

المفردات النظرية/لمادة المحاسبة المتوسطة/المرحلة الثانية /قسم المحاسبة

الاسبوع	تفاصيل المفردات
الاول	مفهوم الحسابات الختامية ، مكوناتها ، طرق اعدادها حسب طبيعة الانشطه .
الثاني	الحسابات الختامية ، عناصرها .
الثالث	الحسابات الختامية في المنشآت الصناعية ، حساب التشغيل ، كشف التشغيل وتحديد كلفة الانتاج .
الرابع	كشف التشغيل وتحديد كلف الانتاج .
الخامس والسادس	كشف وحساب المتاجره ، تحديد مجمل الربح او الخساره باعتباره يمثل عائد النشاط الرئيسي للمنشاه .
السابع	كشف وحساب الأرباح والخسائر ، اعداده، تبويب المصاريف والأيرادات، تحديد صافي الربح او الخساره .
الثامن	معالجة صافي النتيجة النهائية لنشاط المشروع، اعداد حساب توزيع الأرباح والخسائر.
التاسع	الميزانيه العموميه، تبويب الموجودات والمطلوبات، اهمية التبويب، دلالة الميزانيه .
العاشر	ورقة العمل ، اسلوب عرض الحسابات الختامية والتسويات النهائية والميزانيه العموميه .
الحادي عشر	طرق الحصول على الموجودات الثابته الملموسه ، الشراء النقدي والآجل .
الثاني عشر	الأنشاء والصنع والأهداء .
الثالث عشر	اندثار الموجودات الثابته، اسباب احتسابه ، اسس احتسابه .
الرابع عشر	طرق احتساب الأندثار.
الخامس عشر	طرق تسجيل الأندثار، معالجة تغيير طريقه الأحتساب ، معالجة تغيير العمر الإنتاجي .
السادس عشر	الموجودات الثابته المندثره التي لا تزال قيد الأستعمال .
السابع عشر	بيع الموجودات الثابته .
الثامن عشر	استبدال الموجودات الثابته .
التاسع عشر	الأرباح والخسائر المتحققه عن بيع الموجودات الثابته .
العشرون	الأرباح والخسائر المتحققه عن استبدال الموجودات الثابته .
الحادي والعشرون	الأستثمارات ، انواعها ، شروطها .
الثاني والعشرون	الأسهم ، شراؤها ، بيعها ، الأسهم المجانيه .
الثالث والعشرون	السندات ، الشراء والبيع بين فترات دفع الفائده بعلاوه .
الرابع والعشرون	الشراء والبيع قبل فترات الفائده بخصم .
الخامس والعشرون	حسابات الأقسام ، التحويلات بين الأقسام .
السادس والعشرون	التحويلات بين الأقسام .
السابع والعشرون	توزيع المصاريف بين الأقسام ، السجلات المحاسبيه المطلوبه .
الثامن والعشرون	التحليل المالي للميزانيه العموميه والحسابات الختامية .
التاسع والعشرون	طرق التحليل ، التحليل المقارن .
الثلاثون	اهم الطرق المستخدمه في التحليل .

Intermediate account

Final account

Concept of final account

Because the companies wanted to know the result of operation (profit or loss) at the end of each year. They prepare final accounts. Which it require in additional to record in journal” transferred or posted to ledger account “prepare trial balance. Count all the assets “inventory “cash” and bank at the end of year.

Purpose from prepare final accounts

1. To distinguish between merchandise profit and other kinds of profit.
2. To compare profit of current period with profit of prior period.
3. To compare companies ordinary profit with same other companies profit
4. To calculate income tax.

Elements of financial statement

1. **Assets:** probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by particular entity as result of past transaction or events.
2. **Liabilities:** probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations of particular entity to transfer assets or provide service to other entities in the future as result of past transaction or events.
3. **Equity:** residual interest in the assets of entities that remains after deducting its liabilities .in business enterprise. The equity is the ownership interest.
4. **Investments by owners:** increases in net assets Of particular enterprise resulting from transfers to it from other entities Of some thing of value to obtain or increase ownership interests (or equity) in it.
5. **Distribution to owners:** decreases in net assets of particular enterprise resulting from transferring Assets “rendering services “or incurring liabilities by the enterprise to owners. Distribution to Owners decreases ownership interest (or equity) in an enterprise.

6. Comprehensive income: change inequity (net assets) of an entity during period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non owner's sources. It includes all changes in equity during period except those resulting from investments by owners and distribution to owners.
7. Revenues: inflows or other enhancement of assets of an entity or settlement of liabilities (or combination of both) during period from delivering or producing goods rendering services” Or other activities that constitute the entities ongoing major or central operation.
8. Expenses: out flows or other using up of assets or incurrence of liabilities (or combination of both) during period from delivering or producing goods “rendering services “or carrying out Other activities that constitute the entities on going major or central operations.
9. Gains: increases in equity (net assets) from peripheral or incidental transactions of an entity and from all other transactions and other events and circumstances affection the entity during period except those that result from revenues Or investments By Owners.
10. Losses: decreases in equity (net assets) from peripheral or incidental transactions of an Entity and from all other transactions and other events and circumstances affecting the Entity during period except those that result from expenses or distributions to owners.

