Accounting activities

This may be the first time you've seen some of the terms and phrases we use, and they can be confusing. Our accountant's glossary in Appendix E explains what they all mean.

ACTIVITY 1 RECORDING TRANSACTIONS

Most businesses record income and expenditure in what is called a cash book. This can be a little misleading as it records not cash transactions but anything that affects the business bank account, such as cheques, debit card payments, direct debits/credits or standing orders.

Actual cash receipts or payments are recorded in a petty cash book.

- 1 In **worksheet** 1 there is list of payments incurred by Props 'n' Frocks Limited during the month of July 20XX. Go through the list and note in the column provided whether the transaction should be recorded in the cash book or the petty cash book.
- 2 Using the information on VAT in section 5, go through the list of payments in worksheet 1 and note in the column provided whether the transaction is standard rated, 5%, zero rated, exempt or outside the scope of VAT use the VAT key at the bottom of the worksheet to help you.
- 3 Enter each individual transaction into the cash book or petty cash book and enter the net amount under the appropriate analysis column. Insert the VAT element in the VAT column, calculating the VAT using the guidance notes in section 5. Worksheets 2 and 3 show how to lay out the cash books. Set up your own cash book and petty cash book on an Excel spreadsheet.
- 4 Total each column of the cash book and petty cash book and ensure it adds across correctly.
- 5 Complete the petty cash book reconciliation at the bottom of **worksheet 3**.
- 6 Worksheet 4 shows a list of company receipts for the month of July 20XX. The transactions are all standard rated so calculate the VAT and enter the transactions into the receipts cash book separating the net amount and the VAT. Worksheet 5 shows how to lay out the receipts cash book. Use an Excel spreadsheet to set up your own receipts cash book.

ACTIVITY 2 BALANCING OFF AND RECONCILING

The purpose of the cash book and the petty cash book is to record all transactions for the company during the year. At the end of each month the books should be totalled and balanced off to show a month-end closing balance.

In order to ensure all the bank receipts and payments have been recorded, a bank reconciliation should be carried out. This is done to ensure that the balance on the cash book agrees with the balance on the bank statement at each month end.

- In order to carry out a bank reconciliation you first need to complete the bank account summary on the top of worksheet 6. This enables you to balance the cash book and gives you the balance you expect to agree to the bank statement.
- 2 Once you have completed the cash book summary compare the balance as at 31 July 20XX to the bank statement extract on worksheet 7 you will see that it does not agree yet. (If it does there is something wrong!)

At this stage differences between the cash book balance and the bank statement could be due to a number of things:

- errors in the cash book
- errors on the bank statement
- transactions not recorded in the cash book
- cheques written at the end of the month which have yet to clear the bank outstanding cheques
- monies paid into the bank at the end of the month which have yet to clear the bank unpresented lodgements.
- 3 To identify any of the above you need to tick from the cash book to the bank statement. Make sure you actually tick on the cash book and the bank statement when something agrees so that you can easily identify items:
- in the cash book but not on the bank statement
- on the bank statement but not recorded in the cash book.

- 4 As part of your ticking process, you should ensure the opening balances on the cash book and the bank statement agree use the opening bank reconciliation on **worksheet 6**.
- 5 Once you have ticked through the cash book, amend the cash book and the cash book summary for any items on the statement but not in the cash book. Record on the bank reconciliation any items in the cash book that are not on the statement such as outstanding cheques and unpresented lodgements.

The bank reconciliation should now balance - ie, the amended cash book balance should agree with the adjusted bank statement balance.

If it doesn't ...

- a) You now know how it feels to be an accountant!
- b) Check through each stage of the process you have just been through.
- c) If it still doesn't balance ask your supervisor to show you the errors of your ways. They will probably be able to show you immediately where you went wrong. This will probably make you feel silly but don't worry, we've all been there!

ACTIVITY 3 FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

A fixed asset is an asset used by a business to carry out their trade. It is an asset which will be used by the business over more than one accounting period. For example in an accountancy practice, as in many offices, the computers are all fixed assets as they help the practice to carry out their business and will be used for more than one accounting period.

Most businesses will keep a fixed asset register showing what assets they own at any point in time and their cost/ value. Fixed assets are included on the balance sheet and they contribute to the wealth of the business. Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account and represents the use of the asset for the accounting period. Depreciation is spread over its useful life and can be calculated on either a reducing balance or a straight line basis.

REDUCING BALANCE METHOD (RB)

Depreciation is calculated at the appropriate rate on the net book value of the asset.

The net book value is the original cost less depreciation to date and is the value that is included on the balance sheet under fixed assets.

