

Chapter 1 : Managing God's Goods by Paul G. Smith

Stephen, the son of a Pastor who also worked full-time on a church staff for 6 years prior to entering the financial industry, has presented and developed an entire series of Biblically-based financial lessons called Managing God's Resources.

What is the difference between capital and consumer goods? By Sean Ross Updated February 2, 2016: Capital goods and consumer goods are classified based on how they are used. A capital good is any good deployed to help increase future production. The most common capital goods are property, plant and equipment, or PPE. Consumer goods are any goods that are not capital goods; they are goods used by consumers and have no future productive use. Economists and businesses pay special attention to capital goods because of the role they play in improving the productive capacity of a firm or country. In other words, capital goods make it possible to produce at a higher level of efficiency. For a simple explanation of how capital goods increase marginal productivity, consider two workers who are digging ditches. The first worker has a spoon and the second worker has a tractor with a hydraulic shovel. The second worker can dig much faster because he has the superior capital good. Capital Goods Capital goods are also known as intermediate goods, durable goods or economic capital. They are different than financial capital, which refers to funds companies use to grow their businesses. Natural resources not modified by human hands are not considered capital goods, although both are factors of production. Businesses do not sell capital goods, which means capital goods do not directly create revenue like consumer goods. To financially survive the accumulation of capital goods, businesses rely on savings, investment or loans. Consumer Goods A consumer good is any good purchased for consumption and not later used for the production of another consumer good. Consumer goods are sometimes called final goods. The same physical good could be a consumer good or a capital good. An apple bought at a grocery store and immediately eaten is a consumer good. An identical apple bought by a company to make apple juice is a capital good. The difference lies in its utilization.

Chapter 2 : Managing God's Resources

God, the owner; and man, the steward. In this unique relationship, discover how Christians should relate to all the resources and blessings that God has entrusted.

Pinstriped suit, neatly trimmed grey beard, stormy eyes and a very large, dangerous lightning bolt. Sometimes he travels the world in disguise, so be nice to everyone! You never know when the next person you meet might be packing the master bolt. In the old days, Zeus ruled over his unruly family of Olympians while they bickered and fought and got jealous of each other. Not much different than today, really. Zeus always had an eye for beautiful women, which often got him in trouble with his wife, Hera. Usually prefers classic Greek dresses and a simple silver crown, though she can blend in as needed. She usually appears as a beautiful older woman, and enjoys turning into birds when she needs to hide or spy. She hangs out where family life is strongest: That strange woman you saw at Laser Quest, serving pizza and singing Happy Birthday? Yes, that was probably her. Hera has no patience with demigods, the children of godly affairs. She was the enemy of Heracles and many others, though she did have a soft spot for mortal heroes, like Jason. If an old woman asks you to carry her piggyback across a river, do it. You might win the favor of a goddess! Hawaiian shirt, shorts, flip flops, and a three-pointed trident. Poseidon walks the beaches of Florida, occasionally stopping to chat with fishermen or take pictures for tourists. Poseidon was always a moody guy. On his good days, he did cool stuff like create horses out of sea foam. On his bad days, he caused minor problems like destroying cities with earthquakes or sinking entire fleets of ships. The goddess prefers simple dresses of green or gold, though you can often find her in gardening clothes. Demeter divides her time between the upper world, where she oversees the growing season and produces commercials encouraging people to eat more cereal products part of a balanced breakfast! Demeter was one of the quieter goddess. As long as the crops were growing and the farmers were happy, Demeter was content. When Hades stole her daughter Persephone, Demeter stopped all plants from growing, and people started starving. Hard to make a cheeseburger with no grain for bread and no grass for the cows. Torch, Corn plant though popcorn works, too Roman name: Biker leathers, Harley Davidson, sunglasses and a stinking attitude. Can be found riding his Harley around the suburbs of LA. One of those gods who could pick a fight in an empty room. Back in the day, this son of Zeus and Hera used to be inseparable from his shield and helmet. Fought on the side of the Trojans during the war of Troy, but, frankly, has been involved in every minor skirmish since Goldilocks told the three bears that their beds were a little uncomfy. A bloody spear, a wild boar the animal with the nastiest attitude Roman name: Athena is always accompanied by at least one owl, her sacred and fortunately housebroken animal. So start working on that revolutionary new bread slicer! Athena was one of the most active goddesses in human affairs. She helped out Odysseus, sponsored the entire city of Athens and made sure the Greeks won the Trojan War. The owl Roman name: Minerva Apollo God of archery, music, poetry, prophecy, medicine, and later on the god of the sun. He typically looks like a movie star with the fashionably shabby clothes, the laid back attitude, the brilliant smile, and the Ray Ban sunglasses. His sun chariot morphs into a fine Maserati. Do NOT ask him to recite his poetry. You can find Apollo cruising down Sunset Avenue looking cool, or hanging out at parties chatting with writers or rock stars. He likes to be the center of attention wherever he goes. Apollo was into everything, from music to medicine, probably because he thought he was better at everything than anyone else. When the old sun god Helios retired, Apollo took over that job too, though he was mostly thought of as the god of poetry and music. Her eyes are silver like the moon, and she tends to dress in white and silver. Artemis can be found roaming the countryside with her handmaidens, the Hunters of Artemis. Imagine an immortal, very deadly Girl Scout troop, on a permanent camp out, hunting monsters. Artemis enjoyed hunting with her handmaidens and basically kept to herself unless she was bothered. Once a male hunter tried to spy on Artemis while she was bathing. The goddess turned him into a deer and her hunters tracked him down and killed him. The moon, the deer Roman name: Ugly face, scraggly beard, massive powerful hands. The god likes to hang out in his workshop fixing cars and building inventions. You want a robot to do your homework, or a life-sized metal giant to stomp on your enemies. Hephaestus can have one ready in a matter of hours. Hephaestus is a jealous

