UIL Accounting Acronyms

DEAD-C & CORL — debits and credits

DR	CR
Expenses	Owner's Equity
Assets	Revenue
Drawing	Liabilities
Cost of Goods	

RICED — 5 transactions that affect capital

Revenue (capital goes ↑)

Investments (capital goes ↑)

Cost of Goods Sold (capital goes ↓)

Expense (capital goes ↓)

Drawing (capital goes ↓)

A=L+OE — permanent (real) accounts

Assets = Liabilities
+ Owner's Equity

RED-C — temporary capital accounts

Revenue

Expense

Drawing

Cost of Goods Sold

C-DID — order of Closing entries

Credits – (close Revenue and contra-COGS)

Debits – (close COGS, contra-Rev, expenses)

Income – (close Net Income/Loss to Capital)

Drawing – (close Drawing to Capital)

REN – Net Income for a Service business

Revenue – Expenses = Net Income

BOAP (Bo-App) & SOAR to know to use Accounts Payable or Accounts Receivable

Buy	Sell
On	On
Accounts	Accounts
Payable	Receivable

Accounting CPAs

Concepts, Principles, Assumptions

CARPₑT-W-FACTR — accounting cycle

Collect source documents

Analyze transactions into debits/credits

Record in Journals

Post to Ledgers

Trial Balance

Worksheet

Financial statements

Adjusting entries

Closing entries

Trial Balance (post-closing)

Reversing entries

SE-E / PTE-R to know which payroll entry is used for employeEs or employeRs

Salary Expense for employeE	Payroll Tax Expense for employeR
SS Pay	SS Pay
Med Pay	Med Pay
FIT Pay	FUTA Pay
SIT Pay	SIT Pay

LIFO & FIFO two inventory costing methods

LIFO – Last In, First Out

FIFO – First In, First Out

PAUL — for accruals and deferrals

Prepaid = Asset

Unearned = Liability

Shortened Acronyms (for long phrases)

COW – Capital on Worksheet

SOT – Supplies on Trial Balance

POT – Prepaid insurance on Trial Balance

SOCIOE – Statement of Changes in O/E

AUA – Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

PICEPAR – Paid-In Capital in Excess of Par