

## CHAPTER 2

# BASIC ACCOUNTING CONCEPTS

### CLASS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. The basic elements of a financial accounting system include (1) a set of rules for determining what, when, and the amount that should be recorded; (2) a framework for preparing financial statements; and (3) one or more controls to determine whether errors may have occurred in the recording process. These elements apply to all businesses, from a local restaurant to Google Inc. All businesses require a financial reporting system so that financial statements can be provided to stakeholders.
2.
  - a. Purchase of land for cash affects only assets.
  - b. Payment of a liability affects assets and liabilities; receipt of cash for fees earned affects assets and stockholders' equity.
  - c. Incurring an expense that is partially paid in cash decreases assets, increases liabilities, and decreases stockholders' equity (retained earnings). For example, assume that a business hires a lawyer for \$10,000 to draft and file the necessary documents to start and incorporate the business. The business pays the lawyer \$4,000 and agrees to pay the remaining \$6,000 over the next several months. This transaction would decrease assets (\$4,000), increase liabilities (\$6,000), and decrease stockholders' equity (retained earnings) \$10,000. The expense is an organizational expense.  
Likewise, a new business might hire a new chief operating officer by agreeing to pay a nonrefundable, noncancellable signing bonus of \$50,000, with \$30,000 due at signing and the remainder due in four installments. This transaction would decrease assets (\$30,000), increase liabilities (\$20,000), and decrease stockholders' equity (retained earnings) \$50,000. The expense is salary expense or bonus expense.
3. Out of balance. Assets are correct, but retained earnings (utilities expense) should have been decreased by \$1,200 rather than \$2,100. Thus, retained earnings is understated by \$900, and total liabilities plus stockholders' equity would be less than total assets by \$900.
4.
  - a. Out of balance. Assets are overstated by \$27,000 (\$85,000 – \$58,000), and thus, total assets would exceed total liabilities plus stockholders' equity by \$27,000.
  - b. In balance. Even though liabilities and stockholders' equity are incorrect, the accounting equation balances. For this error, liabilities are overstated by \$7,000, and retained earnings (fees earned) are understated by \$7,000; thus, the over- and understatements offset each other, and the accounting equation balances.
5. A primary control for determining the accuracy of record keeping is the equality of the accounting equation. The accounting equation must balance.
6. Total assets are increased by \$175,000: an increase in cash of \$375,000 and a decrease in land of \$200,000. Stockholders' equity (retained earnings) is increased by \$175,000, the gain on the sale of the land.
7.
  - a. The payment of \$15,000 of dividends decreases total assets (decrease in cash) and decreases stockholders' equity (decrease in retained earnings).
  - b. Net income is not affected by the payment of dividends. Dividends are a distribution of income to stockholders and are not an expense.
8.
  - a. The equality of the accounting equation would not be affected. That is, the accounting equation would still balance.
  - b. On the income statement, total operating expenses (salary expense) would be overstated by \$30,000, and net income would be understated by \$30,000. On the retained earnings statement, the beginning and ending retained earnings would be correct. However, net income and dividends would be understated by \$30,000. These understatements offset one another, and thus, ending retained earnings is correct. The balance sheet is not affected by the error. On the statement of cash flows, net cash flows from operating activities is understated, since cash paid for salary expense is overstated. In addition, net cash flows from

financing activities is overstated, since cash paid for dividends is understated. The understatement of net cash flows from operating activities is offset by the overstatement of net cash flows from financing activities, and thus, the net increase or decrease in cash for the period is correct, as is the ending cash balance.

9. a. The equality of the accounting equation would not be affected. That is, the accounting equation would still balance.
- b. On the income statement, revenues (fees earned) would be overstated by \$75,000, and net income would be overstated by \$75,000. On the retained earnings statement, the beginning retained earnings would be correct. However, net income and ending retained earnings would be overstated by \$75,000. The balance sheet total assets is correct. However, liabilities (notes payable) is understated by \$75,000, and stockholders' equity (retained earnings) is overstated by \$75,000. The understatement of liabilities is offset by the overstatement of stockholders' equity, and thus, total liabilities and stockhold-

ers' equity is correct. On the statement of cash flows, net cash flows from operating activities is overstated, since cash received from fees earned is overstated. In addition, net cash flows from financing activities is understated, since cash received from borrowing (notes payable) is understated. The overstatement of net cash flows from operating activities is offset by the understatement of net cash flows from financing activities, and thus, the net increase or decrease in cash for the period is correct, as is the ending cash balance.

10. a. \$350,000 (\$500,000 – \$150,000)
- b. Stockholders' equity as of
 

December 31, 20Y8 .....	\$400,000
Less stockholders' equity as of	
January 1, 20Y8.....	<u>350,000</u>
Net income.....	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
11. Change in stockholders' equity
 

(see Question 10) .....	\$50,000
Plus dividends .....	<u>18,000</u>
Net income.....	<u>\$68,000</u>

## EXERCISES

### E2-1

- a. \$1,000,000 ( $\$250,000 + \$750,000$ )
- b. \$350,000 ( $\$480,000 - \$130,000$ )
- c. \$107,500 ( $\$115,000 - \$7,500$ )

### E2-2

- a. \$37,385 ( $\$72,124 - \$34,739$ )
- b. \$400 increase ( $\$2,774 - \$2,374$ )
- c. Total assets = \$74,898 ( $\$72,124 + \$2,774$ )  
Total liabilities = \$35,139 ( $\$34,739 + \$400$ )  
Total stockholders' equity = \$39,759 ( $\$37,385 + \$2,374$ )
- d. Yes. [ $\$74,898$  (total assets) =  $\$35,139$  (total liabilities) +  $\$39,759$  (total stockholders' equity)]

