Financials

Lecture 3

Financials: Objectives

To develop an understanding of financial statements to serve as a basis for all analysis of business situations.

Outline

- Financial Information
- Financial Statements
- Accounting Principles
- Ratio Analyses

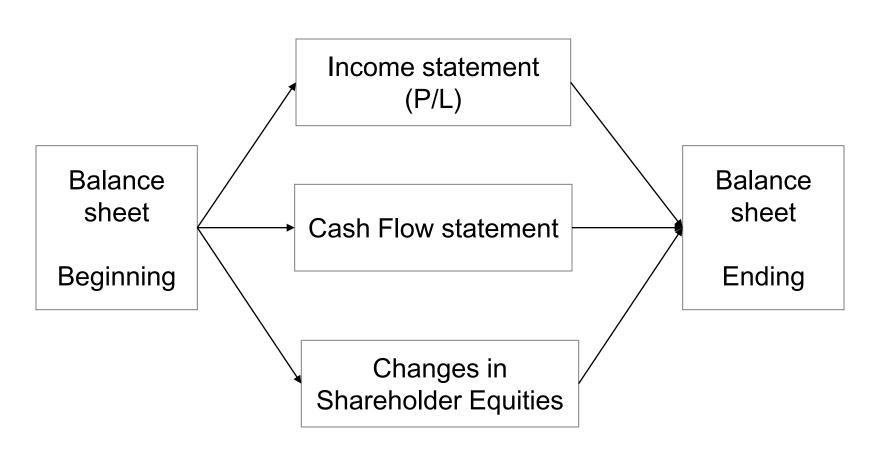
Need for Financial Information

- Control
- Coordination
- Planning

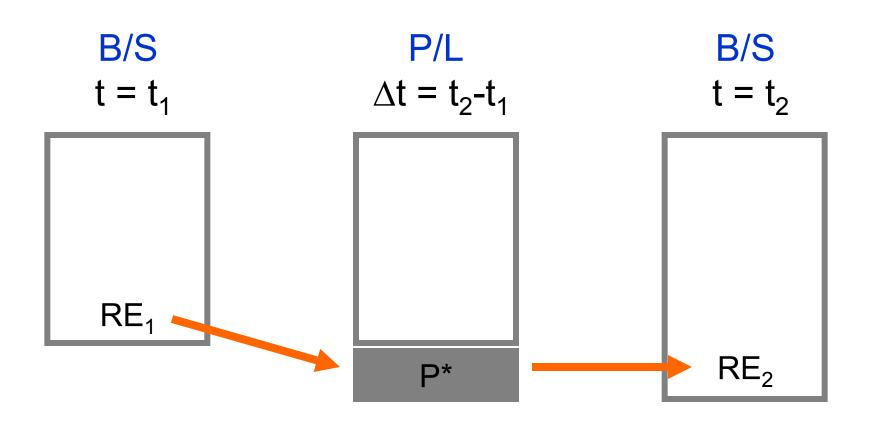
Financial Information

- Financial Perspective
- Customer Perspective
- Internal Business Process Perspective
- Learning and Growth Perspective

