

Chapter 5

Financial Statements for Sole Proprietorships (I)

Introduction

- At the end of an accounting period, **financial statements** are prepared to report the financial **performance** and **position** of a business.
- These financial statements include:
 - Income Statement
 - Balance Sheet

Period-end entries

Closing entries

- Closing entries refer to the double entries required to **close off** certain accounts at the end of an accounting period.
 - The accounts that have to be closed off are known as '**nominal**' accounts, which are usually **revenue** and **expense** accounts.
 - At the end of an accounting period, the balances of all revenue and expense accounts of a business will be transferred to an intermediate account called the **profit and loss** account (income summary account).

Exhibit 5.1

L Sang Trial Balance as at 31 March 2013			
	Dr		Cr
	\$		\$
Sales		40,500	
Purchases	29,000		
Rent and rates	5,400		
Salaries	4,500		
General expenses	800		
Interest revenue		600	
Fixtures and fittings	12,000		
Accounts receivable	6,800		
Accounts payable		9,100	
Bank	5,100		
Cash	2,600		
Drawings	4,000		
Capital			20,000
	70,200		70,200

Closing entry for	Account to be debited	Account to be credited
Sales	Sales	Profit and loss

Sales			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Profit and loss	40,500	Mar 31 Balance b/d	40,500

Profit and Loss			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Sales	40,500		

Closing entry for	Account to be debited	Account to be credited
Interest revenue	Interest revenue	Profit and loss

Interest Revenue			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Profit and loss	600	Mar 31 Balance b/d	600

Profit and Loss			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Sales	40,500		
" 31 Interest revenue	600		

第 5 章

獨資企業的財務報表（一）

引言

- 在前兩章，你已學會把交易記錄在**分類帳**內，以及利用**試算表**測試帳戶記帳的準確性。
- 在會計期末，企業會編製**財務報表**，包括：
 - 損益表
 - 資產負債表

期末分錄

結帳分錄

- 結帳分錄是指在會計期末**結清**某些帳戶所需的複式記帳。
- 企業須要在會計期末結清的帳戶稱為「**虛帳戶**」。虛帳戶通常都是**收益**和**費用**帳戶。
- 在會計期末，企業會把所有收益和費用帳戶的餘額轉到一個中間帳戶 — 「**損益帳戶**」(又稱「**損益匯總帳戶**」)。

示例 5.1

申先生 試算表 於 2013 年 3 月 31 日			
	借方		貸方
	\$		\$
銷貨		40,500	
購買	29,000		
租金及差餉	5,400		
薪金	4,500		
雜費	800		
利息收益		600	
裝修與裝置	12,000		
應收帳款	6,800		
應付帳款		9,100	
銀行存款	5,100		
現金	2,600		
提用	4,000		
資本			20,000
	70,200		70,200

結清的帳戶	須借記的帳戶	須貸記的帳戶
銷貨	銷貨	損益帳

銷貨			
2013 年	\$	2013 年	\$
3 月 31 日 損益帳	40,500	3 月 31 日 餘額承上	40,500

損益帳			
2013 年	\$	2013 年	\$
3 月 31 日 銷貨	40,500		

結清的帳戶	須借記的帳戶	須貸記的帳戶
利息收益	利息收益	損益帳

利息收益			
2013 年	\$	2013 年	\$
3 月 31 日 損益帳	600	3 月 31 日 餘額承上	600

損益帳			
2013 年	\$	2013 年	\$
3 月 31 日 銷貨	40,500		
3 月 31 日 利息收益	600		

Closing entry for	Account to be debited	Account to be credited
Purchases	Profit and loss	Purchases

Purchases			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Balance b/d	<u>29,000</u>	Mar 31 Profit and loss	<u>29,000</u>

Profit and Loss			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Purchases	29,000	Mar 31 Sales	40,500
		" 31 Interest revenue	600

Closing entry for	Account to be debited	Account to be credited
Rent and rates	Profit and loss	Rent and rates

Rent and Rates			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Balance b/d	<u>5,400</u>	Mar 31 Profit and loss	<u>5,400</u>

Profit and Loss			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Purchases	29,000	Mar 31 Sales	40,500
" 31 Rent and rates	5,400	" 31 Interest revenue	600

Closing entry for	Account to be debited	Account to be credited
Salaries	Profit and loss	Salaries

Salaries			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Balance b/d	<u>4,500</u>	Mar 31 Profit and loss	<u>4,500</u>

