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# Principles of Financial Accounting

**Recording Process** 



# **Debit / Credit Procedures for assets and liabilities**

The two rules of the double-entry system are that every transaction affects at least two accounts and that total debits must

equal total credits.

In other words for every transaction:



One or more accounts must be debited, or entered on the left side of the T account



One or more accounts must be credited, or entered on the right side of the T account



The total dollar amount of the debits must equal the total dollar amount of the credits.





## **For Example**

If Cash increases —an asset—were entered on the left side, and decreases in Cash were entered on the right side. We know that both sides of the basic equation (Assets 5 Liabilities 1 Owner's Equity) must be equal.

Decreases in liabilities must be entered on the left or debit side. It therefore follows that increases and decreases in liabilities will have to be recorded opposite from increases and decreases in

assets.

Increases in liabilities must be entered on the right or credit side



As summarized below: The Recording Process Summary of Debit/Credit Rules illustrates a summary of the debit/credit

rules and effects on each type of account.

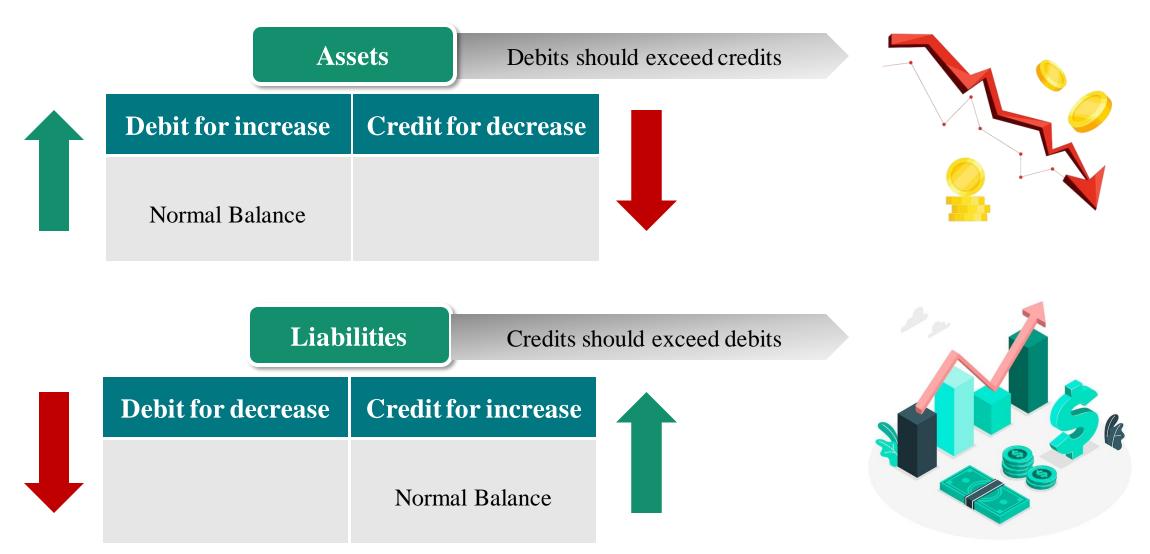
Debit	Credit
Increase assets	Decrease assets
Decrease Liabilities	Increase liabilities





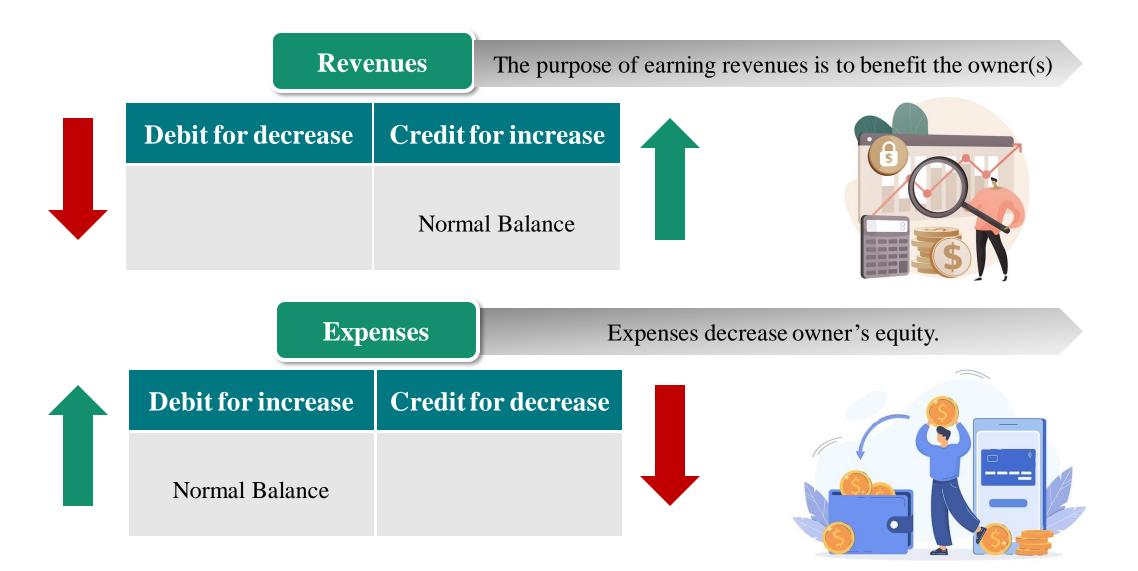
Asset accounts normally show debit balances. That is, debits to an asset account should exceed credits to that account.

otherwise, liability accounts normally show credit balances.



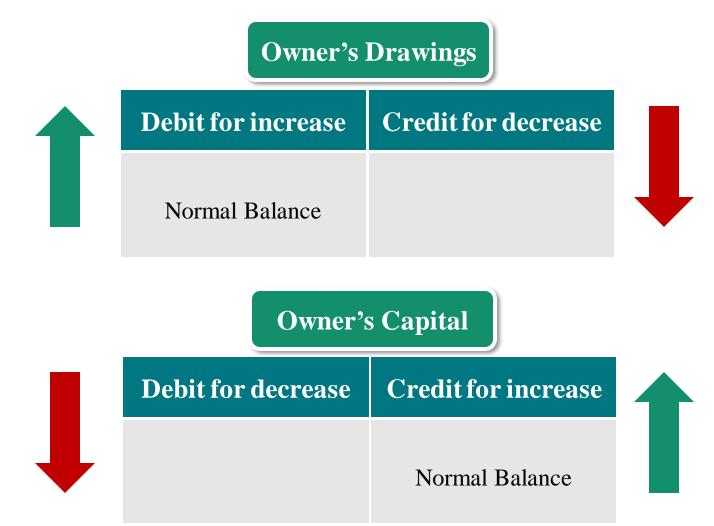


### The normal balance is on the increase side





- Owner's investments and revenues increase owner's equity (credit).
- Owner's drawings and expenses decrease owner's equity (debit)





#### Expansion of the Basic Accounting Equation and income statement

