

# PRIMARY GROUPS

# CAPITAL ACCOUNT

It refers to the amount invested by the owner in a business. The amount invested could be in the form of cash, goods, etc.



# LOANS LIABILITIES

**Loan Liabilities means all indebtedness and obligations (including all accrued and unpaid interest, principal, penalties, other fees, expense reimbursements and indemnities) owed to Lender by Borrower pursuant to the Loan Documents, but expressly excluding the Reserved Claims.**



# CURRENT LIABILITIES

**current liabilities are often understood as all liabilities of the business that are to be settled in cash within the fiscal year or the operating cycle of a given firm, whichever period is longer.**



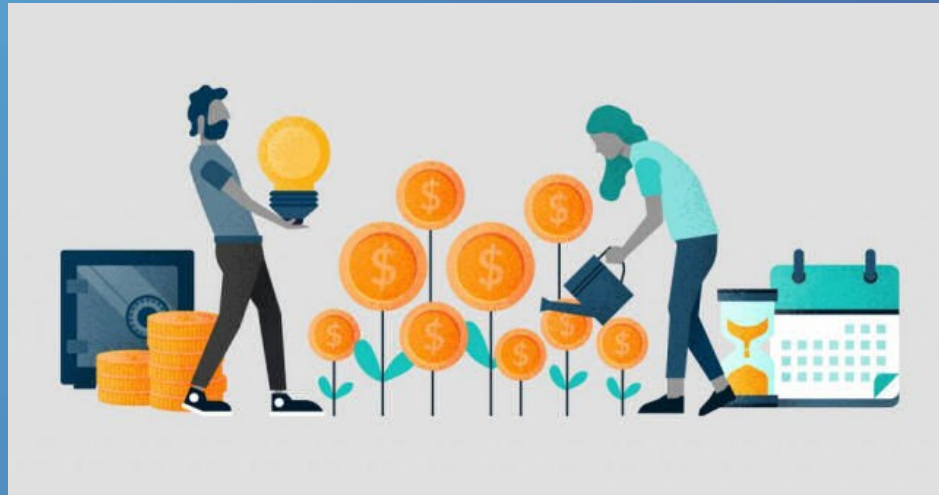
# FIXED ASSETS

A fixed asset, also known as long-lived assets or property, plant and equipment, is a term used in accounting for assets and property that may not easily be converted into cash.



# INVESTMENT

**an investment is the purchase of goods that are not consumed today but are used in the future to generate wealth. In finance, an investment is a financial asset bought with the idea that the asset will provide income further or will later be sold at a higher cost price for a profit.**



# CURRENT ASSETS

**a current asset is any asset which can reasonably be expected to be sold, consumed, or exhausted through the normal operations of a business within the current fiscal year or operating cycle or financial year.**



# MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES (ASSETS)

Miscellaneous Expenses are the incidental expenses which cannot be classified as manufacturing, selling, and administrative expenses. These expenses are not revenue in nature and hence shown in the asset side of the Balance Sheet and should be written off over a period of time.





# SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

**A suspense account is an account where you record unclassified transactions. The account temporarily holds entries while you decide how you will classify them. A suspense account can also hold information about discrepancies as you gather more data.**



# BRANCH DIVISION

**This maintains ledger accounts of all your company's branches, divisions, affiliates, sister concerns, subsidiaries and so on.**



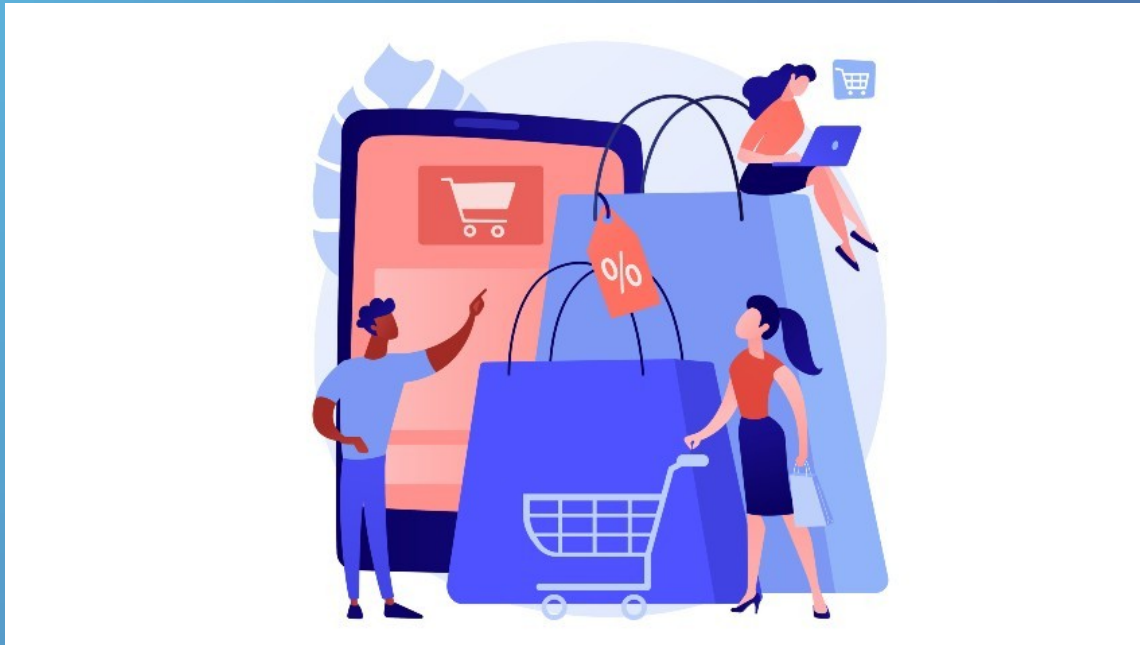
# SALES ACCOUNT

**A sales account contains the record of all sales transactions. This includes both cash sales and credit sales. The account total is then paired with the sales returns and allowances account to derive the net sales figure that is listed at the top of the income statement.**



# PURCHASE ACCOUNT

**Purchase is the activity of buying an item to either use it in the production of goods and services or resell it to another entity.**



# DIRECT INCOME

Direct income is received directly from business operations. You probably have a manager, staff, and suppliers if you own a coffee shop. Direct income is the profit you make directly from the selling of coffee, snacks, and other drinks in such a shop.



# DIRECT EXPENSES

**Direct expenses means all expenses directly connected with the manufacture, purchase of goods, and bringing them to the point of sale. Direct expenses include carriage inwards, freight inwards, wages, factory lighting, coal, water and fuel, royalty on production, etc.**



# INDIRECT EXPENSES

Indirect expenses are expenses other than direct expenses. These refer to those expenses which cannot be directly, conveniently and wholly allocated to cost centers or cost units. E.g. factory rent & insurance, power, general repairs etc.



# INDIRECT INCOME

All incomes other than direct incomes are called indirect incomes. [e.g. Interest received on investments, Incomes like discount, commission, dividend, rent etc.]