Profit and Loss			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Purchases	29,000	Mar 31 Sales	40,500
" 31 Rent and rates	5,400	" 31 Interest revenue	600
" 31 Salaries	4,500		

Closing entry for	Account to be debited	Account to be credited
General expenses	Profit and loss	General expenses

General Expenses			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Balance b/d	<u>800</u>	Mar 31 Profit and loss	<u>800</u>

Profit and Loss			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Purchases	29,000	Mar 31 Sales	40,500
" 31 Rent and rates	5,400	" 31 Interest revenue	600
" 31 Salaries	4,500		
" 31 General expenses	800		

Entries for inventory

○ Closing inventory (ending inventory) refers to the **unsold** goods at the end of an accounting period.

- It is treated as an **asset** of the business.
- It has to be physically counted, valued (usually at cost) through a process called **inventory taking (stock taking)**.
- As closing inventory is available for sale in the following period, it will be treated as '**opening inventory (beginning inventory)**' of the following accounting period.

結清的帳戶		須借記的帳戶		須貸記的帳戶	
購貨		損益帳		購貨	
購貨					
2013 年		\$	2013 年	\$	
3 月 31 日 餘額承上		29,000	3 月 31 日 損益帳	29,000	
損益帳					
2013 年		\$	2013 年	\$	
3 月 31 日 購貨		29,000	3 月 31 日 銷貨	40,500	
			3 月 31 日 利息收益	600	

結清的帳戶		須借記的帳戶		須貸記的帳戶	
租金及差餉		損益帳		租金及差餉	
租金及差餉					
2013 年		\$	2013 年	\$	
3 月 31 日 餘額承上		5,400	3 月 31 日 損益帳	5,400	
損益帳					
2013 年		\$	2013 年	\$	
3 月 31 日 購貨		29,000	3 月 31 日 銷貨	40,500	
3 月 31 日 租金及差餉		5,400	3 月 31 日 利息收益	600	

結清的帳戶		須借記的帳戶		須貸記的帳戶	
薪金		損益帳		薪金	
薪金					
2013 年		\$	2013 年	\$	
3 月 31 日 餘額承上		4,500	3 月 31 日 損益帳	4,500	
損益帳					
2013 年		\$	2013 年	\$	
3 月 31 日 購貨		29,000	3 月 31 日 銷貨	40,500	
3 月 31 日 租金及差餉		5,400	3 月 31 日 利息收益	600	
3 月 31 日 薪金		4,500			

結清的帳戶		須借記的帳戶		須貸記的帳戶	
雜費		損益帳		雜費	
雜費					
2013 年		\$	2013 年	\$	
3 月 31 日 餘額承上		800	3 月 31 日 損益帳	800	
損益帳					
2013 年		\$	2013 年	\$	
3 月 31 日 購貨		29,000	3 月 31 日 銷貨	40,500	
3 月 31 日 租金及差餉		5,400	3 月 31 日 利息收益	600	
3 月 31 日 薪金		4,500			
3 月 31 日 雜費		800			

存貨的分錄

○ 期末存貨是指在會計期末尚未售出的貨品。

■ 期末存貨是企業的資產。

■ 企業須實地點算期末存貨及進行存貨計價（通常按成本計價）。

■ 由於期末存貨是企業可在下一會計期出售的貨品，因此屬於下一會計期的「期初存貨」。

Closing entry for	Account to be debited	Account to be credited
Closing inventory	Inventory	Profit and loss

Inventory			
2013	\$		
Mar 31 Profit and loss	3,000		
Profit and Loss			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Purchases	29,000	Mar 31 Sales	40,500
" 31 Rent and rates	5,400	" 31 Interest revenue	600
" 31 Salaries	4,500	" 31 Inventory (closing)	3,000
" 31 General expenses	800		

Closing entry for	Account to be debited	Account to be credited
Closing inventory	Inventory	Profit and loss

Inventory			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Profit and loss	3,000	Mar 31 Balance c/f	3,000
Apr 1 Balance b/f	3,000		

Opening inventory for the year ended 31 March 2014

Closing inventory for the year ended 31 March 2013

Profit and Loss			
2013	\$	2013	\$
Mar 31 Purchases	29,000	Mar 31 Sales	40,500
" 31 Rent and rates	5,400	" 31 Interest revenue	600
" 31 Salaries	4,500	" 31 Inventory (closing)	3,000
" 31 General expenses	800		
" 31 Balance c/d	4,400		
	44,100		
		Net profit	4,400
		Mar 31 Balance b/d	4,400

Credit balance in the profit and loss account = Net profit

Debit balance in the profit and loss account = Net loss

Income statement for trading firms

Preparation of an income statement for a trading firm

- An **income statement** is prepared to report the **financial performance** of a business during an accounting period, which is usually half a year or a year.
- Users of the income statement, which include **management** and **investors**, will learn about the **profit and loss** that the business made during that period as well as the effects of various revenue and expense items on the operating results.

