

Lesson № 11. Inventory of inventory items

Questions discussed on the topic of the lesson:

1. Inventory as an element of accounting
2. Types and timing of inventory of inventory items in a pharmacy
3. The procedure for conducting an inventory
4. Documentation of the inventory of inventory items
5. Synthetic accounting results inventory

An inventory is an element of accounting used to reconcile the actual existence of property and financial liabilities with accounting data.

To ensure the reliability of accounting data, organizations are required to conduct an inventory of property and liabilities, during which their presence, condition and value are checked and documented.

property means :

- fixed assets,
- intangible assets,
- financial investments,
- materials and other supplies,
- finished products and goods,
- cash and other financial assets,

Under **financial obligations** :

- accounts payable,
- bank loans, loans and reserves.

The inventory of property is carried out according to its location and financially responsible persons.

The main purpose of an inventory is:

- identification of the actual presence of property;
- comparison of the actual availability of property with accounting data ,
- verification of the completeness of the reflection in the accounting of all obligations.

Inventory can be carried out:

- the most pharmacy organization
- tax authorities - only *property* , but the state tax inspectorate always has a real opportunity to check the financial obligations of a pharmacy without compiling an inventory during a tax audit.

In accordance with the Regulations on Accounting and Reporting in the Russian Federation, inventories **are mandatory**:

- when transferring the property of the organization for rent, redemption, sale,
- in cases stipulated by the legislation when reorganizing a state or municipal unitary enterprise;
- before the preparation of annual financial statements, except for property, the inventory of which was carried out no earlier than October 1 of the reporting year.

*An inventory of fixed assets can be carried out **once every three years** ;*

- when changing financially responsible persons (on the day of acceptance - transfer of cases);
- when establishing facts of theft or abuse, as well as damage to valuables;
- in case of natural disasters, fire, accidents or other emergencies caused by extreme conditions;

In case of collective liability, inventory is carried out **without fail**:

- when changing the head of the team;
- when more than fifty percent of its members leave the team;
- at the request of one or more members of the team.

The number of inventories in the reporting year, the date of their conduct, the list of property and financial obligations checked during each of them are established by the head of the organization and approved by the order on the accounting policy of the organization.

Verification of the actual availability of property is carried out with the obligatory participation of financially responsible persons.

The procedure for conducting an inventory

- Prior to the start of checking the actual availability of property, the inventory commission should receive from the materially responsible person the latest receipts and expenditure documents or reports on the movement of material assets and cash at the time of the inventory .

- The chairman of the inventory commission endorses all incoming and outgoing documents attached to commodity reports, indicating "before the inventory on "_____ "(date)", this serves as the basis for the accounting department to determine the balance of property by the beginning of the inventory according to accounting data.

- Financially responsible persons give receipts stating that by the beginning of the inventory, all expenditure and receipt documents for property have been handed over to the accounting department or transferred to the commission, and all valuables that have come under their responsibility have been credited, and those that have been retired have been written off. Similar receipts are also given by persons who have accountable amounts for the acquisition or powers of attorney to receive property.

Documentation of the inventory of inventory items :

1. Inventory lists of at least two copies, they contain information about the actual availability of property and recorded financial obligations (Exemplary forms of inventories are given in the annexes approved by order of the Ministry of Finance No. 49 of 06/13/95). When receiving and transferring inventory items, 3 copies of inventory records are compiled.

Inventory lists can be filled in both using computer technology and manually.

Inventories are filled in with ink or a ballpoint pen clearly and clearly, without blots and erasures.

They indicate:

- names of goods and other valuables, by nomenclature, in units of measurement accepted for accounting;
- their quantity (packages, grams, kilograms).

On each page of the inventory, the number of ordinal numbers of material assets and the total amount in physical terms recorded on this page are indicated in words, regardless of the units of measurement (pieces, kilograms, meters, etc.) these values are shown.

Errors are corrected in all copies of the inventories by crossing out the wrong entries and putting the correct entries over the crossed out entries. Corrections are negotiated and signed by all members of the inventory commission and financially responsible persons.

It is not allowed to leave blank lines in the descriptions; blank lines are crossed out on the last pages. On the last page of the inventory, a note should be made on the verification of prices, taxation and calculation of totals signed by the persons who carried out this verification.

