

Wiley Loose-Leaf Print Edition

# SURVEY OF ACCOUNTING

SECOND  
EDITION

kimmel  
weygandt

team for success



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## Account Classification and Presentation

Account Title	Classification	Financial Statement
<b>A</b>		
Accounts Payable	Current Liability	Balance Sheet
Accounts Receivable	Current Asset	Balance Sheet
Accumulated Depreciation—Buildings	Plant Asset—Contra	Balance Sheet
Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment	Plant Asset—Contra	Balance Sheet
Administrative Expenses	Operating Expense	Income Statement
Advertising Expense	Operating Expense	Income Statement
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Current Asset—Contra	Balance Sheet
Amortization Expense	Operating Expense	Income Statement
<b>B</b>		
Bad Debt Expense	Operating Expense	Income Statement
Bonds Payable	Long-Term Liability	Balance Sheet
Buildings	Plant Asset	Balance Sheet
<b>C</b>		
Cash	Current Asset	Balance Sheet
Common Stock	Stockholders' Equity	Balance Sheet
Copyrights	Intangible Asset	Balance Sheet
Cost of Goods Sold	Cost of Goods Sold	Income Statement
<b>D</b>		
Debt Investments	Current Asset/ Long-Term Investment	Balance Sheet
Depreciation Expense	Operating Expense	Income Statement
Discount on Bonds Payable	Long-term Liability—Contra	Balance Sheet
Dividend Revenue	Other Income	Income Statement
Dividends	Temporary account closed to Retained Earnings	Retained Earnings Statement
Dividends Payable	Current Liability	Balance Sheet
<b>E</b>		
Equipment	Plant Asset	Balance Sheet
<b>F</b>		
Freight-Out	Operating Expense	Income Statement
<b>G</b>		
Gain on Disposal of Plant Assets	Other Income	Income Statement
Goodwill	Intangible Asset	Balance Sheet
<b>I</b>		
Income Summary	Temporary account closed to Retained Earnings	Not Applicable
Income Tax Expense	Income Tax Expense	Income Statement
Income Taxes Payable	Current Liability	Balance Sheet
Insurance Expense	Operating Expense	Income Statement
Interest Expense	Other Expense	Income Statement
Interest Payable	Current Liability	Balance Sheet
Interest Receivable	Current Asset	Balance Sheet
Interest Revenue	Other Income	Income Statement
Inventory	Current Asset	Balance Sheet (1)

(continued)

## Account Classification and Presentation (*continued*)

Account Title	Classification	Financial Statement
<b>L</b>		
Land	Plant Asset	Balance Sheet
Loss on Disposal of Plant Assets	Other Expense	Income Statement
<b>M</b>		
Maintenance and Repairs Expense	Operating Expense	Income Statement
Mortgage Payable	Long-term Liability	Balance Sheet
<b>N</b>		
Notes Payable	Current Liability/ Long-term Liability	Balance Sheet
<b>P</b>		
Patents	Intangible Asset	Balance Sheet
Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value—Common Stock	Stockholders' Equity	Balance Sheet
Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value—Preferred Stock	Stockholders' Equity	Balance Sheet
Preferred Stock	Stockholders' Equity	Balance Sheet
Premium on Bonds Payable	Long-term Liability—Contra	Balance Sheet
Prepaid Insurance	Current Asset	Balance Sheet
Prepaid Rent	Current Asset	Balance Sheet
<b>R</b>		
Rent Expense	Operating Expense	Income Statement
Retained Earnings	Stockholders' Equity	Balance Sheet and Retained Earnings Statement
<b>S</b>		
Salaries and Wages Expense	Operating Expense	Income Statement
Salaries and Wages Payable	Current Liability	Balance Sheet
Sales Discounts	Revenue—Contra	Income Statement
Sales Returns and Allowances	Revenue—Contra	Income Statement
Sales Revenue	Revenue	Income Statement
Selling Expenses	Operating Expense	Income Statement
Service Revenue	Revenue	Income Statement
Stock Investments	Current Asset/Long-Term Investment	Balance Sheet
Supplies	Current Asset	Balance Sheet
Supplies Expense	Operating Expense	Income Statement
<b>T</b>		
Treasury Stock	Stockholders' Equity	Balance Sheet
<b>U</b>		
Unearned Service Revenue	Current Liability	Balance Sheet
Utilities Expense	Operating Expense	Income Statement
(1) If a periodic system is used, Inventory also appears on the income statement in the calculation of cost of goods sold.		

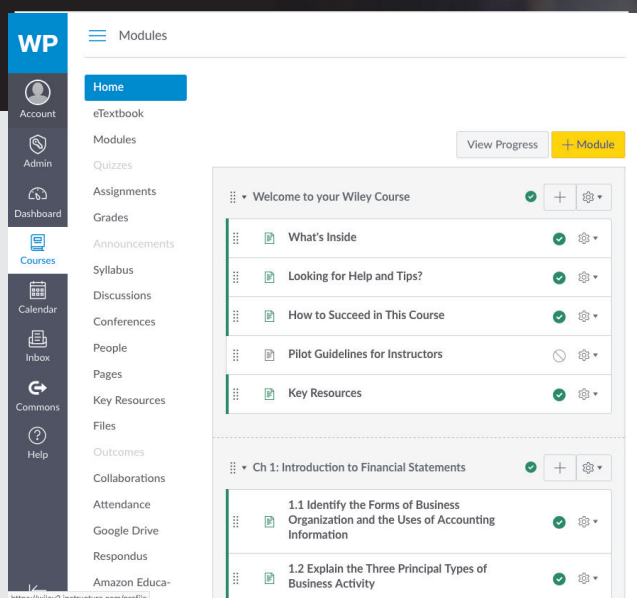
The following is a sample chart of accounts. It does not represent a comprehensive chart of all the accounts used in this text but rather those accounts that are commonly used. This sample chart of accounts is for a company that generates both service revenue and sales revenue. It uses the perpetual approach to inventory.

## Chart of Accounts

Assets	Liabilities	Stockholders' Equity	Revenues	Expenses
Cash	Notes Payable	Common Stock	Service Revenue	Administrative Expenses
Accounts Receivable	Accounts Payable	Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value—Common Stock	Sales Revenue	Amortization Expense
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Unearned Service Revenue	Preferred Stock	Sales Discounts	Bad Debt Expense
Interest Receivable	Salaries and Wages Payable	Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value—Preferred stock	Sales Returns and Allowances	Cost of Goods Sold
Inventory	Interest Payable	Treasury Stock	Interest Revenue	Depreciation Expense
Supplies	Dividends Payable	Retained Earnings	Gain on Disposal of Plant Assets	Freight-Out
Prepaid Insurance	Income Taxes Payable	Dividends		Income Tax Expense
Prepaid Rent	Bonds Payable	Income Summary		Insurance Expense
Land	Discount on Bonds Payable			Interest Expense
Equipment	Premium on Bonds Payable			Loss on Disposal of Plant Assets
Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment	Mortgage Payable			Maintenance and Repairs Expense
Buildings				Rent Expense
Accumulated Depreciation—Buildings				Salaries and Wages Expense
Copyrights				Selling Expenses
Goodwill				Supplies Expense
Patents				Utilities Expense



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# Survey of Accounting

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**Second Edition**





# Survey of Accounting



**Second Edition**

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# From the Authors

Dear Student,

**Why This Course?** Remember your biology course in high school? Did you have one of those “invisible man” models (or maybe something more high-tech than that) that gave you the opportunity to look “inside” the human body? This accounting course offers something similar. To understand a business, you have to understand the financial insides of a business organization. An accounting course will help you understand the essential financial components of businesses. Whether you are looking at a large multinational company like **Apple** or **Starbucks**, or a single-owner software consulting business or coffee shop, knowing the fundamentals of accounting will help you understand what is happening. As an employee, a manager, an investor, a business owner, or a director of your own personal finances—any of which roles you will have at some point in your life—you will make better decisions for having taken this course.

“Whether you are looking at a large multinational company like **Apple** or **Starbucks**, or a single-owner software consulting business or coffee shop, knowing the fundamentals of accounting will help you understand what is happening.”

**Why This Text?** Your instructor has chosen this text for you because of the authors’ trusted reputation. The authors have worked hard to write a text that is engaging, timely, and accurate.

**How to Succeed?** We’ve asked many students and many instructors whether there is a secret for success in this course. The nearly unanimous answer turns out to be not much of a secret: “Do the homework.” This is one course where doing is learning. The more time you spend on the homework assignments—using the various tools that this text provides—the more likely you are to learn the essential concepts, techniques, and methods of accounting. Besides the text itself, WileyPLUS also offers various support resources.

Good luck in this course. We hope you enjoy the experience and that you put to good use throughout a lifetime of success the knowledge you obtain in this course. We are sure you will not be disappointed.

**Paul D. Kimmel**  
**Jerry J. Weygandt**

# Author Commitment



**JERRY J. WEYGANDT, PhD, CPA**, is Arthur Andersen Alumni Emeritus Professor of Accounting at the University of Wisconsin—Madison. He holds a Ph.D. in accounting from the University of Illinois. Articles by Professor Weygandt have appeared in *The Accounting Review*, *Journal of Accounting Research*, *Accounting Horizons*, *Journal of Accountancy*, and other academic and professional journals. These articles have examined such financial reporting issues as accounting for price-level adjustments, pensions, convertible securities, stock option contracts, and interim reports. Professor Weygandt is the author of other accounting and financial reporting texts and is a member of the American Accounting Association, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants. He has served on numerous committees of the American Accounting Association and as a member of the editorial board of *The Accounting Review*; he also has served as President and Secretary-Treasurer of the American Accounting Association. In addition, he has been actively involved with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and has been a member of the Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC) of that organization. He has served on the FASB task force that examined the reporting issues related to accounting for income taxes and served as a trustee of the Financial Accounting Foundation. Professor Weygandt has received the Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching and the Beta Gamma Sigma Dean's Teaching Award. He is on the board of directors of M & I Bank of Southern Wisconsin. He is the recipient of the Wisconsin Institute of CPA's Outstanding Educator's Award and the Lifetime Achievement Award. In 2001 he received the American Accounting Association's Outstanding Educator Award.



**PAUL D. KIMMEL, PhD, CPA**, received his bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota and his doctorate in accounting from the University of Wisconsin. He taught at U.W.—Milwaukee for over 25 years and now teaches at U.W.—Madison. He has public accounting experience with Deloitte & Touche (Minneapolis). He was the recipient of the UWM School of Business Advisory Council Teaching Award, the Reggie Taite Excellence in Teaching Award and a three-time winner of the Outstanding Teaching Assistant Award at the University of Wisconsin. He is also a recipient of the Elijah Watts Sells Award for Honorary Distinction for his results on the CPA exam. He is a member of the American Accounting Association and the Institute of Management Accountants and has published articles in *The Accounting Review*, *Accounting Horizons*, *Review of Accounting Studies*, *Advances in Management Accounting*, *Managerial Finance*, *Issues in Accounting Education*, *Journal of Accounting Education*, as well as other journals. His research interests include accounting for financial instruments and innovation in accounting education. He has published papers and given many presentations regarding accounting instruction, and helped prepare a catalog of critical thinking resources for the Federated Schools of Accountancy.

# New to This Edition

## Chapter-by-Chapter Changes

### Chapter 1: Introduction to Financial Statements

- **New** discussion of importance of data analytics to users of accounting information.

### Chapter 2: A Further Look at the Balance Sheet

- **New** chapter organization so that it is now completely focused on the balance sheet, with profitability ratios covered in a later chapter.

### Chapter 3: The Accounting Information System

- **New** Accounting Across the Organization box on consequences of **Hain Celestial Group** failing to provide earnings information due to revenue recognition issues.
- **New** in-chapter and end-of-chapter DO IT! on financial statement preparation.

### Chapter 4: Accrual Accounting Concepts

- **New** section on the five-step revenue recognition process, with detailed example and illustration as well as corresponding end-of-chapter material.
- **New** in-chapter DO ITs on adjustments for supplies expense and insurance expense, adjustments for accrued interest, and preparing financial statements.

### Chapter 5: Fraud, Internal Control, and Cash

- **New** section on how data analytics helps improve internal controls.

### Chapter 6: Merchandising Operations and the Multiple-Step Income Statement

- **New chapter**—previously “Recording and Analyzing Merchandising Transactions, Receivables, and Inventory”—now solely focused on merchandise operations and income statements.
- This chapter now has separate, expanded sections on inventory systems, recording purchases, and recording sales. (Cost flow assumptions and recognizing receivables are covered in Chapter 7.)
- **New** section on how companies use data analytics to improve business decision-making regarding their policies on credit sales, sales returns and allowances, and sales discounts.

### Chapter 7: Reporting and Analyzing Inventory and Receivables

- **New chapter** (previously part of Chapter 6) focused on classifying and determining inventory, applying cost flow methods and analyzing their financial effects, recognizing and valuing inventory, and statement presentation and analysis of inventory.

- **New** section on data analytics and receivables management.
- **New** Comprehensive Accounting Cycle Review problem.

### Chapter 8: Reporting and Analyzing Long-Lived Assets

- In-chapter DO IT! expanded to include practice of return on assets calculation.
- **New** Comprehensive Accounting Cycle Review problem.

### Chapter 9: Reporting and Analyzing Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

- **New** People, Planet, and Profit Insight box on how the use of green bonds has increased now that companies have guidelines on how to disclose and report on the green-bond proceeds.
- **New** Investor Insight box on how companies' dividend payments can affect investment decisions.
- Expanded discussion of how net income is recorded in Retained Earnings, including journal entries.

