CHAPTER 3

The Accounting Information System

Learning Objectives

- 1. Analyze the effect of business transactions on the basic accounting equation.
- 2. Explain what an account is and how it helps in the recording process.
- 3. Define debits and credits and explain how they are used to record business transactions.
- 4. Identify the basic steps in the recording process.
- 5. Explain what a journal is and how it helps in the recording process.
- 6. Explain what a ledger is and how it helps in the recording process.
- 7. Explain what posting is and how it helps in the recording process.
- 8. Explain the purposes of a trial balance.
- 9. Classify cash activities as operating, investing, or financing.

Summary of Questions by Learning Objectives and Bloom's Taxonomy

Item	LO	ВТ	Item	LO	ВТ	Item	LO	ВТ	Item	LO	ВТ	Item	LO	вт
						Qı	estion	S						
1.	4	С	6.	3	С	11.	3	K	16.	5	K	21.	7	K
2.	1	С	7.	3	С	12.	3	K	17.	5	K	22.	8	ΑN
3.	1	С	8.	3	С	13.	3	K	18.	5	AP			
4.	1	K	9.	3	K	14.	3	K	19.	6	С			
5.	2	K	10.	3	K	15.	4	K	20.	8	С			
							Exerc							
1.	1	С	4.	3	K	7.	4	С	9.	5	AP	11.	8	AP
2.	1	AP	5.	3	С	8.	4	С	10.	7	AP	12.	8	AP
3.	1	AP	6.	5	AP									
						It! Re								
1.	1	С	2.	2, 3	С	3.	4, 5	AP	4.	6, 7	AP			
							ercise							
1.	1	С	5.	1	AP	8.	5	AP	12.	5, 8	AP	15.	8	AN
2.	1	AP	6.	3, 5	AP	9.	4, 5	AP	13.	7, 8	AP	16.	8	AP
3.	1	AP	7.	3	С	10.	7, 8 1, 5,	AP	14.	5, 8	AP	17.	3	K
4.	1	AP				11.	1, 5, 7	AP				18.	9	AP
							/	AP				19.	9	AP
						Drobl	ems: S	ot A				19.	9	AF
1.	1	AP	5.	F 6		6.		el A	7.	8	AN	9.	8	AN
2.	1	AP	5.	5, 6, 7, 8	AP	0.	5, 6, 7, 8	AP	7. 8.		AIN	9.	0	AIN
3.	1	AP		7,0	,		7,0	,	0.	5, 6, 7, 8	AP			
	-	AP AP								7,0	7 (1			
4.	4, 5	AP				D== '- ') - 4 D						
			I -	. .			ems: S	et B	I =		A N I			A N !
1.	1	AP	5.	5, 6, 7, 8	AP	6.	5, 6, 7, 8	AP	7.	8	AN	9.	8	AN
2.	1	AP		7, 0	AF		7, 0	AF	8.	5, 6, 7, 8	AP			
3.	1	AP								1, 0	AF			
4.	4, 5	AP												

ASSIGNMENT CHARACTERISTICS TABLE

Problem Number	Description	Difficulty Level	Time Allotted (min.)
1A	Analyze transactions and compute net income.	Moderate	40–50
2A	Analyze transactions and prepare financial statements.	Moderate	40–50
3A	Analyze transactions and prepare an income statement, retained earnings statement, and balance sheet.	Moderate	50–60
4A	Journalize a series of transactions.	Simple	20–30
5A	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Simple	30–40
6A	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Moderate	40–50
7A	Prepare a correct trial balance.	Moderate	30–40
8A	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Moderate	40–50
9A	Analyze errors and their effects on the trial balance.	Moderate	30–40
1B	Analyze transactions and compute net income.	Moderate	40–50
2B	Analyze transactions and prepare financial statements.	Moderate	40–50
3B	Analyze transactions and prepare an income statement, retained earnings statement, and balance sheet.	Moderate	50–60
4B	Journalize a series of transactions.	Simple	20–30
5B	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Simple	30–40
6B	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Moderate	40–50
7B	Prepare a correct trial balance.	Moderate	30–40
8B	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Moderate	40–50
9B	Analyze errors and their effects on the trial balance	Moderate	30–40

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

- 1. The system of collecting and processing transaction data and communicating financial information to decision makers is known as the accounting information system.
- 2. Yes, a business can enter into a transaction in which only the left side of the accounting equation is affected. An example would be a transaction where an increase in one asset is offset by a decrease in another asset. An increase in the equipment account which is offset by a decrease in the cash account is a specific example.
- **3.** Accounting transactions are the economic events of the company recorded by accountants because they affect the basic accounting equation.
 - (a) The death of a major stockholder of the company is not an accounting transaction as it does not affect the basic accounting equation.
 - (b) Supplies purchased on account is an accounting transaction because it affects the basic accounting equation.
 - (c) An employee being fired is not an accounting transaction as it does not affect the basic accounting equation.
 - (d) Paying a cash dividend to stockholders is an accounting transaction as it does affect the basic accounting equation.
- 4. (a) Decrease assets and decrease stockholders' equity.
 - (b) Increase assets and decrease assets.
 - (c) Increase assets and increase stockholders' equity.
 - (d) Decrease assets and decrease liabilities.
- 5. An account consists of three parts: (a) the title, (b) the left or debit side, and (c) the right or credit side. Because the alignment of these parts resembles the letter T, it is referred to as a T account.
- **6.** Disagree. The terms debit and credit are synonymous with left and right, respectively.
- 7. Terry is incorrect. The double-entry system merely records the dual (two-sided) effect of a transaction on the accounting equation. A transaction is not recorded twice; it is recorded once, and must affect two or more accounts to keep the basic accounting equation in balance. In other words, for each transaction, debits must equal credits.
- **8.** Misty is incorrect. A debit balance only means that debit amounts exceed credit amounts in an account. Conversely, a credit balance only means that credit amounts are greater than debit amounts in an account. Thus, a debit or credit balance is neither favorable or unfavorable.
- **9.** (a) Asset accounts are increased by debits and decreased by credits.
 - (b) Liability accounts are decreased by debits and increased by credits.
 - (c) The common stock account is decreased by debits and increased by credits.

Questions Chapter 3 (Continued)

- **10.** (a) Accounts Receivable—debit balance.
 - (b) Cash—debit balance.
 - (c) Dividends—debit balance.
 - (d) Accounts Payable—credit balance.
 - (e) Service Revenue—credit balance.
 - (f) Salaries and Wages Expense—debit balance.
 - (g) Common Stock—credit balance.
- **11.** (a) Accounts Receivable—asset—debit balance.
 - (b) Accounts Payable—liability—credit balance.
 - (c) Equipment—asset—debit balance.
 - (d) Dividends—stockholders' equity—debit balance.
 - (e) Supplies—asset—debit balance.
- 12. (a) Debit Supplies and credit Accounts Payable.
 - (b) Debit Cash and credit Notes Payable.
 - (c) Debit Salaries and Wages Expense and credit Cash.
- **13.** (a) Cash—both debit and credit entries.
 - (b) Accounts Receivable—both debit and credit entries.
 - (c) Dividends—debit entries only.
 - (d) Accounts Payable—both debit and credit entries.
 - (e) Salaries and Wages Expense—debit entries only.
 - (f) Service Revenue—credit entries only.
- **14.** Normal balances for accounts in Tootsie Roll's financial statements: Accounts Receivable—debit; Income Taxes Payable—credit; Sales—credit; Selling, Marketing, and Administrative Expenses—debit.
- **15.** The basic steps in the recording process are:
 - (1) Analyze each transaction in terms of its effect on the accounts.
 - (2) Enter the transaction information in a journal.
 - (3) Transfer the journal information to the appropriate accounts in the ledger.
- **16.** (a) The debit should be entered first.
 - (b) The credit should be indented.
- **17.** (a) No, debits and credits should not be recorded directly in the ledger.
 - (b) The advantages of using the journal are:
 - (1) It discloses in one place the complete effect of a transaction.
 - (2) It provides a chronological record of all transactions.
 - (3) It helps to prevent or locate errors because the debit and credit amounts for each entry can be readily compared.

18.	(a)	Cash	12,000	
	. ,	Common Stock		12,000
		(Issued stock for cash)		

(b)	Prepaid Insurance	800	
	Cash		800
	(Paid one-year insurance policy)		

Questions Chapter 3 (Continued)

(c)	Supplies	1,800	1,800
(d)	Cash Service Revenue	7,500	7,500

- **19.** (a) The entire group of accounts maintained by a company, including all the asset, liability, and stockholders' equity accounts, is referred to collectively as the ledger.
 - (b) The chart of accounts is important, particularly for a company that has a large number of accounts, because it helps organize the accounts and identify their location in the ledger.
- **20.** A trial balance is a list of accounts and their balances at a given time. The primary purpose of a trial balance is to prove the mathematical equality of debits and credits after all journalized transactions have been posted. A trial balance also facilitates the discovery of errors in journalizing and posting. In addition, it is useful in preparing financial statements.
- **21.** The proper sequence is as follows:
 - (b) Accounting transaction occurs.
 - (c) Information is entered in the journal.
 - (a) Debits and credits are posted to the ledger.
 - (e) Trial balance is prepared.
 - (d) Financial statements are prepared.
- 22. (a) The trial balance would balance.
 - (b) The trial balance would not balance since the debits would be \$720 higher than the credits.