- The inventory is signed by all members of the inventory commission and the materially responsible person.

- Separate inventories are drawn up for property in custody; rented; spoiled; fallen into disrepair; for medicinal products subject to subject-quantitative accounting.

2. Consolidated register of inventory records.

3. Collation sheet for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and other drugs subject to subject-quantitative accounting - for finished drugs and weight substances "angro".

4. "Comparative statement of the results of the inventory of inventory items." compiled by the commission based on the results of the inventory.

5. "Act on the results of the inventory" or "Statement of accounting for the results identified by the inventory."

Organizations have the right to develop their own form of the act, taking into account the specifics of the work, by approving this act by order of the head (in the accounting policy of the organization).

The discrepancies between the actual availability of property and the accounting data on the collation sheet identified during the inventory are regulated by the differences in accordance with the Regulations on Accounting and Reporting in the Russian Federation in the following order:

- fixed assets, material assets, cash and other property that are in excess are subject to capitalization and crediting, respectively, to the financial results as part of non-operating income from the organization, followed by the establishment of the causes of the surplus and the guilty persons;

- loss of valuables within the limits approved by the order of the head of the organization, set as a % of the amount depending on the type of manufacture of medicines or the amount of consumption of medicines, are charged to the distribution costs of the organization.

Waste rates can be applied only in cases of detection of actual shortages both in terms of the amount of goods and in terms of quantity in grams, kg (for Angro medicines subject to subject-quantitative accounting), therefore, writing off the natural loss of medicines and medical products in the absence losses are not allowed.

Attrition rates include the loss of medicines used in the pharmaceutical manufacture of medicines:

1. By amount, they are determined by the cost of individually manufactured drugs according to doctor's prescriptions and according to the requirements of medical organizations, intra-pharmacy procurement and packaging (excluding tariffs), as well as when dispensed in bulk (angro), in violation of the original packaging.

Calculation of the amount of loss of natural loss within the established norms is made on the basis of data from primary accounting documents.

2. The norms of natural wastage of medicinal products subject to subject-quantitative accounting should be applied only for the name, medicinal products, which is listed as "angro" and for which a shortage has been established.

They are set to their consumed quantities, losses on consumption are written off (in the registers of medicines subject to subject-quantitative accounting) for the inter-inventory period.

TO industrially produced finished medicinal products and medicines by weight (including ethyl alcohol) sold in original (factory, factory, warehouse) packaging, these norms of natural wastage do not apply.

Fight, marriage, spoilage, losses due to the expiration of the shelf life of medicines are not written off according to the norms of natural loss.

Shortages of medicines established **in excess of the norms** of natural loss are reimbursed at the expense of financially responsible or guilty persons - at the book value (goods - at the retail price; fixed assets, materials - at the residual value).

If the perpetrators are not identified or the court refused to recover damages from them, which must be documented by the decision of the investigating or judicial authorities, then **losses** from a shortage of medicines are written off to the financial results of the organization at the expense of balance sheet profit as part of non-operating expenses.

The commission's proposals on regulating discrepancies in the actual availability of values and accounting data identified during the inventory are submitted for consideration to the head of the organization. The final decision on the offset is made by the head of the organization.

The results of the inventory should be reflected in the accounting and reporting of the month in which the inventory was completed, and for the annual inventory - in the annual accounting report.

Synthetic accounting results inventory

Account 94 "Shortages and losses from damage to valuables" account Active.

Debit turnover - reflects the presence of shortages of goods or completely damaged inventory items (at wholesale prices); for missing fixed assets in the amount of their residual value; for partially damaged inventory items - the amount of identified losses;

The account corresponds with the credit of the accounts of the specified values (01; 10; 41).

Credit turnover - reflects the write-off of amounts in the amount and amount accepted for the Debit turnover (within the norms of natural loss for distribution costs at wholesale prices, with the adjustment of the trade margin).

The balance of account 94 is the amount of shortfalls in excess of the norms of natural loss until the final decision of the administration on compensation for losses.

Possible options :

1. The perpetrators have been identified - the shortage is compensated at their expense at the book value (goods - at retail price; fixed assets, materials - at residual value).