### Chapter 10: Financial Analysis: The Big Picture

- **New** presentation of discontinued operations on the income statement (previously on the statement of comprehensive income) as well as format of the statement of comprehensive income.
- **New** section on how data analytics can assist in improving valuation models.
- Chapter appendix on comprehensive example of ratio analysis now moved as last part of Ratio Analysis section.

### Chapter 11: Managerial Accounting

- **New** Management Insight boxes on (1) how **Inditex's** value chain allows it to be more competitive and (2) why **DPR Construction** is run by an eight-person committee instead of a CEO.

### Chapter 12: Job Order Costing

- **New chapter** on non-debit-credit analysis of job order cost systems.
- Includes job order for service companies.

### Chapter 13: Cost-Volume-Profit

- **New** Management Insight box on increased use of automated labor in warehouses.
- **New** Appendix 13A: Regression Analysis, with end-of-chapter assignments.

### Chapter 14: Incremental Analysis

- **New** Management Insight box on how car manufacturers such as **General Motors** decide whether to make or buy batteries for electric vehicles.



**Chapter 15: Budgetary Planning**

- **New** expanded discussions within the production and direct materials budget sections to increase student understanding.
- **New** increased detail and explanation about cash budgets, to increase student understanding.
- **New** Management Insight box on use of zero-based budgeting by companies, including **Kraft Heinz**.

**Chapter 16: Budgetary Control and Responsibility Accounting**

- **New** Management Insight box on how a company's reward system depends on employee responsibilities.
- Revised illustration on types of responsibility centers for better visual understanding.

**Chapter 17: Standard Costs and Balanced Scorecard**

- Added discussion to analysis of variances, for improved understanding.

**Chapter 18: Planning for Capital Investments**

- **New** People, Planet, and Profit Insight box on private investors building their own wind farms to manufacture electricity as a profit source.

**Appendices**

- Replaced Appendix C (VF Corporation) with more student-friendly financial statements for **Under Armour**.
- **New Appendices** F (Activity-Based Costing), G (CVP Analysis: Additional Considerations), and H (Pricing).

# Proven Pedagogical Features

*Survey of Accounting, Second Edition*, provides a simple and practical introduction to financial accounting. It explains accounting concepts without the use of debits and credits, while also emphasizing the importance of decision-making, including the use of data analytics.

**In this new edition, all content has been carefully reviewed and revised to ensure maximum student understanding.** At the same time, the time-tested features that have proven to be of most help to students have been retained, such as the following.

## Financial Statement Transaction Illustrations

Throughout the text, carefully crafted illustrations demonstrate the analysis of business transactions. Each illustration shows the effect that a transaction has on (1) the basic accounting equation, (2) individual accounts, (3) the balance sheet and the income statement, and (4) cash.

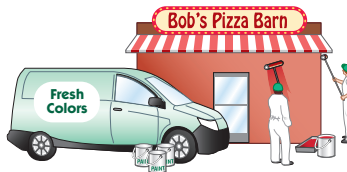

**Basic Analysis:** The asset Cash is decreased \$4,000; the expense account Salaries and Wages Expense is increased \$4,000.

CASH FLOW	BALANCE SHEET												INCOME STATEMENT			
	Assets				=	Liabilities				+	Stockholders' Equity					
	Cash	Supplies	Prepd. Insur.	Equip-ment		Notes Pay.	Accts. Pay.	Unearned Serv. Rev.	Common Stock		Rev.	Exp.	Div.			
	\$19,200	+ \$2,500	+ \$600	+ \$5,000	=	\$5,000	+ \$2,500	+ \$1,200	+ \$10,000	+	\$10,000	- \$900	- \$500			
	↓ \$4,000															
	(11) -4,000				=											
	\$15,200	+ \$2,500	+ \$600	+ \$5,000	=	\$5,000	+ \$2,500	+ \$1,200	+ \$10,000	+	\$10,000	- \$4,900	- \$500			Sal./Wages Expense
	\$23,300										\$23,300					

## Infographic Learning

Over half of the text is visual, providing students alternative ways of learning about accounting.

**ILLUSTRATION 4.3** Accrual- versus cash-basis accounting

	2021	2022												
Activity	 <p>Purchased paint, painted building, paid employees</p>	 <p>Received payment for work done in 2021</p>												
Accrual basis	<table><tr><td>Revenue</td><td>\$80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Expense</td><td><u>50,000</u></td></tr><tr><td>Net income</td><td>\$30,000</td></tr></table>	Revenue	\$80,000	Expense	<u>50,000</u>	Net income	\$30,000	<table><tr><td>Revenue</td><td>\$ 0</td></tr><tr><td>Expense</td><td><u>0</u></td></tr><tr><td>Net income</td><td>\$ 0</td></tr></table>	Revenue	\$ 0	Expense	<u>0</u>	Net income	\$ 0
Revenue	\$80,000													
Expense	<u>50,000</u>													
Net income	\$30,000													
Revenue	\$ 0													
Expense	<u>0</u>													
Net income	\$ 0													
Cash basis	<table><tr><td>Revenue</td><td>\$ 0</td></tr><tr><td>Expense</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Net loss</td><td>\$(50,000)</td></tr></table>	Revenue	\$ 0	Expense	50,000	Net loss	\$(50,000)	<table><tr><td>Revenue</td><td>\$80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Expense</td><td><u>0</u></td></tr><tr><td>Net income</td><td>\$80,000</td></tr></table>	Revenue	\$80,000	Expense	<u>0</u>	Net income	\$80,000
Revenue	\$ 0													
Expense	50,000													
Net loss	\$(50,000)													
Revenue	\$80,000													
Expense	<u>0</u>													
Net income	\$80,000													

## Real-World Decision-Making and Data Analytics

Real-world examples, which illustrate engaging situations in companies, are provided throughout the text. In addition, the text also discusses how managers are increasingly relying on data analytics to make decisions using accounting information.

### Investor Insight Apple Inc.



PhotoAlto/James Hardy/Getty Images, Inc.

#### Reporting Revenue Accurately

Until recently, electronics manufacturer **Apple** was required to spread the revenues from iPhone sales over the two-year period following the sale of the phone. Accounting standards required this because Apple was obligated to provide software updates after the phone was sold. Since Apple had service obligations after the initial date of sale, it was forced to spread the revenue over a two-year period. As a result, the

rapid growth of iPhone sales was not fully reflected in the revenue amounts reported in Apple's income statement. A new accounting standard now enables Apple to report much more of its iPhone revenue at the point of sale. It was estimated that under the new rule revenues would have been about 17% higher and earnings per share almost 50% higher.

**In the past, why was it argued that Apple should spread the recognition of iPhone revenue over a two-year period, rather than recording it upfront? (Go to WileyPLUS for this answer and additional questions.)**

## Data Analytics and Credit Sales

Increased access to ever larger amounts of data about customers, suppliers, products, and virtually every other aspect of a business has resulted in a greater reliance by companies on data analytics to support business decisions. Credit sales, sales returns and allowances, and sales discounts all provide rich opportunities for the use of data analytics.

- Effectively analyzing data regarding current as well as potential customers can help a company expand its sales base while minimizing the risk of unpaid receivables.
- In recent years, companies such as **Best Buy**, **REI**, and **Costco** have all refined their customer return policies, sometimes with unique rules for specific product types, as a result of data analytics applied to their data on product returns.

## DO IT! Exercises

DO IT! Exercises in the body of the text prompt students to stop and review key concepts. They outline the Action Plan necessary to complete the exercise as well as show a detailed solution.

### ACTION PLAN

- Insurance expense is the amount of insurance used during the period. This is determined by dividing the balance in Prepaid Insurance by the number of remaining months covered by the policy to get the monthly expense. Then multiply by the number of months.
- Supplies expense is determined by subtracting the ending balance of supplies from the unadjusted balance in supplies to determine the amount of supplies used.

### DO IT! 2 | Adjustments for Deferrals—Supplies Expense and Insurance Expense

**Part 1:** Ranier Corp. started business on October 1, 2022. On October 1, it purchased a 2-year insurance policy for \$3,600 as well as supplies for \$490. On November 15, Ranier purchased additional supplies for \$610. On December 31, the company had supplies of \$200 on hand.

1. What was the amount of insurance expense that would be recorded in a quarterly adjustment on December 31?
2. What was the amount of supplies expense that would be recorded in a quarterly adjustment on December 31?

#### Solution

1. The amount of insurance used during the quarter is \$450  $[(\$3,600 \div 24) \times 3]$ .
2. The amount of supplies used during the quarter is \$900  $[(\$490 + \$610) - \$200]$ .

Related exercise material: **BE4.4**, **BE4.5**, **BE4.6**, **BE4.7**, and **DO IT! 4.2**.



## Decision Tools

Accounting concepts that are useful for management decision-making are highlighted throughout the text. A summary of Decision Tools is included in each chapter as well as a practice exercise and solution called Using the Decision Tools.

**USING THE DECISION TOOLS | Groupon, Inc.**

**Groupon, Inc.** operates online marketplaces that provide goods and services at discounted prices worldwide. Headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, it has over 11,843 employees. Suppose that the information shown in the following trial balance was taken from Groupon's 2022 financial records.

Groupon, Inc. Adjusted Trial Balance December 31, 2022 (in millions)		
Account	Dr.	Cr.
Cash	\$1,072	
Accounts Receivable	105	
Other Current Assets	224	
Equipment	377	
Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment		\$ 195
Stock Investments (noncurrent)	24	
Goodwill	619	
Accounts and Other Payables		932
Accrued Expenses Payable		230
Other Current Liabilities		163
Notes Payable (noncurrent)		137
Common Stock		1,687
Dividends	0	
Retained Earnings	849	
Revenues		3,181
Cost of Goods Sold	1,643	
Selling and Administrative Expenses	1,294	
Marketing Expense	269	
Other Expense	33	
Income Tax Expense	16	
	\$6,525	\$6,525

**Instructions**

From the trial balance, prepare an income statement, retained earnings statement, and classified balance sheet. **Be sure to prepare them in that order since each statement depends on information determined in the preceding statement.** (Hint: Because Groupon has experienced losses, it has a debit balance in Retained Earnings. In its financial statements, Groupon reports an Accumulated Deficit rather than Retained Earnings. Remember that the amount of Retained Earnings reported in the trial balance represents the balance at the beginning of the year.)

**Solution**

**Groupon, Inc.**  
**Income Statement**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2022**  
(in millions)

Revenues		\$3,181
Cost of goods sold	\$1,643	
Selling and administrative expenses	1,294	
Marketing expense	269	
Other expense	33	
Income tax expense	16	2,255
Net loss		\$ (74)

**Groupon, Inc.**  
**Retained Earnings Statement**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2022**  
(in millions)

Beginning accumulated deficit	\$(849)
Less: Net loss	74
Less: Dividends	0
Ending accumulated deficit	\$(923)

**Groupon, Inc.**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**December 31, 2022**  
(in millions)

Assets	
Current assets	
Cash	\$1,072
Accounts receivable	105
Other current assets	224
Total current assets	\$1,401
Long-term investments	
Stock investments	24
Property, plant, and equipment	
Equipment	377
Accumulated depreciation—equipment	(195)
Intangible assets	
Goodwill	619
Total assets	\$2,226
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Accounts and other payables	\$ 932
Accrued expenses payable	230
Other current liabilities	163
Total current liabilities	\$1,325
Long-term liabilities	
Notes payable	137
Total liabilities	1,462
Stockholders' equity	
Common stock	1,687
Accumulated deficit	(923)
Total stockholders' equity	764
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$2,226

## Review and Practice

Each chapter concludes with a Review and Practice section which includes a review of learning objectives, Decision Tools review, key terms glossary, practice multiple-choice questions with annotated solutions, practice brief exercises with solutions, practice exercises with solutions, and a practice problem with a solution.

### Review and Practice

#### Practice Brief Exercises

1. **(LO 1)** The accounting records of Dey Company include the following accounts. Explain why each account may need adjustment. Indicate why adjustments are needed.
- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Supplies.                 | c. Salaries and Wages Payable. |
| b. Unearned Service Revenue. | d. Interest Payable.           |

#### Solution

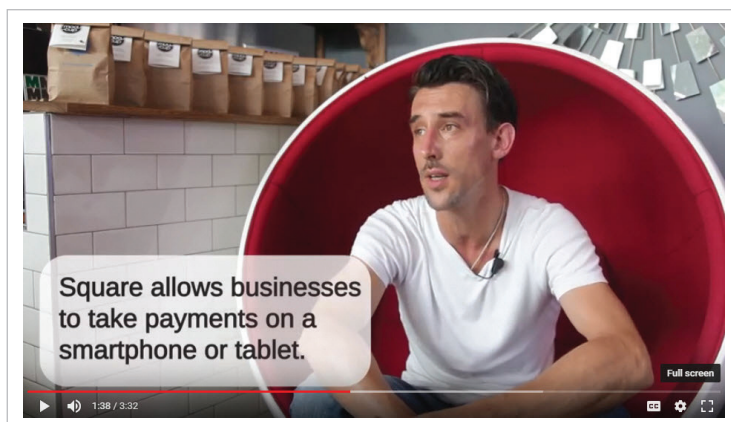
1. a. Supplies: to recognize supplies used during the period.
- b. Unearned Service Revenue: to record revenue generated for services performed.
- c. Salaries and Wages Payable: to recognize salaries and wages accrued to employees at the end of a reporting period.
- d. Interest Payable: to recognize interest accrued but unpaid on notes payable.

