

01. Financial Statements

Consolidated Financial Statements - Financial information about the group of companies including parent and subsidiaries
How does a parent company control subsidiary?

- Own a controlling interest of subsidiary's share

- Remaining shares are **Non controlling interest** - Separated, under book value

Associate Companies - Interest in shares outside group that wields significant influence

- Includes one-line partial consolidation of associate company in book value

- Recorded using equity method

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Purpose

- Report net worth of group at specific date

Fundamental Accounting Equation

$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$$

Assets Resource controlled by company (eg. cash, accounts receivable, inventory, land, equipment, buildings)

Liabilities Amount owed to others leading to outflow of resources (eg. accounts payable, expenses)

Equity Owner's claim on residual interest after deducting liabilities

Problems

- Not market value
 - Does not tell what the equity is worth in market
 - Market value = market share price * outstanding shares
- Mixed measurement model - Mathematically dubious calculation
 - Property measured using **cost less depreciation** - amount originally paid less depreciation, OR current market value

Motivation

- Comparing
 - Compare companies using **Market-to-book ratio** - $\frac{\text{Market value}}{\text{Total equity}}$
 - Why are they not the same?
 - Market takes into account future prospects not captured by book value
- Details
 - Provides useful information

Statement of Changes in Equity

Lists impact of events on changes in equity

Factors

- Contributions from shareholders
- Distributions to shareholders
- Business income/expenses
- Capital maintenance adjustments** - Remeasurement of asset/liability value

Statement of Comprehensive Income

- Comprehensive Income** - Reflects changes of equity from non-owner sources and traditional income
- Show all operating and financial events that affect non-owners' interest in business
- Includes unrealised gains and losses

Income Statement

Includes information about business income and expenses for the year

Statement of Cash Flows

Accrual Basis - Record values when exchange of goods and services NOT cash flows

Subsections

- Operating activities
- Investing activities
- Financing activities** - Borrowing or issuing shares (eg. repayments, share buybacks)

Item Breakdown

Current assets/liabilities Likely to be converted to cash/settled within a year

PPE Property, plant and equipment used in business

Right-of-use assets Rented premises for business (Asset)

Lease liabilities Outstanding rental payments wrt ROU assets

Trade Receivables Outstanding dues from **credit** customers

Cost of Goods Sold(COGS) Amount paid to suppliers for goods sold to customers

Gross Profit = COGS - Sales

Interest Income and expense Profit from investing and financing activities

02. Ratios

- Comparing companies as investment opportunities
- Comparing previous years to measure progress
- Overcome difference in scale

Profitability Ratios

- Measures performance of company over the year

Profit Margin $\frac{\text{Net Profits}}{\text{Net sales (revenue)}}$

Return on total assets $\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Average Total Assets}}$

Return on ordinary shareholders' equity $\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Average total equity}}$

Earnings per share $\frac{\text{Ordinary shareholders profits} - \text{Pref Dividends}}{\text{Weighted average number of shares during year}}$

Equity Categories

- Share capital** - Amount collected when company originally issued shares
- Retained earnings** - Accumulated profits - Amount paid as dividends

Liquidity and efficiency ratios

- Examine company capacity to meet short term debt obligation with current assets

Current ratio $\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$

Acid Test ratio $\frac{\text{Cash} + \text{Short term fin assets} + \text{Current receivables}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$

Accounts receivable turnover $\frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Average accounts (Trade) receivables}}$

- Receivables is **net** - Adjustment made for customers who may default

Inventory Turnover $\frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{\text{Average inventory}}$

Accounts payable turnover $\frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{\text{Average accounts (trade) payable}}$

Days' sales uncollected $\frac{\text{Accounts (Trade) receivables, net}}{\text{Net sales}} * 365$

Days' sales in inventory $\frac{\text{Ending Inventory}}{\text{Cost of goods sold}} * 365$

Days' purchases in accounts payable $\frac{\text{Account (trade) payable}}{\text{Cost of goods sold}} * 365$

Total Asset Turnover $\frac{\text{Net sales}}{\text{Average total assets}}$

Prepaid flows

- Prepaid Expense** - Payments made for services not yet received (Assets)
- Unearned Revenue** - Advanced payments received from customers (Liabilities)

Solvency Ratios

- Identify the company's risk of going bankrupt
- Gauge company chances of staying afloat