١. الموجودات : منافع اقتصادية مستقبلية محتملة تم الحصول أ و السيطرة عليها من قبل وحده معينه نتيجة عمليات أ و أحداث تمت في الماضي .
- ٢ . المطلوبات : تضحية في منافع أ قتصاديه مستقبلية محتملة ناشئه من التزام لمنشأة معينه يترتب عليه تحويل أصول أ و خدمات الى منشأه اخرى في المستقبل نتيجة لعمليات أ و أحداث تمت في الماضي.
- ٣ . حقوق المالكين : تمثل الفضله الباقيه من الاصول لمنشأه معينه بعد تنزيل المطلوبات على الموجودات .
- ٤ . الاستثمارات من قبل المالكين : الزيادة في اصول لمنشأه معينه ناتجه عن تحويل اموال من وحدات اخرى أ و الحصول على اي شيء ذات قيمه أ و الزيادة في فوائد المالكين أ و حقوق الملكية .
- ٥ . التوزيعات على المالكين : تعني النقص في اصول منشأه معينه الناتج عن تحويل اصول أ و تقديم خدمات أ و تحمل التزامات من قبل المنشأه للمالكين .
- ٦ . الدخل الشامل : هو التغير في حقوق الملكية (صافي الاصول) لمنشأه معينه خلال فترة معينه نتيجة لعمليات أ و أحداث او ظروف من غير المالكين الاصليين وتشمل كافة التغيرات في حقوق الملكية خلال الفتره عدا تلك التي تحدث نتيجة للاستثمارات من قبل المالكين والتوزيعات لهم .
- ٧ . الايرادات : هي التدفق الذاتي أ و الزيادة في الاصول لمنشأه معينه او الوفاء بمطلوبات أ و الاثتين معا خلال الفتره والناشئه من اداء نتيجة لتسليم أ و انتاج سلع أ و تقديم خدمات أ و أنشطة اخرى والتي تكون النشاط الرئيسي للمنشأه .
- ٨ . المصاريف : تدفق خارج في الموجودات أ و تحمل التزامات أ و الاثتين معا خلال مده معينه نتيجة تسلم أ و انتاج سلع أ و اداء خدمات أ و تحمل انشطه اخرى والتي تكون الانشطه الرئيسي للمنشأه .
- ٩ . الارباح : الزيادة في الاصول للمنشأه الناشئه من الخارج أ و من عمليات غير مقصوده او عمليات ثانويه أ و من انشطه اخرى أ و أحداث أ و ظروف والتي تؤثر على المنشأه خلال مده من الزمن باستثناء النتائج المترتبة نتيجة اضافة اصحاب المشروع لزيادة في رأسمالهم .
- ١٠ : الخساره : هي نقص في حقوق المالكين ناشئه من أحداث او معاملات غير مقصوده او عمليات وحدات اخرى او ظروفها التي تؤثر على المنشأه خلال فتره معينه عدا تلك التي تنشأه المصاريف او التوزيعات على المالكين .

Final accounts in manufacturing companies

Operation statement for the year ended 31/12

Raw material 1 / 1		XX
Purchase raw material	XX	
Returns raw material	(XX)	
Allowed raw material	(XX)	
	<hr/>	
Net purchase		XX
Transportation in	XX	
Purchase commission	XX	
Purchase taxes	XX	
	<hr/>	
Purchase expenses		XX
Ending raw material		(XX)
Raw material consumed in the production		<hr/>
		XXX
Direct wages	XX	
Primary cost	XX	
Fuel and oil	XX	
Operation supplies	XX	
Operation expense	XX	
Maintenance	XX	
indirect cost		XX
operation cost		<hr/>
work in process 1 / 1		XXXX
work in process 31 / 12		XX
		(XX)
production cost	<hr/>	<hr/>
		XXXXX

Operation account for the year ended 31 / 12

Begin raw material	XX	Ending raw material	XX
Begin work in process	XX	Ending work in process	XX
Purchase raw material	XX	Return raw material	XX
Purchase commission	XX	Allowed raw material	XX
Purchase taxes	XX		
Direct wages	XX	production Cost (trading account)	Xxx
Fuel and oil	XX		
Telephone and electric	XX		
	<u>XXXX</u>		<u>XXXXX</u>

Trading account xx

Operation account xx

Closing production account

ending raw material	xx
ending work in process	xx
operation account	xx
Fixed above account	

open	Finish goods	XX	Sales	XX
	Production cost	XX	Ending finish goods	XX
	Sales return	XX		
	Gross profit	XX		
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		XXXX		XXXX

Trading account xxx
Profit and loss account xxx
Closing net profit

Profit and loss account
Trading account
Closing net loss

Exercise: 1. following balances of account for the year ended 31 /12/2000

Sales	20000
Sales return	1500
Purchase raw material	4500
Return raw materials	500
Purchase commission	500
Purchase taxes	1500
Pegging raw material	2000
Ending raw material	1500
Pegging work in process	1800
Ending work in process	800
Direct wages	2500
Fuel and oil	400
Telephone and electric	600
Pegging finish goods	1000
Ending finish goods	500
Deprecation of manufacturing building	1000

Required: prepare for the year ended 31 / 12 / 2000

1. Operation statement
2. Operation account
3. Trading account

1. Operation statement

Operation statement for the year ended 31/12/2000

Pegging raw material		2000
Purchase raw material	4500	
Returns raw material	(500)	
	<hr/>	
Net purchase		4000
Purchase commission	500	
Purchase taxes	1500	
	<hr/>	
Purchase expenses		2000
Ending raw material		(1500)
		<hr/>
Raw material consumed in the production		6500
Direct wages		2500
		<hr/>
Primary cost		9000
Fuel and oil	400	
	<hr/>	
Operation expense		400
Telephone and electric	600	
Deprecation of manufacturing building	1000	
	<hr/>	
indirect cost		1600
		<hr/>
operation cost		11000
Pegging work in process		1800
Ending work in process		(800)
		<hr/>
production cost		12000

2. Operation account

Operation account for the year ended 31 / 12/2000

Begin raw material	2000	Ending raw material	1500
Begin work in process	1800	Ending work in process	800
Purchase raw material	4500	Return raw material	500
Purchase commission	500		
Purchase taxes	1500	production Cost (trading account)	12000
Direct wages	2500		
Fuel and oil	400		
Telephone and electric	600		
Deprecation of manufacturing building	1000		
	<u>14800</u>		<u>14800</u>

Trading account 12000

Operation account 12000

Closing production account

ending raw material 1500
ending work in process 800
operation account 2300
Fixed above account

3. Trading account

Trading account fore the year ended 31 / 12/2000

Pegging finish goods	1000	Sales	20000
Production cost	12000	Ending finish goods	500
Sales return	1500		
Gross profit	6000		
	<u>20500</u>		<u>20500</u>

Trading account 6000

Profit and loss account 6000

Closing gross profit

Exercise: 2. following balances of account for the year ended 31/12/1990

	unit	ID
Begin raw material	30000	90000
Purchase raw material	500000	1500000
Direct wages		150000
Direct expenses		210000
In direct expenses		340000
End raw material	40000	150000
Begin work in process	50000	100000
End work in process	80000	170000
Begin finish goods	70000	315000
Sales	450000	2800000

Required: prepare for the year ended 31 / 12 / 1990

1. Operation account
2. Cost per unit completed
3. Trading account

Operation account for the year ended 31 / 12/1990

	Unit	ID		Unit	ID
Begin raw material	30000	90000	Ending raw material	40000	150000
Begin work in process	50000	100000	Ending work in process	80000	170000
Purchase raw material	500000	1500000			
Direct wages		150000			
Direct expenses		210000	production Cost	460000	2070000
In direct expenses		340000	(trading account)		
	580000	2390000		580000	2390000

Trading account 2070000

Operation account 2070000

Closing production account

ending raw material 150000
ending work in process 170000
operation account 320000
Fixed above account

2070000

2. Cost per unit completed = ----- =4.5 ID
460000

Trading account fore the year ended 31 / 12/1990

	Unit	ID		Unit	ID
Pegging finish goods	70000	315000	Sales	450000	2800000
Production cost	460000	2070000	production Cost	80000	360000
Gross profit		775000			
	530000	3160000		530000	3160000

Production unit = $530000 - 450000 = 80000$ unit

Production Cost = $80000 \times 4.5 = 360000$ ID

Trading account 775000
 Profit and loss account 775000
 Closing gross profit

Evaluation of work in process Equalizer production

Exercise: 3. from following information compute equalizer production.

