# Topic 2 PREPARING the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS from a completed worksheet and

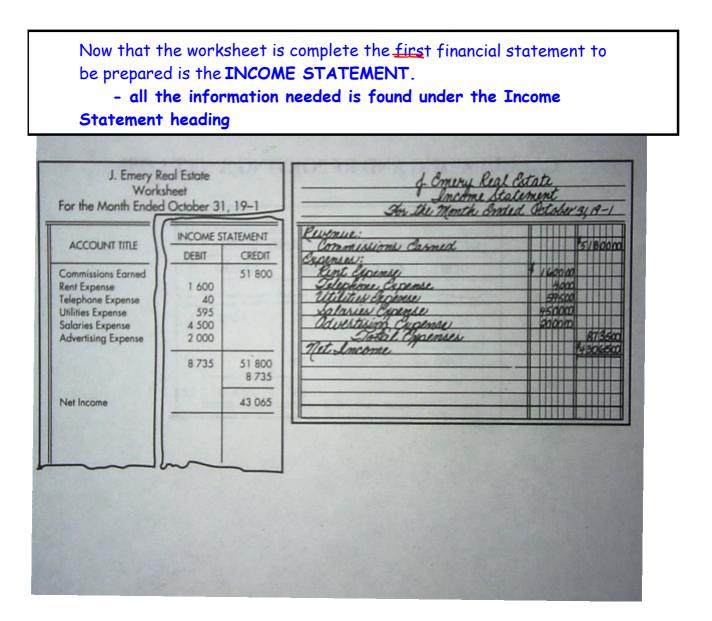
presents some new GAAP's for reporting the

Income Statement

Balance Sheet

# COMPLETED WORKSHEET

ACCOUNT TITLE	ACCT. NO.	TRIAL BALANCE		INCOME STATEMENT		BALANCE SHEET		T
		DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	
Cash	101	7106500				1106500		
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agets Pec. Shannon Dev. Co	105	1500000				1500000		4
automobile	110	1 500000				1500000		
Furniture	112	90000				900000		0
affice Carriement	114	800000				800000		7
Bank Hoon Faiable	201		1600000				160000	
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acche Hoy Ripan Couple	204		300000				300000	11
O. Comesta Capital	301		6300000				6300000	12
	302	200000				200000		0
	401		518000		5180000			14
Rent Expense	501	160000		160000				0
Telephone Expense	502	4000		40,00				16
Utilities Expense	503	59500		59500				7
Salaries Expense	504	450,000		450000				
advertising Cypense	505	200000		200000				
0 -		1388000	13880.000	87.5500	518000	3004500	8700000	
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net Income					4306500		4506500	2
							13006500	20
	-							24
	-							23
								28



#### PREPARING THE RELATED BALANCE SHEET

- as we learned earlier the related balance sheet is prepared after the income statement

- the information needed is found in the columns headed Balance Sheet on the worksheet

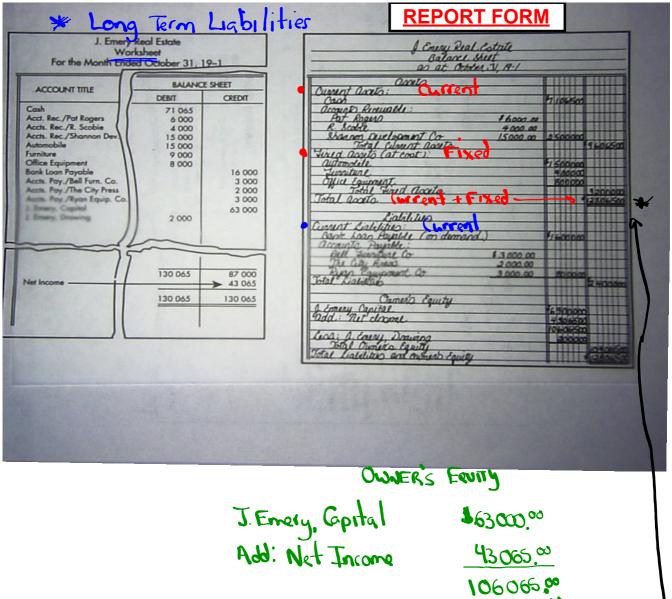
- in Chapter 2 the balance sheet was prepared with the assets on the left side and the claims against the assets on the right

A = L + OE

#### There is more than one way to report a balance sheet

Account form: a balance sheet with assets on the left side, and the claims against them on the right. (What we have been using)

<u>Report form</u>: a balance sheet with assets, liabilities, and owner's equity arranged vertically.



Less. J. Emery Drawing Total Quner's Equity Total Ligbilities + OE



24 000.00

## Report form

- Heading the same, answers Who, What, When (As At)
- Body placed vertically A = L + OE
- Easier to prepare because you do not need to balance the

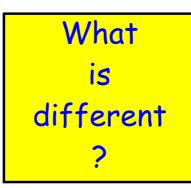
totals of A = L + OE on the same line

No matter which form is used, all balance sheets should provide useful information about the assets, the liabilities, and the owner's equity

# Simple Form of a Balance Sheet - the way we prepared balance sheets in earlier chapters

#### ۷S

# \* Classified Balance Sheet



Current + Fixed Assets
Current + Long term Liabilities Classified Balance Sheet: one in which assets and liabilities are reported under meaningful groups or classes.

