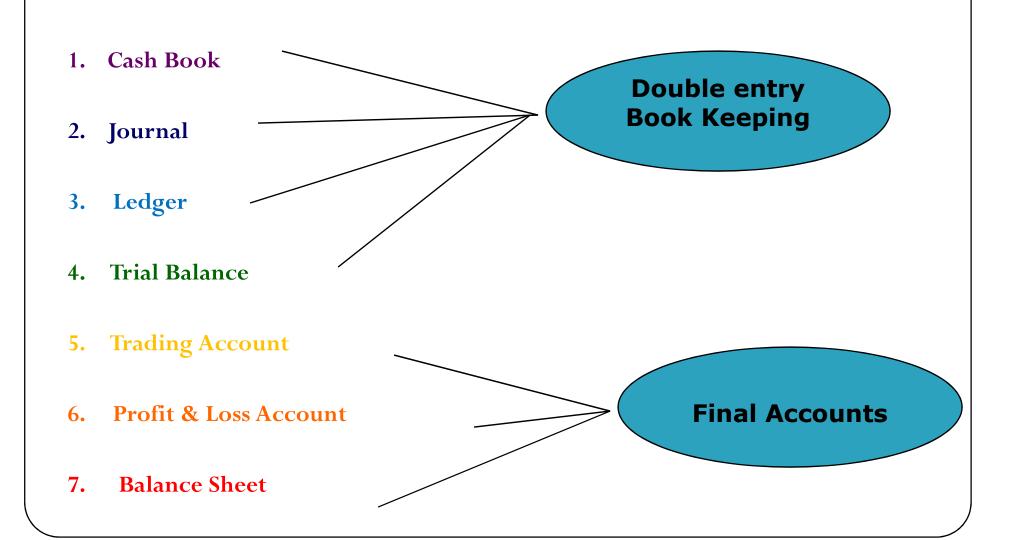


Preparation of Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet

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Stages of Accounting



3 types of A/c & Rules of double entry

1. Personal A/c: Debit the receiver & Credit the giver

2. Real A/c : Debit what comes in & Credit what goes out

3. Nominal A/c: Debit the expenses and losses & Credit the incomes and gains

Ex: Different accounting treatments

Transaction	A/c involved	Nature of A/c	Debit / Credit
1. Wage paid	Wages A/c	Nominal	Debit
	Cash A/c	Real	Credit
2. Dividend received	Cash A/c	Real	Debit
	Dividend A/c	Nominal	Credit
3.Building purchased	Building A/c	Real	Debit
	Cash A/c	Real	Credit
4. Furniture sold	Cash A/c	Real	Debit
	Furniture A/c	Real	Credit
5. Outstanding rent	Rent A/c	Nominal	Debit
	Outst. rent A/c	Personal	Credit
6. cash received from X	Cash A/c	Real	Debit
	X A/c	Personal	Credit
7. Capital added	Cash A/c	Real	Debit
	Capital	Personal	Credit

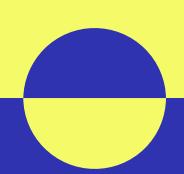
Stages of Double Entry System

Stage 1: All transactions are recorded in the Journal (or) Subsidiary books as and when they take place. These books are called the books of original entry (entering).

Stage 2: All entries in the journal (or) subsidiary books are posted to appropriate ledger accounts (posting).

Accounts are closed at the end of the period to find out its balances and a list of such balances is prepared (trial balance).

Stage 3: Final accounts are prepared (Trading, P&L and B/s)



Trading Account

How to prepare the

Trading Account?



- It is a statement prepared to highlight the trading result (gross profit) made during a particular period.
- Figure Gross profit arises from sale & purchase activity.
- For Gross profit is not the final profit as it does not consider all expenses of the business during a period (other than trade expenses are not covered yet..for example: Insurance premium paid)



- Trading account considers only the direct expenses and expenses occur before the point of sale.
- Now what are direct expenses? Expenses which can be identified with each unit of output are called direct expenses.
- Purchase, transportation, conversion, packing charges all are examples of direct costs.