For example, if the net book value of an asset is £1,000 at the beginning of the year and the rate of depreciation is 10% reducing balance, then depreciation would be charged at £1,000 x 10% = £100

and the net book value at the end of the year would be £900 (£1,000 - £100).

The following year the depreciation will be 10% of \pounds 900 = \pounds 90

and the net book value would be £810 (£900 - £90).

STRAIGHT LINE METHOD (SL)

Depreciation is calculated at the same rate each year based on the original cost. So if an asset is purchased for £1,000 and is to be depreciated over four years straight line then the depreciation for each year of its useful life (ie, four years) would be £1,000 \div 4 = £250.

- 1 From the payments analysis work you did in activity 2 you will have identified two fixed asset purchases in the year. Using the pro forma fixed asset register in worksheet 8, set up your own register on an Excel spreadsheet and add these assets. Remember that it is the net amount (ie, net of VAT) that is capitalised.
- 2 Calculate the depreciation for the year ended 31 July 20XX on the assets included on the fixed asset register as necessary.

Have a look at the two invoices opposite.

Sew 'n' Sew Ltd

INVOICE

		Sew 'n' Sew Ltd Needle Industrial Estate Pincushion Valley Threadon TH8 YU7
Goods x4 Sew-n-Sew Machines 20XX-1 Add VAT at 20% Total payable	Price per unit 50.00	Total price 1,000.00 200.00 1,200.00
		E&OE Carriage Paid VAT Registration 2564 2654 265
		Computer Crazy 2 Disk House Makeshift Ramsden RD3 4KY
Goods x1 Genius Laptop Add VAT at 20% Total payable	Price per unit 2,127.66	Total price 2,127.66 425.53 2,553.19
	x4 Sew-n-Sew Machines 20XX-1 Add VAT at 20%	x4 Sew-n-Sew Machines 20XX-1 50.00 Add VAT at 20%

WORKSHEET 1 - PAYMENTS LISTING

DATE	AMO	UNT£	SUPPLIER	DESCRIPTION	BANK OR PETTY CASH	VAT RATE
2-Jul	22.98	DC	Witches R Us	Purchases		
4-Jul	5.80	Cash	Frangelwort Supermarket	Biscuits		
5-Jul	102.38	120456	Dress to Impress	Purchases		
4-Jul	153.66	120457	Party Accessorize Ltd	Purchases		
1-Jul	2.66	Cash	Post Office	Stamps		
2-Jul	15.98	Cash	Corner Shop	Wrapping paper		
3-Jul	19.38	Cash	DIY Shop	Shelf and hooks		
5-Jul	850.00	SO	Mungo	Dir's salary		
4-Jul	26.19	DC	Simply Stationery	Stationery		
8-Jul	227.29	120458	Wizards Magic	Purchases		
8-Jul	91.47	120459	Devils Surprise Ltd	Purchases		
9-Jul	89.31	120460	Spooky Timers	Purchases		
10-Jul	26.19	DC	PB Garages	Fuel		
12-Jul	47.58	DC	PB Garages	Fuel		
11-Jul	21.67	DC	Simply Stationery	Stationery		
10-Jul	14.50	Cash	Post Office	Stamps		
11-Jul	20.37	DC	Frangelwort Supermarket	Biscuits		
11-Jul	1,545.23	DD	HMRC	VAT June XX		
12-Jul	116.98	120461	Merlin's Madness	Purchases		
15-Jul	262.45	120462	Devils Surprise Ltd	Purchases		
16-Jul	2.56	Cash	Post Office	Stamps		
16-Jul	9.19	Cash	Frangelwort Supermarket	Biscuits		
16-Jul	1,200.00	DC	Sew 'n' Sew	Sewing		
16-Jul	80.66	120463	Dress to Impress	Purchases		
15-Jul	14.88	DC	Simply Stationery	Stationery		
17-Jul	159.78	DC	Sparks and Spencers	Lunch		
17-Jul	26.20	DC	PB Garages	Fuel		
18-Jul	15.98	Cash	Frangelwort Supermarket	Biscuits		
18-Jul	80.23	DC	Cars R Us	Repairs to pool car		
18-Jul	3.25	Cash	Post Office	Stamps		
19-Jul	46.63	120464	PB Garages	Fuel		
19-Jul	65.97	DD	Electricity Company	Electricity		
22-Jul	77.66	DD	Frangelwort Water Board	Water rates		
23-Jul	235.56	120465	Mungo	Private		
23-Jul	19.63	DC	Simply Stationery	Stationery		
22-Jul	57.66	DC	PB Garages	Fuel		
24-Jul	2,553.19	120466	Computer Crazy	New PCs for office		
24-Jul	90.13	DC	PB Garages	Fuel		
24-Jul	356.56	120467	Inland Revenue	NIC		
25-Jul	24.07	Cash	DIY Shop	Hooks for pictures		
26-Jul	3,564.23	DD	Wages	Wages		
26-Jul	26.79	DC	PB Garages	Fuel		
30-Jul	444.56	SO	Frangelwort Council	C Tax		
31-Jul	15.99	DC	Frangelwort Supermarket	Biscuits		
31-Jul	36.42	DC	Simply Stationery	Stationery		
30-Jul	48.68	DC	PB Garages	Fuel		
			NB Electricity has a special VAT	rate of 5%		