<u>Assets</u> - as many as 6 classes, but only two are shown CURRENT and FIXED ASSETS <u>Liabilities</u> - as many as 4 classes, but only one class, current liabilities is shown. (a second class is presented later)

## REPORTING CURRENT ASSETS

- the meaning of current assets reflects the liquidity order of reporting assets - how easily they can be converted into cash.

Current Assets:	
Cash	\$6 000
Canada Savings Bonds	20 000
Accounts Receivable	<u>1 200</u>
Total Current Assets	\$27 200

# Why would Canada Savings Bonds be reported before Accounts Receivable?

<u>Current Assets</u>: assets which can be converted into cash within one year of the balance sheet date (introductory definition) WHY?

actually includes assets which are not converted into cash (example: Accts. Rec.)

# **REPORTING FIXED ASSETS**

Vehicles Land

Furniture What do they all have in common? Building Are used over an extended period of time

#### Fixed Assets

long lived, more than one year, they are operational assets, plant assets or property, plant and equipment.

🧚 - more permanent in nature

- not normally converted into cash

Instead kept in business to assist in revenue making activities for several years after the balance sheet date.

Fixed Assets <u>always</u> reported under a separate heading in the Balance Sheet ( Fixed Assets: tangible, long-lived assets held for use within the firm to support revenuemaking activities for several years beyond the balance sheet date

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# "at cost" Why?

- because of a very important GAAP called thecost principle.

#### GAAP for Cost (introductory definition)

All assets purchased by a business must be recorded as

follows: (1) The cost of all assets is the original purchase price.

(2) The original cost values of assets must be retained throughout the accounting cycle.

## COST PRICE (or historical cost price): the price agreed upon by buyer and seller

The COST PRINCIPLE ensures readers that the Balance Sheets shows what it cost to purchase the assets Example:

- 2000 Purchased Land for \$20 000
- 2010 Land now valued at \$50 000

In 2010 what would the land be valued at in the Balance Sheet?? # 30000 "at cost "

<u>Remember</u>, to avoid any confusion(at cost) is always shown after the title Fixed Assets.

- A line is drawn below the last listed fixed assets
- A line is drawn after Total Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets (at cost)	
Automobile	\$150 000
Furniture	90 000
Office Equipment	80 000
Total Fixed Assets	\$ <u>320 000</u>

### REPORTING CURRENT LIABILITIES

-like assets, liabilities are reported on the balance sheet under groups, or classes of accounts.

A common group is:

<u>Current Liabilities</u>: debts owing which fall due within one year of the balance sheet date

... and the business expects to pay within one year of the balance sheet date.

Why is Bank Loan Payable reported first in the Current Liabilities section of a Balance Sheet? (Demand Loan)

Amounts owing to creditors

#### NOTE:

ANY DEBT WHICH WILL BE PAID OUT OF CURRENT FUNDS (FUNDS AVAILABLE UNDER CURRENT ASSETS) SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN CURRENT LIABILITIES. Long Term Liabilities: debts which, in the ordinary course of business, are not liquidated within one year of the balance sheet date

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Only one class of Liabilities, total commonly shown as Total Liabilities.

When more than one class of liabilities is reported, the total of each class should be shown

#### CLASSIFIED BALANCE SHEET IN ACCOUNT FORM

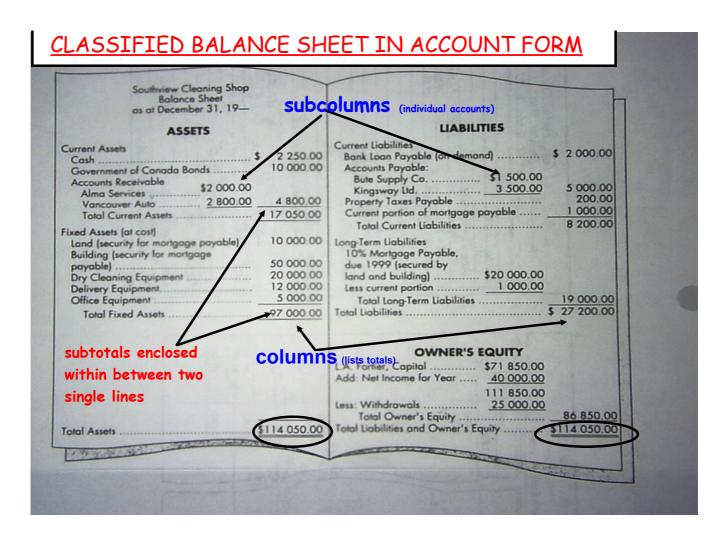
- when the balance sheet is to be included in a published annual report most Canadian businesses prefer to use the report form described earlier

- however some still prefer the account form with two pages

left page - Assets

right page - Liabilities & OE

A = L + OE



## Reviewing Steps in the Accounting Cycle

- Step 1: originating the transaction data
- Step 2: journalizing
- Step 3: posting
- Step 4: preparing the trial balance
- Step 5: preparing the worksheet
- Step 6: preparing financial statements