# Engaging Digital Tools

Digital study tools in the *Survey of Accounting* WileyPLUS course include the following.

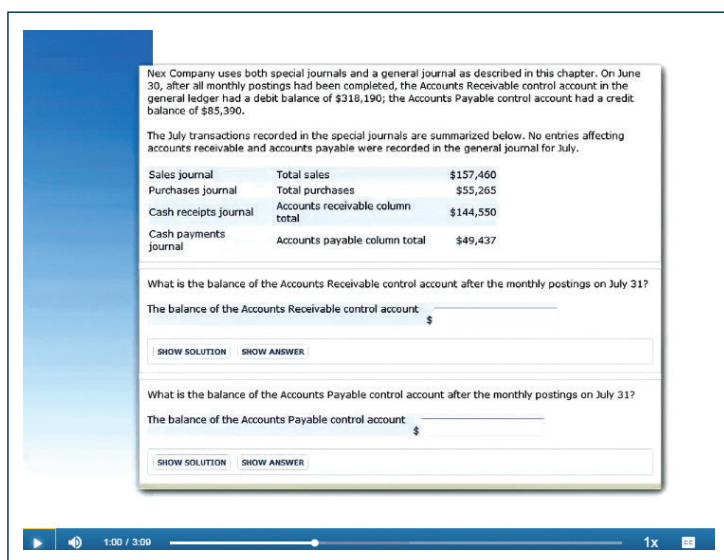
## Real-World Company Videos

Real-world company videos feature both small businesses and larger companies to help students apply content and see how business owners apply concepts from the text in the real world.



## Solution Walkthrough Videos

Solution Walkthrough Videos are available as question assistance and help students develop problem-solving techniques. These videos walk students through solutions step-by-step and are based on the most regularly assigned exercises and problems in the text.



Nex Company uses both special journals and a general journal as described in this chapter. On June 30, after all monthly postings had been completed, the Accounts Receivable control account in the general ledger had a debit balance of \$318,190; the Accounts Payable control account had a credit balance of \$85,390.

The July transactions recorded in the special journals are summarized below. No entries affecting accounts receivable and accounts payable were recorded in the general journal for July.

Journal	Amount
Sales journal	Total sales \$157,460
Purchases journal	Total purchases \$55,265
Cash receipts journal	Accounts receivable column total \$144,550
Cash payments journal	Accounts payable column total \$49,437

What is the balance of the Accounts Receivable control account after the monthly postings on July 31?

The balance of the Accounts Receivable control account: \$

[SHOW SOLUTION](#) [SHOW ANSWER](#)

What is the balance of the Accounts Payable control account after the monthly postings on July 31?

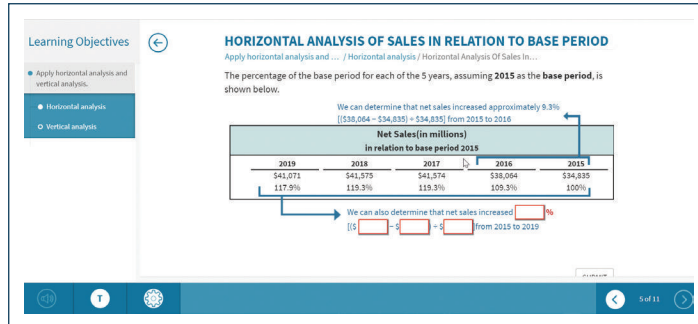
The balance of the Accounts Payable control account: \$

[SHOW SOLUTION](#) [SHOW ANSWER](#)

1:00 / 3:00 1x

## Interactive Tutorials

Interactive tutorials are voice-guided reviews of topics in each learning objective. Check points in the tutorials require students to review and solve simple self-assessment exercises.



In addition, other WileyPLUS learning opportunities include the following.

- **Cookie Creations** is a continuing case that spans across chapters and shows how a small business grows.
- **Wiley Accounting Updates** ([wileyaccountingupdates.com](http://wileyaccountingupdates.com)) provide faculty and students with weekly curated news articles and suggested discussion questions.
- **Flashcards and Crossword Puzzles** help students study and master basic vocabulary and concepts.
- **Student Practice** quickly and effectively assesses student understanding of the material they have just covered.
- **Adaptive Practice** helps students quickly understand what they know and what they do not know, and provides opportunities for practice to effectively prepare for class or quizzes and exams.
- **New Test Bank Questions** require students to analyze transactions using the tabular analysis in the text.

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# CHAPTER 1



## Introduction to Financial Statements

### Chapter Preview

How do you start a business? How do you determine whether your business is making or losing money? How should you finance expansion—should you borrow, should you issue stock, should you use your own funds? How do you convince banks to lend you money or investors to buy your stock? Success in business requires making countless decisions, and decisions require financial information.

The purpose of this chapter is to show you what role accounting plays in providing financial information.

The **Chapter Preview** describes the purpose of the chapter and highlights major topics.

The **Feature Story** helps you picture how the chapter topic relates to the real world of accounting and business.

### Feature Story

#### Knowing the Numbers

Many students who take this course do not plan to be accountants. If you are in that group, you might be thinking, “If I’m not going to be an accountant, why do I need to

know accounting?” Well, consider this quote from Harold Geneen, the former chairman of **IT&T**: “To be good at your business, you have to know the numbers—cold.” In business, accounting and financial statements are the means for communicating the numbers. If you don’t know how to read financial statements, you can’t really know your business.

1-1

Knowing the numbers is sometimes even a matter of corporate survival. Consider the story of **Columbia Sportswear Company**, headquartered in Portland, Oregon. Gert Boyle's family fled Nazi Germany when she was 13 years old and then purchased a small hat company in Oregon, Columbia Hat Company. In 1971, Gert's husband, who was then running the company, died suddenly of a heart attack. Gert took over the small, struggling company with help from her son Tim, who was then a senior at the University of Oregon. Somehow, they kept the company afloat. Today, Columbia has more than 4,000 employees and annual sales in excess of \$1 billion. Its brands include Columbia, Mountain Hardwear, Sorel, and Montrail.

Columbia doesn't just focus on financial success. Several of its factories continue to participate in a project to increase

health awareness of female factory workers in developing countries. Columbia is also a founding member of the Sustainable Apparel Coalition, which strives to reduce the environmental and social impact of the apparel industry. In addition, the company monitors all of the independent factories that produce its products to ensure that they comply with the company's Standards of Manufacturing Practices. These standards address such issues as forced labor, child labor, harassment, wages and benefits, health and safety, and the environment.

Employers such as Columbia Sportswear generally assume that managers in all areas of the company are "financially literate." To help prepare you for that, in this text you will learn how to read and prepare financial statements, and how to use key tools to evaluate financial results using basic data analytics.

Chapter Outline

The **Chapter Outline** presents the chapter's topics and subtopics, as well as practice opportunities.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES	REVIEW	PRACTICE
<b>LO 1</b> Identify the forms of business organization and the uses of accounting information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Forms of business organization</li><li>• Users and uses of financial information</li><li>• Ethics in financial reporting</li></ul>	<b>DO IT! 1</b> Business Organization Forms
<b>LO 2</b> Explain the three principal types of business activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Financing activities</li><li>• Investing activities</li><li>• Operating activities</li></ul>	<b>DO IT! 2</b> Business Activities
<b>LO 3</b> Describe the four financial statements and how they are prepared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Income statement</li><li>• Retained earnings statement</li><li>• Balance sheet</li><li>• Statement of cash flows</li><li>• Interrelationships of statements</li><li>• Annual report elements</li></ul>	<b>DO IT! 3a</b> Financial Statements <b>DO IT! 3b</b> Components of Annual Reports
Go to the Review and Practice section at the end of the chapter for a targeted summary and practice applications with solutions. Visit WileyPLUS for additional tutorials and practice opportunities.		

Business Organization and Accounting Information Uses

LEARNING OBJECTIVE 1

Identify the forms of business organization and the uses of accounting information.

Suppose you graduate with a business degree and decide you want to start your own business. But what kind of business? You enjoy working with people, especially teaching them new skills. You also spend most of your free time outdoors, kayaking, backpacking, skiing, rock

climbing, and mountain biking. You think you might be successful in opening an outdoor guide service where you grew up, in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

## Forms of Business Organization

Your next decision is to determine the organizational form of your business. You have three choices—sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation.

### Sole Proprietorship

You might choose the sole proprietorship form for your outdoor guide service.

- A business owned by one person is a **sole proprietorship**.
- It is **simple to set up** and **gives you control** over the business.

Small owner-operated businesses such as barber shops, law offices, and auto repair shops are often sole proprietorships, as are farms and small retail stores.

### Partnership

Another possibility is for you to join forces with other individuals to form a partnership.

- A business owned by two or more persons associated as partners is a **partnership**.
- Partnerships often are formed because one individual does not have **enough economic resources** or other **unique skills or resources** to initiate or expand the business.

You and your partners should formalize your duties and contributions in a written partnership agreement. Retail and service-type businesses, including professional practices (lawyers, doctors, architects, and certified public accountants), often organize as partnerships.

### Corporation

As a third alternative, you might organize as a corporation.

- A business organized as a separate legal entity owned by stockholders is a **corporation**.
- Investors in a corporation receive shares of stock to indicate their ownership claim.

Buying stock in a corporation is often more attractive than investing in a partnership because shares of stock are **easy to sell** (transfer ownership). Selling a proprietorship or partnership interest is much more involved. Also, individuals can become **stockholders** by investing relatively small amounts of money (see **Alternative Terminology**). Therefore, it is **easier for corporations to raise funds**. Successful corporations often have thousands of stockholders, and their stock is traded on organized stock exchanges like the **New York Stock Exchange**. Many businesses start as sole proprietorships or partnerships and eventually incorporate.

Other factors to consider in deciding which organizational form to choose are **taxes and legal liability**. If you choose a sole proprietorship or partnership, you generally receive more favorable tax treatment than a corporation. However, proprietors and partners are personally liable for all debts and legal obligations of the business; corporate stockholders are not. In other words, corporate stockholders generally pay higher taxes but have no personal legal liability. We will discuss these issues in more depth in a later chapter.

### Hybrid Forms

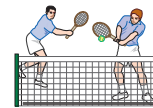
Finally, while sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations represent the main types of business organizations, hybrid forms are now allowed in all states.

- Hybrid business forms combine the tax advantages of partnerships with the limited liability of corporations.
- Probably the most common among these hybrids types are limited liability companies (LLCs) and subchapter S corporations (these forms are discussed extensively in business law classes).



#### Sole Proprietorship

- Simple to establish
- Owner-controlled
- Tax advantages



#### Partnership

- Simple to establish
- Shared control
- Broader skills and resources
- Tax advantages



#### Corporation

- Easier to transfer ownership
- Easier to raise funds
- No personal liability

#### ALTERNATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Stockholders are sometimes called *shareholders*.

**Alternative Terminology** notes present synonymous terms that you may come across in practice.

The combined number of proprietorships and partnerships in the United States far exceeds the number of corporations. However, the revenue produced by corporations is many times greater. Most of the largest businesses in the United States—for example, **Coca-Cola**, **ExxonMobil**, **General Motors**, **Citigroup**, and **Microsoft**—are corporations. Because the majority of U.S. business is done by corporations, the emphasis in this text is on the corporate form of organization.

## Users and Uses of Financial Information

The purpose of financial information is to provide inputs for decision-making. **Accounting** is the information system that identifies, records, and communicates the economic events of an organization to interested users.

Accounting software systems collect vast amounts of data about the economic events experienced by a company and about the parties with whom the company engages, such as suppliers and customers. Business decision-makers take advantage of this wealth of data by using data analytics to make more informed business decisions.

### HELPFUL HINT

Throughout this text, we will highlight examples where accounting information is used to support business decisions using data analytics.

- **Data analytics** involves analyzing data, often employing both software and statistics, to draw inferences.
- As both data access and analytical software improve, the use of data analytics to support decisions is becoming increasingly common at virtually all types of companies (see **Helpful Hint**).

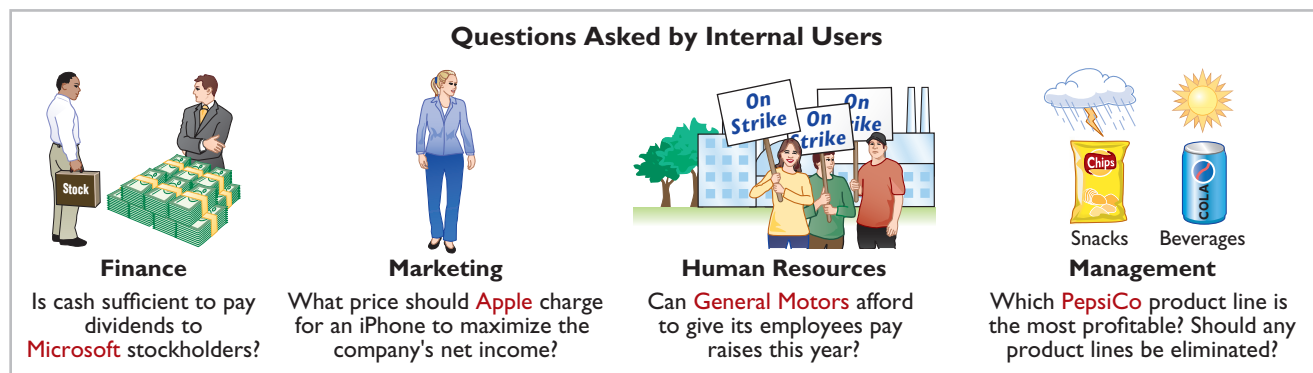
**Users** of accounting information can be divided broadly into two groups: internal users and external users.

