

**COMPUTERIZATION OF ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE
IN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

**(A CASE STUDY OF TOYO PAINTS NIGERIA LIMITED
ALAGBADO-LAGOS)**

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This project work was carried out by Gbenga Daodu in
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I am grateful to the Lord Almighty, who saw me through this project: BOLA 'WUMI, SAMSON ABODUNRIN, FEMI AKINSELOYIN, AKINBOLA ODIDI, OLAOLU SANGOYINKA, LUSI AMAKO, TOPE.

ABSTRACT

Accounting is a decision support tool that gives easy access to vital information needed for effective running of Business Organization.

An accountant is concerning with more than record keeping phase, he is interested in the relationship between the financial result and the event which have created them.

He will study the various alternatives open to the firms and he will use his accounting experience in order to aid the management to select the best plan of action for the firm.

The necessary information are not just supply to the management but making the information available at the right time and the right place

Due to the innovation and increase in transaction, the operation of accounting personnel has increased voluminously in recent year, and there is the need for faster and efficient system, that is a computer base system, that will improve manual system, which are prone to errors in accounting calculation, fraudulent activities and delay in preparing information available to the management for decision making.

The system design, specification, implementation and documentation are analysis for users to efficiently use and understand the computer system on accounting packages.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO TOYO PAINTS NIGERIA LIMITED, 2000.

The background to Toyo Paints Nigeria Limited, 2000, is a study of the company's operations, financial performance, and market position. The company is a leading manufacturer and distributor of paints in Nigeria. It has a long history of providing high-quality products and services to its customers. The study aims to analyze the company's performance over the period 2000-2005, with a focus on its financial statements and market trends. The study is organized into several chapters, starting with an introduction to the company and its background. This is followed by a detailed analysis of the company's financial performance, including its income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. The study also examines the company's market position and its competitive advantage. The final chapter provides a summary of the findings and conclusions of the study.

1.2 DEFINITION OF ACCOUNTING

Accounting is the process of recording, summarizing, and reporting in terms of money, the transactions and events which in part at least are financial in nature, and in terms of which the financial position and performance of an organization can be ascertained and explained. It is a systematic process of recording, classifying, summarizing, and reporting financial transactions and events. Accounting provides a clear and concise picture of the financial health of an organization, enabling management to make informed decisions. It also provides a basis for the preparation of financial statements, which are essential for the assessment of the organization's performance and for the determination of its financial position. Accounting is a vital function in any organization, and it is essential for the success of the organization.

business there are words and terms that mean one thing in accounting but whose meaning is completely different in ordinary language usage. When the words and terms of accounting is well understand, greater gain of insight into the way that business is transacted and the methods by which business decisions are taken will be achieved. The actual record-making phase of accounting is usually called book-keeping. However, accounting extend, far beyond the actual making of records. Accounting is concerned with the use to which these records are put, their analysis and interpretation. An Accountant is concern with more than the record keeping phase, he is interested in the relationship between the financial result and the events which have created them. He will study the various alternatives open to the firm; and be using his accounting experience in order to aid the management to select the best plan of action for the firm.

1.3 PROBLEM DEFINITION

Accounting is a decision support tool that gives easy access to vital information needed to monitor and plan sales activities and also the salaries and wages. It aids in planning, forecast and evaluate sales and sales force performance and analyse key target market segments.

As a result of improvement in the quality of paints, the numbers of customers increases daily, and sales also

- Arithmetical inaccuracy of clerical work
- Delay in record-making
- Delay in entering accessing information
- Delay in management decision making due to delay in record making.

One can conclude that, the operation of the accounting personnel has increased voluminosly in recent years and there is need for a faster and efficient system i.e. A computer base system, that will improve manual system which is prone to fraudulent activities, errors in accounting calculation and delay in preparing accounts available to the management for decision making.

Computer base system was developed to run the affairs of the Accounts Department of Toyo Paints Nigeria Limited, Lagos.

1.4 OBJECTIVE

TOYO PAINTS NIGERIA LIMITED, ALAGBADO, LAGOS was chosen as a case study and to design an efficient computer based system to automate the Accounting system of operations by doing this it would improve its standard of operation and services rendered in the following ways.

- QUICK SERVICES:- Vital information are getting to the top management at the required time due to the incredible speed and processing capabilities of the computer machine.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

2.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

3.4. PROBABILISTIC SOLUTION

The first step in the probabilistic solution is to define the random variables and their probability distributions.

Let X and Y be random variables representing the variables of interest.