複式記帳	須借記的帳戶	須貸記的帳戶
期末存貨	存貨	損益帳

存貨			
2013 年	\$		
3 月 31 日 損益帳	3,000		
損益帳			
2013 年	\$	2013 年	\$
3 月 31 日 購貨	29,000	3 月 31 日 銷貨	40,500
3 月 31 日 租金及差餉	5,400	3 月 31 日 利息收益	600
3 月 31 日 薪金	4,500	3 月 31 日 存貨 (期末)	3,000
3 月 31 日 雜費	800		

複式記帳	須借記的帳戶	須貸記的帳戶
期末存貨	存貨	損益帳

存貨			
2013 年	\$	2013 年	\$
3 月 31 日 損益帳	3,000	3 月 31 日 餘額移後	3,000
4 月 1 日 餘額承前	3,000		

截至 2014 年 3 月 31 日止年度的期初存貨

截至 2013 年 3 月 31 日止年度的期末存貨

損益帳			
2013 年	\$	2013 年	\$
3 月 31 日 購貨	29,000	3 月 31 日 銷貨	40,500
3 月 31 日 租金及差餉	5,400	3 月 31 日 利息收益	600
3 月 31 日 薪金	4,500	3 月 31 日 存貨 (期末)	3,000
3 月 31 日 雜費	800		
3 月 31 日 餘額轉下	4,400		
	44,100		
		淨利	4,400
		3 月 31 日 餘額承上	4,400

損益帳戶的貸方餘額 = 淨利

損益帳戶的借方餘額 = 淨損失

貿易公司的損益表

編製貿易公司的損益表

- 編製**損益表**（又稱**收益表**）是為了匯報企業在某會計期（通常是半年或一年）的**財務表現**。
- 損益表的使用者（包括**管理層**和**投資者**）可透過損益表知道企業在期內的**盈利**或**虧損**情況，並了解個別收益和費用項目對業績的影響。

Exhibit 5.2

Step 1 Show the sales total

L Sang
Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2013

\$	\$
Sales	40,500

Step 2 Show the components of the cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold

- The cost of goods sold (cost of sales) refers to the cost at which the goods sold in the current accounting period were purchased, which includes:
 - ▣ the purchase price and
 - ▣ other costs directly related to purchases.

'Cost of goods purchased' in the current accounting period

$$\text{Cost of goods sold} = \text{Opening inventory} + \text{Purchases} - \text{Closing inventory}$$

Goods available for sale in the current period that were purchased in previous accounting periods

Unsold goods at the end of the current accounting period

L Sang
Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2013

\$	\$
Purchases	29,000
Less Closing inventory	3,000
Cost of goods sold	26,000
Sales	40,500

Step 3 Calculate the gross profit (or gross loss)

- Gross profit refers to the profit made from the trading of goods.

$$\text{Gross profit} = \text{Sales} - \text{Cost of goods sold}$$

Sales > Cost of goods sold ⇒ Gross profit

Cost of goods sold > Sales ⇒ Gross loss

L Sang
Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2013

\$	\$
Purchases	29,000
Less Closing inventory	3,000
Cost of goods sold	26,000
Gross profit c/d	14,500
	40,500
Sales	40,500
Gross profit b/d	14,500