At the beginning period 4500 unite equal 1/3 finish goods for material and operation cost

At the ending period 4000 unite equal 3/4 finish goods for material and operation cost.

Unite completed at the year 28000 unite

Equalizer production =

Production -----	equal -----	=	unit complete -----
Production	$28000 \times 100\%$	=	28000
Add Ending work in process 4000x3/4		=	3000
less open work in process 4500x1/3		=	(1500)
Equalizer production		=	-----
			Equalizer production 29500

Exercise: 4. from following account prepare operation account.

	Unit	ID
Begin raw material	7000	20000
Purchase raw material	60000	180000
Return raw material	4000	12000
End raw material	8000	30000
Transport in		2000
Direct wages		15000
Direct expenses		16000
Operation expenses		9000
Unite completed at the year	40000	
End work in process equal 2/3 finish good		

Operation account for the year ended 31 / 12/

	Unit	ID		Unit	ID
Begin raw material	7000	20000	Ending raw material	8000	30000
Purchase raw material	60000	180000	Ending work in process	23000	60000
Return raw material	4000	12000			
Transport in		2000	production Cost (unit		
Direct wages		15000	complete)	40000	160000
Direct expenses		16000			
Operation expenses		9000			
	71000	254000		71000	254000

Ending work in process unit = 71000 – (40000 +8000) = 23000 unit

Equalizer production =

Production	equal		unit complete
-----	-----		-----
Production	40000 x 100%	=	40000
Add Ending work in process	23000x2/3	=	15000
Equalizer production		=	-----
			55000

254000-30000 = 224000 ID

224000

Cost per unit = $\frac{224000}{55000}$ =4 ID

Operation profit

Exercise: 5. one company adds operation profit when transfer finish goods to inventory with 20% from production cost. And following expenses for the year ended 31/12/2000.

	Unit	ID
Raw material consumed in the production	100000	300000
Direct wages		130000
In direct expenses		70000
Sales	90000	600000
End finish goods	20000	120000
Begin finish goods	10000	80000

- Require. 1. Prepare operation account
 2. Compute production cost
 3. Compute conversion cost per unite
 4. Prepare trading account

1. Operation account

Operation account for the year ended 31 / 12/ 2000

	Unit	ID		Unit	ID
Raw material consumed in the production	100000	300000	conversion Cost	100000	600000
Direct wages		130000			
In direct expenses		70000			
operation profit		100000			
	100000	600000		100000	600000

Operation profit = 500000 x 20/100 = 100000 ID

$$2. \text{ Production cost} = \frac{500000}{100000} = 5 \text{ ID}$$

$$3. \text{ Conversion cost t} = \frac{600000}{100000} = 6 \text{ ID}$$

4. Trading account

Trading account for the year ended 31 / 12/ 2000

	Unit	ID		Unit	ID
Begin finish goods	10000	80000	sales	90000	600000
conversion Cost	100000	600000	End finish goods	20000	120000
gross profit		40000			
	11000	720000		110000	720000

Trading account 40000

Profit & loss 40000

Normal & up normal spoilage

Exercise: 6. from following account prepare operation account.

	Unit	ID
Begin raw material	7000	28000
Purchase raw material	15000	60000
End raw material	4000	20000
Direct wages		14000
In direct expenses		11540
Unite completed at the year	14000	
End work in process equal 20% finish goods	1700	
Normal spoilage 10% from unit consumed in the production		
Normal spoilage sales at price 4 ID per unit		
Up normal spoilage 10% as unit complete		

Operation account for the year ended 31 / 12/

	Unit	ID		Unit	ID
Begin raw material	7000	28000	End raw material	4000	20000
Purchase raw material	15000	60000	End work in process	1700	2040
Direct wages		14000	Unite completed	14000	84000
In direct expenses		11540	NOrmal spoilage	1800	7200
			Up normal spoilage	500	300
	22000	113540		22000	113540

Unit consumed in the production = $22000 - 4000 = 18000$ unit

NOrmal spoilage = $18000 \times 10/100 = 1800$ unit

Up normal spoilage = $22000 - 21500 = 500$ unit

Equalizer production =

Production	equal	unit complete
-----	-----	-----
Production	$14000 \times 100\%$	$= 14000$
Add Ending work in process	$1700 \times 20/100$	$= 340$
Add Up normal spoilage	$500 \times 10/100$	$= 50$
Equalizer production	$=$	$=$
		14390
Total cost = $113540 - 27200$		$= 86340$
		86340
	Cost per unit =	$= 6 \text{ ID}$
		14390

End work in process cost = $340 \times 6 = 2040$ ID

Unite completed cost = $14000 \times 6 = 84000$ ID

Up normal spoilage cost = $50 \times 6 = 300$ ID

Final accounting in trading company

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 / 12 /

Salary	Xx	Gross profit	Xx
Insurance	Xx	Assets sales profit	Xx
Telephone	Xx	Rent income	Xx
Electric	Xx	Commission earning	Xx
Rent expenses	Xx	Interested earning	Xx
Audit expenses	Xx	Shares sales profit	Xx
Sales assets loss	Xx		xx
Depreciation of office building	Xx		
Bad dept	Xx		
	xx		
Net profit	xxxx		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	xxxx		xxxx

Profit and loss account	xxx
Capital account (owners equity)	xxx
Closing net profit	

Exercise: 7. following balances accounts for the year ended 31 / 12 / 1990.

