

INSCAE

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CREATION OF COMPANY

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **COMMERCIAL COMPANY**
- **Partnership(SNC), Limited
Company(SA), Limited
Liability Company(SARL)**
- **KIND OF CONTRIBUTION**
- **ACCOUNTING**
- **BAD AND GOOD WILL**



COMMERCIAL COMPANY

What is a commercial company?

Contract brings together two or more people who contribute a certain number of goods with the aim of achieving a common goal (share the profit) and also bearing the losses together.

Its characteristics

Contract
Allocating goods in cash, in kind or in industry
Sharing profit or loss

Conditions required

The “affectio societatis”
Legal registration

Types of Commercial Company

Private companies
Public companies
Sole proprietorships
Partnerships
Corporations
Hybrid companies

Description and liability

“Intitu personae”
Liability for social debts
is joint and several.

Owners

Partners



Number of partners

Minimum : 2

Ownership

Share equally
between the
partners



LIMITED COMPANY

Société anonyme(SA)

- “Intuiti pecuniae”
- Liability is limited to the contributions
- The owners named shareholders



- The minimum number of partners in
FRC : 2
USA : 1
- Freely transferable shares

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

Société A Responsabilité Limitée(SARL)

- The individual's person is the fundamental
- Liability is limited to the contributions
- The owners are the members

- The number of partners:

FRC : ≥ 02 ≤ 100

USA : ≥ 01

MDG : ≤ 50



THE DIFFERENT KIND OF CONTRIBUTION

**Cash
contribution**

**In kind
contribution**

**Service,
knowledge,
skill
contribution**

CONTRIBUTION RELEASING (PARTLY PAID NOTES)

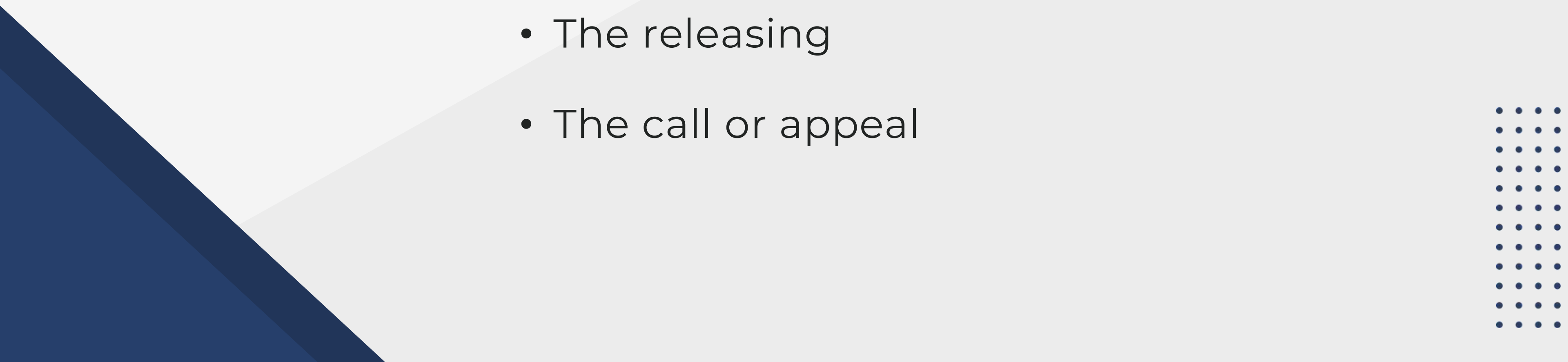


	Cash contribution	In kind contribution	Knowledge/Skills contribution
Limited company	MDG : 1/4 min FRC : 1/5 min	Partly paid notes not admitted	Partly paid notes not admitted
Limited liability company	MDG : Entirity FRC : 1/5 min	Partly paid notes not admitted	Partly paid notes not admitted



ACCOUNTING

There are 03 steps we must follow:

- The Promise
 - The releasing
 - The call or appeal
- 

CASH CONTRIBUTION

456		Short term promise
109		Long term promise
	1012	Capital (appealed)
	1011	Capital (not appealed)
512		Bank
	456	Short term promise
1012		Capital (appealed)
	1013	Capital (released)

		APPEAL
456		Short term promise
	109	Long term promise
1011		Capital (not appealed)
	1012	Capital (appealed)

IN KIND CONTRIBUTION

2XX		Assets
3XX		assets
4XX		Assets
	1XX,4XX	liabilities
	4561	Shareholders, in-kind contribution

SPECIFIC CASES

Advanced payers shareholders

512		Bank
	4564	Advanced payer shareholder
456		Short term promise
109		Long term promise
	1011	Capital (not appealed)
	1012	Capital (appealed)
4564		Advanced payer shareholder
	456	Short term promise
1012		Capital (appealed)
	1013	Capital(released)

Defaulting shareholders

Late payers shareholders

512		Bank
	456	Short term promise
	763	Other receivables income

Recognition of defaulting				
4566		Defaulting shareholders		
	456	Short term promise		
Sale of the shares				
512		Bank		
	4566	Defaulting shareholders		
Realising				
1012		Long term promise		
	1013	Capital(released)		
Interest & charges				
4566		Defaulting shareholders		
	763	Other receivables income		
Defaulting shareholders, balance tranfer				
4566		Defaulting shareholders		
	512	Bank		



GOOD AND BAD WILL

Goodwill represents the difference between the overall value of company and the algebraic sum of the fair values attributed to identifiable net assets.

There are situations in which the algebraic sum of the fair values attributed to identifiable net asset items is greater than the overall value of the company, resulting in bad will



***THANK
YOU***

for your attention

