

A REFERENCE GUIDE IN ACCOUNTING

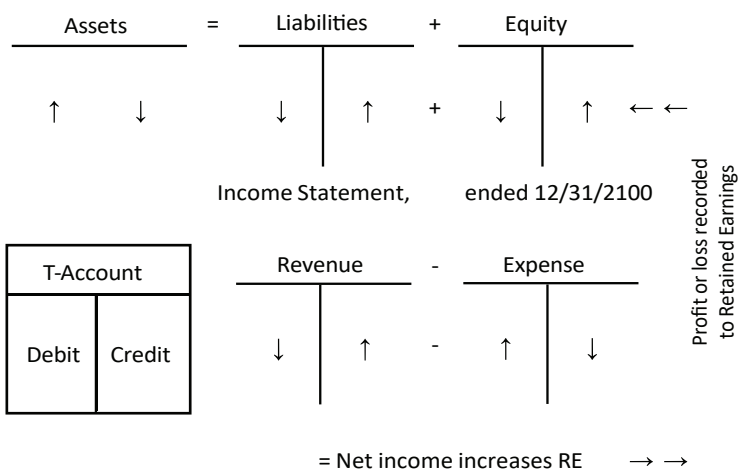


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Diagram of T-Account

Balance Sheet as of 12/31/20XX



Methods

Accrual basis | Follows the matching principle and recognizes transactions as they occur (GAAP Method)

Cash basis | Recognizes transactions when cash or equivalents have been exchanged (Not GAAP)

US-GAAP | Generally Accepted Accounting Principles system established by FASB that governs financial reporting

IFRS International Financial Reporting Standards | Financial reporting standard adopted widely outside of US (No LIFO permitted, different FMV valuation permitted)

Inventory

Valuation | At lower of cost or market
Higher ending inventory = Lower Cost of Goods Sold
Lower Cost of Goods Sold = Higher Net Income

FIFO | First In First Out
Early purchases come out of inventory first

LIFO | Last In First Out
Early purchases tend to stay in inventory

Average Cost | Total cost / Quantity = Cost per unit

Perpetual | Inventory tracked in real time

Periodic | Inventory tracked by counting at end of period

Net Income Comparision

Price	FIFO	LIFO	Average
Rising	Higher	Lower	Middle
Falling	Lower	Higher	Middle

Accounting Equations

Equation

Assets = Liabilities + Equity

Equity = Assets - Liabilities

Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)

Beginning inventory

+ Purchases

- Ending inventory

Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)

Journal Entry

	debit	credit
Cash	100	
Common stock		100
Receive cash for common stock		

Gross Profit

Revenue	Revenue	x
- COGS	(1 - Gross profit rate)	
Gross Profit	COGS	

DEBITS & CREDITS

Increases & Decreases	Increase	Decrease
Bolded: Natural balance		
Balance Sheet		
Asset	debit	credit
Contra asset	credit	debit
Contra assets: Accumulated depreciation, Allowance for doubtful accounts		
Liability	credit	debit
Equity	credit	debit
Contra equity	debit	credit
Contra equity: Treasury stock		
Income Statement		
Revenue	credit	debit
Most transactions: Typically credits		
Expense	debit	credit
Most transactions: Typically debits		

Cost Of Goods Sold Comparision

Price	FIFO	LIFO	Average
Rising	Lower	Higher	Middle
Falling	Higher	Lower	Middle

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Guidelines and Principles

Comparability	Financial statements must be comparable period to period
Consistency	Same accounting methods year to year
Cost principle	Keep costs at purchase price or lower (lower of cost or market)
Full disclosure	Provides detailed information in addition to financial statements
Matching	Recognize cost the same time as benefit
Monetary unit	Currency is used to record transactions and is assumed to be constant
Reliability	Financial reporting is neutral, valid, and verifiable
Time period	Report financial activity in specific time periods

Vocabulary

Cost Basis	Original cost of investment minus prior accumulated depreciation
Disposition	Sale, scrapping, or removal of an item, typically an asset
Gross Net	Gross = Total Number Net = Gross Number minus Expenses
Goodwill	Purchase price less tangible value of physical assets purchased
Net Asset Value	Cost basis minus accumulated depreciation (prior total depreciation)
NSF	Non-sufficient funds, typically a returned check
Principal	The amount, typically of a loan
Unrealized Gain Loss	Investment that has increased decreased in value, but yet not sold
Unrealized Calculation	Basis minus fair market value (FMV)

Business Types

Sole Proprietorship	One owner, no liability protection
Partnership	Two or more owners, no liability protection
Limited Partnership	Two or more owners, liability protection
LLC Limited Liability Company	Liability protection, flexible
Corporation	Liability protection, double taxation issues