Beginning finish goods	4000	ID
Purchase expenses	2000	ID
Sales return	1000	ID
Purchase	11000	ID
Purchase returns	500	ID
Sales	30000	ID
Salary	3000	ID
Building deprecation	500	ID
Discount earning	2000	ID
Rent expenses	500	ID
Discount allowed	600	ID
Bad debt	400	ID
Commissions earning	1500	ID
Rent earning	500	ID
Ending finish goods	2500	ID

Require: For the year ended 31 / 12 / 1990 prepare:

1. Trading account .
2. Profit & loss account.

1. Trading account

Trading account for the year ended 31 / 12/ 1990

	ID		ID
Beginning finish goods	4000	Purchase returns	500
Purchase	11000	Sales	30000
Purchase expenses	2000	Ending finish goods	2500
Sales return	1000		
Discount allowed	600		
Gross profit	14400		
	33000		33000

Trading account 13700

Profit & loss 13700

Ending finish goods 2500

trading account 2500

Fixed finish goods

2. Profit & loss account.

	ID		ID
Salary	3000	Gross profit	14400
Building deprecation	500	Commissions earning	1500
Rent expenses	500	Rent earning	500
Bad debt	400		
net profit	12000		
	16400		16400

Profit & loss 12000

Capital account 12000

Close net profit

Ex series: 8. from following accounts prepare profit & loss account for the year ended 31 / 12 / 1988.

Gross profit	30000
Salary	10000
Rent	3600
Stationary	3000
Telephone	2300
Bad debt	1200
Sales loss of fixed assets	1300
Electric expenses	1200
Deprecation of fixed assets	1500
Insurance	500
Commission received	2000
Rent earning	4000
Sales profit of fixed assets	3000

Profit & loss account.

	ID		ID
Salary	10000	Gross profit	30000
Rent	3600	Commission received	2000
Stationary	3000	Rent earning	4000
Telephone	2300	Sales profit of fixed assets	3000
Bad debt	1200		
Sales loss of fixed assets	1300		
Electric expenses	1200		
Deprecation of fixed assets	1500		
Insurance	500		
net profit	14400		
	39000		39000

Profit & loss 14400

Capital account 14400

Close net profit

Capital account for the year ended 31 / 12 /

Net loss	Xx	Balance 1 / 1	Xx
Owners drawing	Xx	Net profit	XX
	Xx		
Balances 31. 12	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	xxxx		xxxx

Balances sheet as at 31 / 12

Current assets		Current liabilities	
cash	Xx	Notes payable	Xx
Bank	Xx	Account payable	Xx
Account receivable	Xx	Accrued expenses	Xx
Debtors	Xx	Revenue received in advance	Xx
Allowance for doubtful account	(xx)	Deposit received	xx
Short term investment	Xx	Creditors	xx
Inventory	xx		
Notes receivable	Xx		
Accrued revenue	xx		
Prepaid expenses	xx		
Good will	xx		
Trade mark	xx		
Invention	xx		
Fixed assets		Fixed liabilities	
Land	xx		
Building	xx		Xx
Accumulated depreciation	(xx)	Long term loan	
Machinery	xx		xx
Accumulated depreciation	(xx)	Owners equity	xx
Furniture	xx	Retained earning	xx
Accumulated depreciation	(xx)	Stock holders equity	
Total assets	<u> </u> xxxx	Total liabilities	<u> </u> xxxx

Exercise: 9. following balances accounts for the year ended 31/12/2000.

Cash	15000
Bank	25000
Account receivable	14000
Debtors	12000
Ending finish goods	50000
Building	65000
Land	55000
Furniture	50000
Good will	2000
Trademark	3000
prepaid expenses	5000
Accrued revenue	4000
Owners equity	200000
Owners drawing	7000
Account payable	15000
Creditors	10000
Note payable	9000
Accrued expenses	23000
Revenue received in advances	5000
Retained earning	1000

Required: prepare balance sheet as at 31 / 12 / 2000.

Answer:

Balances sheet as at 31 / 12/2000

Current assets		Current liabilities	
_____		_____	
cash	15000	Notes payable	9000
Bank	25000	Account payable	15000
Account receivable	14000	Accrued expenses	23000
Debtors	12000	Revenue received in advance	5000
Ending finish goods	50000	Creditors	10000
Accrued revenue	4000		
Prepaid expenses	5000		
Good will	2000		
Trade mark	3000		
Fixed assets		Fixed liabilities	
_____		_____	
Land	55000	Owners equity	200000
Building	65000	Owners drawing	(7000)
Furniture	50000	Retained earning	45000
Total assets	300000	Total liabilities	300000
	_____		_____

Ways to get fixed assets

1. Purchase cash.
2. Purchase on account.
3. Purchase some fixed assets at same value.
4. Manufacturing fixed assets.
5. Get fixed assets from others without value.

1. Purchase fixed fixed assets cash

Q10. One company purchase machine cash with (150000 ID) .

And paid 2000 ID wages of transport, 3000 ID expenses

Of put and fixed machine on new place cash.

Required: record journal entry.

Answer. Total cost = 150000 + 2000 + 3000 = 155000 ID

Machine 155000

Cash 155000

Purchase machine cash.

2. Purchase on account.

Q11. One company purchase machine on account 1n 1/4/1990 with 20000 ID.
cash price of machine at same date 17000 ID .

Required: record journal entry.

Answer. 1 / 4 / 1990 Machine 17000
 Interest 3000
 Creditors 20000
 Purchase machine on account.
31/12/1990 profit& loss account 3000
 Interest 3000
 Close interest expenses

3. Purchase some fixed assets at same value.

Q12. One company purchase following fixed assets with 250000 ID .
Technical of company estimated of each assets value as follow.

Land 90000
Building 75000
Furniture 60000
Machine 45000
Equipment 30000

Required: record journal entry.

Answer.	Assets	new value	percentage	add value	purchase cost
land	90000	30%	15000	75000	
Building	75000	25%	12500	62500	
Furniture	60000	20%	10000	50000	
machines					
45000	15%	7500	37500		
Equipment	30000	10%	5000	25000	
	300000	100%	50000	250000	

Land 75000
Building 62500
Furniture 50000
Machine 37500
Equipment 25000
Cash 250000

Enter of purchase fixed assets.

4. Manufacturing fixed assets.

1. Manufacturing of fixed assets by inside person.

Q13. One company beginning to manufacturing furniture and the expenses as follow.