Debt Ratio $\frac{\text{Total liabilities}}{\text{Total assets}}$

Equity Ratio $\frac{\text{Total equity}}{\text{Total assets}}$

Times interest earned $\frac{\text{Profit before interest expense/tax}}{\text{Interest expense}}$

Debt to equity ratio $\frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Total equity}}$

Market prospects ratio

- Help compare share price to other investments

Price-earnings ratio $\frac{\text{Market price per ordinary share}}{\text{Earnings per share}}$

Divident yield $\frac{\text{Annual cash dividends per share}}{\text{Market price per share}}$

03. Accounting Equation

Sole Proprietorship - Business owned by a single party $\triangle Capital = Capital\ contributed + Income - Expenses + Withdrawals$

Concepts

- **Accrual accounting** - Revenue and expenses recorded when goods and services change hands
- **Income** - Increase in equity net from any contributions
- **Expense** - Decrease in equity net from withdrawals
 1. Income statementRecords revenues, expenses and net profit
 2. Statements of changes in equity
 - Records changes in a month
 - Includes contributions from owners and withdrawals
 3. Balance sheet
 - Refers to a specific date so must specify date
 - Breakdown assets and liabilities
 4. Statements of cash flow
 - Differentiate the types of cash flows
- Operating** Day-to-day operations of company
- Investing** Cash used to buy/receive from sales of long lived assets used in business
- Financing** Borrowing/lending or cash flows from owner

04. Debit and Credit

Represented via a T-account

Account Title	
Debit	Credit

- Every transaction there will be equal amounts listed
- Debit: Asset increase (eg. Withdrawals, Expenses)
- Credit: Liability, equity increase (eg. Revenue)
 - Permanent vs temporary accounts
- Temporary** Track accounts only during current period
- Permanent** Capital accounts that track equity long-term
- Trade debtors** Customer that has not paid for goods and services
- Trade creditor** Supplier who has sent your business goods/services but haven't paid
- Journal entries** - Convenient format for recording transactions

05. Adjusting and closing

Adjusting entries

Record of transactions happening during period that were unrecorded (Why unrecorded)

1. Frequent or continuous transactions - impractical to record
2. Earning revenue/incurring expenses do not happen during cash payments (Prepayments/ accrued revenues and expenses)
3. **Depreciation** - Adjustment for age of a long-lived asset used in business
 - Accumulated Depreciation** - Contra asset storing negative adjustment Goes up on credit side and down on debit side
 - Carrying value** - Remaining value of asset (cost - accumulated depreciation)

Closing entries

Clear the temporary accounts
 $Capital(\text{post-closing}) = Capital(\text{pre-closing}) + Revenues - Expenses - Withdrawals$

Steps

1. Close revenue accounts to income summary (Debit revenue, credit income summary)
2. Close expense accounts to income summary (Credit expense, debit income summary)
3. Close income summary to capital
 - Debit $>$ Credit: Debit balance \rightarrow Net loss (Credit income summary balance, debit capital)
 - Credit $>$ Debit: Credit balance \rightarrow Net profit (Debit income summary balance, credit capital)
4. Close withdrawals account directly to Capital (Credit withdrawals, debit capital)

06. Inventory

Sales and cost of goods sold

Transactions

1. Earned revenue (Sales revenue and cash/accounts receivable increase)
2. Goods sold (Inventory and COGS expense decrease)

Perpetual System

- Tracks on every sale
- vs **Periodic** - Compare beginning + purchases and ending inventory

Shrinkage

Inventory is less than beginning (Unaccounted damage, loss)

Min(Cost, NRV)

- Cost** - Cost to acquire and make inventory available for sale
- Purchase price, NET of discounts or allowance
- Shipping cost (**Freight-in** - borne by the buyer)
- Taxes on purchase transaction (as long as not recoverable)
- Net Realizable Value** - Value that inventory can be sold, net reasonable cost to sell

Cash flow assumption

- **Specific identification** - Unique items that have to be tracked and use actual original cost of item
- **Interchangeable goods** - Indistinguishable goods, typically in bulk
 1. FIFO
 2. Weighted average cost - Cost of each good are the same at the time of sale

Midterm

Debits

Assets Cash, Account receivables. Supplies/inventory, **PREPAID** insurance/rent, equipment, land, buildings

Decrease in equity withdrawals, expenses(cost of goods sold)

Credits

Increase in equity Capital, revenue

Increase in liabilities Accounts payable, accumulated depreciation, borrowing