Trading Account for the year ended 31-03-2019

Particulars	Amount	Amount	- Particulars	Amount	Amount
Rs. P Rs. P		Fulliculars	Rs. P	Rs. P	
To opening stock		XXX	By sales	XXX	
To purchases	XXX		Less: returns	XXX	ххх
Less: returns	xxx	xxx	By Closing stock		xxx
To Direct expenses		xxx	By Gross loss c/d		
To Gross profit c/d					
Total		XXXX	Total		XXXX

How to prepare Profit & Loss A/c?

It is a statement prepared to know the net profit (or) net loss occurred in a business during a particular period.

Net Profit / Loss = Gross Profit / Loss
 (plus) All non trading income
 (minus) All non trading expenses

Preparing the Profit & Loss Account (Points to remember)

Title: Profit and Loss Account of M/s. X & Co. for the year ended 31-3-2014

Sides :Two sides (Debtor & Creditor)

Expenses: Shown in the left side (Dr)

Revenues: Shown in the right side (Cr)

To & By: Dr. side starts with To & Cr. Side starts with By

Net profit: If Dr. side total is less than the Cr. Side total, the difference is

called as net profit (credit balance).

Net loss : If Cr. side total is less than the Dr. Side total, the difference is

called as net loss (debit balance).

Profit & Loss Account of M/s X & Co. for the year ended 31-03-2019

Dr Cr

Doublesdaye	Amo	unt	Am	ount	- Particulars		Amount		Amount	
Particulars Particulars	Rs.	P	Rs.	P	Particulars	Rs.	P	Rs.	P	
To gross loss b/d (transferred					By gross profit b/d (transferred					
from trading A/c)				XXX	from trading A/c)				XXX	
Other office expenses					Other revenues					
To salary				XXX	By rent received				XXX	
To rent				XXX	By interest received				XXX	
To electricity				XXX	By discount received				XXX	
To postage & telegrams				XXX	By commission received				XXX	
To legal charges				XXX	By dividend received				XXX	
To insurance premium				XXX	By miscellaneous income				XXX	
To audit fees				XXX	By Net Loss transferred					
Selling & distribution expenses					to capital account				XXX	
To advertisement				XXX						
To salesmen salary / TA				XXX						
To godown rent				XXX						
To carriage outwards				XXX					_	
Financial expenses										
To interest paid				XXX						
To discount given				XXX						
To Net Profit transferred to capital										
account				XXX						
Total				XXXX	Total			X	XXX	

How to prepare a Balance Sheet?

- It is a statement prepared to know the financial position of a business (i.e., financial strengths & weakness of a business on a given date)
- > It is revealed by the assets & liabilities
- > Assets: All tangible and intangible items which have a realisable value
- **Liabilities:** All dues and loans payable
- Assets (-) Liabilities = Capital (This would show the strength or net worth of the business)

Preparing the Balance Sheet (Points to remember)

Title : Balance Sheet of M/s. X & Co. as on 31-03-2014

Sides :Two sides (Liabilities & Assets)

Liabilities: Shown in the left side

Assets : Shown in the right side

: Both sides should be equal (if they are not equal, we can understand that the Balance Sheet is not correct)

Balance Sheet of M/s X & Co. as on 31-03-2014

timbiliat -	Liabilities Assets							
Liabilities	Rs.	Р	Rs. P	Assets	Rs.	P	Rs.	P
Fixed Liabilities				Fixed Assets				
Capital	Х	XΧ		Land				XXX
Add: Net Profit transferred from				Building		XXX		
Profit and loss account	×	(XX		Less: Depreciation		XXX		XXX
Add: Additional capital				Machinery		XXX		
Id: Additional capital Ses: Net Loss transferred from Profit and loss account XXX Machinery Less: Depreciation Vehicles			XXX		XXX			
Less: Drawings		(XX	XXXX	Less: Depreciation		XXX		XXX
Term loan from banks & FIs			XXX	Furniture		XXX		
Other LT borrowings / dues			XXX	Less: Depreciation		XXX		XXX
Current Liabilities				Intangible Assets				
Sundry creditors			XXX	Goodwill				XXX
Bills payable			XXX	Patents				XXX
Bank over draft			XXX	Copyright, etc				XXX
Outstanding expenses			XXX	Current Assets				
Advances received, etc			XXX	Cash on hand				XXX
				Cash on bank				XXX
				Sundry debtors				XXX
				Bills receivables				XXX
				Closing stock				XXX
				Prepaid expenses				XXX
Total			XXXX	Total				XXXX

