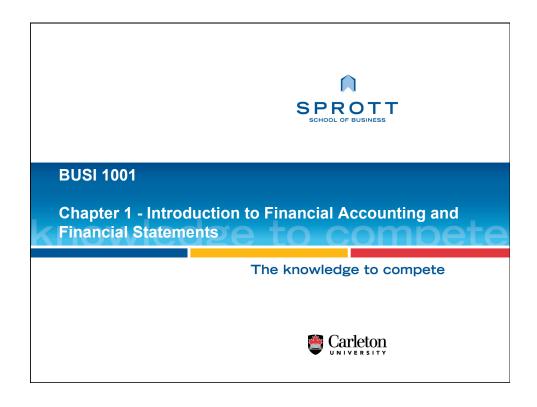
#### BUSI 1001 – Principles of Financial Accounting Chapter 1 – Introduction to Financial Statements Video Sequence

Video #	Video Title	Page*
1	The Balance Sheet	2 - 7
2	ICP1-1: Harrison Corporation	8
3	The Income Statement and ICP1-2	9 - 10
4	Statement of Changes in Equity	11 - 12
5	ICP1-3: Peters Corporation	13 - 16

<sup>\*</sup> page numbers refer to the pages in this documents that are referred to in the videos.

When you are done watching the videos, work through as many problems as you can. The list of problems is on page 17 of this document. The actual problems and solutions can be found in the course notes.

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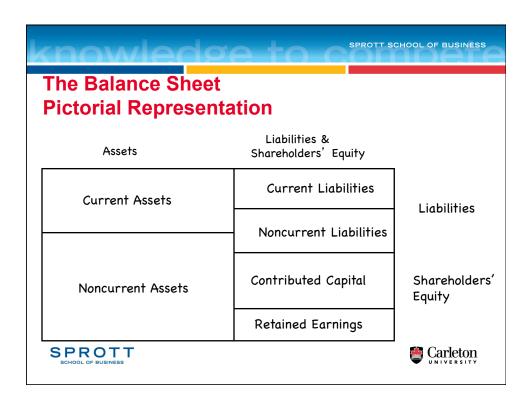
# The Balance Sheet

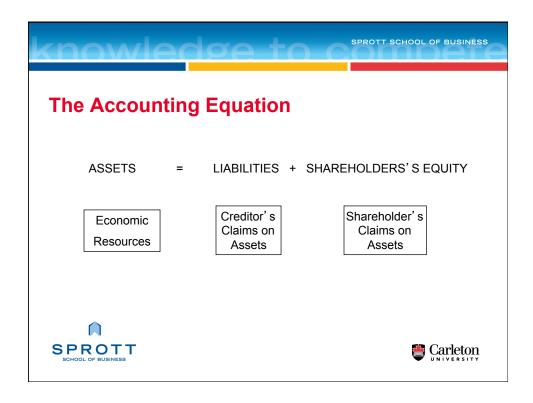
- the balance sheet provides a list of all assets controlled by an entity and a list of how these assets are financed: either through liabilities or shareholders' equity
- also known as a statement of financial position





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# **Definitions**

**Asset** - a resource controlled by the entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity

**Liability** - a present obligation of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits

**Equity** is defined as the residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities.





SPROTT SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

#### **Current Assets**

- current assets: resources that are expected to be converted into cash, sold or consumed within a year or the operating cycle, whichever is longer
- cash, short-term investments, accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid expenses





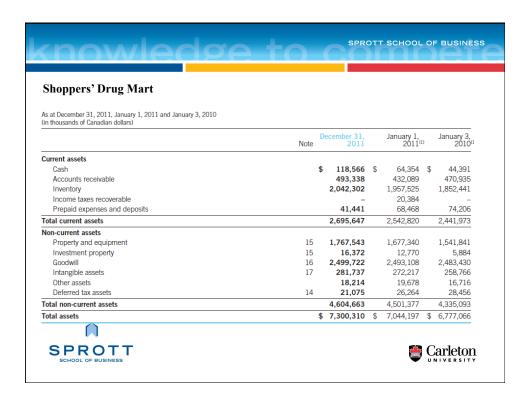
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#### **Noncurrent assets**

- assets that will be used up in the business for periods exceeding one year
- long-term investments
- · tangible capital assets: land, buildings and equipment
- intangible capital assets: patents, trademarks, goodwill







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#### Liabilities

- current liabilities obligations that are reasonably expected to be liquidated within one year
- includes accounts payable, bank indebtedness, dividends payable, returnable deposits, unearned revenues, sales taxes, employee related liabilities, current portion of longterm debt
- long-term liabilities: those liabilities that are due after one year





