The **accounting equation** is the basis for all reporting in accounting. It must balance for a business’s financial records to be correct.

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The assets owned by the business are totaled, and these are paid for by borrowing money from others (total liabilities) and/or by contributions to the company by its owners plus profit generated by the company (total stockholders’ equity).

Revenue and expenses are also part of the accounting equation since they impact stockholders' equity by affecting the value of **Retained Earnings**.

## Expanding the Accounting Equation

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The difference between the total revenue and total expense amounts for a particular period, assuming revenue is higher, is called **net income**.

For an example of how the accounting equation works, you can watch the video below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vRw8OLMB6dU>

## Temporary and Permanent Accounts

Revenue and expense accounts are considered **temporary** accounts. They are used to record operational transactions for a period of time. At the end of the accounting period, temporary account balances are set back to zero by transferring them to the *Retained Earnings* stockholders’ equity account for the period’s net income amount. This results in a change in stockholders’ equity. When the next accounting period begins, the beginning balances of the temporary accounts are zero again, for a fresh start.

For example, Core Fitness records its revenue and expense accounts monthly.  Therefore, at the beginning of each month, say July, Core Fitness sets its revenue and expense accounts to $0.  Over the course of the month, the company earns ~$30,000 on class sales. Similarly, all expenses (such as wages, rent, utilities, and other costs that directly generate revenue) incurred in July are added up and amount to $22,500. Therefore, Core Fitness earns $7,500 in profits for the month of July, which is transferred to the Retained Earnings account. Then, on July 31, Core Fitness resets the revenue and expense accounts to $0.

The three other categories of accounts – assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity – are called **permanent** accounts because they are not closed out at the end of the accounting period. Instead, these account balances at the end of the period are carried forward and become the starting balances at the beginning of the next period.

For example, Core Fit ended July with $100,000 of cash in the bank. When we begin August, the beginning cash balance is kept at $100,000.



## Test Your Understanding

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Which equation related to the accounting equation is incorrect?  
a. Assets - Liabilities = Net Income  
b. Common Stock + Retained Earnings = Stockholders’ Equity  
c. Revenue – Expenses = Net Income  
d. Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders’ Equity

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