SOLUTIONS TO BRIEF EXERCISES

BRIEF EXERCISE 3-1

	Assets	Liabilities	Stockholders' Equity
(a)	+	+	NE
(b)	+	NE	+
(c)	_	NE	_

BRIEF EXERCISE 3-2

	Assets			= Liabilities			+ Stockholders' Equity				
	Cash	Accounts + Receivable	+ Supplies	_ =	Accounts Payable +	Bonds Payable	+	Common Stock	+	Retained Earnings	_
(1)	+\$60,000					+\$60,000					
(2)	-9,000									-\$9,000	Paid div.
(3)	+13,000	-\$13,000									
(4)			+\$3,100		+\$3,100						

BRIEF EXERCISE 3-3

		Assets		_=	Liabilities	+	Stockhol	ders	s' Equity	
	Cash	+ Inventory +	Equipment	_ =	Accounts Payable	+	Common Stock	+_	Retained Earnings	
(1)	-\$286,176		+\$286,176							
(2)	+137,590						+\$137,590			Issued stock
(3)		+\$68,480			+\$68,480					

BRIEF EXERCISE 3-4

		Debit	Credit	Normai
		Effect	Effect	Balance
(a)	Accounts Payable	Decrease	Increase	Credit
(b)	Advertising Expense	Increase	Decrease	Debit
(c)	Service Revenue	Decrease	Increase	Credit
(d)	Accounts Receivable	Increase	Decrease	Debit
(e)	Retained Earnings	Decrease	Increase	Credit
(f)	Dividends	Increase	Decrease	Debit

	Account Debited	Account Credited
June 1	Cash	Common Stock
2	Equipment	Accounts Payable
3	Rent Expense	Cash
12	Accounts Receivable	Service Revenue

BRIEF EXERCISE 3-6

June	1	Cash Common Stock	5,000	5,000
	2	EquipmentAccounts Payable	1,100	1,100
	3	Rent Expense Cash	740	740
	12	Accounts ReceivableService Revenue	700	700

BRIEF EXERCISE 3-7

The basic steps in the recording process are:

- 1. Analyze each transaction. In this step, source documents are examined to determine the effects of the transaction on the accounts.
- 2. Enter each transaction in a journal. This step is called journalizing and it results in making a chronological record of the transactions.
- 3. Transfer journal information to ledger accounts. This step is called posting. Posting makes it possible to accumulate the effects of journalized transactions on individual accounts.

(a) Basic Analysis

(b) <u>Debit-Credit Analysis</u>

- Aug. 1 The asset Cash is increased; the stockholders' equity account Common Stock is increased.
- Debits increase assets: debit Cash \$10,000. Credits increase stockholders' equity: credit Common Stock \$10,000.
- 4 The asset Prepaid Insurance is increased; the asset Cash is decreased.

Debits increase assets: debit Prepaid Insurance \$1,500. Credits decrease assets: credit Cash \$1,500.

16 The asset Cash is increased; the revenue Service Revenue is increased.

Debits increase assets: debit Cash \$900. Credits increase revenues: credit Service Revenue \$900.

The expense Salaries and Wages Expense is increased; the asset Cash is decreased.

Debits increase expenses: debit Salaries and Wages Expense \$620. Credits decrease assets: credit Cash \$620.

BRIEF EXERCISE 3-9

Aug. 1	Cash Common Stock	10,000	10,000
4	Prepaid Insurance Cash	1,500	1,500
16	Cash Service Revenue	900	900
27	Salaries and Wages ExpenseCash	620	620

	Cash	Service Revenue
5/12	1,600	5/5 3,800
5/15	2,000	5/15 2,000

	Accounts I	Receivable	
5/5	3,800	5/12	1,600

BRIEF EXERCISE 3-11

YEAGER COMPANY Trial Balance June 30, 2014

Cook	Debit © 5 400	Credit
Cash	\$ 5,400	
Accounts Receivable	3,000	
Equipment	13,000	
Accounts Payable		\$ 1,000
Common Stock		18,000
Dividends	1,200	·
Service Revenue	·	8,600
Salaries and Wages Expense	4,000	•
Rent Expense	1,000	
	<u>\$27,600</u>	\$27,600

CINELLI COMPANY Trial Balance December 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$20,800	
Prepaid Insurance	3,500	
Accounts Payable		\$ 2,500
Unearned Service Revenue		1,800
Common Stock		10,000
Retained Earnings		6,600
Dividends	5,000	·
Service Revenue		25,600
Salaries and Wages Expense	14,600	·
Rent Expense	2,600	
	\$46,500	<u>\$46,500</u>

SOLUTIONS TO DO IT! REVIEW EXERCISES

DO IT! 3-1

		ssets	=	Liabilities	+		Stockholders' Equity
		Accounts		Accounts		Common	Retained Earnings
	Cash	+ Receivable	=	Payable	+	Stock	+ Revenues - Expenses - Dividends
(1)		+\$20,000					+\$20,000
(2)	+\$20,000	-20,000					
(3)				+\$1,800			- \$1,800
(4)	-3,000						-\$3,000

DO IT! 3-2

Joel would likely need the following accounts in which to record the transactions necessary to ready his photography studio for opening day:

Cash (debit balance)	Equipment (debit balance)
Supplies (debit balance)	Accounts Payable (credit balance)
Notes Payable (credit balance)	Common Stock (credit balance)

DO IT! 3-3

Each transaction that is recorded is entered in the general journal. The three activities would be recorded as follows:

1.	Cash	8,000	
	Common Stock	·	8,000
2.	Supplies	950	
	Accounts Payable		550
	Cash		400

3. No entry because no transaction has occurred.

DO IT! 3-4

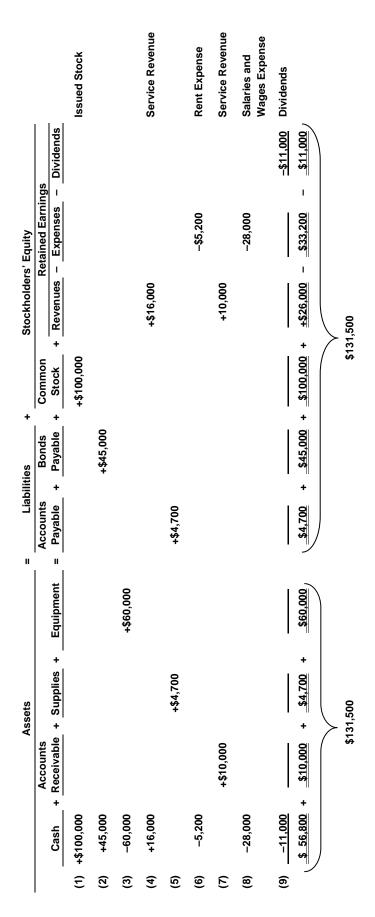
	Ca	sh	
4/1	1,900 3,400	4/16	500
4/3	3,400	4/20	300
4/30	4,500		

SOLUTIONS TO EXERCISES

EXERCISE 3-1

- Increase in assets and increase in stockholders' equity. 1.
- Decrease in assets and decrease in stockholders' equity. 2.
- Increase in assets and increase in stockholders' equity. 3.
- Increase in assets and increase in stockholders' equity.
- Decrease in assets and decrease in stockholders' equity.
- Increase in liabilities and decrease in stockholders' equity.
- Increase in assets and decrease in assets. 7.
- Increase in assets and decrease in assets. 8.
- 9. Increase in assets and increase in liabilities.

		Assets	=	Liabilities	+ Stockholders' Equity		_
		Accounts		Accounts	Common Retained	l Earnings	
	Cash +	Receivable	+ Equipment =	Payable	+ Stock + Revenues -	Expenses	-
(1)	+40,000				+\$40,000		Issued Stock
(2)			+\$30,000	+\$30,000			
(3)	-\$ 4,000					-\$4,000	Rent Expense
(4)		+\$19,000			+\$19,000		Service Revenue
(5)	+5,000				+5,000		Service Revenue
(6)	-8,000					-8,000	Utilities Expense
(7)	-30,000			-30,000			
(8)				+1,300		-1,300	Advertising Expense
(9)	+12,000	<u>-12,000</u>					
	<u>\$15,000</u> +	\$7,000	+ <u>\$30,000</u> _/ =	<u>\$ 1,300</u>	+ <u>\$40,000</u> + <u>\$24,000</u> -	\$13,300 _/	
		\$52,000			\$52,000		



- (a) Stockholders invested \$20,000 cash in the business. 1.
 - Purchased equipment for \$5,000, paying \$1,000 in cash and the 2. balance of \$4,000 on account.
 - Paid \$750 cash for supplies. 3.
 - Earned \$9,500 in revenue, receiving \$4,100 cash and \$5,400 on 4. account.
 - Paid \$1,500 cash on accounts payable. 5.
 - Paid \$2,000 cash dividends to stockholders. 6.
 - 7. Paid \$800 cash for rent.
 - Collected \$450 cash from customers on account. 8.
 - Paid salaries of \$3,000. 9.
 - Incurred \$300 of utilities expense on account. 10.

