# CHAPTER 1

# Accounting as a Formof Communication

### OVERVIEW OF EXERCISES, PROBLEMS, AND CASES

 Estimated

 Time in

Learning Outcomes Exercises Minutes Level

**Module 1**

 **1.** Explain what business is about.

 **2.** Distinguish among the forms of organization.

 **3.** Describe the various types of business activities. 1 5 Mod

**Module 2**

**4.**  Define accounting and identify the primary users of accounting 2 5 Easy

 information and their needs. 15\* 10 Mod

 **5.** Explain the purpose of each of the financial statements 3 15 Mod

 and the relationships among them and prepare a set of 4 10 Mod

 simple statements. 5 10 Mod

 6 15 Easy

 7 10 Easy

 8 20 Diff

 9 15 Mod

 10 10 Mod

 11 10 Mod

 14 15 Mod

 15\* 10 Mod

 16\* 10 Mod

**Module 3**

 **6.** Identify and explain the primary assumptions made in 12 10 Mod

 preparing financial statements. 16\* 10 Mod

 **7.** Identify the various groups involved in setting accounting standards 13 10 Mod

 and the role of auditors in determining whether the standards are

 followed.

 **8.** Explain the critical role that ethics plays in providing useful

 financial information.

\*Exercise, problem, or case covers two or more learning outcomes

 Level = Difficulty levels: Easy; Moderate (Mod); Difficult (Diff)

 Problems Estimated

 and Time in

Learning Outcomes Alternates Minutes Level

**Module 1**

**1.** Explain what business is about.

 **2.** Distinguish among the forms of organization.

 **3.** Describe the various types of business activities.

**Module 2**

**4.** Define accounting and identify the primary users of accounting 1 30 Mod

 information and their needs. 2 20 Mod

 9 20 Mod

 **5.** Explain the purpose of each of the financial statements 3 30 Easy

 and the relationships among them and prepare a set of 4 30 Easy

 simple statements. 5 60 Mod

 6 45 Mod

 7 60 Diff

 8 25 Mod

 10\* 45 Diff

**Module 3**

**6.** Identify and explain the primary assumptions made in 10\* 45 Diff

 preparing financial statements.

 **7.** Identify the various groups involved in setting accounting standards

 and the role of auditors in determining whether the standards are

 followed.

 **8.** Explain the critical role that ethics plays in providing useful

 financial information.

\*Exercise, problem, or case covers two or more learning outcomes

 Level = Difficulty levels: Easy; Moderate (Mod); Difficult (Diff)

 Estimated

 Time in

Learning Outcomes Cases Minutes Level

**Module 1**

**1.** Explain what business is about.

 **2.** Distinguish among the forms of organization.

 **3.** Describe the various types of business activities.

**Module 2**

**4.** Define accounting and identify the primary users of accounting 1\* 25 Mod

 information and their needs. 4 30 Mod

 6\* 75 Diff

 **5.** Explain the purpose of each of the financial statements 1\* 25 Mod

 and the relationships among them and prepare a set of 2 20 Mod

 simple statements. 3 30 Mod

 5 60 Diff

 6\* 75 Diff

**Module 3**

 **6.** Identify and explain the primary assumptions made in

 preparing financial statements.

 **7.** Identify the various groups involved in setting accounting standards

 and the role of auditors in determining whether the standards are

 followed.

 **8.** Explain the critical role that ethics plays in providing useful 6\* 75 Diff

 financial information. 7 20 Mod

\*Exercise, problem, or case covers two or more learning outcomes

 Level = Difficulty levels: Easy; Moderate (Mod); Difficult (Diff)

exercises

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| LO 3 |  | **EXERCISE 1-1 TYPES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES** |

 **F 1.** Issued shares of stock to each of the four owners.

 **I 2.** Purchased two limousines.

 **O 3.** Paid first month’s rent for use of garage.

 **F 4.** Obtained loan from local bank.

 **O 5.** Received cash from customer for trip to the airport.

 **O 6.** Paid driver first week’s wages.

 **I 7.** Purchased 500-gallon fuel tank.

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| LO 4 |  | **EXERCISE 1-2 USERS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION AND THEIR NEEDS** |

 **1.** Company management

 **2.** Stockholder

 **3.** Labor union

 **4.** Securities and Exchange Commission

 **5.** Banker

 **6.** Supplier

 **7.** Internal Revenue Service

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| LO 5 |  | **EXERCISE 1-3 THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION** |

 **A = L + SE**

**Case 1:** $125,000 = $75,000 + SE

 SE = $50,000

 **A = L + SE**

**Case 2:** $400,000 = L + $100,000

 L = $300,000

 **A = L + SE**

**Case 3:** A = $320,000 + $95,000

 A = $415,000

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| LO 5 |  | **EXERCISE 1-4 THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION** |

 **1. A = L + SE**

 $500,000 = $250,000 + SE

 SE = $250,000

 **2. A = L + SE**

 ($500,000 + $100,000) = ($250,000 + $77,000) + SE

 SE = $273,000\*

 \*SE = ($500,000 + $100,000) – ($250,000 + $77,000) = $273,000

 **3. A = L + SE**

 A = ($250,000 + $33,000) + ($250,000\* – $58,000)

 A = $283,000 + $192,000

 $475,000

 \*From (1) above

 **4. A = L + SE**

 $1,000,000 = L + $250,000\*

 L = $750,000

 \*From (1) above

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| LO 5 |  | **EXERCISE 1-5 THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION** |

 **1. A = L + SE**

 Beginning of year $100,000 = $80,000 + $20,000

 Net income + 25,000

 Dividends – 0

 Stockholders’ equity at end of year $45,000

 **2. A = L + SE**

 End of year (EOY) $60,000\* = $40,000 + $20,000

 Reduce by half to beginning

 of year: divided by 2

 Assets, beginning of year $30,000

 \**Hint:* First, solve for EOY asset amount = $40,000 + $20,000 = $60,000.

