# 中级财务会计

Daybreak 的笔记

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# CH1-2 简介

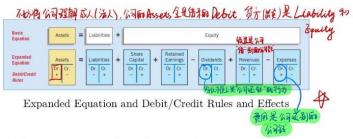
- 1. 权责发生制:公司在事件发生的期间记录,而不仅仅是在收到或支付现金的期间
- 2. 经济实体:公司活动和所有者以及其他的部分需要分开
- 3. 三级公允价值:
  - a) 活跃市场报价:上市股票,基金等
  - b) 间接报价(利率,收益率):限制性股票,利率/货币 swap
  - c) 不可观察: 私募股权等

# CH3 会计信息系统

- 1. 实际帐户和名义账户:
  - a) 实际帐户:资产,负债,权益,基本是存量不关闭
  - b) 名义账户: 收入,费用, Div, 损益表中流量,定期关闭
- 2. 会计方程
- A RAAsset 主角是公司,其他主角都是相关。

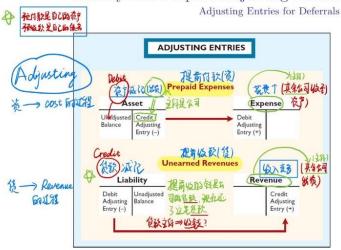
The Accounting Equation

 Relationship among the assets, liabilities and equity of a business;

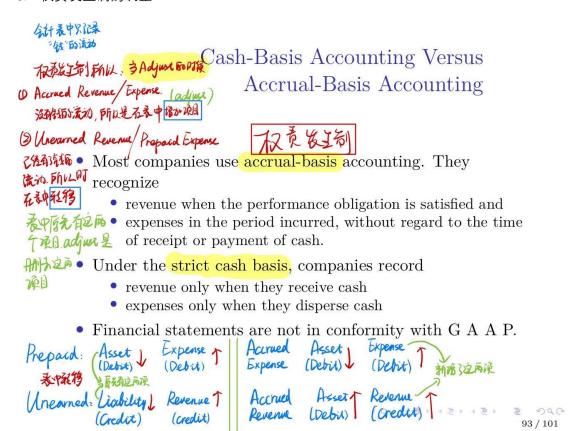


- The equation must be in balance after every transaction.
   For every Debit there must be a Credit.
- 3. Net income (IS) 进入 retained earnings (BS) (年份差值)
- 4. Trial balance 无法避免漏记, 重复, 记错位置
- 5. 调整分录

Identify and Prepare Adjusting Entries



6. 权责发生制的调整



## **CH4 Income Statement**

- 1. 调整的好处和坏处——盈余管理/收益质量/真实度/透明性/上市需求/管理者激励
- 2. 概念:
  - a) Revenues:构成**实体持续主要或核心业务**的活动期间,资产的流入或其他增强或 负债的清偿
  - b) Expenses: 构成**实体持续主要或核心业务**的活动期间, 资产的流出或其他使用或产 生的负债
  - c) Gains & Losses:实体的外围或附带交易的权益(净资产)的增加/减少,但所有者 的收入,投资所产生的除外,向所有者分配除外
- 3. IS 额外项目:
  - a) 异常罕见损益
  - b) 停止经营: 在持续经营收入(税后)下面报告
  - c) 非控制性权益(50%+并表,没并表的权益损失)
  - d) EPS (先减去优先股 Div, 股数常用各个时间段在外股数的时间加权平均)
- 4. 会计更正(绝对不追溯)
  - a) 更正:不影响过去的一切,只改变未来
  - b) 错误纠正: **不进入也不影响今年的 NI, 只改期初的 balance(以前损益调整)** Eg: 去年折旧忘记提了, balance 加上 Depr. Exp. Not record in last year, 同时修改留存盈余
- 5. 其他综合收入: 与公允价值变动相关的损益, 影响股东权益, 不影响净利润

- 6. 综合收入表达:
  - a) IS 尾巴加一个其他综合收入
  - b) 单独列表/股东权益表 (common stock + Accumulated other comprehensive income + Retained earnings)

### CH5 BS & CF

- 1. 现金等价物: 三个月或更短时间内到期的短期高流动性投资
- 2. 长期投资(在 Current assets 下方的 Investments 单独列出)
  - a) 可供出售债务投资(公允价值)
  - b) 持有至到期债务 (摊销成本)
  - c) 股权投资(公允价值法/权益法)
- 3. 长期负债
  - a) 特定融资:长期债券/长期租赁债务/长期应付票据
  - b) 养老金义务/递延义务
  - c) 未发生的未来事件(eg 保修)
- 4. 股东权益:
  - a) Capital stock
  - b) Additional paid-in capital 实收资本
  - c) Retained earnings
  - d) Accumulated other comprehensive income
  - e) Treasury stock 库存股,是权益的减项!可以理解为抵消了 common stock
  - f) 非控股权益(公司非全资子公司的部分股权)
- 5. 现金流量表: 经营/投资/融资, 直接法和间接法
- 6. NOCF=NI+DA(折旧和摊销,非付现成本)+Non\_op\_loss(非经营活动损失)-应收的 经营性资产差值+应付的经营性负债差值
- 7. Current Cash Debt Coverage=NOCF / Average Current Liabilities 接近 1: 1 是最好的
- 8. Cash Debt Coverage=NOCF / Average total Liabilities
- 9. NOCF-Capex-现金股利=FCF
- 10. Capex
  - a) 购置长期资产支出-无息长期负债增加
  - b) 长期经营资产净投资

