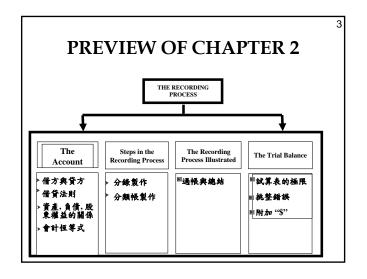
CHAPTER 2

會計程序

Points of Chapter 2

- 1 會計帳為何?如何以會計帳紀錄交易?
- 2 借方(Debits, Dr.) 與貸方(Credits, Cr.) 的用法。
- 3 記帳的基本步驟。
- 4 會計分錄(journal)的製作。
- 5 資產, 負債, 業主權益等各別的分類帳 (ledger)的過帳程序(posting)。
- 6 試算表(trial balance)的編制及其意義



1. 會計帳

- 將交易所產生的資產,負債,業主權益 等項下的各個科目的增減情形,區分為 借方與貸方。
- 會計科目。 ex. cash, salaries expense, accounts receivable (A/R), accounts payable (A/P), 等

2. 借方與貸方

- 某項交易紀錄於T字帳左邊時,稱之借○○科目;反之,交易紀錄於T字帳右邊時,稱之貸○○科目。
- If 借方總額 > 貸方總額, then 借方餘額 (debit balance);

If 借方總額 < 貸方總額, then 貸方餘額 (credit balance);



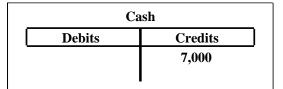
ī

1

Cash Debits Credits 15,000

Ex: 業主投資Cash \$15,000作為資本 從事經營。 所以借Cash \$15,000, 貸Common Stock \$15,000。

3. CREDITING AN ACCOUNT



Ex: 現金支付租金費用 \$7,000, 所以 貸Cash, 借Rent Expense。

3. Debiting & Crediting Account

Ex: Cash有借方餘額\$8,000。

3. Double-Entry System

- 在複式簿記(Double-entry system)中,每筆交易紀錄會計帳時,借貸雙方總額是一致的。
- 每項交易的結果, 一定會與會計恆等式相符。

Assets ____ Liabilities + Equity

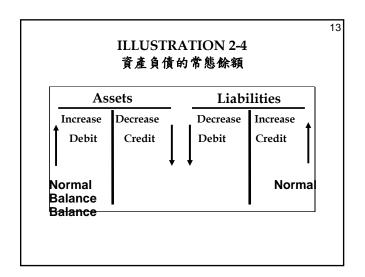
ILLUSTRATION 2-3 資產與負債的借貸變化 Debits Credits Increase assets Decrease liabilities Increase liabilities

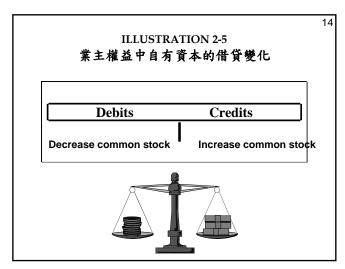
3. Normal Balance

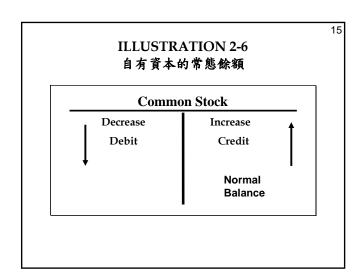
- 常態餘額(Normal balance) 是指T字帳的 左右方中,哪一方有正項的餘額存在。
- 每一會計帳皆有它的常態餘額,依項目的不同其餘額會在借方或者貸方。

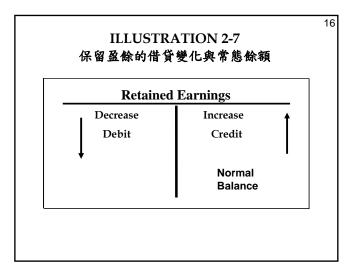
. .