示例 5.2

第 1 步 展示銷貨總額

申先生
損益表
截至 2013 年 3 月 31 日止年度

\$	\$
銷貨	40,500

第 2 步 展示銷貨成本的組成部分

銷貨成本

- 銷貨成本 (又稱銷售成本) 是指企業在本會計期內所售貨品的購買成本。銷貨成本包括:
 - ▣ 貨品的買價
 - ▣ 其他直接與購貨相關的成本

企業在本會計期內的「購貨成本」

$$\text{銷貨成本} = \text{期初存貨} + \text{購貨} - \text{期末存貨}$$

企業在過去的會計期購入、可在本期內出售的存貨

在本會計期末尚未售出的貨品

申先生
損益表
截至 2013 年 3 月 31 日止年度

\$	\$
購貨	29,000
減 期末存貨	3,000
銷貨成本	26,000
銷貨	40,500

第 3 步 計算毛利或毛損

- 毛利是指買賣貨品所賺取的利潤。

$$\text{毛利} = \text{銷貨} - \text{銷貨成本}$$

銷貨 > 銷貨成本 ⇒ 毛利

銷貨成本 > 銷貨 ⇒ 毛損

申先生
損益表
截至 2013 年 3 月 31 日止年度

\$	\$
購貨	29,000
減 期末存貨	3,000
銷貨成本	26,000
毛利轉下	14,500
	40,500
銷貨	40,500
毛利承上	14,500

Step 4 Show the other revenues and expenses

L Sang Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2013			
	\$		\$
Purchases	29,000	Sales	40,500
Less Closing inventory	3,000		
Cost of goods sold	26,000		
Gross profit c/d	14,500		
	<u>40,500</u>		<u>40,500</u>
Rent and rates	5,400	Gross profit b/d	14,500
Salaries	4,500	Interest revenue	600
General expenses	800		

Step 5 Calculate the net profit (or net loss)

Net profit or loss

- Net profit refers to the profit made from the **overall** operations of a business.

$$\text{Net profit} = \text{Gross profit} + \text{Other revenues} - \text{Expenses}$$

$$\text{Gross profit} + \text{Other revenues} > \text{Expenses} \Rightarrow \text{Net profit}$$

$$\text{Gross profit} + \text{Other revenues} < \text{Expenses} \Rightarrow \text{Net loss}$$

L Sang Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2013			
	\$		\$
Purchases	29,000	Sales	40,500
Less Closing inventory	3,000		
Cost of goods sold	26,000		
Gross profit c/d	14,500		
	<u>40,500</u>		<u>40,500</u>
Rent and rates	5,400	Gross profit b/d	14,500
Salaries	4,500	Interest revenue	600
General expenses	800		
Net profit	<u>4,400</u>		
	<u>15,100</u>		<u>15,100</u>

Net profit vs. gross profit

Exhibit 5.3

Given the following results of a trading firm for a certain year:

Sales	\$340,000	Staff salaries	\$66,000
Cost of goods sold	\$220,000	Water and electricity	\$5,000
Rent revenue	\$40,000	Other expenses	\$13,600

$$\text{Gross profit} = \text{Sales} - \text{Cost of goods sold}$$

$$= \$340,000 - \$220,000$$

$$= \$120,000$$

$$\text{Net profit} = \text{Gross profit} + \text{Other revenues} - \text{Expenses}$$

$$= \$120,000 + \$40,000 - \$66,000 - \$5,000 - \$13,600$$

$$= \$75,400$$

- If staff salaries increased to \$166,000 but other figures remained unchanged,

$$\text{Net loss} = \$75,400 - \$100,000 = \$24,600$$

第 4 步 展示其他收益和費用

申先生 損益表 截至 2013 年 3 月 31 日止年度			
	\$		\$
購貨	29,000	銷貨	40,500
減 期末存貨	3,000		
銷貨成本	26,000		
毛利轉下	14,500		
	<u>40,500</u>		<u>40,500</u>
租金及差餉	5,400	毛利承上	14,500
薪金	4,500	利息收益	600
雜費	800		

第 5 步 計算淨利或淨損失

淨利或淨損失

- 淨利是指企業從**整體**營運所賺取的利潤。

$$\text{淨利} = \text{毛利} + \text{其他收益} - \text{費用}$$

$$\text{毛利} + \text{其他收益} > \text{費用} \Rightarrow \text{淨利}$$

$$\text{毛利} + \text{其他收益} < \text{費用} \Rightarrow \text{淨損失}$$

申先生 損益表 截至 2013 年 3 月 31 日止年度			
	\$		\$
購貨	29,000	銷貨	40,500
減 期末存貨	3,000		
銷貨成本	26,000		
毛利轉下	14,500		
	<u>40,500</u>		<u>40,500</u>
租金及差餉	5,400	毛利承上	14,500
薪金	4,500	利息收益	600
雜費	800		
淨利	<u>4,400</u>		
	<u>15,100</u>		<u>15,100</u>

