

How to Balance your Receivables Control Account

In a receivables control account, the total of outstanding invoices at the beginning of the period and invoices raised during the period, less payments received for invoiced income, will give a balancing figure of invoices still outstanding at the end of the period - your debtors. You can then compare this figure with the outstanding invoices outstanding and thereby detect any errors.

Prepare a receivables control account which should look something like this:

	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Debtors at beginning of period		
(Outstanding invoices at beginning of period equal to closing	629,950	
balances for previous period)		
Total invoices in period		
(Total of sales day book – your list of invoices - gross figure	1,315,560	
Total receipts in period		106,875
(Total from cash book for invoiced income)		
Debtors at end of period		
(Balancing figures, which should agree with prepared list)		876,760
_	1,945,510	1,94,551

Prepare a list of your debtors. This should agree with 4. If your debtors' list does not agree with the control account, check the following points:

- Have you listed all your debtors, including invoices only partly paid or outstanding from the beginning of the period, and invoices paid directly after the end of the period, because these receipts would not be in the cash book?
- Are there any invoices you will never receive payment for bad debts that you have not included in your debtors figure? These should be entered as a separate credit in your control account.
- Credit notes does your total of invoices in the period include credit notes issued? If not, these must be included on the credit side of the account.
- Receipts from cash book should be only those that relate to invoiced sales or work done, not for the sale of a vehicle, loans, refunds etc. If included, these figures should be taken off the receipts figure in the control account.
- Un-invoiced sales sales that should have had an invoice raised but by error did not should be added to the invoice total.
- Receipts for sales that were not entered into the cash book will have to be included as a receipt on the control account.



• Mis-additions of receipts, invoices or debtors totals, or duplication of invoices, receipts, or debtors in listings.

The amended sales control might look as follows:

The amended sales control might look as follows.	Rs.	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Debtors at beginning of period		629,950	
Total invoices	1,315,560		
Sales not invoiced in error	49,500		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	136,506	
Credit notes			19,950
Total receipts	1,068,750		
Sales of vehicle	(304,800)		
Mis-addition	(2,760)		
			761,190
Receipts banked in private account			199,500
Bad debts			8,170
Debtors at end of period			1,006,200
		199,501	1,995,010
Original debtors figure per list	770,980		
Debtor paid after period not on list	239,970		
Debtor included twice	(7,600)		
Invoice paid short, amount still outstanding	2,850		
	1,006,200		

Do call us it you would like any further help or advice in this area.