Trial Balance

CHAPTER 5
PREPARING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance Sheet

## INTRODUCING THE SIX-COLUMN WORKSHEET



It is a working paper that summarizes all information needed to prepare an accurate set of financial statements. -not a permanent accounting records -may prepare in pencil, so that you can easily correct errors.

## Heading- same as Income Statement

Body - Account Title, Account No., Trial Balance, Income Statement, Balance Sheet


The worksheet begins with a trial balance and is expanded to include other statement columns, the worksheet may be defined as an expanded trial balance

The Income Statement and Balance Sheet columns at the right are referred to as the 'financial statement columns."

Worksheet: an expanded trial balance, in which account balances are classified and sorted. The worksheet provides information to prepare formal financial statements.

# Completing the Six Column Worksheet 

1. COMPLETE THE HEADING

- length of accounting period that ended (month, quarter, year)
- the link which connects the financial statement columns is the accounting period
- the net income (or net loss) is the result of matching revenue with related expenses for a definite period, known as the matching principle.

2. COPY the TRIAL BALANCE TO THE WORKSHEET

- enter the account titles, account numbers, and debit and credit balances exactly as listed for the trial balance.
- not all companies prepare a formal trial balance, instead they copy the trial balance information directly from the General Ledger accounts to the worksheet.


## 3. TRANSFER and SEPARATE THE BALANCES

- divide the account balances in the trial balance between the income statement and balance sheet.


## 2 Rules to Remember

1. Copy a debit balance to the debit side (column) of the related financial statement.
2. Copy a credit balance to the credit side (column) of the related financial statement.

The accounting equation is represented in the balance sheet. - therefore assets, liabilities and owner's equity are transferred to the balance sheet $\rightarrow$ Capital of Drawing - income statements reports revenue and expenses, these accounts are transferred to the income statement.

## 4. ADD the FINANCIAL STATEMENT COLUMN

- draw a single line across all statement columns as shown.

Then add the figures in the debit and credit columns for both the Income Statement and the Balance Sheet. These totals are written below the single line


## 5. COMPLETE the INCOME STATEMENT SECTION

- the income statement is shown as debit and credit columns, the procedure to prepare an income statement is slightly different.



## 6. COMPLETE THE BALANCE SHEET SECTION

-copy the net income along the same line to thecredit column of the balance sheet. Why? Since the net income in the It represents an income statement shows a credit balance, owner's equity in the increase to balance sheet must also show a credit balance


CALCULATING and REPORTING a NET LOSS
-suppose the total expenses (debit column) is greater than the revenue (credit column)

CALCULATING AND REPORTING A NET LOSS


Problem 5-1 we will do together