 **3. A = L + SE**

 Beginning of year (BOY) $30,000 = $20,000\* + $10,000

 Triples during year × 3

 Liabilities, end of year $60,000

 \**Hint:* First, solve for BOY liability amount = $30,000 – $10,000 = $20,000.

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| LO 5 |  | **EXERCISE 1-6 CHANGES IN OWNERS’ EQUITY** |

 **1.** First, compute the amount of stockholders’ equity at the end of each year. Then, compute the change.

 **A = L + SE**

 **2015:** $25,000 = $12,000 + SE

 SE = $13,000

 **A = L + SE**

 **2016:** $79,000 = $67,000 + SE

 SE = $12,000

 **A = L + SE**

 **2017:** $184,000 = $137,000 + SE

 SE = $47,000

 **Change in stockholders’ equity during 2016:**

 $12,000 – $13,000 = ($1,000)

 **Change in stockholders’ equity during 2017:**

 $47,000 – $12,000 = $35,000

 **2. 2016:**

 ($1,000) = Income – $0 in dividends

 Net loss = ($1,000)

 **3. 2017:**

 $35,000 = Income – $10,000 in dividends

 Net income = $45,000\*

 Beginning of the year SE $12,000

 Contributed capital 0

 Dividends (10,000)

 NI x = ? It has to be $45,000 ($12,000 –

 $10,000 + $45,000 = $47,000)

 = End of year SE $47,000

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| LO 5 |  | **EXERCISE 1-7 THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION** |

(In thousands of dollars)

**A = L + CS + (Beg. RE + Income – Div.)**

**Case 1:**

40 = L + 10 + (15 + 8 – 2)

Liabilities = 9

**Case 2:**

A = 15 + 5 + (8 + 7 – 1)

Assets = 34

**Case 3:**

75 = 25 + 20 + (10 + Income\* – 3)

Income = 23\*

75 – 52 = 23\*

**Case 4:**

50 = 10 + 15 + (20 + 9 – Div\*.)

Dividends = 4\*

50 = 54 – 4\*

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| LO 5 |  | **EXERCISE 1-8 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT ITEMS** |

 **Appears on the Classified as**

 **1.** IS E

 **2.** BS A

 **3.** BS L

 **4.** IS R

 **5.** BS SE

 **6.** BS A

 **7.** BS A

 **8.** IS E

 **9.** BS SE

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| LO 5 |  | **EXERCISE 1-9 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT ITEMS** |

 **Item Appears on the Classified as**

 **1.** Trade and other receivables, net BS A

 **2.** Class A common stock BS SE

 **3.** Inventories BS A

 **4.** Admissions IS R

 **5.** Cost of concessions IS E

 **6.** Equipment BS A

 **7.** Accounts payable BS L

 **8.** Retained earnings BS SE

 **9.** Interest expense, net IS E

 **10.** Long-term debt, less current portion BS L

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| LO 5 |  | **EXERCISE 1-10 NET INCOME (OR LOSS) AND RETAINED EARNINGS** |

 **1. Revenue – Expenses = Net Income**

 $25,000 – ($6,500 + $12,000) = $6,500

 **2. Retained Earnings, Net Retained Earnings,**

 **Beginning of Year + Income – Dividends = End of Year**

 $8,500 + $6,500 – $3,000 = $12,000

 **3. Total Assets:**

 Cash $ 13,000

 Accounts receivable 4,500

 Office equipment 7,500

 Total assets $25,000

 **4. Total Liabilities:**

 Accounts payable $5,000

 **5. Stockholders’ Equity:**

 Capital Stock + Retained Earnings = Stockholders’ Equity

 $8,000 + $12,000 = $20,000

 (Or $25,000 in total assets less $5,000 in total liabilities.)

 **6. A = L + SE**

 $25,000 = $5,000 + $20,000

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| LO 5 |  | **EXERCISE 1-11 STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS** |

ACE CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2017

Retained earnings, beginning of month $229,800\*

Net income 14,000\*\*

Dividends for the month (5,000)

Retained earnings, end of month $238,800

 \*$235,800 + $83,000 – $89,000

\*\*$96,000 – $82,000

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| LO 6 |  | **EXERCISE 1-12 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND ASSUMPTIONS** |

 **1.** Going concern (also economic entity)

 **2.** Cost principle

 **3.** Economic entity

 **4.** Monetary unit

 **5.** Time period

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| LO 7 |  | **EXERCISE 1-13 ORGANIZATIONS AND ACCOUNTING** |

 **1.** Securities and Exchange Commission

 **2.** Financial Accounting Standards Board

 **3.** American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

 **4.** International Accounting Standards Board

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| LO 5 |  | **EXERCISE 1-14 CLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS ON THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS** |

 Item Section

 **1.** Cash paid for land I

 **2.** Cash received from issuance of note F

 **3.** Cash paid for dividends F

 **4.** Cash received from issuance of capital stock F

 **5.** Cash collected from customers O

 **6.** Cash paid for income taxes O

MULTI-CONCEPT EXERCISES

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| LO 4,5 |  | **EXERCISE 1-15 USERS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** |

 **USER FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

Stockholder IS

Banker BS

Supplier BS

Stockholder RE\*

Advertising account manager SCF\*\*

Banker BS

 \*Amount of dividends declared would appear on the statement of retained earnings. Amount paid would appear on the statement of cash flows.

\*\*Amount spent on advertising would appear on the statement of cash flows (assuming use of the direct method). Amount incurred would appear on the income statement.