The joint probability density function (PDF) of X and Y is denoted by $f_{X,Y}(x,y)$.

The marginal PDF of X is denoted by $f_X(x)$ and the marginal PDF of Y is denoted by $f_Y(y)$.

The conditional PDF of Y given $X=x$ is denoted by $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$ and the conditional PDF of X given $Y=y$ is denoted by $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$.

The joint cumulative distribution function (CDF) of X and Y is denoted by $F_{X,Y}(x,y)$.

The marginal CDF of X is denoted by $F_X(x)$ and the marginal CDF of Y is denoted by $F_Y(y)$.

The conditional CDF of Y given $X=x$ is denoted by $F_{Y|X}(y|x)$ and the conditional CDF of X given $Y=y$ is denoted by $F_{X|Y}(x|y)$.

The joint moment generating function (MGF) of X and Y is denoted by $M_{X,Y}(t_1,t_2)$.

The marginal MGF of X is denoted by $M_X(t_1)$ and the marginal MGF of Y is denoted by $M_Y(t_2)$.

The conditional MGF of Y given $X=x$ is denoted by $M_{Y|X}(t_2|x)$ and the conditional MGF of X given $Y=y$ is denoted by $M_{X|Y}(t_1|y)$.

The joint characteristic function (CF) of X and Y is denoted by $\phi_{X,Y}(t_1,t_2)$.

The marginal CF of X is denoted by $\phi_X(t_1)$ and the marginal CF of Y is denoted by $\phi_Y(t_2)$.

The conditional CF of Y given $X=x$ is denoted by $\phi_{Y|X}(t_2|x)$ and the conditional CF of X given $Y=y$ is denoted by $\phi_{X|Y}(t_1|y)$.

The joint probability mass function (PMF) of X and Y is denoted by $p_{X,Y}(x,y)$.

The marginal PMF of X is denoted by $p_X(x)$ and the marginal PMF of Y is denoted by $p_Y(y)$.

The conditional PMF of Y given $X=x$ is denoted by $p_{Y|X}(y|x)$ and the conditional PMF of X given $Y=y$ is denoted by $p_{X|Y}(x|y)$.

The joint probability function (PF) of X and Y is denoted by $P_{X,Y}(x,y)$.

The marginal PF of X is denoted by $P_X(x)$ and the marginal PF of Y is denoted by $P_Y(y)$.

The conditional PF of Y given $X=x$ is denoted by $P_{Y|X}(y|x)$ and the conditional PF of X given $Y=y$ is denoted by $P_{X|Y}(x|y)$.

The joint probability distribution (PD) of X and Y is denoted by $P_{X,Y}(x,y)$.

The marginal PD of X is denoted by $P_X(x)$ and the marginal PD of Y is denoted by $P_Y(y)$.

The conditional PD of Y given $X=x$ is denoted by $P_{Y|X}(y|x)$ and the conditional PD of X given $Y=y$ is denoted by $P_{X|Y}(x|y)$.

The joint probability density function (PDF) of X and Y is denoted by $f_{X,Y}(x,y)$.

The marginal PDF of X is denoted by $f_X(x)$ and the marginal PDF of Y is denoted by $f_Y(y)$.

The conditional PDF of Y given $X=x$ is denoted by $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$ and the conditional PDF of X given $Y=y$ is denoted by $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$.

The joint cumulative distribution function (CDF) of X and Y is denoted by $F_{X,Y}(x,y)$.

The marginal CDF of X is denoted by $F_X(x)$ and the marginal CDF of Y is denoted by $F_Y(y)$.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

3.1 OVERVIEW OF THE NEW SYSTEM

3.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

3.3 INPUT (SCREEN) DESIGN

3.4 PROCESS DESIGN

3.4.1 FILE SECURITY

3.4.2 MENU DESIGN

3 5 FILE DESIGN

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 DOCUMENTATION OF COMPUTERISED SYSTEM

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support effective decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and reporting, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that data is used responsibly and ethically.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that data management practices remain effective and aligned with the organization's goals.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the data collection process, including the identification of data sources, the design of data collection instruments, and the implementation of data collection procedures.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the various methods used for data analysis, such as descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and regression analysis. It explains how these methods can be used to interpret the data and draw meaningful conclusions.

8. The eighth part of the document focuses on the importance of data visualization in presenting the results of data analysis. It discusses various visualization techniques, such as bar charts, line graphs, and pie charts, and their effectiveness in communicating complex data.