KEY:DCdebit cardSOstanding orderDDdirect debit120456cheque numberVAT KEY:osoutside the scope0zero rated/exemptprivateprivate expenditure - VAT n/a

20 standard rated 20%

5 special rate of 5%

Appendix A

WORKSHEET 2 - PAYMENTS CASHBOOK

DATE	SUPPLIER	TOTAL £	VAT £	NET	PURCH'S £	POST, STAT'Y	CAPITAL £	REPAIRS £	MOTOR £	WAGES NIC, VAT £	ENTER- TAINING £	HEAT, LIGHT £	RATES, WATER £	SUNDRY f	DIR'S SALARY
DATE	JUFFLIER	-	L	L	Ľ	L	L	L	L	L	Ľ	L	L	L	Ľ

KEY: \checkmark agreed to bank statement



WORKSHEET 3 - PETTY CASH BOOK

DATE	TOTAL £	VAT £	POST, STATIONERY £	REPAIRS, RENEWALS £	SUNDRY £

PETTY CASH RECONCILIATION		
Balance as at 30 June 20XX		78.50
Receipts	1/7/XX Bank	100.00
Payments		
Balance as at 31 July 20XX		

WORKSHEET 4 - RECEIPTS LISTING

DATE	AMOUNT £	CUSTOMER
2-Jul	1,180.82	Abracadabra Ltd
3-Jul	576.21	Sizzlewitch Dramatics
4-Jul	153.46	Sizzlewitch Dramatics
4-Jul	217.70	Witty Wigs
5-Jul	90.54	Party Accesorize Ltd
4-Jul	148.66	Witty Wigs
5-Jul	67.64	Knotwise Events
4-Jul	237.51	Fairys R Us
5-Jul	46.18	Bloosom Roosevelt
10-Jul	611.38	Meliot Proudfoot
10-Jul	466.03	Abracadabra Ltd
15-Jul	114.62	Knotwise Events
15-Jul	1,133.85	Sizzlewitch Dramatics
16-Jul	24.07	Bloosom Roosevelt
16-Jul	66.62	Merlin's Madness
22-Jul	33.34	Lily Gangee
17-Jul	466.36	Muncho Danderfluff
18-Jul	67.98	Witty Wigs
19-Jul	91.56	Clowns Topsy Turvey Town
25-Jul	46.63	Ruby Knotwise
25-Jul	1,139.38	Party Accessorize Ltd
26-Jul	91.56	Fairys R Us
26-Jul	113.83	Orange Blossom
28-Jul	1,251.39	Sizzlewitch Dramatics
29-Jul	56.84	Meliot Proudfoot
31-Jul	76.11	Merlin's Madness
31-Jul	1,597.51	Crazy Costumes
31-Jul	57.66	Clowns Topsy Turvey Town

10,225.44



WORKSHEET 5 - RECEIPTS CASH BOOK

DATE	CUSTOMER	TOTAL £	VAT £	NET SALES £	1

KEY: ✓ agreed to bank statement

WORKSHEET 6 - BANK ACCOUNTS AND RECONCILIATION

	£
Balance as at 1 July 20XX	12,456.23
Total payments for July	
Total receipts for July	
Balance per cashbook as at 31 July 20XX	

BANK RECONCILIATION	
Balance per bank statement	
Add: unpresented lodgements	
Less: outstanding cheques	
Balance per cash book as at 31 July 20XX	

OPENING BALANCE RECONCILIATION		£
Balance per bank statement as at 1 July 20XX		12,701.83
Less: outstanding cheques as at 1 July 20XX	120455	-245.60
Balance per cash book as at 1 July 20XX		12,456.23