(b)	Issued common stock	\$20,000
` '	Service revenue	9,500
	Dividends	(2,000)
	Rent expense	(800)
	Salaries and wages expense	(3,000)
	Utilities expense	(300)
	Increase in stockholders' equity	<u>\$23,400</u>
(c)	Service revenue	\$ 9,500
` '	Rent expense	(800)
	Salaries and wages expense	(3,000)
	Utilities expense	(300)
	Net income	\$ 5.400

COLAW COMPANY Income Statement For the Month Ended August 31, 2014

Revenues	
Service revenue	\$9,500
Expenses	
Salaries and wages expense \$3,000	
Rent expense 800	
Utilities expense 300	
Total expenses	4,100
Net income	<u>\$5,400</u>
COLAW COMPANY	
Retained Earnings Statement	
For the Month Ended August 31, 2014	
i or the month Lindou Adgust on, 2011	
Poteined cornings August 1	\$ 0
Retained earnings, August 1Add: Net income	Ψ -
Add: Net income	5,400 5,400
Less: Dividends	2,000
Less: DividendsRetained earnings, August 31	\$3,400
Netained earnings, August 51	<u>\$5,400</u>
COLAW COMPANY	
Balance Sheet	
August 31, 2014	
August 51, 2014	
Assets	
Current assets	
Cash \$15,500	
Accounts receivable4,950	
Supplies <u>750</u>	
Total current assets	\$21,200
Equipment	<u>5,000</u>
Total assets	<u>\$26,200</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 2,800
Accounts payable	Ψ 2,000
Stockholders' equity	
Stockholders' equity	
Stockholders' equity Common stock \$20,000	23 <u>4</u> 00
Stockholders' equity	23,400 \$26,200

		Account Debited	bited			Account Credited	edited	
	(a)	(q)	(c)	(p)	(a)	(q)	(c)	(p)
Trans-	Basic	Specific		Normal	Basic	Specific		Normal
action	Type	Account	Effect	Balance	Type	Account	Effect	Balance
- -	Asset	Cash	Increase	Debit	Stockholders' Equity	Common Stock	Increase	Credit
.5	Asset	Equipment	Increase	Debit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit
က်	Asset	Supplies	Increase	Debit	Liability	Accounts Payable	Increase	Credit
4.	Asset	Accounts Receivable	Increase	Debit	Stockholders' Equity	Service Revenue	Increase	Credit
5.	Stockholders' Equity	Advertising Expense	Increase	Debit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit
G	Asset	Cash	Increase	Debit	Asset	Accounts Receivable	Decrease	Debit
7.	Liability	Accounts Payable	Decrease	Credit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit
œ́	Stockholders' Equity	Dividends	Increase	Debit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit

(a)

EXERCISE 3-6 (Continued)

(b)

General Journal

Trans.	Account Titles	Debit	Credit
1.	CashCommon Stock	15,000	15,000
2.	Equipment Cash	10,000	10,000
3.	Supplies Accounts Payable	300	300
4.	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue	3,700	3,700
5.	Advertising Expense Cash	200	200
6.	CashAccounts Receivable	1,100	1,100
7.	Accounts PayableCash	300	300
8.	Dividends Cash	400	400

- Oct. 1 Debits increase assets: debit Cash \$30,000.

 Credits increase stockholders' equity: credit Common Stock \$30,000.
 - 2 No accounting transaction.
 - 3 Debits increase assets: debit Equipment \$3,800. Credits increase liabilities: credit Accounts Payable \$3,800.

EXERCISE 3-7 (Continued)

- Debits increase assets: debit Accounts Receivable \$10,800. Oct. 6 Credits increase revenues: credit Service Revenue \$10,800.
 - Debits increase assets: debit Cash \$140. 10 Credits increase revenues: credit Service Revenue \$140.
 - Debits decrease liabilities: debit Accounts Payable \$700. 27 Credits decrease assets: credit Cash \$700.
 - 30 Debits increase expenses: debit Salaries and Wages Expense \$3,000. Credits decrease assets: credit Cash \$3,000.

EXERCISE 3-8

General Journal

	Goneral Godina		
Date	Account Titles	Debit	Credit
Oct. 1	Cash Common Stock	30,000	30,000
2	No entry.		
3	Equipment Accounts Payable	3,800	3,800
6	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue	10,800	10,800
10	Cash Service Revenue	140	140
27	Accounts PayableCash	700	700
30	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash	3,000	3,000

General Journal

Date	Account Titles	Debit	Credit
May 4	Accounts Payable Cash	700	700
7	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue	6,800	6,800
8	SuppliesAccounts Payable	850	850
9	Equipment Cash	1,000	1,000
17	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash	530	530
22	Maintenance and Repairs Expense Accounts Payable	900	900
29	Prepaid Insurance Cash	1,200	1,200

(a)

Cash							
Oct. 1	30,000	Oct.	27	700			
10	140		30	3,000			
Bal.	26,440						

Accounts Payable						
Oct.	27	700	Oct.	3	3,800	
			Bal.		3,100	

Accounts Receivable					
Oct.	6	10,800			
Bal.		10,800			

	10,800	
	Equip	oment
3	3,800	
	3,800	

Oct.	1	30,000
Bal.		30,000
Service Rever	บบค	

Common Stock

Service Revenue						
	Oct.	6	10,800			
		10	140			
	Bal.		10,940			

Salaries and Wages Expense Oct. 30 3,000 3,000 Bal.

(b) **CROFOOT REAL ESTATE AGENCY Trial Balance** October 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$26,440	
Accounts Receivable	10,800	
Equipment	3,800	
Accounts Payable	·	\$ 3,100
Common Stock		30,000
Service Revenue		10,940
Salaries and Wages Expense	3,000	
_ ,	<u>\$44,040</u>	\$44,040

(a)

	Assets			=_	Liabilities + Stockholders			rs' Equity						
		Accounts			Accounts		Common		R	etaiı	ned Earni	ngs		
	Cash +	Receivable	+ Equipment	= _	Payable	+	Stock	+	Revenues	-	Exp		Div.	
Sept. 1	+\$20,000						+\$20,000							Issued stock
5	-3,000		+\$9,000		+\$ 6,000									
8		+\$18,000							+\$18,000					Ser. Rev.
14	-1,200										-\$1,200			Salar. Exp.
25	-4,000				-4,000									
30	<u>–500</u>											_	- <u>\$500</u>	Dividends
	<u>\$11,300</u> +	\$18,000	+ _\$9,000	=	\$ 2,000	+	\$20,000	+	\$18,000	_	<u>\$1,200</u>	-	\$500	,
		\$38,300							\$38,300					

(b)

	General Journal		J1
Date	Account Titles	Debit	Credit
Sept. 1	Cash Common Stock	20,000	20,000
5	EquipmentAccounts PayableCash	9,000	6,000 3,000
8	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue	18,000	18,000
14	Salaries and wages expense Cash	1,200	1,200
25	Accounts Payable Cash	4,000	4,000
30	Dividends Cash	500	500

EXERCISE 3-11 (Continued)

(c)

Cash			
9/1	20,000	9/5	3,000
		9/14	1,200
		9/25	4,000
		9/30	500
Ral	11 300		

Bal.	11,300
------	--------

Accounts Receivable		
9/8	18,000	
Bal.	18,000	

Equipment			
9/5	9,000		
Bal.	9,000		

Accounts Payable			
9/25	4,000	9/5	6,000
		Bal.	2,000

Common Stock			
	9/1	20,000	
	Bal.	20,000	

Dividends			
9/30	500		
Bal.	500		

Service Revenue			
	9/8	18,000	
	Bal.	18,000	

Salaries and Wages Expense			
9/14	1,200		
Bal.	1,200		

(a)

General Journal

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Apr. 1	Cash Common Stock (Issued stock for cash)	15,000	15,000
4	Supplies Accounts Payable (Purchased supplies on account)	5,200	5,200
7	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue (Billed clients for services rendered)	3,400	3,400
12	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for revenue earned)	700	700
15	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash(Paid salaries)	800	800
25	Accounts Payable Cash (Paid creditors on account)	3,500	3,500
29	Cash Accounts Receivable (Received cash in payment of account)	800	800
30	Cash Unearned Service Revenue (Received cash for future services)	900	900

EXERCISE 3-12 (Continued)

(b) WHEELING GARDENING COMPANY, INC. Trial Balance April 30, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$13,100	
Accounts Receivable	2,600	
Supplies	5,200	
Accounts Payable		\$ 1,700
Unearned Service Revenue		900
Common Stock		15,000
Service Revenue		4,100
Salaries and Wages Expense	800	
	\$21,700	\$21,700

Cash				
Aug.	1	8,000	Aug. 12	1,200
	10	1,700		
	31	600		
Bal.		9,100		

Notes Payable			
	Aug. 12	5,000	
	Bal	5.000	

Accounts Receivable			
ug. 25	3,400	Aug. 31	600
al.	2,800		

Common Stock			
	Aug. 1	8,000	
	Bal.	8,000	

	Equip	oment
Aug. 12	6,200	
Bal.	6,200	

Service Revenue			
	Aug. 10	1,700	
	25	3,400	
	Bal.	5,100	

(b)

