Main business accounts

1. Income statement (or profit and loss account)

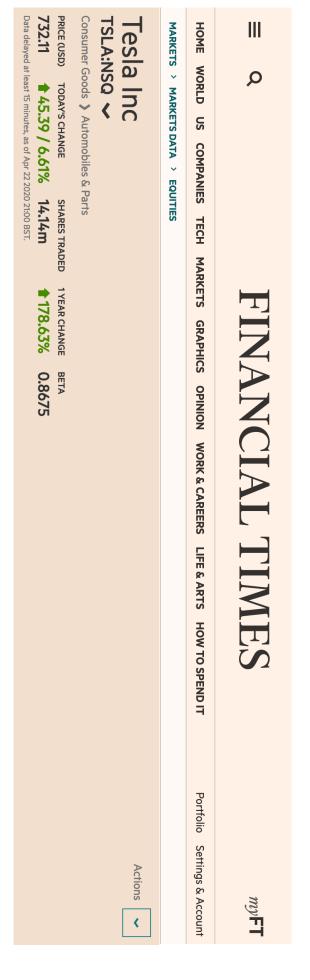
2. Statement of financial position (or balance sheet)

3. Cash-flow statement

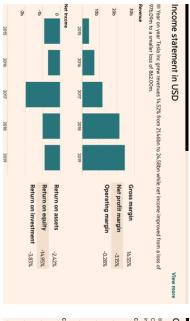
Financial Times – Markets Data

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Practice ...

Take 3 minutes, and tray to find this particular page by yourself ...

Statement of financial position

- Also referred to as balance sheet
- Records the net wealth or shareholders's equity
- Goal of *most* businesses:
- increase shareholder's equity
- Raise value of businesses assets more that an increase of liabilities
- Where does shareholders' equity come from?

Statement of financial position

- Also referred to as balance sheet
- Records the net wealth or shareholders's equity
- Goal of *most* businesses:
- increase shareholder's equity
- Raise value of businesses assets more that an increase of liabilities
- Where does shareholders' equity come from?
- Capital originally invested in the company (e.g. purchase of shares)
- Retained earnings

TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		Retained earnings reserve	Share capital	Shareholders' equity:	TOTAL LIABILITIES		Long-term loans	Non-current liabilities:		Short-term loans	Accounts payable (or creditors)	Current liabilities:	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	TOTAL ASSETS		Cash	Trade receivables (formerly debtors)	Inventories	Current assets:		Intangible assets	Equipment	Vehicles	Property	Non-current (fixed) assets:	ASSETS	
	310	110	200		198	125	125		73	31	42				66	4	28	34		442	30	67	45	300			\$m
508														508													\$m
This does balance with total assets!		The cumulative value of the company's annual 'retained earnings/profits'.			If these actually equalled total assets, there would be no shareholders' equity in the company at all.		Other non-current liabilities might include debentures issued by the company.	These used to be referred to as 'long-term liabilities'.		These loans will include the company's overdraft with the bank. Other current liabilities might include provisions to pay tax and dividends.				This total will balance with equity and liabilities – hence the original term 'balance sheet'.		Also called 'cash and cash equivalents'.											Notes

Statement of funancial parties

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IOIAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		Retained earnings reserve	Share capital	Shareholders' equity:	TOTAL LIABILITIES		Long-term loans	Non-current liabilities:		Short-term loans	Accounts payable (or creditors)	Current liabilities:	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	TOTAL ASSETS		Cash	Trade receivables (formerly debtors)	Inventories	Current assets:		Intangible assets	Equipment	Vehicles	Property	Non-current (fixed) assets:	ASSETS	
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iabilities



Statement of financial position - Assets

the demonstration is this acquired?

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable (or creditors)	42	
Short-term loans	31	These loans will include the company's overdraft with the bank. Other current liabilities might include provisions to pay tax and dividends.
	73	
Non-current liabilities:		These used to be referred to as 'long-term liabilities'.
Long-term loans	125	Other non-current liabilities might include debentures issued by the company.
	125	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	198	If these actually equalled total assets, there would be no shareholders' equity in the company at all.



apital originally pard into the Jusiness when the shareholders rehained earnings pardit

This does balance with total assets!	508		TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES
		310	
The cumulative value of the company's annual 'retained earnings, profits'.		110	Retained earnings reserve
		200	Share capital
			Shareholders' equity:

Activities 30.3 (page 450) and 30.4 (page 452)

- Do it in pairs
- Audio in Teams (private chat)
- Write out individually and submit in Assignments
- I am available to answer any problems