Solutions for Fundamentals Of Financial Accounting 6th Edition by Phillips

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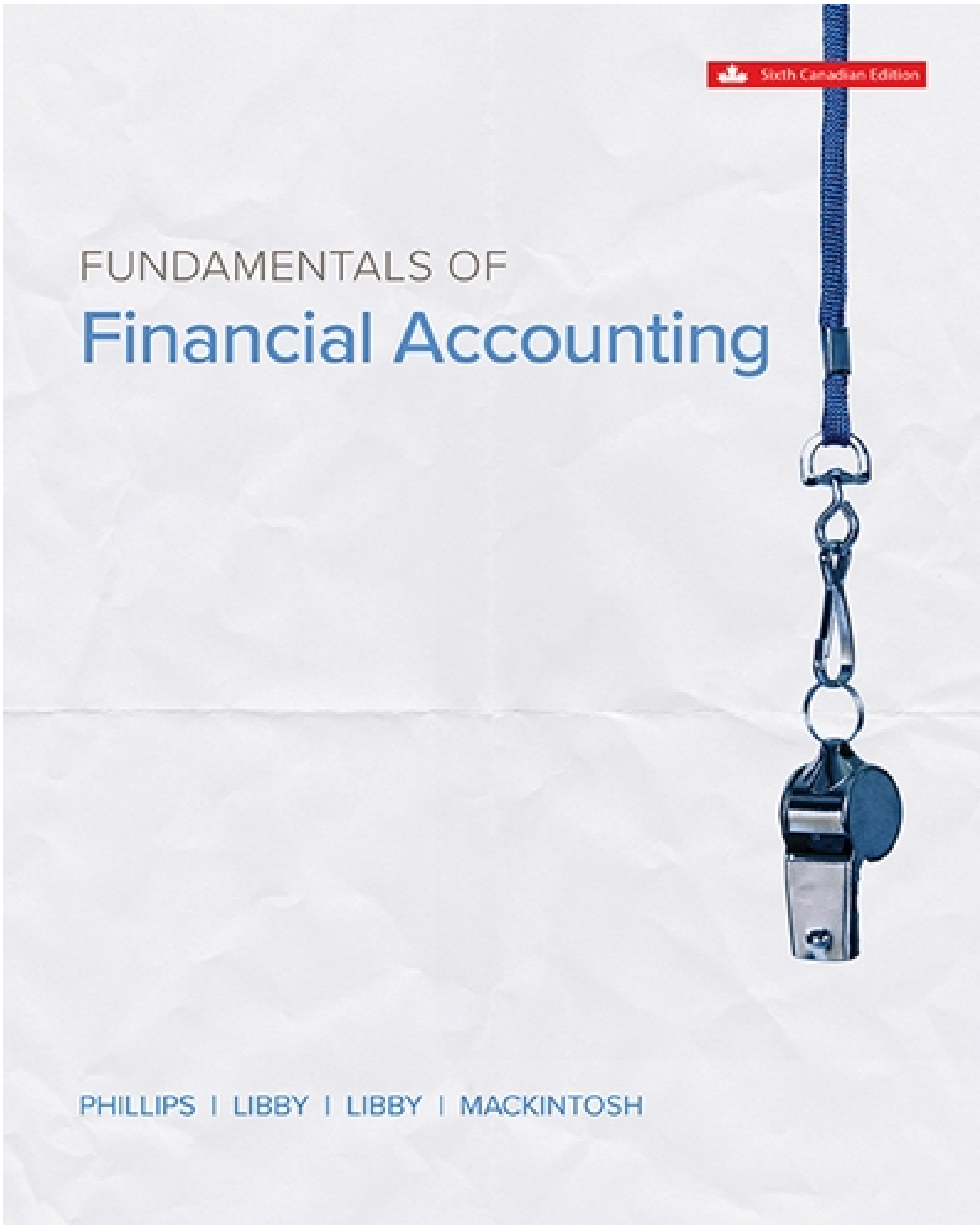

Solutions

Chapter 1
Business Decisions and Financial Accounting

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. Accounting is a system of analyzing, recording, and summarizing the results of a business's activities and then reporting them to decision makers.

2. An advantage of operating as a sole proprietorship, rather than a corporation, is that it is easy to establish. Another advantage is that income from a sole proprietorship is taxed only once in the hands of the individual proprietor (income from a corporation is taxed in the corporation and then again in the hands of the individual proprietor). A disadvantage of operating as a sole proprietorship, rather than a corporation, is that the individual proprietor can be held responsible for the debts of the business.

3. Financial accounting focuses on preparing and using the financial statements that are made available to owners and external users such as customers, creditors, and potential investors who are interested in reading them. Managerial accounting focuses on other accounting reports that are not released to the general public, but instead are prepared and used by employees, supervisors, and managers who run the company.

4. Financial reports are used by both internal and external groups and individuals. The internal groups are comprised of the various managers of the business. The external groups include investors, creditors, governmental agencies, other interested parties, and the public at large.

5. The business itself, not the individual shareholders who own the business, is viewed as owning the assets and owing the liabilities on its balance sheet. A business's balance sheet includes the assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity of only that business and not the personal assets, liabilities, and equity of the shareholders. The financial statements of a company show the results of the business activities of only that company.

6. (a) Operating – These activities are directly related to earning profits. They include buying supplies, making products, serving customers, cleaning the premises, advertising, renting a building, repairing equipment, and obtaining insurance coverage.
   (b) Investing – These activities involve buying and selling productive resources with long lives (such as buildings, land, equipment, and tools), purchasing investments, and lending to others.
   (c) Financing – Any borrowing from banks, repaying bank loans, receiving contributions from shareholders, or paying dividends to shareholders are considered financing activities.

7. The heading of each of the four primary financial statements should include the following:
   (a) Name of the business
   (b) Name of the statement
   (c) Date of the statement, or the period of time

8. (a) The purpose of the balance sheet is to report the financial position (assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity) of a business at a point in time.
   (b) The purpose of the income statement is to present information about the revenues, expenses, and net income of a business for a specified period of time.
   (c) The statement of retained earnings reports the way that net income and the distribution of dividends affected the financial position of the company during the period.
   (d) The purpose of the statement of cash flows is to summarize how a business's operating, investing, and financing activities caused its cash balance to change over a particular period of time.

9. The income statement, statement of retained earnings, and statement of cash flows would be dated "For the Year Ended December 31, 2020," because they report the inflows and outflows of resources during a period of time. In contrast, the balance sheet would be dated "At December 31, 2020," because it represents the assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity at a specific date.

10. Net income is the excess of total revenues over total expenses. A net loss occurs if total expenses exceed total revenues.

11. The accounting equation for the balance sheet is: Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity. Assets are the economic resources controlled by the company. Liabilities are amounts owed by the business. Shareholders' equity is the owners' claims to the business. It includes amounts contributed to the business (by investors through purchasing the company's shares) and the amounts earned and accumulated through profitable business operations.

12. The equation for the income statement is Revenues – Expenses = Net Income. Revenues are increases in a company's resources, arising primarily from its operating activities. Expenses are decreases in a company's resources, arising primarily from its operating activities. Net Income is equal to revenues minus expenses. (If expenses are greater than revenues, the company has a Net Loss.)

13. The equation for the statement of retained earnings is: Beginning Retained Earnings + Net Income - Dividends = Ending Retained Earnings. It begins with beginning-of-the-year retained earnings which is the prior year's ending retained earnings reported on the prior year's balance sheet. The current year's net income reported on the income statement is added and the current year's dividends are subtracted from this amount. The ending retained earnings amount is reported on the end-of-year balance sheet.

14. The equation for the statement of cash flows is: Cash flows from operating activities + Cash flows from investing activities + Cash flows from financing activities = Change in cash for the period. Change in cash for the period + Beginning cash balance = Ending cash balance. The net cash flows for the period represent the increase or decrease in cash that occurred during the period. Cash flows from operating activities are cash flows directly related to earning income (normal business activity). Cash flows from investing activities include cash flows that are related to the acquisition or sale of the company's long-term assets. Cash flows from financing activities are directly related to the financing of the company.

15. Currently, the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (CPA) is given the primary responsibility for setting the detailed rules that become Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in Canada. (Internationally, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has the responsibility for setting accounting rules known as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).)

16. The main goal of accounting rules is to ensure that companies produce useful financial information for present and potential investors, lenders, and other creditors in making decisions in their capacity as capital providers. Financial information must show relevance and faithful representation, as well as be comparable, verifiable, timely, and understandable.

17. An ethical dilemma is a situation where following one moral principle would result in violating another. Three steps that should be considered when evaluating ethical dilemmas are:
    (a) Identify who will benefit from the situation (often, the manager or employee) and how others will be harmed (other employees, the company's reputation, owners, creditors, and the public in general).
    (b) Identify the alternative courses of action.
    (c) Choose the alternative that is the most ethical – that which you would be proud to have reported in the news media. Often, there is no one right answer and hard choices will need to be made. Following strong ethical practices is a key part of ensuring good financial reporting by businesses of all sizes.

18. Accounting frauds and cases involving academic dishonesty are similar in many respects. Both involve deceiving others in an attempt to influence their actions or decisions, often resulting in temporary personal gain for the deceiver. For example, when an accounting fraud is committed, financial statement users may be misled into making decisions they wouldn't have made had the fraud not occurred (e.g., creditors might loan money to the company, investors might invest in the company, or shareholders might reward top managers with big bonuses). When academic dishonesty is committed, instructors might assign a higher grade than is warranted by the student's individual contribution. Another similarity is that, as a consequence of the deception, innocent bystanders may be adversely affected by fraud and academic dishonesty. Fraud may require the company to charge higher prices to customers to cover costs incurred as a result of the fraud. Academic dishonesty may lead to stricter grading standards, with significant deductions taken for inadequate documentation of sources referenced. A final similarity is that if fraud and academic dishonesty are ultimately uncovered, both are likely to lead to adverse long-term consequences for the perpetrator. Fraudsters may be fined, imprisoned, and encounter an abrupt end to their careers. Students who cheat may be penalized through lower course grades or expulsion, and might find it impossible to obtain academic references for employment applications.