Interest Formulas

Monthly Interest	$P \times (R \div 12)$
Compound Interest	$A = P (1 + (R/N))^{nt}$
A = Amount	
P = Principal	
R = Rate	
n = Compounding per period	
t = Number of periods	

Bank Reconciliation

Balance per bank
+ Deposits in transit
- Outstanding checks
+/- Errors, fees, returned items
Balance per books

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Technical Inventory and Costing

FOB Shipping Point	Buyer's books at year end, title passes when goods delivered
FOB Destination	Seller's books at year end, title passes when goods received
Raw Materials	Direct cost of materials manufactured such as steel
Overhead Costs	Costs typically thought of as expenses that are added to cost of goods
Work in Process (WIP)	Goods in the process of begin manufactured (assets)

Asset Sales

Sale of inventory	Increase AR, Increase sales, Decrease inventory, Increase cost of goods sold
Debits and credits	Debit AR, Credit sales, Credit inventory, Debit cost of goods sold
Sell appreciated stock	Increase cash, Increase realized gain, Decrease stock
Debits and credits	Debit cash, Credit realized gain, Credit stock
Sell stock for a loss	Increase cash, Increase realized loss, Decrease stock
Debits and credits	Debit cash, Debit realized loss, Credit stock
Sell depreciated asset, gain	Increase cash, Decrease asset, Decrease accumulated depreciation, Increase gain
Debits and credits	Debit cash, Credit asset, Debit accumulated depreciation, Credit gain on sale
Sell depreciated asset, loss	Increase cash, Decrease asset, Decrease accumulated depreciation, Increase loss
Debits and credits	Debit cash, Credit asset, Debit accumulated depreciation, Debit loss on sale

Bonds

Bonds	Financial instrument (agreement) issued by a company to borrow money from investors at a specified term (time) and rate
Issuer	Company that is raising the money
Face Value	Amount that is repaid at the end of term
Stated Coupon Rate	Interest that bond pays investor
Effective Interest	Rate of interest investor receives if the bond is purchased at a discount or premium
Premium	Amount company is paid in excess of face value, often paid when coupon rate is greater than market rate Premium = Price paid for bond - face value
Discount	Amount below the face value paid for a bond often occurs when coupon rate is less than market rate Discount = Face value - price paid for bond

Depreciation Terms

Cost	Price paid for asset (may include costs to install)
Book value	Cost - Accumulated depreciation
Salvage value	Estimated scrap value at the end of asset life
Accelerated methods	Methods resulting in greater depreciation during earlier years
MACRS / ACRS / DDB	Accelerated depreciation methods
Depreciation	Expense taken on a physical asset over time
Amortization	Expense taken on an intangible asset over time

Depreciation Methods

Straight Line	Rate = (Cost - Salvage value / Useful life)
Declining	Book value x Depreciation rate
(Accelerated method)	Rate = Straight line rate x Applicable % Applicable % = 150% for 150 DB and 200% for double declining
Sum-of-years'-digits	(Cost - Salvage value) X Applicable fraction
(Accelerated method)	Applicable fraction = Years of estimated life remaining / Sum of years digits

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Financial Statements

ASSETS

Current Assets

To be used within one year of the balance sheet date or longer, if the operating cycle is greater. Cash and equivalents, account receivable, inventory, prepaid expenses to be used within a year.

Long-term Assets

Expected benefit greater than one year. EX| property, plant, equipment, intangible assets (copyrights, trademarks, goodwill).

Account Receivable (AR)

Cash due from customers who have purchased goods or received services not yet paid for.

Inventory

Goods for sale or manufacture, valued under GAAP at lower cost or market.

Prepaid Expenses

Expenses paid in advance, considered as asset until used (such as two year insurance policy).

Accumulated Depreciation | Amortization

The sum of all prior depreciation | amortization (contra asset) increases with a credit and offsets the value of depreciable assets reported at cost.

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Obligations due in one year or less.

Long-term Liabilities

Debts owed to creditors, due in more than one year from balance sheet date.

Accounts Payable (AP)

Money owed to creditors and vendors.

Notes Payable

Debts owed to banks or other creditors based on written agreements.

Accrued Expenses

Expenses incurred before the end of the accounting period, but not yet paid for.

Deferred Revenue

Cash received in advance, but not yet earned.

Long-term Bonds Payable

Money borrowed to finance company operations, due in more than one year.

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common Stock

Sold to investors for ownership of a corporation.

Preferred Stock

Investors received dividends before common stockholders and usually do not have voting rights.

Additional Paid-in Capital

Investment received by corporation, in excess of par value per share (AIPC = Issuance Price - Par Value).