husband, always on the lookout for that scoundrel Ares and anyone else who might want to flirt with his wife which is basically every man with a pulse. The anvil and hammer Roman name: Any of them might be Aphrodite in disguise. She promised Prince Paris the most beautiful mortal woman in the world if he judged Aphrodite the fairest goddess in a contest, and Paris readily agreed. When he got Helen for his wife, it started the Trojan War and thousands died, but hey, at least Aphrodite got what she wanted! Did you have a question about his activities as god of thieves? Hermes got started young as a troublemaker. When he was one day old, he sneaked out of his crib and stole some cattle from his brother Apollo. Apollo liked it so much he forgot all about the cows. The lyre made Apollo very popular with the ladies, which was more than he could say about the cattle. Leopard-skin shirt, walking shorts, purple socks and sandals, the general pasty demeanor of someone who has been up partying much too late. He can usually be found playing pinochle with a group of terrified satyrs on the front porch of the Big House. If you want to join the game, be prepared to bet large. Dionysus invented wine, which so impressed his father Zeus that he promoted Dionysus to god. The guy who invented prune juice, by contrast, got sentenced to the Fields of Punishment. Dionysus mostly spent his time partying it up in Ancient Greece, but once a crew of sailors tried to kill him, thinking the god was too incapacitated to fight back. Dionysus turned them into dolphins and sent them over the side. The moral of this story: Do not mess with a god, even a drunk one. He sits on a throne of bones. Hades rarely leaves his obsidian palace in the Underworld, probably because of traffic congestion on the Fields of Asphodel freeway. He oversees a booming population among the dead and has all sorts of employment trouble with his ghouls and specters. This keeps him in a foul mood most of the time. Hades is best known for the romantic way he won his wife, Persephone. Really, though, how would you like to marry someone who lives in a dark cave filled with zombies all year round? Hypnos appears as a young man with wings sprouting from his brow, probably to keep him from doing a face plant whenever he falls asleep. Sometimes he is seen carrying an upside-down torch. Probably because the flames keep him awake. Hypnos lives in Erebus, deep in the Underworld, but can often be found trying out the mattresses at the Sleep Shop. He is the son of Nyx Night and loves putting people to sleep. He is the brother of Thanatos Death. But unlike his brother, Hypnos might let you wake up eventually. Hypnos could be good or bad in ancient times. He brought rest and dreams, but he could also sneak up on you and cause you to doze off at bad moments. In his Roman form of Somnus, the god liked to make sentries fall asleep on duty which was an automatic death sentence or make ship navigators fall asleep at the wheel. Nike has the wings of an angel and rides a chariot. She usually has a golden laurel wreath handy to give to the winners of major battles, sports competitions, and the state lottery. The goddess does not find it amusing to be confused with footwear. You are likely to meet Nike at the World Series, the Superbowl, and most other major sporting events, where she will be hovering overhead, deciding which team to grant victory. She values bravery and skill, though she also likes a good halftime show. Nike was very popular, since everybody wanted victory. Olympic athletes would sacrifice to her, as would soldiers before a big battle.