**Helpful Hints** further clarify concepts being discussed.

### Internal Users

**Internal users** of accounting information are managers who plan, organize, and run a business. These include **marketing managers**, **production supervisors**, **finance directors**, and **company officers**. In running a business, managers must answer many important questions, as shown in **Illustration 1.1**.

**ILLUSTRATION 1.1** Questions that internal users ask



To answer these and other questions, you need detailed information on a timely basis. For internal users, accounting provides internal reports, such as financial comparisons of operating alternatives, projections of income from new sales campaigns, and forecasts of cash needs for the next year. In addition, companies present summarized financial information in the form of financial statements.



**Accounting Across the Organization** boxes show applications of accounting information in various business functions.

## Accounting Across the Organization Clif Bar & Company



iStock.com/Dan Moore

### Owning a Piece of the Bar

The original Clif Bar® energy bar was created in 1990 after six months of experimentation by Gary Erickson and his mother in her kitchen. The company has approximately 1,000 employees and was named one of Landor's Breakaway Brands®. One of **Clif Bar & Company's** proudest moments was the creation of an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP). This plan gives its employees 20% ownership of the company.

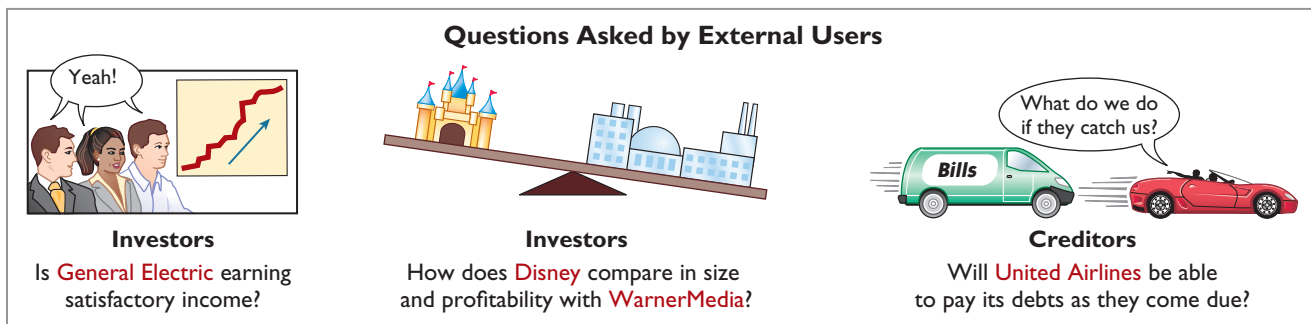
The ESOP also resulted in Clif Bar enacting an open-book management program, including the commitment to educate all employee-owners about its finances. Armed with basic accounting knowledge, employees are more aware of the financial impact of their actions, which leads to better decisions.

**What are the benefits to the company and to the employees of making the financial statements available to all employees? (Go to WileyPLUS for this answer and additional questions.)**

## External Users

There are several types of **external users** of accounting information. **Investors** (owners) use accounting information to make decisions to buy, hold, or sell stock. **Creditors**, such as suppliers and bankers, use accounting information to evaluate the risks of selling on credit or lending money. Some questions that investors and creditors may ask about a company are shown in **Illustration 1.2**.

**ILLUSTRATION 1.2** Questions that external users ask



The information needs and questions of other external users vary considerably.

- **Taxing authorities**, such as the Internal Revenue Service, want to know whether the company complies with the tax laws.
- **Customers** are interested in whether a company like **General Motors** will be able to honor product warranties and otherwise support its product lines.
- **Labor unions**, such as the Major League Baseball Players Association, want to know whether the owners have the ability to pay increased wages and benefits.
- **Regulatory agencies**, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Federal Trade Commission, want to know whether the company is operating within prescribed rules.

For example, **Enron**, **Dynegy**, **Duke Energy**, and other big energy-trading companies reported record profits at the same time as California was paying extremely high prices for energy and suffering from blackouts. This disparity caused regulators to investigate the energy traders to make sure that the profits were earned by legitimate and fair practices.



## Accounting Across the Organization



iStock.com/Josef Volavka

### Spinning the Career Wheel

How will the study of accounting help you? A working knowledge of accounting is desirable for virtually every field of business. Some examples of how accounting is used in business careers include the following.

**General management:** Managers of **Ford Motors**, **Massachusetts General Hospital**, **California State University-Fullerton**, a **McDonald's** franchise, and a **Trek** bike shop all need to understand accounting data in order to make wise business decisions.

**Marketing:** Marketing specialists at **Procter & Gamble** must be sensitive to costs and benefits, which accounting helps them quantify and understand. Making a sale is meaningless unless it is a profitable sale.

**Finance:** Do you want to be a banker for **Citicorp**, an investment analyst for **Goldman Sachs**, or a stock broker for **Merrill Lynch**? These fields rely heavily on accounting knowledge to analyze financial statements. In fact, it is difficult to get a good job in a finance function without two or three courses in accounting.

**Real estate:** Are you interested in being a real estate broker for **Prudential Real Estate**? Because a third party—the bank—is almost always involved in financing a real estate transaction, brokers must understand the numbers involved: Can the buyer afford to make the payments to the bank? Does the cash flow from an industrial property justify the purchase price? What are the tax benefits of the purchase?

**How might accounting help you? (Go to WileyPLUS for this answer and additional questions.)**

## Ethics in Financial Reporting

People won't gamble in a casino if they think it is "rigged." Similarly, people won't "play" the stock market if they think stock prices are rigged. At one time, the financial press was full of articles about financial scandals at **Enron**, **WorldCom**, **HealthSouth**, and **AIG**. As more scandals came to light, a mistrust of financial reporting in general seemed to be developing.

One article in the *Wall Street Journal* noted that "repeated disclosures about questionable accounting practices have bruised investors' faith in the reliability of earnings reports, which in turn has sent stock prices tumbling." Imagine trying to carry on a business or invest money if you could not depend on the financial statements to be honestly prepared. Information would have no credibility. There is no doubt that a sound, well-functioning economy depends on accurate and dependable financial reporting.

United States regulators and lawmakers were very concerned that the economy would suffer if investors lost confidence in corporate accounting because of unethical financial reporting.

- Congress passed the **Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)** to reduce unethical corporate behavior and decrease the likelihood of future corporate scandals (see **Ethics Note**).
- As a result of SOX, top management must now certify the accuracy of financial information.
- In addition, penalties for fraudulent financial activity are much more severe.
- Also, SOX increased both the independence of the outside auditors who review the accuracy of corporate financial statements and the oversight role of boards of directors.

Effective financial reporting depends on sound ethical behavior. To sensitize you to ethical situations and to give you practice at solving ethical dilemmas, we address ethics in a number of ways in this text.

### ETHICS NOTE


Circus-founder P.T. Barnum is alleged to have said, "Trust everyone, but cut the deck." What Sarbanes-Oxley does is to provide measures that (like cutting the deck of playing cards) help ensure that fraud will not occur.

**Ethics Notes** help sensitize you to some of the ethical issues in accounting.

1. A number of the *Feature Stories* and other parts of the text discuss the central importance of ethical behavior to financial reporting.
2. *Ethics Insight boxes* and marginal *Ethics Notes* highlight ethics situations and issues in actual business settings.
3. Many of the *People, Planet, and Profit Insight boxes* focus on ethical issues that companies face in measuring and reporting social and environmental issues.
4. At the end of each chapter, an *Ethics Case* simulates a business situation and asks you to put yourself in the position of a decision-maker in that case.

When analyzing these various ethics cases and your own ethical experiences, you should apply the three steps outlined in **Illustration 1.3**.

**ILLUSTRATION 1.3** Steps in analyzing ethics cases



### Solving an Ethical Dilemma

**1. Recognize an ethical situation and the ethical issues involved.**

Use your personal ethics to identify ethical situations and issues. Some businesses and professional organizations provide written codes of ethics for guidance in some business situations.

**2. Identify and analyze the principal elements in the situation.**

Identify the **stakeholders**—persons or groups who may be harmed or benefited. Ask the question: What are the responsibilities and obligations of the parties involved?

**3. Identify the alternatives, and weigh the impact of each alternative on various stakeholders.**

Select the most ethical alternative, considering all the consequences. Sometimes there will be one right answer. Other situations involve more than one right solution; these situations require you to evaluate each alternative and select the best one.

**Insight** boxes provide examples of business situations from various perspectives—ethics, investor, international, and corporate social responsibility. Guideline answers to the critical thinking questions, as well as additional questions, are available in **WileyPLUS**.

## Ethics Insight Dewey & LeBoeuf LLP



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Shutterstock.com

### I Felt the Pressure—Would You?

“I felt the pressure.” That’s what some of the employees of the now-defunct law firm of **Dewey & LeBoeuf LLP** indicated when they helped to overstate revenue and use accounting tricks to hide losses and cover up cash shortages. These employees worked for the former finance director and former chief financial officer (CFO) of the firm. Here are some of their comments:

- “I was instructed by the CFO to create invoices, knowing they would not be sent to clients. When I created these invoices, I knew that it was inappropriate.”
- “I intentionally gave the auditors incorrect information in the course of the audit.”

What happened here is that a small group of lower-level employees over a period of years carried out the instructions of their bosses. Their bosses, however, seemed to have no concern about unethical practices as evidenced by various e-mails with one another in which they referred to their financial manipulations as accounting tricks, cooking the books, and fake income.

**Sources:** Ashby Jones, “Guilty Pleas of Dewey Staff Detail the Alleged Fraud,” *Wall Street Journal* (March 28, 2014); and Sara Randazzo, “Dewey CFO Escapes Jail Time in Fraud Case Sentencing,” *Wall Street Journal* (October 10, 2017).

**Why did these employees lie, and what do you believe should be their penalty for these lies? (Go to WileyPLUS for this answer and additional questions.)**

**DO IT!** exercises prompt you to stop and review the key points you have just studied. The **Action Plan** offers you tips about how to approach the problem.

## DO IT! 1 | Business Organization Forms

In choosing the organizational form for your outdoor guide service, you should consider the pros and cons of each. Identify each of the following organizational characteristics with the organizational form or forms with which it is associated.

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Easier to raise funds.       | 4. Tax advantages.               |
| 2. Simple to establish.         | 5. Easier to transfer ownership. |
| 3. No personal legal liability. |                                  |

### ACTION PLAN

- Know which organizational form best matches the business type, size, and preferences of the owner(s).

**Solution**

1. Easier to raise funds: Corporation.
2. Simple to establish: Sole proprietorship and partnership.
3. No personal legal liability: Corporation.
4. Tax advantages: Sole proprietorship and partnership.
5. Easier to transfer ownership: Corporation.

Related exercise material: **BE1.1** and **DO IT! 1.1**.

## The Three Types of Business Activity

### LEARNING OBJECTIVE 2

Explain the three principal types of business activity.

All businesses are involved in three types of activity—financing, investing, and operating. For example, consider Gert Boyle’s parents, the founders of **Columbia Sportswear**.

1. The Boyles obtained cash through **financing** (from personal savings and outside sources like banks) to start and grow their business.
2. The family then **invested** the cash in equipment to run the business, such as sewing equipment and delivery vehicles.
3. Once this equipment was in place, they could begin the **operating** activities of making and selling clothing.

The **accounting information system** keeps track of the results of each of the various business activities—financing, investing, and operating. Let’s look at each type of business activity in more detail.

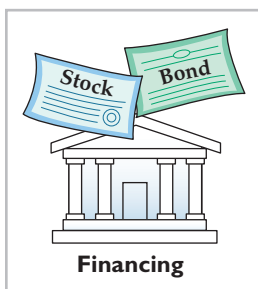
### Financing Activities

It takes money to make money. The two primary sources of outside funds for corporations are borrowing money (debt financing) and issuing (selling) shares of stock in exchange for cash (equity financing).

Columbia Sportswear may borrow money in a variety of ways. For example, it can take out a loan at a bank or borrow directly from investors by issuing debt securities called bonds. Persons or entities to whom Columbia owes money are its **creditors**.

- Amounts owed to creditors—in the form of debt and other obligations—are called **liabilities**.
- Specific names are given to different types of liabilities, depending on their source. Columbia may have a **note payable** to a bank for the money borrowed to purchase delivery trucks.
- Debt securities sold to investors that must be repaid at a particular date some years in the future are **bonds payable**.

Corporations also obtain funds by selling shares of stock to investors. **Common stock** is the term used to describe the total amount paid in by stockholders for the shares they purchase.



The claims of creditors differ from those of stockholders. If you loan money to a company, you are one of its creditors. In lending money, you specify a payment schedule (e.g., payment at the end of three months). As a creditor, you have a legal right to be paid at the agreed time. In the event of nonpayment, you may legally force the company to sell property to pay its debts. In the case of financial difficulty, creditor claims must be paid before stockholders' claims.

Stockholders, on the other hand, have no claim to corporate cash until the claims of creditors are satisfied. Suppose you buy a company's stock instead of loaning it money. You have no legal right to expect any payments from your stock ownership until all of the company's creditors are paid amounts currently due. However, many corporations make payments to stockholders on a regular basis as long as there is sufficient cash to cover required payments to creditors. These cash payments to stockholders are called **dividends**.

