

# 会计学

## 1. Basic Accounting Assumption

- Separate Entity Assumption: Owner 和公司分开
- Continuity Assumption: 假定公司会持续经营
- Time Period Assumption: 有 Accounting Period
- Unit-of-measure Assumption: 同一汇率

2. Revenue Recognition Principle: 收益应在卖出去的时候记录

3. Matching Principle: 费用应在他们用来投入产出时候记录

## 4. Adjusting Entry

### → Accrued Revenue

Dec 31 Dr XX Receivable  
Cr XX Revenue  
Jan 1 Dr Cash  
Cr XX Revenue  
Accounts Receivable

### → Accrued Expenses

Dec 31 Dr XX Expenses  
Cr XX Payable  
Jan 1 Dr XX Payable  
Cr XX Expenses  
Cash

### → Unearned Revenue

Dec 1 Dr Cash  
Cr Unearned Revenue  
Dec 31 Dr Unearned Revenue  
Cr Rental Revenue

### → Paid-in-Advance Expenses

Dec 1 Dr Prepaid Expenses  
Cr Cash  
Dec 31 Dr XX Expenses  
Cr Prepaid Expenses

5. 最后调整: General Journal → Trial Balance 确认

General Journal → Income Statement 转移

Income Statement (Net Income / Net Loss) → Retained Earning \* 还有 Dividend

Retained Earning → SOFP (Stockholders' Equity)

## 6. Bank Reconciliation

→ 比较 Deposit

→ 调整 Bank (1) 加上正在存入的 Deposit

(2) 减掉未支付的 Check (Outstanding Cheque)

(3) 调整 Bank Error

→ 调整 Company (1) 加利息

(2) 减掉 Service charge & Not Sufficient Fund

(3) 调整 Error

## 7. Bad Debts & AFDD

方法: Direct Write Off Method

Bad Debts: Dr Uncollectible Accounts Expense  
Cr Accounts Receivable

预计多少 Debts: Dr Uncollectible Accounts Expense  
Cr Allowance For Doubtful debts (SOFP)

## 8. 计算 AFDD:

方法 1: Balance Sheet Approach

• 根据不同组别进行区分(还款期限)

• 每个组别 × 各自不还款概率的加总 = AFDD

方法 2: Income Statement Approach

• 整个乘以%, 不用分组





### 9. Bad Debts

Write off 表示 AR ↓ AFDD ↓  
Net AR 不变

Dr: AFDD

Cr: Accounts Receivable

### 10. Bad Debts Recovered

Dr: Accounts Receivable

Cr: AFDD

Dr: Cash

Cr: Accounts Receivable

### 11. 如何回收 AR? ① 卖 AR → Bank ② 用 Credit Card

### 12. Notes Receivable

① Dr: Notes Receivable

Cr: Sales

② 一般情况 [跨期]

Dr: Interest Receivable

Cr: Interest Revenue

③ 付钱的时候

Dr: Cash

Cr: Interest Receivable

Interest Revenue

Notes Receivable

### 13. Inventory Systems

Perpetual [没讲就是]

Periodic

买货	Dr: Inventory Cr: Cash / Accounts Payable	Dr: Purchase Cr: Cash / Accounts Payable
卖货	Dr: Cash / Accounts Receivable Cr: Sales Dr: Cost of Good Sold Cr: Inventory	Dr: Cash / Accounts Receivable Cr: Sales
结算	Beginning + Purchase - Ending = COGS	Dr: COGS Cr: Inventory (Opening) Purchase Dr: Inventory (Ending) Cr: COGS

### 14. Inventory Cost Flow Method

Specific Cost Identification 特定的

Average Cost: 平均

FIFO: 先进先出

LIFO: 后进后出

Periodic vs Perpetual

Average Cost	每件统一价格 but 无法反映当下成本
FIFO	符合过去成本 but 会在通胀时报告低 COGS 高 Net Income
LIFO	符合现在成本, 可省税 but 会在通胀时报告高 COGS 低 Net Income

