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Module finance

Adjusting accounting entries



Adjusting entries explained

Adjusting entries are accounting journal entries made at the end of the **accounting period** after a trial balance has been prepared. After you make a basic accounting adjusting entry in your journals, they're booked to the **general ledger**, just like any other accounting entry.











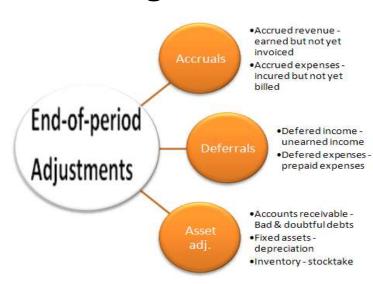






What are the various types of adjusting entries based on accrual accounting?

- Accruals
- Deferrals
- Other























Definition of accrual vs defferal

Debit: accrued revenue

(asset)

Credit: Sales / revenue -

Income statement

• add revenue add expenses earned but not incurred but not yet invoiced yet billed Accrued Accrued Revenue Expense Accruals Deferred Deferred Revenue Expense • transfer to a transfer to an liability asset unused revenue not yet expense earned amounts

Debit: Expenses - Income

statement

Credit: Accrued expenses

(liability)

Debit: Sales / revenue -Income statement

Credit: Deferred income/cash received in advance (liability)

Debit: Deferred/prepaid expenses (asset)

Credit: Expenses - Income

statement























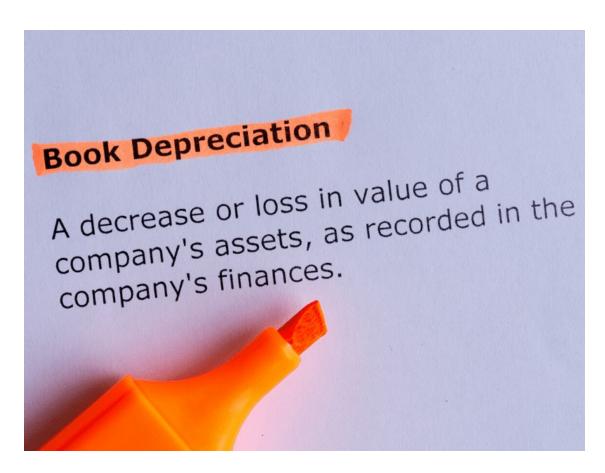




Revenue Accruals and Deferrals

	Earned	Unearned
Not Received	Accrual	
Received		Deferral

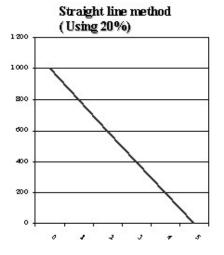
Depreciation definition

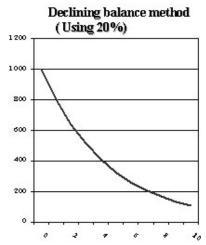


Depreciation

- Double declining method:
 - Always a different, lower depreciation amount
 - · Always a percentage of the book value
- Straight line method:
 - Always the same amount
 - Always a percentage of the acquisition value

Methods of depreciation





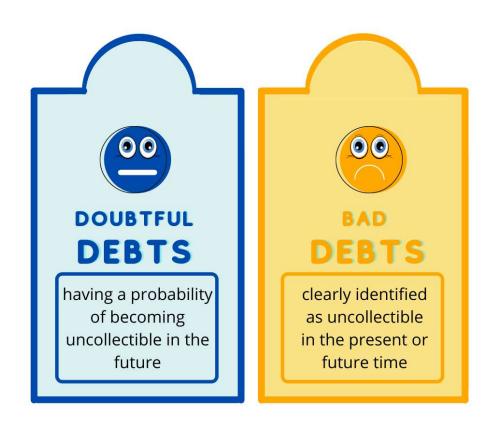
Allowance for doubtful debt vs Write off

An allowance for doubtful debt is considered a "contra asset," because it reduces the amount of an asset, in this case the accounts receivable. The allowance, sometimes called a bad debt reserve, represents management's estimate of the amount of accounts receivable that will not be paid by customers.

Can be done during the year and at year end based on a % of the receivables (5% on Swiss customers & 10% on foreign customers)

Write-off is an elimination of an uncollectible accounts receivable recorded on the general ledger.

> Can be done at any point in time during the period



Link:

Adjusting Entries | Outline | AccountingCoach