#### SPROTT SCHOOL OF BOSINES.

# Shareholders' Equity

- share capital (common shares) the investment made by shareholders in the company
- retained earnings: undistributed surplus = Retained earnings, beginning of year Add Net income for the year

Less dividends declared to shareholders during the year

= Retained Earnings, end of year





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HUWIEUSE		<u> </u>				
Liabilities			_			
Bank indebtedness	19 \$	172,262	\$	209,013		
Commercial paper	19	-		127,828	260,38	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18	1,109,444		990,244	970,8	
Income taxes payable		26,538		-	17,0	
Dividends payable	24	53,119		48,927	46,7	48
Current portion of long-term debt	20	249,971		_		-
Provisions	22	12,024		12,562	11,00	
Associate interest		152,880		138,993	130,18	_
Total current liabilities		1,776,238		1,527,567	1,706,5	41
Long-term debt	20	695,675		943,412	946,09	98
Other long-term liabilities	23	520,188		442,124	386,26	62
Provisions	22	1,701		1,852	1,00	62
Deferred tax liabilities	14	38,678		26,607	25,2	19
Total long-term liabilities		1,256,242		1,413,995	1,358,6	41
Total liabilities		3,032,480		2,941,562	3,065,18	82
Shareholders' equity						_
Share capital	24	1,486,455		1,520,558	1,519,8	70
Treasury shares	24	(4,735)		_		_
Contributed surplus	26	10,246		11,702	10,2	74
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	7	(30,214)		(8,643)	(1,12	25)
Retained earnings		2,806,078		2,579,018	2,182,86	65
Total shareholders' equity		4,267,830		4,102,635	3,711,8	84
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$	7,300,310	\$	7,044,197	\$ 6,777,06	66
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The following is a list of accounts taken from the records of the Harrison Corporation as at December 31, 20x5:

Accounts Payable	\$ 22,500
Accounts Receivable	26,000
Accumulated Depreciation – Building	35,000
Accumulated Depreciation – Equipment	15,000
Building	140,000
Capital Stock	50,000
Cash	11,000
Equipment	56,000
Interest Payable	1,500
Inventory	46,000
Land	25,000
Long-term Debt	80,000
Long-Term Investments	10,000
Office supplies	4,500
Patents	30,000
Retained Earnings	141,000
Salaries Payable	3,500

Prepare a classified statement of financial position as at December 31, 20x5.

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### **Income Statement**

- provides the results of operation (profitability) for a period of time, usually one year
- typical format:
  - Sales
  - Cost of goods sold
  - = Gross Profit or Gross Margin
  - Operating Expenses
  - = Operating Income
  - ± Other expenses/revenues
  - = Net Income before Taxes
  - Income Tax Expense
  - = Net Income





For the 52 weeks ended December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011 (in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)	Note		2011		2010(1
Sales		\$ 1	0,458,652	\$	10,192,714
Cost of goods sold	9	(	6,416,208)		(6,283,634)
Gross profit			4,042,444		3,909,080
Operating and administrative expenses	10, 11, 13	(	3,131,539)		(3,011,758)
Operating income			910,905		897,322
Finance expenses	12		(64,038)		(60,633)
Earnings before income taxes			846,867		836,689
Income taxes	14				
Current			(208,696)		(238,779)
Deferred			(24,237)		(6,059)
			(232,933)		(244,838)
Net earnings		\$	613,934	\$	591,851
Net earnings per common share					
Basic	25	\$	2.84	\$	2.72
Diluted	25	\$	2.84	\$	2.72
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The following are taken from the accounts for the Noble Corporation for the year ended December 31, 20x8:

Accounts receivable	38,500
Accumulated depreciation	56,000
Cost of goods sold	500,000
Depreciation expense	68,000
Income tax expense	35,000
Insurance expense	16,800
Interest expense	20,000
Interest revenue	15,000
Land	45,000
Miscellaneous expenses	6,000
Office Supplies	4,800
Office supplies expense	5,600
Rent expense	96,000
Salaries expense	165,000
Sales	950,000

Prepare an income statement for Noble Corporation.

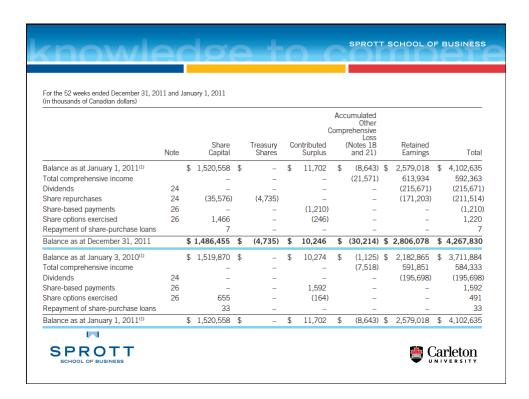
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# Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

- shows the change in each of the shareholders' equity items from the beginning of the year to the end of the year
- contributed capital (common stock / preferred stock) increases by new investments made by shareholders; decreases by repurchase of stock by company
- private companies only need to present a statement of changes in Retained Earnings







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# **Accounting Standards in Canada**

- Publicly Accountable Companies must follow International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- Private companies have the option to follow Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises (ASPE) or IFRS's.... most follow ASPE
- Nonprofit organizations follow standards for non-profit enterprises... outside the scope of this course





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The following is an alphabetical list of account balances at December 31, 20x3 for the Peters Corporation. You are also told that the company issued \$250,000 of Capital Stock during the year and declared a total of \$50,000 of dividends.