### E2-3

- a. \$1,088 ( $\$6,862 - \$5,774$ )
- b. \$190 decrease ( $\$332 - \$142$ )
- c. Total assets = \$6,530 ( $\$6,862 - \$332$ )  
Total liabilities = \$5,632 ( $\$5,774 - \$142$ )  
Total stockholders' equity = \$898 ( $\$1,088 - \$190$ )
- d. Yes. [ $\$6,530$  (total assets) =  $\$5,632$  (total liabilities) +  $\$898$  (total stockholders' equity)]

**E2-4**

- (a) \$11,610 ( $\$14,429 - \$2,819$ )
- (b) \$46,241 ( $\$57,851 - \$11,610$ )
- (c) \$72,574 ( $\$57,851 + \$14,723$ )
- (d) \$58,145 ( $\$72,574 - \$14,429$ ) or ( $\$46,241 + \$11,904$ )
- (e) \$220,005 ( $\$230,461 - \$10,456$ ) or ( $\$86,912 + \$133,093$ )
- (f) \$133,093 ( $\$144,553 - \$11,460$ ) or ( $\$220,005 - \$86,912$ )
- (g) \$10,456 ( $\$11,460 - \$1,004$ )
- (h) \$(1,004) ( $\$85,908 - \$86,912$ )
- (i) \$144,553 ( $\$230,461 - \$85,908$ )

**E2-5**

- a. \$550,000 ( $\$750,000 - \$200,000$ )
- b. \$635,000 ( $\$550,000 + \$125,000 - \$40,000$ )
- c. \$434,000 ( $\$550,000 - \$80,000 - \$36,000$ )
- d. \$715,000 ( $\$550,000 + \$140,000 + \$25,000$ )
- e. Net income: \$130,000 ( $\$950,000 - \$270,000 - \$550,000$ )

### **E2-6**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. (3) No effect | f. (2) Decrease |
| b. (3) No effect | g. (2) Decrease |
| c. (1) Increase  | h. (1) Increase |
| d. (3) No effect | i. (1) Increase |
| e. (2) Decrease  | j. (2) Decrease |

### **E2-7**

- a. Increases assets and increases stockholders' equity.
- b. Decreases assets and decreases stockholders' equity.
- c. Increases assets and increases liabilities.
- d. Increases assets and increases stockholders' equity.
- e. Increases assets and decreases assets.

### **E2-8**

- (1) Total assets decreased \$5,000.
- (2) Total liabilities decreased \$120,000.
- (3) Stockholders' equity increased \$115,000.

### **E2-9**

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. (a) increase | 4. (b) decrease |
| 2. (a) increase | 5. (b) decrease |
| 3. (b) decrease |                 |

## **E2-10**

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (c)  |
| 2. (e) | 7. (d)  |
| 3. (e) | 8. (a)  |
| 4. (c) | 9. (e)  |
| 5. (a) | 10. (e) |

## **E2-11**

- a. (1) Sale of catering services for cash, \$28,000.  
(2) Purchase of land for cash, \$20,000.  
(3) Payment of expenses, \$18,000.  
(4) Payment of cash dividends, \$1,000.
- b. \$11,000 (\$40,000 – \$29,000)
- c. \$9,000 (\$109,000 – \$100,000)
- d. \$10,000 (\$28,000 – \$18,000)
- e. \$9,000 (\$10,000 – \$1,000)
- f. \$10,000 (\$28,000 – \$18,000)
- g. \$20,000 used for purchase of land
- h. \$1,000 used for payment of dividends

## **E2-12**

**It would be incorrect to say that the business had incurred a net loss of \$8,000. The excess of the dividends over the net income for the period is a decrease in the amount of retained earnings in the corporation.**

**E2-13****Company Sierra**

Stockholders' equity at end of year (\$770,000 – \$294,000).....	<b>\$476,000</b>
Stockholders' equity at beginning of year (\$490,000 – \$175,000).....	<b><u>315,000</u></b>
Net income (increase in stockholders' equity).....	<b><u>\$161,000</u></b>

**Company Tango**

Increase in stockholders' equity (as determined for Sierra) .....	<b>\$161,000</b>
Add dividends .....	<b><u>55,000</u></b>
Net income .....	<b><u>\$216,000</u></b>

**Company Yankee**

Increase in stockholders' equity (as determined for Sierra) .....	<b>\$161,000</b>
Deduct issuance of additional capital stock .....	<b><u>75,000</u></b>
Net income .....	<b><u>\$ 86,000</u></b>

**Company Zulu**

Increase in stockholders' equity (as determined for Sierra) .....	<b>\$161,000</b>
Deduct issuance of additional capital stock .....	<b><u>75,000</u></b>
	<b>\$ 86,000</b>
Add dividends .....	<b><u>55,000</u></b>
Net income .....	<b><u>\$141,000</u></b>

## E2-14

In each case, solve for a single unknown, using the following equation:

Stockholders' equity (beginning) + Issuance of Capital Stock – Dividends + Revenues – Expenses = Stockholders' equity (ending)