EBERLE INC. Trial Balance August 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 9,100	
Accounts Receivable	2,800	
Equipment	6,200	
Notes Payable		\$ 5,000
Common Stock		8,000
Service Revenue		<u>5,100</u>
	<u>\$18,100</u>	<u>\$18,100</u>

(a)	Oct. 1	Cash Common Stock (Issued stock for cash)	7,000	7,000
	10	Cash Service Revenue(Received cash for services provided)	980	980
	10	Cash Notes Payable (Issued note payable for cash)	8,000	8,000
	20	Cash Accounts Receivable (Received cash in payment of account)	700	700
	20	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue (Billed clients for services provided)	920	920

EXERCISE 3-14 (Continued)

(b)

KEISLER CO. Trial Balance October 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$15,730	
Accounts Receivable	1,020	
Supplies	220	
Equipment	3,000	
Notes Payable	•	\$ 8,000
Accounts Payable		1,500
Common Stock		9,000
Dividends	300	,
Service Revenue		2,700
Salaries and Wages Expense	500	,
Supplies Expense	180	
Rent Expense	250	
	<u>\$21,200</u>	\$21,200

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Error	In Balance	Difference	Larger Column
1.	No	\$400	Debit
2.	Yes	_	_
3.	Yes	_	_
4.	No	300	Credit
5.	Yes	_	_
6.	No	36	Credit

(a)

BASTIN DELIVERY SERVICE Trial Balance July 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash (\$98,370 – Debit total without Cash		
\$85,946)	\$12,424	
Accounts Receivable	13,400	
Prepaid Insurance	2,200	
Equipment	59,360	
Accounts Payable	·	\$ 8,400
Salaries and Wages Payable		820
Notes Payable (due 2015)		28,450
Common Stock		40,000
Retained Earnings		5,200
Dividends	700	·
Service Revenue		15,500
Salaries and Wages Expense	7,428	·
Maintenance and Repairs Expense	1,958	
Insurance Expense	900	
•	\$98,370	\$98,370

EXERCISE 3-16 (Continued)

(b) BASTIN DELIVERY SERVICE Income Statement For the Month Ended July 31, 2014

Less: Dividends
Retained earnings, July 31.....

Revenues		
Service revenue		\$15,500
Expenses		
Salaries and wages expense	\$7,428	
Maintenance and repairs expense	1,958	
Insurance expense	900	
Total expenses		<u> 10,286</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 5,214</u>
BASTIN DELIVERY SERVICE		
Retained Earnings Statement		
For the Month Ended July 31, 2014		
Retained earnings, July 1		\$ 5,200
Add: Net income		<u>5,214</u>
		10.414

EXERCISE 3-16 (Continued)

BASTIN DELIVERY SERVICE Balance Sheet July 31, 2014

Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$12,424	
Accounts receivable	13,400	
Prepaid insurance	2,200	
Total current assets		\$28,024
Equipment		59,360
Total assets		<u>\$87,384</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Ed Current liabilities Accounts payable Salaries and wages payable Total current liabilities	uity \$ 8,400 <u>820</u>	\$ 9,220
Notes payable		28,450
Total liabilities		37,670
Stockholders' equity		,
Common stock	40,000	
Retained earnings	9,714	
Total stockholders' equity		49,714
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		\$87,384

	(a)	(b)
	Normal Balance	Balance Sheet or
Account	Debit or Credit	Income Statement
Accounts payable	Credit	Balance sheet
Accounts receivable	Debit	Balance sheet
Common stock	Credit	Balance sheet
Depreciation expense	Debit	Income statement
Interest expense	Debit	Income statement
Interest income	Credit	Income statement
Inventories	Debit	Balance sheet
Prepaid expenses	Debit	Balance sheet
Property and Equipment	Debit	Balance sheet
Revenues	Credit	Income statement

EXERCISE 3-18

- 1. Financing activity
- 2. Operating activity
- 3. Operating activity
- 4. Non-cash event
- 5. Financing activity
- 6. Non-cash event
- 7. Operating activity
- 8. Investing activity
- 9. Non-cash event

- 1. Financing activity
- 2. Financing activity
- 3. Investing activity
- 4. Operating activity
- 5. Non-cash event
- 6. Operating activity
- 7. Non-cash event
- 8. Operating activity
- 9. Financing activity

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEM

					PRO	DBLE	EM 3-	1A						
			Rent Expense		Advertising Expense		Service Revenue	Dividends		Salaries and Wages Expense				
DEDONDER TRAVEL AGENCY INC.	+ Stockholders' Equity	Common Retained Earnings + Stock + Revenues - Expenses - Dividends +\$30,000	006\$-		-200		+\$12,000	-\$400		-1,800		+ \$30,000 + \$12,000 - \$2,900 - \$400	> }	\$38,700
DEDONDER	Assets = Liabilities +	Cash + Receivable + Supplies + Equipment = Payable +\$30,000	006-	-3,400 +\$3,400	+\$200	-500 +\$500	+3,000 +\$9,000	-400	-200	-1,800	000'6-	$\frac{\$34,800}{} + \frac{\$ 0}{} + \frac{\$500}{} + \frac{\$3,400}{} = \frac{\$ 0}{}$	>	\$38,700
(a)		l + -÷	2	ن	4	S	9		œί	6	10.	ツ		

PROBLEM 3-1A (Continued)

(b)	Service Revenue Expenses		\$12,000
	Salaries and Wages Expense Rent Expense Advertising Expense Net Income	\$1,800 900 <u>200</u>	2,900 \$ 9,100
	OR		
	RevenuesLess: Expenses		\$12,000 2,900
	Net Income		\$ 9,100

PROBLEM 3-2A

	1			Rent Expense		Advertising Expense	Service Revenue	Dividends	Service Revenue	Salaries and Wages	Expense				Utilities Expense		
Stockholders' Equity	Retained Earnings	+ Revenues - Expenses - Dividends		-\$600		-150	+\$1,400	-\$200	+4,200	-2,500						\$5,600 - \$3,430 - \$200	
Liabilities +	Accounts	Payable + Payable + Stock + R	+\$15,000		+\$500		•				-200		000	+1,800		+ \$1,800 + \$15,000 +	\$23,770
Assets =		+ Receivable + Supplies + Equipment = Pay			+\$500								+\$5,000	+\$2,000		+ \$500 + \$2,000 + \$5,000	\$23,770
•		Cash + Receivable	+\$15,000	009-		-150	+1,400	-200	+4,200	-2,500	-500	+1,200 -1,200	+5,000	-200	-180	\$18,270 + \$3,000	<u>\$2</u>
	•	Date	May 1	7	က	2	6	12	15	17	20	23	26	29	30	ノ	

FINZELBERG CONSULTING INC.

(a)

PROBLEM 3-2A (Continued)

(b) FINZELBERG CONSULTING INC. Income Statement For the Month Ended May 31, 2014

	Revenues Service revenue (\$1,400 + \$4,200) Expenses Salaries and wages expense	\$2,500	\$5,600
	Rent expense Utilities expense Advertising expense Total expenses	600 180 <u>150</u>	3,430
(c)	FINZELBERG CONSULTING IN Balance Sheet May 31, 2014	IC.	<u>\$2,170</u>
	Assets		
	Current assets Cash Accounts receivable Supplies Total current assets Equipment Total assets	\$18,270 3,000 <u>500</u>	\$21,770 2,000 \$23,770
	Liabilities and Stockholders' Ed	quity	
	Current liabilities Notes payable Accounts payable Total current liabilities	\$ 5,000 <u>1,800</u>	\$ 6,800
	Stockholders' equity Common stock Retained earnings (\$0 + \$2,170 - \$200)	15,000 1,970	16,970
	Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		<u>\$23,770</u>

PROBLEM 3-3A

		Assets	"	Liabilities	ties +		Stockhol	Stockholders' Equity		
	Ac Cash +Rec	Accounts Cash +Receivable + Supplies + Equipment =	uipment =	Notes Payable +	Accounts Payable +	Common Stock	Retained Earnings + Rev	Retained + Earnings + Revenues - Expenses - Dividends	- Dividends	
July 31 Bal.	97	\$2,500 + \$500 +	\$5,000 =		\$4,200 +	\$6,200	+ \$1,600			
Aug. 1	+1,100	-1,100								
4	-2,700				-2,700					
თ	+3,600	+1,800					ĕ÷	+\$5,400		Service Revenue
15	-700		+4,000		+3,300					
19	-2,450							-\$1,400		Salaries and Wages Expense
								-700		Rent Expense
								-350		Advertising Expense
23	-700								-\$700	Dividends
56	+5,000			+\$5,000						
بع	<u>\$7,150</u> +	+	000'6\$	+ 0000 +	+38 <u>0</u> \$5,18 <u>0</u> +	**************************************	+ 000,15	\$5,400 - \$2,830	- \$700	Utilities Expense
		\$19,850					\$19,850			

(a)

CINDY BRAUN INC.

