

FREE BOOKKEEPING CHECKLIST FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

- 1. DAILY BOOKKEEPING TASKS
- · Record All Transactions:

Log income and expenses in your accounting software (QuickBooks, Freshbooks, Xero, etc.).

· Track Receipts and Invoices:

Save copies of receipts and ensure invoices are sent for all sales.

· Monitor Cash Flow:

Check your cash on hand, bank balances, and incoming/outgoing payments.

2. WEEKLY BOOKKEEPING TASKS

· Review and Categorize Expenses:

Make sure all expenses are recorded accurately and in the correct categories (e.g., office supplies, marketing, etc.).

· Reconcile Bank Transactions:

Match your bank statements with recorded transactions to ensure everything is accurate.

Manage Accounts Receivable:

Review outstanding invoices and send follow-ups for overdue payments.

· Check Inventory (if applicable):

Monitor inventory levels to avoid stockouts or overstocking.

3. MONTHLY BOOKKEEPING TASKS

· Reconcile Bank and Credit Card Statements:

Double-check that all bank and credit card transactions match what's recorded in your books.

· Review and Categorize Expenses:

Ensure expenses are organized for easy reference during tax season.

· Generate Financial Reports:

Run and review monthly reports, such as:

· Profit & Loss Statement:

See your income and expenses to understand profitability.

· Balance Sheet:

Get an overview of assets, liabilities, and equity.

· Cash Flow Statement:

Understand where cash is coming from and where it's going.

· Review Accounts Payable:

Ensure all bills are recorded, and plan for timely payments to avoid late fees.

· Review Payroll:

Verify that payroll expenses are accurate and that employee withholdings are recorded properly.

4. QUARTERLY BOOKKEEPING TASKS

· Review Quarterly Reports:

Look over profit and loss, balance sheet, and cash flow statements for the quarter.

· Estimate Quarterly Taxes:

Calculate estimated taxes based on income and expenses for the quarter, and set funds aside if needed.

· Review and Adjust Budget:

Compare your budget to actual spending, and make adjustments for the next quarter.

· Review Accounts Receivable Aging:

Identify long-overdue accounts and consider follow-up actions.

· Check Compliance:

Ensure payroll taxes, sales tax filings, and any other regulatory filings are up-to-date.