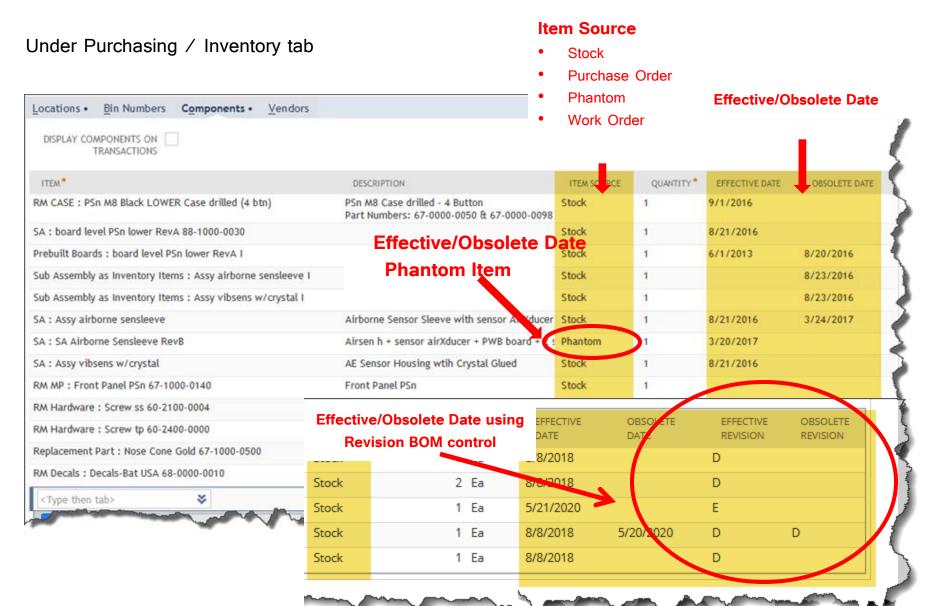
INCLUDE LANDED COST IN LAST PURCHASE PRICE

Anatomy of an Assembly Item

An item that is made up of 1 or more components, but identified as a single item

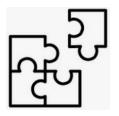


Assembly Item BOM Components Example





Assembly Item Explored



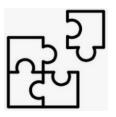
An item that is made up of 1 or more components, but identified as a single item.

- A Serialized assembly item tracks the assembled items with a unique serial number identified with each one.
- A Lot Numbered assembly item tracks the assembled items as a group by assigning a lot number to the group of assembled items.
- Primary difference between an Inventory Item and Assembly Item is the components (bill of materials or BOM)
 - Legacy BOM since the beginning of NS time
 - Advanced Bill of Materials since version 2018.1 (Setup > Enable Features > Items & Inventory)
- Assembly items can be purchased
 Setup > Manufacturing > Manufacturing Preferences
 ADVANCED BILL OF MATERIALS
 ENABLES A STAND-ALONE RECORD FOR BILL OF MATERIALS, INDEPENDENT TO ITEM.

ALLOW PURCHASE OF ASSEMBLY ITEMS



Assembly Item Explored

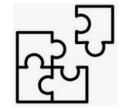


- Differences between non-serialized and serialized Assembly items
 - Costing Method
 - Non-serialized is whatever you have set up (Average, LIFO, ...)
 - Serialized = Can choose Average or Specific (associates by serial number) -
 - Costing Method = Specific then GL will show profit based on that specific item built and not the average for that item
 - Serialized Assemblies have Inventory Detail tab
 - Shows what's in stock and what's been sold

Tips:

- If Assembly Item is not to be sold remove it from drop down list on SO
 - /NCOME ACCOUNT = empty
- Cannot convert or copy from serialized to non-serialized item or vice versa
 - Advanced BOM gets around this limitation
- Unbuild an Assembly proceed with caution because it uses the average cost of the raw materials at that location where you unbuild, so could be totally different or zero if a different location from where you built it

