

AS Level 9706

Formats & Important Concepts by Sir ARD

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Books of Prime Entry & Ledgers

Type of Transaction	Source Document
Sale of Goods / Services on Credit	Sales Invoice
Purchase of Goods / Services on Credit	Purchase Invoice
Sale / Purchase of Goods on Cash	Receipt
Returned Goods by Customer	Credit Note (Issued to Customer)
Returned Goods to Supplier	Credit Note (Received from Supplier)
Recording / Payment of Wages / Salaries	Pay Slip / Wage Sheet
Payment to Supplier or any other Expense by Cheque	Cheque Counterfoil
Sent Summary of Transactions to Customer	Statement of Account
Summary of Transactions received from Bank	Bank Statement

Books of Prime / original entry are the books in which we first record transactions through source documents

Type of Transaction	Source Document	Book of Original Entry
Sale of Goods / Services on Credit	Sales Invoice	Sales Journal
Purchase of Goods / Services on Credit	Purchase Invoice	Purchase Journal
Returned Goods from Customer	Credit Notes Issued	Return Inwards Journal
Returned Goods to Supplier	Credit Notes Received	Return Outwards Journal
Receipt / Payment by Cash or Cheque OR Sales / Purchase by Cash or Cheque	Receipt / Cheque Counterfoil	Cash Book
All Other non-routine Transactions E.g. Bought / Sold NCA on Credit Correction of Errors Drawing of Goods (Stock) Expense Incurred on credit Bad Debt / Provision for Doubtful Debt Depreciation etc.	Invoice etc.	The Journal (General Journal)

Nominal Accounts

They contain All Income Statement Items eg Sales, Purchase, Return Inwards, Return Outwards, Income and Expense etc. These are also known as temporary Accounts.

Real Accounts

They contain all statement of financial position items eg Assets, Liabilities and Capital etc. Real Accounts are also known as permanent Accounts.

Ledger: A Ledger is a collection of Accounts. It is a book containing Accounts

Types of ledgers

There are three types of ledgers.

- **Sales Ledger.** This is for customers' / Debtor's personal accounts.
- **Purchases Ledger.** This is for suppliers' / Creditor's personal accounts.
- **General Ledger.** It contains all accounts (other than debtors / creditors) eg. Sales, Purchase, Return Inwards, Return Outwards, Cash, Bank, Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expense, Capital and Drawing etc.

Effect on Capital

Capital of the business is affected by following transactions.

Transaction	Effect of Capital
Introduce Additional Capital	Increase
Drawings in Cash / Goods form	Decrease
Profit / Gain / Income	Increase
Loss / Expense	Decrease



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Irrecoverable Debts

2015 Mr. A Mr. B	\$ XX <u>XX</u> <u>XXX</u>	2015 Income Statement	\$ <u>XXX</u>
2016 Mr. C Mr. D	XX <u>XX</u> <u>XXX</u>	2016 Income Statement	\$ <u>XXX</u>

Bad Debts Recovered Account (Income)

2015 Income Statement	\$ <u>XXX</u>	2015 Mr. A Mr. B	\$ XX <u>XX</u> <u>XXX</u>
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Provision for Doubtful Debts Account

	\$	Balance b/d	\$ XX
		Income Statement (Increase / Exp)	XX
Balance c/d	<u>XXX</u>		<u>XXX</u>
Income Statement (Reduce/ Income)	XX	Balance b/d	XXX
Balance c/d	<u>XXX</u>		<u>XXX</u>
		Balance b/d	<u>XX</u>

INCOME STATEMENT EXTRACT

Gross Profit		XXX
<u>Add: Other Income</u>		
Decrease in allowance for doubtful debts	XXX	
Bad Debts Recovered	XXX	
Decrease in allowance for cash discount	XXX	<u>XXX</u>
		XXX
Less: <u>Expenses:</u>		
Bad debts expense	XXX	
Increase in allowance for doubtful debts	XXX	
Increase in allowance for cash discount	XXX	<u>(XXX)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>XXX</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION EXTRACT

Current Assets

Trade receivable		XXX
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	XXX	
Allowance for cash discount	<u>XXX</u>	XXX
Net Receivables		<u>XXX</u>

Accounting Principle Applicable

- Matching (Accruals) Concept
- Prudence Concept
- Consistency Concept

Depreciation

METHODS OF DEPRECIATION

1) **Straight Line / Cost Method.**

Straight line method normally used for

- 1) Furniture
- 2) Fixtures & Fittings
- 3) Buildings

Straight line method = $\frac{\text{Cost} - \text{Scrap value}}{\text{Useful life}}$

Useful life

OR

$(\text{Cost} - \text{Scrap Value}) \times \text{Rate}\%$

Cost = Historical cost / Original cost / Purchase price / List price

Scrap value / salvage value / Residual Value

Useful life / estimated life / Life

2) **Reducing Balance Method / Diminishing Balance Method:**

Reducing Balance normally used for Technological Assets:

- 1) Machine
- 2) Equipment / Computers
- 3) Motor vehicles

Under reducing balance method amount of depreciation decreases year by year.

Reducing balance method = $(\text{Cost} - \text{Accumulated depreciation}) \times \text{Rate}\%$

Accumulated depreciation = Total depreciation / Provision for depreciation.