Carbon	Stockholders' equity at end of year (\$495,000 – \$160,000)...	\$335,000
	Stockholders' equity at beginning of year (\$333,000 – \$118,000) .	<u>215,000</u>
	Increase in stockholders' equity .....	\$120,000
	Deduct increase due to net income (\$90,000 – \$39,000) .....	<u>51,000</u>
		\$ 69,000
	Add dividends .....	<u>7,500</u>
	Additional issuance of capital stock..... (a)	<u>\$ 76,500</u>
Krypton	Stockholders' equity at end of year (\$350,000 – \$110,000)...	\$240,000
	Stockholders' equity at beginning of year (\$250,000 – \$130,000) .	<u>120,000</u>
	Increase in stockholders' equity .....	\$120,000
	Add dividends .....	<u>16,000</u>
		\$136,000
	Deduct additional issuance of capital stock .....	<u>50,000</u>
	Increase due to net income .....	\$ 86,000
	Add expenses .....	<u>64,000</u>
	Revenue ..... (b)	<u>\$150,000</u>
Fluorine	Stockholders' equity at end of year (\$90,000 – \$80,000) .....	\$ 10,000
	Stockholders' equity at beginning of year (\$100,000 – \$76,000) ..	<u>24,000</u>
	Decrease in stockholders' equity.....	\$(14,000)
	Deduct decrease due to net loss (\$115,000 – \$122,500) .....	<u>(7,500)</u>
		\$ (6,500)
	Deduct additional issuance of capital stock .....	<u>10,000</u>
	Dividends ..... (c)	<u>\$(16,500)</u>
Radium	Stockholders' equity at end of year (\$248,000 – \$136,000)...	\$112,000
	Add decrease due to net loss (\$112,000 – \$128,000).....	<u>16,000</u>
		\$128,000
	Add dividends .....	<u>60,000</u>
	Stockholders' equity at beginning of year .....	\$188,000
	Deduct additional issuance of capital stock .....	<u>40,000</u>
		\$148,000
	Add liabilities at beginning of year .....	<u>120,000</u>
	Assets at beginning of year..... (d)	<u>\$268,000</u>

**E2-15**

- a. \$3,492 (\$28,236 – \$24,744)
- b. The net cash flows used for investing activities is determined by solving the following equation:
- $$\text{Net decrease in cash} = \text{Net cash flows from operating activities} + \text{Net cash flows used for investing activities} + \text{Net cash from financing activities}$$
- $$-\$61 = \$5,527 + \text{Net cash flows used for investing activities} + \$578$$
- $$\text{Net cash flows used for investing activities} = -\$61 - \$5,527 - \$578$$
- $$\text{Net cash flows used for investing activities} = -\$6,166$$

**E2-16**

a. <b>ABBY'S INTERIORS</b>		
<b>Balance Sheet</b>		
<b>October 31, 20Y6</b>		
<hr/>		
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash .....		\$ 50,000
Land .....		<u>500,000</u>
Total assets .....		<u><u>\$550,000</u></u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Notes payable.....		\$200,000
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Capital stock.....	\$ 75,000	
Retained earnings.....	<u>275,000</u>	
Total stockholders' equity .....		<u><u>350,000</u></u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....		<u><u>\$550,000</u></u>

## E2-16, Concluded

### ABBY'S INTERIORS Balance Sheet November 30, 20Y6

Assets		
Cash .....		\$175,000
Land .....		<u>575,000</u>
Total assets .....		<u>\$750,000</u>
Liabilities		
Notes payable.....		\$250,000
Stockholders' Equity		
Capital stock.....	\$ 90,000	
Retained earnings.....	<u>410,000</u>	
Total stockholders' equity .....		<u>500,000</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....		<u>\$750,000</u>
b. Retained earnings, November 30, 20Y6 .....		\$410,000
Retained earnings, October 31, 20Y6.....		<u>275,000</u>
Increase in retained earnings .....		\$135,000
Add dividends .....		<u>12,000</u>
Net income .....		<u>\$147,000</u>
c. Net cash flows from operating activities = \$147,000 = \$125,000 + \$75,000 – \$53,000		
d. –\$75,000, used for the increase in the land		
e. \$53,000, the increase in capital stock of \$15,000 plus the increase in notes payable of \$50,000 less the dividends of \$12,000		
f. \$125,000 (\$175,000 – \$50,000)		

E2-17

**BENJAMIN REALTY INC.**  
**Income Statement**  
**For the Month Ending April 30, 20Y9**

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<b>Revenues:</b>		
Sales commissions.....		<b>\$145,000</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>		
Salaries expense.....	<b>\$75,000</b>	
Utilities expense.....	<b>15,000</b>	
Rent expense.....	<b>5,000</b>	
Interest expense.....	<b>2,000</b>	
Miscellaneous expense .....	<b><u>3,000</u></b>	
Total expenses.....		<b><u>100,000</u></b>
Net income .....		<b><u>\$ 45,000</u></b>

E2-18

**BENJAMIN REALTY INC.**  
**Retained Earnings Statement**  
**For the Month Ending April 30, 20Y9**

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Net income .....	<b>\$45,000</b>
Less dividends .....	<b><u>10,000</u></b>
Retained earnings, April 30, 20Y9.....	<b><u>\$35,000</u></b>

E2-19

**BENJAMIN REALTY INC.**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**April 30, 20Y9**

<b>Assets</b>		
Cash .....		<b>\$53,000</b>
Land.....		<b><u>42,000</u></b>
Total assets .....		<b><u>\$95,000</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Notes payable .....		<b>\$35,000</b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Capital stock.....	<b>\$25,000</b>	
Retained earnings .....	<b><u>35,000</u></b>	
Total stockholders' equity .....		<b><u>60,000</u></b>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....		<b><u>\$95,000</u></b>

E2-20

**BENJAMIN REALTY INC.**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Month Ending April 30, 20Y9**

<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from operating activities.....	<b>\$ 145,000</b>	
Deduct cash payments for operating activities.....	<b><u>(100,000)</u></b>	
Net cash flows from operating activities.....		<b>\$ 45,000</b>
<b>Cash flows used for investing activities:</b>		
Cash payments for land .....		<b>(42,000)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from issuing capital stock .....	<b>\$ 25,000</b>	
Cash receipts from issuing notes payable .....	<b>35,000</b>	
Cash payments for dividends .....	<b><u>(10,000)</u></b>	
Net cash flows from financing activities .....		<b><u>50,000</u></b>
Net increase in cash during April .....		<b>\$ 53,000</b>
Cash as of April 1, 20Y9.....		<b><u>0</u></b>
Cash as of April 30, 20Y9.....		<b><u>\$ 53,000</u></b>