In 25.10.1990	purchase wood	8000	ID.
---------------	---------------	------	-----

In 30.10. 1990 paid wages 10000 ID.

In 20.10.1990 paid expenses 2000 ID.

Require : record journal entry.

[illegible]

30. 10 .1990	furniture under operation	10000	
		Cash	10000
	Paid wages cash.		

20.10.1990	furniture under operation	2000
	Cash	2000
	Paid expenses cash.	

Furniture 20000
 Furniture under operation 20000
 Fixed entry of furniture completed .

2. Manufacturing of fixed assets by outside person.

Q14. One company wanted to build one building by outside person at total cost 100000 ID. And following other information.

30.2.1999	20000	ID .
31.3.1999	40000	ID .
30.4.1999	70000	ID .
31.5.1999	100000	ID .

Require. Record journal entries.

Answers.

$100000 \times 5\% = 5000$ ID total fidelity (hold payment).

30.2.1999 $20000 \times 10\% = 2000$ ID.

Building under build 20000
Fidelity 2000
Cash 18000
Paid first payment.

31.3.1999 $(40000 - 20000) = 20000$

Building under build 20000
Fidelity 2000
Cash 18000
Paid second payment.

30.4.1999 $5000 - (2000 + 2000) = 1000$ ID.

$70000 - (20000 + 20000) = 30000$ ID.
Building under build 30000
Fidelity 1000
Cash 29000
Paid third payment.

31.5.1999 $100000 - (20000 + 20000 + 30000) = 30000$ ID.

Building under build 30000
Fidelity 2500
Cash 32500
Paid four and last payment.

Building 100000
Building under build 100000
Fixed building after completed

5. Get fixed assets from others without value.

Q15. One company get machine from others without value and the technical estimated value of machine 20000 ID.

Require. Record journal entry.

Machine 20000

 Capital account 20000

Fixed machine get from others without value after estimated value by technical.

Depreciation of fixed assets

To compute the annual depreciation we need to know

1. Cost of fixed assets.
2. Life of fixed assets.
3. Residual value (scrap value).

Methods to compute depreciation of fixed assets.

1. Straight line methods.

Q16. Machine cost 16000 ID .

 Life 5 years .

Residual value 1000 ID

Answer. Net cost = cost- residual value

16000- 1000 = 15000

Annual depreciation = net cost/ operation life

15000 / 5 =

3000

2. Reducing balance methods.

In order to compute percentage of depreciation we use following method:

$P = 1 - v/c$

P. percentage of depreciation .

L. life of fixed assets.

V. residual value.

C. cost of fixed assets.

Q17. Machine cost 10000ID.

Residual value 625 .

Operation life 4 years.

Require. Compute percentage of depreciation and annual depreciation.

Answers.

$$P = 1 - \frac{R}{C} \\ = 1 - \frac{625}{10000} = 1 - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{5}{10} = 50\%$$

One year = $10000 \times 50\% = 5000$ ID .

Two year = $5000 \times 50\% = 2500$ ID.

Three year = $2500 \times 50\% = 1250$ ID .

Four year = $1250 \times 50\% = 625$ ID.

3. Summation of assets years' life.

Q18. machine cost 15000 ID.

Its life 5 years .

Require. Compute annual depreciation.

Answers. $1+2+3+4+5 = 15$

Depreciation at end of first year = $15000 \times \frac{5}{15} = 5000$ ID.

Depreciation at end of second year = $15000 \times \frac{4}{15} = 4000$ ID.

Depreciation at end of third year = $15000 \times \frac{3}{15} = 3000$ ID.

Depreciation at end of fourth year = $15000 \times \frac{2}{15} = 2000$ ID.

Depreciation at end of fifth year = $15000 \times \frac{1}{15} = 1000$ ID.

4. percentage of depreciation per production unit.

Q19: machine cost 16000 ID .

Residual value 1000 ID .

Total production 100000 unit during four years divided as follow:

First year 25000 unit.

Second year 25000 unit.

Third year 20000 unit.

Four year 30000 unit.

Require. Compute annual depreciation.

Answer. $16000 - 1000 = 15000$ ID.net cost

$15000 / 100000 = 0.15$.

First year = $25000 \times 0.15 = 3750$ ID.

second year = $25000 \times 0.15 = 3750$ ID.

three year = $20000 \times 0.15 = 3000$ ID.

Four year = $30000 \times 0.15 = 4500$ ID.

5. percentage of depreciation per production hour.

Q20: machine cost 7000 ID .

Residual value 500 ID.

Machine life 5 hour.

Production hour 100000 ID. Divide between five years as follow:

First year 188 hours.

Second year 1900 hours.

Three years 2200 hours.

Four year 1700 hours.

Five years 2400 hours.

Require. Compute depreciation per production hour.

Answer. $7000 - 500 = 6500$ ID net cost.

$6500 / 10000 = 0.65$ ID per hour.

First year = $1800 \times 0.65 = 1170$ ID.

Second year = $1900 \times 0.65 = 1235$ ID.

Three year = $2200 \times 0.65 = 1430$ ID.

Four year = $1700 \times 0.65 = 1105$ ID.

Five year = $2400 \times 0.65 = 1560$ ID.

6. re- value

(إعادة التقييم).

Q21: cost of equipment at 1/1 20000 ID. And the cost of equipment at 31/12 19000 ID.

Annual depreciation = $20000 - 19000 = 1000$ ID.

Methods to record annual depreciation

1. Direct method.

Q22. In 2.1. 2000 One company purchase machine with 30000 ID cash and the percentage of depreciation 10% at straight line method.

Require.1. Compute annual depreciation.

2. record journal entry with direct method.

Answer.

$30000 \times 10\% = 3000$ ID annual depreciation.

Depreciation 3000

Machine 3000

Annual depreciation

2. In direct method

To record above example with in direct method.

Depreciation 3000

Accumulated depreciation 3000

Sales fixed assets

Q23. One company sales one machine in 31/12/1990. it can purchase in 1/7/1982 at cost 5000 ID and following other Information:

1. Sales value 2000 ID cash.
2. Percentage of depreciation 10% at straight line method.
3. Year ended in 31/12 from each year.

Require. Record journal enter.

Answer.

$5000 \times 10\% = 500$ ID annual depreciation.

$1.7.1982 - 31.12.1982 = 500 \times 6/12 = 250$ ID.

$1.1.1983 - 31.12.1989 = 500 \times 7 = 3500$ ID.