Assembly Item Regular assembly vs Serialized



Available Member Items



Regular Inventory Assembly	Serial or Lot Numbered Inventory
Inventory	Inventory
Non-Inventory	Serialized Inventory
Other Charge	Lot Numbered Inventory
Service	Non-Inventory
Regular Assemblies	Other Charge
	Service
	Regular Assemblies
	Serialized Assemblies
	Lot Numbered Assemblies

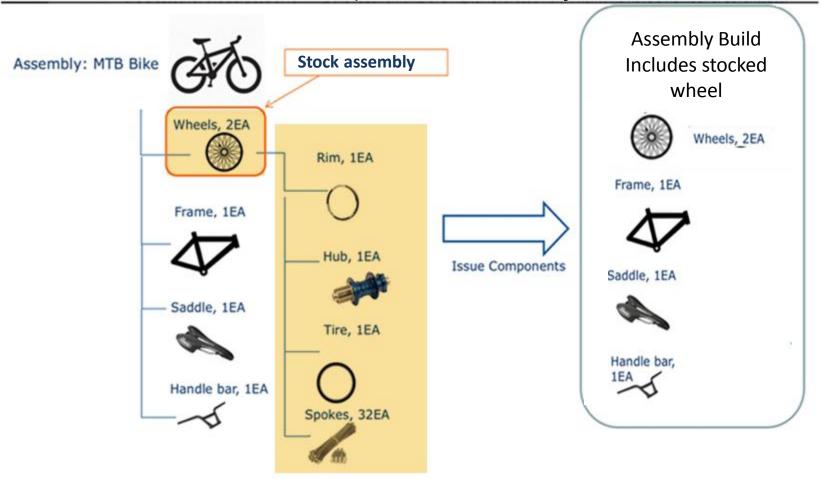
Highlights in yellow = differences



Stock vs Phantom Assembly



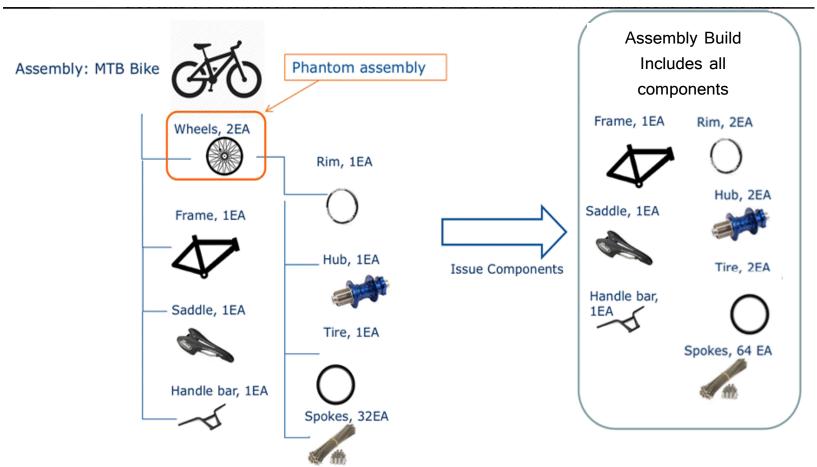
Stock – Prebuilt and stocked prior to Bike **Assembly**



Stock vs Phantom Assembly



Phantom (since 2016.2) - uses components during assembly build



- Reusable component list create once and use in multiple assembly items
- Phantom items have zero average cost on the item record unless you actually build one of the phantom items for stock

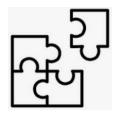


Power of the Phantom Assembly Item

 For assemblies that share a subset of components you don't have to enter all the components each time you create an assembly that uses those items

 When a change is required to a Phantom Assembly you don't have to update each Assembly item that uses it because it will automatically pull through

How to Build an Assembly Item



Two Methods:

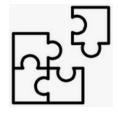
Direct

Transactions > Manufacturing > Build Assemblies

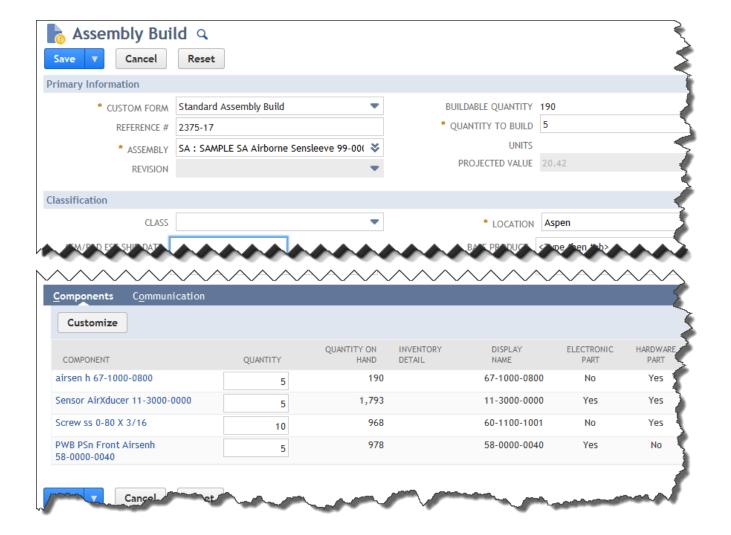
Via Work Orders

Transactions > Manufacturing > Build Work Orders

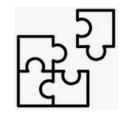


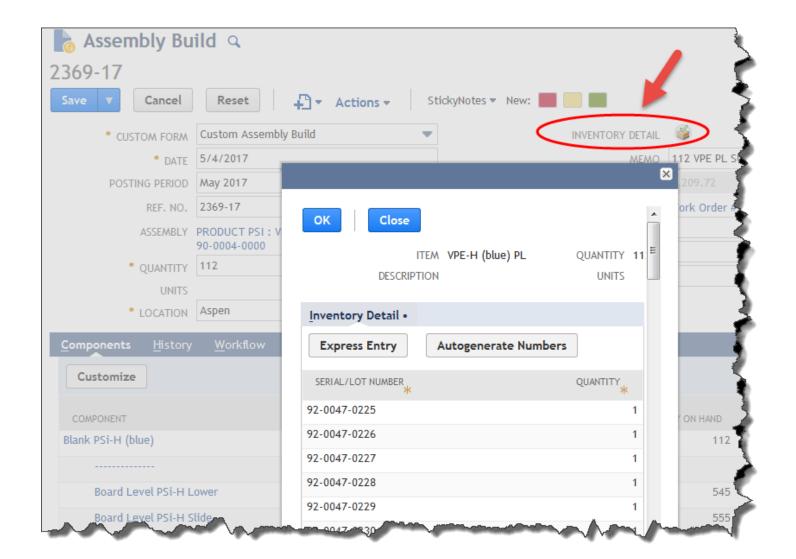


non-serialized



Build Assembly Items Serialized

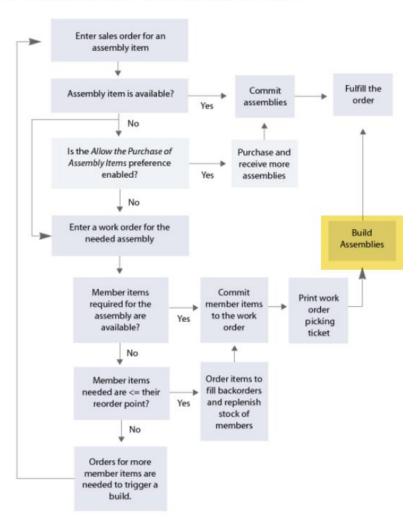




Work Orders

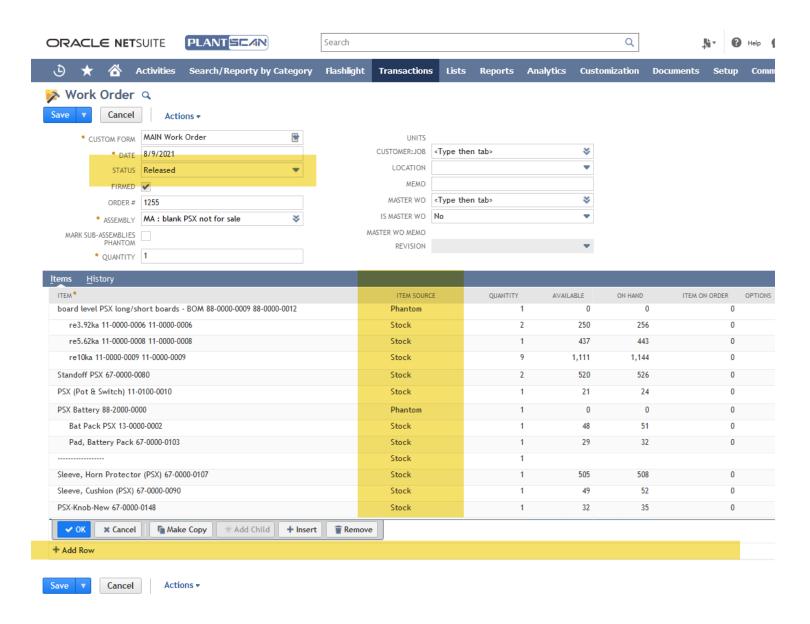


Assembly Work Orders Workflow Chart



A planned assembly build that tracks the production of assembly items needed for stock or to fill orders.

Anatomy of a Work Order



Work Orders/Assembly Builds

Assembly build occurs after saving a work order

Work Order (WO)

- Non-transactional
- Can be automatically created from a Sales Order (SO)
 - ❖ For serialized assemblies if generated from a SO when fulfilling it will auto-fill the serial numbers
- Looks similar to Assembly Build but is holding area;
 Building the WO transitions to an Assembly Build
- Allows you to modify the assembly build:
 - Change an assembly item source (phantom / stock)
 - Add/change/delete components (e.g. for substitution) without changing BOM
- Can auto generate other WOs and POs
- Allows for phased assembly builds (e.g. blanket orders, partial builds)
- Allows for analysis for future orders can commit inventory and then determine shortage for future builds

Assembly Build

- Is transactional
- Build occurs immediately
- Inventory removed from onhand

Value of standalone Assembly Build

- Determine current cost of building out an item to assist in pricing of that item.
- For production of subassemblies used in repairs.



Creating Work Orders

Initiated from 3 sources:

- Sales Order
 - good for end-product assemblies tied to sales
 - o generate it manually or automatically by checking the checkbox on the SO
- Manually enter an Individual Work Order
 - good for products and sub-assemblies that are stocked

Transactions > Manufacturing > Enter Work Order

- Mass Create Work Orders page
 - queue where you can select which work orders to generate based on Reorder Point in item records
 - o good for assemblies /sub-assemblies that are stocked

Mass Create Work Orders

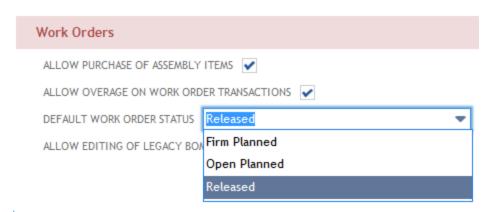


4	Transactions	Lists	Reports A	inalytics	Docume								
	Transactions 0v	verview			View								
	Bank	>				Mass Cr	eate Wo	rk Orders					
	Purchases					Mass Create Work Orders							- 3
er	Inventory	-		5	Invoices	Submit	Reset						
r	Manufacturing	acturing Mass Create Work Orders		rders	PARENT ITEM					MINIMUM QUANTITY			
1	Quota/Forecast	.	Enter Work Orders										
eı	Management	-	Mark Wor	k Orders R	eleased	Marela All	Unaccal	. All					•
						Mark All	Unmark	Custon	nize				
	Production work orders				ORDER	LOCATION	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AVAILABLE	BACK ORDERED	ON ORDER	BI P(
	are generated when the back ordered quantity of an assembly reaches its assigned build point. After the build point is reached, a work order is					~	Aspen	RM CASE : RM CASE - SB : SB M6 Black UPPER Case drilled	note: we have additional 372 tops drilled (300 SG2, 22 KentMoore, 50 MT)		0 19	0)
						✓	Aspen	RM CASE: RM CASE-PSn: PSn M8 Black UPPER Case drilled (4 btn)	PSn M8 Case drilled - 4 Button Part Numbers: 67-0000-0050 & 67-0000-0098		0 29	0	•
					-	~	Aspen	RM CASE : RM CASE - PSn : PSn			0 48	0	

added in the Mass Create Work Orders queue.