3) **Revaluation Method**

Revaluation method normally used for low cost items such as:

- 1) Loose tools
- 2) Laboratory items
- 3) Crockery

Depreciation = Opening Value + Addition - Disposal - Closing Value

Loss Entry

Income Statement (Loss)	xxx
Disposal Account	xxx

(To record the loss on Disposal)

Asset Account (Equipment / Machine / Vehicle / Building)

Opening balance b/d	xxx	Disposal	xxx
Bank / Liability (Addition)	<u>xxx</u>	Closing balance c/d	<u>xxx</u>
	xxx		xxx
Opening balance b/d	xxx		

Provision for Dep / Accumulated Dep (Machine / Vehicle / Building)

Disposal	xxx	Opening balance b/d	xxx
Closing balance c/d	<u>xxx</u>	Income Statement (Current Year Depreciation)	<u>xxx</u>
	xxx		xxx
		Opening balance b/d	xxx

Disposal Account

(Machine / Vehicle / Building)	xxx	Provision for Dep / AccDep	xxx
Income Statement (Gain)	<u>xxx</u>	Bank / Cash / Debtor	xxx
	xxx	Income Statement (Loss)	<u>xxx</u>
			xxx

Income Statement (Extract)

Gross Profit	xxx
<u>Add: Other Income</u>	
Gain on Disposal of Asset	<u>xx</u>
	xxx

Less: Expenses

Depreciation Building	xxx	
Depreciation Equipment	xxx	
Loss on Disposal of Asset	xxx	<u>(xxx)</u>
Net Profit		<u>xxx</u>

Statement of Financial Position Extract

Non Current Assets	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Dep</u>	<u>NBV</u>
Buildings	XXX	(XX)	XX
Equipment	XXX	(XX)	XX
Motor Vehicles	XXX	(XX)	XX
 Total Non Current Assets			 <u>XXX</u>

Schedule of Non-Current Assets

(To be included in Company Financial Statements – Notes to the Accounts)

	Building	Motor Vehicles	Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost				
Balance at 1.Jan.2019	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX
Addition	-	XX	XX	XX
Disposal	-	(X)	-	(X)
Balance at 31.Dec.2019	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX
 Depreciation				
Balance at 1.Jan.2019	XX	XX	XX	XXX
Charge for the year	X	X	X	XX
Disposal	-	(X)	-	(X)
Balance at 31.Dec.2019	XX	XX	XX	XX
 Net Book Value				
As at 31.Dec.2019	XX	XX	XX	XX
As at 31.Dec.2018	XX	XX	XX	XX

Accounting Principle Applicable

- Matching (Accruals) Concept
- Prudence Concept
- Consistency Concept
- Going Concern Concept

Accruals & Prepayments

Accrued Expenses: Expenses Incurred but not paid for (**Current Liability**)

Prepaid Expenses: Expenses paid for but not Incurred (**Current Asset**)

Accrued Income: Income Earned but not received yet (**Current Asset**)

Prepaid Income: Income Received but not earned yet (**Current Liability**)

Expense Account			
	\$		\$
P Balance b/d	XXX	A Balance b/d	XXX
Bank / Cash	XXX	Income Statement	XXX
A Balance c/d	<u>XXX</u>	P Balance c/d	<u>XXX</u>
	<u>XXX</u>		<u>XXX</u>

Income Account			
	\$		\$
A Balance b/d	XXX	P Balance b/d	XXX
Income Statement	XXX	Bank / Cash	XXX
P Balance c/d	XXX	A Balance c/d	XXX
	<u>XXX</u>		<u>XXX</u>

Income Statement Extract for the year ended 31 Dec 2022

	\$	\$
Gross Profit		XX
Add: Other Income		
Rent Receivable	XX	
Commission Receivable	XX	XX
Less: Expenses		
Rent Payable	XX	
Wages Paid	XX	XX

Statement of Financial Position Extract as at 31 Dec 2022

	\$	\$
Current Assets		
Other Receivables		
Rent Prepaid	XX	
Commission Accrued	XX	XX
Current Liabilities		
Other Payables		
Rent Owing	XX	
Commission Prepaid	XX	XX

Accounting Principle Applicable

- Matching (Accruals) Concept

Final Accounts for Sole Traders

ARD Traders
Income Statement for the year ended 31 Dec, 2017

	\$	\$
Sales	XXX	
Less: Return inward / Sales Returns	(XXX)	XXX
Less: COST OF SALES		
Opening Inventory	XXX	
Add: Purchases	XXX	
Add: Carriage Inwards	XX	
Add: Custom duty	XX	
Less: Return outward / Purchases return	(XX)	
Less: Closing Inventory	(XXX)	
Cost of Sales		(XXX)
Gross Profit		XXX
Add: OTHER INCOME		
Discount received	XXX	
Commission received	XXX	
Reduction in Provision for Doubtful Debts	XXX	
Gain on Disposal of NCA	XXX	XXX
Less: EXPENSES		
Salaries and wages	XXX	
Rent expenses	XXX	
Insurance expense	XXX	
Heating and Lighting	XXX	
Sundry expenses	XXX	
Depreciation expense	XXX	
Increase in Provision for Doubtful debts	XXX	
Discount allowed	XXX	
Carriage outward / Carriage on sales	XXX	
Bad debt expense	XXX	
Financial cost (interest expense)	XXX	
Repair and maintenance	XXX	(XXX)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		XX/(XX)