Authors' Recommended Solution Time
(Time in minutes)

Mini-exercises		*Exercises*		*Problems*		*Skills Development Cases**		*Continuing Case*	
No.	*Time*	*No.*	*Time*	*No.*	*Time*	*No.*	*Time*	*No.*	*Time*
1	3	1	10	CP1-1	45	1	20	1	45
2	11	2	10	CP1-2	10	2	20		
3	12	3	15	CP1-3	60	3	30		
4	6	4	25	CP1-4	5	4	30		
5	6	5	25	PA1-1	45	5	20		
6	6	6	10	PA1-2	10	6	30		
7	6	7	15	PA1-3	50	7	45		
8	4	8	10	PA1-4	45				
9	4	9	20	PA1-5	50				
10	3	10	10	PB1-1	45				
11	3	11	3	PB1-2	10				
12	6	12	3	PB1-3	45				
13	6			PB1-4	10				
14	6			PB1-5	50				
15	6								
16	12								

* Due to the nature of cases, it is very difficult to estimate the amount of time students will need to complete them. As with any open-ended project, it is possible for students to devote a large amount of time to these assignments. While students often benefit from the extra effort, we find that some become frustrated by the perceived difficulty of the task. You can reduce student frustration and anxiety by making your expectations clear, and by offering suggestions (about how to research topics or what companies to select). The skills developed by these cases are indicated below.

Case	Financial Analysis	Research	Ethical Reasoning	Critical Thinking	Technology	Writing	Teamwork
1	x						
2	x						
3	x	x			x	x	x
4	x		x	x			
5	x			x		x	
6	x			x		x	
7	x				x		

ANSWERS TO MINI-EXERCISES

M1-1

Abbreviation	**Full Designation**
1. CPA	Chartered Professional Accountant
2. GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
3. IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
4. CSA	Canadian Securities Administrators
5. IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
6. ASPE	Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises

M1-2

Term or Abbreviation

F (1) Investing activities
D (2) Private company
E (3) Corporation
A (4) Accounting
C (5) Partnership
I (6) AcSB
G (7) Financing activities
B (8) Unit of measure
K (9) GAAP
J (10) Public company
H (11) Operating activities

Definition

A. A system that collects and processes financial information about an organization and reports that information to decision makers.
B. Measurement of information about a business in the monetary unit (dollars or other national currency).
C. An unincorporated business owned by two or more persons.
D. A company that sells shares privately and is not required to release its financial statements to the public.
E. An incorporated business that issues shares as evidence of ownership.
F. Buying and selling productive resources with long lives.
G. Transactions with lenders (borrowing and repaying cash) and shareholders (selling company shares and paying dividends).
H. Activities directly related to running the business to earn profit.
I. Accounting Standards Board.
J. A company that has its shares bought and sold by investors on established stock exchanges.
K. Generally accepted accounting principles.

M1-3

	Term	Definition
F	(1) Relevance	A. The financial reports of a business are assumed to include the results of only that business's activities.
I	(2) Faithful Representation	B. The resources owned by a business.
C	(3) Comparability	C. Financial information that can be compared across businesses because similar accounting methods have been applied.
A	(4) Separate Entity	D. The total amounts invested and reinvested in the business by its owners.
B	(5) Assets	E. The costs of business necessary to earn revenues.
H	(6) Liabilities	F. A feature of financial information that allows it to influence a decision.
D	(7) Shareholders' Equity	G. Earned by selling goods or services to customers.
G	(8) Revenues	H. The amounts owed by the business.
E	(9) Expenses	I. Financial information that depicts the economic substance of business activities.
J	(10) Unit of Measure	J. The assumption that states that results of business activities should be reported in an appropriate monetary unit.

M1-4

L (B/S)	(1) Accounts Payable
A (B/S)	(2) Accounts Receivable
A (B/S)	(3) Cash
E (I/S)	(4) Income Tax Expense
E (I/S)	(5) Selling and Administrative Expenses
R (I/S)	(6) Sales Revenue
L (B/S)	(7) Notes Payable
SE(B/S)	(8) Retained Earnings

M1-5

A (B/S)	(1) Accounts Receivable
R (I/S)	(2) Sales Revenue
A (B/S)	(3) Equipment
E (I/S)	(4) Supplies Expense
A (B/S)	(5) Cash
E (I/S)	(6) Advertising Expense
L (B/S)	(7) Accounts Payable
SE(B/S)	(8) Retained Earnings

M1-6

A (B/S)	(1) Accounts Receivable
E (I/S)	(2) Selling and Administrative Expenses
A (B/S)	(3) Cash
A (B/S)	(4) Equipment
E (I/S)	(5) Advertising Expenses
R (I/S)	(6) Sales Revenue
L (B/S)	(7) Notes Payable
SE(B/S)	(8) Retained Earnings
L (B/S)	(9) Accounts Payable

M1-7

L (B/S)	(1) Accounts Payable
SE(B/S)	(2) Contributed Capital
A (B/S)	(3) Equipment
A (B/S)	(4) Accounts Receivable
L (B/S)	(5) Notes Payable
A (B/S)	(6) Cash
SE(B/S)	(7) Retained Earnings
E (I/S)	(8) Selling and Administrative Expenses
R (I/S)	(9) Sales Revenue
A (B/S)	(10) Supplies

M1-8

SRE*	(1) Dividends
B/S	(2) Total Shareholders' Equity
I/S	(3) Sales Revenue
B/S	(4) Total Assets
SCF	(5) Cash Flows from Operating Activities
B/S	(6) Total Liabilities
I/S, SRE	(7) Net Income
SCF	(8) Cash Flows from Financing Activities

* An argument could be made for also including SCF as a plausible answer because the SCF reports "Dividends paid in cash." The answer SCF has been excluded here because (technically) the caption would have to read "Dividends paid in cash" if it were to be reported on the SCF.

M1-9

	Element	Financial Statement
D	(1) Cash Flows from Financing Activities	A. Balance Sheet
B	(2) Expenses	B. Income Statement
D	(3) Cash Flows from Investing Activities	C. Statement of Retained Earnings
A	(4) Assets	D. Statement of Cash Flows
C	(5) Dividends	
B	(6) Revenues	
D	(7) Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
A	(8) Liabilities	

M1-10

(F)	(1) Cash paid for dividends
O	(2) Cash collected from customers
F	(3) Cash received when signing a note
(O)	(4) Cash paid to employees
(I)	(5) Cash paid to purchase equipment
F	(6) Cash received from issuing shares

M1-11

(I)	(1) Cash paid to purchase equipment
O	(2) Cash collected from clients
I	(3) Cash received from selling equipment
(F)	(4) Cash paid for dividends
(O)	(5) Cash paid to suppliers
F	(6) Cash received from issuing shares

M1-12

STONE CULTURE CORPORATION
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Retained Earnings, January 1, 2019	$ 0
Add: Net Income	36,000
Subtract: Dividends	(15,000)
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2019	$ 21,000

M1-12 (continued)

STONE CULTURE CORPORTATION
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Retained Earnings, January 1, 2020	$ 21,000
Add: Net Income	45,000
Subtract: Dividends	(20,000)
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2020	$ 46,000

M1-13

	Apple Inc.	Alphabet Inc.	Intel Corp.
Contributed Capital	$11	$18	$17
Dividends	0	0	4
Net Income	(a) 14	(d) 9	(g) 11
Retained Earnings, Beginning of Year	23	20	26
Retained Earnings, End of Year	(b) 37	(e) 29	(h) 33
Total Assets	(c) 75	(f) 59	(i) 63
Total Expenses	51	20	33
Total Liabilities	27	12	13
Total Revenues	65	29	44

Net income = Revenues – Expenses

Retained Earnings, End of Year = Retained Earnings Beginning of Year + Net Income – Dividends

Total Assets = Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

M1-14

	Amazin' Corp.	**Best Tech, Inc.**	**Colossal Corp.**
Contributed Capital	$5	$15	$100
Dividends	10	5	50
Net Income	(a) 25	(d) 20	(g) 100
Retained Earnings, Beginning of Year	30	0	200
Retained Earnings, End of Year	(b) 45	(e) 15	(h) 250
Total Assets	(c) 80	(f) 60	(i) 700
Total Expenses	75	30	200
Total Liabilities	30	30	350

Total Revenues	100	50	300

M1-14 (continued)

Net income = Revenues – Expenses
Retained Earnings, End of Year = Retained Earnings, Beginning of Year + Net Income – Dividends

Total Assets = Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

M1-15

(a) (300) (b) 70 (c) 3,900. Electronic Arts was not profitable because its expenses ($3,900) were greater than its revenues ($3,600), resulting in the net loss of $300 reported on the income statement.

The above amounts are determined using the various relationships that exist in the financial statements. Because this exercise excludes two pieces of information from both the income statement and statement of retained earnings, students must first work backwards from the balance sheet to the statement of retained earnings to the income statement. Although not required, the following statements show the given and missing information. The ?s in the balance sheet are determined from A = L + SE.