$1.1.1990 - 31.3.1990 = 500 \times 3/12 = 125$ ID.

Sales machine account 5000

Machine 5000

Close machine cost

Accumulated depreciation = $3500 + 250 = 3750$ ID.

Accumulated depreciation 3750

Sales machine account 3750

Close accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation 125

Sales machine 125

Close depreciation

Cash 2000

Machine sales 2000

Fixed sales value.

31.12.1990 profit & loss account 125

sales Machine 125

Close depreciation

Machine sales 875

Profit&loss 875

Close profit of machine sales.

Machine sales account	
5000 machine	3750 accumulated
875 profit& loss	2000 cash
	125profit&loss
<hr/> 5875	<hr/> 5875

Exchange of fixed assets

Q24. One company has old machine and following other information:
Machine cost 8000 ID.

Accumulated depreciation for period ended 31/ 12/1990 6000ID.

Depreciation percentage 10% at striate line method.

Company wanted to exchange machine with new machine at price 10000ID and company paid 7000 ID in additional to old machine.

Require. Record journal enter if exchange date 30/ 9/1991.

Machine sales 8000

Machine 8000

Close account of old machine

Accumulated depreciation 6000

Machine sales 6000

Closed accumulated of depreciation

Machine 10000

Machine sales 3000

Cash 7000

Record of new machine

$8000 \times 9/12 \times 10/100 = 600$

Depreciation 600

Machine sales 600

Record depreciation

Machine sales account	
8000 machine	6000 accumulated
1600 profit& loss	3000 machine
	600 depreciation
<hr/> 9600	<hr/> 9600

Investment

(يقصد بالاستثمارات تشغيل الفائض النقدي لغرض الحصول على حصص من الارباح او الفوائد او للسيطره على منشاه اخرى وجعلها تابعه لها) .

وتقسم الاستثمارات الى الاسهم والسندات والاستثمارات المتفرقه الاخرى كبوالص التامين :

1. Shares

(هي الحقوق التي تسبغها الاسهم على مالکها في موجودات الشركه عند التصفيه وفي التصويت في اجتماع الهيئه والحق في استلام حصص الارباح) .

انواع الاسهم .

١ . من حيث الحقوق تقسم الى:

- اسهم ممتازه بسيطه (تمتاز هذه الاسهم باسبقية حصول صاحبها على الارباح قبل غيره) .
- اسهم ممتازه مانحه للارباح (تمتاز باحقية صاحبها بالمطالبه بحصة اسهمه من ارباح السنوات السابقه).
- اسهم ممتازه (تمتاز بالاضافه الى اسبقية الحق بالحصول على الارباح تمنح الحق بقبض قيمة الاسهم من اموال الشركه عند تصفيته قبل غيره) .
- اسهم ممتازه متقاسمه للارباح (اصحاب هذه الاسهم يمتازون بالاضافه الى ما سبق حق مقاسمة الارباح الفائضه بعد التوزيع).
- اسهم ممتازه قابله للاستعمال (يحق لحاملها استبدالها باسهم اخرى شريطه ان تكون غير ممتازه).
- اسهم عاديّه ممتازه (لحملة هذه الاسهم الحق في الحصول على ارباح اسهمهم بعد دفع حصة الاسهم الممتازه الاخرى وقبل توزيع حصص الاسهم الاخرى).
- اسهم عاديّه (ليس لحملة هذه الاسهم اي امتياز سوى الحصول على الارباح المتتيقيه بعد توزيع حصص الاسهم الممتازه).

٢ . من حيث الملكية:

- اسهم اسميه (يحمل اسم صاحبه وجنسيته وتسجل باسمه البيع يتم بعلم الشركه.
- اسهم لحاملها (تكون هذه الاسهم متسلسله يمكن بيعها الى شخص اخر دون الرجوع الى الشركه المصدره).

٣ . من حيث طريقة التسديد:

- اسهم نقدية (يقصد بها الاسهم التي تسدد قيمتها نقدا بدفعه واحده او باقساط).
- اسهم عينيّه (وهي الاسهم التي تسدد قيمتها باموال عينيّه).

Investment

1. Shares

Bur chase shares cash

1. Burchase shares cash

Q25. One company purchases 400 shares with 12 ID of each share. Company paid 1% commission.

Require: record journal entry

$$400 \times 12 = 4800$$

$$4800 \times 1\% = 48$$

$$4800 + 48 = 4848 \text{ ID}$$

Investment (shares) 4848

Cash 4848

Record purchase shares

Bur chase shares one account

Q26. In 2.1. 1990 one company purchase 500 shares and paid 20 % from value of shares in the date of purchase cash. Purchase price of each share 15 ID.

Commission of purchase 1% paid in 9/ 1 /1990.

Require: record journal entry if the result value paid in three equal calls each two month.

2/1/1990 $500 \times 15 = 7500$

$$7500 \times 1\% = 75$$

$$7500 \times 20\% = 1500$$

Investment (shares) 7500

Creditor 6000

Cash 1500

record purchase shares

9/1/1990 investment 75

Cash 75

Paid purchase commission

$$6000 / 3 = 2000 \text{ each call}$$

2/2/1990 first 2000

Cash 2000

Paid second call

2/4/1990 creditor 2000
Cash 2000
Paid second call

2/6/1990 creditor 2000
Cash 2000
Paid three calls

Debentures

تعرف السندات بأنها تعهد بدفع مبلغ القرض والفوائد عندما يحين موعد استحقاقها.
الفرق بين الاسهم والسندات:

١. السهم حصه في راس المال اما السند حصه في القرض.
٢. قد لا توزع ارباح لحاملها اذا كانت الشركه المصدرة خاسره اما فوائد السندات فيجب توزيعها في الموعد المحدد.
٣. لا يجوز اصدار الاسهم باقل من قيمتها الاسمييه ويجوز ذلك بالنسبه للسندات.
٤. عند التصفيه يحصل حملة السندات قيمة السندات من اموال الشركه قبل المساهمين.
٥. عند تسديد قيمة السهم يجب ان تسدد ربع قيمتها على الاقل عند الاكتتاب ولا يشترط ذلك بالنسبه للسندات.