Chapter 3 : What are goods? definition and meaning - www.nxgvision.com

*Managing God's goods, [Paul G Smith] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This book presents a wider and deeper concept of Christian stewardship that is more than tithes and offerings.*

Therefore, the only costs included in the measure are those that are directly tied to the production of the products, such as the cost of labor, materials, and manufacturing overhead. For example, the COGS for an automaker would include the material costs for the parts that go into making the car plus the labor costs used to put the car together. The cost of sending the cars to dealerships and the cost of the labor used to sell the car would be excluded. Furthermore, costs incurred on the cars that were not sold during the year will not be included when calculating COGS, whether the costs are direct or indirect. In other words, COGS includes the direct cost of producing goods or services that were purchased by customers during the year. To calculate the cost of goods sold during the year, this formula is used: The beginning inventory for the year is the inventory left over from the previous year, that is, the merchandise that was not sold in the previous year. Any additional productions or purchases made by a manufacturing or retail company are added to the beginning inventory. At the end of the year, the products that were not sold are subtracted from the sum of beginning inventory and additional purchases. The final number derived from the calculation is the cost of goods sold for the year. The balance sheet has an account called the current assets account. Under this account is an item called inventory. This means that the inventory value recorded under current assets is the ending inventory. For example, to find the beginning and ending inventory for J. Penney for fiscal year ended 2007 Beginning Inventory: FIFO The earliest goods to be purchased or manufactured are sold first. Hence, the net income using the FIFO method increases over time. LIFO The latest goods added to the inventory are sold first. During periods of rising prices, goods with higher costs are sold first, leading to a higher COGS amount. Over time, the net income tends to decrease. Average Cost Method The average price of all the goods in stock, regardless of purchase date, is used to value the goods sold. Taking the average product cost over a time period has a smoothing effect that prevents COGS from being highly impacted by extreme costs of one or more acquisitions or purchases. The gross profit is a profitability measure that evaluates how efficient a company is in managing its labor and supplies in the production process. Because cost of goods sold is a cost of doing business, it is recorded as a business expense on the income statements. If COGS increases, net income will decrease. While this movement is beneficial for income tax purposes, the business will have less profit for its shareholders. Businesses, therefore, try to keep their COGS low so that net profits will be higher. It can be altered by allocating to inventory higher manufacturing overhead costs than was actually incurred; overstating discounts; overstating returns to suppliers; altering the amount of inventory in stock at the end of an accounting period; overvaluing inventory on hand; failing to write-off obsolete inventory ; etc. When inventory is artificially inflated, COGS will be underreported which, in turn, will lead to higher than actual gross profit margin , and hence, an inflated net income.

Chapter 4 : Crown of the Gods - An empire-building multiplayer strategy game

managing god's money seminars Bible-based Managing God's Money seminars are available on request. They deal with biblical stewardship of money and time primarily.