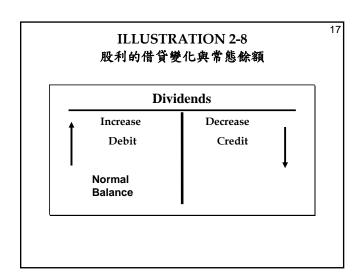
2

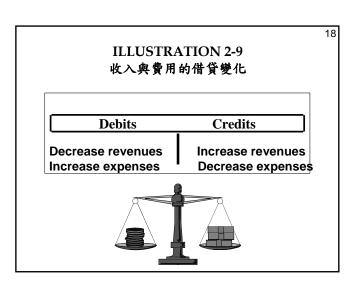


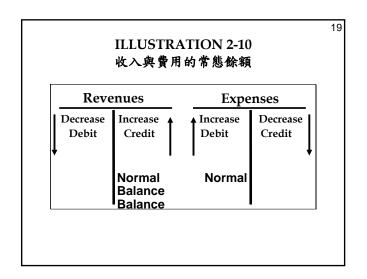


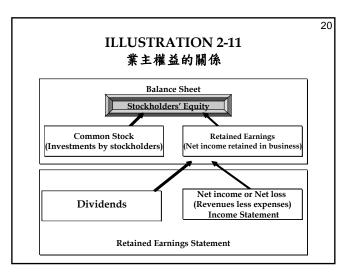


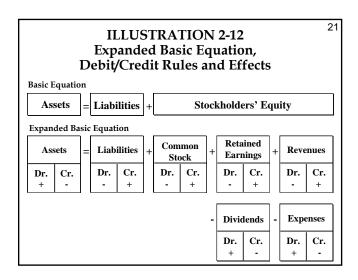


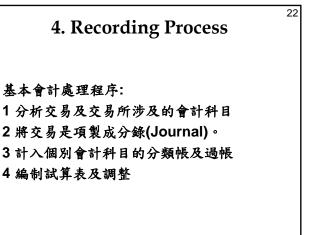


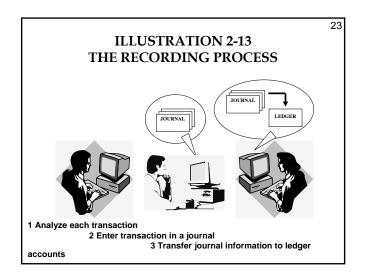


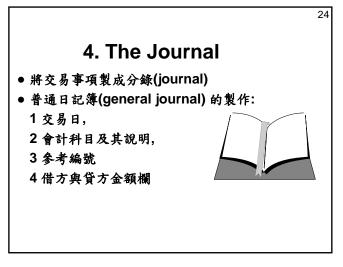












4. Journalizing

26

- 分錄(journalizing):將交易事項紀錄於日 記簿中。
- 每項會計交易必作分錄
- 分錄的內容包括:
 - 1交易日期,
 - 2借貸雙方科目的金額
 - 3 簡要的說明。

4. The Journal 製作分錄之意義:
1 揭示一個完整的交易事項的效果。
2 提供了依時間前後排列而記載的的交易事項。
3 透過借貸雙方的金額比對,以防範交易事項

誤記的情形。

ILLUSTRATION 2-14
TECHNIQUE OF JOURNALIZING

日期的紀錄

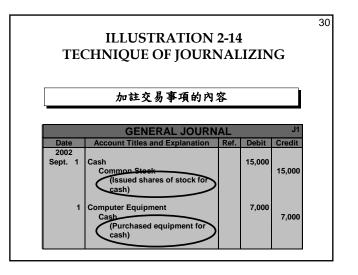
GENERAL JOURNAL

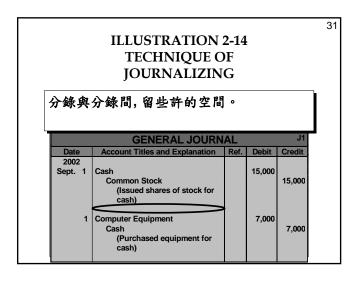
Date Account Titles and Explanation Ref. Debit Credit
Common Stock (Issued shares of stock for cash)