## **E2-21**

- a. Decrease in assets and decrease in stockholders' equity.
- b. Increase in assets and decrease in assets.
- c. Increase in assets and increase in stockholders' equity.
- d. Increase in assets and increase in liabilities.
- e. Increase in assets and increase in stockholders' equity.
- f. Decrease in assets and decrease in stockholders' equity.
- g. Decrease in assets and decrease in stockholders' equity.
- h. Increase in assets, decrease in assets, and increase in stockholders' equity.
- i. Decrease in assets and decrease in stockholders' equity.
- j. Decrease in assets and decrease in stockholders' equity.
- k. Decrease in assets and decrease in liabilities.
- l. Decrease in assets and decrease in stockholders' equity.

## **E2-22**

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. operating section | g. operating section |
| b. investing section | h. investing section |
| c. financing section | i. operating section |
| d. financing section | j. operating section |
| e. operating section | k. financing section |
| f. operating section | l. financing section |

## PROBLEMS

### P2-1

1.

Statement of Cash Flows	Balance Sheet						Income Statement
	Assets		=	Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity			
	Cash	+ Land	=	Notes Payable	+ Capital Stock	+ Retained Earnings	
a. Investment	50,000				50,000		
b. Issued note payable	25,000			25,000			
Balances	75,000			25,000	50,000		
c. Fees earned	28,000					28,000	c.
Balances	103,000			25,000	50,000	28,000	
d. Rent expense	−3,000					−3,000	d.
Balances	100,000			25,000	50,000	25,000	
e. Paid expenses	−2,700					−2,700	e.
Balances	97,300			25,000	50,000	22,300	
f. Paid salary expense	−4,200					−4,200	f.
Balances	93,100			25,000	50,000	18,100	
g. Paid interest expense	−100					−100	g.
Balances	93,000			25,000	50,000	18,000	
h. Purchased land	−55,000	55,000					
Balances	38,000	55,000		25,000	50,000	18,000	
i. Paid dividends	−4,000					−4,000	
Balances, March 31	34,000	55,000		25,000	50,000	14,000	

Statement of Cash Flows			Income Statement	
a. Financing	50,000		c. Fees earned	28,000
b. Financing	25,000		d. Rent expense	−3,000
c. Operating	28,000		e. Auto expense	−1,800
d. Operating	−3,000		e. Misc. expense	−900
e. Operating	−2,700		f. Salary expense	−4,200
f. Operating	−4,200		g. Interest expense	<u>−100</u>
g. Operating	−100		Net income	<u>18,000</u>
h. Investing	−55,000			
i. Financing	<u>−4,000</u>			
Increase in cash	<u>34,000</u>			

2. Stockholders' equity is the right of stockholders to the assets of the business. These rights are increased by stockholders' investments and revenues and decreased by dividends and expenses.

P2-1, Continued

3. **JORDAN INSURANCE INC.**  
**Income Statement**  
**For the Month Ending March 31, 20Y5**

<b>Revenues:</b>		
Fees earned.....		<b>\$28,000</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>		
Salary expense .....	<b>\$4,200</b>	
Rent expense .....	<b>3,000</b>	
Auto expense .....	<b>1,800</b>	
Interest expense .....	<b>100</b>	
Miscellaneous expense.....	<b>900</b>	
Total expenses .....		<b><u>10,000</u></b>
Net income .....		<b><u>\$18,000</u></b>

**JORDAN INSURANCE INC.**  
**Retained Earnings Statement**  
**For the Month Ending March 31, 20Y5**

Net income .....	<b>\$18,000</b>
Less dividends .....	<b>4,000</b>
Retained earnings, March 31, 20Y5 .....	<b><u>\$14,000</u></b>

4. **JORDAN INSURANCE INC.**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**March 31, 20Y5**

<b>Assets</b>		
Cash .....		<b>\$34,000</b>
Land .....		<b><u>55,000</u></b>
Total assets .....		<b><u>\$89,000</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Notes payable.....		<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Capital stock.....	<b>\$50,000</b>	
Retained earnings.....	<b><u>14,000</u></b>	
Total stockholders' equity .....		<b><u>64,000</u></b>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....		<b><u>\$89,000</u></b>

**P2–1, Concluded**

**5.**

**JORDAN INSURANCE INC.  
Statement of Cash Flows  
For the Month Ending March 31, 20Y5**

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<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from operating activities .....	<b>\$ 28,000</b>	
Deduct cash payments for operating activities .....	<b><u>(10,000)</u></b>	
Net cash flows from operating activities .....		<b>\$ 18,000</b>
<b>Cash flows used for investing activities:</b>		
Cash payment for land.....		<b>(55,000)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from issuing capital stock.....	<b>\$ 50,000</b>	
Cash receipts from issuing note payable.....	<b>25,000</b>	
Cash payments for dividends.....	<b><u>(4,000)</u></b>	
Net cash flows from financing activities.....		<b><u>71,000</u></b>
Net increase in cash during March.....		<b>\$ 34,000</b>
Cash as of March 1, 20Y5.....		<b><u>0</u></b>
Cash as of March 31, 20Y5.....		<b><u><u>\$ 34,000</u></u></b>

