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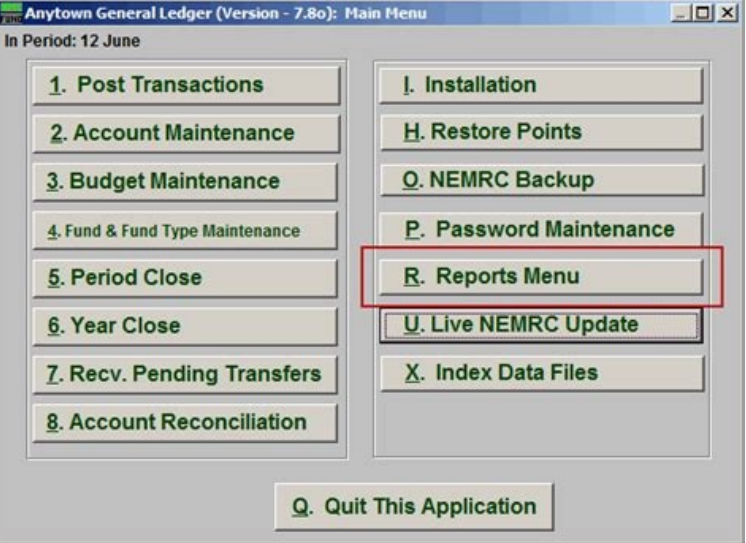
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| CHART OF ACCOUNTS | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| 100 Assets | | 400 Revenues | |
| 110 | Cash | 410 | Sales |
| 111 | Notes receivable | 411 | Sales returns and allowances |
| 112 | Accounts receivable | 412 | Sales discount |
| 113 | Interest receivable | 500 Costs and expenses | |
| 115 | Merchandise inventory | 510 | Cost of goods sold |
| 116 | Office supplies | 520 | Sales salaries expense |
| 117 | Prepaid insurance | 521 | Advertising expense |
| 120 | Land | 522 | Depreciation expense - store equipment |
| 123 | Store equipment | 529 | Miscellaneous selling expense |
| 124 | Accumulated depreciation - store equipment | 530 | Office salaries expense |
| 125 | Office equipment | 531 | Rent expense |
| 126 | Accumulated depreciation - office equipment | 532 | Depreciation expense - office equipment |
| 200 Liabilities | | 533 | Insurance expense |
| 210 | Accounts payable | 534 | Office supplies expense |
| 211 | Salaries payable | 539 | Miscellaneous admin. expense |
| 212 | Unearned rent | 600 Other income | |
| 215 | Notes payable | 610 | Rent income |
| 300 Stockholder's equity | | 611 | Interest income |
| 310 | Capital stock | 700 Other expenses | |
| 311 | Retained earnings | 710 | Interest expense |
| 312 | Dividends | | |
| 313 | Income summary | | |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Assets | 1-000 |
| Current Assets | 1-101 |
| Bank | 1-102 |
| Petty Cash | 1-103 |
| Accounts Receivable | 1-104 |
| Fixed Assets | 1-200 |
| Office Equipment | 1-201 |
| Motor Vehicle | 1-202 |
| Liabilities | 2-000 |
| Current Liabilities | 2-101 |
| Credit Card | 2-102 |
| Accounts Payable | 2-103 |
| Long Term Liabilities | 2-200 |
| Bank Loan | 2-201 |
| Vehicle Loan | 2-202 |
| Equity | 3-000 |
| Capital | 3-101 |
| Drawings | 3-102 |
| Income | 4-000 |
| Labour | 4-101 |
| Materials | 4-102 |
| Bank Interest | 4-103 |
| Expenses | 6-000 |
| Cost of Goods Sold | 6-100 |
| Advertising | 6-101 |
| Bank Fees | 6-102 |
| General Expenses | 6-103 |
| Internet | 6-104 |
| Stationery | 6-105 |
| Subscriptions | 6-106 |
| Telephone | 6-107 |

| GENERAL LEDGER CHART OF ACCOUNTS | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| ACCOUNT | | NORMAL BALANCE |
| ASSETS | | |
| 01 Cash | | Debit |
| 12 Advances | | Debit |
| 13 Loans | | Debit |
| 14 Accounts Receivable | | Debit |
| 21 Machinery and Equipment | | Debit |
| 25 Other | | Debit |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| 51 Accounts Payable | | Credit |
| 52 Contracts Payable | | Credit |
| 53 Accrued Salaries | | Credit |
| 54 Deferred Revenue | | Credit |
| 55 Other | | Credit |
| FUND BALANCE | | |
| 61 Reserve for Encumbrances | | Credit |
| 63 Reserve for Machinery and Equipment | | Credit |
| 69 Fund Balance | | Credit |
| BUDGET | | |
| 71 Estimated Revenues - CDBG | | Debit |
| 72 Estimated Revenues - Third Party | | Debit |
| 73 Estimated Revenues - Other | | Debit |
| 76 Appropriations | | Credit |
| ENCUMBRANCES | | |
| 81 Administration | | Debit |
| 82 Engineering | | Debit |
| 83 Construction | | Debit |
| 84 Other | | Debit |
| REVENUE AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES | | |
| 91 Revenues - CDBG | | Credit |
| 92 Revenues - Third Party Contributions | | Credit |
| 93 Revenue - Program Income | | Credit |
| 94 Revenue - Interest Income | | Credit |
| 95 Revenue - Other | | Credit |
| 96 Interfund Operating Transfers in ____ Fund | | Credit |
| EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES | | |
| 101 Administration | | Debit |
| 102 Engineering | | Debit |
| 103 Construction | | Debit |
| 104 Other | | Debit |



General ledger chart of accounts in excel. General ledger chart of accounts numbering. General ledger chart of accounts best practices. General ledger chart of accounts definitions. General ledger chart of accounts for banks. General ledger chart of accounts template. General ledger chart of accounts example. General ledger chart of accounts list.