淨利與毛利

示例 5.3

假設某貿易公司在某年的業績如下：

銷貨	\$340,000	員工薪金	\$66,000
銷貨成本	\$220,000	水電費	\$5,000
租金收益	\$40,000	其他費用	\$13,600

$$\text{毛利} = \text{銷貨} - \text{銷貨成本}$$

$$= \$340,000 - \$220,000$$

$$= \$120,000$$

$$\text{淨利} = \text{毛利} + \text{其他收益} - \text{費用}$$

$$= \$120,000 + \$40,000 - \$66,000 - \$5,000 - \$13,600$$

$$= \$75,400$$

- 如果員工薪金增至 \$166,000，而其他數據不變，企業便會蒙受淨損失

$$\text{淨損失} = \$75,400 - \$100,000 = \$24,600$$

Different formats of an income statement

Horizontal style

L Sang Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2013			
	\$		\$
Purchases	29,000	Sales	40,500
Less Closing inventory	3,000		
Cost of goods sold	26,000		
Gross profit c/d	14,500		
	<u>40,500</u>		<u>40,500</u>
Rent and rates	5,400	Gross profit b/d	14,500
Salaries	4,500	Interest revenue	600
General expenses	800		
Net profit	4,400		
	<u>15,100</u>		<u>15,100</u>

Vertical style

L Sang Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2013			
		\$	\$
Sales			40,500
Less Cost of goods sold:			
Purchases	29,000		
Less Closing inventory	3,000		26,000
Gross profit			14,500
Add Other revenues:			
Interest revenue		600	
			15,100
Less Expenses:			
Rent and rates	5,400		
Salaries	4,500		
General expenses	800		10,700
Net profit			<u>4,400</u>

Exhibit 5.4

M Chan Trial Balance as at 31 December 2013		
	Dr	Cr
	\$	\$
Sales		207,000
Purchases	142,600	
Returns inwards	3,450	
Returns outwards		2,100
Carriage inwards	1,950	
Carriage outwards	1,330	
Rent and rates	15,650	
Salaries	26,000	
Discounts allowed	2,200	
Sundry expenses	1,700	
Discounts received		3,500
Premises	250,000	
Fixtures and fittings	53,600	
Trade receivables	42,300	
Trade payables		41,880
Bank	56,000	
Cash	8,200	
Loan from C Ho (repayable in 2016)		90,000
Drawings	23,000	
Capital		290,000
Inventory	6,500	
	<u>634,480</u>	<u>634,480</u>

Inventory as at 31 December 2013 was valued at \$5,400.

不同格式的損益表

橫式

申先生 損益表 截至 2013 年 3 月 31 日止年度			
	\$		\$
購貨	29,000	銷貨	40,500
減 期末存貨	3,000		
銷貨成本	26,000		
毛利轉下	14,500		
	<u>40,500</u>		<u>40,500</u>
租金及差餉	5,400	毛利承上	14,500
薪金	4,500	利息收益	600
雜費	800		
淨利	4,400		
	<u>15,100</u>		<u>15,100</u>

直式

申先生 損益表 截至 2013 年 3 月 31 日止年度			
		\$	\$
銷貨			40,500
減 銷貨成本：			
購貨	29,000		
減 期末存貨	3,000		26,000
毛利			14,500
加 其他收益：			
利息收益		600	
			15,100
減 費用：			
租金及差餉	5,400		
薪金	4,500		
雜費	800		10,700
淨利			<u>4,400</u>

示例 5.4

陳先生 試算表 於 2013 年 12 月 31 日		
	借方	貸方
	\$	\$
銷貨		207,000
購貨	142,600	
銷貨退回	3,450	
購貨退出		2,100
購貨運費	1,950	
銷貨運費	1,330	
租金及差餉	15,650	
薪金	26,000	
銷貨折扣	2,200	
雜費	1,700	
購貨折扣		3,500
物業	250,000	
裝修與裝置	53,600	
應收貨款	42,300	
應付貨款		41,880
銀行存款	56,000	
現金	8,200	
貸款：何先生 (2016 年償還)		90,000
提用	23,000	
資本		290,000
存貨	6,500	
	<u>634,480</u>	<u>634,480</u>

2013 年 12 月 31 日的存貨值為 \$5,400。

1. Opening inventory vs. closing inventory

- Except for the first year of operation, a trading firm always has an inventory brought forward from the previous year, namely, the **opening** inventory.