Financial statements

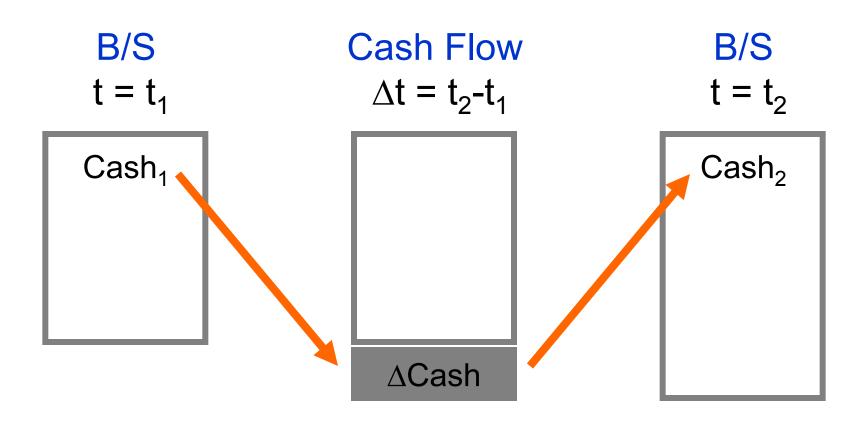


Relationship of Financial Statements



$$RE_1 + P^* = RE_2$$

Relationship of Financial Statements



$$Cash_1 + \Delta Cash = Cash_2$$

Accounting

Luca Pacioli, 15th century monk

- Typical Accounting Period: 1 yr
- Double Entry Bookkeeping

Accounting Concepts

- Measurement unit: \$
- Double entry concept
- Cost (not value)
- Conservatism
- Going concern

- Period
- Realization
- Matching (Accrual)
- Consistency
- Materiality

Bookkeeping

- Chart of accounts
- T-account

Journal Entry*

Chronological record of accounting transactions showing:

- The names of accounts that are to be debited or credited
- The amounts of the debits and credits
- Any useful supplementary information about the transaction

^{*} Anthony, R.N. and Reece, J., "Accounting: Text and Cases, 6th ed.", Irwin

The Chart of Accounts

(multi-layered)

