# Activity 1 chapter 1 Crossword Puzzle

 

**Across**

5. Statement reporting all amounts as percentages
(2 Words)

7. Analysis used to compare revenues over a 5-year period

12. Net income earned, but not yet distributed to stockholders (2 Words)

14. Analysis revealing relationships among two or more accounts

16. Activity including cash transactions involving long-term assets

17. Statement reporting assets and how they are financed (abbreviation)

18. Statement reporting changes in contributed capital and retained earnings (2 Words)

20. Assets = Liabilities + \_\_\_\_ (abbreviation)

21. Activity including cash transactions from a company's central business

22. Measures how efficiently assets are used to generate revenue (2 Words)

24. Amounts owed

25. Proportion of assets financed by debt (2 Words)

26. Statement reporting changes in cash (2 Words)

28. Reveals how efficiently assets generate profits
(3 Words)

**Down**

1. System for recording, classifying, and summarizing financial information

2. Wholesale costs of inventory sold (abbreviation)

3. Activity including cash transactions that involve stockholders and creditors

4. Amounts earned selling to or servicing customers

6. Items of value

8. Costs incurred to produce revenues

9. Rules for preparing the financial statements (abbreviation)

10. Amounts paid-in by stockholders to purchase stock
(2 Words)

11. Amounts to be paid to suppliers (2 Words)

13. Principle that requires assets be recorded at the amount paid for them (2 Words)

15. Statement reporting profitability (2 Words)

19. Profit (loss), earnings, or the bottom line (2 Words)

23. Proportion of profit from revenue (abbreviation)

27. Amounts to be received from customers (abbreviation)

# Activity 2 THE FOUR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Purpose**: • Identify the four financial statements.

 • Understand the basic information provided by each financial statement.

**Accounting** is the system of recording, classifying, and reporting financial information. Four financial statements report this information: balance sheet, income statement, statement of stockholders’ equity, and the statement of cash flows.

**BALANCE SHEET**

 Assets Liabilities

 Stockholders’ equity

The Balance Sheet (BS) provides a snapshot of a company’s financial position as of a certain date. It reports **assets,** items of value such as inventory and equipment, and whether the assets are financed with **liabilities** (debt) or **stockholders’ equity** (equity).

**INCOME STATEMENT**

Revenues

(Expenses)

Net income

The Income Statement (IS) reports the company’s profitability during an accounting period. It reports **revenues**, amounts received from customers for products sold or services provided, and **expenses,** the costs incurred to produce revenues. The difference is **net income.**

**STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY**

 Retained earnings, beginning Contributed capital, beginning

 + Net income + Issuance of shares

 (Dividends) (Repurchase to retire shares)

 Retained earnings, ending Contributed capital, ending

The Statement of Stockholders’ Equity (SE) reports if the **earnings** (net income) of this accounting period are distributed as **dividends** or retained in the business as **retained earnings**. It also reports amounts paid-in (contributed) by stockholders to purchase common stock and preferred stock.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

Cash inflows

(Cash outflows)

Change in the cash account

The Statement of Cash Flows (CF) reports cash inflows and cash outflows during an accounting period.

Q1 Which financial statement reports:

a. whether assets are primarily financed with debt or equity? (BS **/ IS / SE / CF**)

b. whether the company was profitable or not? (**BS /** IS **/ SE / CF**)

c. cash received from customers during the accounting period? (**BS / IS / SE /** CF)

d. dividends declared by the board of directors for shareholders? (**BS / IS /** SE **/ CF**)

e. retained earnings at the beginning of the accounting period? (**BS / IS /** SE **/ CF**)

f. the expenses of a corporation? (**BS /** IS **/ SE / CF**)

g. the assets of a corporation? (BS **/ IS / SE / CF**)

# Activity 3 BALANCE SHEET

**Purpose**: • Understand the information provided by the balance sheet.

 • Identify asset, liability, and stockholders’ equity accounts reported on the

 balance sheet.

 • Understand the accounting equation.

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| **PEPSICO (PEP\*) 12/25/2010 BALANCE SHEET** ($ in millions) |
| **ASSETS** |    | **LIABILITIES** |   |
| Cash and cash equivalents | $ 5,943  | Accounts payable | $ 3,865 |
| Short-term investments | 426  | Short-term debt | 4,898  |
| Accounts receivable, net | 6,323  | Other current liabilities | 7,129 |
| Inventories | 3,372  | Long-term debt | 19,999  |
| Other current assets | 1,505  | Other noncurrent liabilities | 11,098 |
| Property, plant, and equipment, net | 19,058  |   |   |
| Goodwill | 14,661 | **STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY** |   |
| Other intangible assets | 13,808  | Contributed capital | 4,449  |
| Long-term investments | 1,368  | Retained earnings | 37,090  |
| Other noncurrent assets | 1,689 | Treasury stock and other equity | (20,375) |
|  **Total Assets** | **$68,153**  |  **Total L & SE** | **$68,153** |

The balance sheet reports assets and the amount of financing from liabilities and stockholders’ equity as of a certain date. This relationship is summarized by the **accounting equation**, which is:

**Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders’ Equity**

**Assets** are items of value that a corporation owns or has a right to use. Typical asset accounts include cash, accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, buildings, and land. Accounts *receivable* are amounts to be *received* in the future from customers.

**Liabilities** are amounts owed to creditors; the amount of debt owed to third parties. Typical liability accounts include accounts payable, wages payable, notes payable, and bonds payable. The key word found in many liability accounts is *payable*. Accounts *payable* are amounts to be *paid* in the future to suppliers.

**Stockholders’ Equity** is the portion of assets the owners own free and clear. Stockholders’ equity may also be referred to as shareholders’ equity or owners’ equity. Typical stockholders’ equity accounts include:

*Contributed Capital*—Amounts paid-in (contributed) by stockholders to purchase common stock and preferred stock.

*Retained Earnings*—Net income earned by the company since its incorporation and not yet distributed as dividends.

Q1 Identify the accounting equation amounts for PepsiCo Corporation using the information above.

Assets $68,153 million = Liabilities $46,989 million + Stockholders’ Equity $21,164 million

Q2 Assets can either be financed with liabilities or stockholder’s equity.

Q3 Will the accounting equation hold true for every corporation? (Yes **/ No / Can’t tell**) *Why*?

 Assets will always be financed by either liabilities (debt) or stockholders’ equity. Assets are either owned free and clear by the owners (equity) or financed by creditors (debt).

\* *Stock market symbols are shown in parentheses*.