Planned vs Released Work Orders

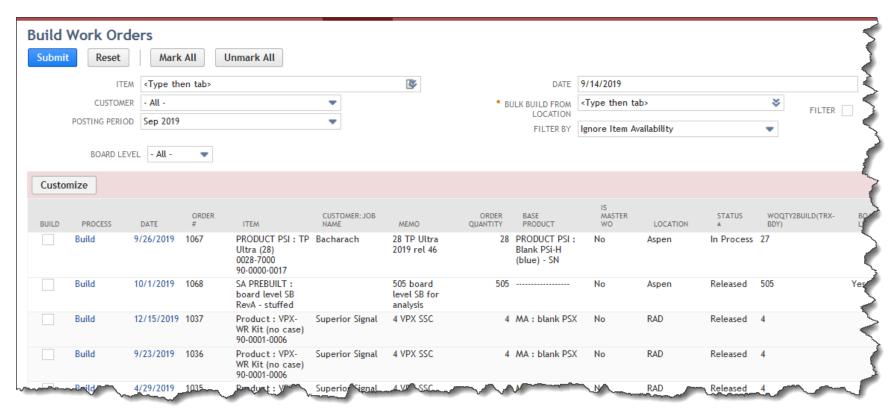
Setup > Accounting > Accounting Preferences > Order Management subtab



- Open Planned
 - Does not commit items until the work order is released.
 - No impact on quantities in component item records Quantity Committed nor Quantity
 Back Ordered
- Released
 - Commits items
 - Impacts quantities in component item records Quantity Committed and Quantity Back
 Ordered
 - Powerful for running shortage reports using a saved search
- Firmed not relevant unless you have Demand Planning

Building Work Orders

- Building a work order initiates an Assembly Build transaction
 Transactions > Manufacturing > Build Work Orders
- Can build one or more automatically or manually
 - If serialized then must build individually



Useful Pages (bonus material)

Page:Component Where Used Inquiry

Look for where a part is used when it is to be removed or changed

Page:Order Items

- Set up to order items
- Takes into account what is on order at that location
- MUST have reorder point entered for each item to show on this page

Page:Bill of Materials Inquiry

- For current BOMs
- It explodes out all sub-assemblies phantom and stock

Page:Review Negative Inventory

Find out where you are under water

Useful Reports (bonus material)

- Physical Inventory Worksheet
 - Look at inventory by location at point in time
- Current Inventory Snapshot
 - provides a snapshot of real-time inventory data. Helps you pinpoint which items are low on stock and place orders accordingly.
 - For each inventory item, this report lists the item name, description, and preferred vendor. This report shows the following amounts for each location – reorder point, quantity on-hand, on-order, committed, to order, preferred stock level
- Inventory Valuation
 - Summarizes the value of inventory at a specific point in time
 - Assists in troubleshooting inventory problems
 - Detail shows landed cost
- Inventory Activity Detail
 - Looks at inventory over time receipts, adjustments, assembly build, item fulfillment
 - Really good for finding discrepancies and errors
- Open Sales Orders
 - Customize (e.g. to find open SO by release date)
- Stock Ledger
 - Activity summary of inventory over period of time –
 - beginning qty, receipts, other invty inputs, avg costs beginning and ending
- Inventory Back Order Report
 - shows the number of items backordered. Backordered items are items that are committed on sales orders or work orders, but are not in stock.
- Inventory Profitability Report
 - shows cost, revenue, and profitability information about your inventory. You can use this report to view and analyze
 profitability of your items and to help determine pricing.
- Inventory Revenue Report
 - shows the total sales amounts for inventory items and overall revenue from your inventory items.

Q&A