9. The ninth part of the document addresses the ethical considerations surrounding data management and analysis. It discusses the need for transparency, informed consent, and data protection to ensure that the organization's data practices are ethical and compliant with relevant regulations.

10. The tenth part of the document provides a final summary and concludes the report. It reiterates the key findings and recommendations and expresses the hope that the information provided will be helpful in improving the organization's data management practices.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the future directions of data management and analysis. It highlights emerging trends, such as the use of artificial intelligence and big data, and the need for organizations to stay up-to-date with the latest developments in the field.

12. The twelfth part of the document provides a final conclusion and reiterates the importance of data management and analysis in the success of an organization. It emphasizes that by following the best practices outlined in the report, organizations can ensure that their data is used effectively and ethically to drive growth and innovation.

**** INTERRUPTED ****

On the screen, followed by a '.' Which is dBase 111+'s command prompt. The best things to do at this point is to type

'QUIT' to return to the operating system prompt.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION

Once a program has been tested and found working as required, the next stage is the implementation of the program.

This stage is concerned with making the program fully operational. That is, it involves applying the programs to solve the problem it is meant to solve.

Implementation involves the co-ordination of the efforts of the user department and the processing department in getting the new system into operation.

The following are the steps in implementation:

- a) Choice of programming language
- b) Hardware and software requirement
- c) System testing
- d) Change over Technique
- e) Review and maintenance

4.2.1 CHOICE OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

DBASE 111 plus was used because of it's efficient database management, it's flexibility and simplicity, also because of it's non-ambiguous characteristic, ease of extension (that is, it can meet the demands of new applications by extending its capacity). dBASE 111 plus can crate simple database applications,

The first part of the report discusses the background of the project and the objectives of the study. It also outlines the methodology used for data collection and analysis. The second part of the report presents the results of the study, which show that there is a significant correlation between the variables being studied. The third part of the report discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for further research. The final part of the report is a conclusion that summarizes the main findings of the study.

6.2 DISCUSSION

The results of the study indicate that there is a strong positive relationship between the variables being examined. This finding is consistent with previous research in the field, which has also shown a similar correlation. The data suggests that as one variable increases, the other variable also tends to increase. This relationship is supported by the statistical analysis conducted, which shows a high level of significance. The implications of these findings are that the variables being studied are closely related and may be influenced by common factors. Further research is needed to explore the underlying causes of this relationship and to determine whether it holds true in other contexts. The study also highlights the importance of understanding the relationship between these variables in order to make informed decisions and predictions. The findings have practical applications in various fields, including economics, psychology, and social sciences. The study provides a solid foundation for future research and offers valuable insights into the relationship between the variables being studied.

4.2.1

CHOICE OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

The choice of programming language is a critical decision in the development of a computer system. It depends on various factors such as the requirements of the application, the performance characteristics of the language, the availability of resources, and the expertise of the programmers. For example, languages like Fortran and Algol were popular in the early days of computing for scientific and business applications. However, as the field of computer science advanced, new languages like C, C++, and Java emerged, offering more powerful and flexible programming paradigms. The choice of language also affects the portability and maintainability of the code. A language that is widely supported and has a large community of users is generally a better choice for long-term projects. Additionally, the choice of language can influence the development process, as some languages are more suited to certain types of programming tasks, such as system programming or web development. Therefore, it is essential to carefully evaluate the options and choose the language that best meets the needs of the project.

4.2.2

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

The hardware and software requirements of a computer system are essential for its proper operation. Hardware requirements include the type of processor, memory, storage, and input/output devices. Software requirements include the operating system, application software, and any necessary drivers or utilities. It is important to ensure that the hardware and software are compatible and meet the needs of the application. For example, a system that requires a large amount of memory may not be able to run on a machine with only 1GB of RAM. Similarly, a system that requires a specific operating system may not be able to run on a machine with a different OS. Therefore, it is crucial to carefully specify and verify the hardware and software requirements before purchasing or developing a system.

4.2.3 INSTALLING THE SOFTWARE

4.2.4 SYSTEM TESTING

4.2.5

CHANGEOVER TECHNIQUE

The changeover technique is a method used to transfer control of a system from one operator to another. It involves a series of steps to ensure that the system is handed over smoothly and safely. The operator to be replaced should be notified in advance and given time to complete any pending tasks. The receiving operator should then take control of the system, and the original operator should be removed from the system. This process is often used in air traffic control, where the safety of the system is paramount.