ARD Traders
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017

Assets	\$	\$	\$
Non-Current Assets	Cost	Acc Dep	NBV
Land	XXX	-	XX
Building	XXX	(XX)	XX
Equipment	XXX	(XX)	XX
			XXX
Current Assets			
Inventory		XXX	
Trade Receivables / Debtors	XXX		
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(XXX)	XXX	
Prepaid Expense		XXX	
Accrued Income		XXX	
Bank		XXX	
Cash		XXX	XXX
Total Assets			XXX
Capital and Liabilities			
Opening Capital		XXX	
Add Profit for the year / Less (Loss) for the year		XX/(XX)	
Less: Drawings		(XXX)	XXX
Non Current Liabilities			
10% Bank Loan 2020			XXX
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables / Creditors		XXX	
Bank O/D (Over Draft)		XXX	
Accrued Expenses		XXX	
Prepaid Income		XXX	XXX
Total Capital and Liabilities			XXX

Financial Statements for Service Sector

The City School
Income Statement for the year ended 31 Dec 2017

Income		
Fees Income (w)	XXX	
Gain on disposal of Asset	XXX	
Photo Copy Income	XXX	
Income from Canteen	XXX	
Rent from Auditoriums	XXX	XXX
Less: Expenditure		
Staff Salaries	XXX	
Loss on disposal of asset	XXX	
Depreciation of Furniture and Fixtures	XXX	
Interest on loan	XXX	
Administration Expenses	XXX	
Maintenance	XXX	
Utilities	XXX	(XXX)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		XX / (XX)

Fees Income Account

	\$		\$
A Balance b/d	XXX	P Balance b/d	XXX
Income Statement	XXX	Bank / Cash	XXX
		Bad Debts	XXX
P Balance c/d	XXX	A Balance c/d	XXX
	<u>XXX</u>		<u>XXX</u>

Departmental Accounts

Apportionment formula

$\frac{\text{Departmental Base}}{\text{Total Base}} \times \text{Total Overhead}$

Expense	Basis of Apportionment
Selling / General Exp / Advertising / Distribution / Carriage Outward	Sales Value
Rent and Rates / Other Building Related Expenses	Floor Area
Canteen / Employee Related Costs	No of Employees / No of Hrs
Power / Heating and Lighting / Gas	Metered Units / Floor Area
Insurance	Value of Assets Insured
Depreciation	Cost / Book Value of NCA

ARD Cash n Carry
Departmental Income Statement
 for the year ended 31 Dec 2015

	Food Department		Cosmetics Department	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales		XXX		XXX
Less: Cost of Sales				
Opening Inventory	XX		XX	
Add: Purchases	XX		XX	
Less: Closing Inventory	(XX)		(XX)	
Cost of Sales		(XXX)		(XXX)
Gross Profit		XXX		XXX
Less: Expenses				
Rent	X		X	
Electricity	X		X	
Heating & Lightning	X		X	
Staff Wages	X		X	
Miscellaneous	X	(XX)	X	(XX)
Net Profit / (Loss)		XXX		(XXX)

Departmental Balance Sheet

Departmental Balance sheet is normally prepared in similar manner except closing inventories for each department are shown separately.

Bank Reconciliation

Updated / Revised / Amended Cash Book

Balance b/d	XXX	OR	Balance b/d (Overdraft)	XXX
Trader's Credit / Transfer	XXX		Direct Debit	XXX
Interest Credited	XXX		Standing Order	XXX
Dividend Received	XXX		Bank Charges	XXX
Debtor Paid Directly	XXX		Interest Charged	XXX
		OR	Dishonored / Unpaid Cheque	XXX
Balance c/d (Overdraft)	<u>XXX</u>		Balance c/d	<u>XXX</u>
	<u>XXX</u>			<u>XXX</u>
Balance b/d	XXX		Balance b/d (Overdraft)	XXX

Bank Reconciliation Statement

Bal as per Updated Cash book	XXX
Add: Un-Presented cheques	XXX
Less: Un-Credited lodgments	(XXX)
Balance as per bank statement	XXX

Alternate Format

	\$
Balance as per Bank Statement	XXX
Less: Unpresented Cheques	(XX)
Add: Uncredited Lodgments	XX
Balance as per Updated Bank Account	XXX

Control Accounts

Sources of Information for control accounts

Sales Ledger Control Account

Item	Source of Information
1 Opening Trade Receivables	List of Trade Receivables' balances drawn up at the end of the previous period
2 Credit sales	Total from the Sales Day Book
3 Returns inwards	Total of the Returns Inwards Day Book
4 Cheques received	Cash Book: bank column on received side. List extracted or the total of a special column for cheques which has been included in the Cash Book
5 Cash received	Cash Book: cash column on received side. List extracted or the total of a special column for cash which has been included in the Cash Book
6 Discounts allowed	From Discount Allowed column in 3 Column Cash book
7 Closing Trade Receivables	List of Trade Receivables' balances drawn up at the end of the period