PROBLEM 3-3A (Continued)

(b) CINDY BRAUN INC. Income Statement For the Month Ended August 31, 2014

Revenues		
Service revenue		\$5,400
Expenses		
Salaries and wages expense	\$1,400	
Rent expense	700	
Utilities expense	380	
Advertising expense	350	
Total expenses		2,830
Net income		\$2,570

CINDY BRAUN INC. Retained Earnings Statement For the Month Ended August 31, 2014

Retained earnings, August 1	\$1,600
Add: Net income	2,570
	4,170
Less: Dividends	700
Retained earnings, August 31	\$3,470

PROBLEM 3-3A (Continued)

CINDY BRAUN INC. Balance Sheet August 31, 2014

Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$7,150	
Accounts receivable	3,200	
Supplies	500	
Total current assets		\$10,850
Equipment		9,000
Total assets		<u>\$19,850</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equ	ity	
Current liabilities	_	
Notes payable	\$5,000	
Accounts payable	5,180	
Total current liabilities		\$10,180
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock	6,200	
Retained earnings	3,470	9,670
Total liabilities and stockholders'		
equity		\$19,850

PROBLEM 3-4A

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Mar. 1	Cash Common Stock (Issued stock for cash)	50,000	50,000
3	Land Buildings Equipment Cash (Purchased Arnie's Golf Land)	23,000 9,000 6,000	38,000
5	Advertising Expense Cash (Paid for advertising)	1,200	1,200
6	Prepaid Insurance Cash (Paid for one-year insurance policy)	2,400	2,400
10	Equipment Accounts Payable (Purchased equipment on account)	5,500	5,500
18	CashService Revenue(Received cash for revenue earned)	1,600	1,600
19	Cash (100 X \$25)	2,500	2,500
25	Dividends Cash (Payment of cash dividend)	500	500

PROBLEM 3-4A (Continued)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Mar. 30	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash(Paid salaries expense)	800	800
30	Accounts Payable Cash (Paid creditor on account)	5,500	5,500
31	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for revenue earned)	900	900

PROBLEM 3-5A

(a)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Apr. 1	Cash Common Stock (Issued shares of stock for cash)	18,000	18,000
1	No entry—not a transaction.		
2	Rent Expense Cash(Paid monthly office rent)	900	900
3	Supplies	1,300	1,300
10	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue	1,900	1,900
11	Cash Unearned Service Revenue (Received cash advance for future service)	700	700
20	CashService Revenue(Received cash for service performed)	2,800	2,800
30	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash(Paid monthly salary)	1,500	1,500
30	Accounts Payable Cash (Paid Burlington Company on account)	300	300

PROBLEM 3-5A (Continued)

(b)

Cash			
4/1	18,000	4/2	900
4/11	700	4/30	1,500
4/20	18,000 700 2,800	4/30	300
Bal.	18,800		

Salaries and Wages Expense

		ages Expense	
4/30	1,500		_
Bal.	1,500		_

Accounts Receivable

	7100001110	10001141010
4/10	1,900	
Bal.	1,900	

Rent Expense

		<u> </u>
4/2	900	
Bal.	900	

Supplies 1,300 1,300

Accounts Pavable

71000umo i uyubio			
4/30	300	4/3	1,300
		Bal.	1,000

Unearned Service Revenue

Citiodiffica Col 1100 fto	
4/11	700
Bal.	700

Common Stock

4/1	18,000
Bal.	18,000

Service Revenue

 <u> </u>	<u> </u>
4/10	1,900
4/20	2,800
Bal.	4,700

PROBLEM 3-5A (Continued)

(c)

FOYLE ARCHITECTS INC. Trial Balance April 30, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$18,800	
Accounts Receivable	1,900	
Supplies	1,300	
Accounts Payable	·	\$ 1,000
Unearned Service Revenue		700
Common Stock		18,000
Service Revenue		4,700
Salaries and Wages Expense	1,500	
Rent Expense	900	
	\$24,400	\$24,400

PROBLEM 3-6A

(a)	&	(c)
100		

Cash			
10/1 Bal.	19,200	10/15	1,200
10/5	1,300	10/20	1,900
10/17	600	10/29	300
		10/20 10/29 10/31	400
Bal.	17.300		

Common Stock 10/1 Bal. 15,000 Bal. 15,000

Accounts Receivable

10/1 Bal.	2,600	10/5	1,300
10/10	5,100		
Bal.	6,400		

Retained	Retained Earnings		
	10/1 Bal.	11,000	
	Bal.	11,000	

Sunnlies

Supplies			
10/1 Bal.	2,100		
Bal.	2,100		

Dividends			
10/29	300		
Bal.	300	_	

Equipment			
10/1 Bal.	8,000		
Bal.	8,000		

Service	e Revenue	
	10/10	5,100
	10/17	600
	Bal.	5,700

Accounts Pavable

10/20	1,900	10/1 Bal.	4,800
		Bal.	2.900

Salar	ies and W	ages Expense
10/15	1,200	
Bal.	1,200	

Utilities Expense

10/31	400	
Bal.	400	

Unearned Service Revenue

10/1 Bal.	1,100					
Bal.	1,100					

PROBLEM 3-6A (Continued)

(b)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Oct. 5	Cash Accounts Receivable (Received collections from customers on account)	1,300	1,300
10	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue (Billed customers for services performed)	5,100	5,100
15	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash (Paid employee salaries)	1,200	1,200
17	Cash Service Revenue (Performed services for customers)	600	600
20	Accounts Payable Cash (Paid creditors on account)	1,900	1,900
29	Dividends Cash (Payment of cash dividend)	300	300
31	Utilities Expense Cash(Paid utilities)	400	400

PROBLEM 3-6A (Continued)

(d)

SOLIS COMPANY Trial Balance October 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 17,300	
Accounts Receivable	6,400	
Supplies	2,100	
Equipment	8,000	
Accounts Payable		\$ 2,900
Unearned Service Revenue		1,100
Common Stock		15,000
Retained Earnings		11,000
Dividends	300	•
Service Revenue		5,700
Salaries and Wages Expense	1,200	•
Utilities Expense	400	
-	\$35,700	\$35,700

PROBLEM 3-7A

SWISHER CO. Trial Balance June 30, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash (\$3,090 - \$780 + \$870)	\$ 3,180	
Accounts Receivable*	3,910	
Supplies (\$800 – \$340)	460	
Equipment (\$3,000 + \$340)	3,340	
Accounts Payable (\$3,686 - \$206 - \$260)	·	\$ 3,220
Unearned Service Revenue		1,200
Common Stock		9,000
Dividends (\$800 + \$600)	1,400	·
Service Revenue	,	3,480
Salaries and Wages Expense		,
(\$3,600 + \$700 - \$600)	3,700	
Utilities Expense	910	
•	\$16,900	<u>\$16,900</u>

^{*\$3,190 + \$780 - \$870 - \$90 + \$900}

PROBLEM 3-8A

(a) & (c)							
Cash					Commo	n Stock	
3/1 Bal.	16,000	3/2	2,000			3/1 Bal.	80,000
3/9	9,900	3/10	10,900			Bal.	80,000
3/20	8,300	3/12	500				
3/31	750	3/20	5,000				
3/31	20,000	3/31	3,800	<u> </u>	Service	Revenue	
Bal.	32,750					3/9	9,900
						3/20	8,300
						3/31	20,000
A	ccounts	Receivab	le			Bal.	38,200
3/31	750					•	
Bal.	750						
					Sales R	Revenue	
						3/31	1,500
	La	nd				Bal.	1,500
3/1 Bal.	38,000					•	
Bal.	38,000						
				Advertising Expense			
				3/12	500		
	Build	dings		Bal.	500		
3/1 Bal.	22,000						
Bal.	22,000						
	·	•			Rent E	xpense	
				3/2	10,000		
	Equip	oment		3/20	5,000		
3/1 Bal.	16,000			Bal.	15,000		
Bal.	16,000				·	•	
	•	1					
Salaries and Wages Expense						oense	
	Accounts	s Payable		3/31	3,800		
3/10		3/1 Bal.	12,000	Bal.	3,800		
	-,	2/2	0.000		-,	I	

8,000 9,100

Bal.

PROBLEM 3-8A (Continued)

(b)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Mar. 2	Rent Expense	10,000	8,000 2,000
3	No entry—not a transaction.		
9	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for admissions)	9,900	9,900
10	Accounts Payable (\$8,000 + \$2,900) Cash(Paid creditors on account)	10,900	10,900
11	No entry—not a transaction.		
12	Advertising Expense Cash (Paid advertising expenses)	500	500
20	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for admissions)	8,300	8,300
20	Rent Expense Cash (Paid film rental)	5,000	5,000
31	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash (Paid salaries expense)	3,800	3,800

PROBLEM 3-8A (Continued)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Mar. 31	Cash	750	
	Accounts Receivable	750	
	Sales Revenue (15% X \$10,000) (Received cash and balance on account for concessions)		1,500
31	CashService Revenue(Received cash for admissions)	20,000	20,000

(d) SEQUEL THEATER INC. Trial Balance March 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 32,750	
Accounts Receivable	750	
Land	38,000	
Buildings	22,000	
Equipment	16,000	
Accounts Payable	·	\$ 9,100
Common Stock		80,000
Service Revenue		38,200
Sales Revenue		1,500
Advertising Expense	500	·
Rent Expense	15,000	
Salaries and Wages Expense	3,800	
•	<u>\$128,800</u>	\$128,800

PROBLEM 3-9A

Error	(a) In Balance	(b) Difference	(c) Larger Column
1.	No	\$600	Debit
2.	Yes	None	N/A
3.	Yes	None	N/A
4.	No	\$680	Credit
5.	Yes	None	N/A
6.	Yes	None	N/A
7.	No	\$900	Debit
8.	Yes	None	N/A

	_	^	_	_		3.	4	
_	_		u	_	N/I	~,	7	_
	т.		_	_	w			\mathbf{r}

							nse			es					
					Rent Expense		Advertising Expense	Service Revenue	Dividends	Salaries and Wages Expense	Utilities Expense	Service Revenue			
		ngs - Dividends							-\$500					- \$500	
	Stockholders' Equity	Revenues – Expenses –			-\$700		-750			-1,000	-140			- \$2,590	
	Stockholde	Revenues						+\$8,000				+2,000		\$10,000	\$37,660
ci.		Common + Stock	+\$30,000											+ \$30,000 +	
HYMAN INC.	= Liabilities	Accounts Payable					+\$750							\$750	
		· Equipment =		+\$10,000										= \(\frac{\$10,000}{}	
	ts	+ Supplies + Equipment	:			+\$300								+ \$300 +	\$37,660
	Assets	Accounts + Receivable										+\$2,000	-1,000	\$1,000	\$37,
		Cash	8	-10,000	-700	-300		+8,000	-200	-1,000	-140		+1,000	<u>\$26,360</u> +	
(a)	I		' -	6	က်	4		6.	7.	œί	oi O	10.	.		