Electronic Arts, Inc.
Income Statement
For the Year Ended xxxx

Revenues	$3,600
Expenses	(c)
Net Income (Loss)	(a)

Electronic Arts, Inc.
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended xxxx

RE, beginning	$370
Net income (loss)	(a)
Dividends	(0)
RE, ending	(b)

Electronic Arts, Inc.
Balance Sheet
At xxxx

Total Assets	$4,900
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	
Total Liabilities	$2,400
Shareholders' Equity	
Contributed capital	$2,430
Retained earnings	(b)
Total SE	?
Total Liabilities & SE	?

M1-16

Req. 1

WESTJET AIRLINES, LTD.
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Amounts in millions)

Revenues	
Ticket Revenues	$ 9,861
Other Revenue	336
Total Revenue	10,197
Expenses	
Salaries Expense	3,213
Aircraft Fuel Expense	2,536
Other Operating Expenses	2,145
Repairs and Maintenance Expense	616
Landing Fees Expense	560
Interest Expense	69
Income Tax Expense	413
Total Expenses	9,552
Net Income	$ 645

Req. 2

WESTJET AIRLINES, LTD.
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Amounts in millions)

Retained Earnings, January 1, 2020	$ 4,157
Add: Net Income	645
Subtract: Dividends	(14)
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2020	$ 4,788

M1-16 (continued)

Req. 3

WESTJET AIRLINES, LTD.
Balance Sheet
At December 31, 2020
(Amounts in millions)

Assets	
Cash	$ 2,213
Accounts Receivable	845
Supplies	259
Property and Equipment	10,874
Other Assets	2,581
Total Assets	$ 16,772
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 1,731
Notes Payable	4,993
Other Liabilities	3,107
Total Liabilities	9,831
Shareholders' Equity	
Contributed Capital	2,153
Retained Earnings	4,788
Total Shareholders' Equity	6,941
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 16,772

Req. 4

Westjet Airlines financed its assets primarily with liabilities ($9,831) as opposed to shareholders' equity ($6,941).

ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

E1-1

a) Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity
= $13,750 + $4,450
= $18,200
= Assets reported on the balance sheet

b) Net Income = Revenue – Expenses
= $10,500 - $9,200
= $1,300
= Net income reported on the income statement

c) Beginning Retained Earnings (R/E) + Net Income – Dividends = Ending R/E
$3,500 + $1,300 - $500 = $4,300

d) Beginning Cash + Cash Flows from Operating Activities + Cash Flows from Investing Activities + Cash Flows from Financing Activities = Ending Cash
$1,000 + $1,600 + ($1,000) + ($900) = $700

E1-2

a) Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity
= $18,500 + $61,000
= $79,500
= Assets reported on the balance sheet

b) Net Income = Revenue – Expenses
= $32,100 – $18,950
= $13,150
= Net income reported on the income statement

c) Beginning Retained Earnings (R/E) + Net Income – Dividends = Ending R/E
$20,500 + $13,150 – $4,900 = $28,750

d) Beginning Cash + Cash Flows from Operating Activities + Cash Flows from Investing Activities + Cash Flows from Financing Activities = Ending Cash
$3,200 + $15,700 + ($7,200) + ($5,300) = $6,400

E1-3

Req. 1

DSW, Inc.
Balance Sheet
At February 3, 2020
(in thousands)

Assets	
Cash	$ 300,537
Accounts Receivable	19,236
Property, Plant, and Equipment	355,199
Other Assets	738,641
Total Assets	$1,413,613
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$179,308
Notes Payable	138,732
Other Liabilities	145,218
Total Liabilities	463,258
Shareholders' Equity	
Contributed Capital	635,339
Retained Earnings	315,016
Total Shareholders' Equity	950,355
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$1,413,613

Req. 2

Most of the financing as of February 3 came from shareholders. The shareholders have financed $950,355 of the total assets and creditors have financed only $463,258 of the total assets of the company.

E1-4

Req. 1

READER DIRECT
Balance Sheet
At December 31, 2020

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	$ 47,500	Accounts Payable	$ 8,000
Accounts Receivable	26,900	Note Payable	2,850
Property and Equipment	48,000		
		Total Liabilities	10,850
		Shareholders' Equity	
		Contributed Capital	98,000
		Retained Earnings	13,550
		Total Shareholders' Equity	111,550
Total Assets	$122,400	Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$122,400

Req. 2

Beginning Retained Earnings (R/E) + Net Income – Dividends = Ending R/E, so
Net Income = Ending R/E + Dividends – Beginning R/E
= $13,550 + 0 – 0
= $13,550
Net income for the year was $13,550. This is the first year of operations and no dividends were declared or paid to shareholders; therefore, retained earnings is $13,550 (which represents income for one year).

Req. 3

Most of the financing as of December 31, 2020 came from shareholders. The shareholders have financed $111,550 of the total assets and creditors have financed only $10,850 of the total assets of the company.

Req.4

Beginning Retained Earnings (R/E) + Net Income – Dividends = Ending R/E, so
Ending R/E = $13,550 + 3,000 – 2,000
= $14,550
Retained Earnings at December 31, 2021 would be $14,550.

E1-5

		Req. 1 Label	Req. 2 Type
a.	Coins and currency	Inventory	A
b.	Amounts Collectibles Canada owes to suppliers of coins and currency	Accounts Payable	L
c.	Amounts Collectibles Canada can collect from customers	Accounts Receivable	A
d.	Amounts owed to bank for loan to buy building	Notes Payable	L
e.	Property on which buildings will be built	Land	A
f.	Amounts distributed from profits to shareholders	Dividends	SE
g.	Amounts earned by Collectibles Canada by selling coin collecting supplies	Revenue	R
h.	Unused paper in Collectibles Canada head office	Supplies	A
i.	Cost of paper used up during month	Supplies Expense	E
j.	Amounts contributed to Collectibles Canada by shareholders	Contributed Capital	SE

E1-6

Req. 1

CINEPLEX ENTERTAINMENT
Income Statement
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2020
(in thousands)

Revenues	
Admissions Revenues	$455,700
Concessions Revenues	188,900
Other Revenues	31,200
Total Revenues	675,800
Expenses	
Film Rental Expenses	247,000
Rent Expense	90,000
Selling and Administrative Expenses	65,700
Concessions Expenses	25,500
Other Expenses	233,800
Total Expenses	662,000
Net Income	$ 13,800

E1-6 (continued)

The question marks in the exercise correspond to Total Expenses of $662,000 and Net Income of $13,800, as determined above.

Req. 2

Cineplex's main source of revenue is admissions and its biggest expense is its film rental expense and other expenses.

E1-7

HOME REALTY, INCORPORATED
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Revenue:	
Sales Revenue	$166,000
Expenses:	
Selling Expenses	97,000
Promotion and Advertising Expenses	9,025
Interest Expense	6,300
Income Tax Expense	18,500
Total Expenses	130,825
Net Income	$ 35,175

Note that dividends declared are not an expense. As a distribution of the company's prior profits, they will be deducted from Retained Earnings.

E1-8

A Net Income = $100,000 - $82,000 = $18,000
Shareholders' Equity = $150,000 - $70,000 = $80,000

B Total Revenues = $80,000 + $12,000 = $92,000
Total Liabilities = $112,000 - $60,000 = $52,000

C Net Income (Loss) = $80,000 - $86,000 = $(6,000)
Shareholders' Equity = $104,000 - $26,000 = $78,000

D Total Expenses = $50,000 - $13,000 = $37,000
Total Assets = $22,000 + $77,000 = $99,000

E Total Revenues = $81,000 - $6,000 = $75,000

Total Assets = $73,000 + $28,000 = $101,000

E1-9

Req. 1

MONCTON CLAY CORPORATION
Income Statement
For the Month Ended January 31

Total Revenues	$131,000
Operating Expenses	90,500
Net Income	$ 40,500

MONCTON CLAY CORPORATION
Balance Sheet
At January 31

Assets:	
Cash	$30,800
Accounts Receivable	25,300
Supplies	40,700
Total Assets	$96,800
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	$25,700
Total Liabilities	25,700
Shareholders' Equity:	
Contributed Capital	30,600
Retained Earnings ***(from the income statement above)***	40,500
Total Shareholders' Equity	71,100
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$96,800

Req. 2

Moncton Clay Corporation should have no problem paying its liabilities since it has more total assets than total liabilities. In fact, it has over three times as many total assets as liabilities ($96,800/$25,700 = 3.77 times). This means that Moncton Clay Corporation could pay its liabilities more than three times over if all assets on hand at January 31, were converted to cash. Of course, not all assets will be converted into cash right away. Even so, looking only at the amount of cash at the end of January, we see that Moncton Clay has enough cash to cover all its liabilities. This is a very strong financial position.

E1-10

Req. 1

Average monthly revenue, $216,000 ÷ 12 = $18,000

Req. 2

Average monthly salaries and wages expense, $33,000 ÷ 12 = $2,750

Req. 3

Advertising is an expense because it represents the cost of ads that were run during the period to generate revenue.

Req. 4

The dividends are not reported as an expense because they represent a distribution of prior profits to shareholders. Consequently, they appear only on the statement of retained earnings, not the income statement.

Req. 5

Standing alone, the income statement does not report, or make it possible to determine, the ending cash balance. Some revenues might not have been collected, and some expenses might not have been paid by the end of the year. The amount of cash on December 31, would be reported on the balance sheet under assets and on the cash flow statement as the final amount shown.