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| LO 5,6 |  | **EXERCISE 1-16 CHIPOTLE’S LAND** |

Land would be included in “Leasehold improvements, property and equipment, net” on Chipotle’s balance sheet. The amount represents how much the company paid for the land, that is, its cost. Under current standards, the company is required to carry its land at historical cost rather than market value. The subjectivity in determining market value supports the practice of carrying assets at their cost.

problems

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| LO 4 |  | **PROBLEM 1-1 YOU WON THE LOTTERY** |

Obviously, there is no single, correct answer to this problem. Students should start by considering their personal circumstances and preference for risk. They should also consider their liquidity requirements. From this point, it is appropriate to consider sources of information.

 Students should provide specific justification for their chosen investments. The “bottom line” is that students should justify their selections using financial information from as many sources as is cost effective and relate their choices to their preference or aversion to risk.

Following are guidelines to be used:

 **Options**

**Issues Stock Bonds Bank deposit**

Risk High Medium Low

Information Market price Market price Interest rate

 needed Dividends Interest rate

 Maturity date

Information Annual reports Same as for Bank

 sources Investor news- the stock advertising

 letters Newspaper

 Newspapers, articles

 business

 periodicals

Additional Earnings Alternative Penalties for

 information forecasts rates early

 needed Brokerage fees Brokerage fees withdrawal

This problem provides the instructor with an opportunity to introduce the concept of the time value of money. Certainly, it would be preferable to receive $1 million today, rather than $200,000 over each of the next five years. If a lump sum is received immediately, it could be put into one of the investments chosen, as opposed to spreading the investment over a five-year period.

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| LO 4 |  | **PROBLEM 1-2 USERS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION AND THEIR NEEDS** |

**Information Management Stockholders Banker**

 **1.** a. b. a.

 **2.** a. c. a.

 **3.** a. c. a.

 **4.** a. b. a.

 **5.** a. b. b.

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-3 BALANCE SHEET** |

FREESCIA CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET

END OF THE YEAR

 **Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity**

Cash $ 4,220 Accounts payable $ 12,550

Accounts receivable 23,920 Notes payable 50,000

Office equipment 12,000 Capital stock 25,000

Buildings 85,000 Retained earnings 37,590

 Total liabilities and

Total assets $125,140 stockholders’ equity $125,140

Items not shown on a balance sheet and where they would appear:

 Advertising expense—income statement

 Salary and wage expense—income statement

 Sales revenue—income statement

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-4 CORRECTED BALANCE SHEET** |

 1. AVON CONSULTING INC.

BALANCE SHEET

END OF THE YEAR

 **Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity**

 Cash $21,000 Accounts payable $13,000

 Accounts receivable 16,000 Capital stock 20,000

 Supplies 9,000 Retained earnings 56,000\*

 Furniture and

 equipment 43,000 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $89,000 stockholders’ equity $89,000

 \*$72,000 – $16,000

 **2.** Memorandum to the company president:

 TO: Company president

 FROM: Student’s name

 DATE: Beginning of following year

 SUBJECT: Corrected balance sheet

 Attached please find the original balance sheet your assistant prepared, along with a corrected version of that same statement. The differences can be explained as follows:

 **1.** The balance sheet is always as of a certain date, in this case, the end of the current year, rather than a period of time, such as a year.

 **2.** Accounts payable should be classified as a liability.

 **3.** Cash dividends do not belong on the balance sheet; this amount should appear instead on the statement of retained earnings for the year.

 **4.** Accounts receivable should be classified as an asset.

 **5.** Net income for the year does not belong on the balance sheet; this amount should appear instead on the income statement and on the statement of retained earnings for the year.

 **6.** Supplies should be classified as an asset.

 **7.** Retained earnings should appear with capital stock as a component of stockholders’ equity on the balance sheet. Since this is the first year of operations, the Retained Earnings balance comprises the net income for the year less the cash dividends.

 **8.** Totals were added as necessary to provide summary information. Totals also verify that the balance sheet is in balance, i.e., that assets = liabilities + stockholders’ equity.

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-5 INCOME STATEMENT, STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS, AND BALANCE SHEET** |

 1. MAPLE PARK THEATRES CORP.

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

 Revenues:

 Ticket sales $95,100

 Concessions revenue 60,300

 Total revenues $155,400

 Expenses:

 Rent expense—movies $50,600

 Cost of concessions sold 23,450

 Advertising expense 14,500

 Salaries and wages expense 46,490

 Water, gas, and electricity 6,700

 Total expenses 141,740

 Net income $ 13,660

 2. MAPLE PARK THEATRES CORP.

STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE MONTH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

 Retained earnings, beginning balance, September 1, 2017 $73,780

 Net income for September 13,660

 Dividends for September (8,400)

 Retained earnings, ending balance, September 30, 2017 $79,040

 3. MAPLE PARK THEATRES CORP.

BALANCE SHEET

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

 **Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity**

 Cash $ 15,230 Accounts payable $ 17,600

 Accounts receivable 6,410 Notes payable 20,000

 Land 26,000 Capital stock 50,000

 Buildings 60,000 Retained earnings 79,040\*

 Furniture and fixtures 34,000

 Projection equipment 25,000 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $166,640 stockholders’ equity $166,640

 \*From (2) above. Note that retained earnings at September 30, 2017, is not $73,780 as shown in the list of accounts. This was the amount of retained earnings at the beginning of the month.

**PROBLEM 1-5 (Concluded)**

 **4.** On the basis of these statements alone, Maple Park would appear to be a good candidate for an investment. It is operating at a profit and is paying dividends. Before one makes an investment in Maple Park stock, it would be useful to see the statement of cash flows. Information about the current market price of the stock, the competitors, the general outlook for the industry, the age of the various long-term assets, and the due date of the note payable would also be useful before one makes an investment. The financial statements of earlier periods would be helpful for purposes of making comparisons.