Appendix A

WORKSHEET 7 - EXTRACT FROM BANK STATEMENT

DATE	CUSTOMER	ТҮРЕ	DEBIT £	CREDIT £
	Balance as at 1 July 20XX			12,701.8
1-Jul	Cash Withdrawal		100.00	
2-Jul	Cheque Payment	120455	245.60	
2-Jul	Witches R Us	DC	22.98	
2-Jul	Credit			1,180.8
3-Jul	Credit			576.2
1-Jul	Simply Stationery	DC	26.19	
1-Jul	Credit			153.4
1-Jul	Credit			217.7
1-Jul	Credit			148.6
1-Jul	Credit			237.5
5-Jul	Mungo	SO	850.00	
5-Jul	Credit			90.5
5-Jul	Credit			67.6
5-Jul	Credit			46.1
7-Jul	Cheque Payment	120457	153.66	
3-Jul	Cheque Payment	120456	102.38	
0-Jul	Cheque Payment	120458	227.29	
0-Jul	PB Garages	DC	26.19	
0-Jul	Credit			611.3
0-Jul	Credit			466.0
1-Jul	Cheque Payment	120459	91.47	
1-Jul	Simply Stationery	DC	21.67	
1-Jul	HMRC	DD	1,545.23	
1-Jul	Frangelwort Supermarket	DC	20.37	
2-Jul	Cheque Payment	120460	89.31	
2-Jul	PB Garages	DC	47.58	
5-Jul	Cheque Payment	120461	116.98	
5-Jul	Simply Stationery	DC	14.88	
5-Jul	Credit			114.6
5-Jul	Credit			1,133.8
6-Jul	Credit			24.0
6-Jul	Credit			66.6
6-Jul	Sew 'n' Sew		1,200.00	
7-Jul	Sparks and Spencers	DC	159.78	
7-Jul	PB Garages	DC	26.20	
7-Jul	Credit			466.3
8-Jul	Cars R Us	DC	80.23	
8-Jul	Credit			67.9
9-Jul	Electricity Company	DD	65.97	
9-Jul	Credit			91.5
2-Jul	Cheque Payment	120462	262.45	
2-Jul	Frangelwort Water Board	DD	77.66	
2-Jul	PB Garages	DC	57.66	
2-Jul	Credit	~~	10.10	33.3
3-Jul	Simply Stationery	DC	19.63	
4-Jul	PB Garages	DC	90.13	
4-Jul	Cheque Payment	120463	80.66	
5-Jul	Credit			46.6
5-Jul	Credit		2544.00	1,139.3
6-Jul	A/C 256645 (wages)	DD	3,564.23	
6-Jul	PB Garages	DC	26.79	<u></u>
6-Jul	Credit			91.5
6-Jul	Credit	<u>^</u> 2		113.8
0-Jul	FCC	SO	444.56	
0-Jul 1-Jul	PB Garages Frangelwort Supermarket	DC DC	48.68 15.99	
1-Jul 1-Jul	Frangelwort Supermarket Simply Stationery	DC	36.42	
i-Jul	Simply stationery		30.42	
	Balance as at 31 July 20XX			9,928.9

KEY: DC debit card

SO standing order DI

DD direct debit ✓ agreed to cashbook

× agreed to opening bank reconciliation

WORKSHEET 8 - FIXED ASSET REGISTER

ASSET	DATE OF PURCHASE	DEPRECIATION RATE	ORIG COST	20XX-6 £	20XX-5 £	20XX-4 £	20XX-3 £	20XX-2 £	20XX-1 £	NBV AT 31 JUL 20XX-1 £	20XX £	NBV AT 31 JUL 20XX £
Office furniture	11/04/20XX-6	25% rb	11,423.00	2,855.75	2,141.81	1,606.36	1,204.77	903.58	677.68	2,033.05		
Sewing machines	12/08/20XX-5	25% rb	25,450.00			6,362.50	4,771.87	3,578.91	2,684.18	8,052.54		
Fabric cutter	25/10/20XX-5	15% rb	18,666.00			2,799.90	2,379.92	2,022.92	1,719.49	9,743.77		
Template machine	04/04/20XX-4	15% rb	12,356.00			1,853.40	1,575.39	1,339.08	1,138.22	6,449.91		
Computers	05/11/20XX-4	3 yrs sl	8,522.00				2,840.67	2,840.67	2,840.66	0.00		
Laptops	26/08/20XX-3	3 yrs sl	5,123.00					1,707.67	1,707.67	1,707.66		
Server	02/02/20XX-2	3 yrs sl	2,456.00					818.67	818.67	818.66		
Software	18/04/20XX-1	3 yrs sl	1,555.00						518.33	1,036.67		
Fabric dye machine	01/06/20XX-1	15% rb	15,456.00						2,318.40	13,137.60		

Total

104,134.66

42,979.86 10,924.96

Sewing machines are depreciated at 25% rb Computer equipment is depreciated straight line over three years 35,182.56