

Bokkeeping basics for your business

We demystify common bookkeeping terms and explain how Xero can help you prepare your accounts. You'll be able to prepare your books for financial year end and discuss them with your advisor with confidence.

Chart of accounts

The chart of accounts (COA) is a list of all accounts you can use to record your transactions. It helps you categorise your transactions correctly and group similar accounts together to generate reports about your organisation.

All transactions in Xero need to be assigned to an account in order for you to be compliant with your local tax authority and produce meaningful, accurate reports like GST returns.

In Xero, organisations have a default chart of accounts that may have been set up or customised to suit your business by your accountant or bookkeeper.

Components of an account in Xero

- Each account has an account type which Xero uses to determine where the account appears in your financial reports.
- Account types in Xero are arranged in five categories: Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expenses and Equity
- Each account has an account code of up to 10 characters. You can use any code for an account as long as it's unique. The code is used to group similar or frequently used accounts together in your chart of accounts.
- Every account in Xero must have a name of up to 150 characters. You can choose whether or not to enter a description for the account.
- Each account has a default tax rate. The tax rate determines how Xero treats the transactions for GST purposes.

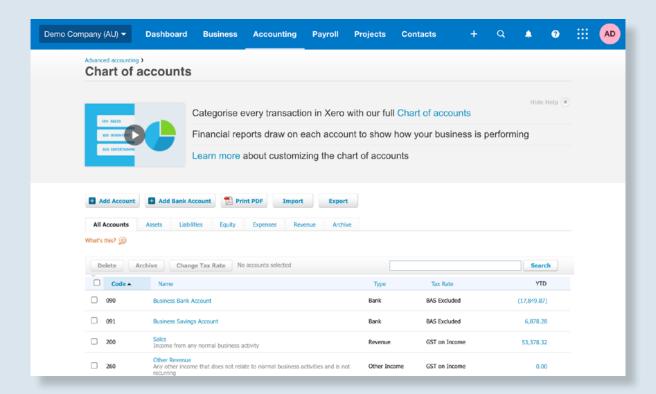


Viewing your chart of accounts

To view the chart of accounts, in the **Accounting** menu, select **Advanced**, then click **Chart of accounts**. From here you can:

- click an account name to view or edit its details
- click an account YTD balance to view a list of transactions that are coded to that account
- add, archive or delete accounts to best suit your organisation's needs

Note: Some accounts are locked by Xero because they are either a system account or they are being used for a specific purpose, for example, the account is used in a repeating invoice or a bank rule that has been set up.



Bank reconciliation

Bank reconciliation is the way you confirm that all the transactions in your bank accounts are recorded in your business accounting records.

- Xero works with many banks to transfer data into Xero using bank feeds. Bank(s) send statement data directly to your Xero organisation through a secure online connection. If bank feeds aren't available from your bank, you can manually import bank statement lines into Xero.
- In Xero, transactions are created for things like invoices, bills, expense claims and other spending.

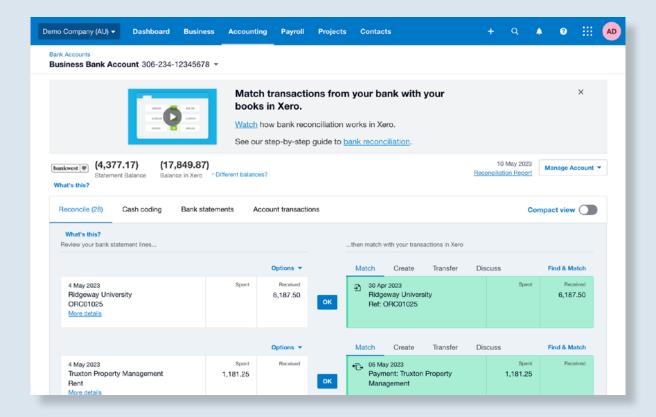
Tip: When details are in your online banking, we refer to them as bank transactions; when they're imported into Xero, we call them bank statement lines.