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-6 INCOME STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET** |

 1. GREEN BAY CORPORATION

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH ENDED JULY 31, 2017

 Revenues:

 Fishing revenue $21,300

 Passenger service revenue 12,560

 Total revenues $33,860

 Expenses:

 Rent expense $ 4,000

 Salary and wage expense 18,230

 Total expenses 22,230

 Net income $11,630

 2. GREEN BAY CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET

JULY 31, 2017

 **Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity**

 Cash $ 7,730 Notes payable $ 60,000

 Accounts receivable 18,500 Capital stock 40,000

 Boats 80,000 Retained earnings 6,230\*

 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $106,230 stockholders’ equity $106,230

 \*Beginning retained earnings + net income – dividends:

 $0 + $11,630 – $5,400

 **3.** To fully assess Green Bay’s long-term viability, you would need the following information about the $60,000 note payable:

When is it due?

What is the interest rate?

Is interest paid periodically or only at maturity?

Have any assets been offered as collateral for the loan?

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-7 CORRECTED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** |

 1. HOMETOWN CLEANERS INC.

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

 Revenues:

 Cleaning revenue—credit sales $26,200

 Cleaning revenue—cash sales 32,500

 Total revenues $58,700

 Expenses:

 Utilities $12,200

 Salaries and wages 17,100

 Total expenses 29,300

 Net income $29,400

 2. HOMETOWN CLEANERS INC.

STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

 Retained earnings, beginning of year $42,700\*

 Net income for the year 29,400

 Dividends for the year (4,000)

 Retained earnings, end of year $68,100

 \*Given in text.

 3. HOMETOWN CLEANERS INC.

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2017

 **Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity**

 Cash $ 7,400 Accounts payable $ 4,500

 Accounts receivable 15,200 Notes payable 50,000

 Building and equipment 80,000 Capital stock 20,000

 Land 40,000 Retained earnings 68,100\*

 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $142,600 stockholders’ equity $142,600

 \*From (2) above. Note that retained earnings at December 31, 2017, is not $42,700 as given in text. This was the amount of retained earnings at the beginning of the year.

**PROBLEM 1-7 (Concluded)**

 **4**. Memorandum to the company president:

 TO: Company president

 FROM: Student’s name

 DATE: January 1, 2018

 SUBJECT: Corrected income statement

 Attached please find the original income statement you prepared, along with a corrected version of that same statement. Fortunately, your disappointment with the 2017 net income is not warranted, as you will see from my revised statement. The difference between the net income on the original income statement of $9,900 and the revised amount of $29,400, or $19,500, can be explained as follows:

 **1.** Accounts receivable of $15,200 does not belong on the income statement; instead, services provided on account of $26,200 should be shown on the income statement; the difference is $11,000.

 **2.** Dividends are not an expense, and thus they do not belong on the income statement: $4,000.

 **3.** Accounts payable is a liability and appears on the balance sheet: $4,500.

 These corrections result in increased income of $19,500. Also, note that notes
payable should be reported on the balance sheet as a liability, not as an offset to building and equipment. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance in interpreting the results of our operations for 2017.

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-8 STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE COCA-COLA COMPANY** |

 1. THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(amounts in millions)

 Retained earnings, beginning of year $63,408

 Net income attributable to shareowners of the
Coca-Cola Company for the year 7,351

 Dividends for the year (5,741)

 Retained earnings, end of year $65,018

 **2.** The statement of shareholders' (stockholders’) equity would include all changes in shareholders’ equity such as issuances and retirements of stock in addition to the
information normally provided in a retained earnings statement.

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| LO 4 |  | **PROBLEM 1-9 INFORMATION NEEDS AND SETTING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS** |

The Financial Accounting Standards Board would have been targeting external users with this standard. Because these users would not otherwise have access to information about the separate operating areas of a diversified company, this standard required such disclosure. Most groups of external users would be interested in how much of the business is concentrated in one segment, and thus subject to market fluctuations.

MULTI-CONCEPT problem

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| LO 5,6 |  | **PROBLEM 1-10 PRIMARY ASSUMPTIONS MADE IN PREPARING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** |

Assumptions violated:

 **1. Economic entity**—Should have separated his personal affairs from those of the business.

 **2. Cost principle**—Should have recorded the new equipment at the amount paid to acquire it, not its list price.

 **3. Matching principle**—Even though this principle has not yet been introduced in the first chapter, it can be pointed out that not all of the cost of the tools should be expensed in the first year. Instead, the cost of the tools and the equipment should be depreciated over their useful lives. Because no useful lives are given in the problem, depreciation is ignored in the solution that follows.

JOE’S MACHINE REPAIR SHOP

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH ENDED JULY 31, 2017

 Repair revenue $2,900\*

 Rent expense 300

 Net income $2,600

\*$400 cash + $2,500 on account

**PROBLEM 1-10 (Concluded)**

JOE’S MACHINE REPAIR SHOP

BALANCE SHEET

JULY 31, 2017

 **Assets Liabilities and Owner’s Equity**

 Cash $ 400 Liabilities $ 0

 Rent deposit 1,000 Owners’ equity 15,600\*

 Accounts receivable 2,500

 Tools 7,500

 Equipment 4,200 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $15,600 owner’s equity $15,600

 \*Owner’s contributions:

 $300 + $1,000 + $7,500 + $4,200 $13,000

 Net income 2,600

 Owner’s equity, end of first month $15,600

alternate problems

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| LO 4 |  | **PROBLEM 1-1A WHAT TO DO WITH A MILLION DOLLARS?** |

Obviously, there is no single, correct answer to this problem. Students should start by considering their personal circumstances and preference for risk. They should also consider their liquidity requirements. From this point, it is appropriate to consider sources of information.