PROBLEM 3-1B (Continued)

(b)	Service Revenue (\$8,000 + \$2,000) Expenses		\$10,000
	Salaries and Wages Expense Advertising Expense Rent Expense Utilities Expense Net income	\$1,000 750 700 140	2,590 \$ 7,410
	OR		
	RevenuesLess: ExpensesNet income		\$10,000 2,590 \$ 7,410

PROBLEM 3-2B

				Rent Expense	Service Revenue	Dividends			Advertising Expense	Service Revenue		Utilities Expense		Salaries and Waqes Expense	
Stockholders' Equity	Retained Earnings + Revenues – Expenses – Dividends			-\$600	+\$3,000	-\$300			-200 <i>t</i>	+1,500		–180		-750	\$20,000 + \$4,500 - \$1,730 - \$300 \$29,670
Liabilities +	Notes Accounts Common Payable + Payable + Stock	\$20,000	+\$8,000				+\$240		+200		-1,000		-240		\$7,000 + \$20,000 \$7,000 + \$20,000
Assets =	Accounts + Receivable + Supplies + Equipment =		+\$10,000		+\$3,000		+\$240	-1,000							+ <u>\$2,000</u> + <u>\$240</u> + <u>\$10,000</u> =
	Cash		-2,000	009-		-300		+1,000		+1,500	-1,000	-180	-240	-750	\$17,430 +
	Date	June 1	7	ო	5	၈	12	15	17	70	23	56	59	30	

(a)

WALZ SERVICE INC.

PROBLEM 3-2B (Continued)

(b) WALZ SERVICE INC. Income Statement For the Month Ended June 30, 2014

Revenues Service revenue (\$3,000 + \$1,500)		\$4,500
Expenses		Φ4,50 (
Salaries and wages expense	\$750	
Rent expense	600	
Advertising expense	200	
Utilities expense	180	
Total expenses		1,730
Net income		\$2,770
WALZ SERVICE INC.		
Balance Sheet		
June 30, 2014		
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$17,430	
Accounts receivable	2,000	
Supplies	<u> 240</u>	
Total current assets		\$19,670
Equipment		10,000
Total assets		<u>\$29,670</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equ	uity	
Current liabilities		
Notes payable	\$7,000	
Accounts payable	<u> 200</u>	.
Total liabilities		\$7,200
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock	20,000	00.47
Retained earnings*	<u>2,470</u>	22,470
Total liabilities and stockholders'		600 070
equity		<u>\$29,670</u>
*(\$0 + \$2,770 - \$300)		

PROBLEM 3-3B

(a) Assets	Accounts		\$9,000 + \$1,700 + -3,400 +1,200 -1,200		22. –2,250	26.	30. <u>+5,000</u> \$10,25 <u>0</u> + \$8,80 <u>0</u> + \$60 <u>0</u>
= Lis	ies + Equipment = Payable 0 + \$5,000 =		+ \$5,000				0 + \$10,100 = \$5,000
THYME COMPANY Liabilities +	Accounts Common Retained	THYME COMPANY abilities +	+			+220	+ \$4,520 + \$10,000 +
Stockholders' Equity	Accounts Common Retained + Payable + Stock + Earnings + Revenues - Expenses - Dividends \$3,600 + \$10,000 + \$2,700	Stockholders' Equity	\$2,700	+\$10,600	_\$900 _1,100 _250	-220	<u>\$2,700</u> + <u>\$10,600</u> - <u>\$2,470</u> -
	dends			Service Revenue	Salaries and Wages Expense Rent Expense Advertising Expense	Utilities Expense	009 \$

PROBLEM 3-3B (Continued)

(b) THYME COMPANY Income Statement For the Month Ended September 30, 2014

Revenues		
Service revenue		\$10,600
Expenses		
Rent expense	\$1,100	
Salaries and wages expense	900	
Advertising expense	250	
Utilities expense	220	
Total expenses		2,470
Net income		\$8,130

THYME COMPANY Retained Earnings Statement For the Month Ended September 30, 2014

Retained earnings, September 1					
Add: Net income	8,130				
	10,830				
Less: Dividends	600				
Retained earnings, September 30	\$10,230				

PROBLEM 3-3B (Continued)

THYME COMPANY Balance Sheet September 30, 2014

Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$10,250	
Accounts receivable	8,800	
Supplies	600	
Total current assets		\$19,650
Equipment		10,100
Total assets		<u>\$29,750</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Eq	uity	
Current liabilities		
Notes payable	\$ 5,000	
Accounts payable	4,520	
Total current liabilities		\$ 9,520
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock	10,000	
Retained earnings	10,230	20,230
Total liabilities and stockholders'		
equity		\$29,750

PROBLEM 3-4B

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Apr. 1	Cash Common Stock (Issued stock for cash)	100,000	100,000
4	Land Cash(Purchased land for cash)	250,000	250,000
8	Advertising Expense	1,200	1,200
11	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash (Paid salaries)	3,000	3,000
12	No entry—not a transaction.		
13	Prepaid InsuranceCash(Paid for one-year insurance policy)	7,200	7,200
17	Dividends Cash (Payment of cash dividend)	600	600
20	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for services provided)	6,000	6,000
25	Cash (100 X \$90) Unearned Service Revenue (Received advance for future services)	9,000	9,000

PROBLEM 3-4B (Continued)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Apr. 30	Cash Service Revenue(Received cash for services provided)	7,900	7,900
30	Accounts Payable Cash (Paid creditor on account)	400	400

PROBLEM 3-5B

(a)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
May 1	Cash Common Stock (Issued stock for cash)	100,000	100,000
2	No entry—not a transaction.		
3	Supplies Accounts Payable (Purchased supplies on account)	800	800
7	Rent Expense Cash(Paid office rent)	1,400	1,400
11	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue (Billed client for services provided)	2,500	2,500
12	Cash Unearned Service Revenue (Received an advance for future services)	4,200	4,200
17	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for service performed)	3,300	3,300
31	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash (Paid salaries)	2,500	2,500
31	Accounts Payable (\$800 X 50%) Cash(Paid creditor on account)	400	400

PROBLEM 3-5B (Continued)

(b)

Cash								
5/1	100,000	5/7	1,400					
5/12	4,200	5/31	2,500					
5/17	4,200 3,300	5/31	400					
Bal.	103,200							

Salaries and Wages Expense

5/31	2,500		
Bal.	2,500		

Accounts Receivable

	7100001110	100011010
5/11	2,500	
Bal.	2,500	

Rent Expense

5/7	1,400	
Bal.	1,400	

Supplies			
5/3 800			
Bal.	800		

Accounts Pavable

7 to counte i ayabic			
5/31	400	5/3	800
		Bal.	400

Unearned Service Revenue

5/12	4,200
Bal.	4,200

Common Stock

5/1	100,000
Bal.	100,000

Service Revenue

5/11	2,500
5/17	3,300
Bal.	5.800

PROBLEM 3-5B (Continued)

(c)

ROYCE CONSULTING Trial Balance May 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$103,200	
Accounts Receivable	2,500	
Supplies	800	
Accounts Payable		\$ 400
Unearned Service Revenue		4,200
Common Stock		100,000
Service Revenue		5,800
Salaries and Wages Expense	2,500	•
Rent Expense	1,400	
•	\$110,400	\$110,400

PROBLEM 3-6B

(a)	8	(c)
\ /		. – ,

Cash			
7/1 Bal.	15,532	7/9	2,100
7/8	15,532 10,189	7/14	4,810
7/11	7,320	7/30	5,267
		7/31	400
Bal.	20.464		