Ways to reconcile a bank statement line with a transaction

For each individual bank statement line on the Reconcile tab, you can either:

- match it to an existing transaction in Xero, such as an invoice or bill, using Find & Match
- **accept** a transaction match suggested by Xero based on a previously reconciled transaction or by a bank rule you've set up, by clicking **OK**
- create a new transaction, such as a spend or receive money transaction, and code the
 amount to an account code; or create a transfer money transaction to record moving
 funds to another business bank account
- leave a comment for your accountant or bookkeeper if you're not sure how a bank statement line should be reconciled, by adding a note for them in the **Discuss** tab



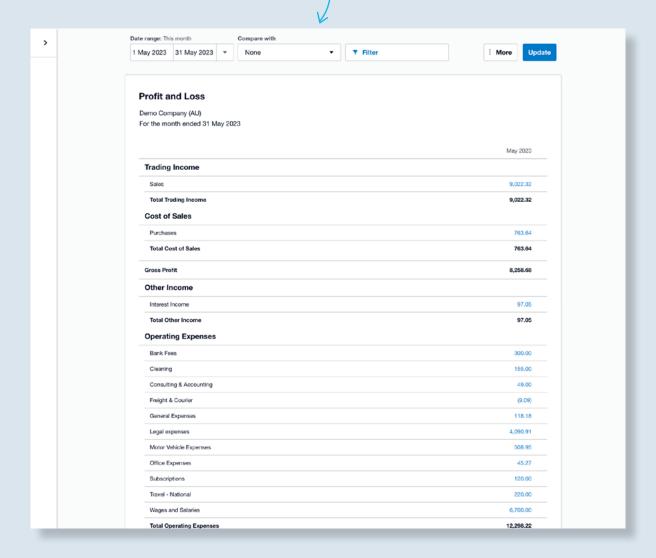


Profit and Loss

Choose **Accounting** from the menu and select **Reports.** Under financial statements, select **Profit and Loss.**

This report shows how the business has performed during a certain period. It is also known as a trading report. It takes all of your income, cost of goods sold, and expenses and summarises them to give you either a profit or a loss figure for the period.

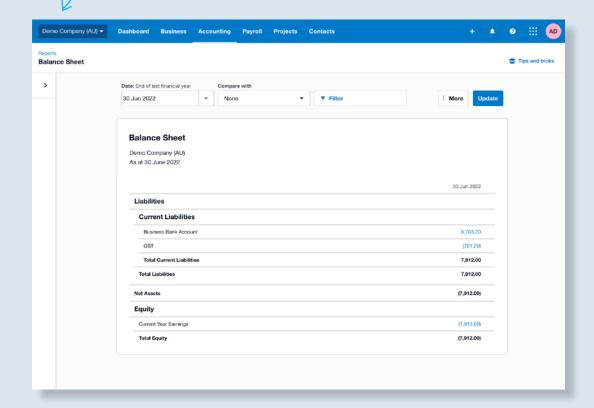
If you're new to accounting reports, this is a great one to start with and review regularly to get an idea of how your business is doing.



Balance sheet

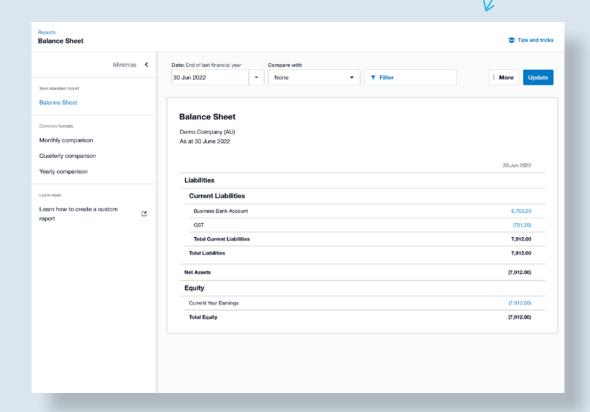
Choose **Accounting** from the menu and select **Reports.** Under Financial statements, select **Balance Sheet.**

This report takes into account all assets and liabilities and provides the business's net financial position at a given point in time. It's also known as a Statement of Financial Position.