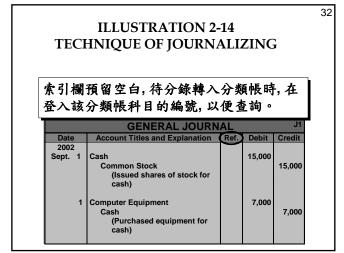
1 Computer Equipment Cash (Purchased equipment for cash)
7,000
7,000

28 **ILLUSTRATION 2-14 TECHNIQUE OF JURNALIZING** 借方的會計科目靠左紀錄其會計科目,在下一列 中紀錄貸方的會計科目。 最後加註這項交易的 內容。 **GENERAL JOURNAL** Date Account Titles and Explanation Ref. Debit Credit Sept. 1 Cash 15.000 Common Stock (Issued shares of stock for 7,000 Computer Equipment Cash 7.000 Purchased equipment for cash)

29 **ILLUSTRATION 2-14 TECHNIQUE OF JOURNALIZING** 記錄借方科目的金額於借方欄位, 於貸方欄位記錄貸方科目的金額。 **GENERAL JOURNAL** 2002 Sept. 1 Cash 15,000 Common Stock 15,000 (Issued shares of stock for cash) Computer Equipment 7,000 7,000 (Purchased equipment for cash)



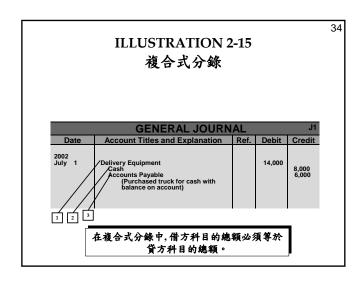


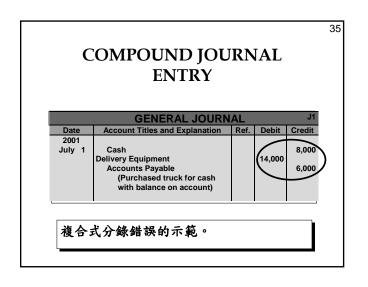


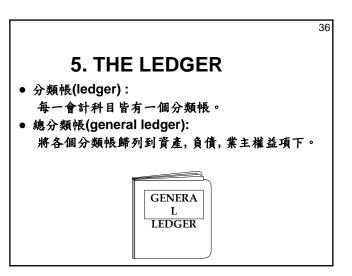
4. Simple & Compound Journal Entries

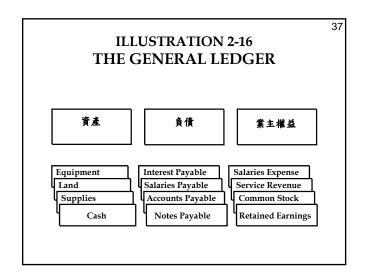
❖ 簡單分錄(simple entry):
借貸雙方只有一個單一 的會計科目。

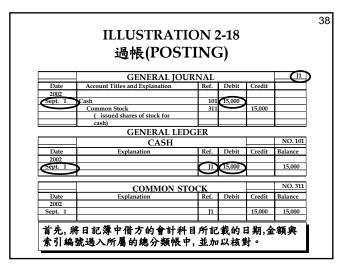
❖ 複合分錄(compound entry):
一筆交易有涉及多個借方的會計科目或者多個貸方的會計科目。