## **CH7 Cash & Receivables**

- 1. 现金. 现金等价物. 限制性现金
- 2. Compensating Balance 银行要求企业以低息/无息形式存在银行的贷款一定百分比现金
- 3. 收入确认原则——权责发生制
- 4. 销售折扣
  - a) 2/10, n/30, 10 天之内支付给 2%折扣, 30 天内需要支付
  - b) 2/10, E.O.M. 下个月 10 日前支付两个点 discount
- 5. 销售折扣日记账
  - a) Gross method: Receivables 记录全部, 部分转为 discount 账户
  - b) Net Method: Sales discount Forfeited

Gross Method		Net Method				
	Sale	s of \$10,	,000, terms 2/10, n/30			
Accounts Receivable Sales Revenue	10,000	10,000	Accounts Receivable Sales Revenue	9,800	9,800	
Paymer	nt on \$4,0	00 of sal	es received within discount period			
Cash	3,920		Cash	3,920		
Sales Discounts (\$4,000 × 2%) Accounts Receivable	80	4,000	Accounts Receivable		3,920	
		,				
Payme	nt on \$6,	000 of sa	les received after discount period			
Cash	6,000		Cash	6,000		
Accounts Receivable		6,000	Accounts Receivable		5,880	
			Sales Discounts Forfeited (\$6,000 x 2%)		120	

6. Sales Returns and Allowances:销售折让与退回——备抵账户

Accounts Receivable (Randall Co.)

(Collection of account)

#### Sales Returns and Allowances 300 Accounts Receivable 300

- 7. 应收账款一年期——利息收入忽略, 时间价值忽略

坏账 a)	处理 Direct write-off method4		
Bad I	Debt Expense ecounts Receivable (Yusado) (To record write-off of Yusado account)	8,000 8,000	
b)	Allowances method 每期期初预估准备金(坏账率/往年情况)		
	Bad Debt Expense Allowance for Doubtful Accounts 坏账记入准备金账户	10,000	10,000
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Accounts Receivable (Randall Co.) 如果坏账良心发现被支付了,需要先转回,再收帐	1,000	1,000
	Accounts Receivable (Randall Co.) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts (To reverse write-off of account)	1,000	1,000
	Cash	1,000	

1,000

- 9. 应收票据: 应收账款再延期/高风险顾客(应收票据银行强制执行)
- 10. 长期应收票据——现值,面值,摊销
  - a) 零息票据(实际利率法摊销每年的利息收入)

Notes Receivable 10,000.00

Discount on Notes Receivable (\$10,000 - \$7,721.80) 2,278.20 Cash 7,721.80

第一年的利息比较少

Discount on Notes Receivable

694.96

Interest Revenue (\$7,721.80  $\times$  .09)

694.96

b) 付息票据(市场利率算现值,后续每期还需要加上利息收入)

Notes Receivable 10,000

Discount on Notes Receivable 480 Cash 9,520

Cash 1,000 Discount on Notes Receivable 142

Interest Revenue 1,142

c) 票据交易(无论是否有利息,认为交易是公平的)

Notes Receivable 35,247

Discount on Notes Receivable (\$35,247 - \$20,000) 15,247 Land 14,000 Gain on Disposal of Land (\$20,000 - \$14,000) 6,000

出售土地: 成本 14000, 收益 6000, 土地公允价值 20000, 票据到期 35247, 现在 20000, 15247 的收入在五年之内摊销

- 11. 公司可以选择改用公允价值记录
  - a) 如果价值变动,记录为未实现的收益/损失

Notes Receivable 190,000

Unrealized Holding Gain or Loss—Income 190,000

- b) 账面价值能改成公允价值, 但是不能改回去!
- 12. Sales of Receivables
  - a) Without Recourse——Due from factor 有一个提前商议的折价

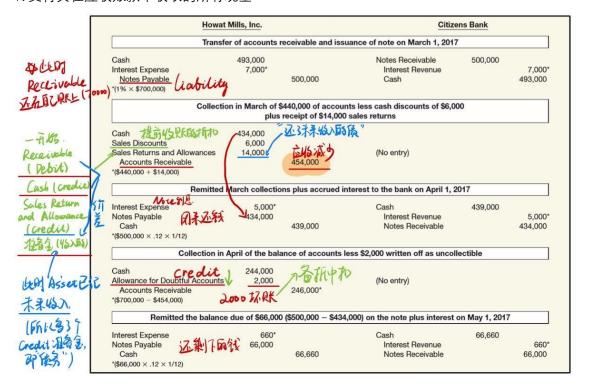
Crest Textiles, Inc.		Commercial Factors, Inc.			
Cash	460,000		Accounts (Notes) Receivable	500,000	
Due from Factor	25,000*		Due to Customer (Crest Textile	s)	25,000
Loss on Sale of Receivables	15,000**		Interest Revenue		15,000
Accounts (Notes) Receivable		500,000	Cash		460,000
*(5% × \$500,000) **(3% × \$5	00,000)				

#### b) With Recourse, 出售方需要一个额外的义务 (Recourse Liability), 提前估算

Cash	460,000		Accounts Receivable	500,000	
Due from Factor	25,000		Due to Customer		
Loss on Sale of			(Crest Textiles)		25,000
Receivables	21,000		Interest Revenue		15,000
Accounts (Notes)			Cash		460,000
Receivable		500,000			
Recourse Liability		6,000			