## Investing Activities

Once the company has raised cash through financing activities, it uses that cash in investing activities. Investing activities involve the purchase of the resources a company needs in order to operate. A growing company purchases many resources, such as computers, delivery trucks, furniture, and buildings.

- Resources owned by a business are called **assets**.
- Different types of assets are given different names; Columbia Sportswear's sewing equipment is a type of asset referred to as **property, plant, and equipment** (see **Alternative Terminology**).
- Cash** is one of the more important assets owned by Columbia or any other business.
- If a company has excess cash that it does not need for a while, it might choose to invest in securities (stocks or bonds) of other corporations, a type of asset referred to as **investments**.



### ALTERNATIVE TERMINOLOGY

Property, plant, and equipment is sometimes called *fixed assets*.

## Operating Activities

Once a business has the assets it needs to get started, it begins operations. Columbia Sportswear is in the business of selling outdoor clothing and footwear. It sells TurboDown jackets, Millennium snowboard pants, Sorel® snow boots, Bugaboos™, rainwear, and anything else you might need to protect you from the elements. We call amounts earned from the sale of these products **revenues**.

- Revenue** is the increase in assets or decrease in liabilities resulting from the sale of goods or the performance of services in the normal course of business; Columbia records revenue when it sells a footwear product.
- Revenues arise from different sources and are identified by various names depending on the nature of the business; Columbia's primary source of revenue is the sale of sportswear (but it also generates interest revenue on debt securities held as investments).
- Sources of revenue common to many businesses are **sales revenue**, **service revenue**, and **interest revenue**.

The company purchases its longer-lived assets through investing activities as described earlier. Other assets with shorter lives, however, result from operating activities.

- Supplies** are assets used in day-to-day operations (rather than sold to customers).
- Goods available for future sales to customers are assets called **inventory**.
- The right to receive money in the future is called an **account receivable**. If Columbia sells goods to a customer and does not receive cash immediately, then the company has a right to expect payment from that customer in the near future.



Before Columbia can sell a single Sorel® boot, it must purchase wool, rubber, leather, metal lace loops, laces, and other materials. It then must process, wrap, and ship the finished product. It also incurs costs like salaries, rents, and utilities. All of these costs, referred to as **expenses**, are necessary to produce and sell the product.

- In accounting language, **expenses** are the cost of assets consumed or services used in the process of generating revenues.
- Expenses take many forms and are identified by various names depending on the type of asset consumed or service used.

For example, Columbia keeps track of these types of expenses: **cost of goods sold** (such as the cost of materials), **selling expenses** (such as the cost of salespersons' salaries), **marketing expenses** (such as the cost of advertising), **administrative expenses** (such as the salaries of administrative staff, and telephone and heating costs incurred at the corporate office), **interest expense** (amounts of interest paid on various debts), and **income tax expense** (corporate taxes paid to the government).

Columbia may also have liabilities arising from these expenses.

- For example, Columbia may purchase goods on credit from suppliers. The obligations to pay for these goods are called **accounts payable**.
- Additionally, Columbia may have **interest payable** on the outstanding amounts owed to the bank.
- It may also have **wages payable** to its employees and **sales taxes payable**, **property taxes payable**, and **income taxes payable** to the government.

Columbia compares the revenues of a period with the expenses of that period to determine whether it earned a profit. When revenues exceed expenses, **net income** results. When expenses exceed revenues, a **net loss** results.

#### ACTION PLAN

- Classify each item based on its economic characteristics. Proper classification of items is critical if accounting is to provide useful information.

#### DO IT! 2 | Business Activities

Classify each item as an asset, liability, common stock, revenue, or expense.

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Cost of renting property. | 4. Issuance of ownership shares.             |
| 2. Truck purchased.          | 5. Amount recorded from performing services. |
| 3. Notes payable.            | 6. Amounts owed to suppliers.                |

#### Solution

1. Cost of renting property: Expense.
2. Truck purchased: Asset.
3. Notes payable: Liability.
4. Issuance of ownership shares: Common stock.
5. Amount recorded from performing services: Revenue.
6. Amounts owed to suppliers: Liability.

Related exercise material: **BE1.3**, **DO IT! 1.2**, and **E1.4**.



# The Four Financial Statements

## LEARNING OBJECTIVE 3

Describe the four financial statements and how they are prepared.

Assets, liabilities, expenses, and revenues are of interest to users of accounting information. This information is arranged in the format of four different **financial statements**, which form the backbone of financial accounting (see **International Note**):

1. To show how successfully your business performed during a period of time, you report its revenues and expenses in an **income statement**.
2. To indicate how much of previous income was distributed to you and the other owners of your business in the form of dividends, and how much was retained in the business to allow for future growth, you present a **retained earnings statement**.
3. To present a picture at a point in time of what your business owns (its assets) and what it owes (its liabilities), you prepare a **balance sheet**.
4. To show where your business obtained cash during a period of time and how that cash was used, you present a **statement of cash flows**.

To introduce you to these statements, we have prepared the financial statements for your outdoor guide service, Sierra Corporation, after your first month of operations. To summarize, you officially started your business in Truckee, California, on October 1, 2022. Sierra provides guide services in the Lake Tahoe area of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Its promotional materials describe outdoor day trips, such as rafting, snowshoeing, and hiking, as well as multi-day backcountry experiences. To minimize your initial investment, at this point the company has limited outdoor equipment for customer use. Instead, your customers either bring their own equipment or rent equipment through local outfitters. The financial statements for Sierra's first month of business are provided in the following pages.

## Income Statement

The **income statement** reports a company's revenues and expenses and resulting net income or loss for a period of time (see **Decision Tools**). To indicate that its income statement reports the results of operations for a **specific period of time**, Sierra Corporation dates the income statement "For the Month Ended October 31, 2022." The income statement lists the company's revenues followed by its expenses. Finally, Sierra determines the net income (or net loss) by deducting expenses from revenues. Sierra's income statement is shown in **Illustration 1.4** (see **Helpful Hint**). Congratulations, you are already showing a profit!

Sierra Corporation		
Income Statement		
For the Month Ended October 31, 2022		
Revenues		
Service revenue		\$10,600
Expenses		
Salaries and wages expense	\$5,200	
Rent expense	900	
Supplies expense	1,500	
Depreciation expense	40	
Interest expense	50	
Insurance expense	50	
Total expenses		7,740
Net income		<u>\$ 2,860</u>

**International Notes** highlight differences between U.S. and international accounting standards.

### International Note

The primary types of financial statements required by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) are the same. Neither IFRS nor GAAP is very specific regarding format requirements for the primary financial statements. However, in practice, some format differences do exist in presentations commonly employed by IFRS companies as compared to GAAP companies.

**Decision Tools** that are useful for business decision-making are highlighted throughout the text. A summary of the Decision Tools is also provided in each chapter.

### Decision Tools

The income statement helps users determine if the company's operations are profitable.

### ILLUSTRATION 1.4

Sierra Corporation's income statement

### HELPFUL HINT

The financial statement heading identifies the company, the type of statement, and the time period covered. Sometimes, another line indicates the unit of measure, e.g., "in thousands" or "in millions."

Why are financial statement users interested in net income?

- **Investors are interested in a company's past net income because it provides useful information for predicting future net income.** Investors buy and sell stock based on their beliefs about a company's future performance. If investors believe that Sierra will be successful in the future and that this will result in a higher stock price, they will buy its stock.
- Creditors also use the income statement to predict future earnings. When a bank loans money to a company, it believes that it will be repaid in the future. If it didn't think it would be repaid, it wouldn't loan the money. Therefore, prior to making the loan the bank loan officer uses the income statement as a source of information to predict whether the company will be profitable enough to repay its loan.
- Thus, reporting a strong profit will make it easier for Sierra to raise additional cash either by issuing shares of stock or borrowing.

**Amounts received from issuing stock are not revenues, and amounts paid out as dividends are not expenses.** As a result, they are not reported on the income statement. For example, Sierra Corporation does not treat as revenue the \$10,000 of cash received from issuing new stock (see Illustration 1.7), nor does it regard as a business expense the \$500 of dividends paid (see Illustration 1.5) (see **Ethics Note**).

#### ETHICS NOTE

When companies find errors in previously released income statements, they restate those numbers. Perhaps because of the increased scrutiny shortly after Sarbanes-Oxley was implemented, companies filed a record 1,195 restatements.

#### ACTION PLAN

- Report the revenues and expenses for a period of time in an income statement.

### DO IT! 3a | Financial Statements—The Income Statement

**Part 1:** CSU Corporation began operations on January 1, 2022. The following information is available for CSU on December 31, 2022.

Accounts receivable	\$ 1,800	Retained earnings	\$ 0	Supplies expense	\$ 200
Accounts payable	2,000	Equipment	16,000	Cash	1,400
Rent expense	9,000	Insurance expense	1,000	Dividends	600
Notes payable	5,000	Service revenue	17,000		
Common stock	10,000	Supplies	4,000		

Prepare an income statement.

#### Solution

CSU Corporation		
Income Statement		
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
Revenues		
Service revenue		\$17,000
Expenses		
Rent expense	\$9,000	
Insurance expense	1,000	
Supplies expense	200	
Total expenses		<u>10,200</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 6,800</u>

Related exercise material: **BE1.6, BE1.7, BE1.8, DO IT! 1.3a, E1.5, E1.6, E1.10, E1.11, E1.12, E1.14, and E1.15.**

## Retained Earnings Statement

If Sierra Corporation is profitable, at the end of each period it must decide what portion of profits to pay to shareholders in dividends. In theory, it could pay all of its current-period profits, but few companies do this. Why? Because they want to retain part of the profits to allow for further expansion. High-growth companies, such as **Google** and **Facebook**, often pay no dividends. **Retained earnings** is the net income retained in the corporation.

The **retained earnings statement** shows the amounts and causes of changes in retained earnings for a specific time period (see **Decision Tools**). The time period is the same as that covered by the income statement. The beginning retained earnings amount appears on the first line of the statement. Then, the company adds net income and deducts dividends to determine the retained earnings at the end of the period. If a company has a net loss, it deducts (rather than adds) that amount in the retained earnings statement. **Illustration 1.5** presents Sierra's retained earnings statement (see **Helpful Hint**).

### Decision Tools

The retained earnings statement helps users determine the company's policy toward dividends and growth.

### ILLUSTRATION 1.5

#### Sierra Corporation's retained earnings statement

#### HELPFUL HINT

The heading of this statement identifies the company, the type of statement, and the time period covered by the statement.

#### Sierra Corporation Retained Earnings Statement For the Month Ended October 31, 2022

Retained earnings, October 1	\$ 0
Add: Net income	<u>2,860</u>
	2,860
Less: Dividends	<u>500</u>
Retained earnings, October 31	<u><u>\$2,360</u></u>

By monitoring the retained earnings statement, financial statement users can evaluate dividend payment practices.

- Some investors seek companies, such as **Dow Chemical**, that have a history of paying high dividends.
- Other investors seek companies, such as **Amazon.com**, that reinvest earnings to increase the company's growth instead of paying dividends.
- Lenders monitor their corporate customers' dividend payments because any money paid in dividends reduces a company's ability to repay its debts.

### DO IT! 3a | Financial Statements—The Retained Earnings Statement

**Part 2:** CSU Corporation began operations on January 1, 2022. The following information is available for CSU on December 31, 2022.

Accounts receivable	\$ 1,800	Retained earnings	\$ 0	Supplies expense	\$ 200
Accounts payable	2,000	Equipment	16,000	Cash	1,400
Rent expense	9,000	Insurance expense	1,000	Dividends	600
Notes payable	5,000	Service revenue	17,000		
Common stock	10,000	Supplies	4,000		

Prepare a retained earnings statement. Refer to **DO IT! 3a Part 1** for net income.

#### ACTION PLAN

- Show the amounts and causes (net income and dividends) of changes in retained earnings during the period in the retained earnings statement.

#### Solution

#### CSU Corporation Retained Earnings Statement For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Retained earnings, January 1	\$ 0
Add: Net income	<u>6,800</u>
	6,800
Less: Dividends	<u>600</u>
Retained earnings, December 31	<u><u>\$6,200</u></u>

Related exercise material: **BE1.7, BE1.10, DO IT! 1.3a, E1.5, E1.6, E1.7, E1.9, E1.12, E1.13, and E1.14.**

**Decision Tools**

The balance sheet helps users determine whether the company relies on debt or stockholders' equity to finance its assets.

**Balance Sheet**

The **balance sheet** reports assets and claims to assets at a specific **point** in time (see **Decision Tools**). Claims to assets are subdivided into two categories: claims of creditors and claims of owners. As noted earlier, claims of creditors are called **liabilities**. The owners' claim to assets is called **stockholders' equity**.

**Illustration 1.6** shows the relationship among the categories on the balance sheet in equation form. This equation is referred to as the **basic accounting equation**.

**ILLUSTRATION 1.6**

Basic accounting equation

$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Stockholders' Equity}$$

This relationship is where the name “balance sheet” comes from. Assets must balance with the claims to assets.

