

# Ull Accounting Account Classifying

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Property Owned Assets



Rights (Equity) Creditors' Owner's

Assets



Creditors' Equity Owner's Equity

Assets (owned)



Creditors' Equity (owed) Owner's Equity

### Basic Accounting Equation

(your first formula!)

**Assets** 

Liabilities

Things that are owned by a business







PERFECT WARLD

Assets



Owner's Equity

In the real world, businesses rely on credit to grow...

Assets = Liabilities + Owner's Equity

Assets

Liabilities

Owner's
Equity

# T Accounts are helpful to assign account balances...

Assets

Liab. + Owner's Eq.

Assets are on the LEFT of the BAE, so assets have a DEBIT balance (DR)

Liab. & O/E are on the RIGHT side of the BAE, so they have a CREDIT balance (CR)

#### Sample accounts

**Assets** 

= Liab. + Owner's Eq.

Cash in Bank
Accts Receivable
Supplies
Equipment
Delivery Van
Building

Liabilities are owed (payable) to someone else Accts Payable (A/P)

O/E Account: Capital

## Initial transaction:

Owner invests \$25,000 personal \$ into a new business

#### the Biz has more Cash in Bank, A

Balance Side =
Increase side, B+
\$25,000

Decrease side —

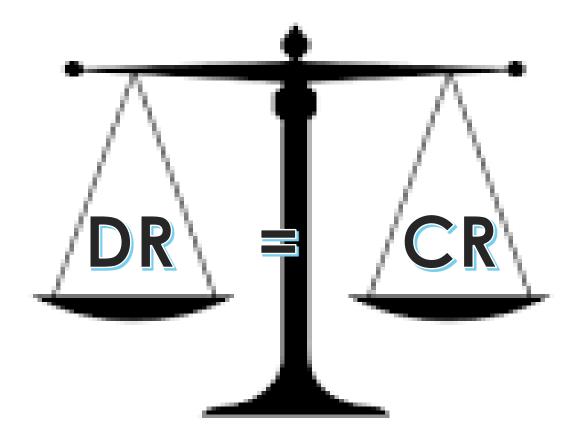
Owner invests \$25,000 personal \$ into a new business

## the owner has all the rights so Capital, O/E is increased

Decrease side —

Balance Side =
Increase side, B+
\$25,000

#### Accounting 'Rock':



#### Owner invests personal desk & furniture

DR = CR

Computer Furn. - A

Capital. - OE

, B+ 1,000

, —

25,000 1,000

## Biz buys new computer equipment by writing a check for \$5,000

DR = CR

Cash in Bank - A

Computer Eqp. - A

, B+ 25,000

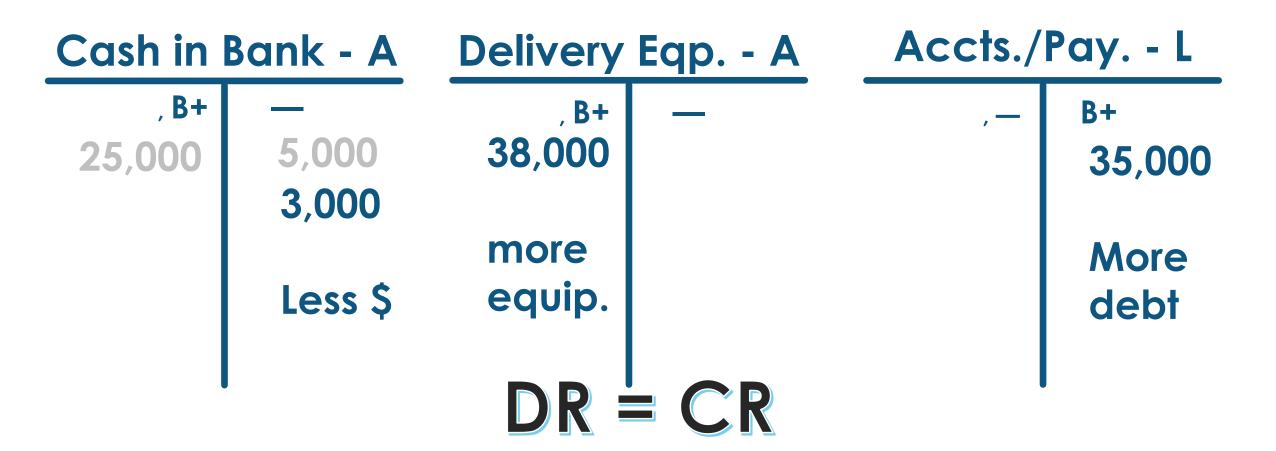
5,000

Less \$

, B+ 5,000

But more equip.

# Biz buys delivery equipment for \$38,000, with \$3,000 down payment and financing the balance due



The transactions so far have affected only Assets, Liabilities & Owner's Equity accounts

ALOE accounts a/k/a

**Balance Sheet** 

Real

Permanent

Their balances carry over from one year to the next

There are other incomerelated transactions that affect only the Owner's **Equity Capital** account

REN accounts a/k/a

**Income Statement** 

**Nominal** 

**Temporary** 

Their balances zero out at the end of each year

### Basic Income Equation

(REN: your second formula!)

Revenue (earned by a biz- Capital)

- Expenses (costs to earn the revenue)
- = Net Income (value added to the O/E acct)

or Net Loss (if expenses > revenue)

### 4 Transactions Affect Capital

Capital - Owner's Equity

Two transactions

Drawing – takes OUT

Two transactions

Expenses – OUTgo

**B**+

owner-related Investments - puts IN

income-related Revenue – INcome

## Owner draws out (withdraws) \$500 from the biz for PERSONAL use

DR = CR

Cash in Bank - A

Capital - OE

B+

25,000

5,000 3,000 500

less \$

**500** 

less capital 25,000 1,000

## Advertising on local webpages is paid for with a check for \$300

DR = CR

Cash in Bank - A

Capital - OE

25,000

5,000 3,000 500 300

less \$

500

300

less capital 25,000 1,000

## Provided services by designing a new customer's website and getting \$400

DR = CR

#### Cash in Bank - A

Capital - OE

B+

25,000

400

more \$

5,000 3,000 500 300

500 300 25,000 1,000 400 more

more capital

## Provided services on account by designing a new website for \$800 (SOAR)

DR = CR

A/R (future \$) - A

Capital - OE

B+

800

more future \$

500300

25,000 1,000 400 800 more capital

# After just a few transactions, the capital account is confusing

Capital - OE

D 500 E 300 B+ 25,000 I 1,000 I 400 R 800 R

# Of the 4 transactions that affect capital, three groups (RED) will have many transactions during the year

#### Capital - Owner's Equity

owner-related —
Drawing – hopes to
take out lots of \$

income-related
Expenses – many
expenses to earn \$

Investments - puts in (hopefully very few)

income-related Revenue – lots of income to record

# So we will give 3 of the 4 groups their own identity during the year (like kids going off to college)

Capital - Owner's Equity

Two transactions

Drawing – takes out

Two transactions Expenses – outgo owner-related Investments - puts in

income-related Revenue – income



#### Capital - Owner's Equity



Expenses & Drawing will each have DR balances since Debits make capital go

Investments will stay in Capital

#### Revenue - ROE

В

CRevenue will have CR balance since it makes capital go

#### New acronyms to memorize!

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Debits Expenses Assets Drawing

Credits Owner's Eq. Revenue Liabilities

### SUCCESS!



To practice what you just learned, access the Early Super Problem Practice .pdf (presentation and handout)