Average Cost	高 COGS 低 Ending Inventory
FIFO	相同 COGS & Ending Inventory
LIFO	高 COGS 低 Inventory





15. The Principle of Consistency 持续性原则  
 16. Lower-of-Cost / Market Rule (LCM) 选最低的  
 17. 如果 Inventory Cost < Market Rule

如果很少 (Immaterial):

Dr COGS (大减小)  
 Cr Inventory (大减小)

如果很多 (Material):

Dr Loss from Write down of Inventory (大减小)  
 Cr Inventory (大减小)

18. Year End Cut Off:

FOB Shipping point 到运货地点

FOB Destination Point 到买方时

19. Periodic 要预测每月 Ending Inventory

→ Gross Profit Method

- ① 确认 COGS
- ② 把 COGS 乘以 Cost Ratio \* Cost Ratio 是  $\frac{\text{COGS}}{\text{Sales}}$
- ③ Ending Inventory = Cost of Good Available For Sales - COGS

→ Retail Method

- ① 确认 Historical Cost, Retail Method
- ② Cost Ratio = Historical Cost / Retail Method
- ③ Ending Inventory = 数量 X COGS

20. Recording Purchases 2/10, n/30: 10天2%, 30天内交

→ At Net Cost

- ① 先记录且含 Discount
- ② 如果最后没有 Discount, 则 Dr Purchase Discounts Loss

→ At Gross Invoice Price

- ① 先不记录 Discount 的部分
- ② 如果最后有 Discount, 则 Cr Purchase Discounts Taken

21. Sales Returns & Allowance

Dr Sales Returns and Allowance  
 Cr Accounts Receivable  
 Dr Inventory  
 Cr COGS

\* Purchase Returns 记录

Dr Account Payable  
 Cr Inventory

22. Acquisition Cost of Plant Assets

- Cost = Asset 价钱 + 任何有必要的成本 (以让它发挥作用)
- Land: 没有 Depreciation, 但有 Commission, Legal Fee
- Land Improvement: 另外算, 有 Depreciation.
- Building: 如果靠 Loan 筹资, Interest 要算
- Equipment: Purchase Price + Sales Tax + delivery Cost + Cost of Getting Used
- 但安装好后的费用属于 Expense

意外不算

23. Depreciation

→ Straight Line Method

$$\text{Depreciation} = \frac{\text{Cost} - \text{Residual Value}}{\text{Years of Useful Life}}$$

→ Accelerated Depreciation

报税: 减税; 报告: 更符合实际

- ① 先算 Straight Line =  $\frac{1}{\text{useful Life}}$
- ② Straight Line X Accelerated = Accelerated Depreciation Rate
- ③ 算 Depreciation = Remaining Book Value X Accelerated Depreciation Rate

第一年 Depreciation: Half Year Dimension

最后一年 Depreciation: Remaining Book Value - Residual Value

一个前面扣得多, 后面扣得少, but 结局一样

24. Revising Depreciation Rates

$$\text{Depreciation} = \frac{\text{Book Value at Date of Change} - \text{Residual Value at Date of Change}}{\text{Remaining Useful Life}}$$

25. Disposal

Dr: Cash  
 Accumulated Depreciation  
 Cr: Machine  
 Gain On Disposal





## 26. Intangible 无形资产 Amortization

- 必须满足 Reasonably Certain 和 Objectively Measurable
- Patents 经营许可  $\rightarrow$  Cost = Purchase Price + Legal Cost to defend the patent  
 $\rightarrow$  Amortize Cost over the shorter / 20 years
- Trademarks 品牌  $\rightarrow$  如果自己拥有不用 Capitalized  
 $\rightarrow$  Amortized over Legal Life / Useful Life
- Franchises 连锁  $\rightarrow$  Recorded at purchase price,  
 $\rightarrow$  Amortized over the protected right / useful life
- Copyright  $\rightarrow$  Legal Life = Life of Creator + 70
- Research & Development Cost  $\rightarrow$  Expense (GAAP), 可以考虑 (IFRS)
- Goodwill  $\rightarrow$  Purchase Price > Market price  
 $\rightarrow$  不用 Amortized