E1-11

(O) 1. Cash paid to suppliers and employees
O 2. Cash received from customers
F 3. Cash received from borrowing long-term debt
F 4. Cash received from issuing shares
(I) 5. Cash paid to purchase equipment

E1-12

(I)	1. Purchases of equipment
O	2. Cash received from customers
F	3. Cash received from issuing shares
(O)	4. Cash paid to suppliers and employees
(F)	5. Cash paid on notes payable
I	6. Cash received from selling equipment

ANSWERS TO COACHED PROBLEMS

CP1-1

Req. 1

NUCLEAR COMPANY
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Sales Revenue	$ 88,000
Expenses	
Operating Expenses	57,200
Other Expenses	8,850
Total Expenses	66,050
Net Income	$ 21,950

Req.2

NUCLEAR COMPANY
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Retained Earnings, January 1, 2020	$ 0
Add: Net Income	21,950
Subtract: Dividends	(200)
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2020	$ 21,750

Req. 3

NUCLEAR COMPANY
Balance Sheet
At December 31, 2020

Assets	
Cash	$ 12,000
Accounts Receivable	59,500
Supplies	8,000
Equipment	36,000
Total Assets	$115,500
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 30,297
Notes Payable	1,470
Total Liabilities	31,767
Shareholders' Equity	
Contributed Capital	61,983
Retained Earnings	21,750
Total Shareholders' Equity	83,733
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$115,500

CP1-2

Req. 1

Nuclear Company's income statement reported net income of $21,950, suggesting that the company was profitable because revenues exceeded expenses.

Req. 2

Nuclear Company's statement of retained earnings reported a retained earnings balance of $21,750, after dividends of $200 had been subtracted. This suggests the company could have sustained additional dividends of $21,750, if sufficient cash were available to pay them. As it turns out, the company's balance sheet reports cash of $12,000, suggesting that only $12,000 in additional dividends could be paid (without borrowing additional cash).

Req. 3

Nuclear Company's balance sheet reports total liabilities of $31,767 and shareholders' equity of $83,733, indicating that the company is financed mainly by shareholders.

Req. 4

Nuclear Company was founded at the beginning of the year, so it began with no cash. The balance sheet reports a cash balance of $12,000 at the end of the year. The reasons for this increase of $12,000 would be shown in the statement of cash flows.

CP1-3

Req. 1

FITNESS AND FUN, INC.
Income Statement
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020
(in thousands)

Gym Revenues	$575,667
Expenses	
Gym Operating Expenses	350,835
Selling and Administrative Expense	83,207
Advertising and Marketing Expense	23,608
Interest and Other Expenses	20,316
Income Tax Expense	38,895
Total Expenses	516,861
Net Income	$ 58,806

CP1-3 (continued)

Req. 2

FITNESS AND FUN, INC.
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020
(in thousands)

Retained Earnings, January 1, 2020	$199,890
Add: Net Income	58,806
Subtract: Dividends	0
Retained Earnings, September 30, 2020	$258,696

Req. 3

FITNESS AND FUN, INC.
Balance Sheet
At September 30, 2020
(in thousands)

Assets	
Cash	$ 7,119
Accounts Receivable	5,318
Supplies	14,739
Property and Equipment	1,451,641
Other Assets	117,108
Total Assets	$1,595,925
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 102,665
Accrued Liabilities	119,482
Notes Payable	647,120
Other Liabilities	86,234
Total Liabilities	955,501
Shareholders' Equity	
Contributed Capital	381,728
Retained Earnings	258,696
Total Shareholders' Equity	640,424
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$1,595,925

CP1-3 (continued)

Req. 4

FITNESS AND FUN, INC.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020
(in thousands)

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash received from customers	$574,824
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(472,265)
Cash Provided by Operating Activities	102,559
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Cash paid to purchase equipment	(354,255)
Cash received from sale of long-term assets	161,885
Cash Used in Investing Activities	(192,370)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:	
Cash received from issuing common shares	9,061
Repayments of borrowings	(13,043)
Cash received from borrowings	95,558
Cash Provided by Financing Activities	91,576
Change in Cash	1,765
Beginning Cash Balance, January 1, 2020	5,354
Ending Cash Balance, September 30, 2020	$ 7,119

CP1-4

Req. 1

With approximately $956 million in total liabilities and $640 million in total shareholders' equity, Fitness and Fun Inc. relies significantly more on creditors for its financing at September 30, 2020. This information is presented on the balance sheet.

Req. 2

With approximately $382 million in Contributed Capital and $259 million in Retained Earnings, shareholders' equity includes a greater amount of Contributed Capital (i.e., amounts shareholders contributed directly to the company) than Retained Earnings (i.e., amounts the company has earned through profitable business operations) at September 30, 2020. This information is presented on the balance sheet.

ANSWERS TO GROUP A PROBLEMS

PA1-1

Req. 1

HIGH POWER CORPORATION
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31

Sales Revenue	$91,000
Expenses	
Operating Expenses	58,700
Other Expenses	8,850
Total Expenses	67,550
Net Income	$23,450

Req.2

HIGH POWER CORPORATION
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended December 31

Retained Earnings, January 1	$ 0
Add: Net Income	23,450
Subtract: Dividends	(1,950)
Retained Earnings, December 31	$ 21,500

Req. 3

HIGH POWER CORPORATION
Balance Sheet
At December 31

Assets	
Cash	$ 13,300
Accounts Receivable	9,550
Supplies	5,000
Equipment	86,000
Total Assets	$113,850
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 32,087
Notes Payable	1,160
Total Liabilities	33,247
Shareholders' Equity	
Contributed Capital	59,103
Retained Earnings	21,500
Total Shareholders' Equity	80,603
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$113,850

PA1-2

Req. 1

High Power Corporation's income statement reported net income of $23,450, suggesting that the company was profitable because revenues exceeded expenses.

Req. 2

High Power Corporation's statement of retained earnings reported a retained earnings balance of $21,500, after dividends of $1,950 had been subtracted. This suggests the company could have sustained additional dividends of $21,500, if sufficient cash were available to pay them. As it turns out, the company's balance sheet reports cash of $13,300, suggesting that only $13,300 in additional dividends could be paid (without borrowing additional cash).

Req. 3

High Power Corporation's balance sheet reports total liabilities of $33,247 and shareholders' equity of $80,603, indicating that the company is financed mainly by shareholders.

Req. 4

High Power Corporation was founded at the beginning of the year, so it began with no cash. The balance sheet reports a cash balance of $13,300 at the end of the year. The reasons for this increase of $13,300 would be shown in the statement of cash flows.

PA1-3

Req. 1

COLLEGE PARK VETERINARY CLINIC
Income Statement
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Sales Revenue	$250,000
Expenses	
Operating Expenses	185,700
General, Selling and Administrative Expenses	53,400
Advertising and Marketing Expenses	27,800
Interest Expense	5,000
Total Expenses	271,900
Net Loss	($21,900)

PA1-3 (continued)

Req.2

COLLEGE PARK VETERINARY CLINIC
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Retained Earnings, July 1, 2019	$ 50,000
Add: Net Loss	(21,900)
Subtract: Dividends	(27,500)
Retained Earnings, June 30, 2020	$ 600

Req. 3

COLLEGE PARK VETERINARY CLINIC
Balance Sheet
At June 30, 2020

Assets	
Cash	$ 5,000
Accounts Receivable	125,600
Supplies	25,000
Property and Equipment	242,500
Other Assets	13,500
Total Assets	$411,600
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 87,000
Notes Payable	150,000
Other Liabilities	37,000
Total Liabilities	274,000
Shareholders' Equity	
Contributed Capital	137,000
Retained Earnings	600
Total Shareholders' Equity	137,600
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	$411,600

PA1-4

Req. 1

College Park Veterinary Clinic's income statement reported net loss of $21,900, suggesting that the company was not profitable because expenses exceeded revenues.

Req. 2

College Park Veterinary Clinic's statement of retained earnings reported a retained earnings balance of $600, after dividends of $27,500 had been subtracted. This suggests the company could have sustained additional dividends of $600, if sufficient cash were available to pay them. As it turns out, the company's balance sheet reports cash of $5,000, suggesting that additional dividends could be paid (without borrowing additional cash).

Req. 3

College Park Veterinary Clinic's balance sheet reports total liabilities of $274,000 and shareholders' equity of $137,600, indicating that the company is financed mainly by debt/creditors.

Req. 4

It is not possible to determine the amount of cash increase or decrease that would be shown in the statement of cash flows from the information presented. To determine this change, we would either require the opening cash balance at July 1, 2019, or would require the necessary information to calculate the cash from or cash used in the operating, investing and financing activities for the current year. None of this information is available in the information currently provided.