4.2.6

REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

Review and maintenance are essential components of any system. Regular reviews help to identify areas for improvement and ensure that the system is operating efficiently. Maintenance involves the regular inspection and repair of the system to prevent downtime and ensure that it is always ready for use. This process is often used in air traffic control, where the safety of the system is paramount.

CHAPTER FIVE

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 ACHIEVEMENT

The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It is followed by a description of the methods used in the investigation. The results of the study are then presented in a series of tables and graphs. The final part of the report is a discussion of the results and a conclusion.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting. The subjects were all male and were between the ages of 18 and 30. They were all students at the University of Toronto. The study was conducted over a period of six weeks. The subjects were given a series of tests which were designed to measure their performance on a variety of tasks. The results of the tests were then compared to the results of a control group.

The results of the study show that the subjects performed significantly better on the tasks than the control group. This was true for all of the tasks. The subjects also showed a significant improvement in their performance over the course of the study. This suggests that the training program was effective in improving the subjects' performance.

The conclusion of the study is that the training program was effective in improving the subjects' performance on a variety of tasks. This was true for all of the tasks. The subjects also showed a significant improvement in their performance over the course of the study. This suggests that the training program was effective in improving the subjects' performance.

3.2 INTERNAL CONTROL

The internal control system is designed to ensure the reliability of financial reporting, the compliance of operations with applicable laws and regulations, and the effectiveness and efficiency of operations. The internal control system is a process that is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories: financial reporting, operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The internal control system is a process that is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories: financial reporting, operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

3.3 CONTROLS

The controls are designed to ensure the reliability of financial reporting, the compliance of operations with applicable laws and regulations, and the effectiveness and efficiency of operations. The controls are a process that is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories: financial reporting, operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The controls are a process that is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories: financial reporting, operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

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5.4 AREA OF FUTURE WORK

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5.1.0 GENERAL OBSERVATION

R E F E R E N C E S

1. Ayeni .J.O.: Fundamentals of Computer, Associate Professor of Computer Science, university of Lagos, 1992.
2. Belinda, P.O.: Management Systems and Computers, Aledandar Hamilton Institute, New York;__ 1977.
3. Cecil Gillespie: Accounting Systems, Procedures and Methods, 1982; 2nd Edition.
4. Finney and Miller:Principles of Accounting, Introductory 1983, 4th Edition.
5. Kola Raimi: Lecture Note on Database Management System Computer Centre, Federal University Technology, Minna; 1997. (Unpublished)
6. Miriam Liskin: Teach Yourself dBASE 111+, 1986; 2nd Edition.
7. Miriam Liskin: Advanced dBASE 11 programming and Techniques, 1986
8. Russel Stultz: The illustrated dBASE 111 Book, for Learning, Teaching and Reference,1996.

PROGRAMME SUBMITTED

1. The first part of the programme is devoted to the study of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. This is done in a way which is both interesting and instructive, and which is suitable for the level of the students.

2. The second part of the programme is devoted to the study of the history of the United States, from the time of the first settlers to the present day. This is done in a way which is both interesting and instructive, and which is suitable for the level of the students.

3. The third part of the programme is devoted to the study of the history of the British Empire, from the time of the first settlers to the present day. This is done in a way which is both interesting and instructive, and which is suitable for the level of the students.

4. The fourth part of the programme is devoted to the study of the history of the Commonwealth of Nations, from the time of the first settlers to the present day. This is done in a way which is both interesting and instructive, and which is suitable for the level of the students.

5. The fifth part of the programme is devoted to the study of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. This is done in a way which is both interesting and instructive, and which is suitable for the level of the students.

6. The sixth part of the programme is devoted to the study of the history of the United States, from the time of the first settlers to the present day. This is done in a way which is both interesting and instructive, and which is suitable for the level of the students.

7. The seventh part of the programme is devoted to the study of the history of the British Empire, from the time of the first settlers to the present day. This is done in a way which is both interesting and instructive, and which is suitable for the level of the students.

8. The eighth part of the programme is devoted to the study of the history of the Commonwealth of Nations, from the time of the first settlers to the present day. This is done in a way which is both interesting and instructive, and which is suitable for the level of the students.

9. The ninth part of the programme is devoted to the study of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. This is done in a way which is both interesting and instructive, and which is suitable for the level of the students.