13. Secured Borrowing (receivables 还在自己的账上)

2020 年 3 月 1 日,Howat Mills,Inc.向 CitizensBank 提供(转让)了 700,000 美元的应收账款,作为 500,000 美元票据的抵押品。HowatMills 继续收回应收账款;帐户债务人不会收到有关安排的通知。银行评估应收账款 1%的财务费用和 12%的票据利息。HowatMills 每月向银行支付其在应收账款中收取的所有现金



## **CH8 Inventories: COGS**

- 1. Perpetual system & Periodic System
  - a) 定期盘存制 end inv 基于清点而不是账目计算

Perpetual Inventory System			Periodic Inventory System			
	Beg	inning invent	tory, 100 units at \$6			
The Inventory account shon hand at \$600.	nows the inven	tory	The Inventory account shows on hand at \$600.	the inventor	У	
		Purchase 9	00 units at \$6			
Inventory Accounts Payable	5,400	5,400	Purchases Accounts Payable	5,400	5,400	
		Sale of 600	units at \$12			
Accounts Receivable Sales Revenue	7,200	7,200	Accounts Receivable Sales Revenue	7,200	7,200	
Cost of Goods Sold (600 at \$6)	3,600		(No e	entry)		
Inventory		3,600				
En	d-of-period e	ntries for inv	entory accounts, 400 units at \$6			
No entry necessary.			Inventory (ending, by count)	2,400		
The Inventory account sh balance of \$2,400 (\$60		0	Cost of Goods Sold Purchases Inventory (beginning)	3,600	5,400	

#### b) 永续盘存期末清点可能有损失:

Inventory Over and Short (存货损益) 200 Inventory 200

- 2. Parking transaction——带回购协议的交易——融资用途居多
- 3. 购买折让——Gross/net method

Gross Method			Net Method			
	Purch	ase cost \$10,	000, terms 2/10, net 30			
Purchases Accounts Payable	10,000	10,000	Purchases Accounts Payable	9,800	9,800	
	Invoices o	of \$4,000 are p	oaid within discount period			
Accounts Payable	4,000		Accounts Payable	3,920		
Purchase Discounts		80	Cash		3,920	
Cash		3,920				
	Invoices	of \$6,000 are	paid after discount period			
Accounts Payable	6,000		Accounts Payable	5,880		
Cash		6,000	Purchase Discounts Lost	120		
			Cash		6,000	

#### 4. COGS 计算

- a) Specific Identification——能对应 sales 和 purchase 的货物
- b) 加权平均法:整个时期的进货以及库存平均
- c) 移动平均: 每次购买都计算新的平均成本, 花费直接用购买成本即可
- d) FIFO: 库存成本接近实时的 cost
- e) LIFO: 注意,永续盘存制和定期盘存制有区别
- 5. LIFO reserve
  - a) Def: FIFO inv LIFO inv
  - b) 清算问题:不同产品分开使用 LIFO/产品混在一个 pool 中
- 6. Dollar-Value LIFO
  - a) 先用每年的库存额除当年的价格指数,算出标准化的每年价格
  - b) 计算每年价格的差额
  - c) 差额转为当年的 cost
  - d) 清算问题: 从上一年中剥离!!!

December 31	Inventory at End-of-Year Prices	÷	Price Index (percentage)	=	End-of-Year Inventory at Base-Year Prices
(Base year) 2017	\$200,000		100		\$200,000
2018	299,000		115		260,000
2019	300,000		120		250,000
2020	351,000		130		270,000



Ending Inventory	L	ayers				Ending Inventor
at		at		Price Index		at
Base-Year Prices	Base-\	/ear Prices		(percentage)		LIFO Cost
\$270,000	→2017	\$200,000	×	100	=	\$200,000
	> 2018	50,000	×	115	=	57,500
	2020	20,000	×	130	=	26,000
		\$270,000				\$283,500

## CH9 Inventories: Additional Valuation

- 1. LCNRV: 价格下跌时启用成本法, 换成 NRV
  - a) NRV: net realized value: 可变现净值, selling price-predictable cost
  - b) 记录方法(直接法)——loss/COGS

Loss Loss Due to Decline in Inventory to NVR 12,000

Method Inventory 12,000

COGS Cost of Goods Sold 12,000

Method Inventory 12,000

- 一般来说, 永久性的损失用直接法
- c) 记录方法——备抵法(loss/COGS 都能用)

Loss Due to Decline of Inventory to NRV 12,000 Allowance to Reduce Inventory to NRV 12,000

- 2. LCM
  - a) 对于使用 LIFO 的公司常用,因为 LIFO 导致了 cost 太低,NRV 用不上
  - b) 采用一个比 NRV 更低的 cost of market
  - c) Replacement value, 介于 NRV 和 NRV\*(1-正常利润率)之间
- 3. 对于多种货物: 减值可以独立计算, 可以复合计算 (利用部分高的 NRV 抵消一部分减值 损失), 可以分几个大类计算
- 4. 其他方法
  - a) 直接用 NRV
  - b) 相对销售价值(总成本已知, 用相对价值比例衡量 cost)
  - c) 购买承诺——买方一般不承认任何资产/负债,但是如果合同价高于市场价,买方 应该披露,在市场价格下降期间确认损失(需要提前记录损失)

Unrealized Holding Gain or Loss—Income 3,000,000 Estimated Liability on Purchase Commitments 3,000,000

Other expenses and losses in the Income statement. Current liabilities on the balance sheet.

