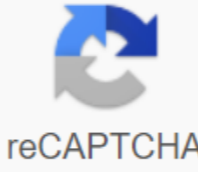


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The Accounts Chart is the listing of all accounts in the general registry, each account accompanied by a reference number. To create an account chart, you first need to identify the different accounts that the business will use. Each account must have a number to identify it. For very small businesses, three digits may be enough for an account number, although more numbers are highly desirable in order for new accounts to be added as the business grows. With a large number of numbers, new accounts can be added while maintaining a logical order. Complex businesses can have thousands of accounts and require longer account numbers. It is worth thinking about assigning account numbers logically and following any specific industry standards. Example of how the numbers can be encoded shown in this list: Account number 1000 - 1999: Asset Accounts 2000 - 2999: Account liability 3000 - 3999: Stock accounts 40 000 - 4999: Revenue is 5000 - 5999: value of goods sold 6000 - 6999: expense accounts 7000 - 7999: other income (e.g. interest income) 8,000 to 8,999: other expenses (e.g. By dividing each account into multiple numbers, many new accounts can be added between either two while maintaining a logical order. Identifying accounts of different types of businesses will have different accounts. For example, to report the value of goods sold by a manufacturing company, different production costs will be reported, while the retailer will have bills to purchase its goods. Many industry associations publish recommended account charts for their respective industries in order to establish a consistent standard of comparison between firms in their industry. Accounting software packages often come with a selection of predetermined account cards for different types of businesses. There is a trade-off between simplicity and the ability to make historical comparisons. Initially, keeping the number of accounts to a minimum has the advantage of making the accounting system simple. Starting with a small number of accounts, as some accounts have acquired significant balances, they will be divided into smaller, more specific accounts. However, this strategy makes it difficult to make consistent historical comparisons. For example, if the accounting system is set up to take into account the various costs that are subsequently divided into more detailed accounts, it will be difficult to compare these detailed costs with past expenditures of the same type. In this respect, there is an advantage in organizing an account chart with a higher initial level of detail. Some accounts should be included due to tax reporting. For example, in the U.S., the IRS requires that travel, entertainment, advertising, and a range of other expenses be tracked individual accounts. The relevant tax rules and consciences should be checked for a full list of such mandatory accounts. Other accounts must be configured according to the provider. For example, if a company has multiple checking accounts, an account chart can include an account for each of them. Account balance sheets usually follow the standard that lists the most liquid assets first. Income and expenditure accounts generally follow the standard of the first listing of goods most closely related to the enterprise. For example, sales will be listed before non-fulfilling income. In some cases, partial or all expense accounts are simply listed in alphabetical order. An example of the account chart below is an example of some accounts that can be included in the account chart. An example of a current account chart of 1000 small cash 1010 cash on hand (e.g. in cash registers) 1020 Regular checking account 1030 Estimated account of salary 1040 Savings account 1060 Investments - Cash Market 1070 Investments - Certificates of Deposit 1100 Receivables 11140 Other Receivables 1150 Allowance for Doubtful Accounts 1200 Raw Inventory 1205 Inventory Supplies 1210 Work in Progress Inventory 1215 Ready Goods Inventory - Product #1 1220 Ready Goods Inventory With - Product #2 1230 Ready Goods Inventory - Product #3 1400 Prepaid Expenses 1410 Employee Advances 1420 Notes Receivables - Current 1430 Prepaid Interest 1470 Other Current Assets Of Fixed Assets 1500 Furniture and Fixtures 1510 Equipment 1520 Vehicles 1530 Other Depreciation Property 1540 Rent Improvements 1550 Buildings 1560 Building Improvement 1690 Land 1700 Accumulated Depreciation Furniture and Fixtures 1710 Accumulated depreciation, Equipment 1720 Accumulated depreciation, Vehicles 1730 Accumulated depreciation, Other 1740 Accumulated depreciation, Rent 1750 Accumulated depreciation, Buildings 1760 Accumulated depreciation, Building Improvement Other Assets 1900 Deposits 1910 Organization Expenses 1915 Accumulated Depreciation, Organization Expenses 1920 Notes Receivables, Not Current 1990 Other Out-of-Date Asset Responsibility Accounts Current Liabilities 2000 Accounts to be paid 2300 Accrued Expenses 2310 Sales Tax to be paid 2310320 Wages Paid 2330 4 01-K Deductions Paid 2335 Health Insurance Paid 2340 Federal Payroll Tax paid 2350 FUTA Tax to be paid 2,360 state payroll taxes paid 2370 SUTA Payable 2380 local payroll taxes paid 2,390 income tax taxes to be 2400 Other taxes to be paid to 2,410 Benefits employees, To be repaid 2420 Current portion of long-term debt 2440 Deposits from customers 2480 Other Current Liabilities Long-Term Liabilities 2700 Notes Lenders 2702 Land Paid 2704 Equipment Payable 2706 Vehicles to be paid 2708 Bank loans to be paid 2710 Deferred Income 2740 Other Long-Term Equity Liabilities Liabilities 3010 Заявленный капитал 3020 Капитал Излишки 3030 Нерасходуемые доходы Счета 4000 Продукт #1 Продажи 4020 Продукт #2 Продажи 4040 Продукт #3 Продажи 4060 Процентный доход 4080 Прочий доход 4540 Финансовая плата Доход 4550 Доставка Сборы Возместил 4800 продаж Возвращает и пособия 4900 Скидки на продажу Товары Продано 5000 Продукт #1 Стоимость 5010 Продукт #2 Стоимость 5020 Продукт #3 Стоимость 5050 Сырье Покупки 5100 Прямые затраты на рабочую силу 5150 Косвенные затраты на рабочую силу 5200 тепла и электроэнергии 5250 Комиссий 5300 Разные затраты завода 5700 Стоимость проданных товаров, заработной платы и заработной платы 5730 Стоимость товаров, проданных контракт труд 5750 Стоимость проданных товаров, Грузовые 5800 Стоимость проданных товаров, Другие 5850 Инвентаризация Корректировки 5900 Покупка Возвращает и Пособия 5950 Покупка Скидки Расходы 6000 По умолчанию Расходы