A good is a tangible object used either once or repeatedly. A service is intangible. The tangibility differentiator indicates the ability to touch, smell, taste and see which is absent in services. In the case of goods the ownership of the product is transferable from sellers to buyers, whereas in services there is no ownership involved. On the quality front, with goods it is homogeneous, once produced the quality is uniform across all line of products. With regard to service it is inseparable from the service provider and heterogeneous, where each time the service is offered it may vary in quality, output, and delivery. It cannot be controlled and is dependant on the human effort in achieving that quality hence is variable from producer, customer and daily basis. Another key distinction is perishability of services and the non perishability of goods. Goods will have a long storage life and are mostly non perishable. Whereas services are delivered at that moment and do not have a long life or cannot be stored for repeat use. They do not bear the advantage of shelf life as in the case of goods like empty seats in airlines. With the production and consumption taking place simultaneously in services, it differs from goods on simultaneity and the provisions for quality control in the process. Both goods and services need not be driven by economic motives. Several times goods and services are linked closely and cannot be detached. For example on purchase of a car, the good is the car but the processing, the provision of accessories, after sales activities are all services. It is essential to note that the difference between pure goods and pure services are in contrast but most goods and services exist in between with a mix of both. For instance, in a restaurant, food refers to goods while the service is the waiters offering, the ambience, the setting of tables amongst others. Goods are tangible, and transferable while the services are intangible and non transferable. Goods are homogeneous while services are heterogeneous. If you like this article or our site. Please spread the word.

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The entire receiving process consists of the following:

- Receiving** – The act of taking possession of products in order to stage them for inspection, place them into inventory, or deploy them to end user Requester for immediate use.
- Inspecting** – the act of examining products that have been delivered to determine conformance to the purchase specifications. Most shipments are considered accepted and approved for payment by the recipient requester by the generation of a receiving ticket report unless the recipient contacts Procurement or Accounts Payable and requests a hold on payment.
- Receiving Signing for Deliveries** Whenever possible, the person receiving the product should sign the receiving documents provided by the supplier or shipping company. The person receiving the delivery should inspect the items before signing the receipt and should also initial the packing list. Then, submit the packing list to the appropriate person Accounts Payable, Requester, Asset Management for financial reconciliation.
- Refusing Delivery** Whenever possible, departments should refuse to accept shipments if they are unable to confirm that the order was placed by their department, or if the packing appears sufficiently damaged to warrant concern.
- Record Retention** During the receiving process, the Receiving Department takes physical possession and legal ownership of the shipment. Therefore, it is important for the supplier to provide the department with a packing list for all shipments delivered to the department. If the supplier fails to provide the packing list, the department should contact the supplier to request that copies be sent to the department for its files. Department must keep receiving documents on file in accordance with these guidelines. The need for saving receiving documents is particularly important when accepting any partial or staggered deliveries over a period of time.
- Inspecting a Shipment** Persons receiving shipments should, upon acknowledging receipt of an order, conduct an inspection to verify the following minimum conditions: The products conform to the purchase order requirements and other relevant documents for example: The quantity ordered against the quantity shipped or delivered. There is no damage or breakage. The unit of measurement count is correct e. Delivery documentation packing list, certifications, etc. Perishable items are in good condition and expiration dates have not been exceeded. Products are operable or functional.
- Product Substitutions and Over-Shipments** Suppliers are not allowed to substitute products or deliver more than the amount ordered without prior approval from either the department or the Purchasing Agent. The Purchasing Agent should be notified by the Department whenever this occurs.
- Partial Deliveries** Departments should contact the appropriate Purchasing Agent whenever a purchase is received as a partial delivery without acknowledgement or notification from the supplier. This information is typically noted on the packing list.
- Failed Inspections** Departments are advised to notify in writing any failed inspection results discovered during inspection and provide the results to the supplier and the Purchasing Agent for appropriate action. When receiving items from freight companies, the number of packages received should match exactly the number on the freight bill. If not, the Department should require the driver to write the number of packages received on the bill before signing. Inspect all packages for damage to the outside container. Any visual damage should also be noted on the freight bill before signing. In cases of concealed damage, a report should be made by the Department immediately to the delivering carrier. The report should include the following information: Freight Bill Number, Purchase Order number, the date of delivery, supplier, and the extent of damage or shortage. In the event of damage, it is essential that the Department retain all the original shipping cartons for inspection by a claims adjuster.
- Acceptance Determining Acceptance** Departments are required to contact the supplier in a timely manner when rejecting products that are over-shipments, defective or for any other non-conformance.
- Securing Rejected Products in a Secure Area** Departments are responsible for storing rejected products in a secured area until the products are either shipped back to the supplier, or the supplier takes possession of the products and removes them from university property.
- Tagging Fixed Assets** Following acceptance of capital items,