交易发生时提取记录的估计损失

Purchases (Inventory) 7,000,000
Est. Liability on Purchase Commitments 3,000,000
Cash 10,000,000

如果买方愿意降低价格

Estimated Liability can be reduced.

Est. Liability on Purchase Commitments 1,000,000 Unrealized Holding Gain or Loss—Income 1,000,000

- 5. Gross profit method
  - a) 注意加价幅度和毛利的计算,是 at cost 还是 at retail(of sale)
  - b) 假设 A: 只考虑加价和加价取消(更贴合 LCM)
  - c) 假设 B: 加价, 降价, 以及取消都要考虑
- 6. 指标计算
  - a) Inventory Turnover=COGS/average Inv
  - b) Average days to sell = 365/inv Turnover

## CH10 PP&E

- 1. Def: 用于运营, 长期性质且一般需要折旧; 拥有物质实体
- 2. 历史成本法: 转为可用之前全部得成本
- 3. 利息资本化:
  - a) 资本化额度为实际利息和可避免利息中较少的那个,实际利息就是所有贷款这段时间的利息
  - b) 加权累计平均支出:考虑每一段资本的占用时间并计算
  - c) 利率计算, 先用专项贷利率, 再用一般贷款利率 (所有其他债务利率加权平均)

January 1	Land	100,000	
	Buildings (or CIP)	110,000	
	Cash		210,000
March 1	Buildings	300,000	
	Cash		300,000
May 1	Buildings	540,000	
	Cash		540,000
December 31	Buildings	450,000	
	Cash		450,000
	<b>Buildings (Capitalized Interest)</b>	120,228	
	Interest Expense (\$239,500 - \$120,228)	119,272	
	Cash (\$112,500 + \$55,000 + \$72,000)		239,500

- d) 特别的, 跨财年的要分年度, 每个年度都进行当年的资本化
- e) 土地作为建筑物场地,资本化利息是工厂成本的一部分,不是土地成本
- f) 利息收入不能抵消

#### 7. 其他设备估值情况

a) 延迟付款合同'

Eg: 分五年支付票据——零息票据, discount 转为利息支出

	Date of Purchase		
Equipment	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	75,816*	
Discount on Notes Payable		24,184	
Notes Payable			100,000
*Present value of note = \$2	0,000 (PVF-OA <sub>5,10%</sub> )		
= \$2	0,000 (3.79079); Table 6-4		
= \$7	5,816		
	End of First Year		
Interest Expense		7,582	
Notes Payable		20,000	
Cash			20,000
Discount on Notes Payabl	e		7,582

#### b) 股票发行

Land $(5,000 \times $12)$	60,000	
Common Stock $(5,000 \times $10)$		50,000
Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par-Common Stock		10,000

c) 非货币资产交换——是否具有商业实质 是否具有商业实质——双方的经济地位发生变化/未来现金流发生变化 损失发生——一定要记录

收益发生——有商业实质记录, 无实质只有货币收入大于 25%记录 (大于交易的总的 fair value 的 25%)

Equipment	$13,\!000$	
Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment	4,000	
Loss on Disposal of Equipment	2,000	
Equipment		12,000
Cash		7,000

#### 8. 成本资本化(取得之后)

- a) 条件(至少一个):增加使用寿命,增加产量,增加产品质量
- b) 替代法: 更换, eg: 旧管道和管材的账面价值为 15,000 美元 (成本 150,000 美元 减去累计折旧 135,000 美元), 废品价值为 1,000 美元。新管成本为 125,000 美元

Plant Assets (plumbing system)	125,000
Accumulated Depreciation—Plant Assets	135,000
Loss on Disposal of Plant Assets	14,000
Dlant Aggets	

Plant Assets 150,000 Cash (\$125,000 - \$1,000) 124,000

#### 9. PP&E 的处置

a) 年中处置——当年已经使用年份需要先折旧!!! 然后再处置

Cash 7,000 Accumulated Depreciation-Machinery 11,400  $[(\$1,200 \times 9) + \$600]$ 

Machinery 18,000 Gain on Disposal of Machinery 400

#### 10. 捐款收支出

注意区分是否是有条件的(cash/account receivables payables)

Accounts Receivable 1,000,000

Contribution Revenue 1,000,000

Contribution Expense 1,000,000

Accounts Payable (DV) 1,000,000

# CH11 Depr. Etc.

- 1. Salvage 残值, service life ——一般小于 physical life
- 2. 折旧方法
  - a) Activity method 使用单元法, 注意残值
  - b) 直线法
  - c) Sum of the years digits: 第一年最多
  - d) Declining balance method

使用一定的折旧率(直线的倍数, eg, 双倍余额递减, 五年对应 201/x2) 计算<mark>折旧基数不扣除残值</mark>!!!, 算到最后注意账面价值不要低于残值

	Book Value	Rate on			
Year	of Asset First of Year	Declining Balance <sup>a</sup>	Depreciation Expense	Accumulated Depreciation	Book Value, End of Year
1	\$500,000	40%	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$300,000
2	300,000	40%	120,000	320,000	180,000
3	180,000	40%	72,000	392,000	108,000
4	108,000	40%	43,200	435,200	64,800
5	64,800	40%	14,800b	450,000	50,000