Something went wrong. Wait a moment and try again. The account map is © a listing of all accounts used in the general record book of an organization© the chart is used by the accounting software to aggregate information in an entity’s financial statements. The graphical is © usually sorted in order of account number, to facilitate the task of locating specific accounts. Accounts are generally ©, but also can© be alphabetic© or ©. À Josep 160; The accounts are usually listed in order of their appearance in the financial statements, starting with the swing and continuing with the statement of income. Thus, the table of accounts commences with cash©revenues through liabilities and shareholder assays, and then continues with accounts for revenue and then expenses. Many organizations structure their chart of accounts so that expense information is © separately by department; Thus, the sales department, the engineering department, and the accounting department all have the same set of expense accounts. The exact configuration of the chart of accounts will be based on the needs of the individual business. Graph of Better Practice Accounts is of some importance to initially create a graph of accounts that are © improving change over several years, so that you can compare the results on the same account during a period of several years. If you start with a small number of accounts and then gradually expand the number of accounts over time, it becomes increasingly difficult to get comparable financial information for more than last year. Another better practice is© not allow branches to modify the standard organization chart of accounts without a very good reason, since having many versions in use makes it more difficult to consolidate the results of the business. In© addition, periodically review the list of accounts to see if the accounts contain amounts immaterial. If so, and if this information is not required for special relatives, end these accounts and wrap stored stored for a bigger account. Doing this periodically mantan © m the number of accounts to a manageable level. Example of Accounts Plan The typical accounts found in the accounts plan are a s follows:Assets:Liabilities t o be paid by Payment of Payment of Payments of Payments to Payment of Payments to Payment of Own Capital Payment;Ordinary Actions Receipts Revenue Revenue (counter-account)Mapping costs: of the Accounts Plan If you acquire another company, a key task © change the account plan of the acquiree to the parent company’s account plan, so that it can present consolidated financial results. This process is © known as mapping the information of the acquirer in the parent account plan. Related Courses Guide to the Maintenance of New Books New Driver’s Guide Each time you register a commercial transaction a new emporium © Banking money, an invoice from one of your customers, a portable computer for the clerk has to register it in the right account. But how is it? © What account is it known to register on? The account plan will tell you. Below, let’s review what is © the account plan, how it looks, and why is it © So important t o your business. What is it? © the account plan? A plan of accounts © a list of all your company’s accounts? *together in one place only. Provides you with a view still © react to all the areas of your business that spend or earn money. The main types of accounts include Income, Expenditure, Assets, Liabilities and Own Capital. Enterprises in different business lines will have different aspect account plans. The account plan of a large company there © There will be much more referrals to “plane parts” than your coffee © of local cats. The plan of accounts should give anyone who is looking at it an approximate idea of the nature of his business, listing all the accounts involved in the day-to-day operations of his company. Sample of the account plan Here is a sample of the account plan list. This is © for a business Doris Doris Doris. As you can see from the right, there are different financial statements that each account corresponds to: the balance sheet and the income statement. Here’s what this means. Balance accounts We call these counting accounts because we need them to create a balance sheet for their business, which © one of the most used financial statements. There are three types of balance accounts: Asset accounts record any resources your company has that provide value to your company. They can be physical assets like land, equipment and money, or intangible things like patents, trade marks and software. Accounts of responsibility are a record of all the lives your company owes. Liability accounts usually have the word “Payment” in their name accounts payable, balances payable, bills payable. Income not acquired is another type of accountability account usually cash payments that your company received before the services were delivered. The equality accounts are a little more abstract. They represent what remains of the business after subtracting all the responsibilities of your company from its assets. They basically measure how the company is © valuable to its owner or shareholders. Income statement accounts We use the income statement accounts to generate the other important type of financial statement: the income statement. The revenue accounts keep track of any income your business brings from selling goods, services or rent. Expense accounts are all the resources and money you spend on the revenue generation process, i.e. utilities, balances and rent. The way the balance and income statement accounts interact with each other © complex, but a general rule to remember © This: revenues increase your company’s assets and assets accounts, while expenses decrease your assets and assets. A note on the numbers of You will notice that each account in the account number for Doris Orthodontics© also has a reference number of five different he. The first account number refers to which of the top five account categories an individual account belongs to asset accounts, àè2À4è