departments are to ensure that Asset tags are affixed to capital equipment as provided by the university policy governing fixed assets. This charge will have to be paid by the requisitioning department. When an item is received from a supplier that has been damaged, or is rejected for failing acceptance testing or is not as specified on the purchase order, the department should return a Return Authorization Number from that Supplier. The shipping label on the returned package must be marked with the Return Authorization Number. Other identifying information should be placed on the outside of the returned package for easy identification when received by the supplier. No item should be returned without prior authorization from the supplier. Procurement Services can assist in securing credit or refunds from the suppli.

Chapter 6 : ProvenModels - gods of management - Charles B. Handy

Managing God's Money: A Biblical Guide - Kindle edition by Randy Alcorn. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets. Use features like bookmarks, note taking and highlighting while reading Managing God's Money: A Biblical Guide.

He identified four archetypes: Power is concentrated in the hands of one individual, the top boss. The most powerful person dominates the decision making process. Proximity to the boss is vitally important as he frequently uses his network of friendships and old boys. Decisions are made quickly, but their quality depends almost entirely on Zeus and his inner circle. Investment banks and brokerage firms reflect organisations with a dominant club culture. A strong role culture places a premium on order and efficiency. Decision making occurs at the top of the bureaucracy. An Apollonian response to a change in the environment generally starts by ignoring changes in circumstances, and by relying on the existing set of routines. Life insurance companies reflect an Apollonian organisation. Power is derived from the expertise required to complete a task or project. The work, itself, is the leading principle of coordination. Decision making occurs through meritocracies. Employees move frequently from one project or group to another. Task culture fosters a high level of adaptation and innovation by emphasising talent, youth and team problem-solving, although excessive individual independence can lead to irresponsibility. Task cultures are expensive organisations that require highly paid experts driven to analyse organisational problems in depth. High cost drives organisations to construct routines and adopt a greater Apollonian work mode. Task cultures are often short lived. Ad agencies and consultancies reflect a dominant Athenian culture. Organisations exist for individuals to achieve their goals. Employees see themselves as independent professionals who have temporarily lent their services or skills to the organisation. Management is considered an unnecessary counterweight and given the lowest status. Decision making occurs by consent of the professionals. The Dionysius culture can lead to poisonous, ideological wars among its professionals. Universities and professional service firms reflect the dominant Dionysian culture. Handy had no preference for any of the four archetypes since they co-exist in most organisations. To reflect his point of view, he named the four cultures after ancient Greek gods who were worshipped simultaneously. The Handy model helps consultants and managers become aware of the different cultures within the client organisation.

Chapter 7 : PPT - Managing Facilitating Goods PowerPoint Presentation - ID

The GAS Principle, three key biblical truths about money, is the foundation for everything we do at Managing God's Money. It's the essence of our mission.

Chapter 8 : Difference Between Goods and Services | Difference Between

Managing Your Household Goods Move 1. Moving Options There are two types of household goods moves, Personally Procured Moves (PPM) and Government managed moves.

Chapter 9 : Cost Of Goods Sold (COGS) | Investopedia

OM2 Chapter 1: Goods, Services, and Operations Management 3 CHAPTER 1 Operations management (OM) is the science and art of ensuring that goods and services are created and delivered successfully to.