注意,所有涉及年份的折旧方法跨年折旧的时候需要分年度算再加总

- 3. 资产组合复合法——找出共同的折旧年限和分组
  - a) 计算方法——基于直线折旧计算

Asset	Original Cost	Salvage Value	Depreciation Base	Estimated Life (yrs).	Depreciation per Year (straight-line)
Cars	\$145,000	\$25,000	\$120,000	3	\$40,000
Trucks	44,000	4,000	40,000	4	10,000
Campers	35,000	5,000	30,000	5	6,000
	\$224,000	\$34,000	\$190,000		\$56,000

56000/22400=25%, year=190000/56000=3.39

b) 如果资产组合已经组合,但是其中部分资产发生了处置损益: 直接记录累计折旧!!!! 不要修改计入损益中

Accumulated Depreciation

2,400

Cash

2,600

Cars, Trucks, and Campers

5,000

- c) 如果加入新资产,整个重新算
- d) 如果修改折旧年份——原则上只改之后的,不改前面的
- e) 少数公司购买当年不折旧,处置当年全年折旧
- 4. Impairment
  - a) 可恢复性测试——未来现金流(注意这个不是公允价值!还有差一个处置成本)
  - b) 记入折旧账户中

## Loss on Impairment

75,000

## Accumulated Depreciation

75,000

- c) 如果资产用于使用——减值永远不能转回 如果用于处置,可以增值,但是不能超过减值前的价值 减值损失是经营活动一部分!!!
- d) 相互依存的资产必须一起算,不能读独立算个别资产的减值!
- 5. Depletion
  - a) 成本确认——取得/探索/发展/恢复成本)
  - b) 使用单元法——注意残值, eq 挖银矿——转入库存

Inventory (silver) 250,000 Silver Mine 250,000

- 6. 一些指标
  - a) 资产周转率=Net sales / Average Total Assets
  - b) 销售利润率=Net income/Net sales
  - c) ROA=NI/average total assets

# **CH12 Intangible Assets**

- 1. 估值:
  - a) 购买的无形资产:包括使达到预定用途所需的所有成本(使用前支出的所有成本)
  - b) 内部制造的: 将开发过程中产生的直接成本资本化, 如法律费用, 保护专利的律师费等等, 注意: **R&D cost 全部费用化**
  - c) 如果不摊销,每年都要减值损失测试
- 2. 摊销的记录(两种记法都可以)

Dec. 31 Amortization Expense

15,000

Patents (or Accumulated

15,000

Amortization)

- 3. Goodwill
  - a) 并购时出现,无法被单独识别(内部公司之间产生的 goodwill 不资本化)
  - b) 不摊销不影响未来收益,减值损失测试不频繁(质化分析——定性判断先)

c) 记录:直接减法配平即可

Cash 25,000
Accounts Receivable 35,000
Inventory 122,000
Property, Plant and Equipment 205,000
Patents 18,000
Goodwill 50,000

Liabilities 55,000
Cash 400,000

- d) 特别的如果低价收购,买方记录一个 gain
- 4. 无形资产减值损失
  - a) 可回收性测试——减值损失测试(公允价值)
  - b) 作为持续经营收入的一部分——(Other expenses and losses)

c) 记录

Loss on Impairment

40,000,000

**Patents** 

40,000,000

# CH13 Current Liabilities & Contingency

1. 付息票据调整——利息已经产生但是还没有支付

Interest Expense

2,000

Interest Payable

2,000

到期时一起支付

Notes Payable

100,000

Interest Payable

2,000

Cash

102,000

2. 零息票据——折扣项

Cash

100,000

Discount on Notes Payable

2,000

Notes Payable

102,000

注意 discount on notes payable 类似 Interest payable, 在未来都会转为 interest expense

3. Unearned Revenue——客户提前付钱买票等等

Cash

500,000

Unearned Sales Revenue

500,000

Sept. 7 Unearned Sales Revenue 100,000

Sales Revenue

100,000

4. 应付销售税——零售商代替客户交税

Cash 3,120

Sales Revenue 3,000 Sales Taxes Payable 120

 $(\$3,000 \times 4\% = \$120)$ 

有些公司不区分,全部记录 revenue 再转移一部分

Sales Revenue

5.769.23

Sales Taxes Payable

5,769.23

5. 员工代扣税——工资里面有部分员工的税(发给员工的 cash 少于 wage)

Salaries and Wages Expense

10,000

Withholding Taxes Payable 1,320 FICA Taxes Payable  $(10,000 \times .0765)$  765 Union Dues Payable 88 Cash 7,827

6. 带薪休假

a) 新员工在第二年初获得的休假需要计入第一年年末,新员工当年就能使用的入职时就需要记录

Salaries and Wages Expense

9,600

Salaries and Wages Payable ( $$480 \times 20$ )

9,600

b) 以当前的工资率记录,如果第二年使用,额外费用

Salaries and Wages Payable 9,600

Salaries and Wages Expense 1,200

Cash ( $$540 \times 20$ )

10,800

7. 奖金——支付的奖金属于运营费用, 未支付的算流动负债

Salaries and Wages Expense

10,700

Salaries and Wages Payable

10,700

In 2021, it records the payment of the bonus as follows.

Salaries and Wages Expense 10,700

Cash 10,700

8. 长期负债一年之内到期的部分/或者被要求还款(违约)

以下三类不算!!!

