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## Free printable inventory sheets pdf

To find out how much profit or loss your business has produced in the last accounting period, you need to prepare a balance sheet which shows the flow of money into and out of your business. One of the items on both sides of the equation is your inventory, which comes into and leaves your business, depending on sales for the period. If you don't have a constant running inventory system, you'll need to do a periodic inventory count to get a final figure for the period. To begin your calculations, you will need to know the inventory levels on the first day of the accounting period. Then, add the cost of any new purchases added to the business during the current accounting period. Finally, subtract the cost of goods sold at the end of the accounting period. This will give you the ending inventory. To figure out your inventory figures for each period, you'll need a beginning number that represents all the inventory held by your business on the first day of the accounting period. This number represents everything your business can use, at that exact point in time, to generate income for the period. Using the beginning inventory formula will help you understand the value of this inventory at the beginning of this accounting period. Use the balance sheet from the last period to figure out the beginning inventory. Start by finding the Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) during the previous period. If it took you \$1 to produce each taco, and you sold 1,200 tacos, your COGS for the period would be \$1,200. Check your records to find your ending inventory balance and the amount of new inventory you purchased, both in the last accounting period. If your ending inventory had enough to make 300 more tacos and you bought enough for an additional 800 during the period, use these numbers to figure the beginning inventory. Add the ending inventory to the COGS. For example, \$300 + \$1,200 = \$1,500. To calculate your new beginning inventory, subtract the amount of purchased inventory from this amount. \$1,500 - \$800 = \$700. Your beginning inventory for the accounting period is \$700. At its most basic, the ending inventory is the materials left at the end of an accounting period that are yet to be sold to produce revenue for the company. Ending inventory is the value of the goods that are still available for sale at the end of the accounting period. The formula for the ending inventory is similar to that of the beginning inventory. Take the beginning inventory you calculated at the start of the accounting period. This store's beginning inventory for taco ingredients was \$700. Next, add the cost of any new purchases added to the business during the current accounting period. If you purchased \$2,000 more in inventory, your figure would be \$2,700. Finally, subtract the cost of goods sold when you calculate that at the end of the accounting period. If you sold 2,500 tacos, your COGS would be \$2,500. Subtract that from \$2,700 and you'll get an ending inventory of \$200 in ingredients. 1 What Common Items Weigh 1 Ounce? 2 Life After COVID-19: Reflecting on How the Pandemic Changed Schools & Education in Lasting Ways 3 The 30 Wealthiest Female Entertainers of 2019 4 How Many States Are in the USA — 50 or 52? 5 Understanding the Requirements for Fannie Mae-Backed Mortgages For certain types of businesses, knowing how much inventory is on the balance sheet can give a vital look at the health of the company. This is because a firm takes on risk when it carries inventory. Some of the risks are built-in and certain, while there are some risks that can be planned for and managed. A risk that is worth thinking about when looking at companies and sectors to invest in is inventory that is dated or spoiled. You also want to see how much inventory the firm loses through theft or other loss. A balance sheet will not outright say what risks come with a large inventory, but it will state how much inventory value a firm has. Having too much inventory of a product is a risk because that item may become obsolete. In turn, the firm may not be able to sell it. Spoilage occurs when a product goes bad and can't be sold. This is a valid concern for firms that make or distribute goods that have a shelf life. Shrinkage occurs when inventory is stolen or taken. The more inventory a firm has on the balance sheet, the greater the chance of it being stolen. A balance sheet will not show the risks that come with a large inventory. Instead, it will only state how much inventory value a business has. The information you need to find the risks can be found in, among other things, a firm's annual report and the footnotes of balance sheets. For example, Target states in its 2018 annual report: "We believe the risk of inventory obsolescence is largely mitigated because our inventory typically turns in less than three months." Investors would need to look through such reports to find the information sought. Having too much of a product on the balance sheet risks making that product dated. In turn, the company may be unable to sell the item or items. To make an outdated product a good buy for buyers, its price would need to go down by a lot since there may be newer and better goods on the market. Take, for instance, Nintendo. In the early 2000s, this company in Japan had a video game system called GameCube. This product has become worth far less than the value at which Nintendo carried the inventory on its balance sheet at that time. New gaming systems with upgraded hardware entered the market over time. Then, the product had to be sold in discount stores or online auctions. When inventory becomes obsolete, a firm must reduce its value on the balance sheet by taking a write-down on the income statement. This means they report a loss of inventory value. If a company writes down large amounts of inventory time and time again, it may be due to the fact that people in charge are unable to align product and getting the product made with a firm expectation of demand. At the very least, it should serve as a red flag and warrant a deeper look. Spoilage occurs when a product goes bad and cannot be sold. This is a big concern for companies that make, assemble, and distribute perishable goods. For instance, if a store owner has too much ice cream in stock, and half of the ice cream goes bad after two months because shoppers chose another brand of ice cream or didn't buy any, the grocer has no choice but to throw out the overstock. Normal spoilage is accounted for in the cost of goods, but high spoilage is charged as an expense. When inventory is stolen, shoplifted, or embezzled, it is referred to as shrinkage. The more inventory a firm has on the balance sheet, the greater the chance of it being stolen. This is why companies that have a lot of stock and public access to that stock have become very good at risk mitigation. For instance, Target, one of the largest discount stores in the U.S., has a very good forensic investigation unit. In fact, this unit receives help requests from law enforcement for help in solving violent or special circumstance crimes. To see how well a company deals with the risk of theft, an investor can try looking at it against other businesses in the same sector or industry. If you look at a chain of drug stores and find that one has much higher losses from shrinkage than any other stores in its field, it should show or at least suggest to you that people in charge may not know how to lower risk very well. Inventory on the balance sheet presents a unique problem. While an increase in inventory is not always bad and depends on the industry, it creates risks that can harm the business if not properly managed. If these risks come to pass, they can cause losses that reduce both returns on equity and returns on assets. Teaching and running a home school requires a lot of administrative organization. You have to keep track of attendance and educational progress. These free printable forms will help you stay organized and make life that much easier. Use these printouts to take attendance throughout the year and to ensure that you are fulfilling the regional physical education requirement. ThoughtCo / Beverly Hernandez Print the pdf: Attendance Record Form. This form is for keeping a record of your student's attendance for the entire school year, from August through July. Print out an attendance form for each student. On the form, mark each day that educational instruction or activity took place and whether the student was present. 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