Purchase Ledger Control Account

Item	Source of Information
1 Opening Trade Payables	List of creditor's balances drawn up at the end of the previous period
2 Credit Purchases	Total from the Purchase Day Book
3 Returns Outwards	Total of the Returns Outwards Day Book
4 Cheques Paid	Cash Book: bank column on payment side. List extracted or the total of a special column for cheques which has been included in the Cash Book
5 Cash Paid	Cash Book: cash column on payment side. List extracted or the total of a special column for cash which has been included in the Cash Book
6 Discounts received	From Discount received column in 3 Column Cash book
7 Closing Trade Payables	List of creditor's balances drawn up at the end of the period

Total debtors account or Sales Ledger Control Account (SLCA)

balance b/d	xxx	AND /OR	balance b/d (Cr)	xxx
Sales	xxx		Cash / Bank (Payment received)	xxx
Dishonored/Unpaid/Bounced Chq	xxx		Discount Allowed	xxx
Interest Charged to debtors	xxx		Return inward / Sales return	xxx
Refunds to Debtors (Bank)	xxx		Bad Debts	xxx
			Contra - PLCA	xxx
balance c/d (Cr)	xxx	AND /OR	balance c/d	xxx
Totals	xxx		Totals	xxx
balance b/d	xxx		balance b/d (Cr)	xxx

Total Creditors account or Purchase Ledger Control Account (PLCA)

balance b/d (Dr)	xxx	AND /OR	balance b/d	xxx
Cash / Bank (Payment made)	xxx		Purchases (Credit)	xxx
Discount Received	xxx		Interest Charged by Suppliers	xxx
Return Outwards/Purchase return	xxx		Refunds from Creditors	xxx
Contra - SLCA	xxx			
balance c/d	xxx	AND /OR	balance c/d (Dr)	xxx
Totals	xxx		Totals	xxx
balance b/d (Dr)	xxx	OR	balance b/d	xxx

Treatment of Balances in the Balance Sheet

SLCA (Debit)	+	PLCA (Debit)	=	Trade Receivables
PLCA (Credit)	+	SLCA (Credit)	=	Trade Payables

Reconciliation of control accounts

Corrected / Revised / Updated Sales Ledger Control A/c

Balance b/d (Given)	XXX	Error(s) / Adjustment	XX
Error(s)/ Adjustment	<u>XX</u> <u>XXX</u>	Balance c/d	<u>XX</u> <u>XXX</u>
Balance b/d	XX		

CONTROL ACCOUNTS RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

Balance as List / Schedule of Balances

XXX

Errors / Adjustments

ADD

LESS

1)

XX

2)

(XX)

3)

XX

XX/(XX)

Balance as Per Corrected Control Account

XXX

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Single Entry / Incomplete Records

Total sales

Total sales = cash sales + credit sales

Trade Receivables Control Account / SLCA

Balance b/d	XXX	Bank / Cash	XXX
Credit Sales	XXX	Discount Allowed	XXX
		Bad Debts	XXX
		Return Inwards	XXX
		Balance c/d	XXX
	<u>XXX</u>		<u>XXX</u>

Alternate way to find Credit Sales

= [Receipt from Debtors + Discount Allowed + Return Inwards + Irrecoverable Debts + Closing Receivables – Opening Receivables]

Total purchases

Total purchases = cash purchases + credit purchases

Trade Payables Control Account / PLCA

Bank / Cash	XXX	Balance b/d	XXX
Discount Received	XXX	Credit Purchases	XXX
Return Outwards	XXX		
Balance c/d	XXX		
	<u>XXX</u>		<u>XXX</u>

Alternate way to find Credit Purchase

= [Payment to Creditors + Discount Received + Return Outwards + Closing Payables – Opening Payables]

Incomplete Records and Missing Figures

Cash Book

	Cash	Bank		Cash	Bank
Balance b/d	XXX	-	Balance b/d (OD)	-	XXX
Cash Sales	XXX	-	Drawings	XXX	XXX
Receipt from Trade Receivables	?	XXX	Payment to Suppliers	XXX	XXX
Sale of NCA	XXX	-	Expenses paid	XXX	XXX
Balance c/d (OD)	-	XXX	Balance c/d	XXX	-
Totals	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>	Totals	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>

Profit Markup vs. Profit Margin

Markup – Cost

Margin – Sales

$$\frac{\text{Markup}}{100 + \text{Markup}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Margin}}{100 - \text{Margin}}$$

Profit Markup will be always greater than Profit Margin because Markup is applied on cost which is lower than sales figure. We have to apply greater percentage on lower figure.