PA1-5

Req. 1

BLOOMIN' BRANDS
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
(in millions)

Revenues:	
Restaurant Sales Revenue	$ 3,920
Other Revenues	21
Total Revenues	3,941
Expenses:	
Food and Supplies Expenses	1,415
Utilities and Other Expenses	1,104
Wages Expense	1,087
Selling and Administrative Expenses	235
Total Expenses	3,841
Net Income	$ 100

PA1-5 (continued)

Req. 2

BLOOMIN' BRANDS
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
(in millions)

Retained Earnings, January 1, 2020	$ 1,074
Add: Net Income	100
Less: Dividends	(39)
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2020	$ 1,135

Req. 3

BLOOMIN' BRANDS
Balance Sheet
At December 31, 2020
(in millions)

Assets	
Cash	$ 94
Food and Supply Inventories	87
Property, Fixtures, and Equipment	1,549
Other Assets	529
Total Assets	$ 2,259
Liabilities and Owners' Equity	
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 166
Notes Payable	235
Wages and Taxes Payable	120
Other Liabilities	517
Total Liabilities	1,038
Shareholders' Equity	
Contributed Capital	86
Retained Earnings	1,135
Total Shareholders' Equity	1,221
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 2,259

PA1-5 (continued)

Req. 4

BLOOMIN' BRANDS
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
(in millions)

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Cash received from customers	$ 2,946
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(2,578)
Cash Provided by Operating Activities	368
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Cash paid to purchase equipment	(384)
Cash received from sale of fixtures and equipment	32
Other cash outflows used for investing activities	(2)
Cash Used in Investing Activities	(354)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	
Cash received from bank borrowings	375
Common shares issued to owners	16
Repayments of bank borrowings	(294)
Dividends paid in cash	(39)
Other cash outflows used for financing activities	(62)
Cash Used in Financing Activities	(4)
Change in Cash	10
Cash at January 1, 2020	84
Cash at December 31, 2020	$ 94

ANSWERS TO GROUP B PROBLEMS

PB1-1

Req. 1

AEROSPACE EXPLORATIONS
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31

Sales Revenue	$ 94,000
Expenses	
Operating Expenses	60,000
Other Expenses	8,850
Total Expenses	68,850
Net Income	$ 25,150

Req. 2

AEROSPACE EXPLORATIONS
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended December 31

Retained Earnings, January 1	$ 0
Add: Net Income	25,150
Subtract: Dividends	(1,100)
Retained Earnings, December 31	$ 24,050

Req. 3

AEROSPACE EXPLORATIONS
Balance Sheet
At December 31

Assets	
Cash	$ 13,900
Accounts Receivable	9,500
Supplies	9,000
Equipment	86,000
Total Assets	$118,400
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 30,277
Notes Payable	1,220
Total Liabilities	31,497
Shareholders' Equity	
Contributed Capital	62,853
Retained Earnings	24,050
Total Shareholders' Equity	86,903
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$118,400

PB1-2

Req. 1

Aerospace Corporation's income statement reported net income of $25,150, suggesting that the company was profitable because revenues exceeded expenses.

Req. 2

Aerospace Corporation's statement of retained earnings reported a retained earnings balance of $24,050, after dividends of $1,100 had been subtracted. This suggests the company could have sustained additional dividends of $24,050, if sufficient cash were available to pay them. As it turns out, the company's balance sheet reports cash of $13,900, suggesting that only $13,900 in additional dividends could be paid (without borrowing additional cash).

Req. 3

Aerospace Corporation's balance sheet reports total liabilities of $31,497 and shareholders' equity of $86,903, indicating that the company is financed mainly by shareholders.

Req. 4

Aerospace Corporation was founded at the beginning of the year, so it began with no cash. The balance sheet reports a cash balance of $13,900 at the end of the year. The reasons for this increase of $13,900 would be shown in the statement of cash flows.

PB1-3

Req. 1

ROCK POINT ADVENTURES INC.
Income Statement
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Revenue	
Sales Revenue	$ 143,098
Rental Revenue	34,986
Concessions Revenue	25,873
Total Revenue	203,957
Expenses	
Operating Expenses	74,390
Rent Expense	25,198
Concessions Expense	21,985
Other Expenses	4,278
Total Expenses	125,851
Net Income	$ 78,106

PB1-3 (continued)

Req. 2

ROCK POINT ADVENTURES INC.
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Retained Earnings, July 1, 2019	$ 53,456
Add: Net Income	78,106
Subtract: Dividends	(50,000)
Retained Earnings, June 30, 2020	$ 81,562

Req. 3

ROCK POINT ADVENTURES INC.
Balance Sheet
At June 30, 2020

Assets	
Accounts Receivable	$ 124,579
Supplies	14,356
Property and Equipment	136,897
Other Assets	3,857
Total Assets	$279,689
Liabilities	
Bank Overdraft	$ 2,058
Accounts Payable	58,973
Notes Payable	74,985
Other Liabilities	3,765
Total Liabilities	139,781
Shareholders’ Equity	
Contributed Capital	58,346
Retained Earnings	81,562
Total Shareholders’ Equity	139,908
Total Liabilities and Shareholders’ Equity	$279,689

PB1-4

Req. 1

Rock Point Adventures Inc.'s income statement reported net income of $78,106, suggesting that the company was profitable because revenues exceeded expenses.

Req. 2

Rock Point Adventures Inc.'s statement of retained earnings reported a retained earnings balance of $81,562, after dividends of $50,000 had been subtracted. This suggests the company could have sustained additional dividends of $81,562, if sufficient cash were available to pay them. As it turns out, the company's balance sheet reports bank overdraft of $2,058, suggesting that no additional dividends could be paid (without borrowing additional cash).

Req. 3

Rock Point Adventures Inc.'s balance sheet reports total liabilities of $139,781 and shareholders' equity of $139,908, indicating that the company is financed equally by shareholders and debt/creditors.

Req. 4

It is not possible to determine the amount of cash increase or decrease that would be shown in the statement of cash flows from the information presented. To determine this change, we would either require the opening cash balance at July 1, 2019, or would require the necessary information to calculate the cash from or cash used in the operating, investing and financing activities for the current year. None of this information is available in the information currently provided.

PB1-5

Req. 1

THE CHEESECAKE FACTORY
Income Statement
For the Year Ended August 31, 2020
(in thousands)

Revenues:	
Restaurant Sales Revenue	$1,315,325
Other Revenues	8,171
Total Revenues	1,323,496
Expenses:	
Wages Expenses	420,957
Utilities and Other Expenses	414,978
Food and Supplies Expense	333,528
Selling and Administrative Expenses	72,751
Total Expenses	1,242,214
Net Income	$ 81,282

Req. 2

THE CHEESECAKE FACTORY
Statement of Retained Earnings
For the Year Ended August 31, 2020
(in thousands)

Retained Earnings, Beginning	$ 440,510
Add: Net Income	81,282
Less: Dividends	(49,994)
Retained Earnings, Ending	$ 471,798

PB1-5 (continued)

Req. 3

THE CHEESECAKE FACTORY
Balance Sheet
At August 31, 2020
(in thousands)

Assets:	
Cash	$ 44,790
Accounts Receivable	11,639
Food and Supply Inventories	20,775
Prepaid Rent	43,870
Property and Equipment	732,204
Other Assets	186,453
Total Assets	$1,039,731
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:	
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	$ 45,570
Notes Payable	39,381
Wages Payable	117,226
Other Liabilities	126,012
Total Liabilities	328,189
Shareholders' Equity:	
Contributed Capital	239,744
Retained Earnings	471,798
Total Shareholders' Equity	711,542
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$1,039,731

PB1-5 (continued)

Req. 4

THE CHEESECAKE FACTORY
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended August 31, 2020
(in thousands)

Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash received from customers	$	1,276,008
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(1,123,353)
Cash Provided by Operating Activities		152,655
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Cash paid to purchase equipment		(243,211)
Cash received from sale of long-term assets		115,975
Cash Used in Investing Activities		(127,236)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Additional investments by shareholders		33,555
Cash received from borrowings		175,000
Repayments of borrowings		(170,242)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(49,994)
Cash Used in Financing Activities		(11,681)
Change in Cash		13,738
Cash at September 1, 2019		31,052
Cash at August 31, 2020	$	44,790

ANSWERS TO SKILLS DEVELOPMENT CASES

S1-1

Req. 1
The Home Depot's income statement shows net income of $11,121 (millions). Note that the amounts on the financial statements are rounded to the nearest million, so this is actually $11,121,000,000.

Req. 2

The income statement shows that the amount of sales was $108,203 (millions) for the year ended February 3, 2019.

Req. 3

The balance sheet shows that inventory costing $13,925 (millions) was on hand at February 3, 2019.

Req. 4

The balance sheet shows Cash totaling $1,778 (millions) at February 3, 2019.

Req. 5

Because The Home Depot's shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange, The Home Depot must be a public company.

S1-2

Req. 1

The Home Depot's net earnings for the year ended February 3, 2019 was $11,121 (million). Note that the amounts on these financial statements are rounded to the nearest million, so this is actually $11,121,000,000. This is much higher than the net earnings of $2,314 (million) earned by Lowe's Companies Inc. for the year ended February 1, 2019.

Req. 2

The Home Depot's reported sales revenue of $108,203 (million) for the year ended February 3, 2019. This is again higher than the $71,309 (million) reported by Lowe's Companies Inc. for the year ended February 1, 2019.

Req. 3

The Home Depot's inventory (merchandise inventories) as of February 3, 2019 was $13,925 (million). This is higher than the $12,561 (million) reported by Lowe's Companies Inc. as of February 1, 2019.

Req. 4

The Home Depot's Cash (and Cash Equivalents) on February 3, 2019 was $1,778 (million). This is again higher than the $511 (million) reported by Lowe's Companies Inc. at Feburary 1, 2019.

Req. 5

Like The Home Depot, Lowe's Companies Inc. is a public company. Its shares trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol LOW.

Req. 6

Two measures of financial success are the company's Net Income and Sales Revenues. As noted for requirements 1 and 2, Home Depot reported much greater amounts for both of these measures, suggesting that the company was more successful during the 2018 fiscal year. It is important to note, though, that Home Depot is a bigger company than Lowe's, with more locations, more inventory (see requirement 3), and more total assets. Given these differences, it is reasonable to expect that Home Depot would produce more sales and net income than Lowe's. To truly determine whether Home Depot is run more successfully than Lowe's, a complete analysis is required. Such an analysis would take into account size differences between the two companies. (You'll learn about this kind of analysis in later chapters).

S1-3

The solutions to this case will depend on the company and/or accounting period selected for analysis.

S1-4

Req. 1

The accounting concept that the Rigas family is accused of violating is the separate entity assumption.

Req. 2

Based on the limited information available, it is difficult to categorize particular dealings as appropriate or inappropriate. Dealings would clearly be inappropriate if they involved Adelphia paying for items for the owners' personal use or to unfairly transfer some of the resources of Adelphia (and its shareholders) to the Rigas family. However, we cannot determine the propriety of the payments from the limited information available.