As you can see from looking at Sierra Corporation's balance sheet in **Illustration 1.7**, the balance sheet presents the company's financial position as of a specific date—in this case, October 31, 2022 (see **Helpful Hint**). It lists assets first. Assets are listed in the order of their liquidity, that is, how quickly they could be converted to cash. Assets are followed by liabilities and stockholders' equity (see **Alternative Terminology**). Stockholders' equity is comprised of two parts: (1) common stock and (2) retained earnings. As noted earlier, common stock results when the company sells new shares of stock; retained earnings is the net income retained in the corporation. Sierra has common stock of \$10,000 and retained earnings of \$2,360, for total stockholders' equity of \$12,360.

**ALTERNATIVE TERMINOLOGY**

Liabilities are also referred to as *debt*.

**ILLUSTRATION 1.7**

Sierra Corporation's balance sheet

**HELPFUL HINT**

The heading of a balance sheet must identify the company, the statement, and the date.

Sierra Corporation		
Balance Sheet		
October 31, 2022		
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash		\$15,200
Accounts receivable		200
Supplies		1,000
Prepaid insurance		550
Equipment, net		4,960
Total assets		<u>\$21,910</u>
<u>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</u>		
Liabilities		
Notes payable	\$ 5,000	
Accounts payable	2,500	
Unearned service revenue	800	
Salaries and wages payable	1,200	
Interest payable	<u>50</u>	
Total liabilities		\$ 9,550
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock	10,000	
Retained earnings	<u>2,360</u>	
Total stockholders' equity		<u>12,360</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		<u>\$21,910</u>

Creditors analyze a company's balance sheet to determine the likelihood that they will be repaid.

- Creditors carefully evaluate the nature of the company's assets and liabilities.
- In operating Sierra's guide service, the balance sheet will be used to determine whether cash on hand is sufficient for immediate cash needs.
- The balance sheet will also be used to evaluate the relationship between debt and stockholders' equity to determine whether the company has a satisfactory proportion of debt and common stock financing.

### DO IT! 3a | Financial Statements—The Balance Sheet

**Part 3:** CSU Corporation began operations on January 1, 2022. The following information is available for CSU on December 31, 2022.

Accounts receivable	\$ 1,800	Retained earnings	\$ 0	Supplies expense	\$ 200
Accounts payable	2,000	Equipment	16,000	Cash	1,400
Rent expense	9,000	Insurance expense	1,000	Dividends	600
Notes payable	5,000	Service revenue	17,000		
Common stock	10,000	Supplies	4,000		

Prepare a balance sheet. Refer to **DO IT! 3a Part 2** for the ending balance in Retained Earnings.

#### ACTION PLAN

- Present the assets and claims to those assets (liabilities and equity) at a specific point in time in the balance sheet.

#### Solution

CSU Corporation			
Balance Sheet			
December 31, 2022			
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash			\$ 1,400
Accounts receivable			1,800
Supplies			4,000
Equipment			16,000
Total assets			<u>\$23,200</u>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Notes payable	\$ 5,000		
Accounts payable	<u>2,000</u>		
Total liabilities			\$ 7,000
<b>Stockholders' equity</b>			
Common stock	10,000		
Retained earnings	<u>6,200</u>		
Total stockholders' equity			<u>16,200</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity			<u>\$23,200</u>

Related exercise material: **BE1.5, BE1.6, BE1.7, BE1.8, BE1.9, BE1.10, DO IT! 1.3a, E1.8, E1.12, E1.13, and E1.18.**

## Statement of Cash Flows

The primary purpose of a **statement of cash flows** is to provide financial information about the cash receipts and cash payments of a business for a specific period of time (see **Decision Tools**). To help investors, creditors, and others in their analysis of a company's cash position, the statement of cash flows reports the cash effects of a company's **operating, investing, and financing** activities. In addition, the statement shows the net increase or decrease in cash during the period, and the amount of cash at the end of the period.

#### Decision Tools

The statement of cash flows helps users determine if the company generates enough cash from operations to fund its investing activities.

Users are interested in the statement of cash flows because they want to know what is happening to a company's most important resource. The statement of cash flows provides answers to these simple but important questions:

- Where did cash come from during the period?
- How was cash used during the period?
- What was the change in the cash balance during the period?

The statement of cash flows for Sierra Corporation, in **Illustration 1.8**, shows that cash increased \$15,200 during the month (see **Helpful Hint**). This increase resulted because operating activities (services to clients) increased cash \$5,700, and financing activities increased cash \$14,500. Investing activities used \$5,000 of cash for the purchase of equipment.

**ILLUSTRATION 1.8**  
Sierra Corporation's statement of cash flows

**HELPFUL HINT**  
The heading of this statement identifies the company, the type of statement, and the time period covered by the statement. Negative numbers are shown in parentheses.

Sierra Corporation			
Statement of Cash Flows			
For the Month Ended October 31, 2022			
Cash flows from <b>operating</b> activities			
Cash receipts from operating activities	\$11,200		
Cash payments for operating activities	(5,500)		
Net cash provided by operating activities		\$ 5,700	
Cash flows from <b>investing</b> activities			
Purchased office equipment	(5,000)		
Net cash used by investing activities		(5,000)	
Cash flows from <b>financing</b> activities			
Issuance of common stock	10,000		
Issuance of note payable	5,000		
Payment of dividend	(500)		
Net cash provided by financing activities		14,500	
Net increase in cash		15,200	
Cash at beginning of period		0	
Cash at end of period		\$15,200	

People, Planet, and Profit Insight



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Beyond Financial Statements

Should we expand our financial statements beyond the income statement, retained earnings statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows? Some believe we should take into account ecological and social performance, in addition to financial results, in evaluating a company. The argument is that a company's responsibility lies with anyone who is influenced by its actions. In other words, a company should be interested in benefiting many different parties, instead of only maximizing stockholders' interests.

A socially responsible business does not exploit or endanger any group of individuals. It follows fair trade practices, provides safe environments for workers, and bears responsibility for environmental damage. Granted, measurement of these factors is difficult. How to report this information is also controversial. But many interesting and useful efforts are underway. Throughout this text, we provide additional insights into how companies are attempting to meet the challenge of measuring and reporting their contributions to society, as well as their financial results, to stockholders.

**Why might a company's stockholders be interested in its environmental and social performance? (Go to WileyPLUS for this answer and additional questions.)**

Interrelationships of Statements

**Illustration 1.9** shows the financial statements of Sierra Corporation (see **Helpful Hints**).



Sierra Corporation		
Income Statement		
For the Month Ended October 31, 2022		
Revenues		
Service revenue		\$10,600
Expenses		
Salaries and wages expense	\$5,200	
Rent expense	900	
Supplies expense	1,500	
Depreciation expense	40	
Interest expense	50	
Insurance expense	50	
Total expenses		<u>7,740</u>
Net income		<u><u>\$ 2,860</u></u>

Sierra Corporation		
Retained Earnings Statement		
For the Month Ended October 31, 2022		
Retained earnings, October 1		\$ 0
Add: Net income		<u>2,860</u>
		2,860
Less: Dividends		<u>500</u>
Retained earnings, October 31		<u><u>\$2,360</u></u>

Sierra Corporation		
Balance Sheet		
October 31, 2022		
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash		\$15,200
Accounts receivable		200
Advertising supplies		1,000
Prepaid insurance		550
Equipment, net		<u>4,960</u>
Total assets		<u>\$21,910</u>
<u>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</u>		
Liabilities		
Notes payable	\$ 5,000	
Accounts payable	2,500	
Unearned service revenue	800	
Salaries and wages payable	1,200	
Interest payable	50	
Total liabilities		\$ 9,550
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock	10,000	
Retained earnings	<u>2,360</u>	
Total stockholders' equity		<u>12,360</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		<u>\$21,910</u>

Sierra Corporation		
Statement of Cash Flows		
For the Month Ended October 31, 2022		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from operating activities	\$11,200	
Cash payments for operating activities	<u>(5,500)</u>	
Net cash provided by operating activities		\$ 5,700
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchased office equipment	<u>(5,000)</u>	
Net cash used by investing activities		(5,000)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issuance of common stock	10,000	
Issuance of note payable	5,000	
Payment of dividend	<u>(500)</u>	
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>14,500</u>
Net increase in cash		15,200
Cash at beginning of period		0
Cash at end of period		<u><u>\$15,200</u></u>

#### ILLUSTRATION 1.9

Sierra Corporation's financial statements

#### HELPFUL HINT

Note that final sums are double-underlined.

#### HELPFUL HINT

The arrows in this illustration show the interrelationships of the four financial statements.

#### HELPFUL HINT

Negative amounts are presented in parentheses.

Because the results on some financial statements become inputs to other statements, the statements are interrelated. These interrelationships can be seen in Sierra's financial statements, as follows.

1. The retained earnings statement uses the results of the income statement. Sierra reported net income of \$2,860 for the period. Net income is added to the beginning amount of retained earnings to determine ending retained earnings.
2. The balance sheet and retained earnings statement are also interrelated. **Sierra reports the ending amount of \$2,360 on the retained earnings statement as the retained earnings amount on the balance sheet.**
3. Finally, the statement of cash flows relates to information on the balance sheet. The statement of cash flows shows how the Cash account changed during the period. It shows the amount of cash at the beginning of the period, the sources and uses of cash during the period, and the \$15,200 of cash at the end of the period. The ending amount of cash shown on the statement of cash flows must agree with the amount of cash on the balance sheet.

Study these interrelationships carefully. **To prepare financial statements, you must understand the sequence in which these amounts are determined and how each statement impacts the next.**

#### ACTION PLAN

- Report the revenues and expenses for a period of time in an income statement.
- Show the amounts and causes (net income and dividends) of changes in retained earnings during the period in the retained earnings statement.
- Present the assets and claims to those assets (liabilities and equity) at a specific point in time in the balance sheet.

#### DO IT! 3a | Financial Statements

**Part 4:** BRB Corporation began operations on January 1, 2022. The following information is available for BRB on December 31, 2022.

Accounts receivable	\$ 1,600	Retained earnings	\$ 0	Supplies expense	\$ 300
Accounts payable	3,000	Equipment	21,000	Cash	2,400
Rent expense	7,000	Insurance expense	2,000	Dividends	700
Notes payable	4,000	Service revenue	21,000		
Common stock	12,000	Supplies	5,000		

Prepare an income statement, a retained earnings statement, and a balance sheet.

#### Solution

BRB Corporation Income Statement For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
Revenues		
Service revenue		\$21,000
Expenses		
Rent expense	\$7,000	
Insurance expense	2,000	
Supplies expense	<u>300</u>	
Total expenses		<u>9,300</u>
Net income		<u>\$11,700</u>

BRB Corporation Retained Earnings Statement For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
Retained earnings, January 1	\$ 0	
Add: Net income	<u>11,700</u>	
		11,700
Less: Dividends	<u>700</u>	
Retained earnings, December 31		<u>\$11,000</u>

BRB Corporation		
Balance Sheet		
December 31, 2022		
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash		\$ 2,400
Accounts receivable		1,600
Supplies		5,000
Equipment		<u>21,000</u>
Total assets		<u>\$30,000</u>
<u>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</u>		
Liabilities		
Notes payable	\$ 4,000	
Accounts payable	<u>3,000</u>	
Total liabilities		\$ 7,000
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock	12,000	
Retained earnings	<u>11,000</u>	
Total stockholders' equity		<u>23,000</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		<u>\$30,000</u>

Related exercise material: **BE1.5, BE1.6, BE1.7, BE1.8, BE1.9, BE1.10, DO IT! 1.3a, E1.5, E1.6, E1.7, E1.8, E1.9, E1.10, E1.11, E1.12, E1.13, E1.14, E1.15, and E1.18.**

## Elements of an Annual Report

Publicly traded U.S. companies must provide shareholders with an **annual report**. The annual report always includes the financial statements introduced in this chapter. The annual report also includes other important information such as a management discussion and analysis section, notes to the financial statements, and an independent auditor's report. No analysis of a company's financial situation and performance is complete without a review of these items.

### Management Discussion and Analysis

The **management discussion and analysis (MD&A)** section presents management's views on the company's:

- Ability to pay near-term obligations.
- Ability to fund operations and expansion.
- Results of operations.

Management must highlight favorable or unfavorable trends and identify significant events and uncertainties that affect these three factors. This discussion obviously involves a number of subjective estimates and opinions. A brief excerpt from the MD&A section of **Columbia Sportswear's** annual report, which addresses its liquidity requirements, is presented in **Illustration 1.10**.

Columbia Sportswear Company	
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Seasonality and Variability of Business	
<p>Our operations are affected by seasonal trends typical in the outdoor apparel and footwear industry and have historically resulted in higher sales and profits in the third and fourth calendar quarters. This pattern has resulted primarily from the timing of shipments of fall season products to wholesale customers in the third and fourth quarters and proportionally higher sales in our direct-to-consumer channels in the fourth quarter, combined with an expense base that is spread more consistent throughout the year. We believe that our liquidity requirements for at least the next 12 months will be adequately covered by existing cash, cash provided by operations and existing short-term borrowing arrangements.</p>	

#### ILLUSTRATION 1.10

Columbia Sportswear's management discussion and analysis

Real World

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Explanatory notes and supporting schedules accompany every set of financial statements and are an integral part of the statements. The **notes to the financial statements** clarify the financial statements and provide additional detail. Information in the notes does not have to be quantifiable (numeric). Examples of notes are:

- Descriptions of the significant accounting policies and methods used in preparing the statements.
- Explanations of uncertainties and contingencies.
- Various statistics and details too voluminous to be included in the statements.

The notes are essential to understanding a company's operating performance and financial position.