1000 Current Assets

1100 Cash

1110 Cash, Bank 1

1111 Cash, Bank 1, Account 1

5000 Property

5100 Land

5110 Land, US

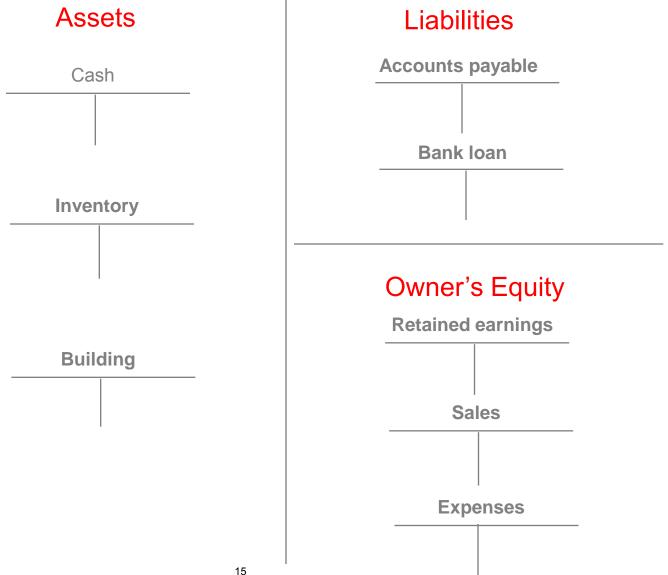
5111 Land, US, MA

T Account

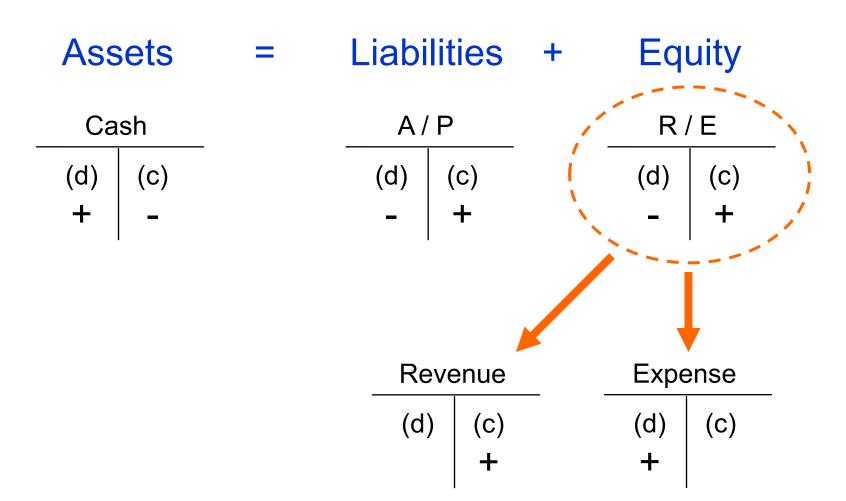
Account

, 13 3 3 3 1 1 1		
debit	credit	
+ / -	-/+	

Business Account



Debit and Credit



Accounting Record Example

Starting Balance

King's Shoe Store, Inc. Starting Balance			
1-Jan-00			
	Accounts with	Accounts with	
	Debit Balances	Credit Balances	
Cash (A)	30,000		
Account Receivable (A)	63,000		
Raw Materials Inventory (A)	10,000		
Work-in-Process Inventory (A)	10,000		
Merchandise Inventory (A)	175,000		
Land (A)	100,000		
Building and Equipment (A)	525,000		
Accumulated Depreciation (XA)		85,000	
Accounts Payable (L)		135,000	
Bonds Payable (L)		100,000	
Common Stock (SE)		250,000	
Additional Paid-in Capital (SE)		200,000	
Retained Earnings (SE)		143,000	
Total	913,000	913,000	
(A) Asset (XA) Contra Account			
(L) Liability			
(SE) Shareholders' Equity			

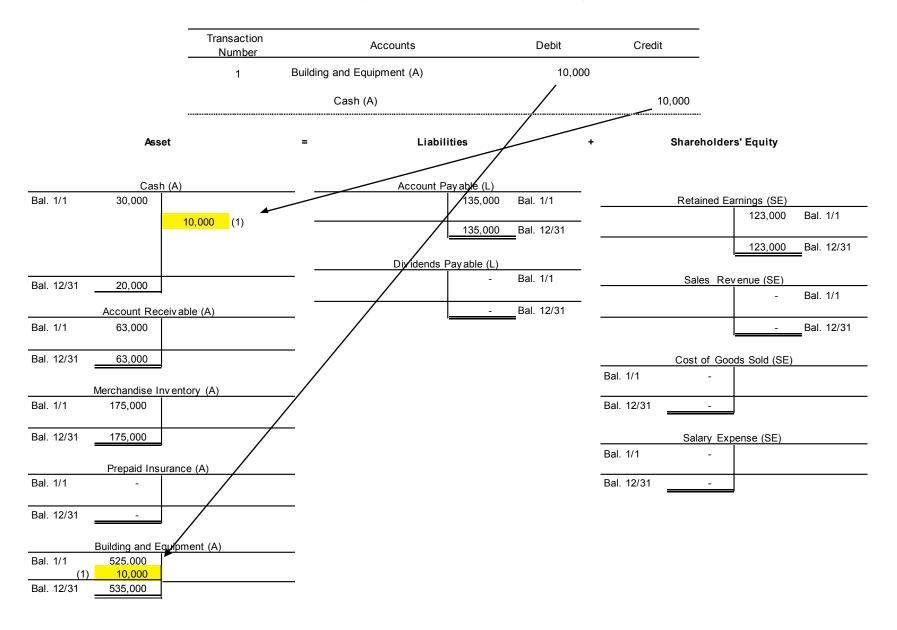
Transactions - 1

- (1) The firm purchases shoe-making equipment in cash costing \$10,000
- (2) The firm sells merchandise during the year 2000 at a total selling price of \$625,000. It receives \$225,000 immediately, with the remainder sold on account
- (3.1) The firm purchases raw materials costing \$25,000 on account
- (3.2) The firm issues raw materials costing \$20,000 to producing department
- (3.3) Shoes completed and transferred to the finished goods storeroom have a manufacturing cost of \$10,000
- (3.4) The cost of merchandise sold during the year 2000 is \$90,000
- (4) The firm pays salaries in cash of \$110,000 for employee services received during the year 2000
- (5) The firm collects cash of \$325,000 from customers who had purchased on account