Inventory		
2013		\$
Jan 1	Balance b/f	6,500
Opening inventory for the year ended 31 December 2013		

Double entry for	Account to be debited	Account to be credited
Opening inventory	Profit and loss	Inventory

Inventory		
2013		\$
Jan 1	Balance b/f	6,500
Dec 31	Profit and loss	6,500

Double entry for	Account to be debited	Account to be credited
Closing inventory	Inventory	Profit and loss

Inventory		
2013		\$
Jan 1	Balance b/f	6,500
Dec 31	Profit and loss	5,400
2013		\$
Dec 31	Profit and loss	6,500

Inventory		
2013		\$
Jan 1	Balance b/f	6,500
Dec 31	Profit and loss	5,400
		11,900
2014		\$
Jan 1	Balance b/f	5,400
Closing inventory for the year ended 31 December 2013		
2013		\$
Dec 31	Profit and loss	6,500
" 31	Balance c/f	5,400
		11,900
Opening inventory for the year ended 31 December 2014		

- In the income statement:

- ☐ the opening inventory will be **added to** the cost of goods sold
- ☐ the closing inventory will be **deducted from** the cost of goods sold

$$\text{Cost of goods sold} = \text{Opening inventory} + \text{Purchases} - \text{Closing inventory}$$

1. 期初存貨與期末存貨

- 一般來說，如果一家企業已營運超過一年，通常都會有**期初**存貨（即上年度餘下的存貨）。

存貨		
2013 年		\$
1 月 1 日	餘額承前	6,500
截至 2013 年 12 月 31 日止年度的期初存貨		

帳戶名稱	須借記的帳戶	須貸記的帳戶
期初存貨	損益帳	存貨

存貨		
2013 年		\$
1 月 1 日	餘額承前	6,500
12 月 31 日	損益帳	6,500

帳戶名稱	須借記的帳戶	須貸記的帳戶
期末存貨	存貨	損益帳

存貨		
2013 年		\$
1 月 1 日	餘額承前	6,500
12 月 31 日	損益帳	5,400
2013 年		\$
12 月 31 日	損益帳	6,500

存貨		
2013 年		\$
1 月 1 日	餘額承前	6,500
12 月 31 日	損益帳	5,400
		11,900
2014 年		\$
1 月 1 日	餘額承前	5,400
截至 2013 年 12 月 31 日止年度的期末存貨		
2013 年		\$
12 月 31 日	損益帳	6,500
12 月 31 日	餘額移後	5,400
		11,900
截至 2014 年 12 月 31 日止年度的期初存貨		

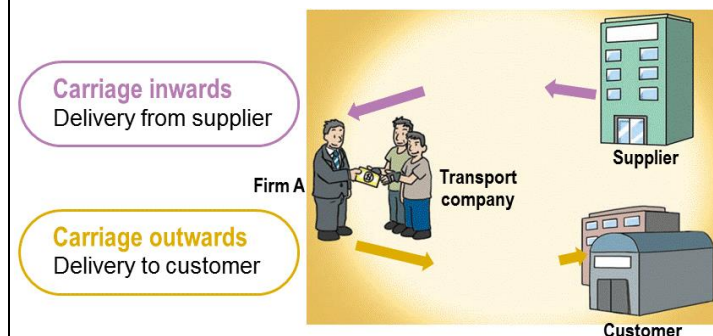
- 在損益表上:

- ☐ 期初存貨會加到銷貨成本中
- ☐ 期末存貨會從銷貨成本中扣除

$$\text{銷貨成本} = \text{期初存貨} + \text{購貨} - \text{期末存貨}$$

2. Carriage inwards vs. carriage outwards

- Firms may be required to pay **carriage** for **transporting** goods from suppliers or to their customers.
- Double entry for carriage inwards/outwards paid:
Dr Carriage inwards/outwards account
Cr Cash/Bank account

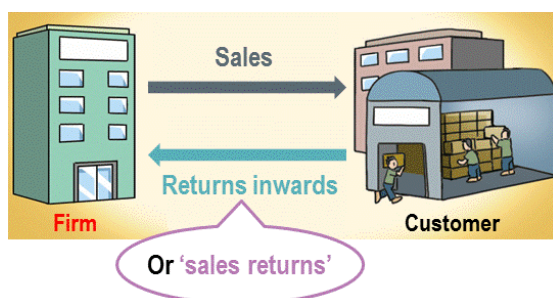


Carriage inwards	Carriage outwards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of transporting goods <u>from suppliers</u>. • At the end of an accounting period, the carriage inwards account will be closed off and its balance will be added to the cost of goods sold in the income statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of transporting goods <u>to customers</u>. • At the end of an accounting period, the carriage outwards account will be closed off and its balance will be shown as an operating expense in the income statement.