Opening Capital (Net Assets) = Opening Assets – Opening Liabilities

Closing Capital (Net Assets) = Closing Assets – Closing Liabilities

How to Calculate Profit / Loss if Income Statement cannot be prepared

	\$
Opening Capital (Net Assets)	XXX
Add: Additional Investment	XX
Add: Profit for the year	??
Less: Drawings	(XX)
Closing Capital (Net Assets)	XXX

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Ratios Analysis

1). Profitability Ratios

(i) Gross Profit Margin (Gross profit to revenue) = $\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100$

(ii) Gross Profit Mark up = $\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Cost of Sales}} \times 100$

(iii) Percentage of profit to revenue (Net Profit margin) = $\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100$

(iv) Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) = $\frac{\text{PBIT}}{\text{Capital Employed}} \times 100$

[Capital Employed = Issued Share + Reserves + Non-Current liabilities]

or

[Total Assets – Current Liabilities]

(v) Return on Equity = $\frac{\text{Profit for the year (after Preference dividends)}}{\text{Equity}} \times 100$

(vi) Return on total Assets = $\frac{\text{PBIT}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100$

(vii) Non Current Asset Turnover = $\frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Total NBV of NCA}} \times 100$

(viii) Expenses To Sales Ratio = $\frac{\text{Expenses}}{\text{Net sales}} \times 100$

2) Liquidity Ratios

$$(i) \text{ Current ratio (Working Capital Ratio)} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

$$(ii) \text{ Quick Ratio (Acid Test / Liquid Ratio)} = \frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

$$(iii) \text{ Rate of Inventory Turnover (times)} = \frac{\text{Cost of Goods Sold (in times)}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

OR

$$\text{Inventory turnover (In Days)} = \frac{\text{Average Inventory}}{\text{Cost of Sales}} \times 365$$

$$(iv) \text{ Trade Receivable Turnover (Avg Collection Period)} = \frac{\text{Trade Receivables}}{\text{Credit Sales}} \times 365$$

$$(v) \text{ Trade Payables Turnover (Avg Payment Period)} = \frac{\text{Trade Payables}}{\text{Credit Purchases}} \times 365$$

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Errors not affecting trial balance

Commission
Omission
Principle
Reversal
Original Entry
Compensating

Errors and Suspense Account

Suspense account = is the difference of debit and credit side balance.

Errors which affect trial balance

- Incorrect additions in any account.
- Transposition error on one side of the account (if both sides it will not affect TB)
- Making an entry on only one side of the accounts, e.g. a debit but no credit; a credit but no debit.
- Entering a different amount on the debit side from the amount on the credit side.

STATEMENT OF CORRECTED PROFIT

Original Profit			XXX
Adjustments / Correction	+	-	
1)	XX	(XX)	
2)	XX	---	XX/(XX)
Revised / Corrected Profit			XXX

Partnership Accounts

ARD Partnership
Appropriation Account for the year ended December 31, 2015

	Profit for the year		XXX
Add	Interest on drawings		
	Mr. A	XXX	
	Mr. R	XXX	XXX
Less:	Interest on capital		
	Mr. A	XXX	
	Mr. R	XXX	(XXX)
Less:	Salaries / Bonus / Commission:		
	Mr. A	XXX	
	Mr. R	XXX	(XXX)
	Residual Profits		XXX
	Mr. A (Remaining profit X share)	XX	
	Mr.R (Remaining profit X share)	XX	(XXX)

Current Accounts

	A	R		A	R
Balance b/d (Dr)	XXX	XXX	OR	Balance b/d	XXX XXX
Drawings	XXX	XXX		Interest on Capital	XXX XXX
Interest on Drawings	XXX	XXX		Salaries	XXX XXX
Share of Loss	XXX	XXX		Bonus / commission	XXX XXX
				Profit share	XXX XXX
				Interest on Loan	XXX XXX
Balance c/d	XXX	XXX	OR	Balance c/d (Dr)	XXX XXX
	XXX	XXX			XXX XXX
Balance b/d (Dr)	XXX	XXX	OR	Balance b/d	XXX XXX

Statement of Financial Position (Extract)

Equity		
Capital A/cs – A	XXX	
– B	XXX	XXX
Current A/c – A	XX	
– B	(XX) Dr	XX
Total Partners Equity / Net Assets		XXX

Double Entry for Goodwill

1. Creation of goodwill:

Goodwill	xxx	
Capital A/cs		xxx

(Goodwill split in the **old** profit/loss sharing ratio)

2. Eliminating / Writing off goodwill

Capital A/cs	xxx	
	Goodwill	xxx

(Goodwill split in the **new** profit/loss sharing ratio)

Double Entry for Revaluation of NCA

1. Gain on Revaluation

Property / Building	XXX	
Capital A/cs		XXX

(Gain on Revaluation divided between partners in old ratio)

2. Loss on Revaluation

Capital A/cs	XXX	
Property / Building		XXX

(Loss on Revaluation divided between partners in old ratio)

Capital Account

	A	R		A	R
			balance b/d	XXX	XXX
Goodwill (New Ratio)	XXX	XXX	Goodwill (Old Ratio)	XXX	XXX
Revaluation (Loss)	XXX	XXX	Revaluation (Gain)	XXX	XXX
Transfer to loan	XXX	-	Bank / Assets (New Capital Introduced)	-	XXX
			Current A/c (Transfer)	XXX	-
balance c/d	XXX	XXX			
	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX
			balance b/d	XXX	XXX

Goodwill on withdrawal or death of partners

If there was no goodwill account

if no goodwill account already existed the partnership goodwill should be valued because the outgoing partner is entitled to his share of its value. This value is entered in double entry accounts:

- Debit goodwill account with valuation.
- Credit each old partner's capital account in profit sharing ratios.

If a goodwill account exists

1 If a goodwill account exists with the correct valuation of goodwill entered in it, no further action is needed.

2 If the valuation in the goodwill account needs to be changed, the following will apply:

Goodwill undervalued

Debit increase needed to goodwill account.