Example 1: From the following transactions of Woodcraft Company of Mr. Ganesh Prepare the journal entries, ledger postings and trial balance.

- Sep 1: Began business by investing cash Rs. 10,000
 - 4: Paid 2 month rent in advance for a shop Rs. 2000
 - 5: Bought equipment for Rs.1200
 - 7: Bought supplies on credit Rs.700
 - 10: Received payment for remodeling a kitchen Rs. 8600
 - 14: Paid for newspaper advertisement Rs. 1400
 - 17: Received payment for furnishing an office room Rs. 11200
 - 23: Billed customers for work done Rs. 13100
 - 25: Paid wages to assistant Rs. 1500
 - 28: Paid electricity bill Rs. 240
 - 29: Received part payment from customers against 23rd bill Rs. 4800
 - 30: Paid dividend Rs. 2500

JOURNAL ENTRY

Journal Entry

Date	Particulars Particulars	Amount	Amount
	Purticulars	Rs. P	Rs. P
2014 Sep 1	Cash A/c Dr To Share capital A/c (Cash Invested)	10000	10000
4	Prepaid rent A/c Dr To Cash A/c (Rent paid in advance)	2000	2000
5	Equipments A/c Dr To Cash A/c (Equipment bought for Cash)	1200	1200
7	Supplies A/c Dr To Creditor A/c (Bought supply on credit)	700	700
10	Cash A/c Dr To Revenue from services A/c (Cash received for kitechen remodeling)	8600	8600
14	Advt. Expenses A/c Dr To Cash A/c (Paid advt charges)	1400	1400

Journal Entry

Date	- Particulars	Amount	Amount
	Particulars	Rs. P	Rs. P
17	Cash A/c Dr To Revenue from services A/c (Cash received for office designing)	11200	11200
23	Debtors A/c Dr To Revenue from services A/c (cash received for work done)	13100	13100
25	Wage A/c Dr To Cash A/c (Paid asst wage)	1500	1500
28	Electricity charges A/c Dr To Cash A/c (Paid elec. bill)	240	240
29	Cash A/c Dr To Debtor A/c (Cash received from debtors)	4800	4800
30	Dividend A/c Dr To Cash A/c (Paid dividend)	2500	2500

LEDGER POSTING

Capital A/c

Date Particulars	Danticulare	IE No	Debit		Credit		Balance	
	JF No	Rs.	P	Rs.	P	Rs.	P	
Sep 1	Cash				10	0000		
Total							1000	0

Cash A/c

Date	Particulars Particulars	JF No	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Date	Particulars	JF NO	Rs. P	Rs. P	Rs. P	
Sep 1	Share capital		10000			
4	Prepaid rent			2000		
5	Equipment			1200		
10	Revenue from services		8600			
14	Advt.expenses			1400		
17	Revenue form services		11200			
25	Wage paid			1500		
28	Elec. Bill paid			240		
29	Sundry debtors		4800			
30	Dividend paid			2500		
Total						

Rent A/c

Date Particulars	Particulars	JF No	Debit	Credit	Balance
		Rs. P	Rs. P	Rs. P	
Sep 4	Cash		2000		2000
Total					2000

Equipment A/c

Date Particulars	Particulars	IE No	Debit	Credit	Balance	
	JF No	Rs. P	Rs. P	Rs. P		
Sep 5	Cash		1200		1200	
Total					1200	

Supplies A/c

Date	Deuticulare	JF No	Debit	Credit	Balance
Date	Particulars Particulars		Rs. P	Rs. P	Rs. P
Sep 7	Cash		700		700
Total					700