Accounts payable	136,000
Accounts Receivable	89,000
Accumulated depreciation - building	389,000
Accumulated depreciation - equipment	151,000
Building	1,116,000
Capital Stock	612,000
Cash	48,000
Cost of goods sold	756,000
Depreciation expense	58,000
Dividends payable	7,000
Franchise	29,000
Income tax expense	165,000
Insurance expense	4,000
Interest expense	54,000
Interest income	7,000
Interest payable	12,000
Interest receivable	9,000
Inventories	155,000
Land	202,000
Long-term debt	720,000
Long-term investments	25,000
Machinery and equipment	615,000
Patents	109,000
Prepaid expenses	12,000
Rent expense	11,000
Rental revenues	36,000
Retained Earnings (beginning of year balance less dividends)	220,000
Salaries expense	115,000
Sales	1,370,000
Short-term investments	131,000
Unearned revenues	43,000

#### Required -

Prepare a Statement of Income, a Statement of Financial Position and a Statement of changes in Shareholders' Equity.

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# Peters Corporation Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 20x3

Sales Cost of goods sold Gross margin	-	\$1,370,000 756,000 614,000
Expenses		
Depreciation	\$58,000	
Insurance	4,000	
Rent	11,000	
Salaries	115,000	188,000
Operating Income		426,000
Interest expense		-54000
Interest income		7,000
Rental revenues	_	36,000
Net income before taxes		415,000
Income tax expense		165,000
Net income	=	\$250,000

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# Peters Corporation Statement of changes in Shareholders' Equity for the year ended December 31, 20x3

	Capital	Retained	
	Stock	Earnings	Total
Balance, December 31, 20x1	\$362,000	\$270,000	\$ 632,000
Issue of Capital Stock	250,000		250,000
Net income		250,000	250,000
Dividends		(50,000)	(50,000)
Balance, December 31, 20x2	\$612,000	\$470,000	\$1,082,000
Note that the opening balance of retained earnings is calculated as follows:  Balance per trial balance Add dividends declared during the year		220,000 50,000	
Z j	_	270,000	

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# Peters Corporation Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 20x3

ASSETS Current Assets		
Cash		48,000
Short-term Investments		131,000
Accounts Receivable		89,000
Interest Receivable		9,000
Inventories		155,000
Prepaid Expenses		12,000
	_	444,000
NT	_	
Noncurrent Assets		\$25,000
Long-term investments Land		\$25,000 202,000
Building	\$1,116,000	202,000
Less Accumulated depreciation	389,000	727,000
Machinery and equipment	615,000	727,000
Less Accumulated depreciation	151,000	464,000
Patents		109,000
Franchise		29,000
Tunembe	_	1,556,000
	<del>-</del>	1,000,000
	=	\$2,000,000
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable		136,000
Dividends payable		7,000
Interest payable		12,000
Unearned revenues	_	43,000
	_	198,000
Long-term debt		720,000
Shareholders' Equity		
Capital Stock		\$612,000
Retained Earnings	_	470,000
	_	1,082,000
	=	\$2,000,000

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#### BUSI 1001 – Principles of Financial Accounting Suggested Problems with Solutions Chapter 1 – Introduction to Financial Accounting and Financial Statements

At the end of every chapter, I will provide you with a recommend list of problems for you to tackle on your own. The solutions to these are in the course notes at the end of the problems section. I break out the recommended problems into two lists: the primary list is the list of problems I recommend all students attempt. The secondary list is a list of problems that should be attempted only if you are having difficulty absorbing the course materials.

In Chapter 1, there are 21 problems on pages 28-38. Solutions to these problems are on pages 39-57.

Recall that the problems with a  $\blacksquare$  icon are taken up in a video.

Problem	<b>Primary List</b>	Secondary List
1-1	$\sqrt{}$	-
1-2	$\sqrt{}$	
1-3	$\sqrt{}$	
1-4		$\sqrt{}$
1-5		$\sqrt{}$
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1-16		$\sqrt{}$
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1-18		$\sqrt{}$
1-19 💻	$\sqrt{}$	
1-20		$\sqrt{}$
1-21		$\sqrt{}$

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