Credit increase to old partners' capital accounts in their old profit-sharing ratios.

Goodwill overvalued

Debit reduction to old partners' capital accounts in their old profit-sharing ratios.

Credit reduction needed to goodwill account.

Revaluation of partnership assets

Accounting for revaluation

Revaluation account is opened

1 For each asset showing a gain on revaluation:

Debit asset account with gain.
Credit revaluation account.

2 For each asset showing a loss on revaluation:

Debit revaluation account.
Credit asset account with loss.

3 If there is an increase in total valuation of assets:

Debit profit to revaluation account.
Credit **old** partners' capital accounts in **old** profit and loss sharing ratios.

4 If there is a fall in total valuations of assets:

Debit **old** partners' capital accounts in **old** profit and loss sharing ratios.
Credit loss to revaluation account.

Revaluation Account

Assets (Decrease in Value)	XX	Assets (Increase in Value)	XX
Liabilities (Increase in Value)	XX	Liabilities (Decrease in Value)	XX
Capital A/cs	<u>XX</u>	Capital A/cs	<u>XX</u>
(Net Gain on Revaluation)		(Net Loss on Revaluation)	
	<u>XXX</u>		<u>XXX</u>

Inventory Valuation

Inventory Adjustment

Inventory should be valued at Lower of Cost or NRV

NRV (Net Realizable Value) = Fair Value – Cost to Sell

It is an application of prudence concept.

Unable to value inventory at year end (Reverse working)

STATEMENT OF INVENTORY VALUATION

Inventory as at 14 Feb 2016			XXX
<u>Adjustments</u>	ADD	LESS	
1) Sales at Cost	XXX		
2) Purchase		(XXX)	
3) Return Inwards at Cost		(XXX)	
4) Return Outward	XXX		
5) Goods Drawing	XXX		
6) Others	<u>XXX</u>	<u>(XX)</u>	<u>XX/(XX)</u>
Inventory as at 31 Dec 2015			<u>XXXX</u>

Company Accounts

(w) Calculation of Net Profit after Interest and Tax

Profit before interest and tax (PBIT)	XXX
Less: Debentures / Loan interest (Debentures Amount X Rate %)	(XXX)
Profit before tax (PBT)	XXX
Less: Tax	<u>(XXX)</u>
Profit after interest and tax (PAT)	<u>XXX</u>

ARD Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 Dec 2016

	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Share Premium</u>	<u>Revaluation Reserve</u>	<u>General Reserve</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Equity</u>
Balance at Start	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXXX
Profit / (Loss) after interest and tax for the year	-	-	-	-	XX(XX)	XX(XX)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(XX)	(XX)
New Share Issue	XX	XX	-	-	-	XXX
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	XX	(XX)	-
Assets Revalued			XXX			XXX
Balance at End	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXXX</u>

ARD Limited
Statement of Financial Position extract
For the year ended Dec 31, 2015

Equity & Reserves			
AUTRHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL:			
Preference shares Capital	XXX		
Ordinary Share Capital	XXX	<u>XXX</u>	
ISSUED / CALLED UP / PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL:			
Preference share Capital	XXX		
Ordinary Share Capital	XXX	XXX	
General Reserves		XXX	
Retained Earnings		XXX	
Total Shareholder funds			XXX
Add: Debentures / Bank Loan			XXX
Capital Employed			XXX

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Marginal Costing and Breakeven

Breakeven

Break-even point refers to a situation where the business is earning neither a profit nor a loss. It occurs where contribution equals fixed costs.

$$\text{BE Units} = \frac{\text{Fixed Costs}}{\text{Contribution / Unit}}$$

$$\text{BE Revenue} = \text{BE Units} \times \text{Selling Price / Unit}$$

OR

$$\text{BE Revenue} = \frac{\text{Fixed Costs}}{\text{C/S Ratio}}$$

$$\text{C/S Ratio} \text{ (Contribution to sales Ratio)} = \frac{\text{Contribution}}{\text{Sales}}$$

Target Profit

After break-even has achieved the business aims for a profit. Once the fixed costs are covered then selling further units will lead to a profit. We can see how many units or revenue is required to achieve the desired level of profits.

$$\text{Target Units} = \frac{\text{Fixed Costs} + \text{Target Profit}}{\text{Contribution / Unit}}$$

$$\text{Target Revenue} = \text{Target Units} \times \text{Selling Price / Unit}$$

$$\text{Target Revenue} = \frac{\text{Fixed Costs} + \text{Target Profit}}{\text{C/S Ratio}}$$

