

Module- I

Principles of

Accounting

PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING

Objectives:

- 1. Describe the functions of accounting.
- 2. Complete an accounting equation.
- 3. Prepare a *balance sheet*.
- 4. Demonstrate the process of recording *business transactions* in equation form.

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e

Beginning an Accounting System

(continued)

• Debts owed by a business are *liabilities.*

 Owner's equity is an accounting term that indicates the financial interest of the owner in a business.

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e



Assets = Liabilities + Owner's Equity

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e

© 2006 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., All Rights Reserved.



 The balance sheet is an itemized list of the assets, liabilities, and owner's equity of a business on one particular date.

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e

© 2006 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

The Effect of Business Activities on the Balance Sheet

 Business activities such as buying, selling, receiving money, and paying bills cause continual changes in the amounts of the assets, liabilities, and owner's equity.

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e

The Effect of Business Activities on the Balance Sheet

(continued)

 These business activities are called transactions and need to be recorded as part of the business' operations.

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e

© 2006 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Accounting Terminology

- Account
- Accounting
- Accounting Equation
- Accounts Payable
- Assets
- Balance Sheet
- Business Transactions

- Creditors
- Invest
- Investment
- Liabilities
- Owner's Equity
- Proprietor

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e

Chapter Summary

- Assets are the property owned by a business.
 - *Liabilities* are debts owed by a business.

Owner's equity is the difference between the assets and the liabilities and represents the financial interest of the owner in a business.

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e

© 2006 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Chapter Summary(continued)

- Liabilities represent the claims of creditors to the assets of a business, and owner's equity is the claim of the owner to the assets.
- The fundamental accounting equation is: Assets=Liabilities + Owner's Equity.

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e

© 2006 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Chapter Summary(continued)

•The balance sheet is a statement of assets, liabilities, and owner's equity. It shows the financial position of a business on one particular date.

•Every *business transaction* affects at least two items.

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e

Topic Quiz

- **Answer the following true/false questions:**
- 1. All the properties a business owns are called assets.
- 2. Debts owed by a business are called liabilities.
- **3. Owner's equity is the financial interest of creditors in a business.**









Investigating on the Internet

Sources of information about *balance sheets* can be accessed at the websites of most major businesses.

As a research assignment, access two or three business' websites. Compare and contrast their use of balance sheets and how they are used to show the state of the business.

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e

© 2006 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Topic Quiz (continued)

3. Owner's equity is the financial interest of creditors in a business.

FALSE

It is the financial interest of the owner in a business. Ref: Mcgrac-Hill

McGraw-Hill/Irwin Accounting Fundamentals, 7/e

© 2006 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., All Rights Reserved.