Dr: Amortization Expense  
Cr: Intangible Asset

## 27. 如何算每期贷款?

Dr: Interest Expense  
Installment Note Payable  
Cr: Cash

Dr: Interest Expense  
Cr: Interest Payable

- 确认余额
- 计算 Interest Expense = Unpaid Balance  $\times$  Interest Rate
- 记录 Installment Payment
- 确认余额

## 28. 每一年都要去看 Non Current Liabilities 是不是有一些已属于 Current Liabilities 了

## 29. Bond

Contract Interest Rate < Market Contract Interest Rate > Market

	Par Value	Discount	Premium
发 Bond	Dr: Cash Cr: Bond Payable	Dr: Cash Discount On Bonds Payable Cr: Bond Payable	Dr: Cash Cr: Premium On Bonds Payable Bond Payable
交利息	Dr: Bond Interest Expense Cr: Cash	Dr: Bond Interest Expense Cr: Discount On Bond Payable Cash	Dr: Bond Interest Expense Cr: Premium On Bonds Payable Cash
利息跨期	Dr: Bond Interest Expense Cr: Bond Interest Payable	Dr: Bond Interest Expense Cr: Bond Interest Payable	Dr: Bond Interest Expense Cr: Bond Interest Payable

## 30. Amortization Method

### 方法 1: Effective Interest Rate

- ① Effective Interest Expense = Carrying Value  $\times$  Effective Interest Rate [Bond Interest Expense]
- ② Interest Payment in Cash = Principal  $\times$  Contract Rate  $\times$  Time [Cash]
- ③ Cash - Bond Interest Expense = [Discount] 合约的

### 方法 2: Straight Line Method

直接 Discount 平分每个 Period

## 31. Loss Contingencies 可能会出现损失 [官司]

直接写明, 除非 [预计会有, 且损失可估计]

## 32. Commitments 合约: 不算 Liabilities

## 33. Stock: Authorized Share 最高的发行数

Issued Share 真实发行

Outstanding Share 公众拥有的

Treasury Share 公司拥有的

Unissued Share 未发行的

## 34. Issuance of Stock

Dr: Cash

Cr: Common Stock (Issued  $\times$  Par Value)

Additional Paid-In Capital

Market Value 不影响记录

Treasury Stock 属于 Contra Equity, 记录 Cost

## 35. Stock Split 拆分

Common Stock Shares  $\uparrow$

Par Value per Shares  $\downarrow$

Total Par Value 不变

写明确可, 目的: 减少每股价值

## 36. Preferred Stock 优先股

Cumulative 可累积的 Noncumulative 不可累积

## 37. Cash Dividend

只有在 Date Declaration: Dr: Dividends

Cr: Dividends Payable

Date of Payment: Dr: Dividends Payable

Cr: Cash

## 38. Stock Dividend

Total stockholders' Equity 不变

Par Value per share 不变

Retained Earning  $\downarrow$  Number of Outstanding  $\uparrow$

① 计算 Stock Dividend 的 Market Value

② 计算 Par Value of stock Dividend

Date of declaration: Dr: Retained Earning  
Cr: Stock Dividend to be Distributed  
Additional Paid-In Capital

Date of Payment  
Dr: Stock dividend to be Distributed  
Cr: Common Stock



#### Prior Period Adjustment

记录忘记的东西然后要  $\times (1 - \text{Tax Rate})$

#### 40. Debts Investment

购入: Dr Debts Investment  
Cr Cash

卖出: Dr Cash  
Loss on Sale of Debt Investment  
Cr Debts Investment

#### 41. Statement Of Cash Flow

Accounts Receivable, Payable, Inventory

Operating Activities: 除了 dividend Paid 外, 其余的 Interest, Dividend 相关且都在 Income Statement 出现的

