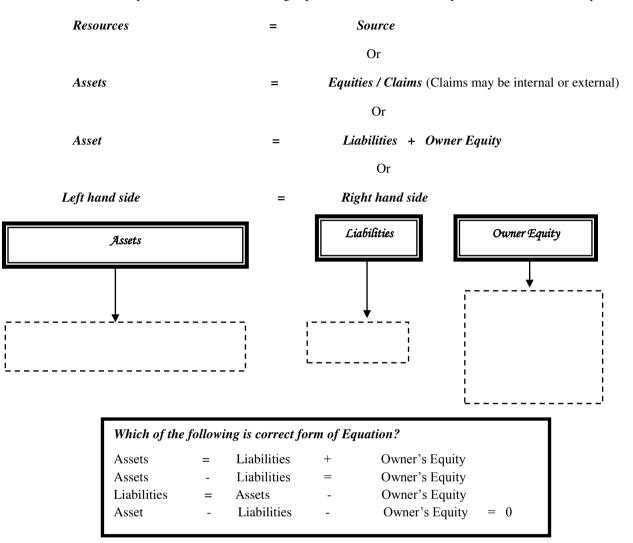
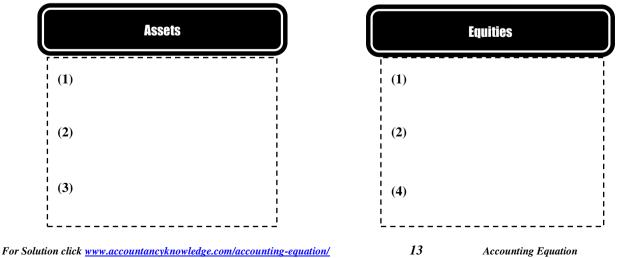
ACCOUNTING EQUATION

 Double entry bookkeeping states that for every debit entry there should be pass a credit entry. Every transaction has twofold effect; this concept has a result of Accounting Equation or Balance Sheet Equation or Fundamental Equation



At any point of time total assets must be equal to total equities. In other words we can say that left hand side which is resource side must be equal to right hand side which is of course source side

4.1 Four Effects





Example # 4.1: For each of the following transactions indicate the effects on the Accounting Equation of the Company i.e. (Increase, Decrease, Conversion or No Effect)?

(1) The owner invests personal cash in the company?

Assets	Liabilities	Owner's Equity	
1	Nil	1	

(2) The owner withdraws company's assets for personal use?

Assets	Liabilities	Owner's Equity	

(3) The company purchases equipment with its cash?

Assets	Liabilities	Owner's Equity

(4) The company repays the bank loan by introducing reinvestment of owner in the company?

Assets	Liabilities	Owner's Equity	

Example # 4.2: From the list of accounts below, determine which assets are and which equities are. List the assets under the Asset Column and the equities under the equities Column. Then add each column and complete the Fundamental Accounting Equation?

Accounts		Asset	Equities	
Cash	Rs.5,000	Rs. 5,000		
Accounts Receivable	10, 600			
Building	35,000			
Accounts Payable	5,000			
Inventory	200			
Computer Equipment	18,000			
Bank Loan	6,000			
Mortgage Payable	10,000			
Owner Equity	47,800			
TOTAL	Rs. 137,600			

Example # 4.3: For each of the following equations, a figure is missing. In the space provided, please supply the missing figure that will balance the equation.

Assets	Liabilities	Owner's Equity
100	20.00	80
	720	70
2,000		1,600
11,218	10,000	
	25	985
340		328
8793	0	
	1,501	499

Example # 4.4: Prepare Accounting Equation on the basis of following transactions?

- 1. Arush Khan and Company started business with cash Rs. 100,000
- 2. She purchased Furniture for cash Rs. 2,000
- 3. Purchases Machinery on credit from Umer Abbasi Rs.10,000
- 4. Cash withdraw by owner Rs. 20,000
- 5. Cash Sales of Rs. 6,000
- 6. Credit sales to Ayesha Iqbal Rs.2,000
- 7. Paid rent Rs. 2,500 and wages Rs. 1,500

	Assets			Equities		
S. No	Cash	Furniture	Machinery	A/C Receivables	A/C Payable	<i>O.E</i>
1	100,000					100,000
Bal	100,000					100,000
2						
Bal						
3						
Bal						
4						
Bal	78,000	2,000	10,000		10,000	80,000
5						
Bal						
6						
Bal						
7						
Bal	80,000	2,000	10,000	2,000	10,000	84,000
Total		Rs. 94,000			Rs. 94,	000

Example # 4.5: On 1st January, 2016 the balances of Muhammad Danish & Bros. are as follows?

	Assets	Equities
Cash		Creditor 40,000
Debtor		Capital 94,000
Inventory		
Building		
Total	Rs. 134,000	Rs. 134,000

Transaction during the January was

January

- 1) Purchase inventory for cash Rs. 3,600
- 5) Sold inventory for cash Rs. 12,000 costing Rs. 10,500
- 7) Cash paid to creditor Rs. 25,000

9) Sold inventory for cash Rs. 5,000 and on credit Rs. 3,000 costing Rs. 6,000

- *11*) Inventory returned by a cash customer Rs. 2,000 costing Rs. 1,900
- 15) Cash received from debtors Rs. 14,000
- 18) Cash paid for furniture purchased for owner domestic use Rs. 1,000
- **20**) Paid salaries Rs. 1,400

Requirement: Show the effects of above transaction on the accounting equation:

<i>a</i>	Assets				Equities	
S. No	Cash	Debtor	Inventory	Building	Creditor	Capital
Bal	25,000	17,000	22,000	70,000	40,000	94,000
1						
Bal						
5						
Bal	33,400	17,000	15,100	70,000	40,000	95,500
7						
Bal						
9						
Bal						
11						
Bal	11,400	20,000	11,000	70,000	15,000	97,400
15						
Bal						
18						
Bal	24,400	6,000	11,000	70,000	15,000	96,400
20						
Bal						
Total	Rs. 110,000			Rs. 11	0,000	

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