**P2-2**

**1. UP-DATE COMPUTER SERVICES**  
**Income Statement**  
**For the Month Ended August 31, 20Y4**

Fees earned .....		<b>\$27,000</b>
Operating expenses:		
Salaries expense .....	<b>\$4,600</b>	
Rent expense .....	<b>2,500</b>	
Automobile expense .....	<b>1,200</b>	
Miscellaneous expense.....	<b>700</b>	
Total operating expenses .....		<b><u>9,000</u></b>
Net income .....		<b><u>\$18,000</u></b>

**2. UP-DATE COMPUTER SERVICES**  
**Retained Earnings Statement**  
**For the Month Ended August 31, 20Y4**

Net income for August .....	<b>\$18,000</b>
Less dividends .....	<b><u>3,000</u></b>
Retained earnings, August 31, 20Y4 .....	<b><u>\$15,000</u></b>

**3. UP-DATE COMPUTER SERVICES**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**August 31, 20Y4**

<b>Assets</b>	
Cash .....	<b>\$10,000</b>
Land .....	<b><u>40,000</u></b>
Total assets .....	<b><u>\$50,000</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Notes payable.....	<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>	
Capital stock.....	<b>\$25,000</b>
Retained earnings.....	<b><u>15,000</u></b>
Total stockholders' equity .....	<b><u>40,000</u></b>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....	<b><u>\$50,000</u></b>

**P2–2, Concluded**

**4. UP-DATE COMPUTER SERVICES**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Month Ended August 31, 20Y4**

---

<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from operating activities .....	<b>\$27,000</b>	
Deduct cash payments for operating activities .....	<b><u>(9,000)</u></b>	
Net cash flows from operating activities .....		<b>\$ 18,000</b>
<b>Cash flows used for investing activities:</b>		
Cash payments for land .....		<b>(40,000)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from issuing capital stock .....	<b>\$25,000</b>	
Cash receipts from issuing notes payable .....	<b>10,000</b>	
Cash payments for dividends .....	<b><u>(3,000)</u></b>	
Net cash flows from financing activities .....		<b><u>32,000</u></b>
Net increase in cash during August .....		<b>\$ 10,000</b>
Cash as of August 1, 20Y4 .....		<b><u>0</u></b>
Cash as of August 31, 20Y4 .....		<b><u><u>\$ 10,000</u></u></b>

**P2-3**

**1. HARGROVE SERVICES, INC.  
Income Statement  
For the Year Ending May 31, 20Y7**

---

<b>Revenues:</b>		
Fees earned.....		<b>\$300,000</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>		
Salaries expense .....	<b>\$ 87,000</b>	
Utilities expense .....	<b>40,000</b>	
Rent expense .....	<b>28,000</b>	
Taxes expense .....	<b>22,000</b>	
Interest expense .....	<b>2,000</b>	
Miscellaneous expense.....	<b><u>8,000</u></b>	
Total expenses .....		<b><u>187,000</u></b>
Net income .....		<b><u>\$113,000</u></b>

**2. HARGROVE SERVICES, INC.  
Retained Earnings Statement  
For the Year Ending May 31, 20Y7**

---

Net income .....	<b>\$113,000</b>
Less dividends .....	<b><u>13,000</u></b>
Retained earnings, May 31, 20Y7.....	<b><u>\$100,000</u></b>

**P2–3, Concluded**

**3. HARGROVE SERVICES, INC.  
Balance Sheet  
May 31, 20Y7**

<b>Assets</b>	
Cash .....	\$ 62,000
Land .....	<u>98,000</u>
Total assets .....	<u>\$160,000</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Notes payable.....	\$ 30,000
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>	
Capital stock.....	\$ 30,000
Retained earnings.....	<u>100,000</u>
Total stockholders' equity .....	<u>130,000</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....	<u>\$160,000</u>

**4. HARGROVE SERVICES, INC.  
Statement of Cash Flows  
For the Year Ending May 31, 20Y7**

<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from operating activities .....	\$ 300,000	
Deduct cash payments for operating activities .....	<u>(187,000)</u>	
Net cash flows from operating activities .....		\$113,000
<b>Cash flows used for investing activities:</b>		
Cash payments for land .....		(98,000)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from issuing capital stock.....	\$ 30,000	
Cash receipts from issuing notes payable.....	30,000	
Cash payments for dividends.....	<u>(13,000)</u>	
Net cash flows from financing activities.....		<u>47,000</u>
Net increase in cash during the year .....		\$ 62,000
Cash as of June 1, 20Y6 .....		<u>0</u>
Cash as of May 31, 20Y7 .....		<u>\$ 62,000</u>

**P2-4**

**1. HARGROVE SERVICES, INC.  
Income Statement  
For the Year Ending May 31, 20Y8**

---

<b>Revenues:</b>		
Fees earned.....		<b>\$515,000</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>		
Salaries expense .....	<b>\$155,000</b>	
Utilities expense .....	<b>52,000</b>	
Rent expense .....	<b>36,000</b>	
Taxes expense .....	<b>28,000</b>	
Interest expense .....	<b>3,000</b>	
Miscellaneous expense.....	<b><u>11,000</u></b>	
Total expenses .....		<b><u>285,000</u></b>
Net income .....		<b><u>\$230,000</u></b>

**2. HARGROVE SERVICES, INC.  
Retained Earnings Statement  
For the Year Ending May 31, 20Y8**

---

Retained earnings, June 1, 20Y7 .....		<b>\$100,000</b>
Net income .....	<b>\$230,000</b>	
Less dividends .....	<b><u>40,000</u></b>	
Increase in retained earnings .....		<b><u>190,000</u></b>
Retained earnings, May 31, 20Y8.....		<b><u>\$290,000</u></b>