Req. 3

Shareholders should take at least two actions to ensure this kind of behavior does not occur or does not occur without their knowledge. First, shareholders should ensure that the managers of the business are accountable for their actions. The most common way of doing this is to appoint a board of directors who are independent of top management. These directors should review and challenge the actions taken by management and require that the financial statements disclose significant transactions with related parties. Second, shareholders should read the financial statements, including any notes describing related party transactions. Any questionable dealings should be raised with top management at the company's annual meeting. If shareholders don't receive satisfactory answers to their concerns, they should sell their investment in the company's shares.

Req. 4

Other parties that might be harmed by the actions committed by the Rigas family are creditors (such as suppliers and banks), the company's auditors, governmental agencies (such as the IRS and SEC), and the public at large.

S1-5

Req. 1

You should take the position that an *independent* annual audit of the financial statements is an absolute must. This is the best way to ensure that the financial statements are complete, are free from bias, and conform with GAAP. You should be prepared to reject the partner's uncle as the auditor because there is no evidence about his competence as an accountant or auditor. Also, he does not appear independent because he is related to the partner who prepares the financial statements, resulting in a potential conflict of interest.

Req. 2

You should strongly recommend the selection of an independent CPA in public practice because the financial statements should be audited by a competent and independent professional who must follow prescribed accounting and auditing standards on a strictly independent basis. An audit by an uncle would not meet these requirements.

S1-6

Req. 1

A balance sheet lists items owned (assets) and owed (liabilities) at a particular point in time, producing a "net worth" that represents the excess of assets over liabilities. Two balance sheets are presented below, one based on historical costs (similar to GAAP) and one based on fair values (similar to a personal financial planning approach). Notes for these balance sheets also are presented, along with a conclusion about which individual is better off.

Based on historical cost:

Ashley		**Jason**	
Assets		Assets	
Cash	$ 1,000	Cash	$6,000
Artwork	800	PlayStation Console	250
Total Assets	1,800	Total Assets	6,250
Liabilities		Liabilities	
Loan Payable	250	Tuition Payable	800
Total Liabilities	250	Loan Payable	4,800
		Total Liabilities	5,600
Net Worth	$ 1,550	Net Worth	$ 650

S1-6 (continued):

Req. 1 (continued)

Based on fair value:

Ashley		**Jason**	
Assets		Assets	
Cash	$ 1,000	Cash	$6,000
Artwork	1,400	PlayStation Console	180
Total Assets	2,400	Total Assets	6,180
Liabilities		Liabilities	
Loan Payable	250	Tuition Payable	800
Total Liabilities	250	Loan Payable	4,800
		Total Liabilities	5,600
Net Worth	$ 2,150	Net Worth	$ 580

The notes are an important part of these balance sheets.

Notes:
1) The goal in preparing these balance sheets is to estimate each individual's net worth, represented as the excess of assets over liabilities.
2) Use of historical cost is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Note that these asset values have not been adjusted for "value" consumed through use, which is not consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value balance sheets are based on the estimated current values of assets, some of which are greater and others less than their cost.
3) Some potential assets (e.g., Porsche) are not recorded because their likelihood of occurrence is not certain.

Req. 2

Based on the calculations of net worth and underlying assumptions indicated above, Ashley is "better off" because her net worth ($1,550 or $2,150) is greater than Jason's ($650 or $580). A creditor is more likely to lend money to Ashley because she has a greater net worth. Alternatively, a creditor might lend to both characters, but charge Jason a higher interest rate to compensate for the increased risk that he might not be able to repay the loan.

Note that choosing between historical cost and fair values inevitably requires trading off the reliability of accounting information (cost is not as subjective as fair values) and the potential relevance of that information (fair values may be more relevant when determining an individual's net worth).

S1-6 (continued):

Req. 3

An income statement lists the amounts earned (revenues) and costs incurred (expenses) during a particular period of time, producing "net income" that represents the excess of revenues over expenses. An income statement is presented below for both Ashley and Jason. Notes for these income statements are presented below, along with a conclusion about which individual is more successful.

Ashley		**Jason**	
Revenue		Revenue	
Part Time Job (for October)	$ 1,500	Lottery Ticket Winnings	$ 1,950
Expenses		Expenses	
Rent Expense (for October)	470	Rent Expense (for October)	800
Living Expenses (for October)	950	Living Expenses (for October)	950
Total Expenses	1,420	Total Expenses	1,750
Net Income	$ 80	Net Income	$ 200

Notes:
1) Jason's lottery ticket winnings are not likely to recur in the future.
2) Income taxes are not reported (although they would apply to both Ashley and Jason).

Req.4

Conclusion:
Based on the net income numbers alone, Jason was more successful in the current period. However, his revenues are likely to be non-recurring, whereas Ashley's appear more stable and likely to recur in the future. For this reason, one might conclude that Ashley actually was more successful, but that the current period's net income does not yet reflect this greater success. As a long-term creditor, it would be better to lend money to Ashley as she has a more stable source of income to meet future expenses. Notice that you should not reach a conclusion based only on the numbers.

CLICK HERE TO ACCESS THE COMPLETE Solutions

S1-7

S1-7.xlsx - Microsoft Excel

C12 =SUM(C7:C11)

	A	B	C
1		Electronic Arts	
2		Balance Sheet	
3		As of September 30	
4		(in millions)	
5			
6		ASSETS	
7		Cash	$ 2,412
8		Accounts Receivable	328
9		Inventories	367
10		Property and Equipment	364
11		Other Assets	283
12		*Total Assets*	$ 3,754
13			
14		LIABILITIES	
15		Accounts Payable	$ 171
16		Notes Payable	12
17		Other Liabilities	587
18		Total Liabilities	770
19		SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
20		Contributed Capital	986
21		Retained Earnings	1,998
22		Total Shareholders' Equity	2,984
23		*Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity*	$ 3,754
24			

Balance Sheet | Income Statement

S1-7 (continued)

Electronic Arts
Income Statement
For the Period Ending September 30
(in millions)

Revenue	
Sales	$ 675
Expenses	
Cost of Goods Sold Expense	284
Selling Expense	223
Promotion Expense	107
Income Tax Expense	9
Other Expenses	1
Total Expenses	624
Net Income	$ 51

ANSWERS TO CONTINUING CASE

CC1-1

Req. 1

NICOLE'S GETAWAY SPA
Income Statement (forecasted)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Sales Revenue	$ 40,000
Expenses:	
Wages Expense	24,000
Supplies Expense	7,000
Selling and Administrative Expenses	5,000
Income Tax Expense	1,600
Total Expenses	37,600
Net Income	$ 2,400

CC1-1 (continued)

Req. 2

NICOLE'S GETAWAY SPA
Statement of Retained Earnings (forecasted)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Retained Earnings, January 1, 2020	$ 0
Add: Net Income	2,400
Subtract: Dividends	(2,000)
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2020	$ 400

Req. 3

NICOLE'S GETAWAY SPA
Balance Sheet (forecasted)
At December 31, 2020

Assets:	
Cash	$ 2,150
Accounts Receivable	1,780
Property, Plant and Equipment	70,000
Total Assets	$73,930
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	$ 4,660
Notes Payable	38,870
Total Liabilities	43,530
Shareholders' Equity:	
Contributed Capital	30,000
Retained Earnings	400
Total Shareholders' Equity	30,400
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$73,930

Req. 4

As of December 31, 2020, more financing is expected to come from creditors ($43,530) than from shareholders ($30,400).

Chapter 1: Business Decisions and Financial Accounting

Summary

This chapter focuses on the key financial reports that business people rely on when evaluating a company's performance. This chapter introduces the basic elements and uses of accounting, and introduces the newly launched company Prairie Proud as an example. Prairie Proud will be used as an example throughout the text. After outlining the origin of Prairie Proud, the chapter describes the purpose, set-up, and content of the four basic financial statements. Then, the chapter begins to explore the fundamental role that accounting information plays in financial statement users' decisions. The chapter also has a discussion of the conceptual framework.

Where Are We?

Chapter 1 introduces the basic financial statements. Chapters 2 and 3 will discuss the balance sheet and income statement, respectively, and introduce transaction analysis and the mechanics of debits and credits. Chapter 4 explores more advanced accruals. Chapter 5 discusses internal controls and the accounting for Cash. Later chapters discuss individual areas of the balance sheet and related income statement accounts.

What's Unique?

This chapter introduces accounting by explaining the fundamental role that it plays in business. At the beginning of this chapter the student learns about the various users of the financial reports. This is discussed further later in the chapter with the discussion of the conceptual framework. Students will be intrigued by the Prairie Proud example provided as some of the accounting decisions involved in starting a business are presented. They will learn about how accounting is a key part of all businesses. They will also be introduced to the accounting profession as the owner of Prairie Proud (Cole) consults a CPA (Chartered Professional Accountant) who helps him establish his business and understand how to monitor its success. The mechanics of debits and credits, and the role of organizations and securities legislation are saved for later.

Learning Objectives

LO1-1 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

LO1-2 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

LO1-3 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

LO1-4 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

LO1-S1 Describe examples of how accounting helps in pursuing other business careers.