for liability accounts, 30è for capital accounts, etc. When we did everything on paper, we had to choose and organize these numbers by themselves. But since most accounting software today generates these for you automatically, you don’t have to worry about selecting reference numbers. Why © the account plan is © important? Unless you have the name of each account in your memorized books, you need to have them all exposed in front of you, like a map. The chart of accounts is designed to be a map of your business and various financial parts. A well-designed plan of accounts should separate all the most important accounts from the company, and make it easier to find out which transactions are recorded in that account. It should allow you to make better decisions, give you an accurate picture of your company’s financial health, and facilitate compliance with financial reporting standards. How to adjust your plan of accounts The rules for making adjustments to your plan of accounts are simple: feel free to add accounts at any time of the year, but wait until © the end of the year to delete old accounts. If you delete an account in the middle of the year, you can ruin your books. Let’s say that in the mid-year Doris realizes that her orthodontic business is spending a lot more money on plaster, because her clumsy intern continues to mislead in the relationship between water and the water when mixing it. Instead of registering it in the ÀèLab Supplies expense account, Doris could decide to create a new account for the plaster. To do so, she would first add the new account plan. She would then make an adjustment entry to move all the plaster expenses that had already registered in the expense account “Labor Supplies” to the new “Plaster” count. If she had already spent \$2,000 in plaster to that point, the adjustment entry would look like this: Account Debit Credit Gessus \$2,000 \$2,000 Laboratory Material Note: Expenditure on the move for plaster of the laboratory supplies bill for the account of plaster expenses. More Future Reading: Debits and Credits: A Simple and Visual Guide Guide A good Chart of Accounts and General Ledger system will accept a spectrum of change that is natural and complementary to your business. The Accounting Seed Chart of Accounts and General Ledger will allow for data that changes on a spectrum ranging from very infrequently changing to constantly changing. By contrast, a modernized General Ledger master data management business process not only supports the management of the GL Chart of Accounts, but also other GL master data. Maintenance of the Army’s General Ledger Chart of Accounts now only occurs in GPEBS. Click below to view more. * All accounting entries need to be tagged to general ledger accounts. A chart of accounts (COA) is a list of all such general ledger accounts. It contains details of each general ledger account, including ‘Account Code’, ‘Account Name’, ‘Account Type’, and ‘Account Balance’. This is true for both single entry and double-entry accounting. Nov 14, 2020 · A chart of accounts (COA) is a financial organizational tool that provides a complete listing of every account in the general ledger. ... General Ledger Chart of Accounts Reports This topic includes details about the Oracle General Ledger chart of accounts reports. Overview. The account analysis reports assist in reviewing journals and related transactions. You can use these reports as part of your reconciliation process and in preparation of your closing entries. Aug 03, 2020 · The general ledger, sometimes divided into the nominal ledger for income and expenses, and the private ledger for assets and liabilities, is one of the subsidiary ledgers for recording transactions in the double entry accounting system.. The general ledger is always posted from one of the books of prime entry and not from source documents.. A trial balance ... Jan 18, 2019 · Creating a New General Ledger Account. From QuickBooks Online, navigate to the Accounting tab and the Chart of Account section. Click New. Select an Account Type, Detail Type, and enter a Beginning Balance if there is one. Once finished, click Save and close. We also offer a guide on creating new ledger accounts here for your convenience. I’m ... The general journal is, therefore, the original book of entry. First, the records are posted in respective accounts in the general ledger. Then, the accounts are calculated, balanced, and transferred to a trial balance. The trial balance holds all the general ledger accounts and ensures that the debit and credit sides match each other. General Ledger Example. A general ledger contains accounts that are broad in nature such as Cash, Accounts Receivable, Supplies, and so on. There is another type of ledge which we call subsidiary ledger. It consists of accounts within accounts (i.e., specific accounts that make up a broad account). General Ledger Transaction Codes in SAP. Important list of SAP General Ledger transaction codes that are used in day-to-day activities. Refer below for SAP transaction codes of G/L that every consultant and end-user uses in the SAP system. General Ledger Accounts. The complete list of accounts that can appear for the organization’s journal and ledger entries is called its Chart of Accounts. The general ledger represents every active account on this list. As a result, the general ledger ... Chart of Accounts - Level 2; Chart of Accounts - Level 3; Chart of Accounts - Level 4; Chart of Accounts - Level 5; Fixed Info; Accounts Opening Balance; Cash Payment Voucher; Cash Receipt Voucher; Bank Payment Voucher; ... General Ledger Store; A/C Code: * Between Dates: to * ... A sales ledger, or debtor’s ledger, groups all accounts related to credit sales and accounts receivable. A purchase ledger, or creditor’s ledger, accumulates all accounts’ payable balances. Whereas the general ledger, as we’ve explained throughout our guide, is a centralized collection of all ledger accounts of a business.

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