**P2-4, Concluded**

**3. HARGROVE SERVICES, INC.  
Balance Sheet  
May 31, 20Y8**

<b>Assets</b>	
Cash .....	\$145,000
Land .....	<u>240,000</u>
Total assets .....	<u>\$385,000</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Notes payable.....	\$ 40,000
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>	
Capital stock.....	\$ 55,000
Retained earnings.....	<u>290,000</u>
Total stockholders' equity .....	<u>345,000</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....	<u>\$385,000</u>

**4. HARGROVE SERVICES, INC.  
Statement of Cash Flows  
For the Year Ending May 31, 20Y8**

<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from operating activities .....	\$ 515,000	
Deduct cash payments for operating activities .....	<u>(285,000)</u>	
Net cash flows from operating activities .....		\$ 230,000
<b>Cash flows used for investing activities:</b>		
Cash payment for land.....		(142,000)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from issuing capital stock.....	\$ 25,000	
Cash receipts from issuing notes payable.....	10,000	
Cash payments for dividends.....	<u>(40,000)</u>	
Net cash flows used for financing activities .....		<u>(5,000)</u>
Net increase in cash during the year .....		\$ 83,000
Cash as of June 1, 20Y7 .....		<u>62,000</u>
Cash as of May 31, 20Y8 .....		<u>\$ 145,000</u>

**P2-5**

- a. **\$125,000 (net income for December of \$57,500 plus total operating expenses of \$67,500; also, the amount of cash received from customers on the statement of cash flows.)**
- b. **\$10,620 ( $\$67,500 - \$33,120 - \$18,000 - \$1,800 - \$3,960$ )**
- c. **\$57,500 ( $\$125,000 - \$67,500$ ); also, see the net income for December on the retained earnings statement.**
- d. **\$0 (There is no beginning retained earnings, since December was the first month of operation.)**
- e. **\$12,000 (See the cash dividends on the statement of cash flows.)**
- f. **\$45,500 ( $\$57,500 - \$12,000$ )**
- g. **\$45,500 ( $\$0 + \$45,500$ )**
- h. **\$50,500 ( $\$225,500 - \$175,000$ )**
- i. **\$75,000 (See the cash received from capital stock on the statement of cash flows.)**
- j. **\$45,500 [the same as (g)].**
- k. **\$120,500 ( $\$75,000 + \$45,500$ ) or (i + j)**
- l. **\$225,500 ( $\$105,000 + \$120,500$ ); also the same as total assets.**
- m. **\$57,500 ( $\$125,000 - \$67,500$ )**
- n. **\$105,000 (See notes payable on the balance sheet.)**
- o. **\$180,000 ( $\$75,000 + \$105,000$ )**
- p. **\$168,000 ( $\$180,000 - \$12,000$ )**
- q. **\$50,500 ( $\$57,500 - \$175,000 + \$168,000$ )**
- r. **\$0 (December was the first month of operation.)**
- s. **\$50,500 [the same as (h)].**

**P2-6**

- 1. All financial statements should contain the name of the business in their heading. The retained earnings statement is incorrectly headed as “Angela Griffin” rather than Alpine Realty, Inc. The heading of the balance sheet needs the name of the business.**
- 2. The income statement, retained earnings statement, and statement of cash flows cover a period of time and should be labeled “For the Month Ended July 31, 20Y8.”**
- 3. The year in the heading for the retained earnings statement should be 20Y8 rather than 20Y7.**
- 4. The balance sheet should be labeled as of “July 31, 20Y8,” rather than “For the Month Ended July 31, 20Y7.”**
- 5. In the income statement, the dividends should not be listed as an operating expense but should be included in the retained earnings statement.**
- 6. In the income statement, the total operating expenses are incorrectly subtracted from the sales commissions, resulting in an incorrect net income amount. This also affects the retained earnings statement and the amount of retained earnings that appears on the balance sheet.**
- 7. In the retained earnings statement, the net income should be presented, followed by the amount of dividends, which is subtracted from the net income to yield retained earnings as of July 31, 20Y8.**
- 8. Notes payable should be listed as a liability on the balance sheet.**
- 9. Land should be listed as an asset on the balance sheet.**
- 10. The balance sheet assets should equal the sum of the liabilities and stockholders’ equity.**
- 11. The cash payments for operating expenses have been omitted from the operating activities section of the statement of cash flows.**
- 12. The cash flows from financing activities should not include retained earnings. In addition, the financing activities section should include cash received from issuance of capital stock and from the issuance of notes payable. Also, the cash paid for dividends should be included as a deduction to arrive at net cash flows from financing activities.**

**P2–6, Continued**

13. Since this is Alpine Realty's first month of operation, the increase in cash for July should equal \$32,000, the cash balance as of July 31, 20Y8.

Corrected financial statements appear as follows:

**ALPINE REALTY, INC.**  
**Income Statement**  
**For the Month Ended July 31, 20Y8**

Sales commissions.....		<b>\$60,000</b>
Expenses:		
Office salaries expense.....	<b>\$20,000</b>	
Rent expense .....	<b>6,000</b>	
Automobile expense .....	<b>3,500</b>	
Miscellaneous expense.....	<b><u>1,500</u></b>	
Total operating expenses .....		<b><u>31,000</u></b>
Net income .....		<b><u>\$29,000</u></b>

**ALPINE REALTY, INC.**  
**Retained Earnings Statement**  
**For the Month Ended July 31, 20Y8**

Net income for July.....	<b>\$29,000</b>
Less dividends during July.....	<b><u>2,000</u></b>
Retained earnings, July 31, 20Y8 .....	<b><u>\$27,000</u></b>

