# smartbrain

## **Computer Training**

#### **BcS** Certificate Course



# **Basic Accounting for Business People** (using GnuCash)

# **Objective**

The purpose of this course is to:

- 1. Establish in your mind the **fundamental principles** of accounting;
- 2. Get a grasp on the **Balance Sheet & Income Statement**;
- 3. Understand the **process of accounting**;
- 4. **Implement** the accounting process on a software package;
- 5. Obtain **insight** into financial statements;
- 6. Use the above to **better mange** your business and to make sound **tax and investment decisions**.

#### **Table of Contents**

Objective	2
1.) Definition of Accounting	
2.) Accounts	3
3.) Debit and Credit	3
4.) Flow of Money	4
5.) The 5 basic Categories	5
6.) Balance Sheet	6
7.) Income Statement	6
8.) Typical Layout of Financial Statements:	7
Balance Sheet	7 7
10.) Application	10
RatiosIndustry Benchmarks	10
<i>-</i>	

# 1.) Definition of Accounting

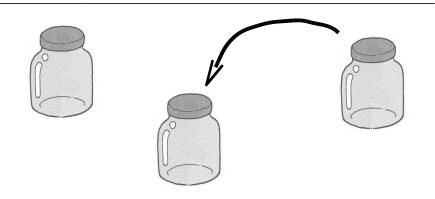
#### Accounting is to **KEEP TRACK** of the **FLOW OF MONEY**.

(Where did it come from & Where did it go to)

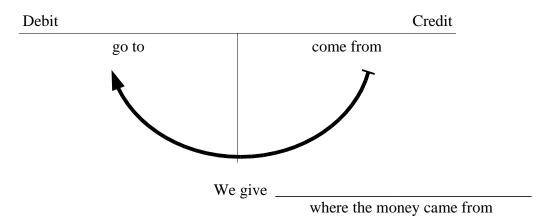


# 2.) Accounts

What is an Account?



# 3.) Debit and Credit



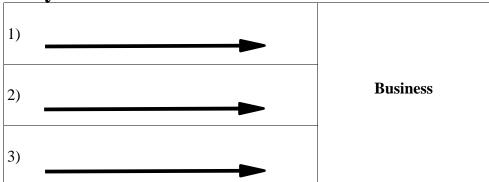
and we

the account where the money went to.

# 4.) Flow of Money

Money flows from 3 categories into a business.

## 3ways --->>> in

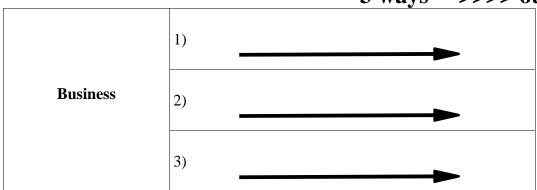


Some of the inflows the business have to give back again. Which are these ?

Some of the inflows the business don't have to give back - the business has earned it. Which are these ?

Money flows in 3 categories out of a business.

3 ways --->>> out

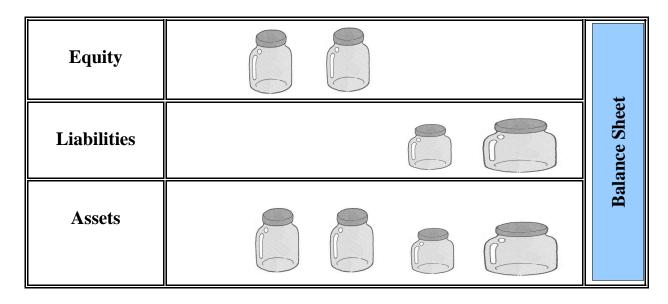


Some of the **out**flows the business can get back again. Which are these?

Some of the **out**flows are gone forever. Which are these?

4

# 5.) The 5 basic Categories



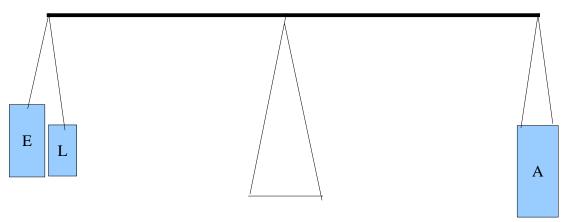
Income	tatement
Expense	Income Stat

3ways --->>> in 3 ways --->>> out

Owner's Deposit (have to pay it back again)	Equity	Assets	Buy Stock & Equipment (can get the money back again)
Get <b>Loans</b> (have to pay it back again)	Liability		Pay Back <b>Loans &amp; Equity</b>
Earn <b>Income</b> (business has earned it)	Income	Expense	Expenses for generating income (can NOT get the money back again)

# 6.) Balance Sheet

(a snapshot of the balance of interest)



**Equity + Liabilities = Assets** 

All the Assets was bought either with money we got from the Owners or with borrowed money.



# 7.) Income Statement

(history of the success of trading)

Income

Expenses Profit

Income - Expenses = Profit

# 8.) Typical Layout of Financial Statements:

#### **Balance Sheet**

Capital Employed		100	
Owners	60		
Loans	40		

<b>Employment of Ca</b>	pital			100	
Fixed Assets			55		
Equipment Buildings	25 30				
Net Current Assets			45		
Current Assets		60			
Stock	30				
Bank	10				
Debtors	20				
Current Liabilities		15			
Creditors	15				

#### **Income Statement**

Sa	les	10
minus	Cost Of Sales	6
equal to	Gross Profit	4

minus	Expenses		3		
	Rent	1			
	Salaries	1			
	Other	1			
equal to	Net Profit		1		

#### Cash Flow Statement

Total Cash In	XXXXXXX
######	
######	
Total Cash Out	XXXXXXX
######	
######	
Balance	XXXXXXX

(Draw the balance sheet scale and the income statement bars on the left of the statements.)