 Students should provide specific justification for their chosen investments. The “bottom line” is that students should justify their selections using financial information from as many sources as is cost effective and relate their choices to their preference or aversion to risk.

Following are guidelines to be used:

  **Options**

**Issues Stock Bonds Bank deposit**

Risk High Medium Low

Information Market price Market price Interest rate

 needed Dividends Interest rate

 Maturity date

Information Annual reports Same as for Bank

 sources Investor news- the stock advertising

 letters Newspaper

 Newspapers, articles

 business

 periodicals

Additional Earnings Alternative Penalties for

 information forecasts rates early withdrawal

 needed Brokerage fees Brokerage fees

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| LO 4 |  | **PROBLEM 1-2A USERS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION AND THEIR NEEDS** |

**Information Manager Stockholders Franchisor**

 **1.** a. b. a.

 **2.** a. b. a.

 **3.** a. b. b.

 **4.** a. c. b.

 **5.** a. b. b.

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-3A BALANCE SHEET** |

VICTOR CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET

END OF THE YEAR

 **Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity**

Cash $ 21,800 Accounts payable $ 16,900

Accounts receivable 5,700 Notes payable 50,000

Butter and cheese Capital stock 25,000

 inventory 12,100 Retained earnings 26,300

Computerized mixers 25,800

Office equipment 12,000

Buildings 35,000

Tools 5,800 Total liabilities and

Total assets $118,200 stockholders’ equity $118,200

Items not shown on a balance sheet and where they would appear:

 Delivery expense—income statement

 Salary and wage expense—income statement

 Sales revenue—income statement

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-4A CORRECTED BALANCE SHEET** |

 1. ISLAND ENTERPRISES

BALANCE SHEET

END OF THE YEAR

 **Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity**

 Cash $ 14,750 Accounts payable $ 29,600

 Accounts receivable 23,200 Capital stock 100,000

 Supplies 12,200 Retained earnings 97,850\*

 Building and

 equipment 177,300 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $227,450 stockholders’ equity $227,450

 \*$113,850 – $16,000

 **2.** Memorandum to the company president:

 TO: Company president

 FROM: Student’s name

 DATE: Beginning of following year

 SUBJECT: Corrected balance sheet

 Attached please find the original balance sheet your assistant prepared, along with a corrected version of that same statement. The differences can be explained as
follows:

 **1.** The balance sheet is always as of a certain date, in this case, the end of the current year rather than a period of time, such as a year.

 **2.** Accounts payable should be classified as a liability.

 **3.** Cash dividends paid do not belong on the balance sheet; this amount should appear instead on the statement of retained earnings for the year.

 **4.** Accounts receivable should be classified as an asset.

 **5.** Net income for the year does not belong on the balance sheet; this amount should appear instead on the statement of retained earnings for the year.

 **6.** Supplies should be classified as an asset.

 **7.** Retained earnings should appear with capital stock as a component of stockholders’ equity on the balance sheet. Since this is the first year of operations, the Retained Earnings balance comprises the net income for the year less the cash dividends paid.

 **8.** Totals were added as necessary to provide summary information. Totals also verify that the balance sheet is in balance, i.e., that assets = liabilities + stockholders’ equity.

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-5A INCOME STATEMENT, STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS, AND BALANCE SHEET** |

 1. STERNS AUDIO BOOK RENTAL CORP.

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

 Rental revenue $125,900

 Expenses:

 Advertising expense $14,500

 Rent expense 60,000

 Salaries and wages expense 17,900

 Water, gas, and electricity 3,600

 Total expenses 96,000

 Net income $ 29,900

 2. STERNS AUDIO BOOK RENTAL CORP.

STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

 Retained earnings, beginning of year $ 35,390

 Net income for the year 29,900

 Dividends for the year (12,000)

 Retained earnings, end of year $ 53,290

 3. STERNS AUDIO BOOK RENTAL CORP.

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2017

 **Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity**

 Cash $ 2,490 Accounts payable $ 4,500

 Accounts receivable 300 Notes payable 10,000

 Supplies inventory 70,000 Capital stock 50,000

 Display fixtures 45,000 Retained earnings 53,290\*

 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $117,790 stockholders’ equity $117,790

 \*From (2) above. Note that retained earnings at December 31, 2017, is not $35,390 as shown in the list of accounts in the text. This was the amount of retained earnings at the beginning of the year.

**PROBLEM 1-5A (Concluded)**

 **4.** On the basis of these statements alone, Sterns would appear to be a good candidate for an investment. It is operating at a profit and is paying dividends. It is controlling its costs and has a profit margin (net income divided by rental revenue) of nearly 24%. Before one makes an investment in Sterns stock, it would be useful to see the statement of cash flows. Information about the current market price of the stock, the competitors, the general outlook for the industry, the age of the various long-term assets, and the due date of the note payable would also be useful before one makes an investment. The financial statements of earlier periods would be helpful for purposes of making comparisons.

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-6A INCOME STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET** |

 1. FORT WORTH CORPORATION

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH ENDED JANUARY 31, 2017

 Cleaning revenue $45,900

 Expenses:

 Rent expense $3,600

 Salary and wage expense 8,400

 Total expenses 12,000

 Net income $33,900

 2. FORT WORTH CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET

JANUARY 31, 2017

 **Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity**

 Cash $ 51,650 Notes payable $ 30,000

 Accounts receivable 24,750 Capital stock 80,000

 Equipment 62,000 Retained earnings 28,400\*

 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $138,400 stockholders’ equity $138,400

 \*Beginning retained earnings\*\* + net income – dividends:

 $0\*\* + $33,900 – $5,500

 \*\*Since it is a new corporation, the beginning retained earnings is $0.