**Illustration 1.11** is an excerpt from the notes to **Columbia Sportswear**'s financial statements. It describes the methods that the company uses to account for revenues.

### ILLUSTRATION 1.11

Notes to Columbia Sportswear's financial statements

#### Real World

### Columbia Sportswear Company

#### Notes to Financial Statements Revenue Recognition

We record wholesale, distributor, e-commerce and licensed product revenues when title passes and the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer. Title generally passes upon shipment to or upon receipt by the customer depending on the terms of sale with the customer. Retail store revenues are recorded at the time of sale.

## Auditor's Report

An **auditor's report** is prepared by an independent outside auditor. It states the auditor's opinion as to the fairness of the presentation of the financial position and results of operations and their conformance with generally accepted accounting principles.

An **auditor** is an accounting professional who conducts an independent examination of a company's financial statements. Only accountants who meet certain criteria and thereby attain the designation **certified public accountant (CPA)** may perform audits.

- If the auditor is satisfied that the financial statements provide a fair representation of the company's financial position and results of operations in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, then the auditor expresses an **unqualified opinion**.
- If the auditor expresses anything other than an unqualified opinion, then readers should only use the financial statements with caution.
- That is, without an unqualified opinion, we cannot have complete confidence that the financial statements give an accurate picture of the company's financial health.

For example, **Blockbuster LLC**'s auditor at one time stated that its financial situation raised "substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern."

**Illustration 1.12** is an excerpt from the auditor's report from Columbia Sportswear's 2016 annual report. Columbia received an unqualified opinion from its auditor, **Deloitte & Touche**.

## Columbia Sportswear Company

### Excerpt from Auditor's Report

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Columbia Sportswear Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

#### ILLUSTRATION 1.12

Excerpt from auditor's report on Columbia Sportswear's financial statements

#### Real World

### DO IT! 3b | Components of Annual Reports

State whether each of the following items is most closely associated with the management discussion and analysis (MD&A), the notes to the financial statements, or the auditor's report.

1. Descriptions of significant accounting policies.
2. Unqualified opinion.
3. Explanations of uncertainties and contingencies.
4. Description of ability to fund operations and expansion.
5. Description of results of operations.
6. Certified public accountant (CPA).

#### ACTION PLAN

- Realize that financial statements provide information about a company's performance and financial position.
- Be familiar with the other elements of the annual report in order to gain a fuller understanding of a company.

#### Solution

1. Descriptions of significant accounting policies: Notes.
2. Unqualified opinion: Auditor's report.
3. Explanations of uncertainties and contingencies: Notes.
4. Description of ability to fund operations and expansion: MD&A.
5. Description of results of operations: MD&A.
6. Certified public accountant (CPA): Auditor's report.

Related exercise material: **BE1.11**, **DO IT! 1.3b**, and **E1.21**.

## USING THE DECISION TOOLS | Under Armour, Inc.

There is a good chance that you are wearing one of **Under Armour, Inc.**'s products right now. Under Armour is a competitor to **Columbia Sportswear**. Suppose that you are considering investing in shares of Under Armour's common stock.

### Instructions

Answer these questions related to your decision whether to invest.

- a. What financial statements should you evaluate?
- b. What should these financial statements tell you?
- c. Do you care if the financial statements have been audited? Explain.
- d. Appendix B contains financial statements for Columbia, and Appendix C contains those for Under Armour. You can make many comparisons between Columbia and Under Armour in terms of their respective results from operations and financial position. Compare their respective total assets, total revenues, and net cash provided by operating activities for 2018.

**Using the Decision Tools** comprehensive exercises ask you to apply business information and the decision tools presented in the chapter. Most of these exercises are based on the companies highlighted in the Feature Story.



**Solution**

- a. Before you invest, you should evaluate the income statement, retained earnings statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows.
- b. You would probably be most interested in the income statement because it summarizes past performance and thus gives an indication of future performance. The retained earnings statement provides a record of the company's dividend history. The balance sheet reveals the relationship between assets and liabilities. The statement of cash flows reveals where the company is getting and spending its cash. This is especially important for a company that wants to grow.
- c. You would want audited financial statements. These statements indicate that a CPA (certified public accountant) has examined and expressed an opinion that the statements present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the company. Investors and creditors should not make decisions without studying audited financial statements.
- d. Many interesting comparisons can be made between the two companies (all numbers are in thousands). Columbia is smaller, with total assets of \$2,368,721 versus \$4,245,022 for Under Armour, and it has lower revenue—\$2,802,326 versus \$5,193,185 for Under Armour. In addition, Columbia's net cash provided by operating activities of \$289,569 is less than Under Armour's \$628,230. However, while useful, these basic measures are not enough to determine whether one company is a better investment than the other. In later chapters, you will learn tools that will allow you to compare the relative profitability and financial health of these and other companies.

The **Review and Practice** section provides opportunities for students to review key concepts and terms as well as complete multiple-choice questions, brief exercises, exercises, and a comprehensive problem. Detailed solutions are also included.

## Review and Practice

### Learning Objectives Review

#### 1 Identify the forms of business organization and the uses of accounting information.

A sole proprietorship is a business owned by one person. A partnership is a business owned by two or more people associated as partners. A corporation is a separate legal entity for which evidence of ownership is provided by shares of stock.

Internal users are managers who need accounting information to plan, organize, and run business operations. The primary external users are investors and creditors. Investors (stockholders) use accounting information to decide whether to buy, hold, or sell shares of a company's stock. Creditors (suppliers and bankers) use accounting information to assess the risk of granting credit or loaning money to a business. Other groups who have an indirect interest in a business are taxing authorities, customers, labor unions, and regulatory agencies.

#### 2 Explain the three principal types of business activity.

Financing activities involve collecting the necessary funds to support the business. Investing activities involve acquiring the resources necessary to run the business. Operating activities involve putting the resources of the business into action to generate a profit.

#### 3 Describe the four financial statements and how they are prepared.

An income statement presents the revenues and expenses of a company for a specific period of time. A retained earnings statement summarizes the changes in retained earnings that have occurred for a specific period of time. A balance sheet reports the assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity of a business at a specific date. A statement of cash flows summarizes information concerning the cash inflows (receipts) and outflows (payments) for a specific period of time.

Assets are resources owned by a business. Liabilities are the debts and obligations of the business. Liabilities represent claims of creditors on the assets of the business. Stockholders' equity represents the claims of owners on the assets of the business. Stockholders' equity is subdivided into two parts: common stock and retained earnings. The basic accounting equation is  $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Stockholders' Equity}$ .

Within the annual report, the management discussion and analysis provides management's interpretation of the company's results and financial position as well as a discussion of plans for the future. Notes to the financial statements provide additional explanation or detail to make the financial statements more informative. The auditor's report expresses an opinion as to whether the financial statements present fairly the company's results of operations and financial position.

## Decision Tools Review

Decision Checkpoints	Info Needed for Decision	Tool to Use for Decision	How to Evaluate Results
Are the company's operations profitable?	Income statement	The income statement reports a company's revenues and expenses and resulting net income or loss for a period of time.	If the company's revenues exceed its expenses, it will report net income; otherwise, it will report a net loss.
What is the company's policy toward dividends and growth?	Retained earnings statement	The retained earnings statement reports how much of this year's income the company paid out in dividends to shareholders.	A company striving for rapid growth will pay a low (or no) dividend.
Does the company rely primarily on debt or stockholders' equity to finance its assets?	Balance sheet	The balance sheet reports the company's resources and claims to those resources; there are two types of claims: liabilities and stockholders' equity.	Compare the amount of debt versus the amount of stockholders' equity to determine whether the company relies more on creditors or owners for its financing.
Does the company generate sufficient cash from operations to fund its investing activities?	Statement of cash flows	The statement of cash flows shows the amount of net cash provided or used by operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities.	Compare the amount of net cash provided by operating activities with the amount of net cash used by investing activities. Any deficiency in cash from operating activities must be made up with cash from financing activities.

## Glossary Review

**Accounting** The information system that identifies, records, and communicates the economic events of an organization to interested users. (p. 1-4).

**Annual report** A report prepared by corporate management that presents financial information including financial statements, a management discussion and analysis section, notes, and an independent auditor's report. (p. 1-19).

**Assets** Resources owned by a business. (p. 1-9).

**Auditor's report** A report prepared by an independent outside auditor stating the auditor's opinion as to the fairness of the presentation of the financial position and results of operations and their conformance with generally accepted accounting principles. (p. 1-20).

**Balance sheet** A financial statement that reports the assets and claims to those assets at a specific point in time. (p. 1-14).

**Basic accounting equation** Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity. (p. 1-14).

**Certified public accountant (CPA)** An individual who has met certain criteria and is thus allowed to perform audits of corporations. (p. 1-20).

**Common stock** Term used to describe the total amount paid in by stockholders for the shares they purchase. (p. 1-8).

**Corporation** A business organized as a separate legal entity owned by stockholders. (p. 1-3).

**Dividends** Payments of cash from a corporation to its stockholders. (p. 1-9).

**Expenses** The cost of assets consumed or services used in the process of generating revenues. (p. 1-10).

**Income statement** A financial statement that reports a company's revenues and expenses and resulting net income or net loss for a specific period of time. (p. 1-11).

**Liabilities** Amounts owed to creditors in the form of debts and other obligations. (p. 1-8).

**Management discussion and analysis (MD&A)** A section of the annual report that presents management's views on the company's ability to pay near-term obligations, its ability to fund operations and expansion, and its results of operations. (p. 1-19).

**Net income** The amount by which revenues exceed expenses. (p. 1-10).

**Net loss** The amount by which expenses exceed revenues. (p. 1-10).

**Notes to the financial statements** Notes that clarify information presented in the financial statements and provide additional detail. (p. 1-20).

**Partnership** A business owned by two or more persons associated as partners. (p. 1-3).

**Retained earnings** The amount of net income retained in the corporation. (p. 1-12).

**Retained earnings statement** A financial statement that summarizes the amounts and causes of changes in retained earnings for a specific time period. (p. 1-13).

**Revenue** The increase in assets or decrease in liabilities resulting from the sale of goods or the performance of services in the normal course of business. (p. 1-9).

**Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)** Regulations passed by Congress to reduce unethical corporate behavior. (p. 1-6).

**Sole proprietorship** A business owned by one person. (p. 1-3).

**Statement of cash flows** A financial statement that provides financial information about the cash receipts and cash payments of a business for a specific period of time. (p. 1-15).

**Stockholders' equity** The owners' claim to assets. (p. 1-14).

## Practice Multiple-Choice Questions

1. (LO 1) Which is **not** one of the three forms of business organization?

- a. Sole proprietorship.
- b. Creditorship.
- c. Partnership.
- d. Corporation.

2. (LO 1) Which is an advantage of corporations relative to partnerships and sole proprietorships?

- a. Lower taxes.
- b. Harder to transfer ownership.
- c. Reduced legal liability for investors.
- d. Most common form of organization.

3. (LO 1) Which statement about users of accounting information is **incorrect**?

- a. Management is considered an internal user.
- b. Taxing authorities are considered external users.
- c. Present creditors are considered external users.
- d. Regulatory authorities are considered internal users.

4. (LO 1) Which of the following did **not** result from the Sarbanes-Oxley Act?

- a. Top management must now certify the accuracy of financial information.
- b. Penalties for fraudulent activity increased.
- c. Independence of auditors increased.
- d. Tax rates on corporations increased.

5. (LO 2) Which is **not** one of the three primary business activities?

- a. Financing.
- b. Operating.
- c. Advertising.
- d. Investing.

6. (LO 2) Which of the following is an example of a financing activity?

- a. Issuing shares of common stock.
- b. Selling goods on account.
- c. Buying delivery equipment.
- d. Buying inventory.

7. (LO 2) Net income will result during a time period when:

- a. assets exceed liabilities.
- b. assets exceed revenues.
- c. expenses exceed revenues.
- d. revenues exceed expenses.

8. (LO 3) The financial statements for Macias Corporation contained the following information.

Accounts receivable	\$ 5,000
Sales revenue	75,000
Cash	15,000
Salaries and wages expense	20,000
Rent expense	10,000

What was Macias Corporation's net income?

- a. \$60,000.
- b. \$15,000.
- c. \$65,000.
- d. \$45,000.

9. (LO 3) What section of a statement of cash flows indicates the cash spent on new equipment during the past accounting period?

- a. The investing activities section.
- b. The operating activities section.
- c. The financing activities section.
- d. The statement of cash flows does not give this information.

10. (LO 3) Which statement presents information as of a specific point in time?

- a. Income statement.
- b. Balance sheet.
- c. Statement of cash flows.
- d. Retained earnings statement.

11. (LO 3) Which financial statement reports assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity?

- a. Income statement.
- b. Retained earnings statement.
- c. Balance sheet.
- d. Statement of cash flows.

12. (LO 3) Stockholders' equity represents:

- a. claims of creditors.
- b. claims of employees.
- c. the difference between revenues and expenses.
- d. claims of owners.

13. (LO 3) As of December 31, 2022, Rockford Corporation has assets of \$3,500 and stockholders' equity of \$1,500. What are the liabilities for Rockford as of December 31, 2022?

- a. \$1,500.
- b. \$1,000.
- c. \$2,500.
- d. \$2,000.

14. (LO 3) The element of a corporation's annual report that describes the corporation's accounting methods is/are the:

- a. notes to the financial statements.
- b. management discussion and analysis.
- c. auditor's report.
- d. income statement.