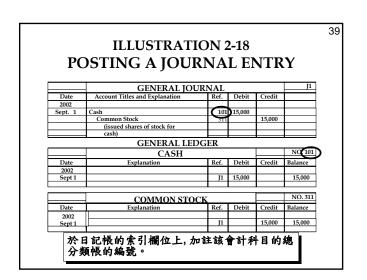


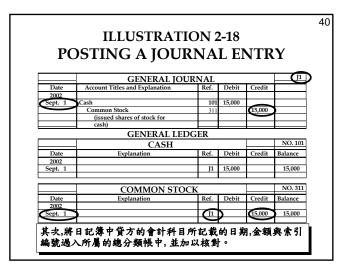


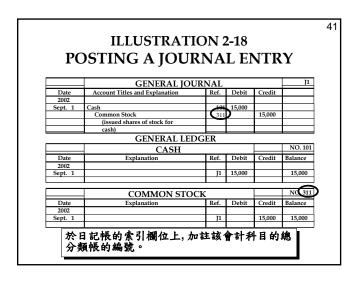




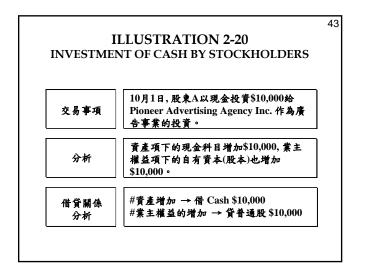


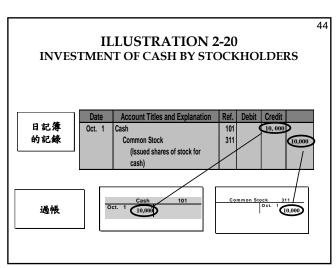


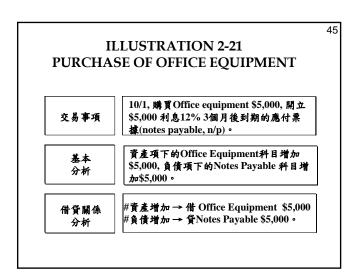


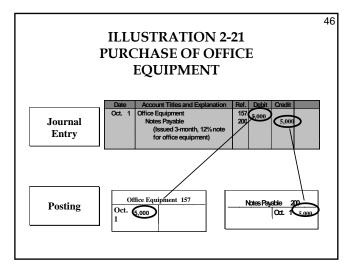


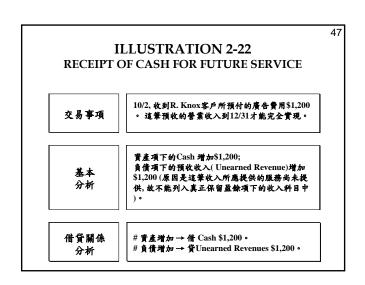


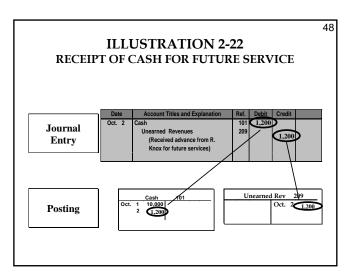


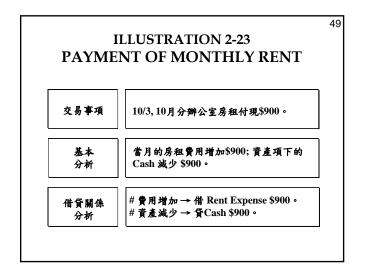


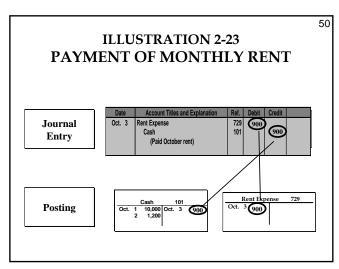




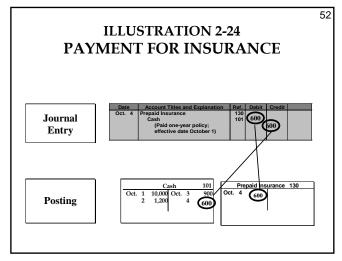


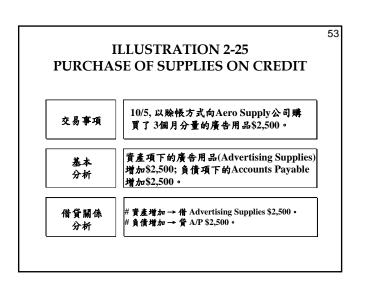


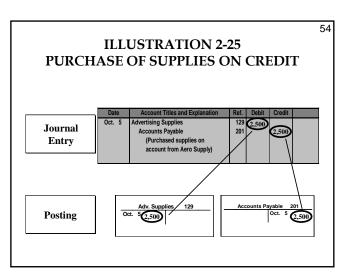




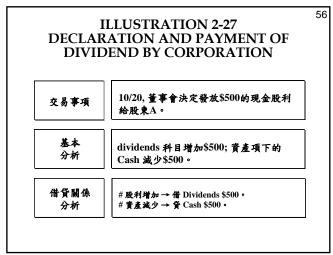


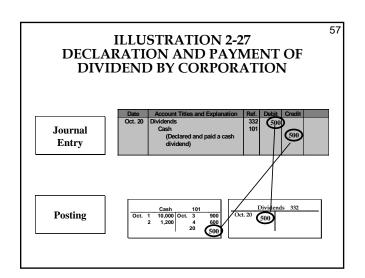


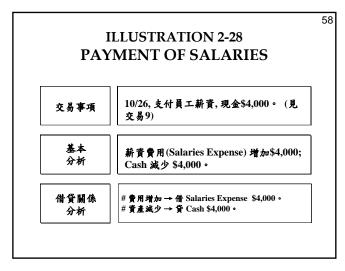


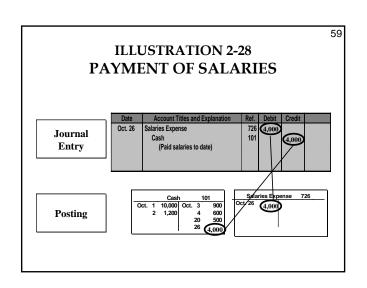


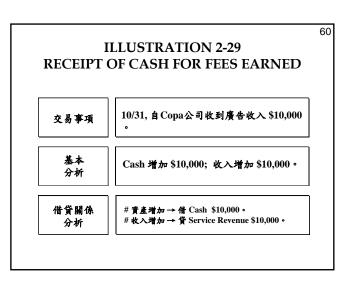


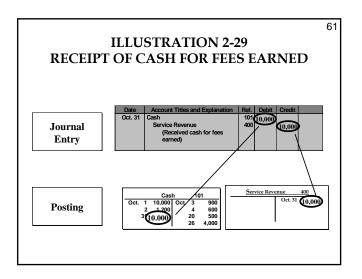