 **3.** To fully assess Fort Worth’s long-term viability, you would need the following information about the $30,000 note payable:

When is it due?

What is the interest rate?

Is interest paid periodically or only at maturity?

Have any assets been offered as collateral for the loan?

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-7A CORRECTED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** |

 1. HEIDI’S BAKERY INC.

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

 Revenues:

 Pastry cash sales $23,700

 Pastry credit sales 22,100

 Total revenues $45,800

 Expenses:

 Utilities $ 9,500

 Salaries and wages 18,200

 Total expenses 27,700

 Net income $18,100

 2. HEIDI’S BAKERY INC.

STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

 Retained earnings, beginning of year $39,900

 Net income for the year 18,100

 Dividends for the year (5,600)

 Retained earnings, end of year $52,400

 3. HEIDI’S BAKERY INC.

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2017

 Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity

 Cash $ 3,700 Accounts payable $ 6,800

 Accounts receivable 15,500 Notes payable 40,000

 Building and equipment 60,000 Capital stock 30,000

 Land 50,000 Retained earnings 52,400\*

 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $129,200 stockholders’ equity $129,200

 \*From (2) above. Note that retained earnings at December 31, 2017, is not $39,900 as given in the text. This was the amount of retained earnings at the beginning of the year.

**PROBLEM 1-7A (Concluded)**

 **4.** Memorandum to the company president:

 TO: Company president

 FROM: Student’s name

 DATE: January 1, 2018

 SUBJECT: Corrected income statement

 Attached please find the original income statement you prepared, along with a corrected version of that same statement. Fortunately, your disappointment with the 2017 net income is not warranted, as you will see from my revised statement. The difference between the net loss on the original income statement of $900 and the revised net income of $18,100, or $19,000, can be explained as follows:

 **1.** Accounts receivable of $15,500 does not belong on the income statement; instead, services provided on account of $22,100 should be shown on the income statement; the difference is $6,600.

 **2.** Dividends are not an expense and thus they do not belong on the income statement: $5,600.

 **3.** Accounts payable is a liability and appears on the balance sheet: $6,800.

 These corrections result in increased income of $19,000. Also, note that notes
payable should be reported on the balance sheet as a liability, not as an offset to building and equipment. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance in interpreting the results of our operations for 2017.

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| LO 5 |  | **PROBLEM 1-8A STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS FOR BRUNSWICK CORPORATION** |

 1. BRUNSWICK CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(amounts in millions)

 Retained earnings, beginning of year $1,467.3

 Net earnings for the year 241.4

 Dividends for the year (48.3)

 Retained earnings, end of year $1,660.4

 2. The statement of shareholders' (stockholders’) equity would include all changes in shareholders’ equity such as issuances and retirements of stock in addition to the information normally provided in a retained earnings statement.

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| LO 4 |  | **PROBLEM 1-9A INFORMATION NEEDS AND SETTING ACCOUNTING STANDARDS** |

The Financial Accounting Standards Board would have been targeting external users with this standard. Because these users would not otherwise have access to information about the separate operating areas of a diversified company, this standard required such disclosure. Most groups of external users would be interested in how much of the business is concentrated in one segment, and thus subject to market fluctuations.

ALTERNATE MULTI-CONCEPT PROBLEM

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| LO 5,6 |  | **PROBLEM 1-10A PRIMARY ASSUMPTIONS MADE IN PREPARING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** |

Assumptions violated:

 **1. Economic entity**—Should have separated her personal affairs from those of the business.

 **2. Cost principle**—Should have recorded the molds and paint for $7,500 by increasing assets and owner’s equity.

 **3. Matching principle**—Even though this principle has not yet been introduced in the first chapter, it can be pointed out that a portion of the cost of the long-term assets should be recognized as depreciation expense. Because no useful lives are given in the problem, depreciation is ignored in the solution that follows. It can also be pointed out that the owner violated the revenue recognition principle by recognizing the entire $1,400 of revenue when only one-half of the total received had been earned at the end of the first month.

**PROBLEM 1-10A (Concluded)**

MILLIE’S CERAMIC STUDIO

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE MONTH ENDED JULY 31, 2017

 Revenues:

 Classes $ 700

 Greenware sales 3,000

 Total revenues $3,700

 Expenses:

 Rent $ 300

 Supplies 600\*

 Cost of greenware 1,000

 Total expenses 1,900

 Net income $1,800

 \*Assumes the owner brought $600 of supplies from home and used all of them
during the month of July.

MILLIE’S CERAMIC STUDIO

BALANCE SHEET

JULY 31, 2017

 **Assets Liabilities and Owner’s Equity**

 Cash $ 4,400 Unearned revenue $ 700

 Deposit 1,000 Owner’s equity 16,600\*\*

 Molds and paint 6,900\*

 Kiln 5,000 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $17,300 owner’s equity $17,300

 \*Assumes that the $600 of supplies used during the month were part of the $7,500

 of molds and paint brought from home.

 \*\*Owner’s contributions:

 $300 + $1,000 + $7,500 + $5,000 + $1,000 $14,800

 Net income 1,800

 Owner’s equity, end of first month $16,600

decision CASES

**READING AND INTERPRETING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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| LO 4,5 |  | **DECISION CASE 1-1 AN ANNUAL REPORT AS READY REFERENCE** |

 **1.** Earnings per share is reported at the bottom of the consolidated statement of
income and comprehensive income. Information about any dividends paid to stockholders would appear on the consolidated statement of cash flows. The amount
reinvested in the company is equal to net income less dividends and would appear on the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity. Note that Chipotle did not pay any dividends in 2015.