2. The perpetrators have not been identified - the shortage is written off to the results of financial and economic activities at the expense of balance sheet profit - non-operating expenses.

1. The identified shortage of goods is reflected in accounting (at wholesale prices)

Debit of account 94 "Shortages and losses from damage to valuables"

Credit of account 41 "Goods"

2. The amount of trade overlays was written off for the missing amount of goods

Debit of account 42 "Trade margin"

Account credit 41 "Goods" (the amount of the trade margin)

3. Identified shortage of goods within the norms of natural loss - attributed to distribution costs (at wholesale prices)

Debit of account 44 "Sales expenses"

Account credit 94 "Shortages and losses from damage to valuables"

5. Attribution of the identified shortage in excess of the norms of natural loss, in the absence of guilty financially responsible persons or in case of refusal of the court to compensate for the shortage from financially responsible persons - to the results of financial and economic activities.

Debit of account 91 "Other income and expenses"

Account credit 94 "Shortages and losses from damage to valuables"

7. Reflection in accounting of loss from shortage

Debit of account 99 "Profit and loss"

Credit of account 91 "Other income and expenses"

8. Identified shortage in excess of the norms of natural loss - attributed to the guilty persons - financially responsible persons (at retail prices)

Debit of account 73-3 "Settlements with personnel for compensation for material damage" (at wholesale prices)

Credit of account 94 "Shortages and losses from damage to valuables."

The difference between the value (at retail prices) of the missing valuables credited to account 73 "Settlements with personnel for other operations" and their value reflected on account 94 "Shortages and losses from damage to valuables" is credited to account 98 "Future income periods".

Debit of account 73 "Settlements with personnel for other operations"

Credit of account 98 "Deferred income".

As the amount due from the guilty person is recovered, the indicated difference is debited from account 98 "Deferred income" in correspondence with account 91 "Other income and expenses".

Debit of account 98 "Deferred income".

Credit of account 91 "Other income and expenses".

9. The financially responsible person repaid the full amount of the shortage of goods or in excess of the norms of natural loss (at retail prices),

Debit of account 50 "Cashier"

Credit of account 73-3 "Settlements with personnel for compensation of material damage"

Test for lesson **Inventory of inventory items.**

1. MEASUREMENTS ARE USED TO CARRY OUT QUANTITATIVE ACCOUNTING
 - a) money;
 - b) natural;**
 - c) absolute;
 - d) relative.

2. DISCLAIMER AND VERIFICATION OF THE BOOK AND ACTUAL RESIDUES OF MEDICINES THAT ARE ON THE SUBJECT-QUANTITATIVE ACCOUNTING IS CARRIED OUT IN THE PHARMACY
 - a) quarterly;
 - b) monthly;**
 - c) at least twice a year;
 - d) at least once a year.

3. NATURAL LOSS (WASTE) OF MEDICINES IS ACCRUED FROM
 - a) book balance;
 - b) expense;**
 - c) the actual balance;
 - d) receipts.

4. NATURAL LOSS (WASTE) OF MEDICINES IS ACCRUED FROM THEM
 - a) the actual balance;
 - b) book balance;
 - c) actual expense;**
 - d) receipts.

5. ACTIVATION OF COMMODITY LOSSES OCCURRED AS A RESULT OF BATTLE, DAMAGE IS CARRIED OUT
 - a) during the inventory;
 - b) monthly;
 - c) after approval of the acceptance certificate;
 - d) at the time of establishing the fact of the battle, damage.**

6. WRITE-OFF OF GOODS IN CONNECTION WITH NATURAL LOSS IN THE PHARMACY IS CARRIED OUT
 - a) monthly;
 - b) during the inventory;**
 - c) after approval of the acceptance certificate;
 - d) at the time of establishing the fact of natural loss.

7. THE RESULTS OF THE INVENTORY ARE RECORDED IN
 - a) an order to conduct an inventory;
 - b) balance sheet;
 - c) an act of inventory results;**
 - d) an act on damage to inventory items.

Topic 9. Inventory of inventory items.

1. - b
2. - b
3. - b
4. - in
5. - g
6. - b
7. - c.