- a) 用 sinking fund 偿还的债务本金
- b) 再融资偿还: 对次年到期的债务进行再融资, 如果合同在年底前生效, 不算短期债, 如果在年底之后生效, 还是短期债
- c) 转为股本的
- 9. Gain Contingencies: 不进入表中

- 10. Tax loss carryfowards 盈亏互补: 损失转移到未来年份抵免税收——有上限
- 11. Loss contingencies:
  - a) 根据概率选择披露方式
  - b) 在才财报日,损失可能已经发生,比如今年签的合同明年可能损失,而不是明年可能签合同
  - c) 记录: 例子

Lawsuit Loss

900,000

Lawsuit Liability

900,000

- 12. 基本质保
  - a) 质保服务

Warranty Expense

4,000

Cash, Inventory, Accrued Payroll

4,000

b) 质保债务(在第一年结束的时候结余的预估转为债务)

Warranty Expense

16,000

Warranty Liability (\$20,000 - \$4,000)

16,000

清算

Warranty Liability

16,000

Cash, Inventory, Accrued Payroll

16,000

c) 延长保修记录预收入

Cash (\$30,000 + \$900)

30,900

Unearned Warranty Revenue

900

Sales Revenue

30,000

13. 应付对价——转为库存 再消耗 (记录为 expense)

Premium Inventory (20,000 bowls  $\times$  \$2) 40,000

Cash 40,000

Premium Expense

Premium Inventory  $[(60,000 \div 10) \times \$2]$ 

(在第一年结束的时候结余的预估转为债务,提前记录)

Premium Expense 12,000

Premium Liability

12,000

- 14. Asset retirement obligation (ARO)
  - a) ARO 一开始是就在长期资产公允价值中,有一部分和 ARO 对应
  - b) 开始时 长期资产 | ARO (表中的 ARO 是一个<mark>折现值</mark>)

**Drilling Platform** 

620,920

Asset Retirement Obligation

620,920

在使用年份中, 长期资产摊销: 资产转为 Exp; c)

Depreciation Expense ( $\$620, 920 \div 5$ )

124,184

Accumulated Depreciation—Plant Assets

124,184

同时 ARO 不断产生利息 Exp, Exp 转为 ARO, ARO 提升

Interest Expense ( $$620,920 \times 10\%$ )

Asset Retirement Obligation

62,09262,092

结束的时候, cash 支付 ARO, 损益

Asset Retirement Obligation

1,000,000

Gain on Settlement of ARO Cash

5,000

995,000

15. 指标

- a) 流动比率 current ratio=current assets/current liabilities
- 速度比率:

Short-term Accounts investments receivable (net) Acid-test ratio = Current liabilities

# **CH14 Long-term Liabilities**

1. 计息日按面值发行

Cash

800,000

Bonds Payable

800,000

Interest Expense 40,000

Cash

40,000

次年一月一日才支付利息,但是年底要先记录一个 payable (一定注意区分)

Interest Expense

40,000

Interest Payable

40,000

2. 折价溢价发行

Cash (\$800,000  $\times$  .97)

776,000

24,000

Discount on Bonds Payable

Bonds Payable

800,000

Interest Expense

41,200

Discount on Bonds Payable

1,200

Cash

40,000

溢价则记录一个 Premium on Bond Payable,同样在之后的年份里直线摊销

3. 非付息日发债:反向补齐利息,多支付一些现金,后面每次付息还是按照六个月

Cash  $824,000^*$ 

Bonds Payable 800,000
Premium on Bonds Payable 16,000
Interest Expense 8,000

\* 
$$\left[ (\$800,000 \times 1.02) + \left( \$800,000 \times .06 \times \frac{2}{12} \right) \right]$$

- 4. 实际利率法:
  - a) 计算债券面值到期折现,以及每期利息折现,全部贴现——也就是债券发行价

Cash 92,278

Discount on Bonds Payable 7,722

Bonds Payable 100,000

b) 和债券面值进行对比, 差额摊销(溢价同理)

注意,这里需要算两个,一个是票面利率的现金利息支出(每期都相同),还有一个是实际利率(利滚利)计算出来的实际利息(Exp,每期不同),差额就是摊销额

Interest Expense 4,614

Discount on Bonds Payable 614 Cash 4,000

5. Redemption:

Bonds Payable 800,000 Loss on Redemption of Bonds 32,000

Discount on Bonds Payable 24,000 Cash 808,000

注销未摊销折扣和债券, 差额视为 lossgain

6. 零息票据:同样利滚利算法确定利息支出

Cash 7,721.80

Discount on Notes Payable 2,278.20

Notes Payable 10,000.00

Interest Expense 694.96

Discount on Notes Payable 694.96

- 7. 债务交换融资
  - a) 规定的利率默认为公平的

· 200,000 美元的现金售价代表 293,866 美元票据的现值,五年内按 8% 贴现

Health Spa, Inc. (Buyer)			Scenic Development Company (Seller)		
Land	200,000		Notes Receivable	293,866	
Discount on Notes Payable	93,866		Discount on Notes Rec.		93,866
Notes Payable		293,866	Sales Revenue		200,000

8. 公允价值计量——市场收益率变动 如果公司以公允价值计算债券价格——未实现的收益或者损失 记录为净收入的一部分 or 其他综合收入,视情况而定

Bonds Payable

20,000

Unrealized Holding Gain or Loss—Income (\$500,000 - \$480,000)

20,000

- 9. 表外融资: 非合并子公司; SPE (特殊目的实体), 让公司财报更好看 10. 指标
  - a) 资产负债率
  - b) 利息收入倍数= (NI+Interest exp+IncomeTax Exp) / Interest Exp
- 11. 债务重组——Gain on Restructuring of Debt,放贷的方面损失记录坏账例子,抵押贷款还不起,用土地抵债,银行和公司记录:

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{Land} & 16,000,000 \\ \text{Allowance for Doubtful Accounts} & 4,000,000 \end{array}$ 

Note Receivable (from Union) 20,000,000

21000000 是房地产在公司的账面价值, 16000000 是 land 公允价值

Notes Payable (American City) 20,000,000 Loss on Disposal of Land 5,000,000

Land 21,000,000 Gain on Restructuring of Debt 4,000,000

# CH15 股东权益

1. Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par 实收资本超过面值部分——<mark>如果发行中产生了别的 cost,</mark>

直接在这一部分减去即可

2. 发行股票(有无面值)

Cash 5,000

Common Stock (no-par value) 5,000

Cash 4,500

Common Stock  $(300 \times $10)$  3,000 Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value 1,500

- 3. 发行收益的分配
  - 比例法: 计算二者的公允价值, 得到所占比例, 在用这个比例计算二者的实际价值
  - 增量法: 只知道普通股价值, 剩下的给优先股
- 非现金交易发行: 例子

**Patents** 140,000

Common Stock 100,000 40,000

Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par-Common Stock

- 主要看哪边的公允价值更加明确,是交换的资产还是股票
- 5. 优先股: 如果某年没能按规定分红, 以后必须先补齐分红, 才能普通股分红
- 6. Reacquisition:
  - a) 票面价值法: 票面价值计算, 并扣除股本, 比较少见
  - b) 成本法

Treasury Stock 110,000

> Cash 110,000

此时的库存股可以理解为普通股的一个"减项"

- 7. Sale of Treasury stock
  - 高于成本出售——增加了实收资本

Cash 15,000

Treasury Stock 11,000 Paid-in Capital from Treasury Stock 4,000

低于成本出售——减少实收资本

Cash 8,000

Paid-in Capital from Treasury Stock 3,000

> Treasury Stock 11,000

特别的,如果实收资本不足以抵扣(不足3000):用留存收益抵扣

Cash 8,000

Paid-in Capital from Treasury Stock 1,000

Retained Earnings 2,000

> Treasury Stock 11,000

- 现金股利 8.
  - Declaration a)

Retained Earnings 900,000

Dividends Payable 900,000

- Record, 无记录 b)
- c) **Payment**

Dividends Payable 900,000

Cash 900,000

#### 9. 股票分红

a) Declaration: 从留存收益出钱, 超额至今进入实收资本, 剩下的放在中间账户

Retained Earnings

13,000

Common Stock Dividend Distributable
Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par—Common

10,000 3,000

b) Distribution: 中间账户转为普通股(面值)

Common Stock Dividend Distributable

10,000

Common Stock

10,000

10. 拆股——直接改记录方式, 没用账面变动

Stockholders' Equity before 2-for-1 Split		
Common stock, 1,000 shares		
at \$100 par	\$100,000	
Retained earnings	50,000	
	\$150,000	

Stockholders' Equity after 2-	-for-1 Split
Common stock, 2,000 shares	
at \$50 par	\$100,000
Retained earnings	50,000
	\$150,000

## **CH16 Dilutive Securities & EPS**

1. 可转债的会计处理

a) 发行可转债:和发行债券完全相同,正常摊销 discount

b) 转换时:注意**配平即可,不确认任何收益损失**,考虑剩下还有多少没有摊销的

Bonds Payable 1,000 Premium on Bonds Payable 50

Common Stock 100

Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par —Common 950

c) Sweetener: 及时转换的好处费, 记录为当期 cost, 用 cash 支付(一般)

Debt Conversion Expense 80,000 Bonds Payable 1,000,000

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{Common Stock } (100,000 \times \$1) & 100,000 \\ \text{Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par-Common} & 900,000 \\ \text{Cash} & 80,000 \end{array}$ 

d) 清偿:和正常债务一样

2. 可转换优先股会计处理

a) 同样不确认任何收益和损失,采用账面价值法,利用留存收益配平(?)

Convertible Preferred Stock  $(1,000 \times \$1)$  1,000 Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par—Preferred 200 Retained Earnings 800

Common Stock  $(1,000 \times \$2)$  2,000

- 3. Stock Compensation
  - a) 公允价值法确认补偿成本(**授予日**行权的公允价值),并记录

Compensation Expense

110,000 \*

Paid-in Capital - Stock Options

110,000

可以理解为发"股权", 作为费用支出

b) 行权时,直接按照价格配平,高于面值的放到实收资本 注意:之前的期权要删掉(可以部分行权)

Cash  $(2,000 \times \$60)$ 

120,000

Paid-in Capital - Stock Options  $(20\% \times \$220,000)$  44,000

Common Stock  $(2,000 \times \$1)$ 

2,000

Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par - Common

162,000

c) 如果未行权, Exp 不能转回, 新增一个过期期权 equity

Paid-in Capital - Stock Options

176,000\*

Paid-in Capital—Expired Stock Options

176,000

然而,如果不是未行权,而是离职等原因,补偿费用需要调整

4. Restricted Stock

例子: 工作五年之后奖励 1000 股

a) 记录——预付薪酬

Unearned Compensation (预付薪酬)

20,000

Common Stock  $(1,000 \times \$1)$ 

1,000

Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par - Common

19,000

b) 摊销, 五年之内预付变成真的 Compensation

Compensation Expense

4,000

Unearned Compensation

4,000

c) 假如两年就直接走了,全部转回

Common Stock  $(1,000 \times \$1)$ 

1,000

Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par—Common 19,000

Compensation Expense ( $\$4,000 \times 2$ )

