

# UoG / UESTC Joint School of Engineering

Engineering Project Management & Finance

Engineering Economics: Make or  
Buy decisions

Dr Imran Shafique Ansari



- “Make-or-Buy decisions compare the cost of producing a component (or service) internally against the cost of purchasing the component (or service) from an external supplier”

Some common reasons for make-buy decisions at this level follow:-

- Delivery failure or poor service by existing source
- To allow the organisation to focus on its core business
- To access skills and technologies
- To provide [demand] flexibility
- Market or internal pressure to reduce costs

# Simple Lease-or-Buy Example

- You can lease a piece of equipment you need for a project for \$150/day. To purchase the item, the investment cost is \$1,000, and the daily cost would be another \$50/day.
- How long will it take for the lease cost to be the same as the purchase cost?
- If you need the item for 12 days, should you lease it or purchase it?

# Simple Lease-or-Buy Solution

- Set up an equation so the “make” is equal to the “buy”
- In this example, use the following equation. Let **d** be the number of days to use the item.

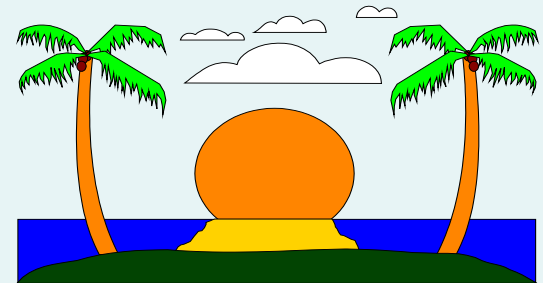
$$\$150d = \$1,000 + \$50d$$

- Solve for **d** as follows:
  - Subtract  $\$50d$  from the right side of the equation to get
$$\$100d = \$1,000$$
  - Divide both sides of the equation by  $\$100$ 
$$d = 10 \text{ days}$$

# Lease-or-Buy Solution... or is it?

- The lease cost is the same as the purchase cost at 10 days
- If you need the item for 12 days, it would be more economical to purchase it
- But... does this analysis tell the whole story?
  - When might it not be applicable?

- Will you drive or fly to Florida for spring break?
- You have gathered the following information to help you with the decision.
  - Motel cost is \$80 per night.
  - Meal cost is \$20 per day.
  - Your car insurance is \$100 per month.
  - Kennel cost for your dog is \$5 per day.
  - Round-trip cost of gasoline for your car is \$200.
  - Round-trip airfare and rental car for a week is \$500.
- Driving requires two days, with an overnight stay, cutting your time in Florida by two days.



# The Concept of Relevant Cost Information

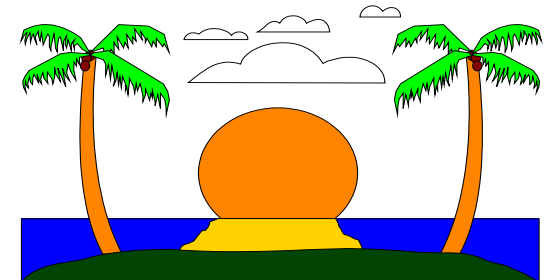
## Florida Spring Break Drive/Fly Analysis

Cost	Drive	Fly
Motel	\$ 640	\$ 640
Eating out costs	160	160
Kennel cost	40	40
Car insurance	100	100
Gasoline	200	-
Airfare/rental car	-	500

8 days @ \$80

8 days @ \$20

8 days @ \$5

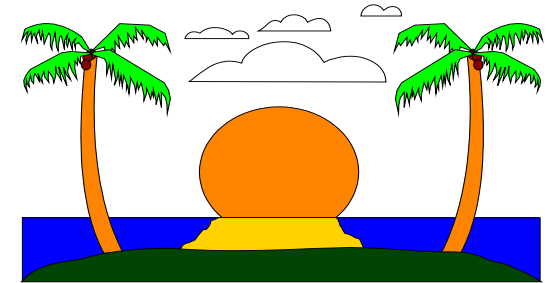




# The Concept of Relevant Cost Information

## Florida Spring Break Drive/Fly Analysis

Cost	Drive	Fly
Motel	\$ 640	\$ 640
Eating out costs	160	160
Kennel cost	40	40
Car insurance	100	100
Gasoline	200	-
Airfare/rental car	-	500



Costs do not differ,  
so they are not  
relevant to decision.