انواع السندات

١. السندات المضمونه: في حالة عدم كفاية رصيد الشركه (الموجودات) يقدم ضمان طرف ثالث.
٢. السندات المضمونه برهن: تكون هذه السندات مضمونه برهن الموجودات.
٣. السندات غير المضمونه: لا تحمل هذه السندات اي ضمان وغالبا تصدر عن طريق الشركات التي يكون مركزها المالي جيد.
٤. سندات الدخل: الفوائد تدفع عند تحقيق الارباح فقط.
٥. السندات المشاركه: تمتاز بالاضافه الى استحقاقها للفوائد المشاركه لحملة الاسهم بتوزيع نسب الارباح.
٦. السندات القابله للتمويل : تمتاوا بإمكانية تحويلها الى اسهم مصدره من قبل نفس الشركه.

Debentures

1. Purchase debenture

- Purchase between periods of interest paid.

Q27. In 1.4.1990 one company purchase 2000 debenture with 20200 ID cash .with name value of each debenture 10 ID. Debenture holding interest 4% annually paid each 6 month.

Require: record journal entry.

$$2000 \times 10 = 20000$$

$$20000 \times \frac{4}{100} \times \frac{3}{12} = 200$$

$$20200 - 200 = 20000 \text{ ID cost of debenture}$$

1.4 debenture 20000

 Interest 200

 Cash 20200

Purchase debenture

30/6 cash 400

 Interest 400

31/12 cash 400

 Interest 400

31/12 interest 600

Profit&loss 600

- Purchase debenture with premium between periods of interest paid.

Q28.in 1/4/1996 one company purchase debenture cash with 16375 ID .which value name 15000 ID. Date accrual 31/ 12/2001 which holding interest 6% annually paid 30/6 &31/12 from each year.

Require: record journal entry.

Answer. Period from 1/4/1996 to 31/12/2001=11.5

$$15000 \times \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{6}{100} = 225 \text{ ID interest}$$

1/4/1996	Debenture	16150
	Interest	225
	Cash	16375

Purchase debenture with premium

30/6/1996	1150/11.5=100
	Cash 450
	Debenture 50
	Interest 400

31/12/1996	Cash 450
	Debenture 100
	Interest 350

31/12/1996	interest 525
	P&L 525

30/6/1997	Cash 450
	Debenture 100
	Interest 350

31/12/1997	Cash 450
	Debenture 100
	Interest 350

31/12/1997	interest 700
	p &L 700

30/6/1998	Cash 450
	Debenture 100
	Interest 350

31/12/1998	Cash 450
	Debenture 100
	Interest 350
31/12/1998	interest 700
	p &L 100
30/6/1999	Cash 450
	Debenture 100
	Interest 350
31/12/1999	Cash 450
	Debenture 100
	Interest 350
31/12/1999	interest 700
	p &L 700
30/6/2000	Cash 450
	Debenture 100
	Interest 350
31/12/2000	Cash 450
	Debenture 100
	Interest 350
31/12/2000	interest 700
	p &L 700
30/6/2001	Cash 450
	Debenture 100
	Interest 350
31/12/2001	Cash 450
	Debenture 100
	Interest 350
31/12/2001	interest 700
	P &L 700

- Purchase debenture between periods of interest paid with discount

Q29. in 1/10/1978 debenture purchase cash with 19030 ID value name 20000
ID accrual date 31/12/1981 holding interest 4% annually paid 30/6 & 31/12
from each year.

Require: record journal entry.

1/10/1978 20000 $\times 4/100 \times 3/12 = 200$

 Debenture 18830

 Interest 200

 Cash 19030

31/12/1978 20000-18830=1170/6.5=180

 Cash 400

 Debenture 90

 Interest 490

31/12/1978 interest 290

 P&L 290

30/6/1979 cash 400

 Debenture 180

 Interest 580

31/12/1979 cash 400

 Debenture 180

 Interest 580

31/12/1979 interest 1160

 P&L 1160

30/6/1980	cash	400
	Debenture	180
	Interest	580

31/12/1980	cash	400
	Debenture	180
	Interest	580

31/12/1980	interest	1160
	P&L	1160

30/6/1981	cash	400
	Debenture	180
	Interest	580

31/12/1981	cash	400
	Debenture	180
	Interest	580

31/12/1981	interest	1160
	P&L	1160

Sales debenture

- Sales debenture between periods of interest paid

Q30.in 31/3/1990 debenture sales cash with 11000 ID which value name 10000 ID holding interest 5% annually paid each 6 month every year.

Require. Record journal entry

31/12/1990	10000 x 3/12 x 5/100 = 125
Cash	11000
	Debenture 10000
	Interest 125
	P&L 875

- Sales debenture purchase with premium between periods of interest paid

Q31.in 1/10/2000 debenture purchase cash with 5255 ID value name 5000ID
 accrual date 31/12/2002 holding interest 6% annually paid in 30/6 & 31/12
 from each year. In 1/4/2002 all debenture sales cash with 5250 ID.

Require. Record journal entry.

1/10/2000 5000 x 6/100 x 3/12 = 75

 Debenture 5180

 Interest 75

 Cash 5255

31/12/2000 180/4.5 40

cash 150

 Debenture 20

 Interest 130

31/12/2000 interest 55

 P& L 55

30/6/2001

 cash 150

 Debenture 40

 Interest 110

31/12/2001

 cash 150

 Debenture 40

 Interest 110

31/12/2000

 interest 220

 P& L 220

31/3/ 2002 accrued interest 75

 Debenture 20

 Interest 55

1/4/2002 cash 5250

 Debenture 5060

 Interest 75

 P&L 115

Department account

Transfer between departments

Q32. One company has three department 1.2.3 and following trial balance of accounts for the year ended 31/12/1990.

	1	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Pegging finish goods	3000	2000	4000
Purchase goods	16000	18000	22000
Sales	21000	24000	30000
Ending finish goods	2000	4000	3000

During year getting following transfer of goods between departments.

1. Goods transfer from depart 1 to depart 2 with cost at 500 ID.
2. Goods transfer from depart 2 to depart 1 with cost at 300 ID.
3. Goods transfer from depart 3 to depart 2 with cost at 100 ID.
4. Goods transfer from depart 1 to depart 3 with cost at 200 ID.

Require. 1. Record journal entry.