Common Stock		
	7/1 Bal.	25,000
	Bal.	25,000

Accounts Receivable

7/1 Bal.	10,536	7/8	10,189
7/22	4,700		
Bal.	5,047		

Retained Earnings			
	7/1 Bal.	13,000	
	Bal.	13,000	

Sunnlies

Cupplies				
7/1 Bal.	3,592			
7/17	720			
Bal.	4,312			

Dividends			
7/31	400		
Bal.	400		

Equipment

=qa.pot			
7/1 Bal.	25,950		
Bal.	25,950		

Service Revenue		
	7/11	7,320
	7/22	4,700
	Bal.	12,020

Accounts Payable

7/14	4,810	7/1 Bal.	15,800
		7/17	720
		Bal.	11,710

Maintenance and Repairs

Expense			
7/30	386	_	
Bal.	386		

Unearned Service Revenue

7/1 Bal.	1,810
Bal.	1,810

Salaries and Wages Expense

7/9	2,100	
7/30	3,114	
Bal.	5,214	

Utilities Expense

7/30	1,767	
Bal.	1,767	

PROBLEM 3-6B (Continued)

(b)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
July 8	Cash Accounts Receivable (Received cash on account)	10,189	10,189
9	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash (Paid salaries)	2,100	2,100
11	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for services provided)	7,320	7,320
14	Accounts Payable Cash (Paid creditors)	4,810	4,810
17	Supplies Accounts Payable (Purchased supplies on account)	720	720
22	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue (Billed for services provided)	4,700	4,700
30	Salaries and Wages Expense Utilities Expense Maintenance and Repairs Expense Cash (Paid for various expenses)	3,114 1,767 386	5,267
31	Dividends Cash (Payment of cash dividend)	400	400

PROBLEM 3-6B (Continued)

(d)

AMERICAN DRY CLEANERS Trial Balance July 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$20,464	
Accounts Receivable	5,047	
Supplies	4,312	
Equipment	25,950	
Accounts Payable	•	\$11,710
Unearned Service Revenue		1,810
Common Stock		25,000
Retained Earnings		13,000
Dividends	400	•
Service Revenue		12,020
Maintenance and Repairs Expense	386	·
Salaries and Wages Expense	5,214	
Utilities Expense	1,767	
•	\$63,540	\$63,540

PROBLEM 3-7B

LINDBERGH COMPANY Trial Balance May 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash (\$5,340 + \$350 - \$441)	\$ 5,249	
Accounts Receivable (\$2,750 - \$180 - \$240)	2,330	
Prepaid Insurance (\$700 + \$100)	800	
Supplies (\$0 + \$350)	350	
Equipment (\$9,000 – \$350)	8,650	
Accounts Payable (\$4,100 - \$100 + \$350 - \$240)		\$ 4,110
Income Taxes Payable		850
Common Stock (\$5,700 + \$600)		6,300
Retained Earnings		6,000
Dividends (\$0 + \$600)	600	
Service Revenue (\$7,690 + \$270)		7,960
Salaries and Wages Expense (\$4,200 + \$500)	4,700	•
Advertising Expense (\$1,100 + \$441)	1,541	
Income Tax Expense (\$900 + \$100)	1,000	
,	\$25,220	\$25,220

PROBLEM 3-8B

(a) & (c)	Ca	ısh			Account	- Davabla	
4/4 Dal			4.000	4/40	Accounts		
4/1 Bal.	6,300	4/2	1,800	4/10	1,200	4/1 Bal.	2,300
4/9	5,700	4/10	3,200			4/20	750
4/25	3,000	4/12	410			Bal.	1,850
4/30	170	4/29	1,900				
	0.000	4/30	1,200				
Bal.	6,660					Payable	
				4/10	2,000		38,000
۸۵	counte	Receival	مام			Bal.	36,000
4/30	170	leccivar					
Bal.	170				Commo	n Stock	
		,				4/1 Bal.	40,000
						Bal.	40,000
	Prepai	d Rent				•	
4/30	1,200						
Bal.	1,200				Service	Revenue	
						4/9	5,700
						4/25	3,000
	La	nd				Bal.	8,700
4/1 Bal.	10,000						
Bal.	10,000						
					Sales R	evenue	
						4/30	340
	Build	dings		-		Bal.	340
4/1 Bal.	58,000						
Bal.	58,000						
					Advertisin	g Expens	e
				4/12	410		
		ment		Bal.	410		
4/1 Bal.	6,000						
Bal.	6,000						

PROBLEM 3-8B (Continued)

	Rent Expense	Salaries and Wages Expense
4/2	1,800	4/29 1,900
4/20	750	Bal. 1,900
Bal	2 550	<u> </u>

(b)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Apr. 2	Rent Expense Cash (Paid film rental)	1,800	1,800
3	No entry—not a transaction.		
9	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for admissions)	5,700	5,700
10	Mortgage Payable Accounts Payable Cash(Made payments on mortgage and accounts payable)	2,000 1,200	3,200
11	No entry—not a transaction.		
12	Advertising Expense Cash (Paid advertising expenses)	410	410
20	Rent Expense Accounts Payable (Rented film on account)	750	750
25	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for admissions)	3,000	3,000

PROBLEM 3-8B (Continued)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Apr. 29	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash(Paid salaries expense)	1,900	1,900
30	Cash	170 170	340
30	Prepaid Rent Cash (Paid cash for future film rental)	1,200	1,200

(d) ROXY THEATER INC. Trial Balance April 30, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 6,660	
Accounts Receivable	170	
Prepaid Rent	1,200	
Land	10,000	
Buildings	58,000	
Equipment	6,000	
Accounts Payable	·	\$ 1,850
Mortgage Payable		36,000
Common Stock		40,000
Service Revenue		8,700
Sales Revenue		340
Advertising Expense	410	
Rent Expense	2,550	
Salaries and Wages Expense	1,900	
	\$86,890	<u>\$86,890</u>

PROBLEM 3-9B

(a) Correct: 2, 7 Incorrect: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8

(b)	Error	(1) In Balance	(2) Difference	(3) Larger Column
	1.	No	\$270	Credit
	3.	No	\$880	Credit
	4.	Yes	None	N/A
	5.	Yes	None	N/A
	6.	Yes	None	N/A
	8.	No	\$5,000	Credit

CCC3

CONTINUING COOKIE CHRONICLE

(a)

_				_
C۵	nera	al L	OUR	nal

Date		Account Titles	Debit	Credit
Nov.	8	No journal entry required.		
	8	No journal entry required.		
	8	Cash Common Stock	500	500
•	11	Supplies Cash	95	95
•	14	Supplies Cash	125	125
•	15	Equipment Common Stock	300	300
•	16	Cash Notes Payable	2,000	2,000
•	17	Equipment Cash	900	900
•	18	No journal entry required.		
2	25	Cash Unearned Service Revenue	60	60
2	29	CashService Revenue	100	100

CONTINUING COOKIE CHRONICLE (Continued)

Date	Account Titles			Debit	Credit
Nov. 30				600	600
30	Prepaid Insurance Cash			1,200	1,200
30	Accounts Receiva Service Rever			300	300
30	Utilities Expense . Accounts Pay			50	50
(b)					
	Cash			Equipment	
Nov. 8	500 Nov. 11	95	Nov. 15	300	
Nov. 16	2,000 Nov. 14	125	Nov. 17	900	
Nov. 25	60 Nov. 17	900	Nov. 30 Bal.	. 1,200	
Nov. 29	100 Nov. 30	1,200			
Nov.30 E	340 Sal. 340			Website	
			Nov. 30	600	
A	ccounts Receivable	!	Nov. 30 Bal.	. 600	
Nov. 30	300		Acc	ounts Payable	!
Nov. 30	Bal. 300			Nov. 30	600
	'			Nov. 30	50
				Nov. 30 Ba	al. 650
	Supplies			·	
Nov. 11	95		Unearne	ed Service Rev	enue
Nov. 14	125			Nov. 25	60
Nov. 30	Bal. 220			Nov. 30 Ba	al. 60
	Prepaid Insurance		N	otes Payable	
Nov. 30	1,200			Nov. 16	2,000
Nov. 30	Bal. 1,200			Nov. 30 Ba	al. 2,000

CONTINUING COOKIE CHRONICLE (Continued)

Common Stock		Utilities Expense	
Nov. 8	500	Nov. 30 50	
Nov. 15	300	Nov. 30 Bal. 50	
Nov. 30 Bal.	800	·	

Service Revenue			
	Nov.29	100	
	Nov.30	300	
	Nov.30 Bal.	300	

(c) **COOKIE CREATIONS INC. Trial Balance** November 30, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 340	
Accounts Receivable	300	
Supplies	220	
Prepaid Insurance	1,200	
Equipment	1,200	
Website	600	
Accounts Payable		\$ 650
Unearned Service Revenue		60
Notes Payable		2,000
Common Stock		800
Service Revenue		400
Utilities Expense	50	
•	\$3,910	<u>\$3,910</u>

FINANCIAL REPORTING PROBLEM

(a)	Account	Increase Side	Decrease Side	Normal Balance
	Common Stock	Right/Credit	Left/Debit	Credit
	Accounts Payable	Right/Credit	Left/Debit	Credit
	Accounts Receivable	Left/Debit	Right/Credit	Debit
	Selling, Marketing, and		•	
	Administrative Expenses	Left/Debit	Right/Credit	Debit
	Prepaid Expenses	Left/Debit	Right/Credit	Debit
	Net Property, Plant, and		•	
	Equipment	Left/Debit	Right/Credit	Debit
	Net Product Sales	Right/Credit	Left/Debit	Credit

- (b) 1. Cash is increased.
 - 2. Cash is decreased.
 - 3. Cash is decreased.
- (c) 1. Cash is decreased or Interest Payable is increased.
 - 2. Cash is decreased or Notes (or Mortgage) Payable is increased.