10. The tenth part of the programme is devoted to the study of the history of the United States, from the time of the first settlers to the present day. This is done in a way which is both interesting and instructive, and which is suitable for the level of the students.


```
*****
* PROGRAM NAME:   ORDPRT.PRG *
* FUNCTION      :   TO PRINT ORDER BY CATEGORY *
*****
```

```
SET DATE BRIT
D = DATE()
CLEAR
CLOSE ALL
CLOSE DATABASES
SET TALK OFF
CLEAR
DEL CATEGORY.DBF
SET DEVICE TO PRINT
@0,30 SAY "TOYO PAINT LTD"
@2,31 SAY "ORDER BY CATEGORY"
@3,31 SAY REPL(1*1,17)
@5,5 SAY REPL(1-1,70)
@6,5 SAY "DESCRIPTION"
@6,25 SAY "COMPANY"
@7,50 SAY "TOWN"
@7,65 SAY "DATE"
@8,5 SAY REPL(1-1,70)
@9,1 SAY " "
RECNO = 0
USE STOCK
GO TOP
SORT ON DESC TO CATEGORY
USE CATEGORY
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
RECNO = RENO+1
    @RPW()+1,5 SAY DESC
    @ROW(),25 SAY COMPANY
    @ROW(),65 SAY DATE PICT "99/99/99"
SKIP
LOOP
ENDDO
    @ROW()+1,5 SAY REPL('-',70)
    @ROW()+2,5 SAY 'TOTAL NUMBER AS AT'
    @ROW(),21 SAY D PICT "99/99/99"
    @ROW(),64 SAY RECNO PIC "99,999"
    @ROW()+1,62 SAY REPL(1=1,13)
SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
SET PRINT OFF
CLOSE DATABASES
CLOSE PROCEDURE
DO DDPMENU
RETURN
```

DATE RUN: 11/06/98

TOYO PAINTS NIGERIA LTD

CHEQUES PAYMENT LISTING

CHEQUE NO	DATE	BANK NAME	RECIPIENT	AMOUNT PAID	DESCRIP
071491	01/06/98	UBA	MIKE OGUNDARE	50,000.00	SUPPLY
011492	01/06/98	UBA	CHIKE WILLIAMS	25,000.00	SUPPLY
111424	04/06/98	SBN	AYODELE OLU	50,000.00	SUPPLY
001562	05/06/98	UNION BANK	BAY ENTERPRISE	50,000.00	REFUND
000100	06/06/98	GUARANTY TRUST	B&l CHEMICAL	1,000,000.00	SUPPLY
011493	06/06/98	UBA	JAM CLEANING	250,000.00	SUPPLY
000101	06/06/98	GUARANTY TRUST	MOTHERLESS HOME	15,000.00	CHARITY
011494	11/06/98	UBA	MR. ORJI & CO.	45,000.00	SERVICE
111426	11/06/98	SBN	HEAD OFFICE	50,000.00	DRAFT

TOTAL CHEQUES PAID OUT AS AT 11/06/98

1,535,000.00

TOYO PAINTS NIGERIA LTD, LAGOS

STAFF NAME: KEJI OJO

BASIC SALARY: 2,500.00
AREARS: 0.00 SALARY + ARREARS = 2,500.00

HOUSING ALLOW : 2,000.00
TRANSPORT ALLOW: 1,000.00
LUNCHEON ALLOW : 500.00
UTILITY ALLOW : 2,400.00
MEDICAL ALLOW : 1,000.00
FURNITURE ALLOW: 500.00 GROSS PAY =====> 9,900.00

TAX PAYABLE : 258.00
NSITF : 4.00
LOAN REPAYMENT : 0.00
TOTAL DEDUCTION =====> 262.00

SALARY PAYABLE TO KEMI OJO (MISS) 9,638.00

Press any key to Edit more records or press <RETURN> to Quit

Press Any key to Continue

**TOYO PAINTS NIGERIA LTD
LAGOS - NIGERIA.**

VALUE OF ALL ITEMS IN STOCK

ITEM NO	ITEM DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE (₦)	TOTAL VALUE
TOOO1	LUXOL EMULSION	500	1000	500,000
TOOOL1	LUXOL GLOSS	1500	1100	1.650,000
TOOOL2	LUXOL UNDERCOAT	2500	1100	2.750,000
TOOOF1	FIRE RETARDANT TEXCOTE	2500	5000	12.500,000
TOOOP1	PEAK WOOD PRIMER	2000	1000	2.000,000
TOOOB1	BRIGHT ALUMINUM PAINTS	1000	1500	1.500,000

= **TOTAL VALUE** -----
₦19.250,000

= *** TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS IN STOCK = SIX