3. Returns inwards vs. returns outwards

Returns inwards

- Customers may return goods to a firm because the goods were found to be faulty.



- Double entry for the return of goods sold on credit:
Dr Returns inwards account
Cr Debtor's account
- At the end of an accounting period, the returns inwards account will be closed off and its balance shown as a deduction from **sales** in the income statement.

2. 購貨運費與銷貨運費

- 企業把貨品從供應商運回企業或把貨品運給客戶時，可能要支付**運費**。
- 支付購貨運費／銷貨運費的複式記帳：
借記 購貨運費／銷貨運費帳戶
貸記 現金／銀行存款帳戶

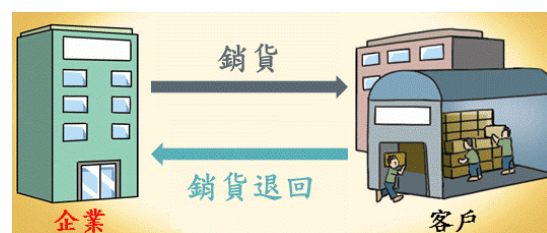


購貨運費	銷貨運費
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 把貨品從供應商運回企業的成本 • 在會計期末，企業會結清購貨運費帳戶，其餘額會計入損益表的銷貨成本內。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 把貨品從企業運給客戶的成本 • 在會計期末，企業同樣會結清銷貨運費帳戶，但其餘額會在損益表上列為營業費用。

3. 銷貨退回與購貨退出

銷貨退回

- 當客戶發現購入的貨品品質出現問題時，或會把貨品退回給企業。



- 客戶向企業退回賒銷貨品的複式記帳：
借記 銷貨退回帳戶
貸記 銷貨債務人帳戶
- 在會計期末，企業會結清銷貨退回帳戶，其餘額會從損益表的**銷貨額**中扣除。

Returns outwards

- A firm may return goods to its suppliers.
- Returns outwards also known as "purchases returns".



- Double entry for the return of goods bought on credit:
Dr Creditor's account
Cr Returns outwards account
- At the end of an accounting period, the returns outwards account will be closed off and its balance shown as a deduction from **purchases** in the income statement.

$$\text{Cost of goods sold} = \text{Opening inventory} + \underbrace{(\text{Purchases} + \text{Carriage inwards} - \text{Returns outwards})}_{\text{Net purchases}} - \text{Closing inventory}$$

$$\text{Gross profit} = \underbrace{(\text{Sales} - \text{Returns inwards})}_{\text{Net sales}} - \text{Cost of goods sold}$$

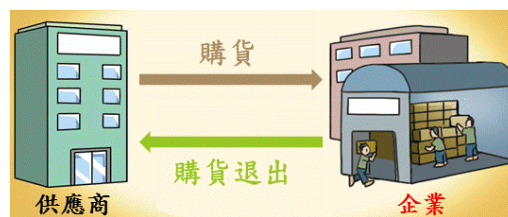
4. Discounts allowed vs. discounts received

- Payment for a **credit purchase** or a **credit sale** is made some time after the transaction has occurred.
- The length of time allowed before a trade debtor has to pay is called the '**credit period**'.
- Suppliers sometimes offer discounts to trade debtors who pay within a specified period of time, called the '**cash discount period**' (which is shorter than the credit period.)
- Such discounts are known as '**cash discounts**'.