Chapter Outline

1. UNDERSTAND THE BUSINESSES
   a. Organizational Forms
      i. Sole Proprietorship
      ii. Partnership
      iii. Corporation
   b. Accounting for Business Decisions
      -Financial Statements and their users
      -External users
      1. Creditors
      2. Investors
      3. Directors, and
      4. Government

2. STUDY THE ACCOUNTING METHODS
   a. The Basic Accounting Equation
      i. Assets
      ii. Liabilities
      iii. Shareholders' Equity
         1. Revenues
         2. Expenses
         3. Net Income
         4. Dividends
   b. Financial Statements
      i. Income Statement
      ii. Statement of Retained Earnings
      iii. Balance Sheet
      iv. Statement of Cash Flows
         1. Operating
         2. Investing
         3. Financing
   c. Notes to the Financial Statements
   d. Relationships among the Financial Statements (Exhibit 1.7)

3. EVALUATE THE RESULTS

   a. Using Financial Statements
   b. Useful Financial Information
      i. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
      ii. Ethical Conduct
      iii. Epilogue for Prairie Proud
4. Supplement 1A
   Careers That Depend on Accounting Knowledge
5. REVIEW THE CHAPTER
   a. Demonstration Case
   b. Chapter Summary
   c. Solutions to Self-Study Practice
   d. Key Terms
   e. Homework Helper
   f. Practice Material
   g. Mini-Exercises
   h. Exercises
   i. Coached Problems
   j. Group A Problems
   k. Group B Problems
   l. Comprehensive problem
   m. Skills Development Cases
   n. Continuing Case

Lecture Notes

Topic	Time estimate
I. Different forms of Organizations. Why is Accounting Important	20-25 minutes
II. The Basic Accounting Equation	20-25 minutes
III. The Income Statement	15-20 minutes
IV. The Statement of Retained Earnings	10-15 minutes
V. The Balance Sheet	20-25 minutes
VI. The Statement of Cash Flows	15-20 minutes
VII. Aspects of Financial Statements	10-15 minutes
VIII. Why is Accounting Important? —- Recap	15-20 minutes

Teaching Tip

Begin teaching the course with questions, not answers. At the beginning of the first day, students are fresh and ready to learn. Use this valuable time to motivate them — explain why you find accounting interesting and important. Later on in the course, you'll have many hours of classroom time to teach the mechanics of debits, credits, deferrals, accruals, ratios, and the like.

Try saving the syllabus and course policies for the *end* of the first class. If any of your students are solely interested in your attendance or homework policies, they will have to sit, listen, and wait.

I. Different Forms of Organizations. Why is Accounting Important? (20-25 minutes)

A. Most students enter an accounting class with some trepidation about taking such a "difficult" course. It is good to dispel that at the beginning of the first class, and build their interest by dramatizing a real-life example. Announce: **Prairie Proud, a start up casual apparel company.**

B. How do you start a business? A few questions usually build students' interest:

- What forms of organization is best for your business? Discuss the three forms of business organizations.
- What planning do you need to do to start a business?
- What initial decisions need to be made?
- How does a business make money (i.e., profit)?

C. Dramatize the issue: "Suppose that you are a wealthy investor considering investing in Prairie Proud. Why would you invest?

D. Further dramatize the issue: Does Prairie Proud need investors? What would they get from you the investor? What would the investor get from Prairie Proud? What is the difference between investors and creditors?

E. In this course, we will learn all about the accounting behind operating a business, where the money to start a business comes from, where profits and net losses come from, etc.

F. Accounting is an information system that captures the activities affecting a business's financial condition and performance and then reports the results to decision makers, both inside and outside the organization. [**Exhibit 1.1**]

  – Who uses this information system? Who are the internal users? Who are the external users? Discuss Exhibit 1.2 that discusses internal and external users (creditors, investors, directors and government), and uses of Financial Statements.

II. The Basic Accounting Equation (20–25 minutes)

A. Even if they memorize the accounting equation, students often have trouble understanding how assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity interrelate. Therefore, personalize the equation by introducing your own, "fictionalized" balance sheet.

B. "My house [expensive neighbourhood], my Ferrari, my other Ferrari, and my investment portfolio are worth $10 million. I owe the bank $4 million on my mortgage. How much am I worth?"

  – Write the numbers on the board, like so:

Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Net Worth
$10 million	=	$4 million	+	?

  – Students will immediately respond with "$6 million." Now complete the chart.

C. "Now suppose that a Corporation has $10 million worth of assets and owes $4 million to the bank. What is the company worth?"

D. Bring in this chapter's focus company, Prairie Proud, by completing the company's **accounting equation**:

Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Net Worth
$10 million	=	$4 million	+	$6 million
Assets	**=**	**Liabilities**	**+**	**Shareholders' Equity**
$58,000	=	$27,000	+	$31,000

E. Define:

Assets: what a business owns. An **asset** is an economic resource presently controlled by the company; it has measurable value and is expected to benefit the company by producing cash inflows or reducing cash outflows in the future.

Liabilities: what it owes to outsiders

Shareholders' Equity: resources left over for the owners of the company (**Shareholders' equity** represents the owners' claims on the business).

a. Contributed Capital – resources ($) paid in by shareholders.

b. Retained earnings – resources ($) earned by the company.

i. Explain that Retained Earnings is determined by the following:

a. Revenue

b. Expenses

c. Net Income

d. Dividends

F. **This equation must always equal** – *Resources owned by the company must equal resources owed to creditors and investors (shareholders).*

– Manipulate the above net worth equation, increasing assets only. Ask the class "Is this possible?" Students will intuitively understand the concept.

III. The Income Statement (15-20 minutes)

A. Students usually have no problem grasping the concept of **income (profit)**. Start small and work your way up:

B. "If Prairie Proud designs one piece of apparel at a cost of $5, and sells it for $18, how much profit did they earn?" $*13*. Write the equation out:

Revenues	**-**	**Expenses**	**=**	**Net income**
$18.00	**-**	**$5.00**	**=**	**$13.00**

C. "Now suppose that Prairie Proud buys 100 pieces of apparel costing $5 each, and sells each for $18. How much income did they earn?" $1300

Revenues	-	Expenses	=	Net income
$1800.00	-	$500.00	=	$1300.00

D. *Refer to Exhibit 1.3, Prairie Proud Income Statement.*

E. Working line-by-line:

– Heading: **"Who? What? When?"**

a. "When" is a period of time, in this case, "for the month ended September 30, 2020." The income statement measures net income over a period of time. *This is different from the balance sheet, which measures financial position at a point of time – often midnight on December 31.*

> **Teaching Tip**
> The Income Statement is also called the "Statement of Operations," or the "Statement of Profit and Loss (P&L)."

Revenues: increases in the company's resources, arising primarily from its operating activities.

Sales Revenue: revenues from selling product.

Expenses: the cost of doing business; decreases in a company's resources arising primarily from its operating activities.

Net income = Revenues - expenses (synonymous with **Profit** and the **Bottom line**)

b. Conclude by reviewing Prairie Proud's income statement. What does it say?

c. The company sold *$11,000* worth of apparel in September 2020 and earned $2,000 in net income (profit) on those sales.

F. Raise the question to the students, "What is a **net loss**?"

– A net loss results when expenses exceed revenues; it is "negative income."

IV. The Statement of Retained Earnings (10-15 minutes)

A. Be careful to motivate students with the statement of retained earnings – why is it important? (Exhibit 1.4)

B. Ask, "Where does net income *go*?"

– Someone might answer "the bank" – encourage students to answer that it goes to the shareholders – net income *belongs* to the shareholders. The Statement of Retained Earnings shows how much income in total has been earned and is held by the company for shareholders.

C. Define **Dividends** – payments to shareholders.

D. Net income could go in two directions:

– As cash straight to shareholders, as **Dividends.**

– Kept in the company, as **Retained Earnings**.

E. Retained Earnings Formula:

Beginning Retained Earnings	+	**Net Income**	-	**Dividends Declared**	=	**Ending Retained Earnings**

F. Drop numbers into the above formula.

Beginning Retained Earnings	+	Net Income	-	Dividends Declared	=	Ending Retained Earnings
$0	**+**	**$2,000**	**-**	**$1,000**	**=**	**$1,000**

G. Now explain what this means. Prairie Proud showed $0 in retained earnings on last year's balance sheet. The income statement added $2,000 to income. Of this, Prairie Proud paid $1,000 in dividends to shareholders. On this month's balance sheet, Prairie Proud will show $1,000 in retained earnings.

Teaching Tip

To help students understand the nature of retained earnings, ask why Prairie Proud's retained earnings increased.

Answer: Because net income of $2,000 exceeds dividends of $1,000. The excess went to retained earnings.

H. Indicating the origin of each amount emphasizes that the Statement of Retained Earnings ties different financial statements together:

Beginning Retained Earnings	+	Net Income	-	Dividends Declared	=	Ending Retained Earnings
$0	**+**	**$2,000**	**-**	**$1,000**	**=**	**$1,000**
Balance Sheet, Sept. 1, 2020		**Income Statement Sept. 30, 2020**				**Balance sheet, Sept. 30, 2020**

Recall the opening discussion regarding investors and why they invest; dividends get paid to investors. And recall the net loss question from the Income statement regarding a net loss; it would be subtracted from retained earnings lowering what investors have claim to.

V. The Balance Sheet (20–25 minutes)

A. The balance sheet (Text Exhibit 1.5) summarizes the accounting equation at a given point in time.

a. It lists and totals the assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity, and

> **Teaching Tip**
> Avoid using synonymous terms interchangeably; for example, don't refer to the balance sheet as the statement of financial position. However, you may wish to mention that the balance sheet has alternative names.

b. It shows that the accounting equation works.

– Explain Prairie Proud's balance sheet, line-by-line.

a. Heading – **"who, what, when"**

i. Emphasize the "when." The balance sheet measures the company's financial position at a specific point in time, often at the stroke of midnight on December 31.