62

64

6. The Trial Balance

- 試算表(trial balance):
 - 1. 意義: 某個期間內, 各個會計科目帳下的餘額列表。
 - 2. 目的: 各科目過帳後, 借貸兩方是否平衡。
- 試算表也可找出再記帳及過帳時所發生的錯誤。
- 編制試算表的步驟:
 - 1 列出所有的會計科目及其餘額。
 - 2 加總借貸雙方個別的總額。
 - 3 驗證借貸雙方的總合是否相等。

63 **ILLUSTRATION 2-32** A TRIAL BALANCE PIONEER ADVERTISING AGENCY **Trial Balance** October 31, 2002 Debit Credit \$ 15,200 借方總額必須 Advertising Supplies Prepaid Insurance Office Equipment 2,500 等於貸方總額 5,000 \$ 5,000 2,500 1,200 Notes Payable Accounts Payable Unearned Revenue Common Stock Dividends 10,000 500 Service Revenue 10,000 Salaries Expense 4,000 Rent Expense 900 \$ 28,700 \$ 28,700

6. Limitations of a Trial Balance

- 試算表並不能證明每一個交易事項皆有被記錄到,或
- 者每一個總分類帳的金額或總額都是正確的。
- 即使試算表中借貸平衡,也未必保證記錄完全正確。
- 以下所列的情形,也會使試算表中借貸平衡:
 - 1某項交易未記帳;
 - 2 某項交易已記帳,但未過帳;
 - 3 某項交易記帳兩次;
 - 4 用錯會計科目;
 - 5 記錄某項交易時,發生自動抵銷的錯誤。

65

The End of Chapter 2