

AAT

The Business Environment Synoptic Assessment

Pocket Notes

These Pocket Notes support study for the following AAT qualifications:

AAT Level 2 Certificate in Accounting

AAT Level 2 Certificate in Bookkeeping

AAT Certificate in Accounting at SCQF Level 6



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Books of prime entry

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- · Sales day book.
- Sales returns day book.
- Purchases day book.
- Purchases returns day book.
- Cash receipts book.
- VAT.
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Books of prime entry

Introduction

Rather than entering each individual transaction into the ledger accounts as they happen, books of prime entry are used to record transactions/documents of the same type before they are processed further.



Sales day book

- list of invoices sent out to credit customers
- date
- · invoice number
- customer name/account code
- invoice total analysed into net, VAT and gross (total)

- information copied from sales invoices
- before further processing, must be totalled
- totals can be checked by cross casting £3,794.14 + £758.82 = £4,552.96.

Sales Day book											
Date	Invoice No	Customer Name	Receivables ledger code	Total (gross) £	VAT (20%) £	Net £					
12/08/X3	69489	TJ Builder	RL21	2,004.12	334.02	1,670.10					
12/08/X3	69490	McCarthy & Sons	RL08	1,485.74	247.62	1,238.12					
12/08/X3	69491	Trevor Partner	RL10	1,063.10	177.18	885.92					
				4,552.96	758.82	3,794.14					

Cash receipts book

The cash receipts book records all money received into the business bank account for whatever reason.

Cash receipts book									
Date	Narrative	Total £	VAT £	Receivables £	Cash sales £	Sundry £			
3 Jul 5 Jul	A Brown S Smith & Co Ltd P Priest	20.54 9.30 60.80	3.42	9.30 60.80	17.12				
6 Jul	James & Jeans LS Moore		6.50	17.00 5.16	32.52				
7 Jul	M N Furnishers Ltd R B Roberts Light and Shade	5.16 112.58 23.65 86.95		23.65 86.95		112.58			
	Light did Shads	375.00	9.92	202.86	49.64	112.58			
Date of receipt Details of receipt Total of receipts Total VAT on cash sales Total receipts from receipts from receipts from receivables Total receipts from sundry income									

Principles of double entry bookkeeping

Accounting equation Dual Separate effect entity Therefore:

· the owner of the business is a separate entity from the business.

each transaction has both a debit and a credit entry in the ledger accounts.

· each transaction has

two financial effects.

- · the amount invested into the business by the owner is kept separate, it is known as "capital". The amount withdrawn from the business by the owner for their own personal use, it is known as "drawings".
- · Note: capital and drawings are not necessarily just cash, an owner can invest and withdraw other assets.



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