# 9.) Generic Process:

- 1. Where did the money come from ?
- 2. Which category is applicable ? (equity, liability, asset, income, expense)
- 3. Is there an account for this?
- 4. Where did the money go to?
- 5. Which category is applicable ? (equity, liability, asset, income, expense)
- 6. Is there an account for this?

#### **Start GnuCash and Create the 5 basic top level accounts:**

equity, liability, asset, income, expense

#### **Record the following transactions:**

#### Taxi Business:

- 1. You the owner, are beginning with a Taxi service. You take R 30 000 of your savings and open up a banking account for the business.
- 2. You borrow another R 40 000 from Motorfin
- 3. You buy a second hand taxi for R 60 000.
- 4. You put in R 200 worth of fuel.
- 5. You take 10 people to Sun City (they pay you R 120 each).
- 6. You pay the first payment of R 900 on the taxi (R 600 on interest and R 300 on loan capital).

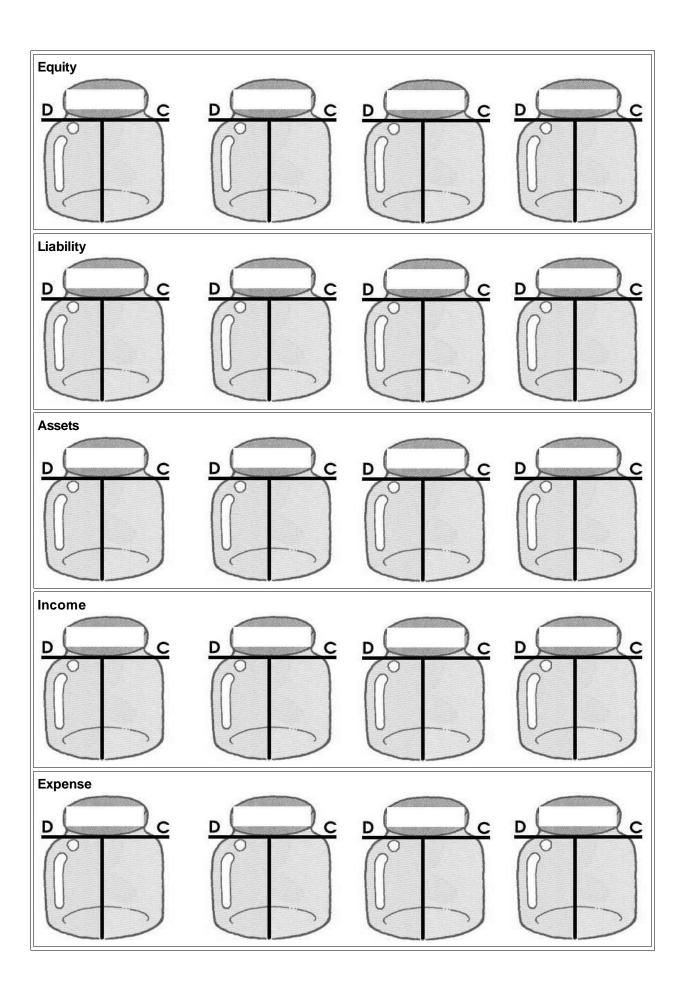
#### Retail Business (Cafe)

- 1. You the owner, are beginning with a Cafe. You take R 5000 of your savings and open up a banking account for the business.
- 2. Your Uncle Tom lends you another R 5000.
- 3. We buy some sweets from Metro to the value of R 6000.
- 4. We buy a cash register and some display cabinets fro R 3000.
- 5. During the first month we sell sweets to the value of R 7200 (our mark-up is 50%).
- 6. Expenses for the first month are: rent R 900, telephone R 150, electricity R 300.
- 7. We repay Uncle Tom R 500 on the loan.

Why is source documents important?:		
What type of business has to be audited ?		
What is the principle of double entry ? we account for where the money	and where it	
What is the "Snapshot of the balance of interests" ?:		
What is the "History of the success of trading" ?:		
Is VAT an income or an expense ?:		

Do the following two transactions:

- 1. The owner eats R 100 worth of sweets.
- 2. The mice eat R 100 worth of sweets.



# 10.) Application

#### Ratios

What is meant by the following:

Liquidity Ratios (Current Ratio)

Asset Management (Inventory Turnover Ratio)

Debt Management Ratios (Debt Ratio = total debts / total assets.)

Profitability Ratios (Profit Margin on Sales) (Return on Assets) (Return on Equity)

Market Value ratios (Price per Earnings P/E)

#### **Industry Benchmarks**

In your type of business of the business ?	s, what are the 3 main financial parameters that determines the success
-	
- What can you do to me	asure and manage these ?
-	
Tax Planning	
Where (on what) are th	e following taxes payable:
Income Tax:	
VAT:	
District Council	Levy:
Skills Developn	nent:
Other:	
How can you minimize	the amount of tax that you have to pay?
_	
-	
_	