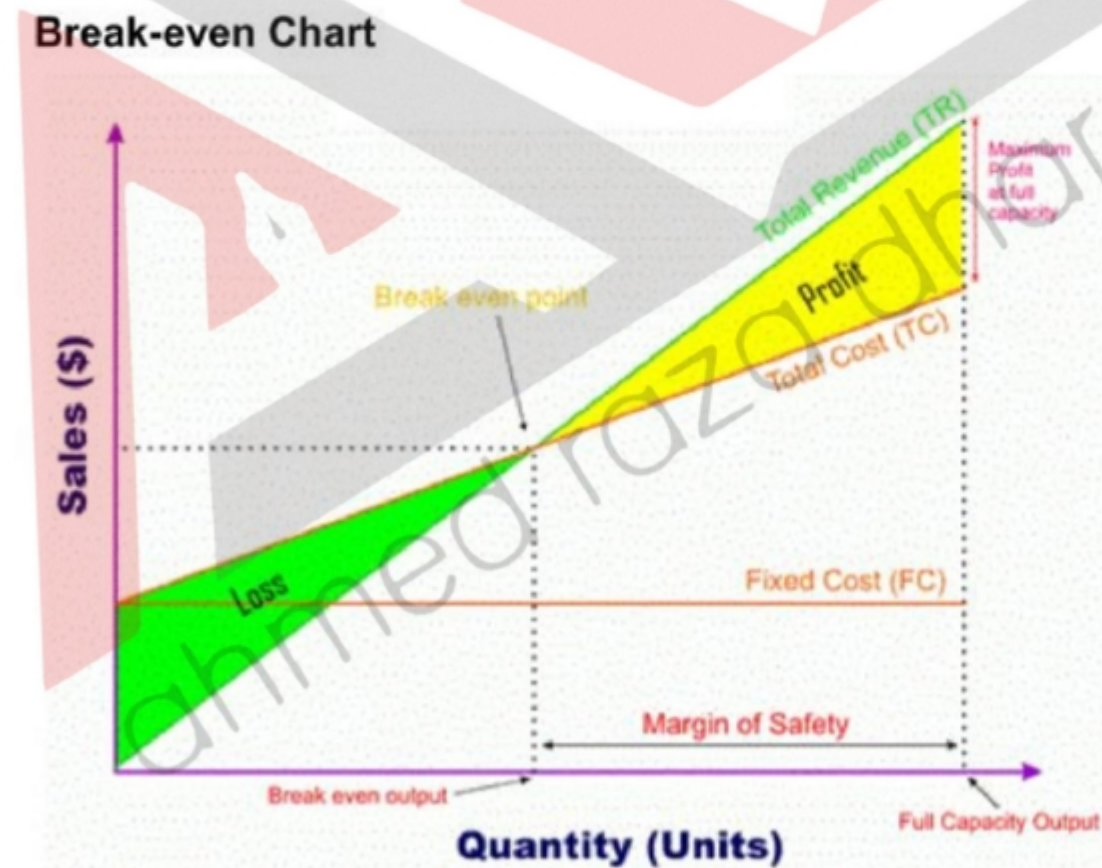
MOS Units = Budgeted Units -- Breakeven Units

MOS Revenue = Budgeted Revenue -- Breakeven Revenue

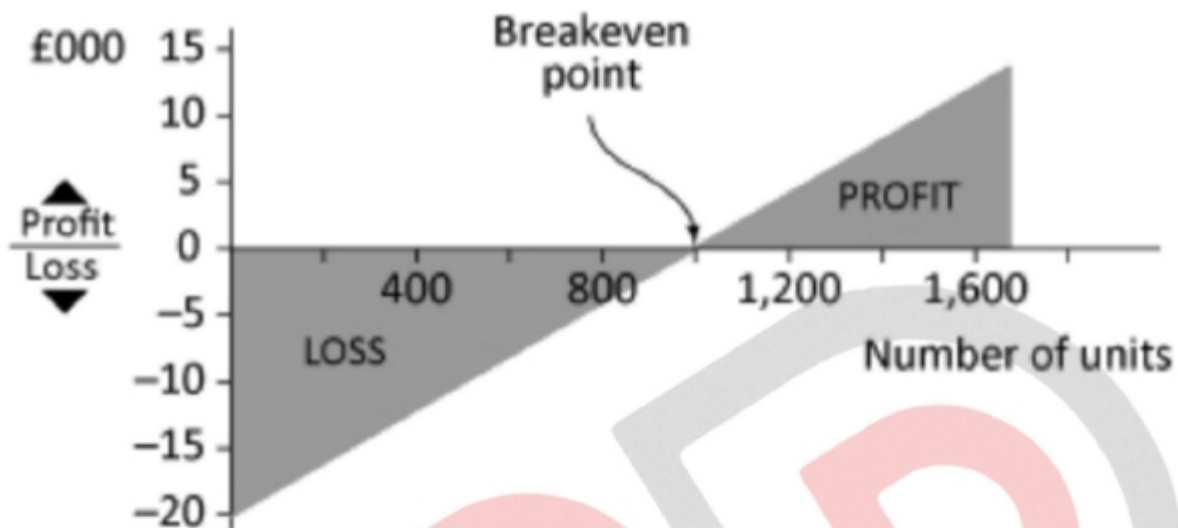
MOS as a %age = $\frac{\text{Budgeted Units} - \text{Breakeven Units}}{\text{Budgeted Units}} \times 100$

OR

MOS as a %age = $\frac{\text{Budgeted Revenue} - \text{Breakeven Revenue}}{\text{Budgeted Revenue}} \times 100$