Also, car insurance  
is not relevant to  
the decision as it  
is a past cost.

## Florida Spring Break Drive/Fly Analysis

Cost	Drive	Fly
Motel	\$ 640	\$ 640
Eating out costs	160	160
Kennel cost	40	40
Car insurance	100	100
Gasoline	200	-
Airfare/rental car	-	500

Are the extra two days in Florida worth the \$300 extra cost to fly?

Transportation costs **differ** between the two alternatives, so they are **relevant** to your decision

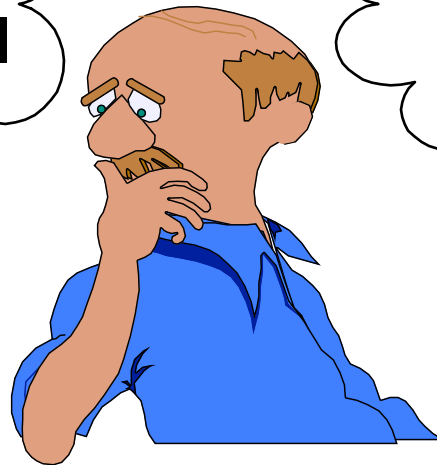


# Make or Buy Decisions

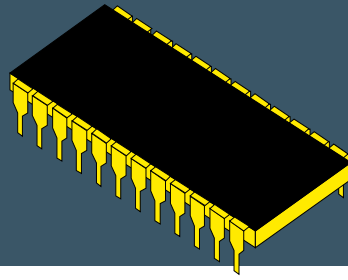
**I suppose I should compare the outside purchase price with the additional costs to manufacture the part.**

**Should I continue to make the part, or should I buy it?**

**What will I do with my idle facilities if I buy the part?**



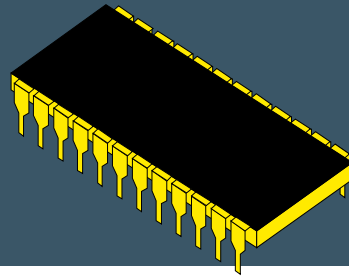
- **Incremental** costs also are important in the decision to make a product or buy it from a supplier.
- The cost to produce an item must include:-
  - (1) direct materials
  - (2) direct labor
  - (3) **incremental overhead**
- We should **not** use the allocated overhead rate to determine product cost.



# Make or Buy Decisions

**Exitel makes computer chips used in one of its products. Unit costs, based on production of 20,000 chips per year, are:**

		<b>Annual Cost(\$)</b>	<b>Per Unit Cost(\$)</b>
Direct Material		180,000	9.00
Direct Labour		100,000	5.00
Variable Overhead		20,000	1.00
Fixed Overhead		260,000	13.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$ 560,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 28.00</u></b>

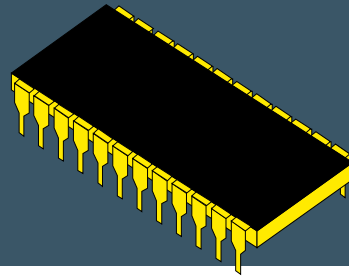


# Make or Buy Decisions

An outside supplier has offered to provide the 20,000 chips at a cost of \$25 per chip. Fixed overhead costs **will not** be avoided if the chips are purchased. Exitel has **no** alternative use for the facilities.

Should Exitel accept the offer of \$25?





# Make or Buy Decisions

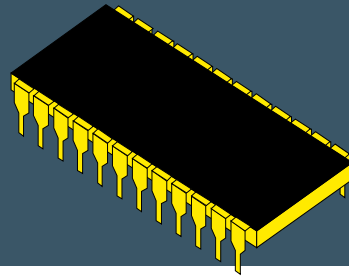
Let's look at the per unit **relevant costs** of not making (i.e. costs **avoided** if bought from outside supplier)

	<u>Unit Cost</u>
<b>Direct Material</b>	\$ 9.00
<b>Direct Labor</b>	5.00
<b>Variable Overhead</b>	1.00
<b>Total Variable Costs saved</b>	<u>\$ 15.00</u>
<b>Remaining fixed Overhead(not saved)</b>	<b>\$13.00</b>

No, Exitel should **not** pay \$25 per unit to an outside supplier. This would save \$15 variable costs but would not reduce the Fixed Overhead cost (\$13).