 **2.** The historical financial statements can provide some information that would be useful in predicting future earnings. It is impossible for anyone, though, to know exactly what earnings in the future will be.

 **3.** Information about the company’s current liquid assets, such as cash and accounts receivable, can be found on the consolidated balance sheet. The balance sheet will also provide bankers and other creditors with information about existing debts of the company. The statement of cash flows is also useful in learning about a company’s operating, financing, and investing activities over the past year.

 **4.** The amount of current taxes owed by Chipotle at the end of the year is reported on its consolidated balance sheet as a current liability, most likely as part of “Accrued liabilities.”

 **5.** Information about a company’s long-term debt can be found on the balance sheet and in notes to the consolidated financial statements. Note that Chipotle does not report separately any long-term debt on its balance sheet and any amount they do have would likely be included in “other liabilities.”

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| LO 5 |  | **DECISION CASE 1-2 READING AND INTERPRETING CHIPOTLE’SFINANCIAL STATEMENTS** |

 **1.** 2015 Net income: $475,602,000

 **2. Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders’ Equity**

 $2,725,066,000 = $597,092,000 + $2,127,974,000

 **3.** Leasehold improvements, property and equipment, net increased during 2015 by $1,217,220,000 – $1,106,984,000, or $110,236,000. Acquisitions would increase the amount of this long-term asset from the beginning to the end of the year.

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| LO 5 |  | **DECISION CASE 1-3 COMPARING TWO COMPANIES IN THE SAME INDUSTRY: CHIPOTLE AND PANERA BREAD** |

 **1.** Chipotle reported total revenues for 2015 of $4,501,223,000. This amount represented an increase of 9.6% from the prior year. Panera Bread reported total revenues for 2015 of $2,681,580,000, which represented an increase of 6.0% from the prior year.

 **2.** Chipotle reported net income for 2015 of $475,602,000, an increase of 6.8% from the prior year. Panera Bread reported net income for 2015 of $149,325,000, which was a decrease of 16.7% from the prior year’s amount.

 **3.** Chipotle’s total assets on December 31, 2015 amounted to $2,725,066,000. Leasehold improvements, property and equipment, net was the largest asset category on the company’s balance sheet. Panera Bread reported total assets on December 29, 2015, of $1,475,318,000, and the largest of its assets was its Property and equipment, net.

 **4.** Neither company paid dividends during the year. The statement of cash flows reports any dividends paid during the year.

**MAKING FINANCIAL DECISIONS**

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| LO 4 |  | **DECISION CASE 1-4 AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY** |

All investments require a trade-off between risk and return. A college education may have intrinsic value, but it is risky in that it does not assure anyone of a job upon graduation. However, the return may be worth the risk involved in committing one’s life savings to a college education if the degree allows one the opportunity to make a start on a career. Certainly, the offer to commit your savings to your high school friend’s art gallery involves a significant amount of risk. The friend’s prediction that you will be able to sell the artwork for ten times the cost of your investment is subject to considerable uncertainty. Both investments, in a college education and in an art gallery, require an assessment of the risks and returns.

 The profit split between you and your friend if you decide to open the art gallery is a matter of negotiation. You will certainly want a significant share of the profits for the risk you are taking in investing your savings. However, other factors must be considered as well, such as the amount of time each of you will spend in running the business.

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| LO 5 |  | **DECISION CASE 1-5 PREPARATION OF PROJECTED STATEMENTS FOR A NEW BUSINESS** |

 1. REMOTE FITNESS WORLD INC.

PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE FIRST MONTH

 Revenues:

 Fitness classes ($10 × 240) $2,400

 Monthly memberships ($50 × 100) 5,000 $7,400

 Expenses:

 Wages ($20 per hour × 15 hours × 4 weeks) $1,200

 Rent 1,000 2,200

 Net income $5,200

 2. REMOTE FITNESS WORLD INC.

PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET

END OF FIRST MONTH

 Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity

 Cash $ 200\* Notes payable $10,000

 Accounts receivable 5,000 Capital stock 10,000

 Exercise equipment 20,000 Retained earnings 5,200

 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $25,200 stockholders’ equity $25,200

 \*$10,000 + $10,000 – $20,000 + 240($10) – $1,200 – $1,000

 **3.** On the surface, the decision to invest in the business appears to be an easy one. With net income of $5,200 per month, it seems as if the $10,000 loan from the bank could be repaid in two months (of course, interest would have to be paid also). However, net income is not always the same as cash flow from operations. In this case, the ability to generate $5,200 in cash flow each month depends on whether the $5,000 in monthly memberships can be collected each month (the assumption is that the first month’s memberships will not be collected until the second month). A second concern is whether the company will be able to attain and then sustain the projected revenue forecasts of 240 classes per month and 100 monthly memberships. Will the demand for classes and memberships increase, decrease, or stay relatively stable in the future? For example, it is likely demand will decrease during the summer months when members would rather spend time outside. A third issue concerns the useful life of the exercise equipment. A sizable investment of $20,000 has been made in the equipment. The useful life of the equipment will be affected not only by wear and tear but also on the members’ demands for newer, improved versions of the equipment. Also, will the company be able to rent space in the area for $1,000 per month in the future? What is the possibility that the rent will be
increased? Finally, is it likely that someone else will open an exercise facility in the area? What effect would this have on revenues?