**P2-6, Concluded**

**ALPINE REALTY, INC.  
Balance Sheet  
July 31, 20Y8**

<b>Assets</b>		
Cash .....		<b>\$32,000</b>
Land .....		<b><u>30,000</u></b>
Total assets .....		<b><u>\$62,000</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Notes payable.....		<b>\$20,000</b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Capital stock.....	<b>\$15,000</b>	
Retained earnings.....	<b><u>27,000</u></b>	
Total stockholders' equity .....		<b><u>42,000</u></b>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....		<b><u>\$62,000</u></b>

**ALPINE REALTY, INC.  
Statement of Cash Flows  
For the Month Ended July 31, 20Y8**

<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from sales commissions .....	<b>\$ 60,000</b>	
Deduct cash payments for operating expenses .....	<b><u>(31,000)</u></b>	
Net cash flows from operating activities .....		<b>\$ 29,000</b>
<b>Cash flows used for investing activities:</b>		
Cash payments for land .....		<b>(30,000)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Cash receipts from issuance of capital stock.....	<b>\$ 15,000</b>	
Cash receipts from issuing notes payable.....	<b>20,000</b>	
Cash payments for dividends.....	<b><u>(2,000)</u></b>	
Net cash from financing activities .....		<b><u>33,000</u></b>
Net increase in cash during July .....		<b>\$ 32,000</b>
Cash as of July 1, 20Y8 .....		<b><u>0</u></b>
Cash as of July 31, 20Y8 .....		<b><u>\$ 32,000</u></b>

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

### FA2-1

1.

	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 1</u>
Sales .....	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales .....	<u>(73.0)</u>	<u>(71.7)</u>
Gross profit .....	27.0	28.3
Operating expenses .....	<u>(24.4)</u>	<u>(25.5)</u>
Operating income .....	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense.....	(0.6)	(0.7)
Tax expense.....	(0.8)	(0.7)
Other income .....	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Net income .....	<u><u>1.2</u></u>	<u><u>1.4</u></u>

2. Safeway's financial performance declined slightly in Year 2. Cost of sales as a percent of sales increased 1.3% from 71.7% to 73.0%. This had the effect of decreasing gross profit as a percent of sales by the same amount (1.3%). The decrease in operating expense of 1.1% (25.5% – 24.4%) offset the increase in cost of sales so that operating income decreased by only 0.2% (2.8% – 2.6%). The other income and expense did not change significantly. Further investigation should be done as to what cost of sales increased in Year 2. The increase may be due to increasing cost of merchandise in which case Safeway might consider being more aggressive in passing on cost increases to customers through prices increases.

### FA2-2

In Year 1, operating income and net income were comparable for Safeway and Kroger. For example, Safeway had operating income of 2.8% of sales compared to Kroger's 2.7%. Likewise, Safeway had net income of 1.4% of sales compared to Kroger's 1.3%. However, Safeway's cost of sales and operating expenses as a percent of sales differ significantly. Safeway's cost of sales as a percent of sales of 71.7% in Year 1 and 73.0% in Year 2 are significantly less than Kroger's 77.8% in Year 1 and 79.1% in Year 2. However, Safeway's operating expenses of 25.5% in Year 1 and 24.4% in Year 2 are significantly more than Kroger's 19.6% in Year 1 and 19.5% in Year 2. These results should be investigated and provide opportunities for both companies to improve their operations. For example, Kroger should explore why its cost of sales are higher than Safeway's cost of sales, and Safeway should explore why its operating expenses are higher than Kroger's operating expenses. The other income and expense results are relatively insignificant and comparable.

## FA2-3

1.

	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 1</u>
Sales .....	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales .....	<u>(58.7)</u>	<u>(57.3)</u>
Gross profit .....	41.3	42.7
Operating expenses .....	<u>(26.3)</u>	<u>(26.6)</u>
Operating income .....	15.0	16.1

2. As a percent of sales, Kellogg's operating income decreased from 16.1% in Year 1 to 15.0% in Year 2. In Year 2, operating expenses as a percent of sales decreased by 0.3 percent from 26.6 in Year 1 to 26.3. The primary cause of the decrease in operating income in Year 2 was the increase of 1.4% in the cost of sales from 57.3% in Year 1 to 58.7% in Year 2. This increase should be investigated as to its cause, and it should be determined whether the increase should be passed on to customers.

## FA2-4

1.

	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 1</u>
Sales .....	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales .....	<u>(63.7)</u>	<u>(60.0)</u>
Gross profit .....	36.3	40.0
Operating expenses .....	<u>(20.9)</u>	<u>(21.4)</u>
Operating income .....	15.4	18.6

2. As a percent of sales, General Mill's operating income decreased from 18.6% in Year 1 to 15.4% in Year 2. In Year 2, operating expenses as a percent of sales decreased by 0.5 percent from 21.4 in Year 1 to 20.9. The primary cause of the decrease in operating income in Year 2 was the increase of 3.7% in the cost of sales from 60.0% in Year 1 to 63.7% in Year 2. This increase should be investigated as to its cause, and it should be determined whether the increase should be passed on to customers.

## **FA2–5**

In Year 2, operating income as a percent of sales is comparable for Kellogg (15.0%) and General Mills (15.4%). The primary differences between the two companies involve operating expenses and cost of sales. Operating expenses as a percent of sales for Kellogg are 26.3%, which is 5.4% higher than the 20.9% of General Mills. In contrast, cost of sales as a percent of sales for Kellogg is 58.7%, which is 5.0% lower than the 63.7% of General Mills. The net of these effects is that General Mills has a slightly higher operating profit as a percent of sales than Kellogg.

These results provide opportunities for both companies to improve their operations. For example, Kellogg should explore why its operating expenses are higher than General Mills, and General Mills should explore why its cost of sales is higher than Kellogg's.