на покупку 6010 Рекламные расходы 6050 Амортизация Расходы 6100 Авто Расходы 6150 Вад Долговые расходы 6200 Банковские сборы 6250 Наличными Овер и Короткие 6300 Благотворительные взносы Расходы 6350 комиссий и сборов Расходы 6400 Амортизация Расходы 6450 Fees and Subscription Expenses 6500 Employee Allowance Expenses, Health Insurance 6510 Employee Allowance Expenses, Retirement Plans 6520 Employee Allowance Expenses, Income Distribution Plan 6530 Employee Allowance Expenses, Other 6550 Cargo Expenses 6600 Gifts Expenses 6650 Income Tax Expenses, Federal 6660 Income Tax Expenses, State 6670 Income Tax Expenses, Local 6700 Insurance Expenses, Product Responsibility 6710 Insurance Expenses, Vehicle 6750 Interest Expense 6800 Laundry and Dry Cleaning Expenses 6850 Legal and Professional Expenses 6900 License Expenses 6950 Loss on NSF Checks 7000 Maintenance Costs 7050 Food and Entertainment Expenses 7100 Office Expenses 7200 Wages Tax Expense 7250 Fines and Penalties Costs 7300 Other taxes 7350 Postage expense 7400 Rent or Rent Expenses 7450 Repair and Maintenance Expenses Management 7460 Repair and Maintenance Costs, Transportation Funds 7550 Supply Costs, Office 7600 Telephone Costs 7620 Training Costs 7650 Travel Expenses 7700 Wages Expenses, Officers 7750 Salary Costs 7800 Utility Costs 8900 Other expenses 9000 Profit/Loss from Asset Sale Accounting zgt; Chart Accounts Every time you record a business transaction-new bank loan, invoice from one of your clients, laptop for office- you have to write it in the right account. But how do you know what account to write it into? The account chart will tell you. Below we will go through the accounting schedule of accounts, how it looks and why it is so important to your business. What is the account scheme? The account chart is a list of all the accounts of your put together in one place. This gives you a face-to-face view of every area of your business that spends or earns money. The main types of accounts include income, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity. Companies in different areas of business will have to have looking chart accounts. The billing chart for a major airline will have a lot more references to airplane parts than your local cat cafe. The account chart should give anyone who is looking at this approximate idea of the nature of your business by listing all accounts participating in your company's day-to-day operations. Chart Account Samples Here's an example of a chart list of accounts. It's for a fictional business: Doris Orthodontics. As you can see on the right, there are different financial statements that each account corresponds to: balance and income report. That's what it means. Balance accounts We call this account balance because we need them to create a balance for your business, which is one of the most used financial statements. There are three types of balance sheets: asset accounts write down any resources that belong to your company that provide value to your company. These can be physical assets such as land, equipment and cash, or intangibles such as patents, trademarks and software. Accounts of liability are a report of all debts of your company. Responsibility accounts tend to be the word payable in their name-account of payables, wages, invoices. Unconsumed income is another type of liability account, usually cash payments that your company received before services will be delivered. Stock accounts are a little more abstract. They represent what is left of the business after you deduct all of your company's liabilities from their assets. They basically measure how valuable a company is to its owner or shareholder. Account Income Report We use account income report to create other major financial statements: income report. Tax accounts track any income your business generates from the sale of goods, services, or rents. Expenditure accounts are all the money and resources you spend in the process of generating income, i.e. utilities, wages and rent. The way balance sheets and income reports interact with each other is complex, but one common rule to remember is that income increases your company's equity and asset accounts while costs reduce your assets and capital. Note to reference numbers You will notice that each account in the account chart for Doris Orthodontics also has a five-digit reference number preceding it. The first figure in the account number refers to which of the five main categories of accounts belongs to an individual account - 1 for asset accounts, 2 for account liability, 3 for stock accounts, etc. When we did everything on paper, you had to select and organize these figures yourself. But since accounting software these days will generate them for you automatically, you don't worry about choosing reference numbers. Why is the account chart important? If you have the name of each account in your memorabilia books, you should have all of them laid out in front of you as a card. The account chart is designed to map your business and its various financial parts. A well-designed account chart should separate all of the company's most important accounts, and make it easy to figure out which transactions get recorded in which account. This should allow you to make better decisions, give you an accurate snapshot of your company's financial condition, and make it easier to follow financial reporting standards. How to set up an account chart The Settings Rules in the account chart 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 your account in the middle of the year, it can ruin your books. Let's say that in the middle of the year Doris realizes that her orthodontic business spends a lot more money on plaster because her clumsy intern continues to get the powder ratio water wrong when mixing it. Instead of writing it into the cost account of Lab Supplies, Doris may decide to create a new account for plaster. To do this, she first added a new account -- Plaster -- to the account chart. She will then make an adjustment entry to move all the plaster costs she has already recorded in the Lab Supplies spending account in the new Plaster Expenses Account. If she had already spent \$2,000 on plaster up to this point, the adjustment entry would look like this: The Plaster Debit Credit Account \$2000 Lab Supplies \$2,000 Note: Moving the cost of plastering from the Lab Supply Expense Account to plaster costs to plaster costs. Account. chart of accounts list and description pdf

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