**ETHICAL DECISION MAKING**

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| LO 4,5,8 |  | **DECISION CASE 1-6 IDENTIFICATION OF ERRORS IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PREPARATION OF REVISED STATEMENTS** |

 **1.** **Recognize an ethical dilemma:**

 Errors made in preparing the financial statements:

 **a.** The recognition of the 2018 season ticket sales as revenue in 2017. Because Lakeside has not provided these fans with any service yet (the games), the sale of the 2018 season tickets does not result in revenue in 2017.

 **b.** The recognition of $100,000 in advertising revenue. The contract with the advertisers required Lakeside to average 2,000 fans per game. Because it averaged only 1,500, the revenue should not be recorded.

 **c.** The treatment of the player contracts. The $5,000 paid to the parent club for each of the 25 players on the roster is an expense, not an asset. Also, the amount owed to the parent club is not an element of stockholders’ equity but instead is a liability, since this amount is due by February 1, 2018.

 **d.** The recognition of the value of the controller’s personal residence as an asset. Under the economic entity assumption, the personal affairs of the owner of a business should not be intermingled with those of the company. The controller’s personal residence is not an asset of the business.

 Revised financial statements:

 LAKESIDE SLAMMERS INC.

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

 Revenues:

 Single-game ticket revenue $420,000

 Concessions revenue 280,000

 Total revenues $ 700,000

 Expenses:

 Cost of concessions sold $110,000

 Player contracts 125,000

 Salary expense—players 225,000

 Salary and wage expense—staff 150,000

 Rent expense 210,000

 Total expenses 820,000

 Net loss $(120,000)

**DECISION CASE 1-6 (Continued)**

LAKESIDE SLAMMERS INC.

STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

 Retained earnings, beginning of year $ 0

 Net loss for the year (120,000)

 Dividends for the year (40,000)

 Retained earnings, end of year $(160,000)

LAKESIDE SLAMMERS INC.

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2017

 Assets Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity

 Cash $ 5,000 Notes payable $ 50,000

 Equipment 50,000 Due to parent club 125,000

 Capital stock 40,000

 Retained earnings (deficit) (160,000)

 Total liabilities and

 Total assets $55,000 stockholders’ equity $ 55,000

 Both net income and total assets have been grossly overstated. As one of the investors, the ethical dilemma you now face is whether to share the revised statements with the other owners as well as the bank.

 **2.** **Analyze the key elements in the situation:**

 **a.** The owners of the company may benefit in the short term, because the bank may be more likely to give them a loan based on the original financial statements. All outsiders are harmed, because the financial information they receive does not represent the economic activity of the firm.

 **b.** The owners of the company will benefit because outsiders will evaluate the company more favorably based on the original financial statements than the revised statements (e.g., bankers will offer loans at lower interest rates, grant loans with longer terms). The bankers will be harmed if they are not aware of the correct financial statement numbers, because they will assess the risk of the firm based on the incorrect numbers and will use a lower interest rate on the debt than they would if the risk more accurately reflected the future cash flow. Those who currently own shares of stock may not make the correct decisions about holding the stock and potential stockholders may make the wrong decision about purchasing the stock.

**DECISION CASE 1-6 (Concluded)**

 **c.** The company may lack the resources to pay the claims of the creditors (the notes payable and the liability to the parent club). The dividend payment probably violated the corporate charter for the company (most companies would not be permitted to pay dividends without positive stockholders’ equity).

 **d.** The interests of the shareholders are in conflict with the interests of the creditors of the company. The shareholders appear to want to withdraw cash from the company. The creditors would prefer that the company keep its cash to pay debts.

 **e.** As one of the owners/managers of the company, it is your responsibility to make sure that the company follows the accounting rules. Company management is responsible for the accuracy of the financial statements.

 **3. List alternatives and evaluate the impact of each on those affected:**

 As one of the investors, your options are to either ignore the errors made in preparing the financial statements or call them to the attention of your fellow owners.

 The information in the original set of financial statements is not relevant: the revenue numbers are not useful for predicting future revenue numbers, since they include both earned and unearned revenue. The information regarding season ticket revenue does not provide reliable information to the outsider. Reliable information represents what it claims to represent. The $140,000 recognized by the initial preparer of the financial statements is actually revenue for the following year. It should not be recognized as revenue in the current year.

 The $100,000 of advertising revenue that was recognized on the initial income statement does not represent the economic reality of the transaction. Revenue must be collectible to be recognized. Since the company knows that the revenue is not likely to be collected, it should not be recognized. (The economic reality of this transaction must reflect the future cash flows.)

 The original statements are not complete because they fail to take into account all the facts known at the time they are prepared. These statements are not neutral and are clearly presented in a way that is biased toward the owners. Also, as has been shown in (a) above, the original statements are not free from error. The season-ticket and advertising revenue are overstated, expenses are understated, assets are overstated, and stockholders’ equity is overstated. Alternatively, the revised statements are relevant, complete, neutral, and free from error.

 **4. Select the best alternative:**

 Because you are aware of these errors, it is your responsibility to share the revisions with the other owners as well as the bank. It appears that a deliberate attempt has been made to overstate the assets and income of the business for the express purpose of obtaining an extension of the loan. Both the other owners and the banker
rely on the statements in making decisions, and it is your responsibility to inform them of any major deficiencies in the statements.

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| LO 8 |  | **DECISION CASE 1-7 RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE ROLE OF THE AUDITOR** |

 **1.** Preparation of the financial statements in a company’s annual report is the responsibility of that company.

 **2.** The financial statements are audited by an independent public accounting firm.

 **3.** Independence is critical to the integrity of the audit of a company’s financial statements. A company’s financial statements are relied on by stockholders, bankers, analysts, and others when they make various decisions. The certified public accountant has a responsibility to these various users to ensure that management is fairly presenting the information in the financial statements. The users must feel assured that the statements have been audited by someone who is independent of those who actually prepared the statements.