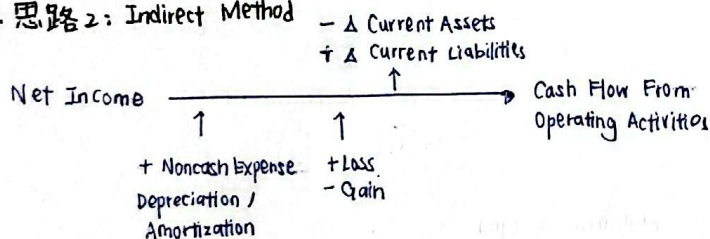
Investing Activities: Marketable Securities, Notes Receivable, PP&E 等

Financing Activities: Interest-bearing loan / bond, Equity, Notes Payable, Dividend Paid

#### 42. 思路1: Direct Method

- Cash From Customer 可从 Sales -  $\Delta$  Change in Accounts Receivable
- Cash Inflow/Outflow 可根据 Revenue / Expense + |Decrease in Asset / Increase in Liabilities|  
- |Increase in Asset / Decrease in Liabilities|
- Cash Paid for Purchase 与 Purchase, COGS, Inventory 有关  
+ |Increase in Inventory / Decrease in A/P|  
- |Decrease in Inventory / Increase in A/P|
- Cash Paid for Expense  
+ |Increase in Prepaid / decrease in Accrued Liabilities|  
Expense  
- |Decrease in Prepaid / Increase in Accrued Liabilities|  
Expense

#### 43. 思路2: Indirect Method



#### 44. Product Cost 跟产品有关

Period Cost 不跟产品有关

#### 45. Absorption Costing

→ Job Order Costing 适合大, 独特, 高价值

计算 Overhead: ① 先算 POHR = 预计来年产 Overhead Cost / 预计来年产  
(Predetermined Overhead Rate)

② Overhead = POHR  $\times$  Actual Activity

→ Process Costing: 小的, 低价值的

#### 46. Variable Costing

把 Overhead 只看成只有 Variable Manufacturing Overhead

Fixed Manufacturing Overhead 属于 Period Cost

1 估计生产成本, 但对决策有用

2 若企业生产多, 那么就会出现高利润 [因为算在 Inventory 里] 对于 Absorption

#### 47. ABC (Activity-based Costing)

根据不同活动按不同比率分配





48. Cost Center: 看成本控制, 产品质量

Profit Center: 看利润

Investment Center: 看投资回报

49. Budget

方法1: Behavioral Approach 根据情况调整 需要与 Budget Period 和

方法2: Total Quality Management 最大化

Rolling Budget

50. Production Budget

Budget Product Sales in units  
+ Desired product in Ending Inventory  
Total Product Unit Needed  
- Product Units in Beginning Inventory  
= Product Units to Produce

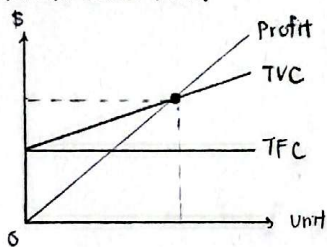
Unit to Produce  
x Material Needed per Unit  
= Material Needed for unit to produce  
+ Desired Unit in Ending Inventory  
= Total Unit of Material Needed  
- Desired Unit in Opening Inventory  
Total of unit material to purchases

Beginning Inventory  
+ Cost of Inventory produced  
- Cost of Desired Ending Inventory  
Cost of Goods Sold

51. Flexible Budget

根据不同 Production Level 的 Budget

52. Break-Even Point



假设 Fixed Cost, Unit Variable Cost, Unit Selling Price 固定

Production = Sales

Sales Mix 固定

53. Sales Mix

- ① 先算总的 Sales 和 Variable Cost 以及 Contribution Margin
- ② 得出总的 Break Even Sales
- ③ 将各自的 Contribution Margin % x Sales %, 得到 Average Contribution Margin
- ④ 把更多的 Sales 给更多的 Contribution Margin