8,000

Unearned Compensation

12,000

- 5. 基本每股盈余 EPS
  - a) 分子: NI-优先股股息
  - b) 分母:加权平均流通股数:依据持续时间长短加权 特别的,股票股息/拆股不改变公司权益,因此,这两种方式造成的股数增加视为 影响全年,即无论发生时间,都认为在年初开始就发生。
- 6. Diluted EPS
  - a) 原则:如果有反稀释作用,不报!!
  - b) If-converted method 假设期初就转换(如果当期发行,则发行同时转换),同时需要抵扣税 一切按照转换后的结果算

c) 例子: 净利润 210,000,普通股加权平均 100,000,两笔可转债,一个是前一年发的(1,000,000)发的 6%,能转 30,000股,一个是今年四月一日发的(1,000,000)的 10%债券,能转 36,000,税率 20%

 Basic EPS
 6% Debentures
 10% Debentures

 \$210,000 + \$60,000 x (1-.20) + \$100,000 x (1-.20) x 9/12

 100,000 + 30,000 + 27,000

- d) 其他问题:折价溢价发行债券——NI的调整需要注意分时期
- e) 稀释证券的兑换率——可变的——采用披露出来的**最新的转换率(时间最靠后,而 不是与转换时间点最近的**,公司可能披露未来几年的转换率)
- f) 可转换优先股——这一部分 Div 不用减去了
- 7. Diluted EPS—options & warrants
  - a) Treasury-stock method

假设期初就行权(如果当期发行,则发行同时转换),并且**公司用行权的收益来购买普通股**——(但是实际上公司不一定回购)

行权——流通股上升——公司用收益回购一部分:相当于"冲淡"了流通股上升

b) 新增股数计算公式

$$n_{op} \times P_{op} = n_s \times P_M$$
 
$$N_{new} = n_{op} - n_s = \left(1 - \frac{Option\ Price}{Market\ Price}\right) Num\ of\ Option$$

## **CH17 Investments**

- 1. 债券业务投资
  - a) Held to maturity

摊销成本核算,实际利率法摊销溢价/折价,公允价值损益不记录!!!!

Debt Investments 92,278

Cash 92,278

Cash 4,000

Debt Investments 614

Interest Revenue 4,614

特别的,如果在接近到期的时候出售——也是到期出售 先记录这段时间的摊销(按月份比例),再出售

Debt Investments 635

Interest Revenue 635

Cash 102,417

Interest Revenue  $(4/6 \times \$4,000)$  2,667 Debt Investments 99,683 Gain on Sale of Investments 67 b) Available-for-Sale Securities 发现公允价值损益——新增一个调整分录,记录其他综合收益 Unrealized Holding Gain or Loss—Equity 1,732 Fair Value Adjustment 1,732

注意,出售时需要删掉这个公允价值调整分录

c) Trading Security

不需要摊销操作,受到利息直接现金记录,后续只需要调整公允价值

- 2. 股权投资
  - a) 低于 20%占比——公允价值法

Cash 4,200

Dividend Revenue

4,200

Unrealized Holding Gain or Loss - Income 35,550 Fair Value Adjustment

35,550

Cash 287,220

Equity Investments 259,700 Gain on Sale of Investments 27,520

- b) 20%-50%——权益法
  - i. 按照成本记录投资
  - ii. 每期调整余额——投资者所占收益/收到股息

		Entries by M	axi Company			
Fair Value Method			Equity Method			
On January 2, 2020, Maxi Company acquired 48,000 shares (20% of Mini Company common stock) at a cost of \$10 a share.						
Equity Investments Cash	480,000	480,000	Equity Investments Cash	480,000	480,00	
For the year 2	2020, Mini Company r	eported net income	of \$200,000; Maxi Company's share is	s 20%, or \$40,000.		
No	o entry		Equity Investments Investment Income	40,000	40,00	
At December 31,	2020, the 48,000 share	es of Mini Company l	have a fair value (market price) of \$1	2 a share, or \$576,000.		
Fair Value Adjustment Unrealized Holding Gain	96,000			No entry		
or Loss—Income		96,000	11.111.64****************************			
On January 28, 2021, 1	Mini Company annour	iced and paid a cash	dividend of \$100,000; Maxi Company	y received 20%, or \$20	,000.	
Cash Dividend Revenue	20,000	20,000	Cash Equity Investments	20,000	20,00	
For the	e year 2021, Mini repo	rted a net loss of \$5	0,000; Maxi Company's share is 20%,	or \$10,000.		
No entry		Investment Loss Equity Investments	10,000	10,00		
At December 31	, 2021, the Mini Comp	any 48,000 shares h	ave a fair value (market price) of \$11	a share, or \$528,000.		
Unrealized Holding Gain or Loss—Income	48,000					
Fair Value Adjustment		48,000		No entry		

特别的, 损失高于账面——停止权益法, 不确认额外损失!

- 3. 公允价值期权
  - a) 期权的记录方式——公允价值——并作调整
- 4. 价值减值
  - a) 坏账

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts 200,000

Debt Investments 200,000

b) 多周期

Eg:

记录公允价值调整

Fair Value Adjustment 40,000

Unrealized Holding Gain or Loss—Equity 40,000

记录综合收益

Unrealized Holding Gain or Loss—Equity 40,000

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income 40,000

公允价值价值调整账户一定要配平!