BYP 3-2

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS PROBLEM

(a)	(a) Tootsie Roll			Hershey Company		
	1.	Accounts Receivable	debit	1.	Inventories	debit
	2.	Net Property, Plant, and		2.	Provision for Income	
		Equipment	debit		Taxes	debit
	3.	Accounts Payable	credit	3.	Accrued Liabilities	credit
	4.	Retained Earnings	credit	4.	Common Stock	credit
	5.	Net Product Sales	credit	5.	Interest Expense	debit

- (b) The following other accounts are ordinarily involved:
 - 1. Increase in Accounts Receivable: Service Revenue or Sales Revenue is increased (credited).
 - Decrease in Notes Payable: Cash is decreased (credited). 2.
 - Increase in Machinery: Notes Payable is increased (credited) or Cash 3. is decreased (credited).
 - Increase in Interest Revenue: Cash or Interest Receivable is in-4. creased (debited).

RESEARCH CASE

- (a) The reason the Green Bay Packers' issue an annual report is because they are a publicly owned, nonprofit company. They issue the report to the more than 100,000 shareholders who hold shares. None of the other teams are publicly owned, so they have no obligation to make their financial information available except to their small group of owners.
- (b) At the time that the article was written the owners of the NFL teams and the players' labor union were negotiating a new contract. Knowing how profitable the NFL teams are would be useful information for the players to know so that they would have a better sense of how much the teams could afford to play. The Packers are obviously a "small market" team, they are not necessarily representative of teams in general. However, the Packers' annual report does give the players some sense of the profitability of other teams.
- (c) Since some of the cost of the stadium that the Packers play in is covered by taxpayers, the county and state government has an interest in the team's finances.
- (d) The Packers' revenues increased during recent years. However, because the cost of players' salaries increased at a faster rate than revenues, the Packers' operating profit actually declined.

BYP 3-4

INTERPRETING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CHIEFTAIN INTERNATIONAL, INC.

- (a) One of the primary advantages to Chieftain of having no long-term debt is that there is room for growth through the use of debt and the company's financial risk is greatly reduced. Another advantage is that profitability is enhanced when there is no interest expense. A possible disadvantage is that the company could expand more and earn a greater return if the growth had been financed with long-term debt.
- (b) An advantage to Chieftain from having a large cash balance is that cash is available to finance such things as the drilling of new wells and the investment in new technology. New opportunities may be seized and expansions may be undertaken at the time most advantageous for the business. A disadvantage is that cash earns little or no interest. A higher rate of return might be generated on excess cash by some other type of investment.
- (c) Accounts payable, as purchases on credit, represent interest-free loans. Business enterprises don't pay cash unless the supplier requires immediate payment. Nearly all exchange transactions are conducted on 30-day or more credit.

REAL-WORLD FOCUS

- (a) CPAs work in public accounting, business and industry, government, and education.
- (b) A CPA needs:

strong leadership, communication skills, tech know-how, business savvy.

(c) Salary ranges are: \$51,500 – \$74,250 during the first three years for a CPA at a large firm;

\$189,750 – \$411,000 for Chief Financial Officer at a large corporation.

BYP 3-6 DECISION MAKING ACROSS THE ORGANIZATION

(a)	May	1	Cash Common Stock	-	15,000
		5	Correct.		
		7	Cash Unearned Service Revenue		500
		9	SuppliesAccounts Payable		1,500
	1	14	EquipmentCash		800
	1	15	DividendsCash		400
	2	20	Cash Service Revenue		154
	3	31	Maintenance and Repairs Expense Accounts Payable		75
(b)			in the entries of May 14 and May 20 wou rom balancing.	ld preven	t the trial
(c)		5/9	ne as reported , Supplies expense 5, Salaries and wages expense (dividends	\$1,500	\$ 4,500
			paid)	400	1,900
	l acc	· 5/7	, Unearned service revenue		6,400 500
			et income		\$ 5,900
(d)			reported	44 500	\$12,475
	Add:), Purchase on account 20, Transposition error	\$1,500 <u>9</u>	1,509 \$13,984

BYP 3-7

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

To: Accounting Instructor

From: Accounting Student

Re: Steps in Recording Process

In the first transaction, bills totaling \$6,000 were sent to customers for services provided. Therefore, the asset Accounts Receivable is increased \$6,000 and the revenue Service Revenue is increased \$6,000. Debits increase assets and credits increase revenues, so the journal entry is:

Accounts Receivable	6,000	
Service Revenue		6,000
(Billed customers for services provided)		

The \$6,000 amount is then posted to the debit side of the general ledger account Accounts Receivable and to the credit side of the general ledger account Service Revenue.

In the second transaction, \$2,000 was paid in salaries to employees. Therefore, the expense Salaries and Wages Expense is increased \$2,000 and the asset Cash is decreased \$2,000. Debits increase expenses and credits decrease assets, so the journal entry is:

Salaries and Wages Expense	2,000	
Cash		2,000
(Salaries paid)		·

The \$2,000 amount is then posted to the debit side of the general ledger account Salaries and Wages Expense and to the credit side of the general ledger account Cash.

- (a) The stakeholders in this situation are:
 - Jennifer VanPelt, assistant chief accountant.
 - Users of the company's financial statements.
 - BIT Company.
- (b) By adding \$1,000 to the Equipment account, that account total is intentionally misstated. By not locating the error causing the imbalance, some other account may also be misstated by \$1,000. If the amount of \$1,000 is determined to be immaterial, and the intent is not to commit fraud (cover up an embezzlement or other misappropriation of assets), Jennifer's action might not be considered unethical in the preparation of interim financial statements. However, if Jennifer is violating a company accounting policy by her action, then she is acting unethically.
- (c) Jennifer's alternatives are:
 - 1. Miss the deadline but find the error causing the imbalance.
 - 2. Tell her supervisor of the imbalance and suffer the consequences.
 - 3. Do as she did and locate the error later, making the adjustment in the next quarter.

- (a) Employees in the rail unit accelerated revenue in each of the fourth quarters from 2000 to 2003. That is, revenue that should have been reported in the first quarter of a year was instead reported in the fourth quarter of the previous year.
- (b) One possible motivation for engaging in this activity is that bonuses are frequently based on annual results. If it appeared that the rail unit was not going to meet the performance level required for bonuses, the employees may have shifted the revenue recognition forward on these sales in order to boost annual results to meet performance targets.
- (c) The employees were fired. In addition, the matter was being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).
- (d) To restate financial statements means to actually issue new financial statements to replace those that were previously issued. We are told that, for example, 2002 revenue was overstated by \$158 million, and net income was overstated by \$22 million. While these numbers seem large, to GE they are immaterial. \$22 million was less than 0.2% of the company's net income. As a percentage of GE's total results the errors are not large enough to change investors' evaluation of the company.

We address the issue of contingent liabilities in greater detail in Chapter 10. Our primary interest in this exercise is to engage students in a discussion regarding the general nature of the financial statement elements (assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenses).

- (a) By taking out the bank loan your friend has incurred a liability. You do not have a liability unless your friend defaults, or unless it becomes clear that he will default. The loan application may, however, require you to disclose any guarantees that you have signed, since they represent potential liabilities.
- (b) Accounting standards have specific requirements regarding accounting for situations where there is uncertainty regarding whether a liability has been incurred. Those standards require an evaluation of the probability of an amount being owed. Without going into detail regarding those standards, the basic idea is that if it is probable that you will owe money, then you should accrue a liability. If it is not probable, but it is possible that you will owe money, then you should disclose facts regarding the situation. The most important point is that this event has the potential to materially impact your finances, and therefore you have a responsibility to disclose it to the bank in some form.
- (c) Losing your job would not create a financial liability, although it would most certainly reduce your revenues. You are obviously concerned that you might lose your job, but you don't have specific information that would suggest that it will happen. Therefore, you probably don't have an obligation to disclose this information to the bank. However, unless you are relatively certain that you would be able to find suitable employment relatively quickly, you might want to wait until your job situation has stabilized before pursuing a loan of this size.

CONCEPTS AND APPLICATION

In deciding whether the U.S. should adopt IFRS, the SEC should consider the following:

- Whether IFRS is sufficiently developed and consistent in application
- Whether the IASB is sufficiently independent
- Whether IFRS is established for the benefit to investors
- The issues involved in educating investors about IFRS
- The impact of a switch to IFRS on U.S. laws and regulations
- The impact on companies including changes to their accounting systems, contractual arrangements, corporate governance, and litigation
- The issues involved in educating accountants, so they can prepare statements under IFRS

IFRS 3-2 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING PROBLEM

Account	Financial Statement	Position in Financial Statement
Share capital	Consolidated	Equity
	Balance Sheet	
Goodwill	Consolidated	Non-current assets
	Balance Sheet	
Borrowings and	Consolidated	Current and Non-current liabilities
overdrafts	Balance Sheet	
Amortisation of	Consolidated	After Gross profit and before
intangible assets	Income Statement	Operating profit
Derivative	Consolidated	Current assets
financial asset	Balance Sheet	