54. 找 Semi-variable Cost

- ① 找最大的月份 - 最小的月份 [Total Unit Produced & Administrative Cost]
- ② 算 Variable Cost per unit
- ③ Estimate Fixed Cost = Total Cost - Variable Cost

55. 机会成本, Out-of-pocket Cost 应予以考虑, Sunk Cost 不用

56. Special Order decision

观察其 Incremental Cost & Revenue

57. Make / Buy Decision

Direct Material  
Direct Labor  
Incremental Overhead  
} V.S. Price

58. Sell, Scrap / Rebuild Decision

同样观察 Incremental Cost & Revenue



## Debt Investment

Less than 20% :

买入 Dr: Share Investment XX

Cr: Cash XX

利息 Dr: Cash XX

Cr: Dividend revenue XX

卖出 Dr: Cash XX

Cr: Share Investment XX

Gain on Sales of XX

Share Investment

## Market Value

买入: Dr Share Investment XX

Cr Cash XX

Net Income: Dr Share Investment XX

Cr Revenue from Share Investment XX

利息: Dr Cash XX

Cr Share Investment XX





## 公式

1. Accounts Receivable Turnover Rate =  $\frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Average Accounts Receivable}}$  越高越好
2. Days Sales Outstanding =  $\frac{365}{\text{Accounts Receivable Turnover Ratio}}$  越低越好
3. Inventory Turnover =  $\frac{\text{Cost Of Goods Sold}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$  越高越好
4. Days Inventory Outstanding =  $\frac{365}{\text{Inventory Turnover}}$  越低越好
5. Interest Coverage Ratio =  $\frac{\text{Operating Income (before tax)}}{\text{Interest Expense}}$  越高越好
6. Book Value per Share of Common Stock =  $\frac{\text{Total Stockholders' Equity} - \text{Preferred Stock}}{\text{Number of Common Shares Outstanding}}$
7. Return on Total Assets =  $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Average Total Assets}}$
8. Return on Common Stockholders' Equity =  $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Average Common Stockholders' Equity}}$
9. Earning per Share of Common Stock (EPS) =  $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Common Share}}$
10. Price Earning Ratio (PE) =  $\frac{\text{Market Price per Share}}{\text{Earning per Share}}$  不一定越小, 尽管可能是 Market Price 低, 但也可能是 Expectation 低
11. Return on Investment (ROI) =  $\frac{\text{Operating Income}}{\text{Average Total Capital}} = \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Average Total Capital}} \times \frac{\text{Operating Income}}{\text{Sales}}$   
= Capital Turnover  $\times$  Return on Sales
12. Residual Income (RI) = Operating Earning - Investment charge  
= Operating Earning - Investment Capital  $\times$  Minimum Return
13. Economic Value Added (EVA) = After-Tax Operating Income - Investment charge  
= After-Tax Operating Income - (Total Asset - Current Liabilities)  $\times$  Weighted-Average Cost of Capital
14. Break-Even Point In Unit =  $\frac{\text{Fixed Cost}}{\text{Contribution Margin per Unit}}$
15. Break-Even Point In Dollars =  $\frac{\text{Fixed Cost}}{\text{Contribution Margin Ratio}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Unit Contribution Margin}}{\text{Unit Sales Price}}$
16. Operating Income = Revenue - Cost
17. Unit Sales =  $\frac{\text{Fixed Cost} + \text{Target Income}}{\text{Contribution Margin per unit}}$   
Dollar Sales =  $\frac{\text{Fixed Cost} + \text{Target Income}}{\text{Contribution Margin Ratio}}$
18. Margin of safety = Actual Sales - Break-Even Sales
19. Operating Income = Margin of Safety  $\times$  Contribution Margin Ratio