Profit Volume Chart



Relevant Costs in Decision Making

Relevant Costs	Irrelevant Costs
Future Costs / Opportunity Costs	Past costs / Historical costs / Sunk Costs
Cash Flow	Non Cash Costs e.g. Depreciation, Provisions
Variable / Incremental Costs / Differential Costs	Fixed Costs
Specific Fixed Costs	General fixed Costs
Avoidable Costs	Un-Avoidable Costs
Attributable / Directly Attributable Fixed Costs	Absorbed / Allocated / Apportioned Fixed Costs

Relevant Benefit / Incremental Revenue

XXX

Less: Relevant Costs / Outflows

Variable costs

XX

Relevant Fixed Costs

XX

Opportunity costs (if any)

XX

(XX)

Net Benefit /(Loss) from special order

XX / (XX)

Limiting Factor Analysis

Contribution = Sales – All Variable Costs

Contribution towards covering fixed costs and making profit

Product	A		B		C	
Selling price / unit		XXX		XXX		XXX
Less: Variable Cost / Unit						
Direct Material	X		X		X	
Direct Labor	X		X		X	
Direct Exp	X		X		X	
Variable OH	X	(XX)	X	(XX)	X	(XX)
Contribution / Unit		XX		XX		XX
Divide by						
Kgs / Hrs per unit		X		X		X
Contribution per unit of kg / hr		XX		XX		XX
Ranking		3		1		2

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Absorption Costing

Example (Inventory Valuation Marginal v Absorption Costing)

Unit Cost Card

Direct Material	10
Direct Labor	10
Direct Expenses	<u>10</u>
Prime Cost	30

Add: Variable Production Overheads	<u>5</u>
Variable Production Costs	35

Add: Fixed Production Overheads	<u>10</u>
Full Production Cost	45

Add: Non Production Overheads	<u>5</u>
Total Cost / Unit	<u>50</u>

Steps in Absorption Costing

1) Overhead Allocation

(Directly allocate costs to departments to which they are related)

2) Overhead Apportionment

(Divide common / joint / shared costs amongst all departments that use them)

3) Overhead Re-Apportionment

(Move overhead from service departments to production departments)

4) Overhead Absorption

(Absorb overheads to products using some activity)

Overhead	Basis of Apportionment
Building related expenses like rent, rates, cleaning, heating, lighting, repairs, depreciation and insurance of building	Cost / Book Value of Buildings or Floor Area
Employee related costs like canteen, supervision, personnel, medical and welfare costs	No of workers / employees / Hrs
Machine related costs such as repairs, depreciation, insurance	Cost / Book Value of Machines / Machine Hrs
Store related costs	No / Value of stores requisitions
Power / Electricity costs	Kilo watt hours / power usage
Maintenance costs	Maint hours / maint calls / value of assets

Overhead Absorption

$$\text{OAR} = \frac{\text{Budgeted Overhead}}{\text{Budgeted Activity}}$$

Budgeted Activity ?

Single Product = No of Units

Multiple Products = No of Hrs

Labour Intensive = No of Labour Hrs

Machine / Capital Intensive = No of Machine Hrs

Other Basis for Absorption (last resort)

As a %age of Direct Material Costs

As a %age of Direct Labour Costs (Recommended in Costs)

As a %age of Prime Costs etc

$$\text{OAR} = \frac{\text{Budgeted Overhead}}{\text{Budgeted Activity}} \times 100 \quad (\text{If base is also in } \$ / \text{ Costs})$$

Over / Under Absorption of Overheads

Over / Under

Absorption = Actual Overhead Incurred -- Amount Absorbed

Amount Absorbed = OAR x Actual Activity

Reasons for Over / Under Absorption of Overheads

- 1) Difference between budgeted and actual Overheads
- 2) Difference between budgeted and actual Activity
- 3) A Combination of both

Income Statements (Marginal v Absorption)

ARD Textiles

Income Statement (Marginal Costing) Format

Sales Revenue		XXX
Less: Variable cost of Sales		
Opening Inventory	XXX	
Add: Variable Production Costs	XXX	
Less: Closing Inventory	(XXX)	
Variable Production Cost	XX	
Add: Variable Non-Production Cost (Selling / Admin etc)	XX	
Total Variable Cost of Sales		(XXX)
Contribution		XXX
Less: All Fixed Costs		
Fixed Production Overheads	XX	
Fixed Non Production Overheads (Selling / Admin / Distribution etc)	XX	(XXX)
Net Profit / (loss)		XX/(XX)

ARD Textiles

Income Statement (Absorption Costing) Format

Sales Revenue		XXX
Less: Production Cost of Sales		
Opening Inventory	XXX	
Add: Variable Production Costs	XXX	
Fixed Production Overheads (Actual)	XXX	
Less: Closing Inventory	(XXX)	
Production Cost of Sales		(XX)
Gross Profit		XXX
Less: All Non Production Costs		
Variable Non-Production Cost (Selling / Admin etc)	XX	
Fixed Non Production Overheads (Selling / Admin / Distribution etc)	XX	(XXX)
Net Profit / (loss)		XX/(XX)

STATEMENT OF RECONCILIATION

	Jan	Feb	Mar
Profit under Absorption Costing	XXX	XXX	XXX
Add: Difference in Opening Inventories	XX	XX	XX
Less: Difference in Closing inventories	(XX)	(XX)	(XX)
Profit Under Marginal Costing	XXX	XXX	XXX

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