Sundry Creditor A/c

Date Particulars	Particulars Particulars	JF No	De	bit	Credit		Balance	
		Rs.	P	Rs.	P	Rs.	P	
Sep 7	Cash				7	700	700	
Total							700	

Revenue from Services A/c

Date	Particulars Particulars	JF No	Del	bit	Credit	Balance	
	Particulars		Rs.	P	Rs. P	Rs. P	
Sep10	Cash				8600	8600	
17	Cash				11200	11200	
23	Cash				13100	13100	
Total						32900	

Advertisement A/c

Date	Particulars Particulars	IE No	De	bit	C	redit	Balance	
		JF No	Rs.	P	Rs.	P	Rs.	P
Sep 14	Cash				1	400	140	o
Total							140	0

Sundry Debtor A/c

Date Particulars	Particulars	IE No.	Debit		Credit		Balance	
	Particulars	JF No	Rs.	P	Rs.	P	Rs.	P
Sep 23	Revenue from service		132	13100		131	.00	
29	Cash for work done				4800		480	00
Total							179	000

Salary A/c

Date Particulars	Deuticulaus	IE No	Debit			redit	Balance	
	JF No	Rs.	P	Rs.	P	Rs.	P	
Sep 25	Cash				1	500	1500)
Total							1500	0

Electricity Bill A/c

Date Particulars	Particulars IE No.		Debit	Credit	Balance
	JF No	Rs. P	Rs. P	Rs. P	
Sep 28	Cash		240		240
Total					240

Dividend A/c

Date	Particulars Particulars	JF No	De	bit	C	redit	Balance	
	Particulars		Rs.	P	Rs.	P	Rs.	7
Sep 30	Cash				2	500	250	0
Total							250	0

Trial Balance, Sep 30, 2014

Particulars Particulars	Debit	Credit
Particulars	Rs. P	Rs. P
Capital		10000
Cash	25760	
Rent	2000	
Equipment	1200	
Supplies	700	
Creditor		700
Revenue		32900
Advertisement	1400	
Sundry Debtors	8300	
Salary	1500	
Electricity	240	
Dividend	2500	
	43,600	43,600

Example 2: From the details taken from Trial Balance of Mr. Ravi, prepare final accounts for the year ending 31st December 2014

Particulars Particulars	Dr Rs.	Cr Rs.
Stock on 1.1.2014	2000	
Purchase & Sales	20000	30000
Returns	2000	1000
Carriage	2000	
Rent	1000	
Interest		2000
Salary	2000	
General expenses	1000	
Discount		500
Insurance	500	

The closing stock on 31st Dec 2014 is Rs.5000

Trading Account for the year ended 31-12-2014

Particulars Particulars Particulars	Amount	Amount	Particulars	Amount	Amount
Particulars	Rs. P	Rs. P		Rs. P	Rs. P
To opening stock		2000	By sales	30000	
To purchases Less: Returns	20000 1000	19000	Less: returns	2000	28000
To Carriage		2000	By Closing stock	Closing stock	
To Gross Profit c/d		10000			
Total		33000	Total		33000

From the details taken from Trial Balance of Mr. Ravi, prepare final accounts for the year ending 31st December 2014

Particulars	Dr Rs.	Cr Rs.
Stock on 1.1.2014	2000	
Purchase & Sales	20000	30000
Returns	2000	1000
Carriage	2000	
Rent	1000	
Interest		2000
Salary	2000	
General expenses	1000	
Discount		500
Insurance	500	

The closing stock on 31st Dec 2014 is Rs.5000

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31-12-2014

Particulars		Amount Amount		ount	Particulars	Amount		Amount	
Purticulars	Rs.	P	Rs. P		Particulars	Rs.	P	Rs.	P
To Rent			(1000	By Gross Profit b/d			10	000
To Salaries			7	2000	By Interest			2	000
To General expenses			:	1000	By Discount				500
To Discount			:	1000					
To Insurance				500					
To Net Profit taken to Capital Account			8	8000					
Total			12	2500	Total			12	2500

Thanks