Construction Accounting and Financial Management

Chapter 4
More Construction Accounting

Committed Costs

- Costs that the company has committed to pay
- Costs are known, even if a bill has not been received for these costs
- Example:
 - Subcontracts
 - Purchase orders with costs

Estimated Cost At Completion

- Best estimate of final cost
- ECAC = Committed costs + Non-committed costs invoiced + Cost to complete
- Cost to complete is the non-committed costs that we expect to incur to complete the project

Earned Profit

Earned profit = Estimated profit on project x Percent complete

Costs and Profits in Excess of Billings

- Based upon the assumption that the profit is uniformly spread over the project:
 - □ The project is under billed
 - □ We have billed for less profit that we have earned
 - We may pay taxes on profit even though it has not been paid
- Is an asset to the company

Costs and Profits in Excess of Billings

Earned profit + Actual costs to date

Total billed

Total billed

Cost and profits in excess of billings

Billings in Excess of Costs and Profits

- Based upon the assumption that the profit is uniformly spread over the project:
 - □ The project is over billed
 - We have billed for more profit that we have earned
 - Taxes may be deferred on profit even though it has been paid
- Is a liability to the company

Billings in Excess of Costs and Profits

Total Billed
- Earned profit

Actual costs to date

Billings in excess of costs and profit

Internal Controls

- Separation of duties
- Proper paper trail
- Review by owner or manager
- Track all assets
- Keep accounting current
- Limit access

Selecting a Construction Accounting Systems

- Reliability
- Integration
- Cost
- Backup and recover procedures
- Training and Support
- Customization
- Ease of use
- System protection