2. Prepare account of goods transfer from and to department.
3. Prepare trading account for the year ended 31/12/1990.

Answer:

Goods transfer to depart 2 500

Goods transfer from depart 1 500

Transfer goods from depart 1 to 2

Goods transfer to depart 1 300
 Goods transfer from depart 2 300
 Transfer goods from depart 2 to 1

Goods transfer to depart 2 100
 Goods transfer from depart 3 100
 Transfer goods from depart 3 to 2

Goods transfer to depart 3 200
 Goods transfer from depart 1 200
 Transfer goods from depart 1 to 3

31/12/1990 goods transfer from department 1100

Depart 1 700
 Depart 2 300
 Depart 3 100
 Trading account 1100

Closing goods transfer from department in trading account

31/12/1990 trading account 1100
 Goods transfer to department 1100
 Depart 2 600
 Depart 1 300
 Depart 3 200
 Closing goods transfer to department in trading account

Journal of goods transfer between departments

date	data	total	Transfer to department			Transfer from department		
			1	2	3	1	2	3
	Goods from 1 to 2	500		500		500		
	Goods from 2 to 1	300	300				300	
	Goods from 3 to 2	100		100				100
	Goods from 1 to 3	200			200	200		
		1100	300	600	200	700	300	100

Account of goods transfer from department s

1	2	3	total	data	1	2	3	total	data
700	300	100	1100	To trading account	500	300	100		Goods transfer to2 Goods transfer to1 Goods transfer to2 Goods transfer to3
					200				
700	300	100	1100		700	300	100	1100	

Account of goods transfer to department s

1	2	3	total	data	1	2	3	total	data
300	500		500	Goods transfer from1	300	600	200	1100	from trading account
	100		300						
		200	100	Goods transfer from2					
			200						
				Goods transfer from Goods 3 transfer from1					
300	600	200	1100		300	600	200	1100	

Trading account for the year ended 31/12/1990

1	2	3	total	data	1	2	3	total	data
000	2000	1000	6000	Beginning finish goods	21000	24000	30000	75000	sales
000	18000	22000	56000	Purchase goods	2000	4000	3000	9000	ending finish goods
300	600	200	1100	Goods transfer to depart	700	300	100	1100	goods transfer from depart
400	7700	9900	22000	Gross profit					
700	28300	33100	85100		23700	28300	33100	85100	

Divide expenses between departments

Q33. from the following information prepare profit & loss account for the year ended 31/12/1998 to the company which content from three department 1&2&3

Gross Profit for three departments as follow:

Depart 1	10000
Depart 2	8000
Depart 3	5000
Wages	3400
Salary	5100
Electric	680
Rent	3400
Building depreciation	2040
Stationary	600
Other income	2700
Bad debt	340

The expenses divide between departments as follow:

1. Wages & salary & bad debt divided with sales of department
Which it 60000 & 66000 & 78000 ID for three department.
2. Electric for each department divided with electric expenses of each depart
4000 & 4400 & 5200 ID.
3. Rent & building depreciation divide with space operation which it as follow:
200 & 220 & 260
4. Stationary & other income divide equally between departments.

(١)

	1	2	3	total
Wages	1000	1100	1300	3400
Salary	1500	1650	1950	5100
Bad debt	100	110	130	340
Electric	200	220	260	680
Rent	1000	1100	1300	3400
Building depreciation	600	660	780	2040
Stationary	200	200	200	600
Total	4600	5040	5920	15560

Profit & loss

	١	٢	٣	total		1	2	3	total
(١)	4600	5040	5920	15560	Gross Profit	10000	8000	5000	23000
					Other income	900	900	900	2700
Gross profit	6300	3860		10160	Gross loss			20	20
	10900	8900	5920	25760	total	10900	8900	5920	25720

Q34. following trial balance of one company which has two departments for the year ended 31/12/1990.

Account	debt	credit
Beginning finish goods depart 1	30000	
Beginning finish goods depart 2	24000	
Purchase depart 1	280000	
Purchase depart 2	200000	
Salary depart 1	20300	
Salary depart 2	11050	
Electric	2100	
Rent	8050	
Bad debt	2400	
Discount allowed	2500	
Furniture	8000	
Machine	10000	
Building	50000	
Cash	28600	
Debtor	23000	
Sales depart 1		330000
Sales depart 2		220000
Return purchase depart 1		6000

Return purchase depart 2	3000	
Discount earning	3500	
Other income	7500	
Not payable	1500	
Creditors	18500	
Accumulated depreciation of furniture	2000	
Accumulated depreciation of machines	3000	
Accumulated depreciation of building	5000	
Capital	100000	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	700000	700000

Following other information

1. Goods transfer from depart 1 to depart 2 with cost 2000 ID.
2. Electric expenses divided between department 1&2 with percentage 2: 1.
3. Rent divide between department 1&2 at percentage 4:3
4. Bad debt: discount allowed: discount earning: other income divide at percentage 3:4 between depart 1&2.
5. Depreciation divide equally between two department and compute as following:
 - Furniture 10% with reducing balance method.
 - Machine 15% with straight line method.
 - Building 5% with straight line method.
6. Ending finish goods 32000 ID to depart 1&23000 ID to depart 2.

Require: prepare: 1. trading account for the year ended 31/12/1990.
 2. Profit & loss account for the year ended 31/12/1990.
 3. Balance sheet as at 31/12/1990.

Financial analysis

Ways to financial analysis:

1. Financial statement analysis
 - * Balance sheet analysis
 - * profit&loss account analysis
2. Comparative analysis to financial statement
 - * comparative analysis to Balance sheet
 - * Comparative analysis to profit&loss account
3. Comparison analysis to main number from statement
4. Strictures analysis of financial statement

Stage to financial analysis:

- * Fingers
- * Comparative
- * Resulting

Financial ratio

1. Current ratio
 - Current ratio=current assets/ current liabilities
 - Quick assets ratio= current assets-inventory/current liabilities
2. Activity ratio
 - *inventory turnover= sales / inventory
 - *fixed assets turnover ratio=sales /fixed assets
 - *equity turnover ratio= sales/ equity
3. Equity ratio
 - *loan ratio=loans/equity
 - *current liabilities /equity
 - *current assets /loans
4. Profit ratio
 - *net profit /sales
 - *net profit / total assets

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 / 12 /

Salary	Xx	Gross profit	Xx
Insurance	Xx	Discount earning	Xx
Telephone	Xx	Assets sales profit	Xx
Electric	Xx	Rent income	Xx
Rent expenses	Xx	Commission earning	Xx
Audit expenses	Xx	Interested earning	Xx
Sales assets loss	Xx	Shares sales profit	xx
Depreciation of office building	Xx		
Bad dept	xx		
Discount allowed	xx		
Net profit	xxxx		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	xxxx		xxxx