> Boxes are *included throughout the chapter to add light humour. It is a dialogue between the owner of Prairie Proud and the CPA. They will draw students' interest and help them to remember important topics.*
>
> When discussing the balance sheet, you could tell students that accountants don't party on New Years' Eve because this is when we prepare all of our balance sheets. You can either leave them with this misimpression until Chapter 4 (accruals) or immediately explain that this is *not* true. Most balance sheets are prepared in the weeks following December 31.

b. Assets – what a business owns.

i. **Cash**: money in the bank

ii. **Accounts Receivable**: money Prairie Proud expects to collect from customers for apparel it has sold on credit.

iii. **Supplies**: the cost of ink and other supplies on hand.

iv. **Equipment**: the cost of printing press, dryer, etc.

c. Liabilities – what a business owes to outsiders.

i. **Accounts Payable:** amounts owed to suppliers for purchases on credit

ii. **Notes Payable**: amounts owed to the bank; similar to accounts payable, but:

a. Require interest,

b. Will usually be paid later than accounts payable, and

c. Are documented using formal contracts called "notes"

d. **Shareholders' Equity** – what is left over for owners of the company.

i. **Contributed Capital** – amounts shareholders' contributed to the business

ii. **Dividends** – periodic payments to shareholders as return on their investment.

iii. **Retained Earnings** – earnings retained in the business; total income and losses less any dividends paid to shareholders, since the corporation was formed. This will be revisited later.

B. Distribute Handout 1-1

Active Discussion Ideas — Supplementary

We define an asset as "what a business owns." In addition to the items listed above, what else does a business own? Students inevitably will comment that a company's greatest asset is its people – but can people be assets? Can a business *own* its people? Rather, a company can hold contracts to employ people – if the Blue Jays pay an advance to Josh Donaldson, then his *contract* would be an asset. But Donaldson obviously does not *belong to* the Blue Jays.

Ask students to attempt part 1 of S1-6 (in Skills Development Cases) in pairs. This discussion-starter encourages students to rely on their intuition and the lecture discussion to construct a balance sheet, while subtly introducing issues related to asset valuation and the cost principle.

VI. The Statement of Cash Flows (15-20 minutes)

A. Now return again to the question regarding a loss and ask the class, "Does a 'loss' cost you money?"

– They will invariably respond that "of course it does," or might even silently wonder why I would ask such an obvious question.

– I argue that, "maybe, maybe not!"

a. Suppose that you consistently sell clothing costing \$10 each for \$8. Will that cause you to lose money? Sure.

b. Remember that Cole, the founder of Prairie Proud, currently designs the apparel in Saskatoon. Imaging he decides to shift production by outsourcing it to another company. The machinery was on your books for \$40 million, and you sell it all for \$10 million – a \$30 million loss. Will that cost you \$30 million in cash? No. In fact, at the same time as you record a $30 million loss, you will take in $10 million cash! *Here, a loss brings in positive cash flow!*

– Lesson learned: income and cash flow may move independently. This is why we need the statement of cash flows. It explains why cash changed from the beginning of the year to the end. Where did cash come from? Where did it go?

B. Basic Formula:

	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities
+/-	Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities
+/-	Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities
	Net change in cash during the year
+	Cash at beginning of the year
	Cash at end of the year

C. Refer to the Prairie Proud Exhibit 1.6, and fill in the numbers in the above table.

	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**$5,000**
+/-	Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	**(40,000)**
+/-	Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	**49,000**
	Net change in cash during the year	**$14,000**
+	Cash at beginning of the year	**0**
	Cash at end of the year	**$14,000**

Teaching tip

Avoid providing too much detail about the cash flow statement here. Right now, students only need to know:

1. that cash flows don't necessarily coincide with net income, and
2. the three types of activities.

D. Explain each category:

Operating activities are cash flows directly related to earning income.

a. For Prairie Proud, this would include cash received from customers buying apparel, and cash paid to suppliers and employees.

Indicate that Prairie Proud's operations brought in $5,000 in cash flow.

b. Investing activities are cash flows related to acquiring or selling long-term assets. Here you can see that Prairie Proud spent $40,000 purchasing new equipment.

c. Financing activities are cash flows directly related to financing the company's operations, including receipts from or payments to shareholders and creditors.

Prairie Proud brought in $49,000 of financing from investors and the bank including dividends paid out to shareholders ($1,000 dividends paid).

E. Refer students to Self-Study Practice 1.1.

VII. Aspects of Financial Statements (10-15 minutes)

A. Explain the usefulness of **comparative** financial statements.

– Indicate how the company's results progress from period to period.

B. Referring to Exhibit 1.7, review the relationships among financial statements, and re-emphasize key financial statement formulas.

a. The Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Retained Earnings, and Income Statement explain changes in the Balance Sheet numbers

Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity

b. The Statement of Cash Flows explains why cash changed from the beginning-of-the-year balance sheet to the end.

Net operating cash flows + Net investing cash flows + Net financing cash flows = net increase in cash; Net increase in cash + beginning cash balance = ending cash balance

c. The Statement of Retained Earnings explains why retained earnings changed from the beginning-of-the-year balance sheet to the end.

Beginning Retained Earnings + Net Income – Dividends = Ending Retained Earnings

d. The Statement of Retained Earnings uses net income, found on the Income Statement.

Revenues – Expenses = Net Income

C. Notes to the Financial Statements – are provided after the financial statements. They offer information about:

- **Accounting policies** – accounting decisions made for preparing the financial statements
- **Contents included** – provides more detail about certain account balances
- **Additional information** – provides other important information not provided elsewhere. For example, the company may rent warehouse space.

D. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Public companies are required by securities legislation to have an audit using Canadian Auditing Standards (CAS)

- The basic rules of accounting. Set forth by:
  - **a. Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (CPA Canada) –** has primary responsibility for setting rules which are called **Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)**
  - **b. Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) – is an independent body supported by CPA Canada; AcSB** determined that Canadian publicly accountable profit-oriented enterprises must follow the rules of accounting set out in the **International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS),** whereas private enterprises can follow either IFRS or Canadian Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises (ASPE). Both ASPE and IFRS are GAAP.

E. Refer students to Exhibit 1.9, which illustrates the financial reporting options available to Canadian companies.

F. Refer students to Exhibity 1.10, which illustrates the key concepts of External Financial Reporting (known as the Conceptual Framework). The main goal of ASPE and IFRS is to ensure companies produces financial information that is useful to the users of financial reports. In order to be useful financial information must possess two primary characteristics: relevance and faithful representation in addition to being: timely, verifiable, comparable and understandable.

VIII. Why is Accounting Important? Recap (15-20 minutes)

A. This is a great opportunity to further motivate students about the importance of accounting information and how to use financial statements.

B. The financial statements are a key source of information when external users, like creditors and investors, make decisions concerning a company.

– Explain and consider how creditors and investors might gain valuable information simply by reading the dollar amounts reported in each financial statement.

– Discuss the following points from the text:

a. **Creditors are mainly interested in assessing:**

   i. Is the company generating enough cash to make payments on its loan? Answers to this question will come from the statement of cash flows. In particular, creditors would be interested in seeing whether operating activities are producing positive cash flows. Prairie Proud's expected net inflow of $5,000 cash from operating activities is very good for a new business.

   ii. Does the company have enough assets to cover its liabilities? Answers to this question will come from comparing assets and liabilities reported on the balance sheet. Prairie Proud is expected to own slightly more than twice what it owes to creditors at September 30 (total assets of $58,000 versus total liabilities of $27,000). With $14,000 in Cash, Prairie Proud would be able to immediately pay all of its Accounts Payable and part of its Note Payable if needed.

b. **Investors expect a return on their contributions to a company.** The return may be immediate (through dividends) or long-term (through selling shares at a price higher than their original cost). Dividends and higher share prices are more likely if a company is profitable. As a result, investors look closely at the income statement (and statement of retained earnings) for information about the company's ability to generate profits (and distribute dividends).

Supplementary Teaching Material
The text briefly discusses comparative financial statements. Elaborate by presenting some five-year summary financial statements.

Handout 1-1: Balance Sheet Elements

Draw a line to match each element to its classification on the balance sheet:

Classification	**Element**
	a. Notes Payable
	b. Cash
1. Assets	c. Contributed Capital
	d. Inventories
2. Liabilities	e. Accounts Receivable
	f. Accounts Payable
3. Shareholders' Equity	g. Property, Plant, and Equipment
	h. Notes Payable
	i. Retained Earnings

Handout 1-1: Balance Sheet Elements

Solutions

1. b, d, e, g
2. a, f, h
3. c, i

Handout 1-2: The Statement of Cash Flows

Draw a line to match each element to its classification on the statement of cash flows:

Classification	Element
	a. Cash paid to suppliers and employees
1. Net cash flows from operating activities	b. Cash paid to purchase equipment and other assets
	c. Cash paid for dividends
2. Net cash flows from investing activities	d. Cash collected from customers
	e. Cash received from selling equipment and other long-term assets
3. Net cash flows from financing activities	f. Cash paid on notes payable and other financing
	g. Cash paid to suppliers and employees

Handout 1-2: The Statement of Cash Flows

Solutions

1. a, d, g
2. b, e
3. c, f

Handout 1-3: Elements of the Financial Statements

Connect each item to the proper financial statement(s). Items marked with an asterisk (*) appear on two financial statements.

Financial Statement	Item
	a. Cash Paid for Equipment
1. Balance Sheet	b. Cash*
	c. Notes Payable
	d. Contributed Capital
2. Income Statement	e. Inventories
	f. Cost of Goods Sold
	g. Cash Received from Customers
	h. Accounts Receivable
3. Statement of Retained Earnings	i. Notes Payable
	j. Marketing Expense
	k. Property, Plant, and Equipment
4. Statement of Cash Flows	l. Dividends*
	m. Net Income*

Handout 1-3: Elements of the Financial Statements

Solutions

1. b, c, d, e, h, i, k
2. f, j, m
3. l, m
4. a, b, g, l