Par (stated) Value

Per share amount on stock certificates, also referred to as legal capital (no relation to market value).

Retained Earnings

Sum of all previous profits and losses, less dividends.

Treasury Stock

Stock repurchased by company.

Dividends

Corporate profits paid to shareholders from retained earnings (not an expense).

Balance Sheet

As of 12/31/22XX

Assets

Cash	1,497
Accounts receivable	400
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(90)
Equipment	200
Accumulated depreciation	(40)
Inventory	-
Total Assets	1,967

Liabilities

Accounts payable	-
Wages payable	300
Note payable	405
Dividends payable	-
Total Liabilities	705

Equity

Common stock	1,010
Treasury stock	(175)
Retained earnings	427
Total Equity	1,262

Liabilities + Equity

1,967

Balance Sheet Features

Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)

Shows the ending balance of assets, liabilities, and equity at the end of the accounting period.

Mechanics

Assets always equal liabilities plus equity; which forms the accounting equation.

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Income Statement

Year ended 12/31/22XX	
Income	
Revenue	930
Cost of goods sold	(10)
Gross profit	920
Expense	
Bad debt	90
Depreciation	40
Interest	5
Utilities	50
Wages	300
Total Expense	485
Net Income (Profit)	435

Income Statement Features

Income Statement (Profits and Loss)

Shows the performance of a business by reporting revenue earned minus expenses incurred to equal net income or loss (profit or loss).

Mechanics

Reports the business activity for a specific period of time and results in net income or loss, which gets recorded to retained earnings at the end of the accounting period.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Revenue Recognition

Recognize (book into accounting record) revenue when it is earned and realizable.

Expenses Recognition

Expenses are recognized when incurred as goods are used services received.

Net Income or Loss

Revenue minus expenses results in net income or loss also referred to as profits or loss.

Net Income

Increases retained earnings and net loss decreases retained earnings.

Statement of Cash Flow Features

Statement of Cash Flow

Shows the cash flow of cash in and out of the business.

Mechanics

Starts with beginning cash from the prior period and reconciles to ending cash in the current period showing the changes.

Statement Of Cash Flows

Year ended 12/31/20XX	
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net income	435
Adjustments to reconcile cash used for operations	
Depreciation and amortization	40
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable	(400)
Inventories	10
Accounts payable	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts	90
Accrued expenses	300
Total adjustments	40
Net cash used in operating activities	475
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Purchase of property and equipment	(200)
Net cash used in investing activities	(200)
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Proceeds from notes payable	500
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,000
Purchase of treasury stock	(175)
Principal on loan payment	(95)
Dividend paid	(8)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,222
Net increase in cash and equivalents	1,497
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	-
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	1,497

Indirect Method

Preparation uses the changes in accrual basis accounts.

Direct Method

Preparation (uncommon) presents specific cash flows such as cash received from customers and paid to suppliers.

Usefulness

Shows actual changes in cash on a cash basis, instead of the accrual basis which does not necessarily reflect the flow of cash.

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Statement Of Owner's Equity

STATEMENT OF OWNERS' EQUITY

As of 12/31/20XX

		Common stock	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total
Balance					
	December 31, 20XX	10			10
	Net income for 20XX		435		435
	Common stock issued	1,000			1,000
	Treasury stock			(175)	(175)
	Dividends		(8)		(8)
Balance					
	December 31, 2100	1,010	427	(175)	1,262

Statement of Owner's Equity Features

Statement of Owner's Equity

Shows sources of capital (business funding), additional paid in capital and common stock breakdown, changes in retained earnings, and treasury stock (stock repurchased).

Journaling Entries

Year ended 12/31/20XX		
	debit	credit
Cash	1,000	
Common stock		1,000
Receive 1,000 investment for common stock		
Cash	500	
Note payable		500
Receive \$500 loan		
Equipment	200	
Cash		200
Purchase \$200 equipment		
Accounts receivable	900	
Revenue		900
Make \$900 credit sale for services performed		
Cash	500	
Accounts receivable		500
Collect \$500 credit sale		

Mechanics

Statement starts with beginning balances and reconciles to ending period balance.

Bad debt expense	90	
Allowance for doubtful		90
Establish \$90 Allowance for doubtful accounts		
Utilities expense	50	
Accounts payable		50
Record utilities expense \$50 after receiving bill		
Accounts payable	50	
Cash		50
Pay utility company \$50 in cash for prior bills		
Wage expense	300	
Wages payable		300
Accrue \$300 in wage expense		
\$5 interest \$95 principal		
Interest expense		5
Note payable	95	
Cash		100
Make \$100 payment on note payable with cash:		
Depreciation expense	40	
Accumulated depreciation		40
Record \$40 of depreciation expense		