15. (LO 3) The element of the annual report that presents an opinion regarding the fairness of the presentation of the financial position and results of operations is/are the:

- a. income statement.
- b. auditor's opinion.
- c. balance sheet.
- d. comparative statements.

## Solutions

1. **b.** Creditorship is not a form of business organization. The other choices are incorrect because (a) sole proprietorship, (c) partnership, and (d) corporation are all forms of business organization.
2. **c.** An advantage of corporations is that investors are not personally liable for debts of the business. The other choices are incorrect because (a) lower taxes, (b) harder to transfer ownership, and (d) most common form of organization are not true of corporations.
3. **d.** Regulatory authorities are considered external, not internal, users. The other choices are true statements.
4. **d.** The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) was created to reduce unethical corporate behavior and decrease the likelihood of future corporate scandals, not to address tax rates. The other choices are incorrect because (a) top management must now certify the accuracy of financial information, (b) penalties for fraudulent activity increased, and (c) increased independence of auditors all resulted from SOX.
5. **c.** Advertising is a type of operating activity. The other choices are incorrect because (a) financing, (b) operating, and (d) investing are the three primary business activities.
6. **a.** Issuing shares of common stock is a financing activity. The other choices are incorrect because (b) selling goods on account is an operating activity, (c) buying delivery equipment is an investing activity, and (d) buying inventory is an operating activity.
7. **d.** When a company earns more revenues than expenses, it will report net income during a time period. The other choices are incorrect because (a) assets and liabilities are on the balance sheet, not the income statement; (b) assets are on the balance sheet, not the income statement; and (c) net income results when revenues exceed expenses, not when expenses exceed revenues.

8. **d.** Net income = Sales revenue (\$75,000) – Salaries and wages expense (\$20,000) – Rent expense (\$10,000) = \$45,000. The other choices are therefore incorrect.

9. **a.** The investing activities section of the statement of cash flows provides information about property, plant, and equipment accounts, not (b) the operating activities section or (c) the financing activities section. Choice (d) is incorrect as the statement of cash flows does provide this information.

10. **b.** The balance sheet presents information as of a specific point in time. The other choices are incorrect because the (a) income statement, (c) statement of cash flows, and (d) retained earnings statement all cover a period of time.

11. **c.** The balance sheet is a formal presentation of the accounting equation, such that Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity, not the (a) income statement, (b) retained earnings statement, or (d) statement of cash flows.

12. **d.** Stockholders' equity represents claims of owners. The other choices are incorrect because (a) claims of creditors and (b) claims of employees are liabilities. Choice (c) is incorrect because the difference between revenues and expenses is net income.

13. **d.** Using the accounting equation, liabilities can be computed by subtracting stockholders' equity from assets, or  $\$3,500 - \$1,500 = \$2,000$ , not (a) \$1,500, (b) \$1,000, or (c) \$2,500.

14. **a.** The corporation's accounting methods are described in the notes to the financial statements, not in the (b) management discussion and analysis, (c) auditor's report, or (d) income statement.

15. **b.** The element of the annual report that presents an opinion regarding the fairness of the presentation of the financial position and results of operations is the auditor's opinion, not the (a) income statement, (c) balance sheet, or (d) comparative statements.

## Practice Brief Exercises

1. **(LO 3)** At the beginning of the year, Ortiz Company had total assets of \$900,000 and total liabilities of \$440,000. Answer the following questions.

*Use basic accounting equation.*

- a. If total assets decreased \$100,000 during the year and total liabilities increased \$80,000 during the year, what is the amount of stockholders' equity at the end of the year?
- b. During the year, total liabilities decreased \$100,000 during the year and stockholders' equity increased \$200,000. What is the amount of total assets at the end of the year?
- c. If total assets increased \$50,000 during the year and stockholders' equity increased \$60,000 during the year, what is the amount of total liabilities at the end of the year?

## Solution

1. **a.**  $\$900,000 - \$440,000 - \$100,000 - \$80,000 = \$280,000$  stockholders' equity
- b.**  $\$900,000 - \$100,000 + \$200,000 = \$1,000,000$  total assets
- c.**  $\$440,000 - \$60,000 + \$50,000 = \$430,000$  total liabilities

2. **(LO 3)** Indicate whether the following items would appear on the income statement (IS), balance sheet (BS), or retained earnings statement (RES).

*Determine where items appear on financial statements.*

- |                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. _____ Common stock.               | d. _____ Service revenue.  |
| b. _____ Cash.                       | e. _____ Accounts payable. |
| c. _____ Salaries and wages expense. |                            |

**Solution**

2. a. BS Common stock.  
 b. BS Cash.  
 c. IS Salaries and wages expense.  
 d. IS Service revenue.  
 e. BS Accounts payable.

*Prepare a balance sheet.*

3. (LO 3) Presented below in alphabetical order are balance sheet items for Feagler Company at December 31, 2022. Prepare a balance sheet following the format of Illustration 1.7.

Accounts receivable	\$12,500
Cash	38,000
Common stock	5,000
Notes payable	40,000
Retained earnings	5,500

**Solution**

3.

Feagler Company Balance Sheet December 31, 2022	
<u>Assets</u>	
Cash	\$38,000
Accounts receivable	<u>12,500</u>
Total assets	<u>\$50,500</u>
<u>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</u>	
Liabilities	
Notes payable	<u>\$40,000</u>
Total liabilities	\$40,000
Stockholders' equity	
Common stock	5,000
Retained earnings	<u>5,500</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>10,500</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$50,500</u>

*Determine where items appear on financial statements.*

4. (LO 3) Identify whether the following items would appear on the balance sheet (BS) or income statement (IS) of a corporation.

- |                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. _____ Income taxes payable.       | f. _____ Service revenue.      |
| b. _____ Cost of goods sold.         | g. _____ Depreciation expense. |
| c. _____ Supplies.                   | h. _____ Prepaid insurance.    |
| d. _____ Notes payable.              | i. _____ Interest payable.     |
| e. _____ Salaries and wages expense. |                                |

**Solution**

4. a. BS Income taxes payable.  
 b. IS Cost of goods sold.  
 c. BS Supplies.  
 d. BS Notes payable.  
 e. IS Salaries and wages expense.  
 f. IS Service revenue.  
 g. IS Depreciation expense.  
 h. BS Prepaid insurance.  
 i. BS Interest payable.



## Practice Exercises

1. (LO 3) The following items and amounts were taken from Ricardo Inc.'s 2022 income statement and balance sheet.

*Prepare an income statement.*

Cash	\$ 84,700	Inventory	\$ 64,618
Retained earnings	123,192	Accounts receivable	88,419
Cost of goods sold	483,854	Sales revenue	693,485
Salaries and wages expense	125,000	Income taxes payable	6,499
Prepaid insurance	7,818	Accounts payable	49,384
Interest expense	994	Service revenue	8,998

### Instructions

Prepare an income statement for Ricardo Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2022.

### Solution

1.

Ricardo Inc.			
Income Statement			
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022			
Revenues			
Sales revenue		\$693,485	
Service revenue		<u>8,998</u>	
Total revenues			\$702,483
Expenses			
Cost of goods sold		483,854	
Salaries and wages expense		125,000	
Interest expense		<u>994</u>	
Total expenses			<u>609,848</u>
Net income			<u>\$ 92,635</u>

2. (LO 3) Cozy Bear is a private camping ground near the Mountain Home Recreation Area. It has compiled the following financial information as of December 31, 2022.

*Compute net income and prepare a balance sheet.*

Service revenue (from camping fees)	\$148,000	Dividends	\$ 9,000
Sales revenue (from general store)	35,000	Bonds payable	50,000
Accounts payable	16,000	Expenses during 2022	135,000
Cash	18,500	Supplies	12,500
Equipment	129,000	Common stock	40,000
		Retained earnings (1/1/2022)	15,000

### Instructions

- Determine net income from Cozy Bear for 2022.
- Prepare a retained earnings statement and a balance sheet for Cozy Bear as of December 31, 2022.

### Solution

2. a.	Service revenue	\$148,000
	Sales revenue	<u>35,000</u>
	Total revenue	183,000
	Expenses	<u>135,000</u>
	Net income	<u>\$ 48,000</u>

b.

Cozy Bear	
Retained Earnings Statement	
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	
Retained earnings, January 1	\$15,000
Add: Net income	<u>48,000</u>
	63,000
Less: Dividends	<u>9,000</u>
Retained earnings, December 31	<u>\$54,000</u>

Cozy Bear	
Balance Sheet	
December 31, 2022	
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash	\$ 18,500
Supplies	12,500
Equipment	<u>129,000</u>
Total assets	<u>\$160,000</u>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$16,000
Bonds payable	<u>50,000</u>
Total liabilities	\$ 66,000
Stockholders' equity	
Common stock	40,000
Retained earnings	<u>54,000</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>94,000</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$160,000</u>

## Practice Problem

*Prepare financial statements.*

**(LO 3)** Jeff Andringa, a former college hockey player, quit his job and started Ice Camp, a hockey camp for kids ages 8 to 18. Eventually, he would like to open hockey camps nationwide. Jeff has asked you to help him prepare financial statements at the end of his first year of operations. He relates the following facts about his business activities.

In order to get the business off the ground, Jeff decided to incorporate. He sold shares of common stock to a few close friends, as well as bought some of the shares himself. He initially raised \$25,000 through the sale of these shares. In addition, the company took out a \$10,000 loan at a local bank.

Ice Camp purchased, for \$12,000 cash, a bus for transporting kids. The company also bought hockey goals and other miscellaneous equipment with \$1,500 cash. The company earned camp tuition of \$100,000 during the year but had collected only \$80,000 of this amount. Thus, at the end of the year, its customers still owed \$20,000. The company rents time at a local rink for \$50 per hour. Total rink rental costs during the year were \$8,000, insurance was \$10,000, salary expense was \$20,000, and supplies used totaled \$9,000, all of which were paid in cash. The company incurred \$800 in interest expense on the bank loan, which it still owed at the end of the year.

The company paid dividends during the year of \$5,000 cash. The balance in the corporate bank account at December 31, 2022, was \$49,500.

**Instructions**

Using the format of the Sierra Corporation statements in this chapter, prepare an income statement, retained earnings statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. (*Hint:* Prepare the statements in the order stated to take advantage of the flow of information from one statement to the next, as shown in Illustration 1.9.)

**Solution**

Ice Camp		
Income Statement		
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
Revenues		
Service revenue		\$100,000
Expenses		
Salaries and wages expense	\$20,000	
Insurance expense	10,000	
Supplies expense	9,000	
Rent expense	8,000	
Interest expense	<u>800</u>	
Total expenses		<u>47,800</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 52,200</u>

Ice Camp		
Retained Earnings Statement		
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
Retained earnings, January 1, 2022		\$ 0
Add: Net income		<u>52,200</u>
		52,200
Less: Dividends		<u>5,000</u>
Retained earnings, December 31, 2022		<u>\$47,200</u>

Ice Camp		
Balance Sheet		
December 31, 2022		
	<u>Assets</u>	
Cash		\$49,500
Accounts receivable		20,000
Equipment (\$12,000 + \$1,500)		<u>13,500</u>
Total assets		<u>\$83,000</u>
	<u>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</u>	
Liabilities		
Notes payable	\$10,000	
Interest payable	<u>800</u>	
Total liabilities		\$10,800
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock	25,000	
Retained earnings	<u>47,200</u>	
Total stockholders' equity		<u>72,200</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		<u>\$83,000</u>

Ice Camp Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from operating activities	\$80,000	
Cash payments for operating activities	(47,000)	
Net cash provided by operating activities		\$33,000
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of equipment	(13,500)	
Net cash used by investing activities		(13,500)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issuance of common stock	25,000	
Issuance of notes payable	10,000	
Dividends paid	(5,000)	
Net cash provided by financing activities		30,000
Net increase in cash		49,500
Cash at beginning of period		0
Cash at end of period		<u>\$49,500</u>

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## Questions

- What are the three basic forms of business organizations?
- What are the advantages to a business of being formed as a corporation? What are the disadvantages?
- What are the advantages to a business of being formed as a partnership or sole proprietorship? What are the disadvantages?
- "Accounting is ingrained in our society and is vital to our economic system." Do you agree? Explain.
- Who are the internal users of accounting data? How does accounting provide relevant data to the internal users?
- Who are the external users of accounting data? Give examples.
- What are the three main types of business activity? Give examples of each activity.
- Listed here are some items found in the financial statements of Finzelberg. Indicate in which financial statement(s) each item would appear.
  - Service revenue.
  - Equipment.
  - Advertising expense.
  - Accounts receivable.
  - Common stock.
  - Interest payable.
- Why would a bank want to monitor the dividend payment practices of the corporations to which it lends money?
- "A company's net income appears directly on the income statement and the retained earnings statement, and it is included indirectly in the company's balance sheet." Do you agree? Explain.
- What is the primary purpose of the statement of cash flows?
- What are the three main categories of the statement of cash flows? Why do you think these categories were chosen?
- What is retained earnings? What items increase the balance in retained earnings? What items decrease the balance in retained earnings?
- What is the basic accounting equation?
- Define the terms assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity.
  - What items affect stockholders' equity?
- Which of these items are liabilities of White Glove Cleaning Service?
 

a. Cash.	f. Equipment.
b. Accounts payable.	g. Salaries and wages payable.
c. Dividends.	h. Service revenue.
d. Accounts receivable.	i. Rent expense.
e. Supplies.	