**Note:** Comparison of Year 1 common-sized income statements provide similar conclusions.

## FA2-6

1.

	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 1</u>
<b>Current assets:</b>		
Cash .....	4.2%	6.3%
Accounts receivable .....	4.0	3.6
Inventories .....	21.8	21.1
Prepaid and other assets.....	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.4</u>
<b>Total current assets .....</b>	<b><u>31.2</u></b>	<b><u>32.4</u></b>
<b>Fixed assets:</b>		
Property, plant, and equipment .....	61.6	60.2
Intangibles .....	4.9	4.9
Other assets .....	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<b>Total fixed assets .....</b>	<b><u>68.8</u></b>	<b><u>67.6</u></b>
<b>Total assets .....</b>	<b><u>100.0%</u></b>	<b><u>100.0%</u></b>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>		
Accounts payable .....	18.4%	18.0%
Salaries and wages payable.....	4.5	3.8
Debt due within one year .....	5.6	2.5
Other liabilities .....	<u>10.2</u>	<u>10.1</u>
<b>Total current liabilities .....</b>	<b><u>38.8</u></b>	<b><u>34.3</u></b>
<b>Long-term liabilities:</b>		
Debt and other financing obligations	29.2	31.1
Other liabilities .....	<u>15.1</u>	<u>12.0</u>
<b>Total long-term liabilities .....</b>	<b><u>44.3</u></b>	<b><u>43.1</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b><u>83.1</u></b>	<b><u>77.4</u></b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Capital stock.....	18.7	18.5
Retained earnings .....	32.9	32.7
Other equity items .....	<u>(34.7)</u>	<u>(28.6)</u>
<b>Total stockholders' equity .....</b>	<b><u>16.9</u></b>	<b><u>22.6</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b><u>100.0%</u></b>	<b><u>100.0%</u></b>

2. A comparison of assets for Years 1 and 2 does not indicate any significant change in the mix of assets. Current assets have decreased 1.2% as a percent of total assets while fixed assets have increased by the same amount. A comparison of liabilities for Years 1 and 2 indicates an increase in both current and long-term liabilities as a percent of total liabilities plus stockholders' equity. As a result, total liabilities have increased 5.7% of total liabilities plus stockholders' equity. A corresponding decrease of 5.7% occurred in stockholders' equity. This decrease in stockholders' equity was caused primarily by other equity items, which includes the purchase of a company's stock by itself. Such stock is called Treasury Stock and is often purchased when a company feels its shares of stock are undervalued. Overall, Kroger appears to have a strong balance sheet with no major areas of concern.

## **CASES**

### **Case 2–1**

- 1. From our discussions in Chapter 1, the two possible business emphases that could be used are low-cost emphasis and premium-price emphasis.**
- 2. Real-world examples of each emphasis are as follows:**  
**Low-cost emphasis: Ann Taylor, SteinMart, Walmart, Kmart, Costco**  
**Premium-price emphasis: GAP, The Limited, Talbots**
- 3. The answers will vary among the student groups. Normally, venture capital firms demand a large percentage of ownership, which may be the majority (over 50%) ownership.**

### **Case 2–2**

**Dr. Turner's comment is not correct. The difference in the cash balance of \$55,000 (\$100,000 – \$45,000) represents the net result of operating, investing, and financing cash activities. To determine the profit, the effects of Dr. Turner's investing and financing activities would also need to be considered. For example, Dr. Turner might have invested in buildings, land, computer equipment, or software programs that would be classified as investing activities. Also, Dr. Turner may have borrowed cash from a bank or withdrawn cash from SickCo as dividends.**

## Case 2–3

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	negative	positive	positive
Net cash flows from investing activities	negative	negative	negative
Net cash flows from financing activities	positive	positive	positive

Start-up companies normally experience negative cash flows from operating and investing activities. Also, start-up companies normally have positive cash flows from financing activities from raising capital.

## Case 2–4

**Note to Instructors:** The objective of this case is to familiarize students with financial reporting resources available on the Internet. The following solution is based upon the Apple Inc. data as of June 19, 2013, from Yahoo.com's finance Web site.

1. \$423.00 (See opening page for AAPL)
2. \$385.10 to \$705.07 (See opening page for AAPL)
3. September 21, 2012, at a price of \$705.07 (See Key Statistics)
4. 126,116 shares (net) were sold and purchased in the last 6 months ending June 19, 2013. (See Insider Transactions)
5. Timothy D. Cook; he is 52 years old. (See Profile)
6. \$4,170,000 (See Profile)
7. \$12.20 (See Key Statistics)
8. Strong Buy = 19  
Buy = 23  
Hold = 13  
Sell = 1  
Strong Sell = 1  
Average broker recommendation is 2.0 (See Analyst Opinion)
9. \$50,856,000,000 (See Financials: Cash Flows)
10. 30.92% (See Key Statistics)

## **Case 2–5**

***Note to Instructors:*** The purpose of this case is to make students aware of alternative sources of information useful for investment decisions.

- 1. Although some may disagree, most would characterize the article as unfavorable concerning Apple's prospects for the future.**
- 2. No. It would be unwise to sell Apple Inc. stock based only upon this article. Other information would include analysts' recommendations and Apple Inc.'s published financial statements.**
- 3. No. Other sources of information should also be obtained, such as analysts' recommendations, current newspaper articles concerning the company, and statements by the company's management.**
- 4. Analysts use a variety of sources of information in making investment decisions and recommendations. In addition to published financial statements, analysts rely upon statements and interviews with management, economy-wide data, industry trends, consumer trends, newspaper articles, etc.**

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