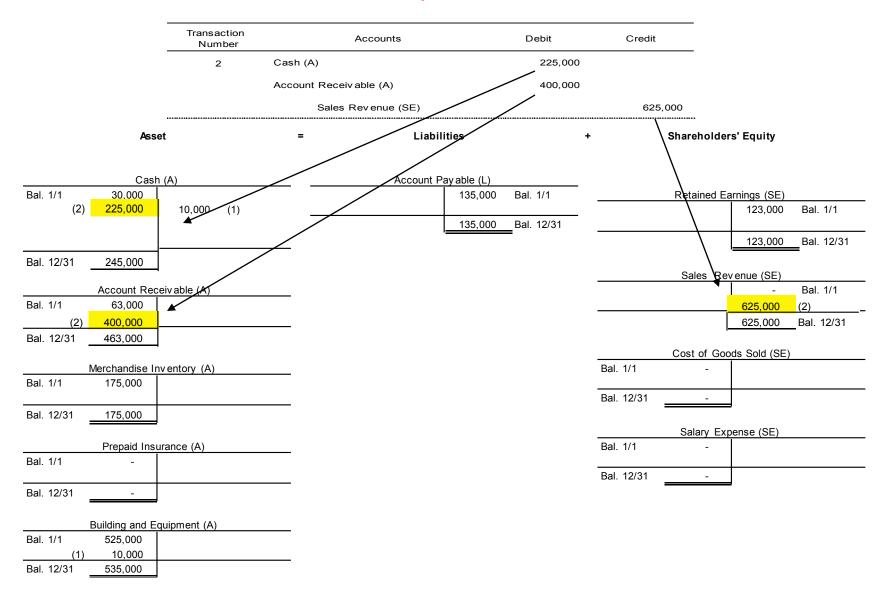
Transactions - 2

- (6) The firm makes payments of \$70,000 to merchandise supplies for purchases on account
- (7) The firm issues common stock of \$50,000 for cash on January 28, 2000.
- (8) The firm pays a premium of \$1,500 on January 1, 2000 for a three-year property and liability insurance policy

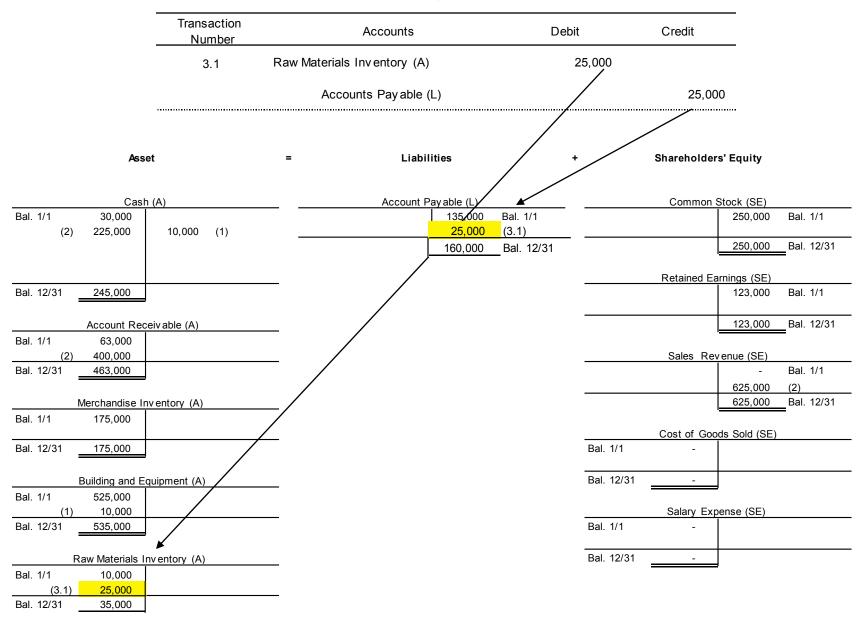
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