Discounts allowed	Discounts received
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash discounts given to trade debtors • Treated as an expense • Double entry: Dr Discounts allowed account Cr Debtor's account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash discounts given by trade creditors • Treated as other revenue • Double entry: Dr Creditor's account Cr Discounts received account

購貨退出

- 企業有時會把貨品退回給供應商。



- 企業退回除購貨品的複式記帳:
借記 購貨債權人帳戶
貸記 購貨退出帳戶
- 在會計期末，企業會結清購貨退出帳戶，其餘額會從損益表上的**購貨額**中扣除。

$$\text{銷貨成本} = \text{期初存貨} + \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{購貨} \\ + \text{購貨運費} \\ - \text{購貨退出} \end{array} \right)}_{\text{購貨淨額}} - \text{期末存貨}$$

$$\text{毛利} = \underbrace{(\text{銷貨} - \text{銷貨退回})}_{\text{銷貨淨額}} - \text{銷貨成本}$$

4. 銷貨折扣與購貨折扣

- 企業**除購**貨品後不會即時付款，**除銷**貨品後也不會即時收款。
- 在這些除帳交易中，銷貨債務人償還欠款的指定期限稱為「**信用期限**」，或「**除帳期間**」。
- 此外，供應商有時會向在指定的「**現金折扣期**」（較信用期限短）內還款的客戶提供折扣。
- 這種折扣稱為「**現金折扣**」。

銷貨折扣	購貨折扣
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 企業給予銷貨債務人的現金折扣 • 屬於企業的 營業費用 • 銷貨折扣的複式記帳: 借記 銷貨折扣帳戶 貸記 銷貨債務人帳戶 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 購貨債權人給予企業的現金折扣 • 屬於企業的 其他收益 • 購貨折扣的複式記帳: 借記 購貨債權人帳戶 貸記 購貨折扣帳戶

Vertical style

M Chan			
Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013			
	\$	\$	\$
Sales			207,000
Less Returns inwards			<u>3,450</u>
			203,550
Less Cost of goods sold:			
Opening inventory		6,500	
Add Purchases	142,600		
Carriage inwards	<u>1,950</u>		
	144,550		
Less Returns outwards	<u>2,100</u>	142,450	
		148,950	
Less Closing inventory		<u>5,400</u>	143,550
Gross profit			60,000
Add Other revenues:			
Discounts received			<u>3,500</u>
			63,500
Less Expenses:			
Carriage outwards		1,330	
Rent and rates		15,650	
Salaries		26,000	
Discounts allowed		<u>2,200</u>	
Sundry expenses		<u>1,700</u>	46,880
Net profit			<u><u>16,620</u></u>

M Chan				
Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013				
	\$	\$		\$
Opening inventory		6,500	Sales	207,000
Add Purchases	142,600		Less Returns inwards	<u>3,450</u>
Carriage inwards	<u>1,950</u>			203,550
	144,550			
Less Returns outwards	<u>2,100</u>	142,450		
		148,950		
Less Closing inventory		<u>5,400</u>		
Cost of goods sold		143,550		
Gross profit c/d		60,000		
		<u>203,550</u>		<u>203,550</u>
Carriage outwards		1,330	Gross profit b/d	60,000
Rent and rates		15,650	Discounts received	<u>3,500</u>
Salaries		26,000		
Discounts allowed		<u>2,200</u>		
Sundry expenses		1,700		
Net profit		<u>16,620</u>		
		<u>63,500</u>		<u>63,500</u>

陳先生 損益表			
截至 2013 年 12 月 31 日止年度			
	\$	\$	\$
銷貨			207,000
減 銷貨退回			<u>3,450</u>
			203,550
減 銷貨成本：			
期初存貨		6,500	
加 購貨	142,600		
購貨運費	<u>1,950</u>		
	144,550		
減 購貨退出	<u>2,100</u>	142,450	
		148,950	
減 期末存貨		<u>5,400</u>	143,550
毛利			<u>60,000</u>
加 其他收益：			
購貨折扣			<u>3,500</u>
			63,500
減 費用：			
銷貨運費		1,330	
租金及差餉		15,650	
薪金		26,000	
銷貨折扣		<u>2,200</u>	
雜費		<u>1,700</u>	46,880
淨利			<u><u>16,620</u></u>

	\$	\$		\$
期初存貨		6,500	銷貨	207,000
加 購貨	142,600		減 銷貨退回	<u>3,450</u>
購貨運費	<u>1,950</u>			<u>203,550</u>
	144,550			
減 購貨退出	<u>2,100</u>	142,450		
		148,950		
減 期末存貨		5,400		
銷貨成本		143,550		
毛利轉下		60,000		
		<u>203,550</u>		<u>203,550</u>
銷貨運費		1,330	毛利承上	60,000
租金及差餉		15,650	購貨折扣	<u>3,500</u>
薪金		26,000		
銷貨折扣		2,200		
雜費		1,700		
淨利		16,620		
		<u>63,500</u>		<u>63,500</u>