University  
of Glasgow



# New Information

If Exitel buys the chips from the outside supplier, the idle facilities could be leased to another company for \$250,000 per year.

Should Exitel buy the chips and lease the facilities?



# Cost Analysis (annual)

Figures based on 20,000 chips per year		Make	Buy	Buy & Lease
Direct Material		180,000	0	0
Direct Labour		100,000	0	0
Variable Overhead		20,000	0	0
Fixed Overhead		260,000	260,000	260,000
External Price		0	500,000	500,000
<b>Costs sub-total</b>		<b>\$ 560,000</b>	<b>\$760,000</b>	<b>\$760,000</b>
Lease of Premises <b>(Income)</b>		0	0	<b>(\$250,000)</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$560,000</b>	<b>\$760,000</b>	<b>\$510,000</b>

**The opportunity cost of facilities changes the decision.**

**The real question to answer is,  
“What is the best use of Exitel’s facilities?”**

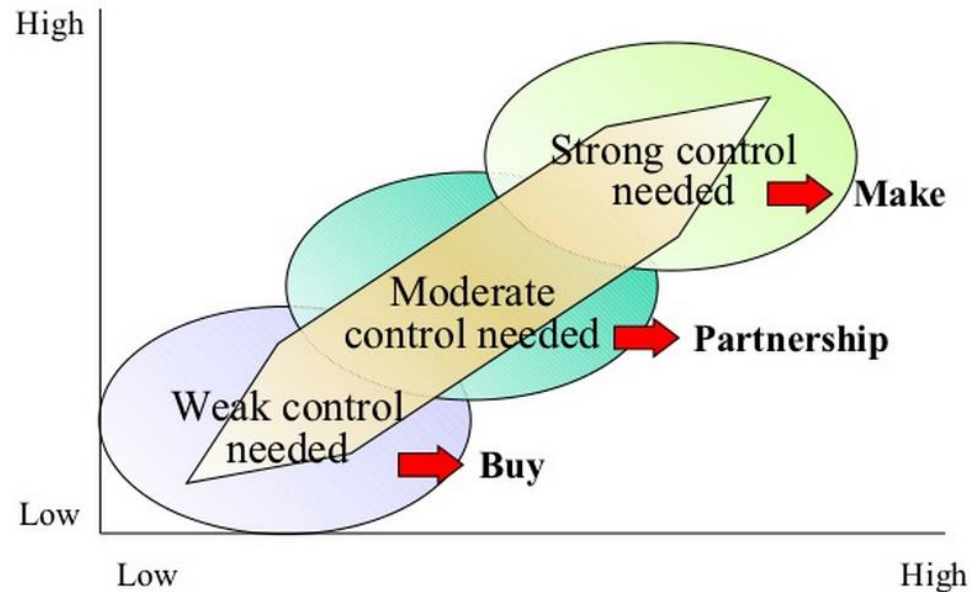


# Some other things to consider...

## Make or Buy

### Advantages of Making

- Low costs
- Better quality
- Unique characteristics
- Better time management
- Control of proprietary information
- Etc...



### Risks tied to Outsourcing

- Size, power of producer
- Technical capacity of buyer
- Number of transactions involved

- We have looked at a simple lease versus buy
  - Are financial considerations always the best for decisions?
  - How do you access 'hidden' costs /benefits of ownership?
- We have looked at relevant costs
  - Those costs which are pertinent to a decision
  - Considered 'intangible costs (benefit of staying 2 more days)
- We have looked at Make versus Buy analysis
  - A lower price offer is not always a good deal
  - Understanding Fixed and Variable costs are important
  - There may be short term financial benefit by leasing

As engineers, you will be required to consider these options on projects and /or facilities

- Read the following:
  - ★ – Make versus buy-A Decision Framework: Booz & Co (PWc)
  - ★ – Make Versus Buy: Dan Oliver
- Give special consideration to cases when Make versus Buy gives a financial benefit but not a business benefit

Skim

Read

Understand

Critique