Customising the content

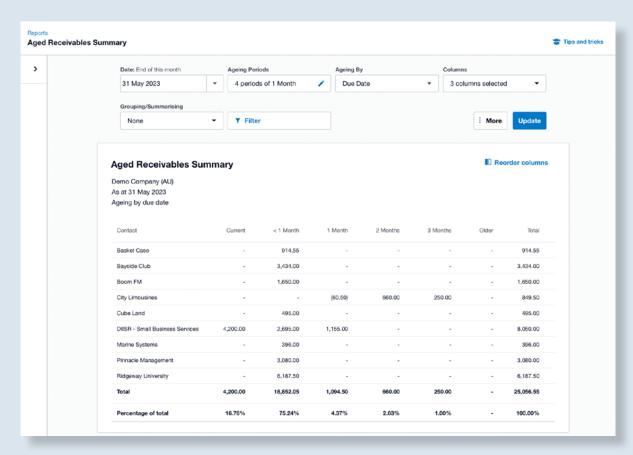
- Update the report settings along the top of the report to make any changes, such as updating the date range or comparing with previous periods, then click **Update.**
- Use **Common formats** (on the side panel) for comparative insights between periods.
- For further customisation to the report, click the **Edit layout** button.



Aged Receivables

Choose **Accounting** from the menu and select **Reports.** Under Payables and receivables, select **Aged Receivables Summary**

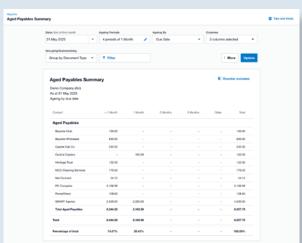
Use the Aged Receivables Summary report to view the amount each customer owes you, and how long the amount has been outstanding. You can run the **Aged Receivables Detail** report for a more detailed view.



Aged Payables

Choose **Accounting** from the menu and select **Reports**. Under Payables and receivables, select **Aged Payable Summary.**

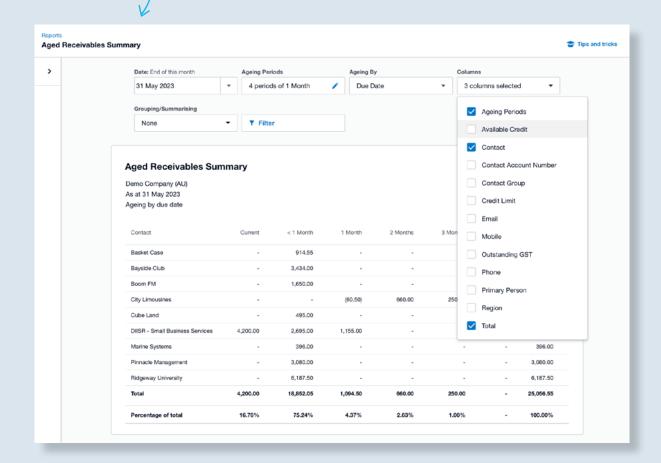
Use the Aged Payables Summary report to view the amounts you owe based on the age of the transactions. The total amount listed includes all outstanding bills, credit notes, expense claims and overpayments. You can run the **Aged Payables Detail** report for a more detailed view.



Adding columns to report

Update the report settings along the top of the report to make any changes such as adding additional columns.

For example, if you want to add customer contact details to your report, select **Columns** and choose Contact, Email, Mobile and Primary Person. Click **Update** to apply the changes to the report.



Income tax

Income tax is the amount of tax payable or refundable on the income received, after taking into account deductions. Different entities, such as sole traders or companies, are taxed at different rates. Most businesses get an accountant or bookkeeper to prepare their income tax return, to ensure it's prepared correctly. Get in touch with a Xero-certified accountant or bookkeeper if you need help preparing an income tax return.

Pay as you go

The system that allows an employee to divide their tax liability into equal payments throughout the year, making it easier to meet their tax obligation. The employer makes those contributions on their behalf by withholding the tax from their pay and passing it on to the ATO.

For more accounting terms see the **EOFY** jargon buster.

