## OpenERP Transaction - default mode with:

Stock account set on warehouse location

Stock input/Ouput contra-transaction accounts set on product			2800		2801		3000		4000		4400		5000		7000		8000		
				(Stock In)		(Stock Out)		(Stock Val.)		(Receivable)		(Payable)		(Cash/Bank)		(Expense)		(Income)	
Product cost	9	Operations	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
Supplier price	10																		
Sale price	20	1. Purchase 1 product																	
Sale/Purchase Tax	19.00%	No entry																	
Stock Valuation Account	3000	2. Receive 1 product		9			9												
Stock Input Account	2800	3. Supplier invoice										10			10				
Stock Output Account	2801	4. Pay supplier									10			10					
Expense Account	7000	5. Sell 1 product																	
Income Account	8000	No entry																	
Creditor Account (Receivable)	4000	6. Deliver 1 product			9			9											
Debtor Account (Payable)	4400	7. Customer Invoice							20									20	
Bank/Cash account	5000	8. Customer pays								20			20						

## OpenERP Transaction - anglo-saxon mode with:

Stock account set on warehouse location

Stock interim accounts set on product

Cost of Goods Sold set as expense account on product

Product coct

Product cost	9
Supplier price	10
Sale price	20
Sale/Purchase Tax	19.00%
Stock Valuation Account	3000
Stock Interim account (Received)	2800
Stock Interim account (Delivered)	2801
Cost of Goods Sold Account	7000
Price difference creditor Account	7095
Income Account	8000
Creditor Account (Receivable)	4000
Debtor Account (Payable)	4400
Bank/Cash account	5000

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	28	00	28	01	30	00	40	00	44	00	50	00	70	00	70	95	80	00
	(Interi	m rec.)	(Interi	m del.)	(Stoc	k Val.)	(Recei	ivable)	(Pay	able)	(Cash	Bank)	(CO	GS)	(Price	diff.)	(Inco	ome)
Operations	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
1. Purchase 1 product No entry																		
2. Receive 1 product		9			9													
<ol><li>Supplier invoice</li></ol>	9									10			<del>10</del>					
Price difference															1			
4. Pay supplier									10			10						
5. Sell 1 product No entry																		
6. Deliver 1 product			9			9												
7. Customer Invoice							20											20
Cost of Sale				9									9					
<ol><li>Customer pays</li></ol>								20			20							

## **Generic Principles**

In double-entry accounting, Debit and Credit symbols are used instead of + and – operations.

Debit (Dr) transaction = increase in assets or expenses

Credit (Cr) transaction = increase in liabilities or gain

Opposite transactions also used to decrease the values, e.g. a **debit** transaction will *decrease* **liabilities** or **gain** 

For each transaction, the total of Dr and Cr must be equal

Reminder table	Dr	Cr
Asset	+	-
Liability	-	+
Expense	+	-
Income / Gain	-	+
Capital	-	+